

OPINION MONITORING: JULY—AUGUST 2024

VCIOM-Sputnik daily survey results. The survey method is a 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 reflects 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 fieldwork can introduce bias into the survey.

CONTENTS

POLITICS

REMOTE ELECTRONIC VOTING: MONITORING

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

ORGAN DONATION: PROS AND CONS

LIFESTYLE

LIFELONG LEARNING

POLITICS

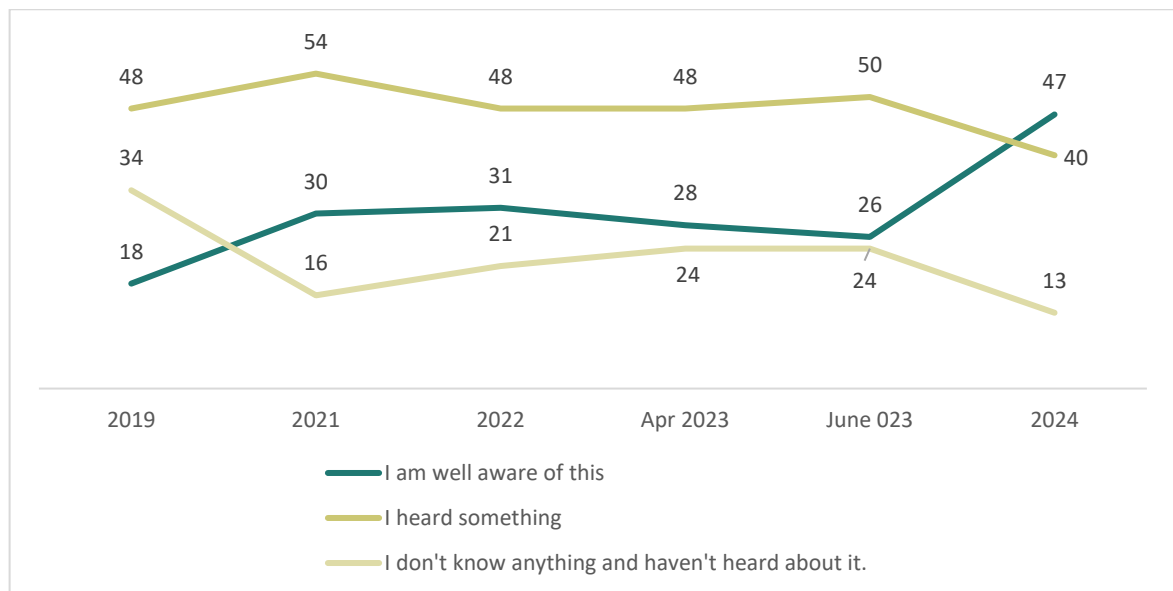
REMOTE ELECTRONIC VOTING: MONITORING

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August 17, 2024

Today, most Russians (87%) know about remote electronic voting (REV), including every second (47%) knows well. About one in ten (13%) has not heard anything about the possibility of participating in elections online; this is the lowest value for all-time measurements (in 2019, it was 34%). Awareness of REV is approximately at the same level among Russians of all ages (83%–88%). The respondents are optimistic about the prospects of scaling up the experience of REV to the whole country. Six out of ten (63%) believe that it is necessary to ensure the possibility of online voting in all regions of Russia; 29% hold the opposite opinion. Despite the high awareness of REV and widespread support for the idea of extending online voting to all regions, most Russians (62%) note that the opportunity to vote remotely in person is not important to them, and only one in three (36%) recognizes the importance of such an opportunity. One in three respondents (36%) is confident that online voting will not affect the transparency and honesty of elections. Another 30% see risks in REV: In their opinion, this may lead to a decrease in the transparency of the electoral process. Another 23% of our fellow citizens see online voting as a way to make elections more honest.

Fig. 1. Since 2021, thanks to the introduction of online voting, residents of some regions have had the opportunity to vote in these elections remotely, via the Internet. Have you heard about it or do you know anything about it? (close-ended question, one answer, % of all respondents)



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

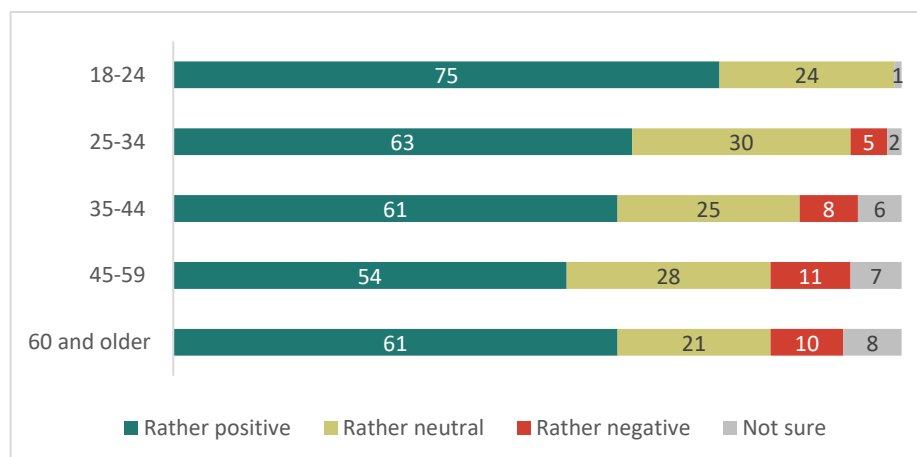
ORGAN DONATION: PROS AND CONS

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August 2, 2024

A positive attitude towards organ donation prevails among Russians (61%). Only 8% expressed a rather negative attitude, while another 26%, or one in four, is neutral about this practice. 5% found it difficult to answer. Russians declaring a positive attitude towards organ donation are distinguished by their young age (75% among 18–24-year-olds), higher education (67%), good financial situation (67%), living in one of the capitals (72%), and active Internet use (63% among daily users). Opponents of organ donation are more often found among representatives of the older generation (45–59 years old — 11%, 60+ years old — 10% vs. 0% in the 18–24 years old youth group), active TV viewers (16%) and residents of villages (13%). In contrast, among residents of the North Caucasian Federal District, there are twice as many districts as in the whole country (17%).

Fig. 1. Organ donation is the provision of an organ to a patient in need during the donor's lifetime or after his death. How do you feel about organ donation in general? (a closed-ended question, one answer, in % of all respondents)



LIFESTYLE

LIFELONG LEARNING

LIFELONG LEARNING

July 19, 2024

Over the past twenty years, Russians' ideas about how often they need to improve their skills to feel confident in the labor market have changed. Two-thirds (68%) today believe it should be done at least once every three years, including one in three (35%), which is sure that it is better to do yearly. Since 2004, the proportion of those who do not see the need for professional development has decreased twofold, from 16% to 8%. More and more of our compatriots realize that to remain competitive — they must constantly update their knowledge and skills and adapt to rapidly changing labor market conditions. The transformation of Russians' views on the need for regular professional development is also confirmed in practice. Over the past five years, the proportion of those who did not develop their competencies has decreased from 52% in 2019 to 39% in 2024. In total, 60% of Russians were engaged in retraining (2019 — 48%). Russians aged 25—44, those in the active phase of building a career, are most actively improving in the profession. In this age group, 74%—79% have advanced training experience over the past five years, and the maximum number of those who retrained during the last year was 37%. After 45 years, the indicator begins to decline: among 45—59-year-olds, 64% have retraining experience in the last five years, and in the older age group, after 60 years, — 35% have.

Fig. 1. How often do you think it is necessary to improve your skills to feel confident in the labor market? (a closed-ended question, one answer, in % of all respondents)

