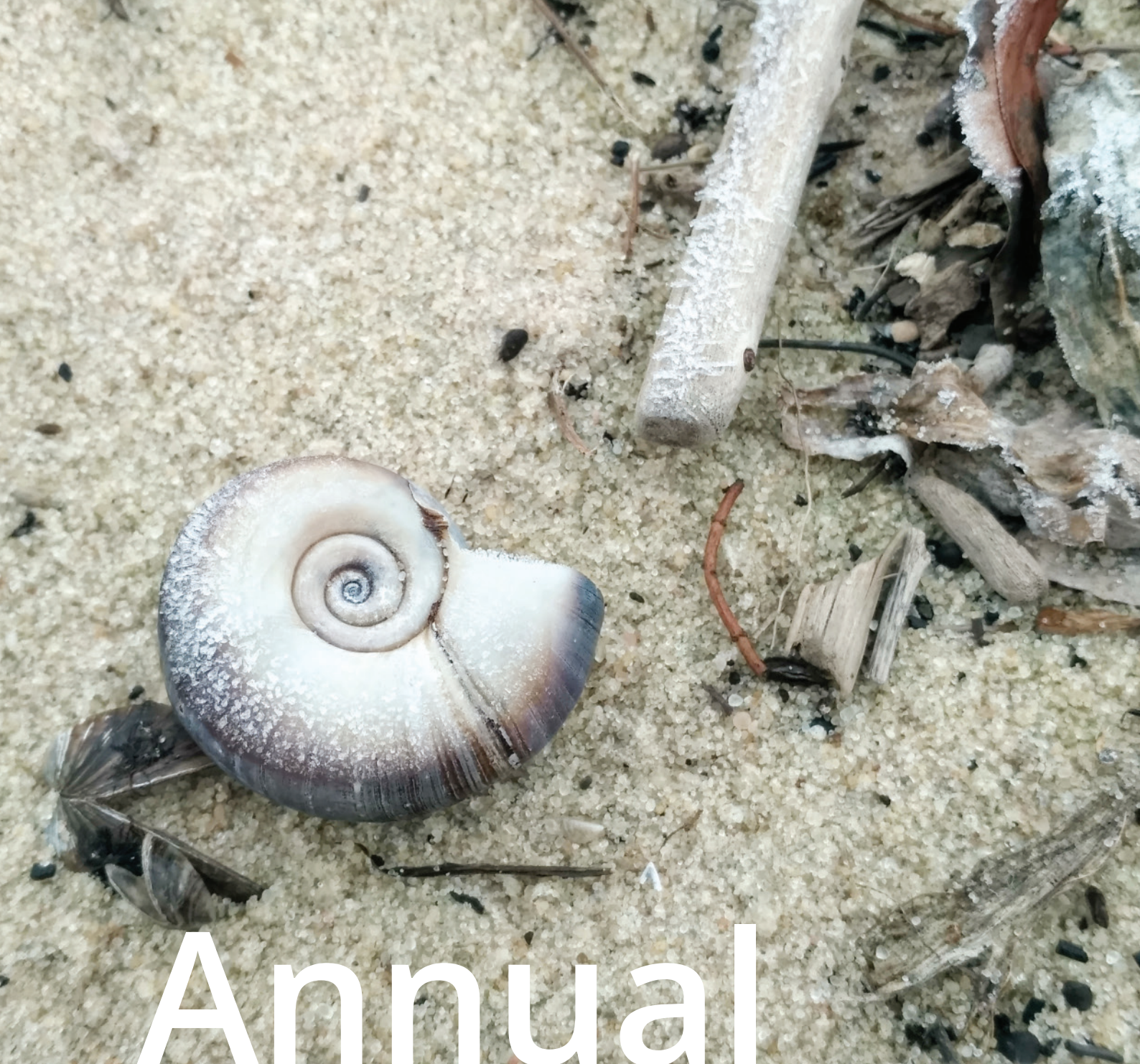
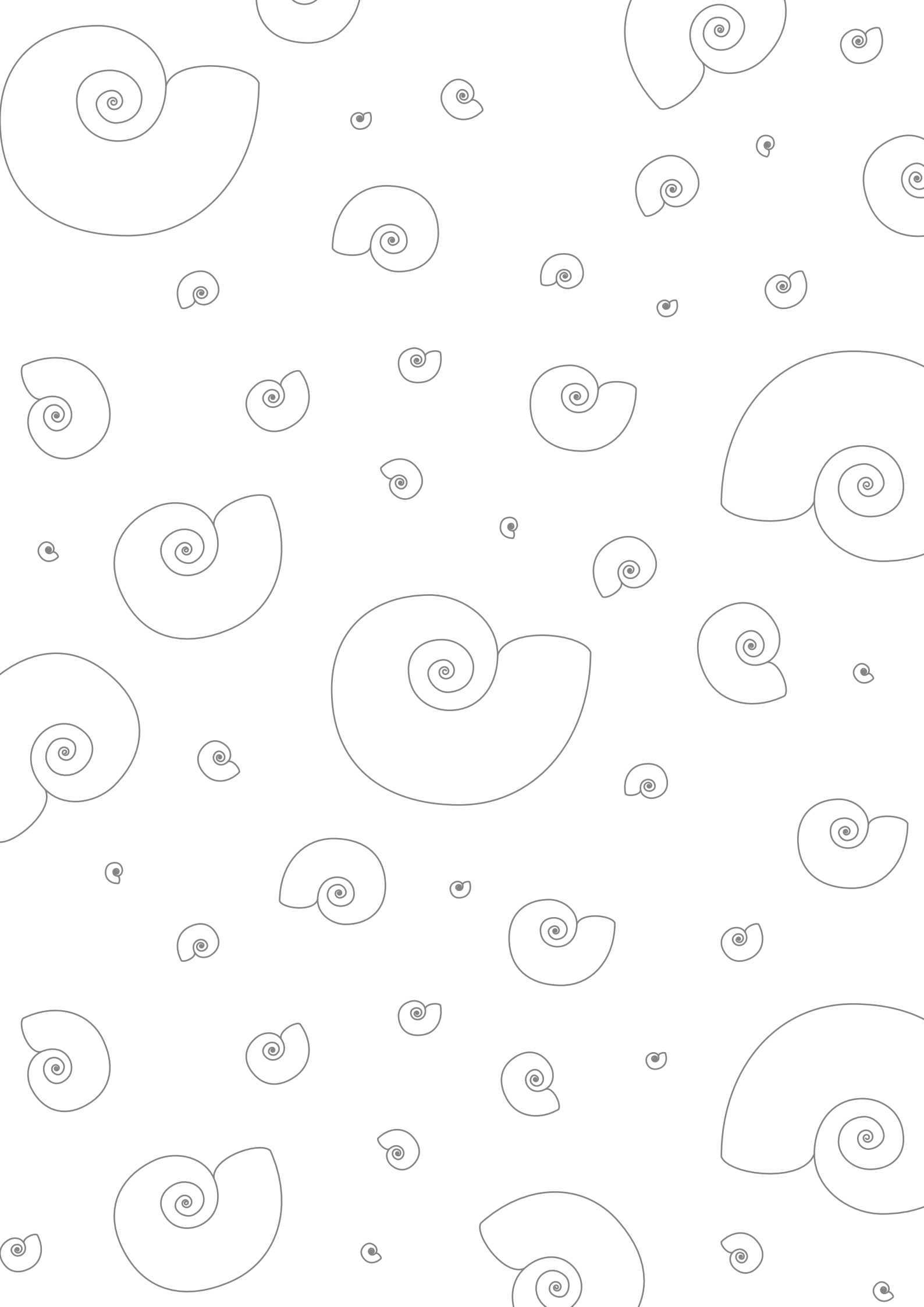




Annual report 2017

ukrainian
center
for social
data





Annual report

2017

Our organization was founded in May 2015. Over the past three years, we have been sustainably progressing in our organizational development while consistently promoting the importance of quality and responsible data handling in our society.

Each year we implement increasingly large-scale and interesting projects dealing with multiple spheres. We've earned the confidence of partners and donors from the US and Europe. In Ukraine we collaborate with analytical centers, public institutions, community-based organizations, and small- and medium-sized businesses.

In 2017 we began working with public health data (e.g.: palliative care statistics), gender data (analyzing Ministry of Justice open data). In 2017 we have implemented 7 projects concerned with a number of public activity spheres, including trainings, research and development of data processing tools.

We continue to pursue open data development, data quality improvement and enhancement of data collection systems.

Our mission

We strive to create
a society of smart
decisions

A society in which politicians, business, and civil society make mutually beneficial, measured and reasoned decisions based on data from various sources that accurately reflect reality.

In pursuing our mission, we:

- collect and systematize data sets;
- develop systems (including geographic information systems) for easy and visual presentation of data;
- prepare analytical reports based on comprehensive data analysis;
- develop online tools for working with data;
- foster a culture of data-based decision making among government and civil society.

Trainings

Open data for government officials

Project was implemented with support from the National Endowment for Democracy, and in partnership with the Center for Ukrainian Reform Education, State Agency for e-governance in Ukraine.

Two-day trainings held in 5 cities of Ukraine (Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, and Dnipro), attended by participants from all regions of Ukraine.

Topics of trainings:

- the concept of open data, examples of open data use in Ukraine and abroad;
- data formats, machine-readable data, data structuring and cleaning, open data formats;
- data processing using electronic spreadsheets;
- basics of statistics and data analysis, data visualization;
- preparing data for publication as open data;
- microdata and protection of personal data.

Nearly 400 requests for participation in training programs were received. 167 participants were selected representing sectors of education, health care, police, justice, as well as IT and public information access specialists from executive authorities and local self-government.

Project implementation included five webinars, each covering a specific training topic, both for participants, and for the general public. As of the writing of this report, the overall number of views for these webinars exceeded 1800.

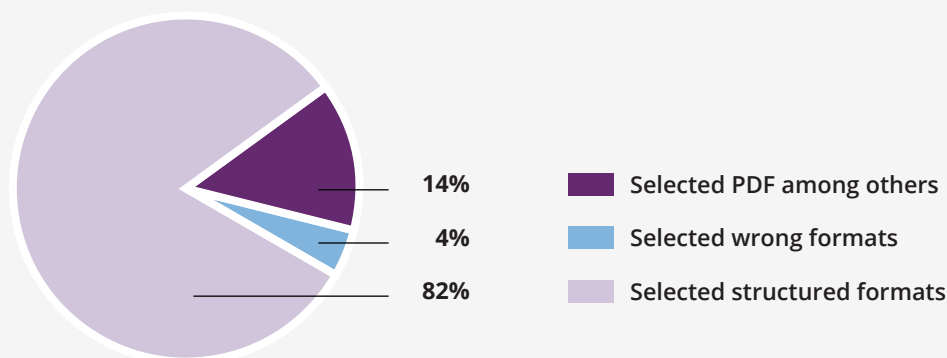
The follow-up survey of participants was conducted two months after the trainings to determine progress in data use practices and to find out how helpful and applicable these trainings were for them.

The significant share of participants reported positive progress — 75% of respondents reported increased efficiency in working with data, 57% — improvements in data culture (i.e. demanded more accurate and clear data from their colleagues), 21% demonstrated the use of data in different publishing formats.



10% of respondents reported publishing more data sets (presumably due to an acquired awareness of the publicity of nearly all data in possession of data owner), while conversely 1,4% - reported less publishing (presumably because of unwillingness to publish unstructured formats such as PDF or scanned images).

Distribution of responses to the question: "Which of the given file formats are most appropriate for publication of open data?" Answer choices included various file types.



Training participants learned to find and identify structured data and file formats suitable for disclosure of open data (81,7%), although some participants still consider PDF to be appropriate for open data publication.

Response analysis leads to the conclusion that "Open Data for Government Officials" trainings have helped executive and local self-government officials extend their theoretical and practical knowledge of open data, processing and security thereof.

Moreover, communication with civil servants about open data revealed issues in response to which we have developed recommendations for the State Agency for e-governance in Ukraine (<https://bit.ly/2qJiXuc>).

Smartphone app for election observers

In the sphere of data collection and analysis tools development activity, the team of Ukrainian Center for Social Data with support of New Media Development Group NFP has initiated the development of a mobile application for elections process monitoring. Full implementation of the project is scheduled in 2018.

This mobile application will enable election observers to rapidly collect data on the progress of the electoral process and maintain records of violations.

For the convenience of observers the system will include scenarios (templates) featuring all process stages: prior to the election date, the day of election, the of vote count stage and election results determination.



An “alert button” will enable an observer to record a violation, its type, and to take photographic or video evidence thereof. The application also includes a template for a violation report.

Where applicable the observer may take photographic or video evidence and attach such records to the respective data.

The system is intended for observers representing both non-governmental organizations and parties / candidates. Use of the app will optimize the work of observers greatly, will make the recording of the election process data as simple and fast as possible. And this, in turn, will increase the transparency and fairness of elections, will help candidates and their teams to respond promptly and defend the votes of their voters, if necessary.

Trainings

Working with data for small and medium business associations

Experts of Ukrainian Center for Social Data have held a program of trainings and coaching for small and medium business associations on working with data: collection, processing, analysis, representation and use, both in terms of ensuring better services to their members and for better advocacy — and influence on the small and medium business operation environment in Ukraine.

This educational program was delivered within the framework of the project “Strengthening small and medium enterprises business membership organizations” implemented by UNDP in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine and with the financial support of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs of Switzerland (SECO).

A webinar and a series of on-site trainings for members of seven business associations were held covering the following issues:

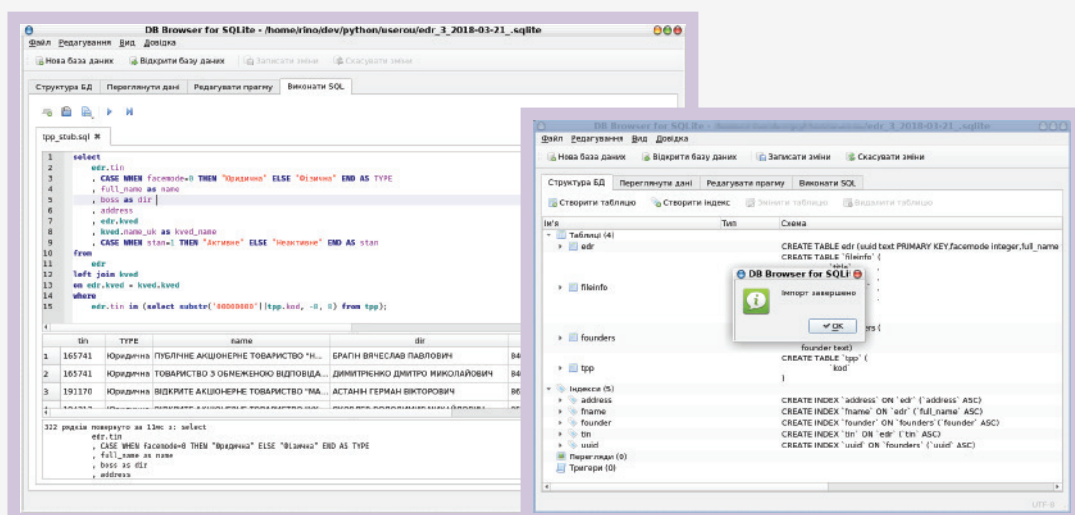
- receiving data from members, survey of members;
- conducting surveys;
- data formats, clearing and structuring data;
- obtaining data on environment;
- methods of data processing, collating and analysis;
- responsible data management;
- data-based products development;
- data security and dissemination of data.

Consultations and coaching were held for members of business associations regarding the development of their own indexes, collection, conversion and analysis of open data, enhancement of business associations' data management systems, and more efficient use of data for marketing, advocacy and lobbying purposes.

The project included development of a toolkit for business associations enabling them to use open data from the Ministry of Justice — namely the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations.

These tools enabled users to:

- determine the proportion of men and women in enterprise management;
- determine types of communities hosting enterprise registrations;
- analyze the Unified State Register in view of business types and the type of international economic activity (using data from the VAT refund register).



Research

Women and men in leadership position in Ukraine

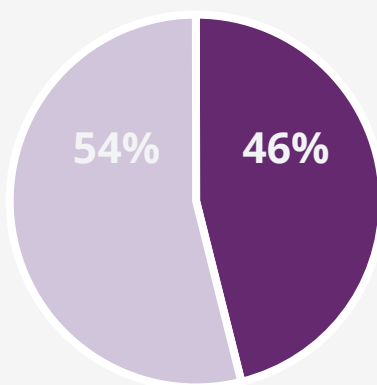
The research — the first of this kind — was conducted as a part of the UNDP Ukraine project “Strengthening small and medium enterprises business membership organizations”, in cooperation with the NGO “League of Business and Professional Women of Ukraine”. Tendencies in leadership among men and women in officially registered agencies, organizations and enterprises in terms of area and type of activity were reviewed. Open USREOU data, published by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine in June 2017 was used as the principal data array for analysis. The overall dataset of over 6 million USREOU records was processed. The analysis covered 2 706 837 records of active legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (IE’s).

Questions we sought to answer through this research:

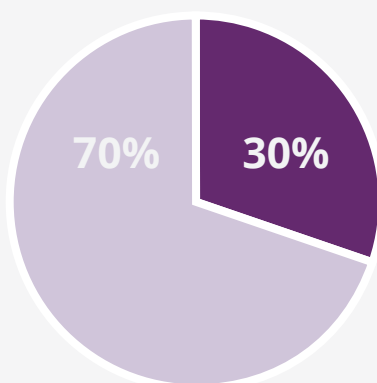
1. How significant is gender imbalance among organization and enterprise leaders in Ukraine?
2. In what areas and types of activity do women leaders prevail and what are the reasons for that?
3. Are there any specific regional or geographical features of gender distribution of leaders and entrepreneurs?

USREOU data do not have a separate “gender” parameter; however, it specifies the surname, name and patronymic of an individual entrepreneur and chief executive of a legal entity. Consequently, the use of dedicated software enabled us to determine the gender of individual entrepreneurs or chief executives of legal entities from the register by the identifying patronymic suffixes “-ovich/ -ych” for men and “-ivna/ -yivna” for women.

Using the principal type of business activity (class) under KVED (classification of economic activity) stated at the time of registration of legal entity or individual entrepreneur, we performed analysis by sectors, partitions and classes of KVED, as well as by region, type of community (city / village) and by community size (population).



1 708 909 IE's — 63% of all of the economic entities



997 928 legal entities — 37% of all of the economic entities



Open data analysis resulted in the following conclusions:

1. Gender imbalance is significant among organization leaders (70% men and 30% women) and almost absent among individual entrepreneurs (54% men and 46% women). General correlation of men and women among organization leaders and entrepreneurs is 60% to 40%.
2. The imbalance occurs due to both lower business activity of women and the status of working women: they tend to work as employees more frequently while the share of self-employed and managers/employers among them is lower when compared to men.
3. Organizational leadership in bigger cities is more gender balanced; however, this is to a larger extent because of men managing more "feminine" sectors. Smaller towns and villages demonstrate more discernable sectoral gender profile.
4. Education is prevalently a "feminine" sphere in Ukraine. There are other typically "feminine" and "masculine" types of activity in different sectors.

Results of the research are available online: <https://bit.ly/2HqAm5W>.

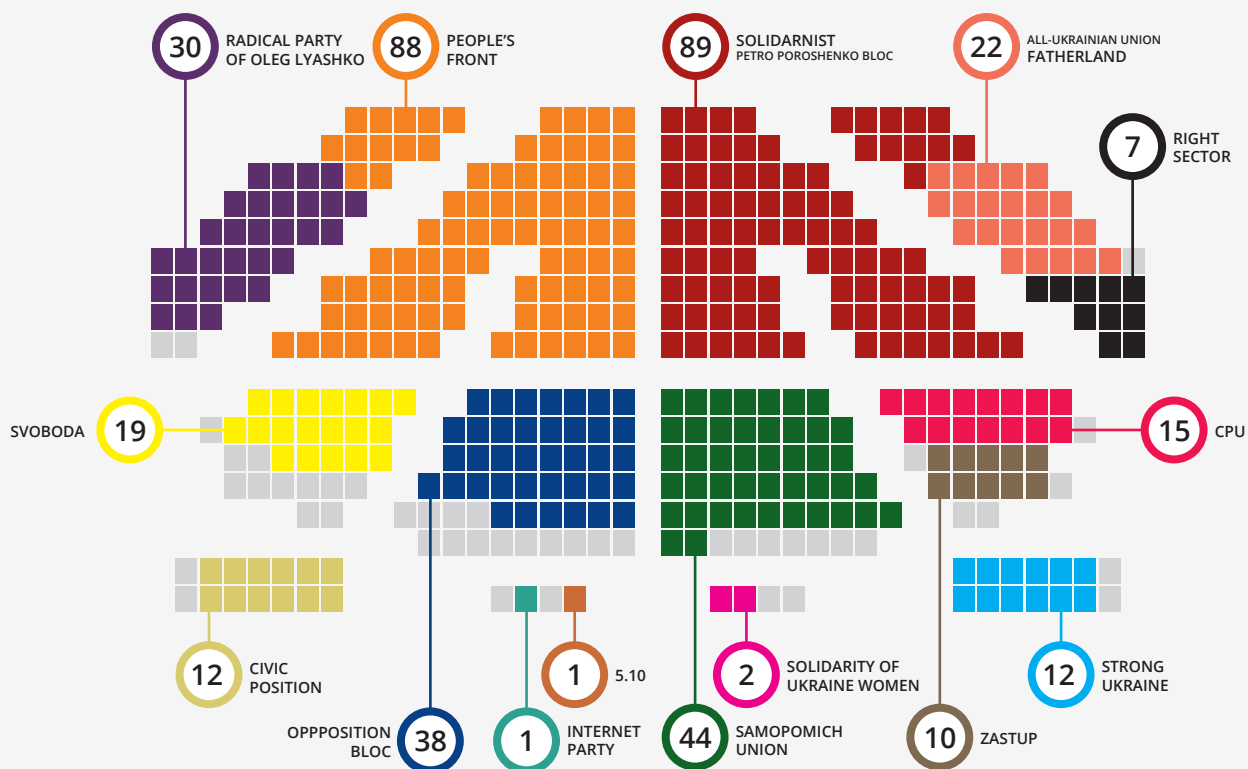
Modelling

Electoral systems with open party lists

Introduction of the electoral system with so called “open party lists” has been debated in Ukraine for many years now. And the parliamentary coalition agreement of 2014 even provisioned transition to the use of proportional representation electoral system with open party lists — for parliamentary and specific local elections. At the same time, since dozens of different kinds of proportional representation electoral system with open party lists are used around the globe, politicians did not have a single vision on what precisely system should be used for the future parliamentary and local elections.

So the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) in Ukraine carried out a study “Open party lists electoral system: in the search for the optimal model for Ukraine”. This research reviewed main benefits and drawbacks of different kinds of electoral systems, which could be used in Ukraine, key elements of proportional electoral systems, draft laws aimed at reforming electoral system for parliamentary elections were analyzed.

Composition of the Verkhovna Rada. Netherlands model.



The publication of the research results, for more visual explanation, what results use of that or another electoral system would produce, also contains the modelling using the voting data of parliamentary elections of 26 October 2014, carried out by Serhij Vasylychenko, Head of the Board of Ukrainian Center for Social Data. It was shown how the Verkhovna Rada (parliament of Ukraine) could look like, if elections of 2014 had been conducted according to Estonian, Netherlands, Polish, Czech and Swedish electoral systems.

This publication was disseminated among the members of Parliament of Ukraine and expert public, who are interested in electoral issues. Publication is available online:

<https://bit.ly/2EZmJEI>.

Website

Local elections in territorial communities of Ukraine

In 2016 the Ukrainian Center for Social Data, supported by OSCE, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada, the Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government of Denmark within the framework of “Developing Election Training Capacity and Enhancing Voter Awareness” project, launched an updated version of the website “Local elections in territorial communities” — info-vybory.in.ua.

The website visualizes information on where, when and how the elections in Ukrainian territorial communities have been or are intended to be held along with, among other information, data on the temporal dynamics of territorial communities’ unification process. The website is notable for its easily accessible information on elections in local communities, as well as intuitive and user-friendly navigation — the required information can be found in a mere three clicks.

During 2017, we continued supporting the website by continuously updating new content. Over the course of the year, the website displayed information on upcoming scheduled elections in communities (village, town, city councils, in newly amalgamated communities) from different oblasts of Ukraine. Altogether in 2017, 1092 elections were scheduled in amalgamated territorial communities, among them, 660 — elections to local councils, 271 — elections of mayors and 61 — of starostas.

Research and development

Valid and reliable statistical reporting on palliative care

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and assessment and treatment of pain and other, physical, psychosocial and spiritual problems.

In Ukraine today it is still impossible to determine with sufficient accuracy how many people in Ukraine suffer from a lack of quality palliative care, how many of them live with chronic pain syndrome, and how many people lack access to effective painkillers or ability to end their life in dignity. This state of affairs implies the lack of a reliable system of collection and compilation of data on both palliative care provision and the demand for it.

Hence, in 2017 with support from the International Renaissance Foundation we launched the project “Valid and Reliable Statistical Reporting on Palliative Care in Ukraine”. The project aims to analyze the available data — and develop and implement reliable statistical reporting in the sphere of palliative care of Ukraine.

At the initial stage of project implementation we analyzed legal documents, regulations, statistical data forms and international practices of palliative care. We determined key challenges arising from existing Ukrainian indicators, overviewed best international practices.

Analysis of data collection practices on provision of palliative care was performed by sending requests to regional healthcare departments on provision of public information, acquisition, structuring and analysis of collected data:

<https://bit.ly/2HKRbpl>.

At the same time, we drafted medical statistical report forms on palliative care provision, together with online data collection forms for recording data of execution of the Unified clinical protocol for chronic pain syndrome. Both the draft medical statistical report form, and the online form were tested in the pilot region — Poltavaska oblast.



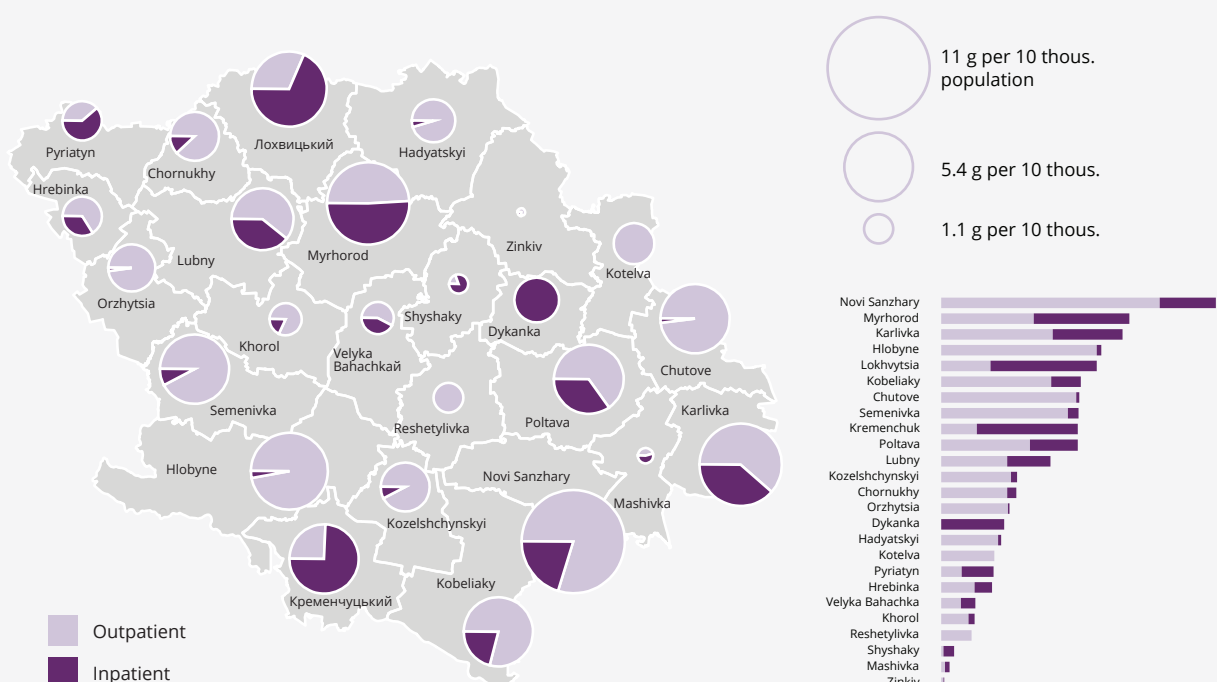
In addition, we performed a palliative care need modeling based on official MoH procedures, WHO and UNICEF recommendations, as well as official data —mortality data (courtesy State Statistics Service of Ukraine) and disease prevalence data (courtesy MoH MedStat).

Today one of the major challenges is the fact that this medical data is recorded only on paper. Some oblast health departments failed to use even existing data, appealing to the absence of certain official statistical palliative care surveys.

At the same time there is a problem of quality of data in the healthcare sector posed by the threat of falsification. An important conceptual issue remains operationalization of different types of palliative care for tracking purposes — as opposed to assigning the status of “palliative patient”.

According to the analysis of palliative care-related data (mortality, disease prevalence), the problem of data quality is quite acute for the whole healthcare sector. Some records may fall under suspicion of falsification. Multiple errors and mismatches in data point to the necessity to implement fully electronic information systems, end-to-end tracking to the level of individual patient, and availability of detailed data in real-time, online mode.

*Morphine delivery within “Poltavapharm” drugstores network
by Rayons of the Poltava Oblast, grams per 10,000 people, 2015*



Modelling

Need in palliative care in Ukraine

In the framework of “Valid and Reliable Statistical Reporting on Palliative Care in Ukraine” project we performed a study (<https://bit.ly/2vCY21I>) to determine palliative care need based on official data and using the existing official methodological recommendations.

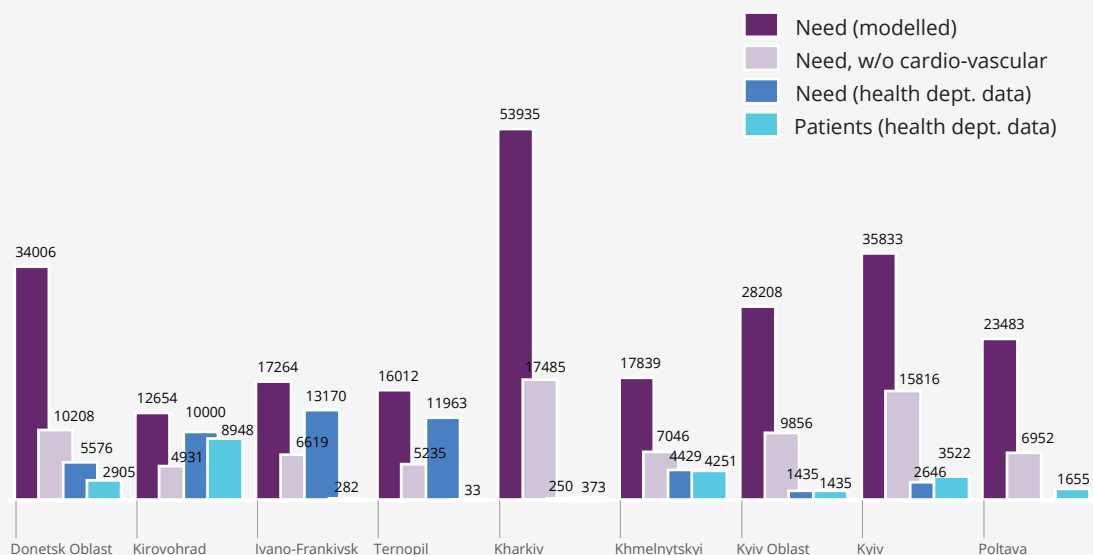
The assessment of need for adults was performed based on mortality data for 2005-2016, provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, and for children — based on disease prevalence data for 2016 provided by the Medical Statistics Center at the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Approaches used for adults were recommended by WHO and World Palliative Care Association (WPCA); for children — by UNICEF and The International Children’s Palliative Care Network (ICPCN).

Adults		Children	
Cardiovascular diseases	262 757	Cardiovascular diseases	121 255
Cancer	62 924	Congenital anomalies	98 125
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	4 514	Cerebral palsy	9 923
Cirrhosis of liver	3 828	Neonatal conditions	8 010
Tuberculosis	3 648	Diabetes mellitus	5 374
HIV/AIDS	3 214	Cancer	4 651
Diabetes mellitus	1 249	Dementia and mental retardation	3 625
Kidney diseases	896	Inflammatory diseases of the CNS	3 041
Parkinson disease	129	Tuberculosis	497
Alzheimer’s disease	117	Chronic hepatitis	455
Rheumatoid arthritis	112		
Multiple sclerosis	105		

According to the State Statistics Service data, the need for palliative care in 2016 was 343,5 thousand adults (985 persons per 100 000 of adult population), while the need among children — 255 thousand (3 348 kids per 100 thousand children population).

Our study revealed a vast unsatisfied need for palliative care in Ukraine. Considerable discrepancies in data provided by regional healthcare departments indicate the absence of a systemic approach to need assessment. Despite the fact that a methodical recommendations guide for assessing palliative care need was adopted in 2011 (MoH decree No. 420), and the procedures of palliative care provision (MoH decree No. 41) — in 2013, some administrative regions in Ukraine still do not follow the official procedure (as well as MoH Decree No. 494 of 2015, which establishes the procedure of calculation of need in potent painkillers).

*Provision and the need for palliative care:
regional comparison*



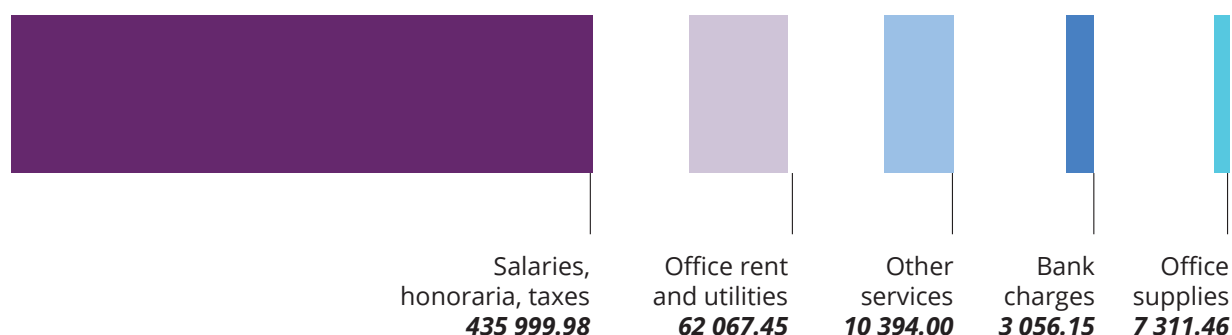
Modelling also exposed the imperfection of palliative care need estimation procedure. The initial data validity remains an outstanding issue. Analysis of cause of death confirmation by autopsy, comparison of the cause of death data to similar information from “high quality of death” countries proves the low quality of data. Cause of death recording approaches in Ukraine are most often inconsistent with those in the developed countries. The leading place in the world officially held by Ukraine in cardiovascular mortality requires additional analysis with a view to large-scale falsifications in cause of death recording practices.

Financial report

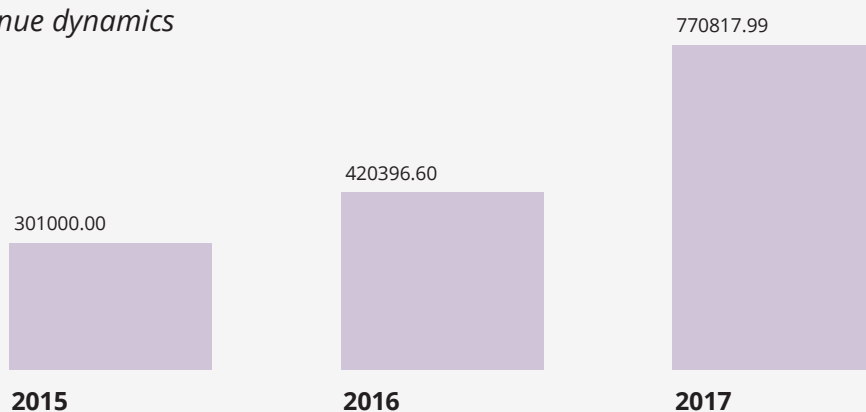
Revenues — UAH 770 817.99



Expenditures — UAH 518 329.04



Annual revenue dynamics



Our team



Serhij Vasylchenko
Head of the Board

Famous Ukrainian electoral geographer, expert in elections, administrative reform, geographic information systems, electronic document management systems.



Andriy Gorbali
Executive Director

More than 15-years' experience in planning, developing and implementing of projects, awareness-raising campaigns and data processing training, development of online tools.



Renat Nasridinov
Data analyst, programmer

Expert in data processing, cleaning, structuring and analysis. Trainer, open data pioneer, member of the National network of open data trainers. 13 years of experience in the tax authority.



Maria Nosok
Project administrator

Social work specialist, humanitarian. Conducted research of youth platforms used in social projects implementation in Eastern Ukraine.



Kateryna Potapenko
Financial manager

High level professional in accounting and audit. 6 years of experience in the tax authority, and 13 years of tax audit practice.



Oleksiy Sukhovi
Consultant

Expert in medical statistics, psychiatrist, senior fellow at the Husak State Institute for Urgent and Reconstructive Surgery.



Yevhen Shulha
Consultant

Trainer, data analysis and visualization expert, Development Director of the CASE Ukraine Center for Social and Economic Research.



Mykola Nilov
Consultant

Elections trainer (and more). Professional in elections management and electoral campaigns since 2004.



Oksana Sydoruk
Consultant

Sociologist, trainer, CIM PD, 15 years of experience in social and marketing research, expert in communication studies.



Vadym Gudyma
Consultant

Trainer, analyst, expert in digital security, protection of privacy and responsible use of data.



Anton Forosenko
Consultant

Leading developer of web-based systems and mobile applications.



Zhanna Forosenko
Consultant

Developer of web-based systems, GIS expert.



Vitaliy Perepelytsia
Consultant

Web designer, interface developer.



Vitaliy Kazakov
Consultant

Programmer, web developer, system administrator.



Vitaly Muzh
Consultant

Expert in sociology of consumption, marketing and futurology.

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