

OPINION MONITORING: SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER 2020

VCIOM-Sputnik daily survey results. The survey method is stratified dual-frame sample consisting of telephone interviews. The sample is based on a complete list of landline and mobile phone numbers operating in Russia and involves 1,600 persons aged 18 and older. The data were weighted for the probability of selection and reflect social and demographic characteristics. The margin of error at a 95% confidence level does not exceed 2.5%. In addition to sampling error, minor changes in question wording and different circumstances arising during the fieldwork can introduce bias into the survey.

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POLITICS

RUSSIA'S GOALS IN THE 21ST CENTURY MULTI-DAY VOTING: PRO ET CONTRA

RUSSIA'S GOALS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

September 2, 2020

According to Russians, Russia has three goals in the 21st century: achieving social welfare and higher living standards (12%), developing social policies (11%); and pursuing peaceful relationships with foreign countries (10%). Respondents also believe it is important to focus on economy and support businesses to make Russia a rich country (9%), to cooperate and to have friendly relationships with other countries (7%), to achieve world influence (6%), and regain a superpower status (6%). Thirty-one percent of Russians believe that Russia should regain the USSR 'superpower' status. Almost half of Russians consider that Russia should make efforts to become one of 10-15 nations with developed economies and a political influence (44%). However, More than one-third of respondents say that Russia remains a great power (37%; +12 p.p. since 2010); further 29% agree that Russia is likely to become one within the next 15 to 20 years.

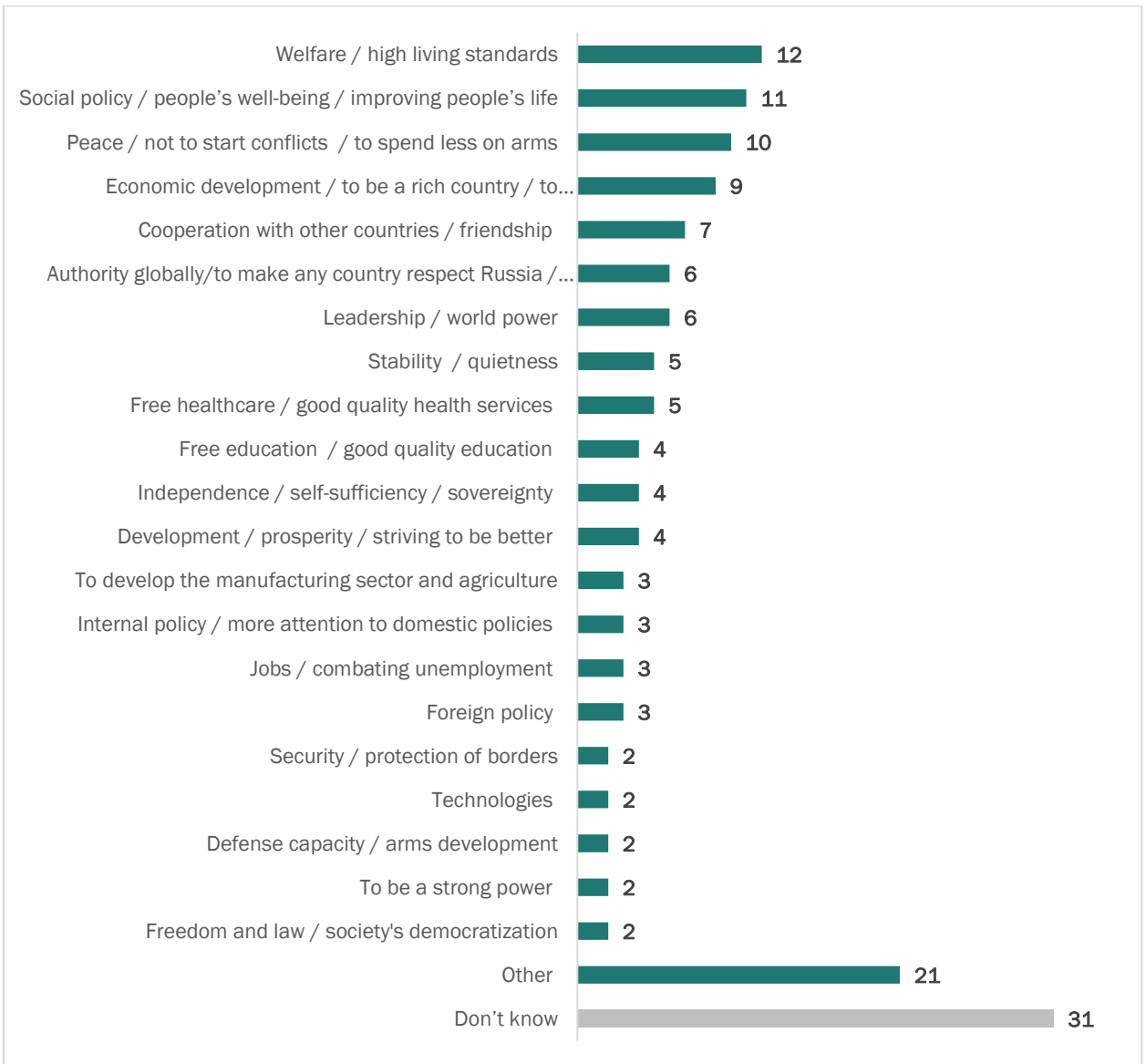


Fig. 1. Let us talk about Russia's global position. In your opinion, what goals should Russia pursue in the 21st century? (open-ended question, up to 3 answers % of total respondents; answers of at least 2% of respondents)

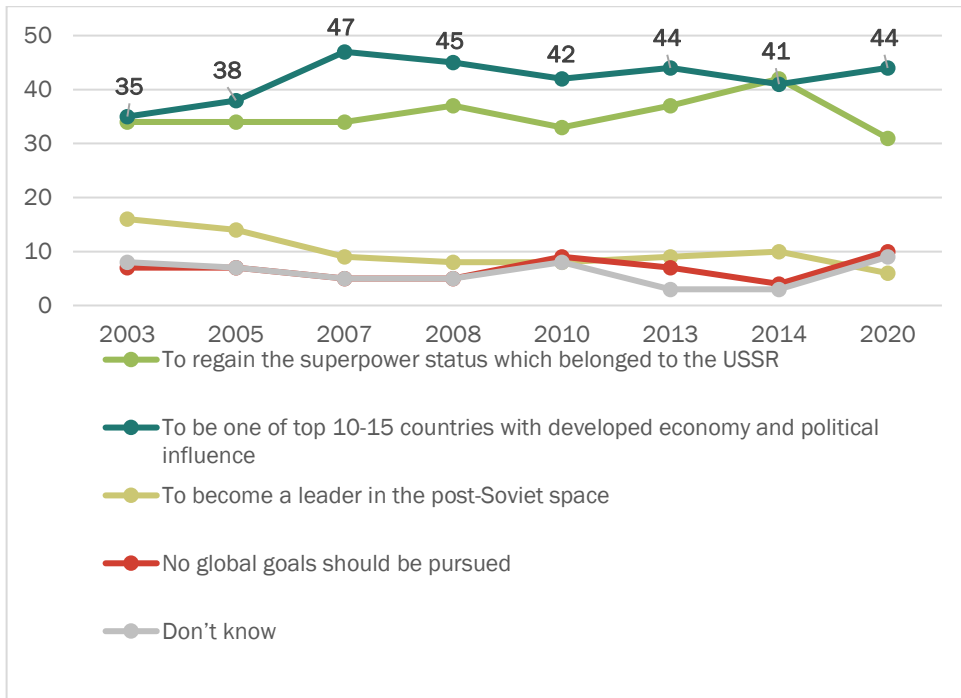


Fig. 2. In your opinion, what goals should Russia pursue in the 21st century? (closed-ended question, one answer % of total respondents)

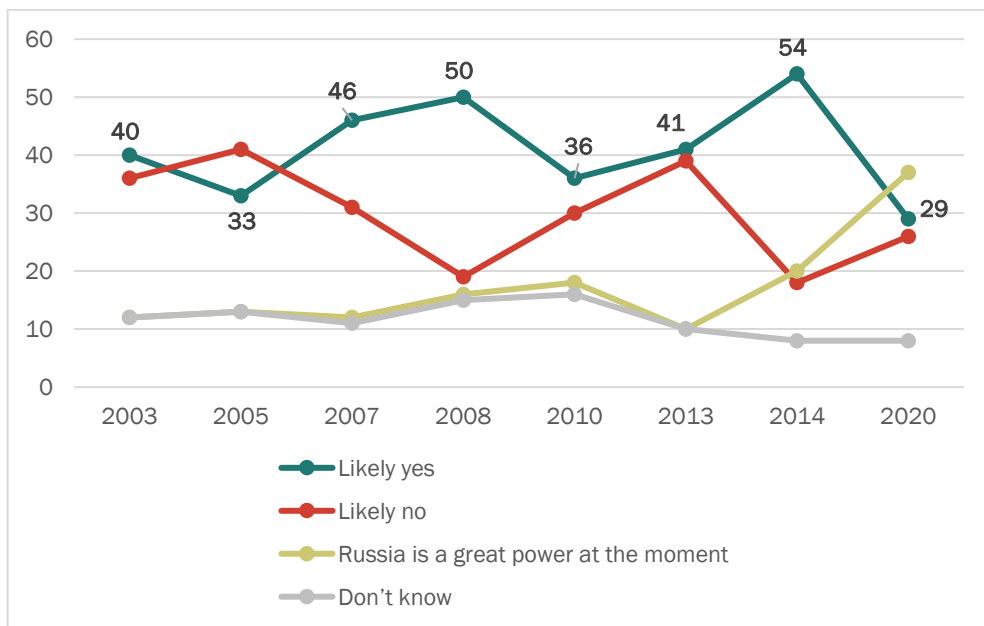


Fig. 3. In your opinion, will Russia be able to become a great power within the next 15-20 years? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

MULTI-DAY VOTING: PRO ET CONTRA

September 21 and 30, 2020

This year, Russia's single voting day involved multiple days — from September 11th to 13th. More than half of Russians were positive about having several days to show up at the polling place (61%); 74% of those who take this stance are Russians who took part in the voting (39%). Multi-day voting is convenient for a number of reasons: choosing convenient time and day (54% of total Russians), less risk of contracting the virus, sanitary safety (37%), smaller crowds at the polling stations (26%). Generally, 78% of Russians favor multiple-day voting. Of those who took part in the voting, this share amounts to 84%. Sixty-one percent of Russians support the idea that the 2021 voting should be multiple days long (71% of those who participated in the voting this year). Seventy percent of Russians support multiple-day voting in the future (28% oppose them). As to those who took part in the voting, 77% support multi-day voting, and 22% oppose it.

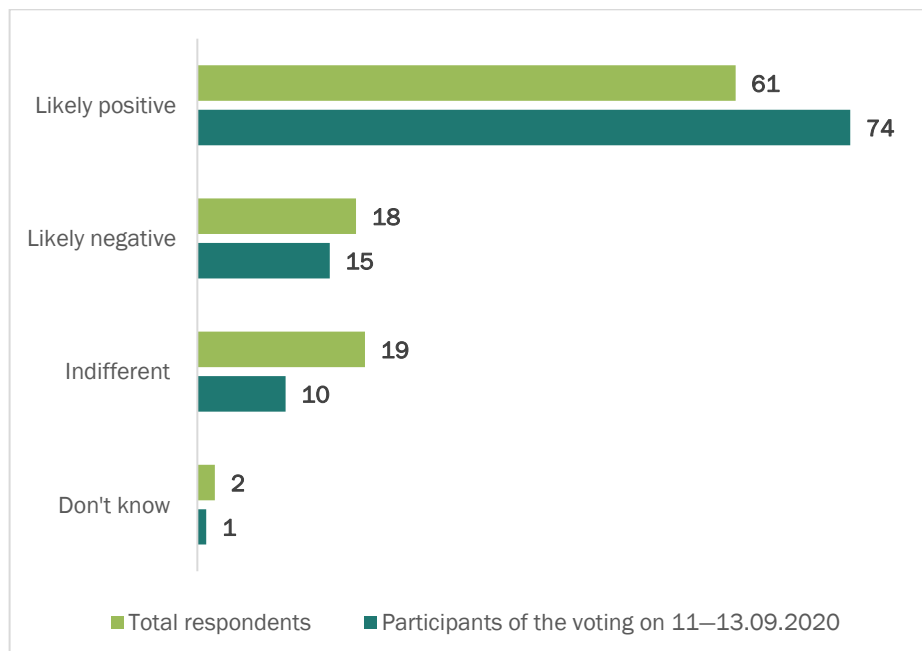


Fig. 4. The voting lasted for several days — from September 11th to 13th; each voter could choose the day to vote. What is your attitude toward a three-day voting? (closed-ended question, one answer)

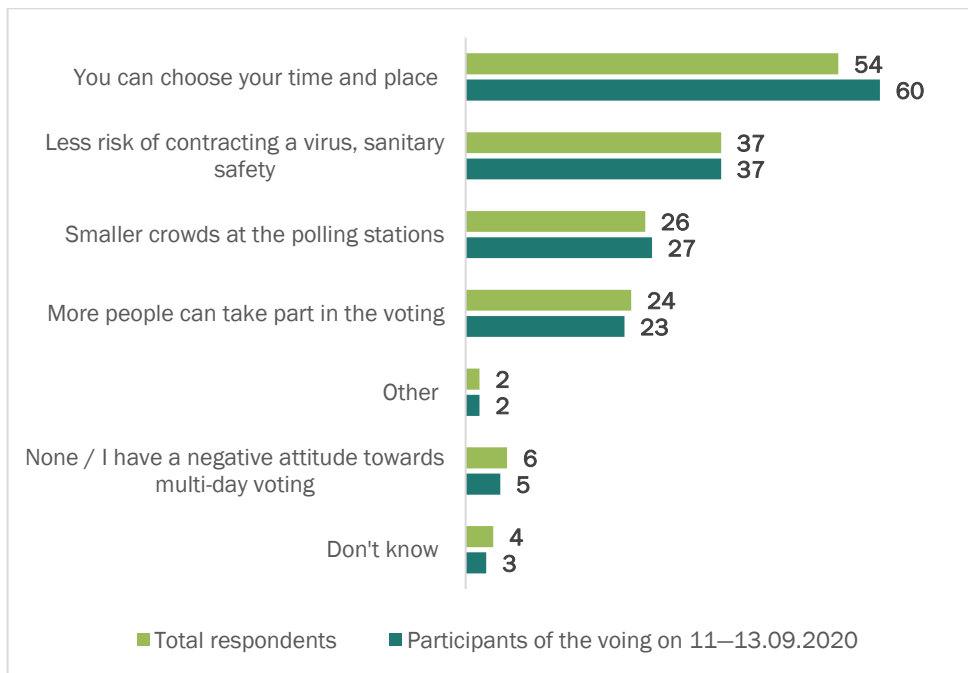


Fig. 5. Now I will read out several reasons why people support multi-day voting. Which reason do you most agree with? (closed-ended question, not more than 2 answers)

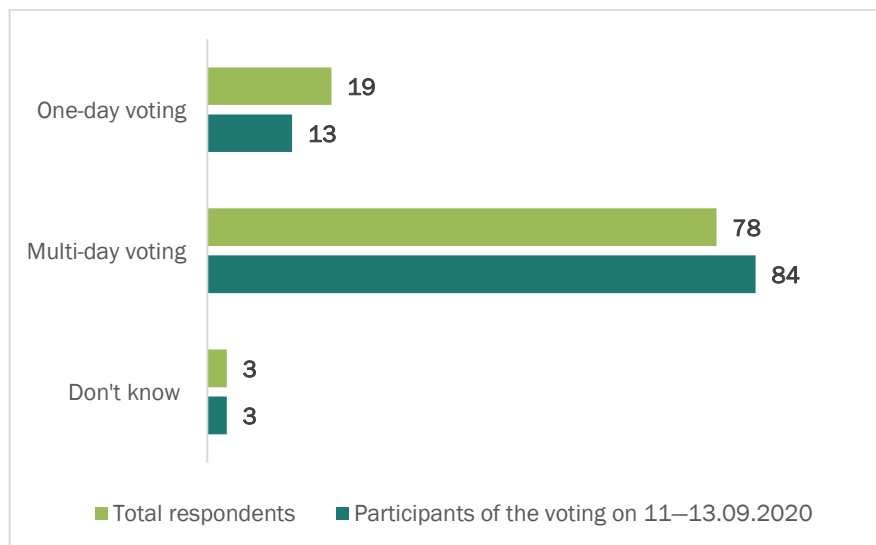


Fig. 6. In your opinion, is it more convenient for people to have a one-day or a multi-day voting? (closed-ended question, one answer)

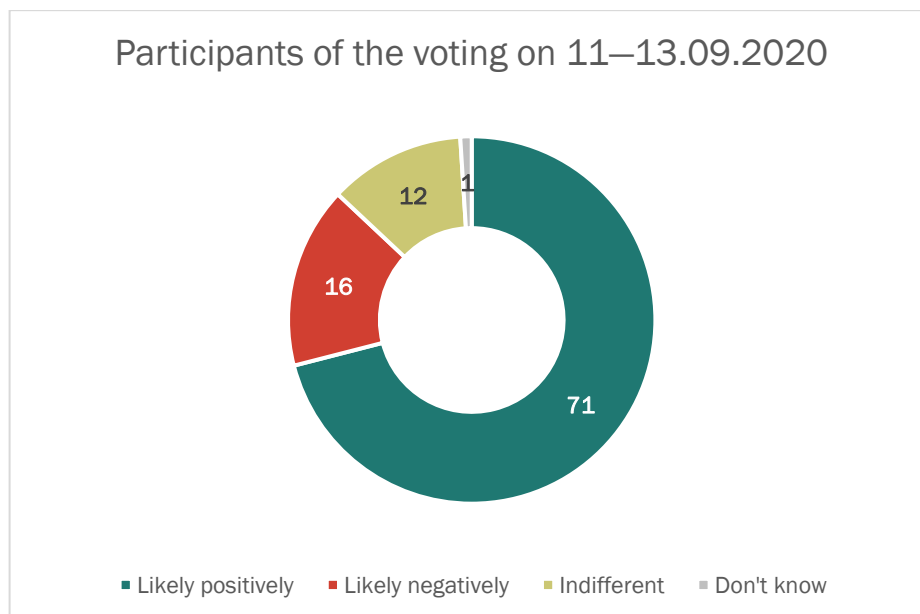
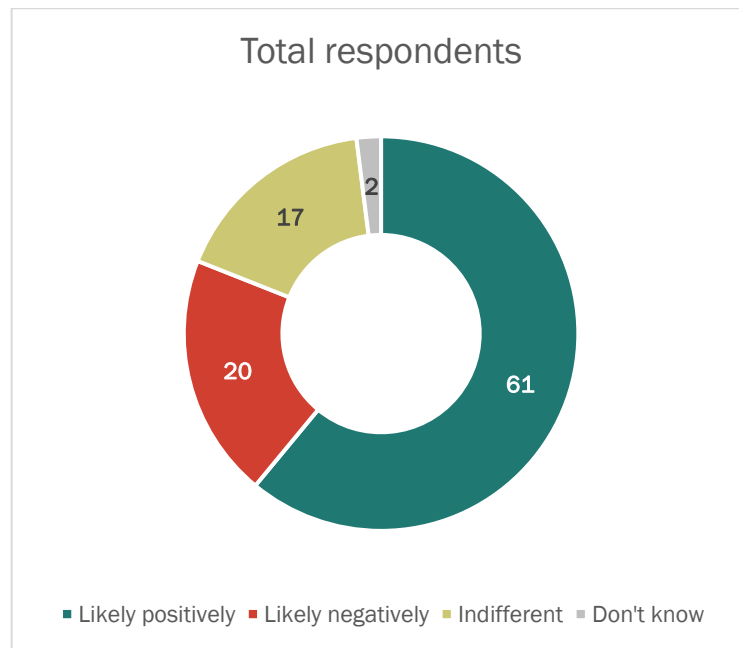


Fig. 7. Today there is a wide discussion on multi-day voting as a format for the next year elections. What is your attitude toward this initiative: positive, negative, or indifferent? (closed-ended question, one answer)

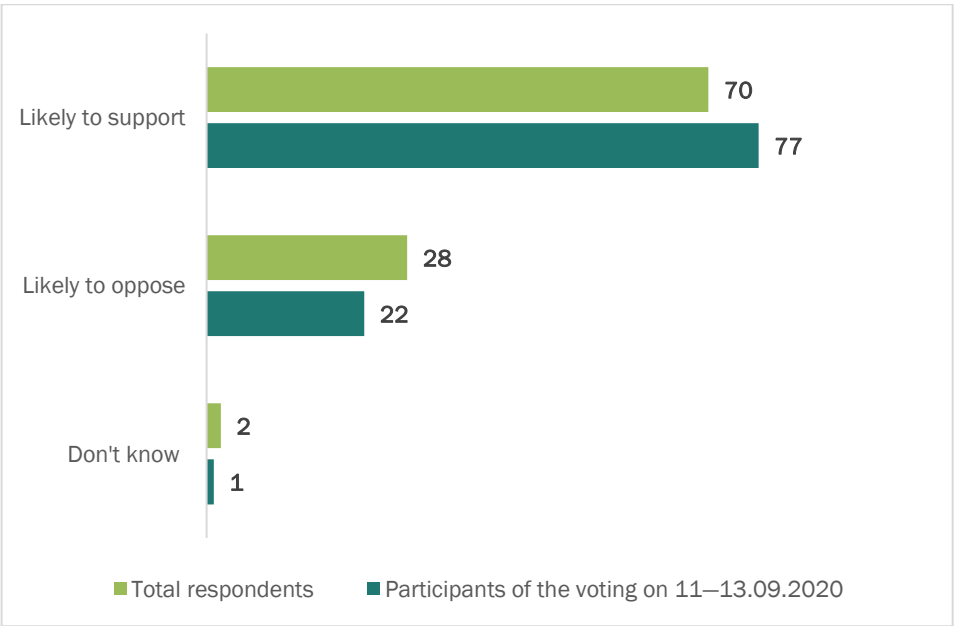


Fig. 8. Generally speaking, do you support or oppose multi-day voting as a format to be used for future elections? (closed-ended question, one answer)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES

QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES: REQUEST FOR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES: REQUEST FOR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT¹

October 2, 2020

Most of Russians consider that the quality of care delivered by public health care institutions should be assessed by organizations operating independently of the Russian Ministry of Health (83%). The public inquiry is most pronounced among economically active population – citizens aged 18-44 (86% on average). Half of respondents (51%) consider that money allocated to assess the quality of health care services cannot be used for other purposes in the health care system. Every second Russian (53%) believes that all the health care institutions, both federal and regional, must be administered similarly. Fifty-six percent of people living in million-plus cities and 54% of those living in middle-sized cities (with a population of less than 100 thousand or from 100 to 500 thousand inhabitants) oppose the idea to use special rules to manage federal health care institutions.

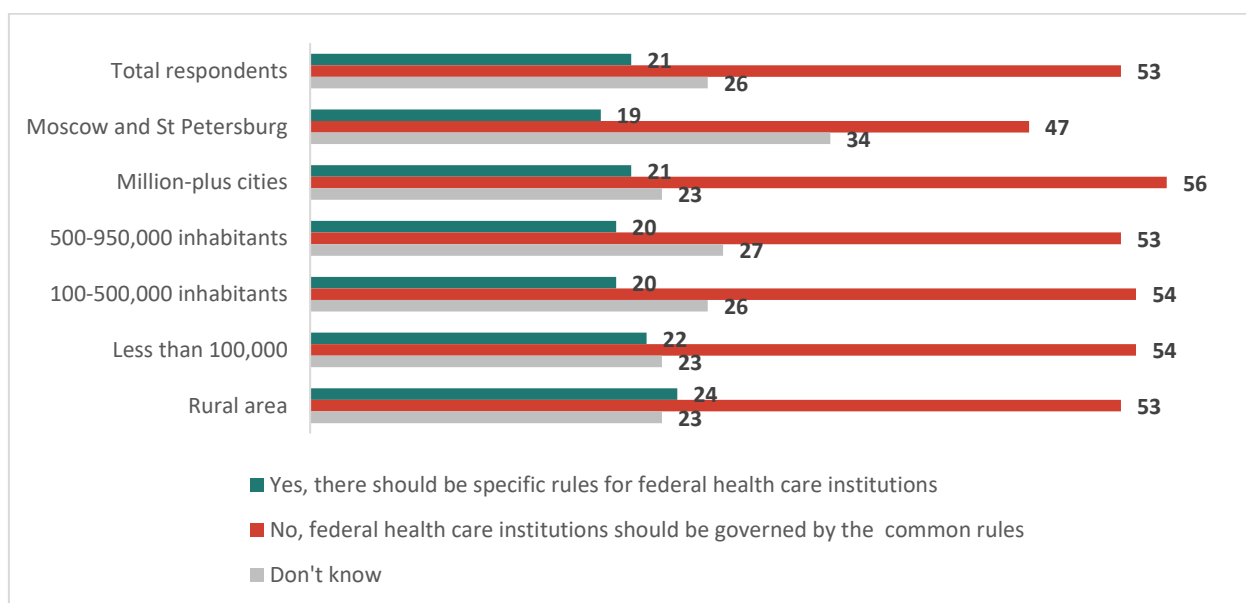


Fig. 1. Today there are common rules to refer patients in health care facilities of any level (from the municipal to federal ones). In your opinion, should there be specific rules for federal health care institutions? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

¹ The survey is commissioned by the Institute for Regional Problems.

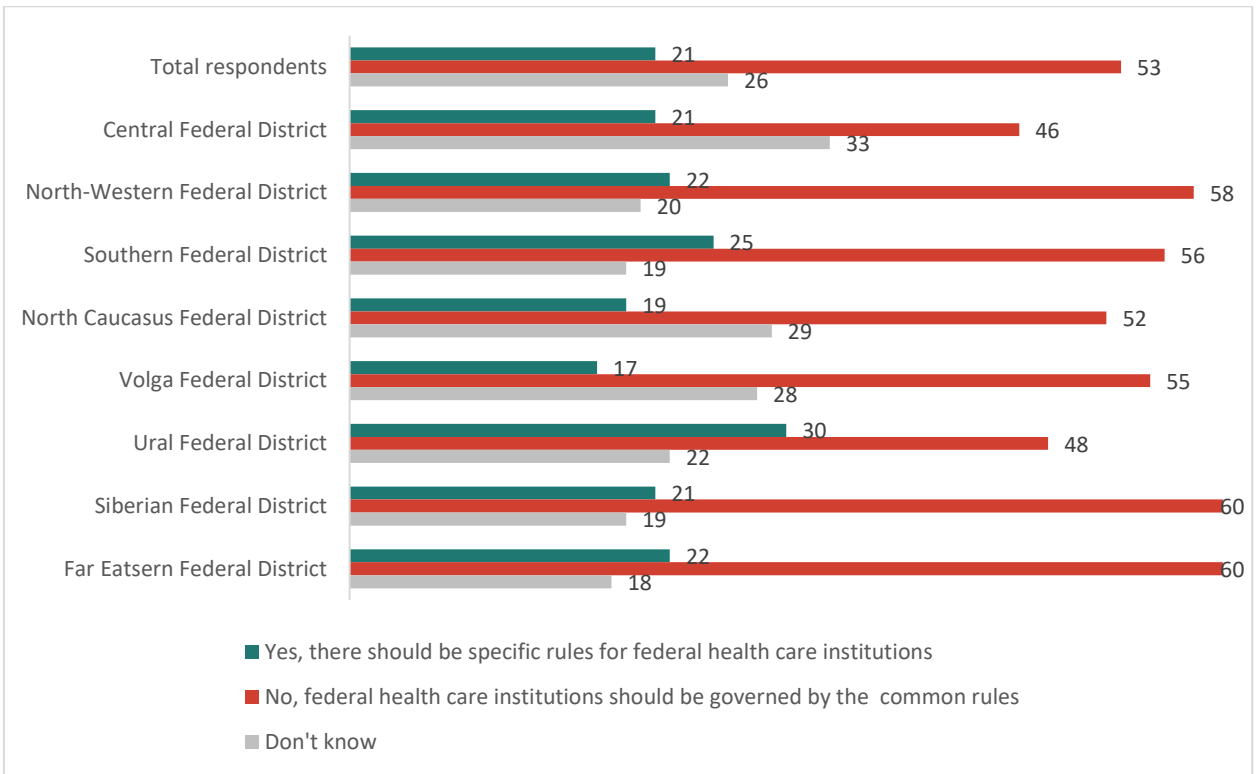


Fig. 2. Today there are common rules to refer patients in health care facilities of any level (from the municipal to federal ones). In your opinion, should there be specific rules for federal health care institutions? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

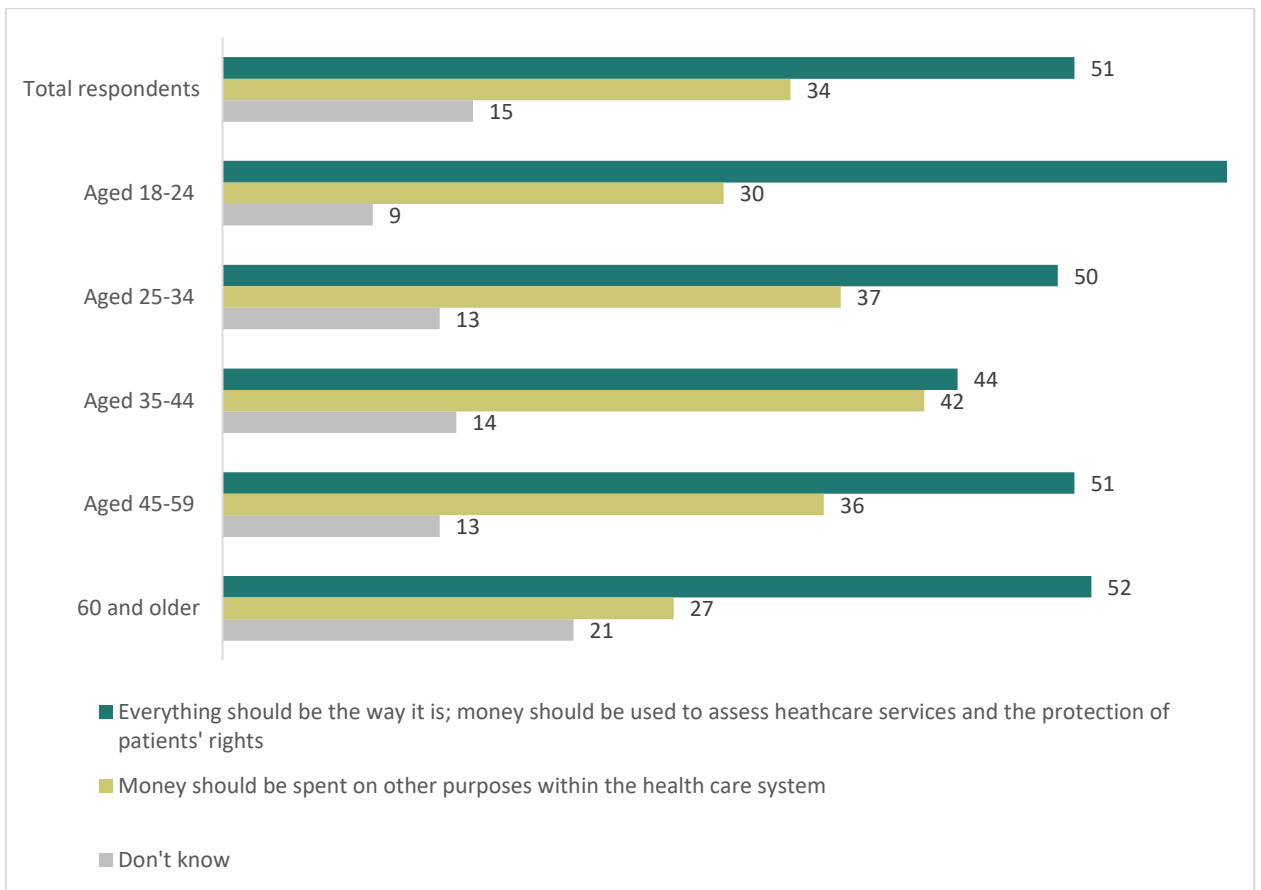


Fig. 3. Currently the Russian government allocates funds to assess the quality of health care services and the protection of patients' rights. Some people consider that this money should be used for other purposes within the health care system. Others believe that things should stay the way they are and money should be spent on the assessment of the health care services and the protection of patients' rights. Which viewpoint is closer to yours? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

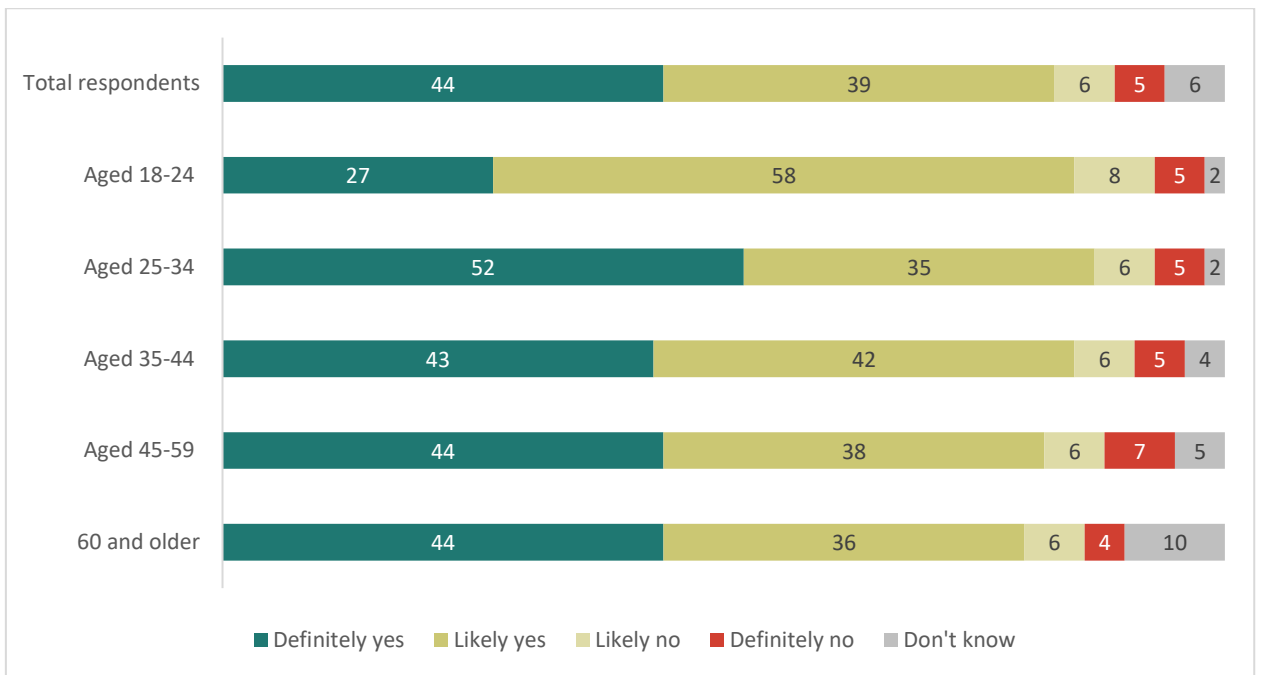


Fig. 4. In your opinion, is it important to get a comprehensive objective assessment of the quality of health care institutions from the organizations operating independently of the Russian Ministry of Health? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

LIFESTYLE

CINEMA AFTER THE PANDEMIC

SEASONAL ARVI AFER THE PANDEMIC

CINEMA AFTER THE PANDEMIC

August 25, 2020

More than half of Russians (63%) do not keep track of the movie premieres on a regular basis. Thirty-six percent of respondents catch up with the latest movies to a varying degree. More than one-third of Russians (39%) went to movie theatres before the pandemic. More than half of Russians (61%) almost did not go to the cinemas. After lifting of Covid-19 restrictions, three-quarters of Russians (75%) did not visit movie theatres and are not going to go there; however, almost every fourth Russian (23%) did not go there but is going to go to the cinema. Today Russians would hardly choose cinemas as a pastime or even abandon the idea of going to the movie theatre because of their fear of contracting the coronavirus (33%); lack of time (30%); lack of interesting premiers (17%); or just because they prefer to watch movies at home (15%).

When asked about their fear of contracting the virus in the cinema, 38% of Russians say they are somewhat afraid of catching Covid-19 in the movie theatre; 30% have not thought about that; 20% of respondents are confident that nothing will happen to them. Due to the pandemic, a number of movie premieres were held online; however watching movies online is not popular with Russians: one-third of the Internet users heard about this option for the first time (35%). Half of Russians using the Internet (49%) do not watch anything in online cinemas; one-third of them (31%) watch movies only for free. Paid subscriptions are not common: only 13% of Russians are subscribed to legal content (13%).

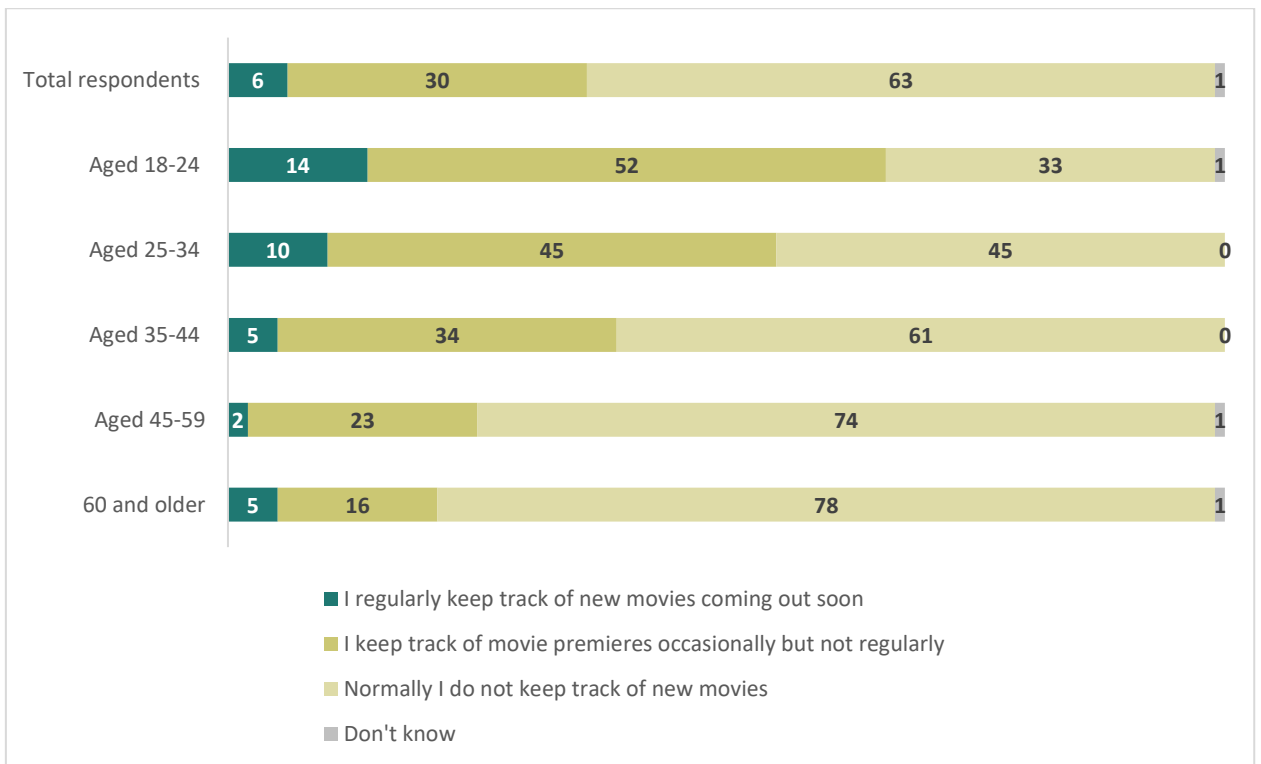


Fig. 1. Let us talk about cinema. Do you keep track of the latest cinema news, upcoming movie premieres? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

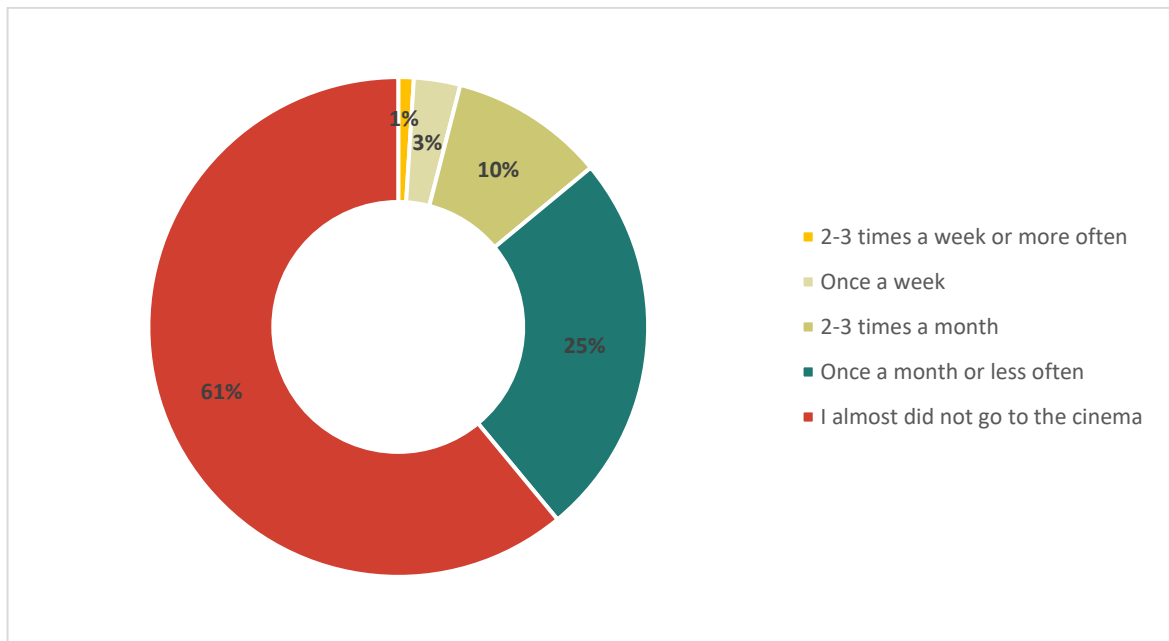


Fig. 2. Do you remember how often you went to the cinema before the lockdown was introduced in Russia? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

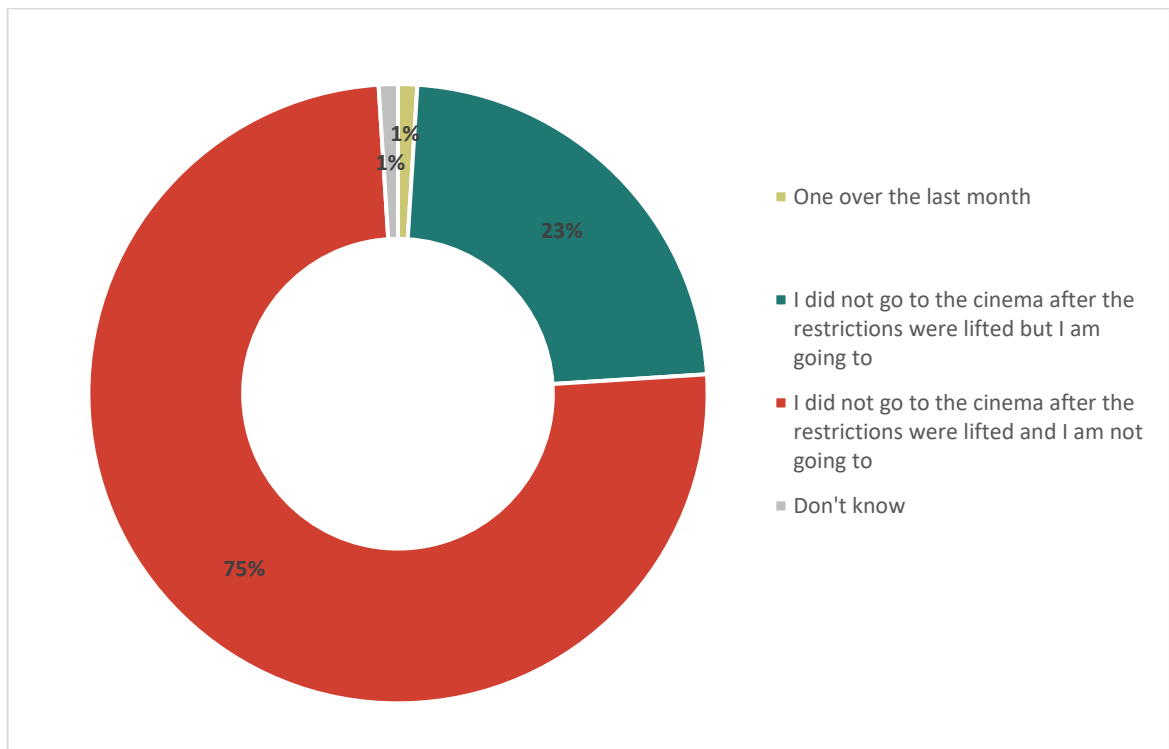


Fig. 3. Have you gone to the cinema after the Covid-19 restrictions were lifted? If so, how often do you go to movie theatres? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

Table 1. What is the reason why you do not go to movie theatres or you go there less often than before the lockdown? You can cite one or two major reasons (closed-ended question, up to 2 answers, % of those who now go to movie theatres less often than before the lockdown or those who now do not go there but they did before)

	Total respondents	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-59	60 and older
I am afraid of contacting the coronavirus/ I prefer not to go to crowded places if I do not really need to	33	28	30	31	33	49
No time	30	33	33	34	28	11
No interesting movies to watch	17	19	20	15	16	13
I prefer to watch movies at home	15	17	13	13	16	23
Tickets are too expensive	6	6	5	8	7	5
No one to go with/ no company	5	12	2	3	6	4
No convenient showtimes	2	5	0	2	1	0

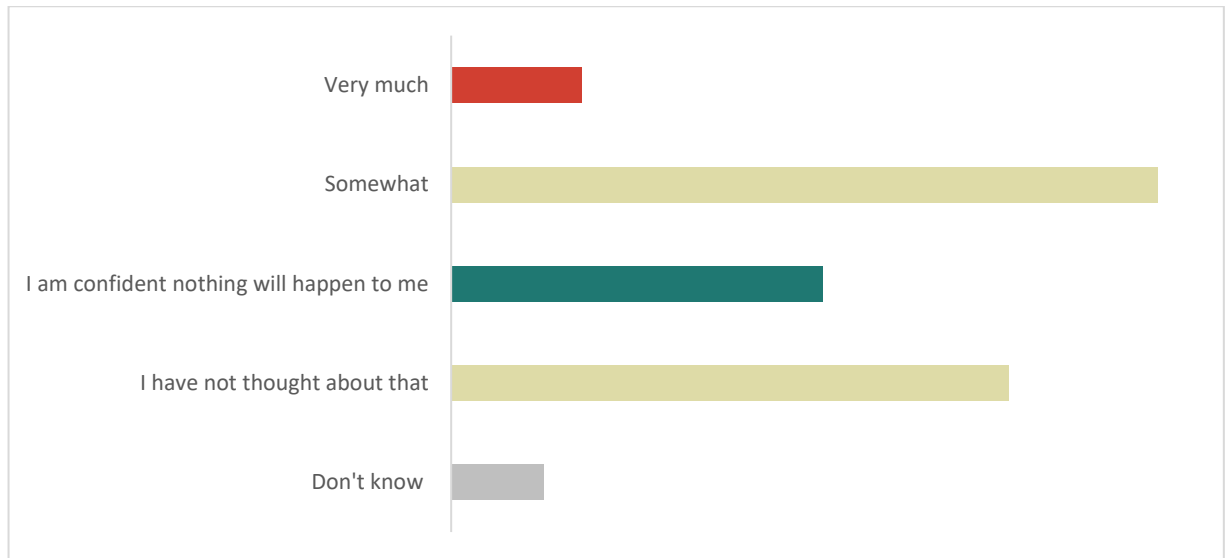


Fig. 4. Are you afraid of contracting the coronavirus in the movie theatre? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

Table 2. Let us talk about online theatres, i.e. websites providing legal access to the collection of movies. Do you watch movies in online theatres? (closed-ended question, up to 2 answers, % of those who use the Internet)

	Total respondents	Aged 18-24	Aged 25-34	Aged 35-44	Aged 45-59	60 and older
Yes, I do, I have a paid subscription	13	26	21	15	5	2
Yes, I do, I buy certain movies to watch in online theatres	5	4	10	8	1	1
I only watch free movies in online theatres	31	39	31	30	31	27
I do not watch anything in online theatres	49	33	43	49	55	59
This is the first time I hear about online theatres	6	3	1	4	8	11
Don't know	1	0	0	1	1	1
Yes, I do; I have a paid subscription	13	26	21	15	5	2

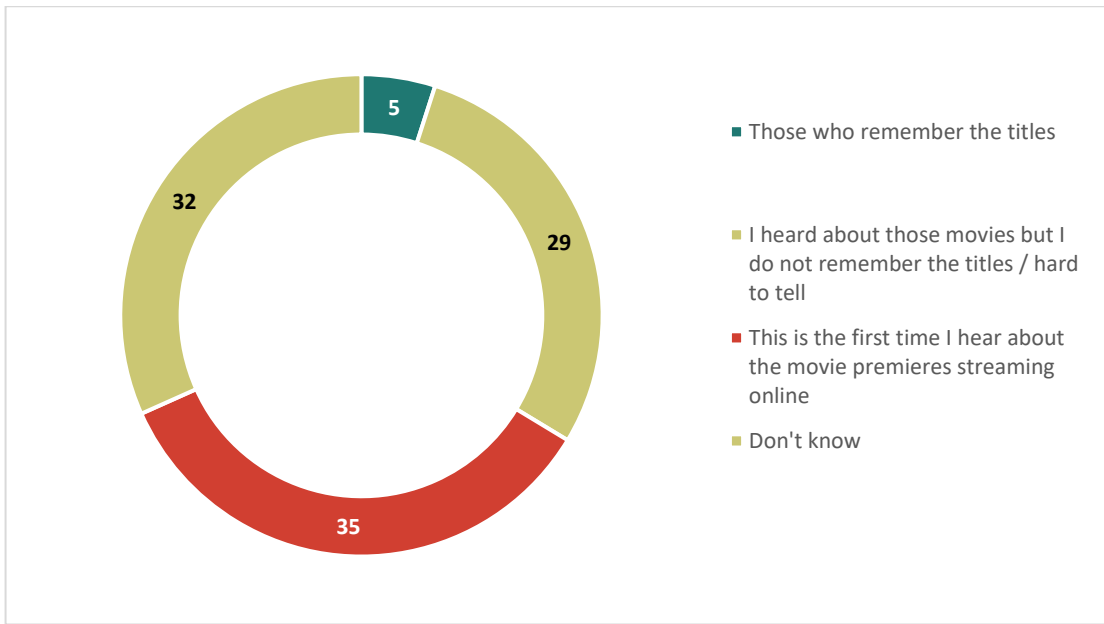


Fig. 5. Due to the pandemic and cinema closures this year, certain premieres were streamed online. Do you know any this year movie premieres which were streamed online? (open-ended question, up to 3 answers, % of those who use the Internet)

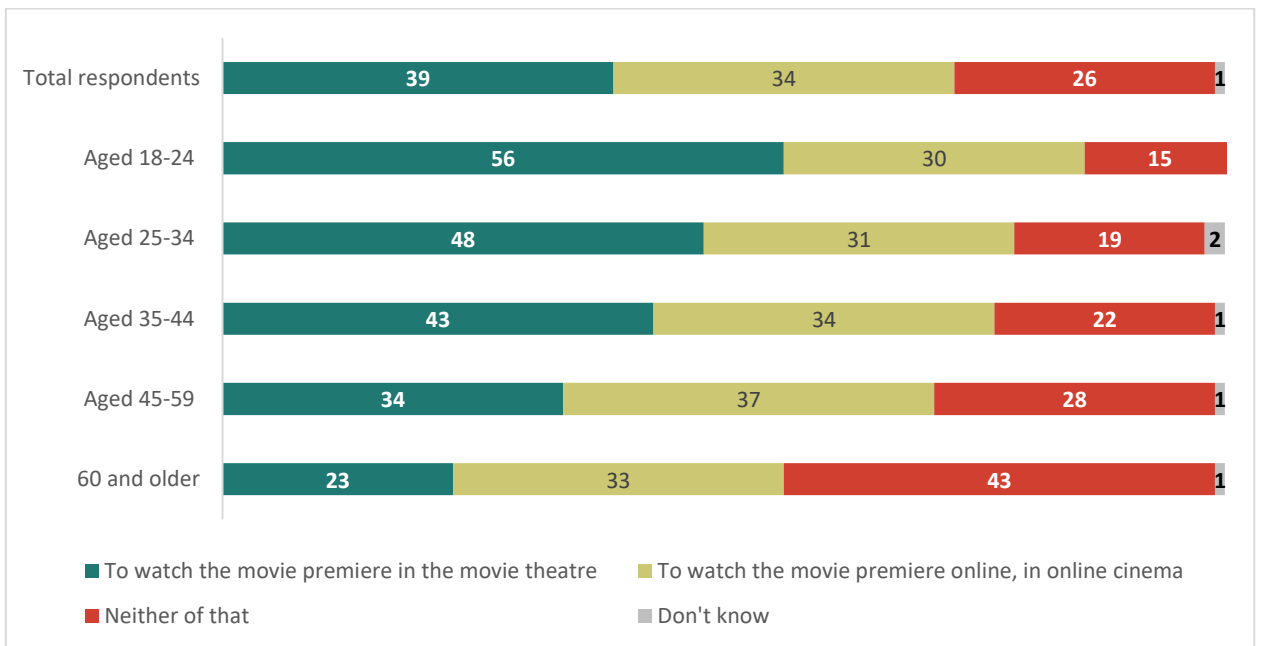


Fig. 6. Imagine you have a choice to make regarding the movie premiere you have been waiting for: to go and watch this movie in the movie theatre or to watch the premiere on the Internet, in online cinema. Which option are you more likely to choose? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of those who use the Internet)

SEASONAL ARVI AFER THE PANDEMIC ²

September 14, 2020

Most of Russians say that they take certain measures to protect their health (84%). They quit bad habits such as smoking (55%), alcohol (49%) and see the doctors in a timely manner (46%) as preventive measures. Over the recent six months, 17% of Russians have been ill or say they are ill. A vast majority of Russians (84%) are aware of measures aimed to prevent ARVI (acute respiratory viral infection). Due to the epidemiological situation, most Russians say they have changed their attitudes towards preventive measures over the recent six months (68%): face masks have become more popular (52%); 38% of respondents started to observe social distancing. However, one-third of Russians (36%) have not done anything to prevent ARVI over the recent twelve months.

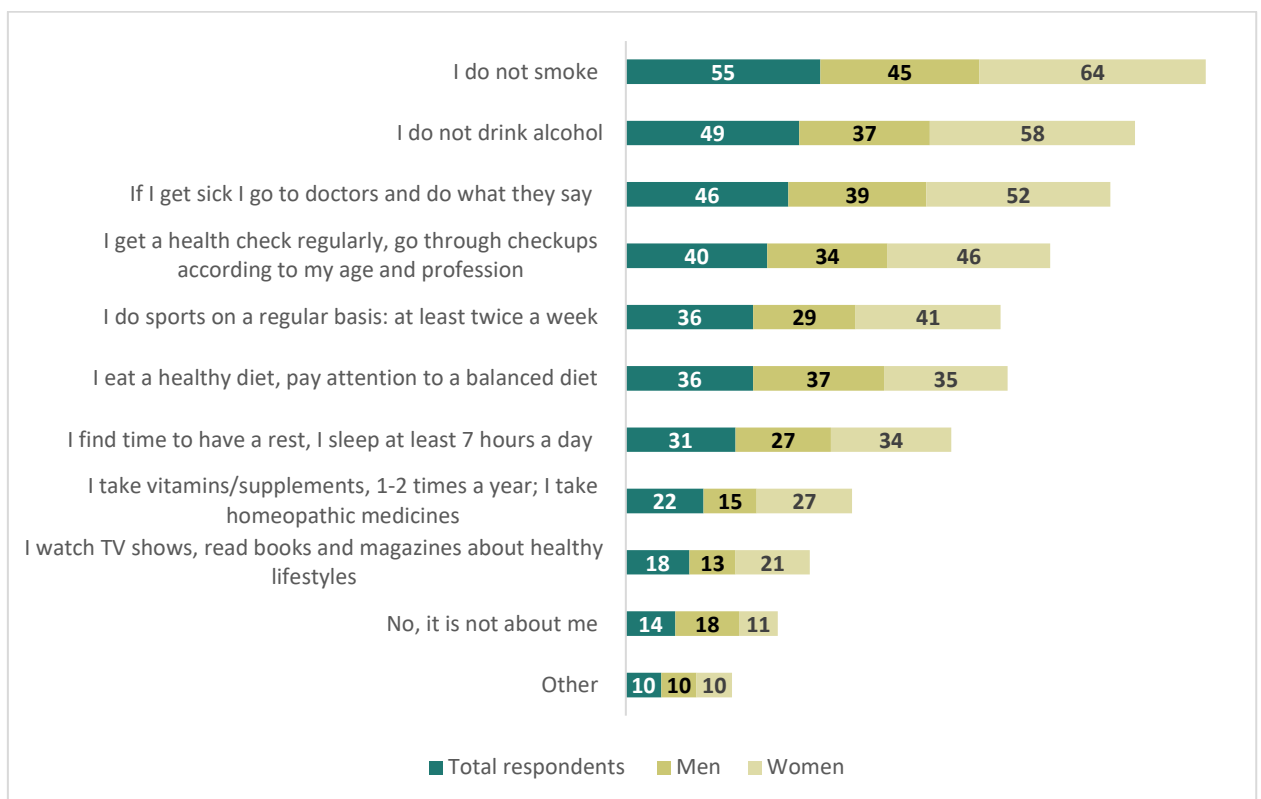


Fig. 7. Can you say “I take good care of my health”? If so, how is it manifested? Any number of answers (closed-ended question, any number of answers, % of total respondents)

² The survey was commissioned by Boiron. VCIOM expert solution “Public Social Research” was used in the project.

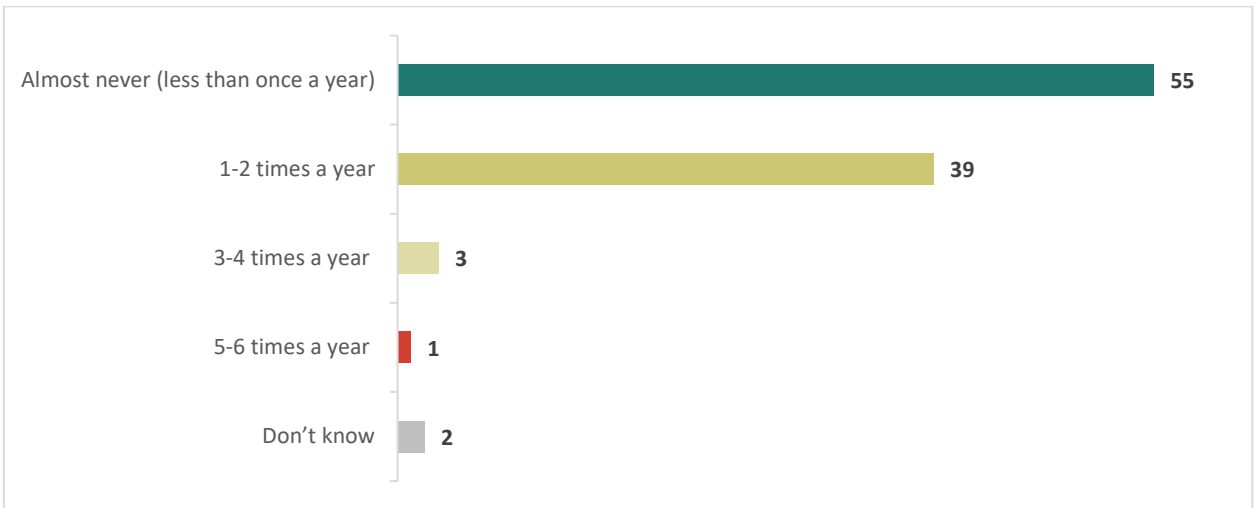


Fig. 8. How often do you get the flu or ARVI (acute respiratory viral infection)? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

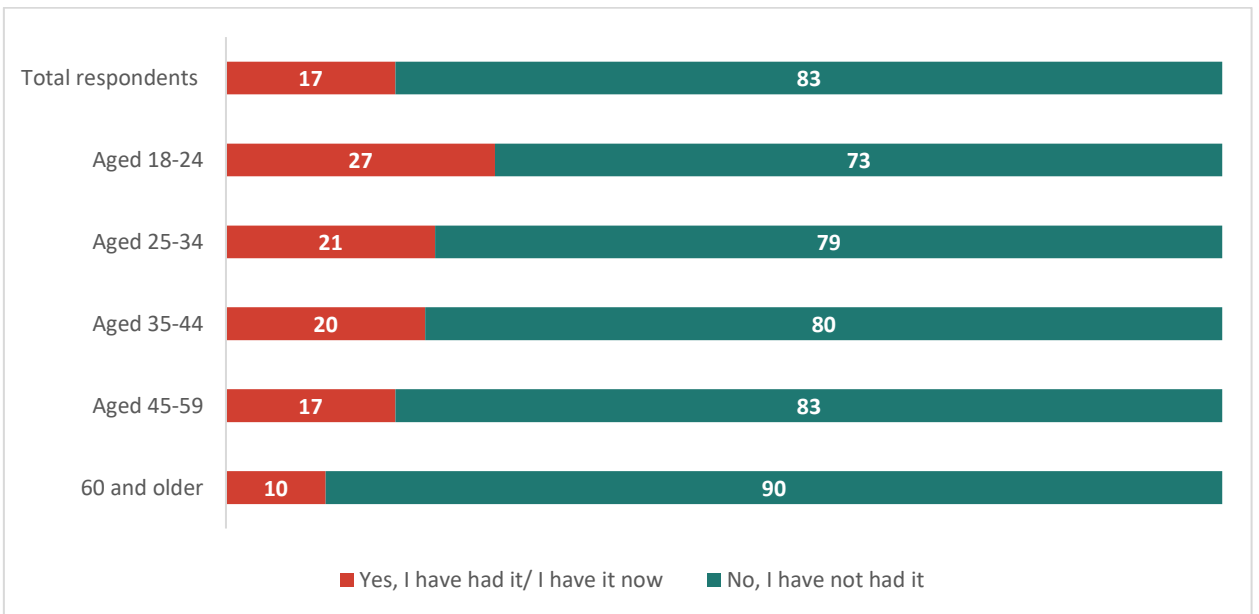


Fig. 9. Over the recent six months have you had the flu or any other respiratory illness, or not? (closed-ended question, one answer, % of total respondents)

Table 3. In your opinion, what measures can help prevent ARVI? Name as many measures as possible? (open-ended question, any number of answers, % of total respondents)

Measures related to hygiene and social distancing	
Less social contact, distance	19
Hygiene, cleaning, aeration	17
Face masks/gloves	15
Measures related to lifestyles	
Dress appropriately for the weather, avoid exposure to cold	15
Build endurance, strengthen immunity	15
Sports	14
Set a sleep/rest/walk schedule	13
Live a healthy lifestyle	13
Healthy diet	10

Going to hospitals	
Vaccines	26
Timely treatment / going to the doctor	9
Take care of health	6
Taking medicine	
Vitamins	18
Anti-viral medication	7
Different medicines (oxolinic ointment, paracetamol), mouth and nasal wash	3
Folk remedies	
Folk remedies (garlic, onion, citrus fruits, banya)	15
There are no ways to avoid ARVI/you cannot protect yourself against viral respiratory infections	2
Other	5

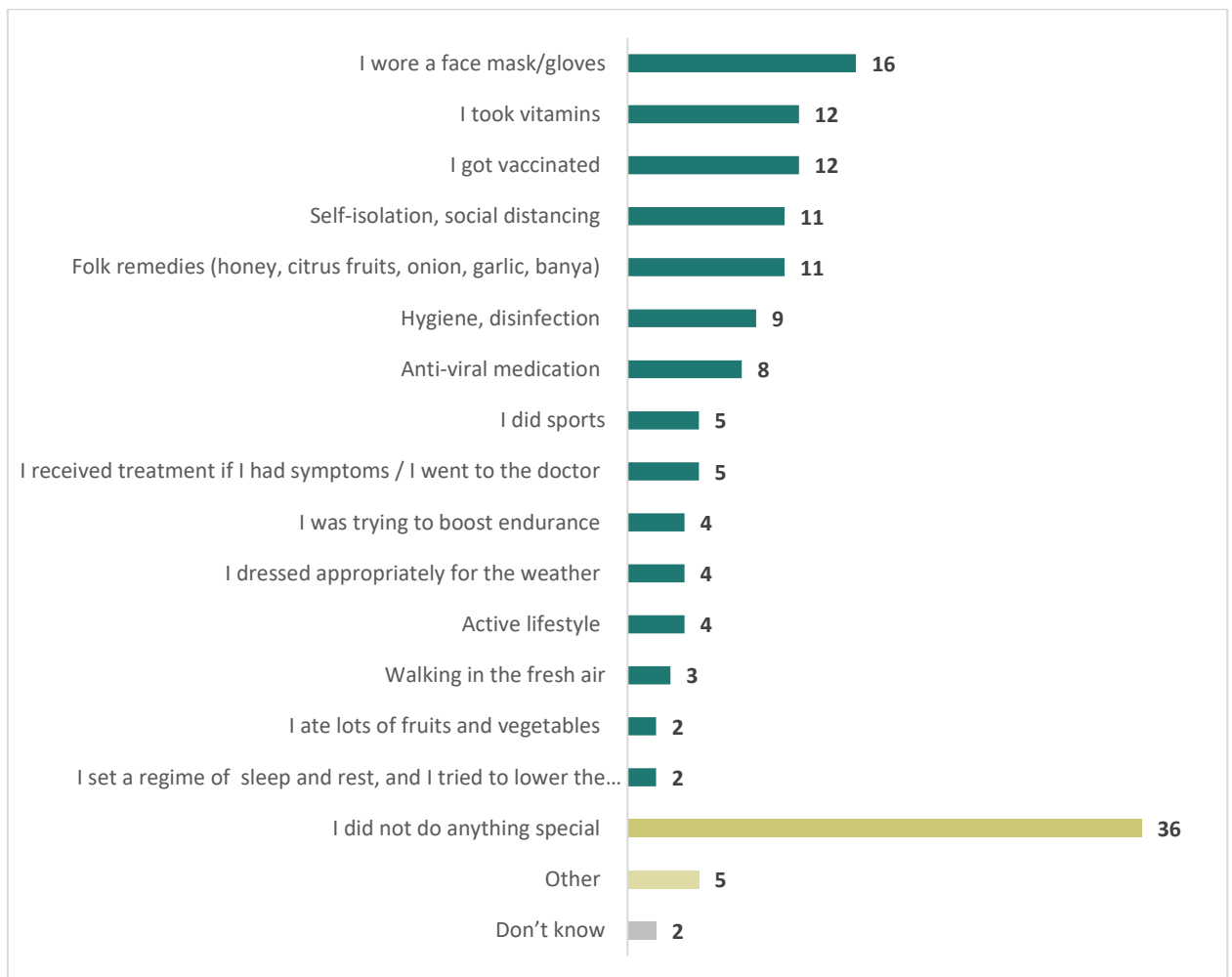


Fig. 10. Over the recent twelve months have you taken any measures to protect yourself against flu or viral respiratory infections? If so, what exactly did you do? Several answers are possible (open-ended question, not more than 3 answers, % of total respondents)

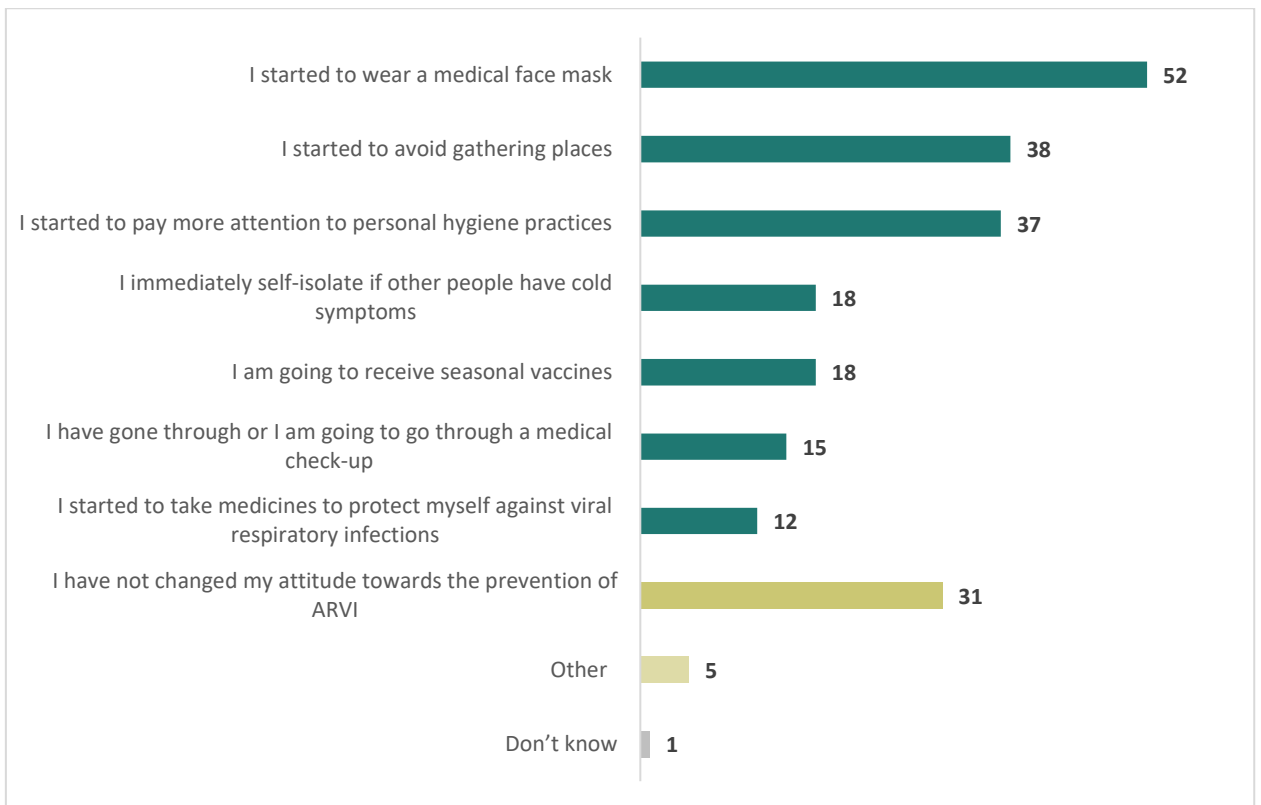


Fig. 11. Have your attitudes towards prevention of viral respiratory infections changed, or not changed, over the last six months? If so, in what activities did it manifest? (closed-ended question, any number of answers, % of total respondents)