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MIGRATION AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CLIMATE DURING THE FULL-SCALE WAR OF RUSSIA AGAINST UKRAINE – the sixth wave of the study*

Analytical report

July 2022

***This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the Center for Economic Recovery, NGO and Gradus Research, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.**



Data collection method: a survey self-administered via the mobile application.



Target audience of the study: men and women, aged 18+, who lived in Ukrainian cities with a population of 50 thousand and more at the moment when the war began.



Number of successful interviews:

I wave – 2083,
II wave – 2045,
III wave – 2008,
IV wave – 2012,
V wave – 2007
VI wave – 2009.



Field period of the survey (2022 year):

I wave – May 20 – May 22,
II wave – June 3 – June 6,
III wave – June 17 – June 20.
IV wave – July 1 – July 4,
V wave – July 15 – July 18.
VI wave – July 29 – August 1.

CONCLUSIONS (1/5)

Ukrainians'* actions during the war

- **In the sixth wave, the migration status of Ukrainians* remains at the level of the previous wave:** 60% of respondents **stay at their permanent place of residence** (more often these are residents of the Center, the West, and the South (80%, 73%, and 66%, respectively); the rest (40%) of the audience **changed their place of residence**. Among **those who migrated**, 18% have already **returned home** (more often these are residents of Kyiv and the North – 33% each), while 22% **continue to be far from home** (mostly these are residents of the East – 61%).
- Migration direction trends also remain mostly unchanged. More than half (58%) of those who migrated **went to another oblast of Ukraine** (mainly to Zakarpattia and Lviv oblasts), 23% – **abroad** (mainly to Poland and Germany), and 18% – **migrated within their own oblast**.
- In the sixth wave, the share of Ukrainians* who **remained in Ukraine** and hesitate regarding their desire to **relocate in the event of aggravation of the situation** increased (from 9% to 12%). The distribution of answers among those who know what their wishes are remained unchanged: 53% want to stay at their current place of residence, and 35% want to relocate (23% – within Ukraine, and 12% – abroad). The indicators of the **possibility of migration** remained at the level of the fifth wave: 43% of respondents declare that they have the opportunity to relocate (33% – within Ukraine, and 20% – abroad), while 41% do not have it. In general, people who have the opportunity to relocate within the country or abroad still less often want to stay in their current place of residence, however, among those who have the opportunity to migrate within the borders of Ukraine, the desire to stay in place has slightly increased compared to the previous wave (from 37 % to 43%).
- 63% of external migrants who have not yet returned state their desire to **return home at the first opportunity**, while 23% **want to stay and live in another country**. At the same time, despite the lack of significant changes between the waves, there is a tendency for a gradual increase in the share of those who want to stay abroad and those who have such an opportunity; it can be assumed that the share of those who do not want / cannot stay abroad among those who are still there becomes smaller with each wave.
- **Safety** in the settlement and, on the contrary, its absence remain the biggest **driver** and, accordingly, a **barrier to return to Ukraine for those who went abroad**; at the same time, compared to the previous wave, the share of mentions of these factors increased significantly: from 44% to 59% (as a driver) and from 65% to 79% (as a barrier).
- The distribution of responses of **internal migrants** regarding the desire and opportunity to **stay and live in a new place** also remains without significant changes: the share of those who **want to return home** is 76%, while the share of those who want to stay is 11%; at the same time, 41% of respondents have the opportunity to stay in their new place, and 44% do not have it.
- The level of involvement of family members of the respondents in the **Armed Forces of Ukraine** and the **Territorial Defense Forces** remained unchanged – 23% and 14%, respectively. The level of respondents' own involvement in **volunteering** also did not change and is at 20%.

CONCLUSIONS (2/5)

Effect of the full-scale war on Ukrainians'* lives

- **Money** and **access to work** remain the most important things that Ukrainians* need – these things were noted by 67% and 37% respondents, respectively. At the same time, internal migrants (47%), as well as residents of the East (50%) and the North (47%), declare the need for access to work more often than other migratory and regional groups (among the latter two groups, the need for access to work has increased, compared to previous wave, by 9 and 11 percentage points).
- The state of **physical health** of Ukrainians* in the sixth wave **remains mostly at a low level**: 42% of the audience declare the absence of physical health problems, 37% – of mental health problems; more than half of the audience reported having some or many health issues: 58% state having physical health issues, while 63% state having mental health ones.
- Compared to the fifth wave, there was a slight decrease in the share of people who perceive **the attitude of the population of the area where they relocated due to the war towards them as friendly** – from 86% to 82% (mainly due to an increase in the share of those who hesitate to answer).
- **Indicators of perceived safety** of Ukrainians* slightly improved in the sixth wave: the share of those who feel safe has increased from 23% to 28% (mainly due to the increase in feeling of safety among those who stayed at home and those who relocated abroad), but the vast majority (66%) of respondents continue to feel unsafe (45% – sometimes, and 21% – on a permanent basis).
- The share of Ukrainians* who **received humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian state** did not change significantly and is currently at 33%. The most common forms of aid that people received are food (in the sixth wave, the indicator increased from 72% to 77%) and money (44%). The evaluation of the sufficiency of assistance remains unchanged: 44% consider it sufficient, and 47% consider it insufficient.
- At the same time, there was a slight decrease in the share of external migrants who received **humanitarian aid from the state where they relocated due to the war** – from 71% to 63%. However, the form of the received aid remained unchanged: more than half received money, food, hygiene products, temporary accommodation and clothes. The assessment of received assistance as sufficient remains at the level of the fourth wave and is 77%.
- Among the **problems** that cause the **greatest anxiety**, the respondents most often mention the war (81%). More than half of respondents also mention inflation (59%) and lack of money (53%) among the things they worry about.
- In general, 70% of respondents noted that they **felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks**. Among the **reasons** for this feeling, the most often noted one was **the full-scale war with Russia** (74%), namely anxiety about the safety of loved ones (66%). More than a third of the respondents also noted financial difficulties among the reasons of stress (46%).

CONCLUSIONS (3/5)

Perception of the full-scale war with Russia

- In the sixth wave, there were no significant changes in the evaluation of the **effectiveness of the actions of the Ukrainian government** since the beginning of the war in general and in the field of military protection in particular: more than half of respondents consider them to be effective (63% та 67%, respectively). Estimates of the effectiveness of government activity in the sphere of economy range from 43-45%, while actions in the field of assistance to citizens who have lost property are considered both effective and ineffective to the same extent (35% each), and actions in the field of assistance to citizens who have lost their jobs are considered ineffective by almost half of the respondents (47%).
- **Most of all the respondents trust the Armed Forces of Ukraine (63%), the President of Ukraine (46%), and volunteer organizations (32%)** – the top of this rating remains unchanged. The President is trusted by young people (18-24) the most, while the Armed Forces of Ukraine and volunteers are trusted by older people (55+) the most.
- **Ukrainians* perception of the future remains optimistic** – more than half of the respondents are confident that Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy and rebuild everything that was destroyed; the belief that Ukraine will become a member of the EU by 2030 is at the same level. Young people (18-24) remain the most optimistic age group.
- The vast majority (68%) of the respondents **agree** with the statement that **there is a war between Russia and Ukraine on the territory of Ukraine** most. Significantly more people believed in the West of the country.
- 29% of respondents consider that a **system of strict control over the transfer of Western weapons is being implemented in Ukraine**, and 25% consider that **such a system already exists**. At the same time, only 59% of respondents were able to answer this question.
- According to a quarter of respondents (25%), **poor countries** that need grain **will benefit from Ukrainian ports being unblocked the most**; 17% consider that it is most profitable for Ukraine, 15% – for Western countries, and 6% – for Russia.
- More than half (54%) of the respondents consider that **Ukraine is the sole heir of Kyivan Rus'**. At the same time, residents from the East consider that Ukraine and Russia have the same origins from Kyivan Rus much more often than residents of other regions (20% vs 11%).

CONCLUSIONS (4/5)

Territorial concessions for the sake of peace

- **Territorial integrity** of Ukraine remains **important** for the vast **majority** of Ukrainians*: 72% are not ready to cede any territories for the sake of peace in Ukraine. Confidence in this statement has increased, compared to the II wave, among residents of the Eastern region (from 57% to 67%) and is currently at the level of the sample as a whole.
- Despite the decrease in the share of people willing to give up the territories of Crimea and the "DPR/LPR" and stay within the borders as of February 23 in order to achieve peace among the residents of Eastern region (from 27% to 20%), this indicator continues to be slightly higher, compared to 14% among the entire sample.
- 69% of respondents say that **a peace agreement with Russia is impossible** (among residents of the East, this share is slightly lower and amounts to 57%). At the same time, residents of the East are significantly less often agree with the statement that Ukraine should not enter into negotiations with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement – 42%, compared to 52% among the entire sample.

Latest news

- Among the **news** that were in the media space last week, according to Ukrainians*, the **most important** were the news about the shelling of the colony in Olenivka (32%), news from the front (12%) and news about the shelling of Ukrainian cities (9%) – these were the answers to the open-ended question.
- 93% of respondents are **aware of at least one of the seven latest news**: 75% – know about Russia's shelling of the colony with Ukrainian captives in Olenivka, 69% – about Ukraine's shelling of bridges in the Kherson oblast, 64% – about the shelling of Mykolaiv, 63% – about Ukraine's preparation of grain exports and about the shelling on Odesa port, 53 % – about the liberation of settlements in the Kherson region and 45% – about the shelling of the Zatoka city.
- 65% of respondents who heard about these news noted that these news **did not made them want to change their current place of residence**. Among 17% of those for whom these events caused a desire to migrate, the most common direction of desired movement is relocation within Ukraine (37%), as well as relocation abroad (29%).

CONCLUSIONS (5/5)

Inflation and the importance of the dollar exchange rate

- The vast majority (97%) of Ukrainians* **have experienced a rise in prices for various goods / services over the past 2-3 months** (the indicator is at the level of the II wave). More than half of the respondents indicate that, in their opinion, price growth remains noticeable for such categories of goods/services as food (84%), fuel (57%) and medicine (54%). At the same time, compared to the second wave, the share of those who noted a significant increase in food and fuel prices slightly decreased; instead, there is an increase in the share of mentions about the increase in prices of other categories of goods.
- 52% of Ukrainians* **faced the inability of purchasing certain goods or receiving certain services in the last 2-3 months**. This indicator has slightly decreased, compared to the II wave, when it was 70%. Food (51%), fuel (42%) and medicine (41%) are the goods most often defined by respondents as being in short supply, although mentions of the first two items have slightly decreased compared to the second wave. In general, the perception of scarcity of goods differs depending on gender, age, and region of residence before the war.
- **The issue of the dollar exchange rate has become even more important for the vast majority of Ukrainians*** (the indicator increased from 59% to 67%). The main reasons remain concern about the increase in prices for goods / services, in particular for imported goods.

Employment during the war

- **The general indicator of employment among Ukrainians* remains stable in the sixth wave of the survey:** 56% of respondents are currently employed. Of them, 40% work full-time or part-time, and another 16% have a job but are not working (this share has decreased compared to the previous wave). The largest share of the working population is observed among the residents of the Center, as well as among those who remained at their place of residence.
- The majority of employed Ukrainians* receive a salary (76%). But only a third (28%) are confident that they will continue to receive it, 48% have no such confidence.
- 38% of Ukrainians* are unemployed (the largest share is recorded among external migrants – 50% of them do not have a job). A third (35%) of the unemployed declare that they lost their jobs after the full-scale invasion, and 43% did not work even before it.
- When it comes to income, 74% of Ukrainians* declare its decrease since the beginning of the full-scale war. The most vulnerable are older age groups (45+) and internally displaced persons, while the least vulnerable are young people and persons who have relocated abroad.

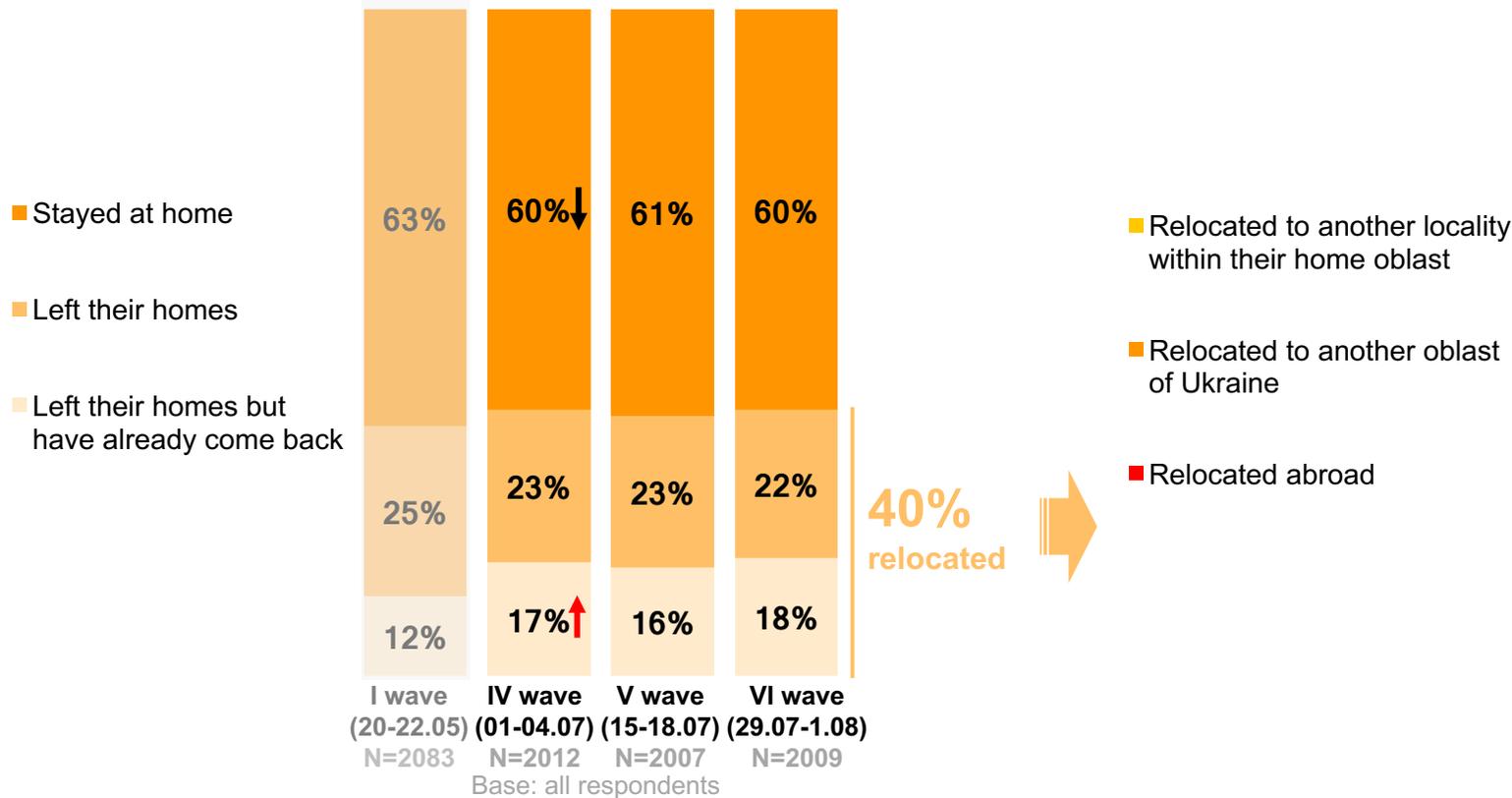
UKRAINIANS'* ACTIONS DURING THE FULL-SCALE WAR

*Ukrainians – residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones.

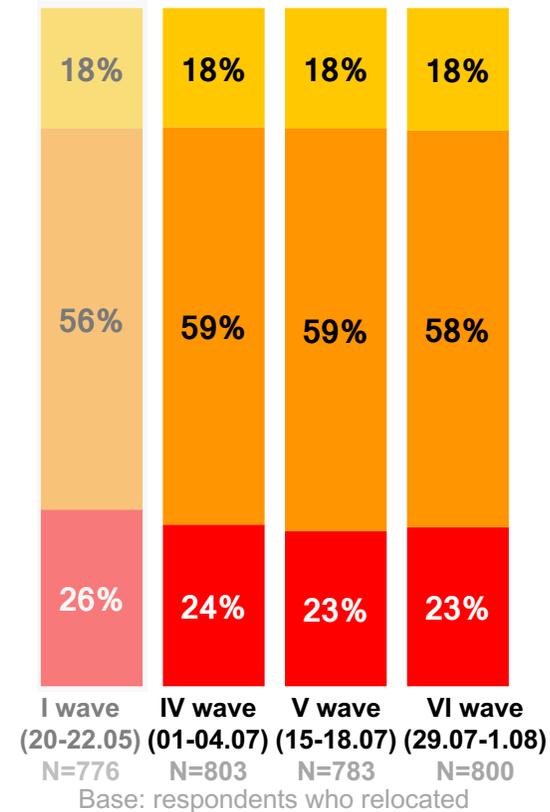
RELOCATION OF UKRAINIANS* DUE TO THE WAR

Migration patterns of Ukrainians* in the sixth wave remained at the level of the previous wave: 60% of respondents stayed at home, 40% changed their place of residence (22% of them continue to stay in their new place, and 18% have already returned). The migration directions also remain unchanged: respondents most often went to other oblasts within Ukraine (58%) or abroad (23%); less than a quarter (18%) of the respondents migrated within their oblast.

Relocation of Ukrainians* due to the war



Relocation specifics



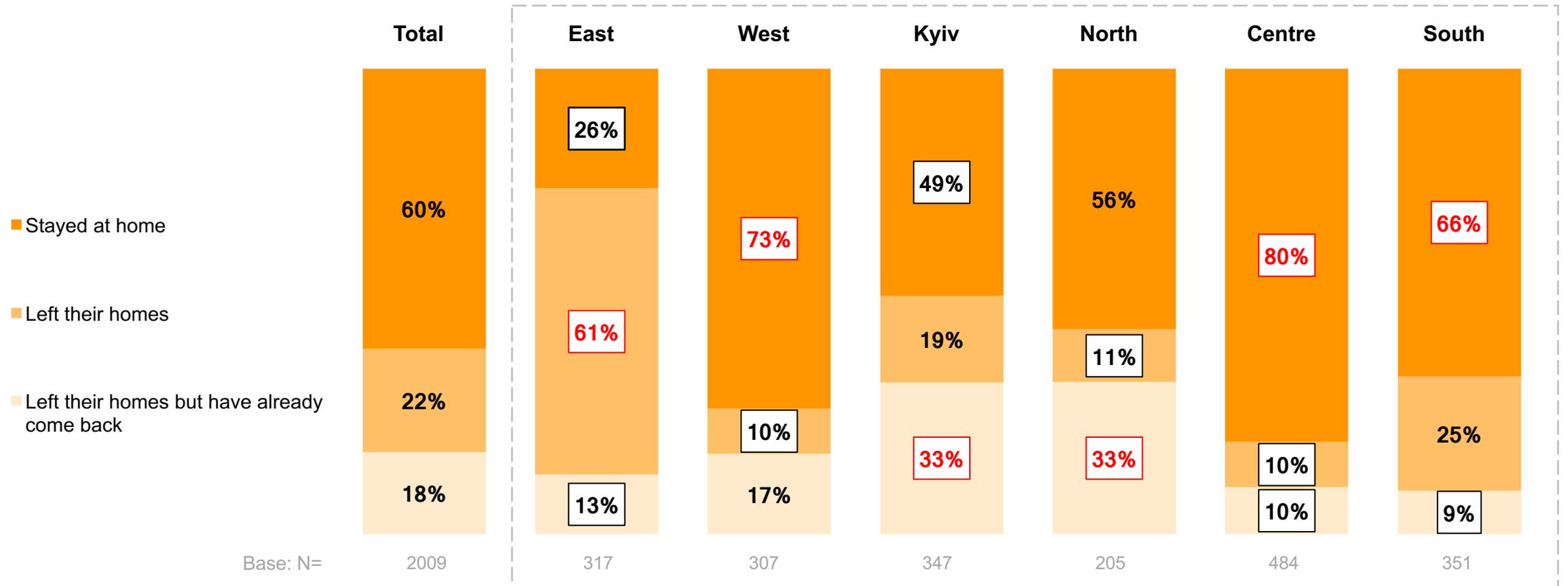
*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones
Which of the following phrases best reflects your actions in the situation of Russia's war against Ukraine:
In which direction were you forced to move::

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

RELOCATION DUE TO THE WAR

by regions

There are no significant differences in migration patterns depending on the region of residence compared to the previous wave. Residents of the West, Center and South remained at their permanent place of residence more often than residents of other regions, while residents of the East more often left their homes; at the same time, residents of Kyiv and residents of the North more often declare returning home after temporary migration.



*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones

Base: all respondents

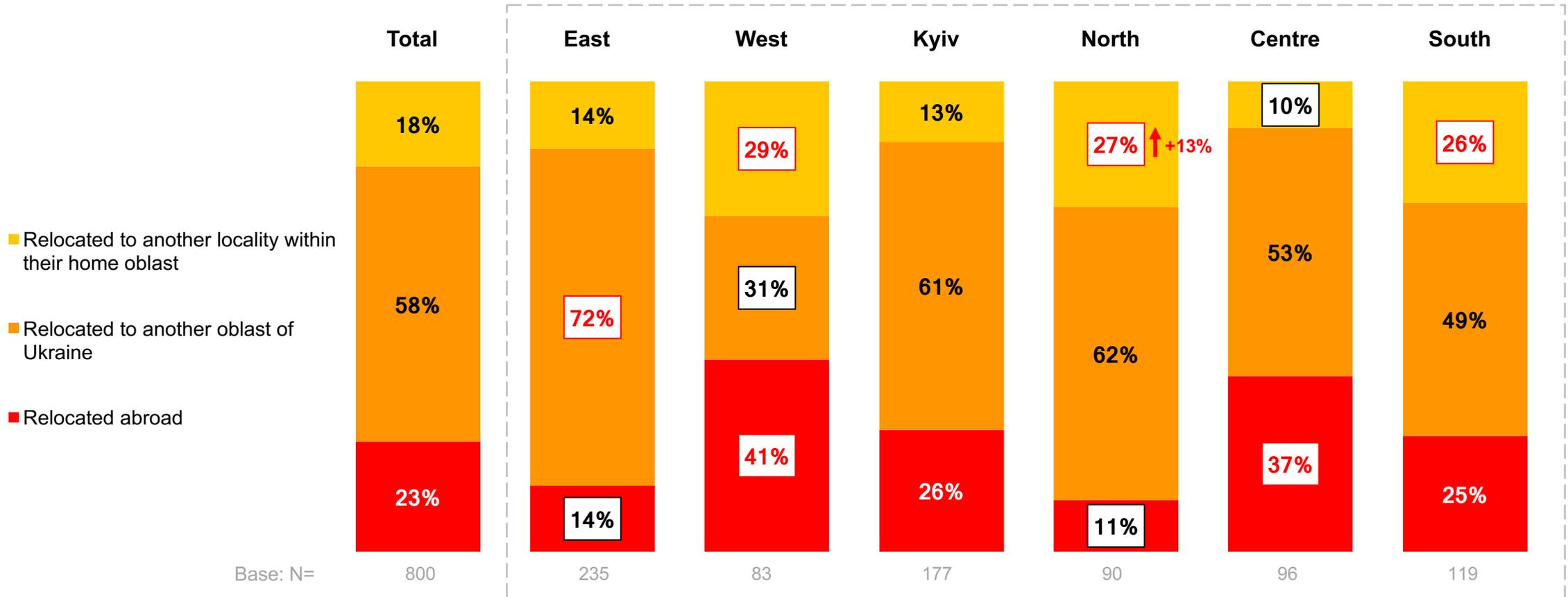
Which of the following phrases best reflects your actions in the situation of Russia's war against Ukraine:

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole   Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to 10 to the previous wave of the study

DIRECTION OF RELOCATION

by region

There are no differences between the waves in the regional distribution of the directions of relocation (with the exception of an increase in the share of those who declare relocation within the oblast among residents of the North from 14% to 27%). In general, residents of the West, North, and South mentioned the migration to another settlement within the oblast more often than residents of other regions, and residents of the East – relocation to other oblasts of Ukraine, while residents of the West and Center more often went abroad.



Base: respondents who relocated.
In which direction were you forced to move:

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

MIGRATION DESTINATIONS

within Ukraine

The most popular oblasts for internal migration are Zakarpattia and Lviv oblasts.

Oblasts from which 20 or more respondents have relocated are marked by colour

		Oblast from which relocated																
		Total	Kyiv city	Kharkiv oblast	Donetsk oblast	Dnipropetrovsk oblast	Chernihiv oblast	Luhansk oblast	Odesa oblast	Zaporizhzhia oblast	Kherson oblast	Kyiv oblast	Lviv oblast	Cherkasy oblast	Mykolaiv oblast	Zhytomyr oblast	Sumy oblast	Rivne oblast
Oblast to which relocated (TOP-12)	Zakarpattia Oblast	11%	16%	6%	6%	2%	3%	26%	9%	29%	0%	23%	19%	3%	0%	51%	8%	0%
	Lviv oblast	11%	14%	6%	3%	32%	5%	0%	0%	38%	23%	21%	0%	0%	0%	15%	75%	0%
	Cherkasy oblast	9%	10%	2%	3%	7%	62%	3%	0%	3%	0%	32%	9%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
	Vinnitsia oblast	8%	9%	13%	8%	0%	0%	13%	8%	9%	15%	7%	7%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
	Kyiv city	7%	0%	7%	18%	6%	0%	16%	7%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Dnipropetrovsk oblast	6%	1%	10%	19%	0%	0%	15%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Chernivtsi oblast	6%	2%	14%	0%	10%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	21%	12%	0%	34%	0%	0%
	Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	5%	8%	5%	6%	7%	6%	0%	0%	9%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%
	Poltava oblast	5%	6%	13%	5%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Ternopil oblast	5%	5%	6%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	20%	0%	0%	6%	9%
	Zhytomyr oblast	5%	13%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Khmelnysky oblast	4%	5%	0%	1%	18%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	40%
	Volyn oblast	4%	2%	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
	Base: respondents who relocated to another oblast of Ukraine		468	109	81	63	31	29	25	19	15	15	15	12	11	9	7	6

Only oblasts from which more than 5 respondents have relocated are shown.
The oblast to which people were forced to relocate:

* Insufficient base for analysis (observation of trend)

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

MIGRATION DESTINATIONS

abroad

Poland and Germany remain the most common destinations of immigration.

Oblasts from which 10 or more respondents have relocated are marked by colour

		Oblast from which relocated												
		Total	Kyiv city	Dnipropetrovsk oblast	Donetsk oblast	Kharkiv oblast	Odesa oblast	Lviv oblast	Mykolaiv oblast	Rivne oblast	Zaporizhzhia oblast	Poltava oblast	Volyn oblast	Kherson oblast
Country to which relocated (TOP-15)	Poland	24%	17%	9%	36%	20%	5%	58%	45%	27%	25%	48%	0%	77%
	Germany	16%	19%	20%	13%	12%	28%	4%	39%	22%	17%	7%	0%	0%
	Italy	7%	6%	7%	7%	0%	0%	16%	0%	39%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	Slovakia	7%	2%	26%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Czech Republic	5%	3%	6%	0%	0%	22%	6%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%
	Great Britain	4%	3%	3%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	France	3%	0%	2%	5%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	23%
	Lithuania	3%	5%	6%	0%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Spain	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	33%	0%	0%
	Denmark	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%
	Romania	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Austria	2%	1%	0%	5%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%
	USA	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%
	Bulgaria	2%	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	Belgium	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base: respondents who relocated to another country		188	46	24	16	13	11	11	8	7	6	6	5	5

Only oblasts from which more than 5 respondents have relocated are shown. Please indicate the country to which you relocated

* *Insufficient base for analysis (observation of trend)*

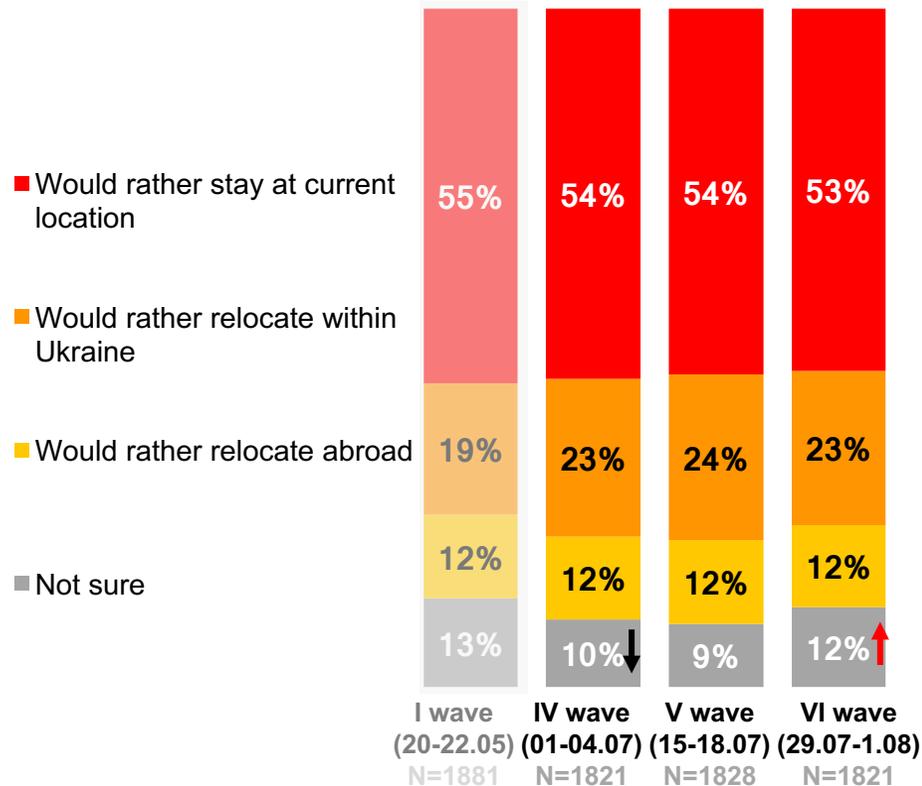
↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

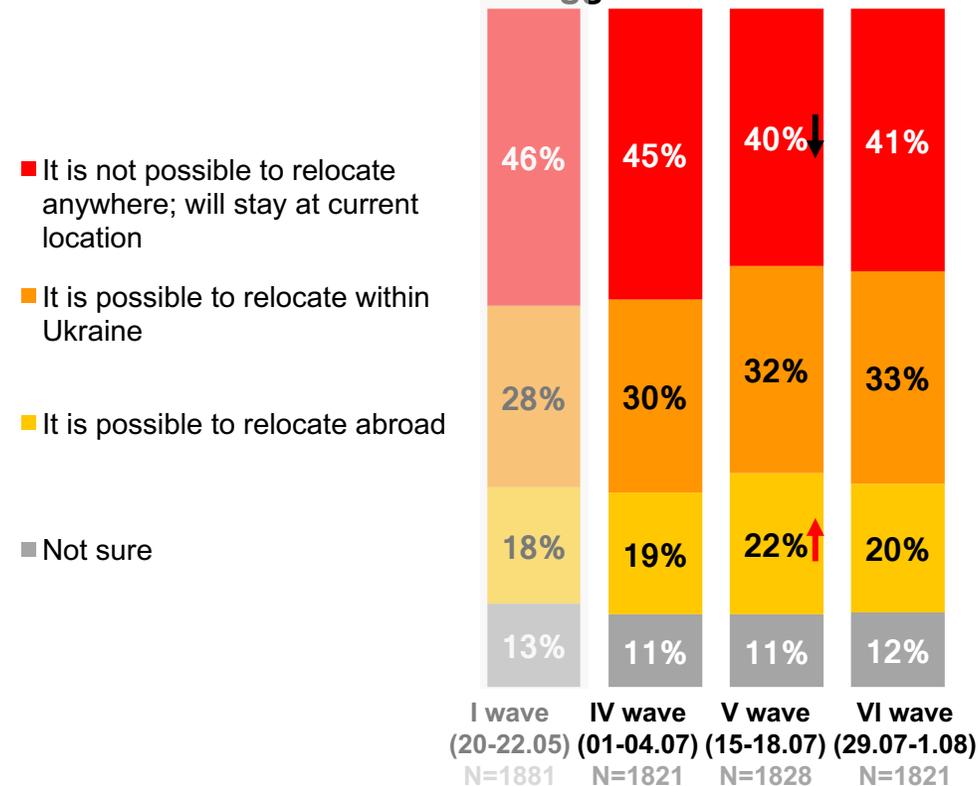
In the sixth wave, compared to the fifth, the share of respondents who hesitated about the desire to relocate in case of aggravation of the situation increased (from 9% to 12%). At the same time, the share of those who defined with their own desire remains unchanged at the level of the previous wave: 53% of respondents who remained in Ukraine want to stay at their current place of residence, 23% want to migrate within the country, and 12% want to relocate abroad. Also, the distribution of opportunities to relocate in the event of an aggravation of the situation remained at the level of the fifth wave: 41% do not have this opportunity, and 53% have it (among them, 33% – within Ukraine, and 20% – abroad). 12% hesitate to answer this question.

In case of aggravation of the situation

would rather...



Possibility to relocate further away in case of aggravation of the situation



Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine

In case of further exacerbation, would you rather relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

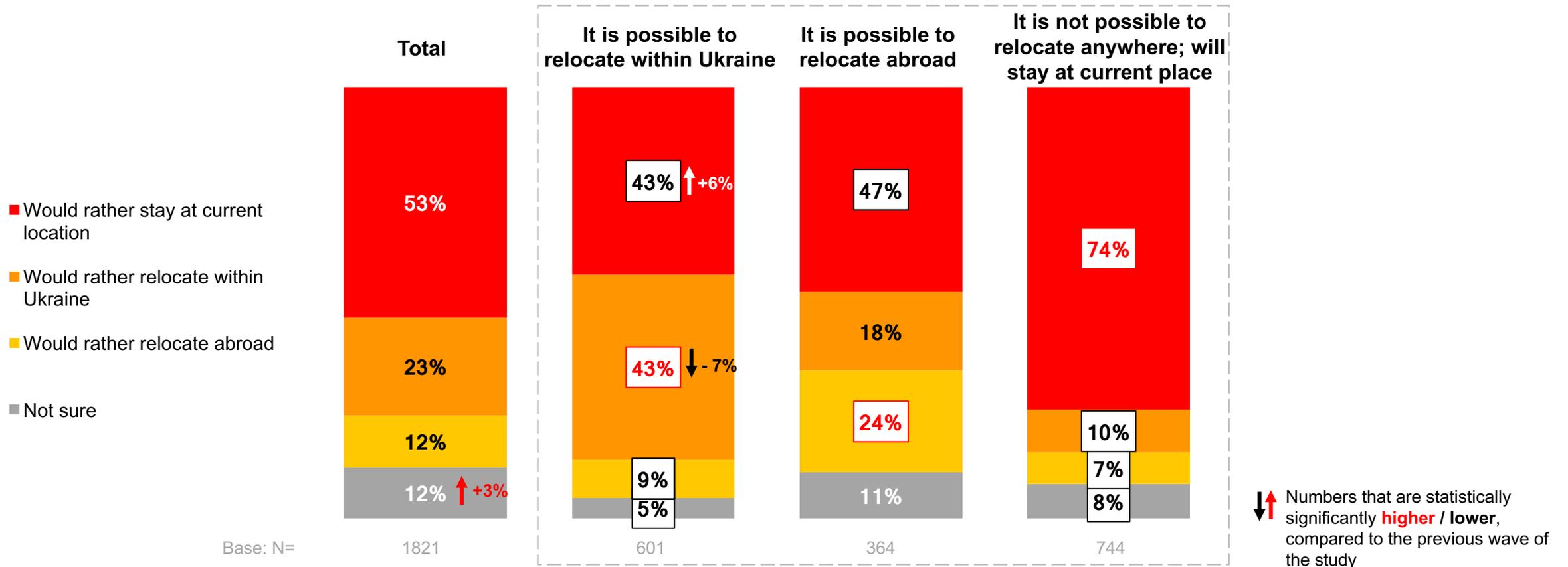
In case of further exacerbation, is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES

by opportunity to relocate

Compared to the fifth wave, the share of those who want to stay at their current place of residence among people who have the opportunity to relocate within Ukraine has increased (from 37% to 43%).



Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine
 In case of further exacerbation, would you rather relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?
 In case of further exacerbation, is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for group, compared to the sample as a whole.

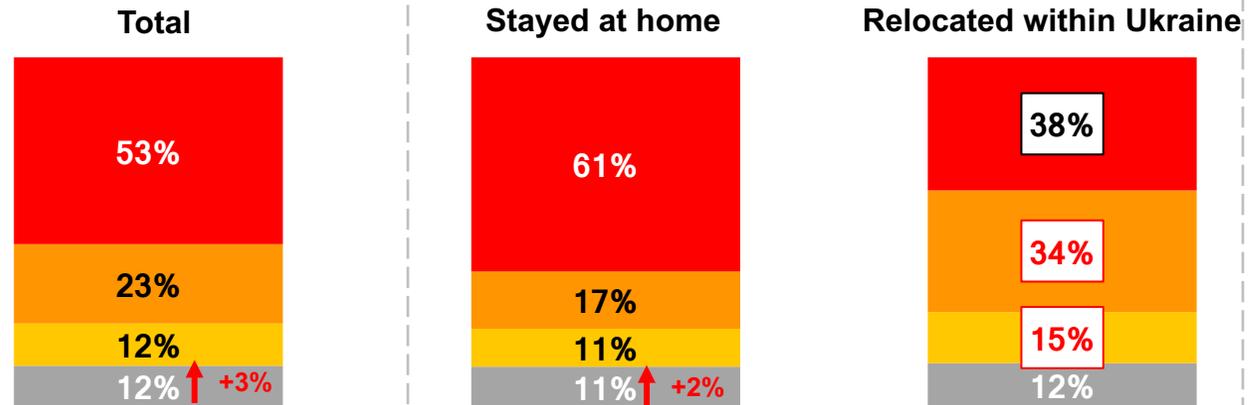
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

by migration status

In the sixth wave, the distribution of answers to the question about the desire and possibility to relocate in the event of an aggravation of the situation, depending on the migration status, remained unchanged. IDPs* more often have the intention and possibilities to change their place of residence in the event of an aggravation of the situation, while those who did not leave their homes more often intend to continue to stay there. In general, internal migrants retain more opportunities for re-migration within Ukraine than those who stayed at home.

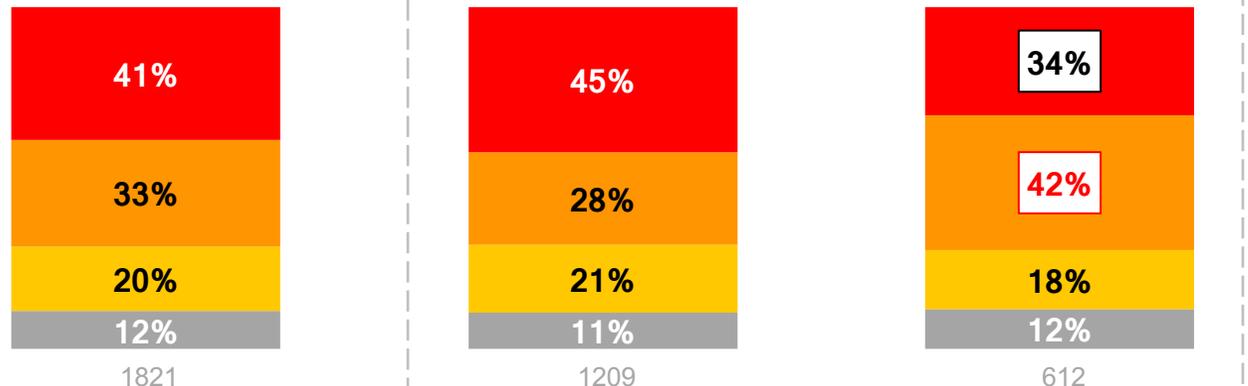
In case of aggravation of the situation **would rather...**

- Would rather stay at current location
- Would rather relocate within Ukraine
- Would rather relocate abroad
- Not sure



Possibility to relocate further away in case of aggravation of the situation

- It is not possible to relocate anywhere; will stay at current location
- It is possible to relocate within Ukraine
- It is possible to relocate abroad
- Not sure



Base: N=

1821

1209

612

*IDPs – Internally Displaced Persons

Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine
In case of further exacerbation, would you rather / is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for those who relocated within Ukraine, compared to those who stayed at home

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

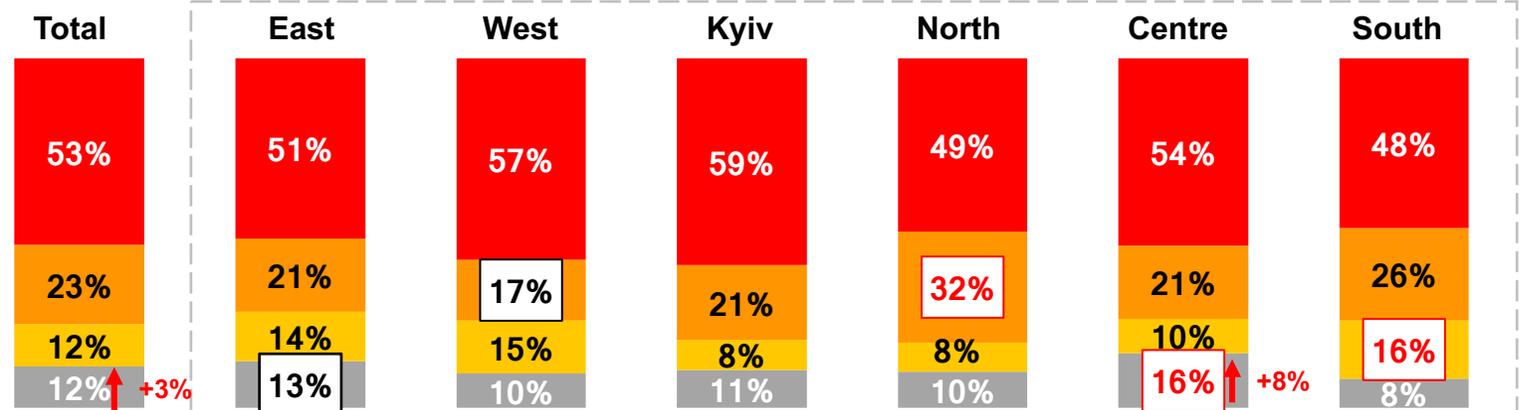
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

by region

Compared to the fifth wave, the share of people who do not know what they want to do in the event of an aggravation of the situation among the residents of the Central region has increased significantly (from 8% to 16%). In turn, among the residents of the Northern region, there was an increase in the share of those who declare the possibility of relocation within Ukraine (from 30% to 40%).

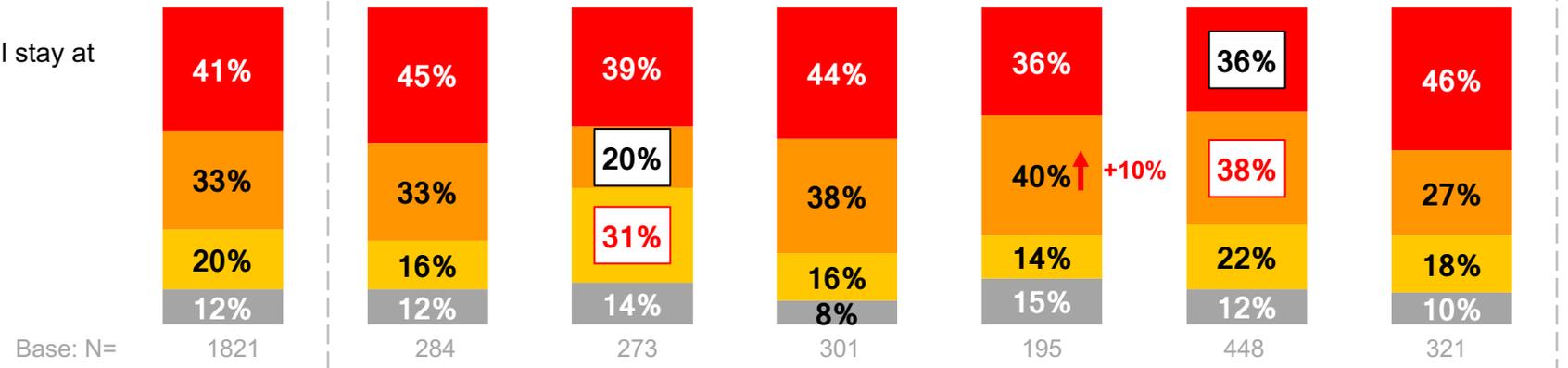
In case of aggravation of the situation **would rather...**

- Would rather stay at current location
- Would rather relocate within Ukraine
- Would rather relocate abroad
- Not sure



Possibility to relocate further away in case of aggravation of the situation

- It is not possible to relocate anywhere; will stay at current location
- It is possible to relocate within Ukraine
- It is possible to relocate abroad
- Not sure



Base: respondents who stayed at home or relocated within Ukraine
In case of further exacerbation, would you rather / is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

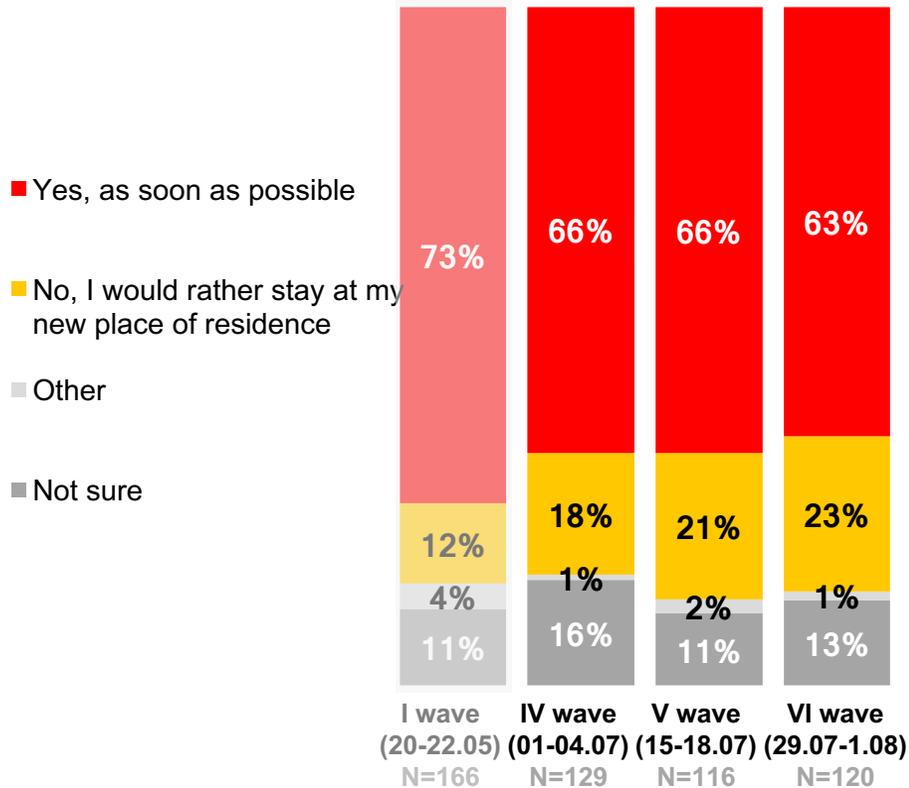
Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

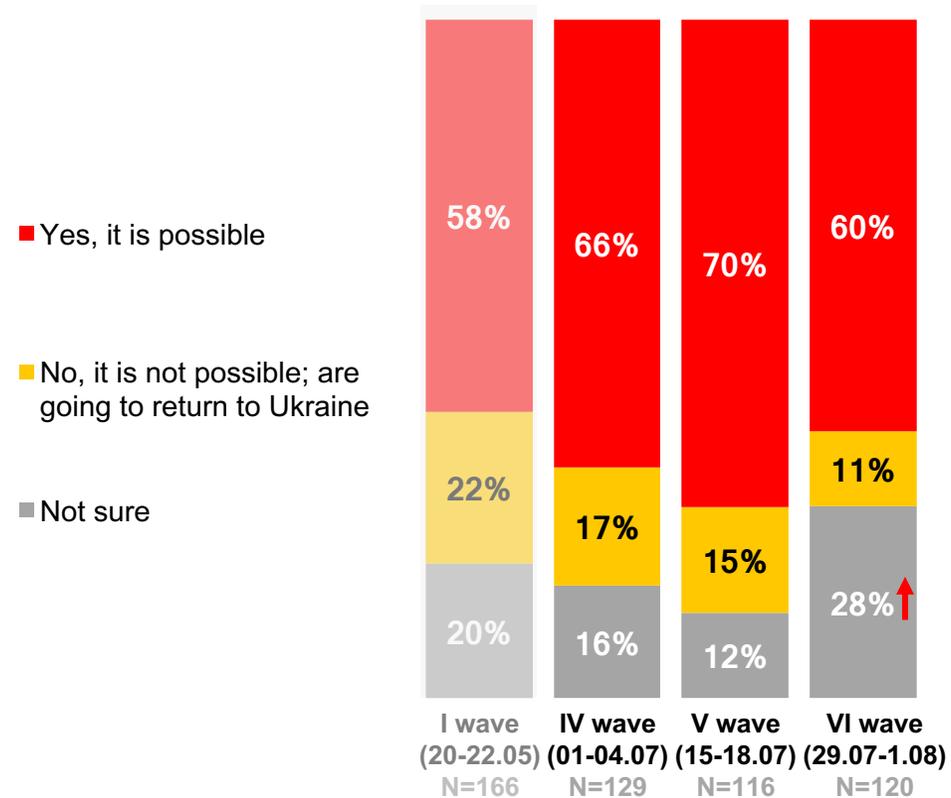
WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK FROM ABROAD POSSIBILITY OF STAYING THERE

The distribution of answers to questions about the desire to return from abroad in the sixth wave remains at the level of the previous wave. The vast majority (63%) of emigrants want to return at the first opportunity, while 23% want to stay in their new place. At the same time, the share of those who hesitate to answer about the possibility of staying abroad has increased (from 12% to 28%). In general, more than half (60%) of the respondents have such an opportunity, while 11% indicate its absence.

Wishes regarding coming back from abroad



Possibility of staying abroad

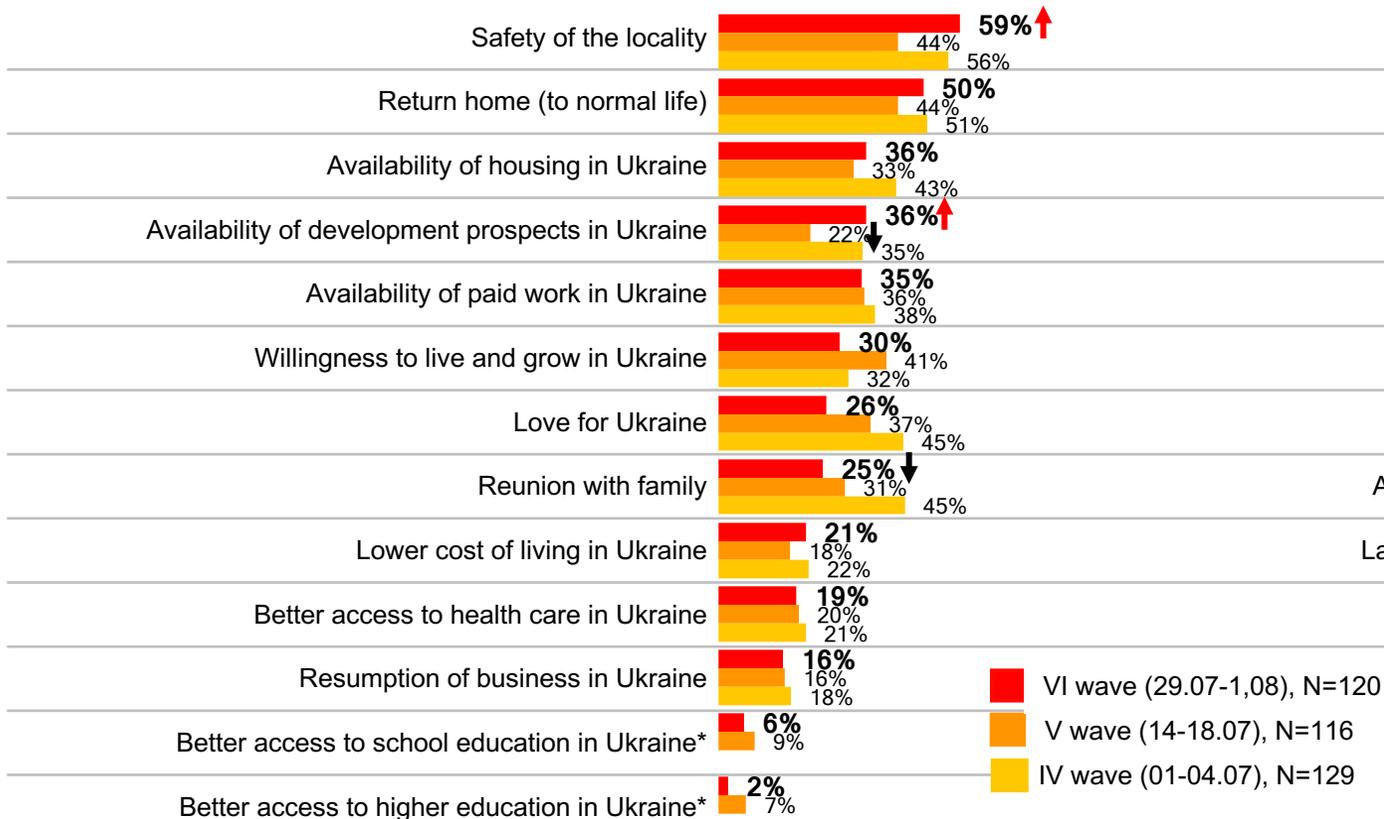


Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet
 Do you want to return to Ukraine?
 Is it possible for you to stay abroad?

RETURNING TO UKRAINE. DRIVERS AND BARRIERS

For those who have relocated abroad and have not yet returned home, the biggest drivers of returning remain the safety factor in the settlement (59%, up from 44% in the previous wave) and the desire to return home to a normal life (50%). In addition, compared to the previous wave, there was an increase in the share of those for whom the drivers of returning to Ukraine are the belief in the availability of development prospects in Ukraine (from 22% to 36%). The lack of safe conditions remains the main barrier to returning from abroad for 79% of respondents (the indicator increased from 65% in the previous wave).

Drivers to return from abroad



Barriers to returning from abroad



*Alternatives were added in the V wave, instead of "Better access to education in Ukraine"

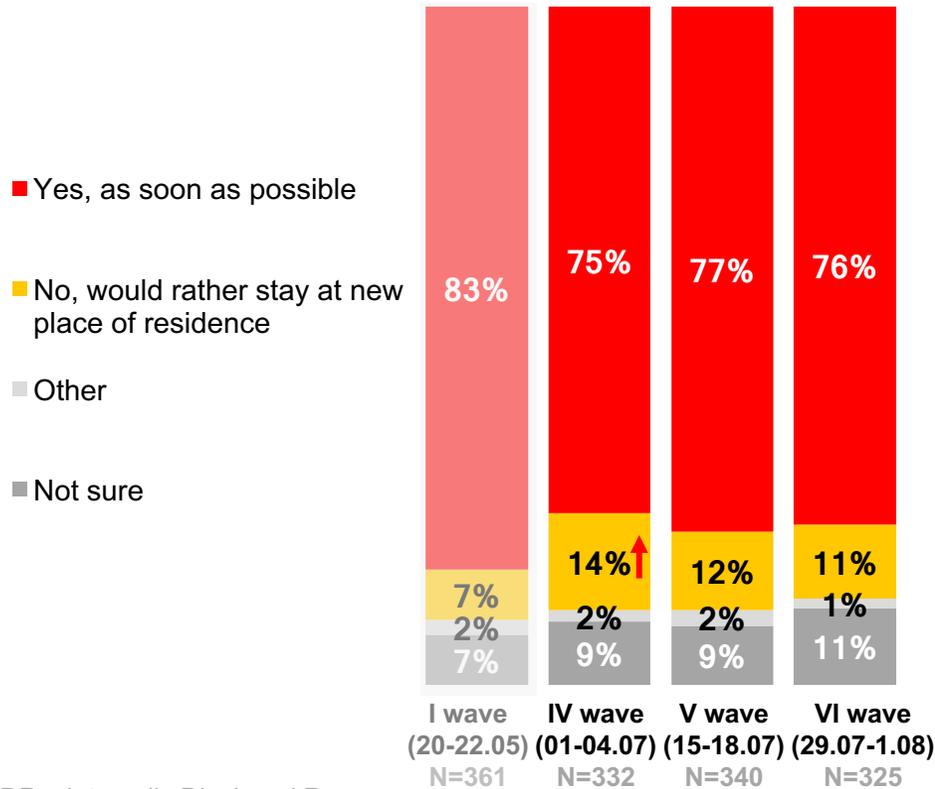
Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet

What circumstances would encourage you to return to Ukraine? | What circumstances are holding you back from returning home?

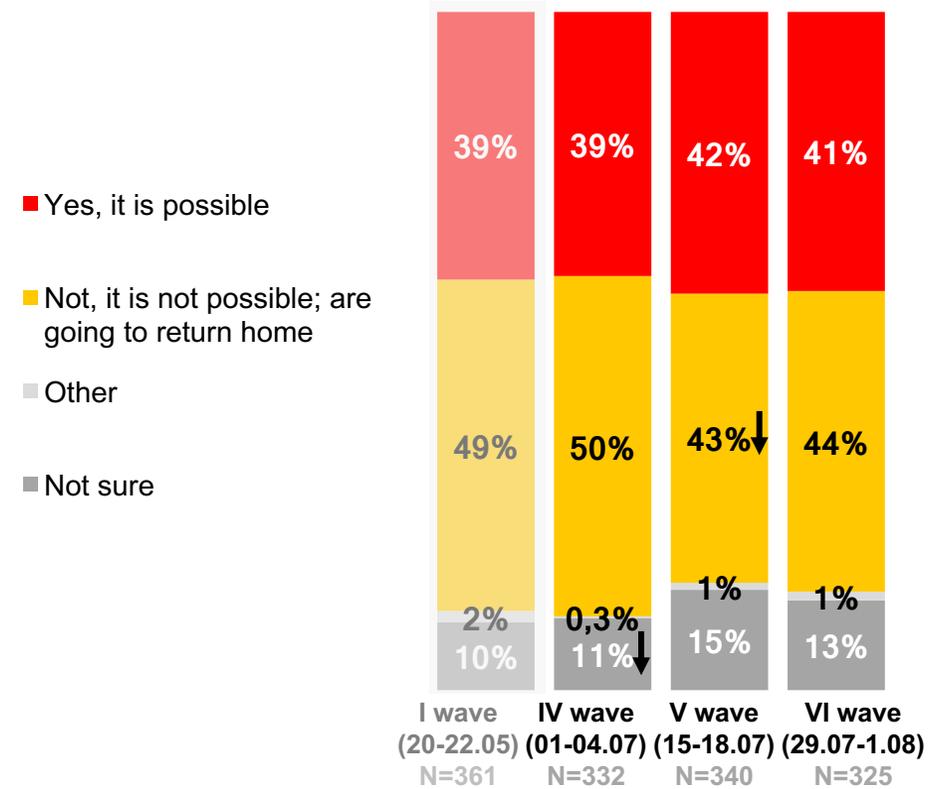
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS' WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK. POSSIBILITY OF STAYING WHERE THEY ARE

The distribution of answers regarding the desire of IDPs* to change their current place of residence and the possibility to stay in a new place remained without significant changes in the sixth wave. Thus, 76% want to return home at the first opportunity, and 11% want to stay and live in a new place. 41% of respondents declare that they have the opportunity to stay in their new place, and 44% do not have it.

Wishes regarding coming back home



Possibility of staying at the new place



*IDP – Internally Displaced Persons

Base: respondents who relocated within Ukraine and have not come back yet

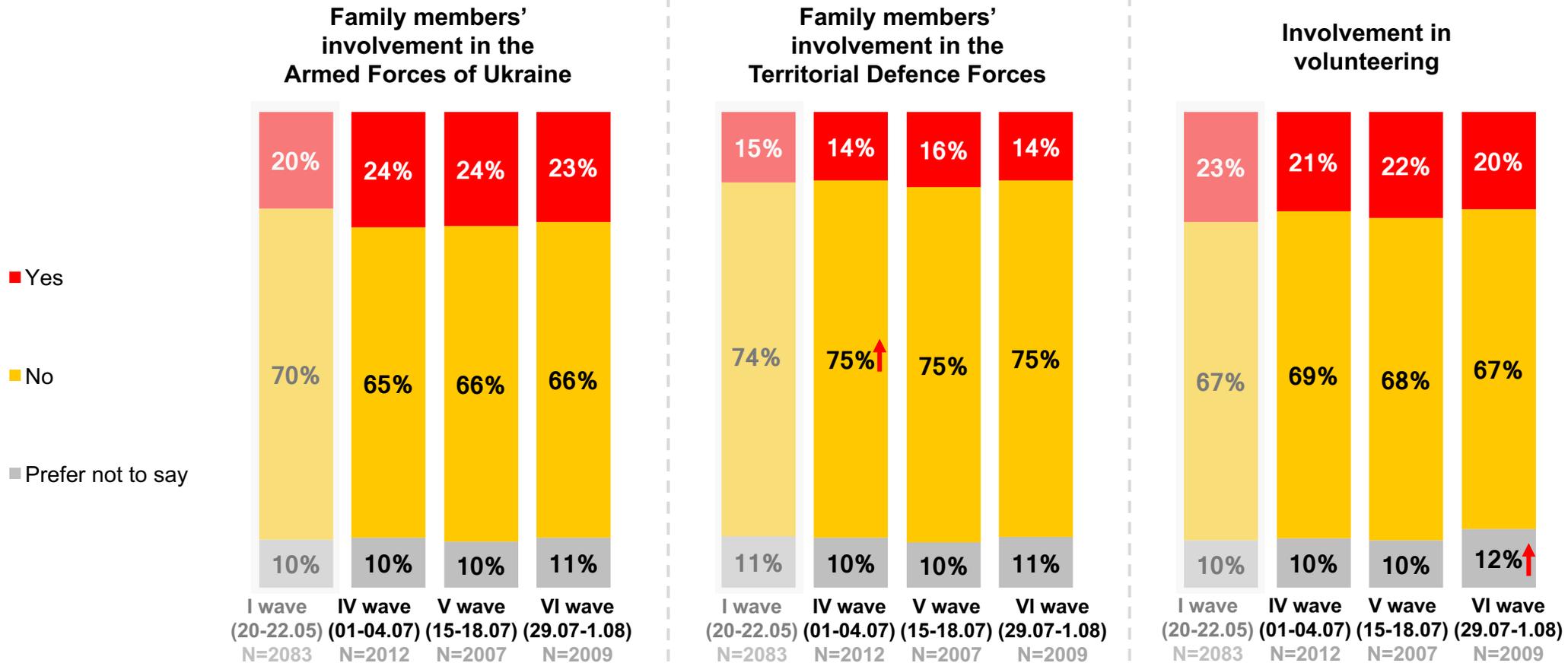
Do you want to return to your permanent place of residence when/if the hostilities there are over?

Is it possible for you to stay at your new place of residence if / when the hostilities at your permanent place of residence are over?

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

INVOLVEMENT IN MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERING ACTIVITIES

The level of involvement of respondents' family members in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Territorial Defence Forces remained unchanged in the sixth wave – 23% and 14%. The level of self-participation of the respondents in volunteer activities also remained unchanged – 20%.



Base: all respondents

Does anyone from your family currently serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine? | Does anyone from your family currently serve in the Territorial Defence Forces? | Are you currently involved in volunteering?

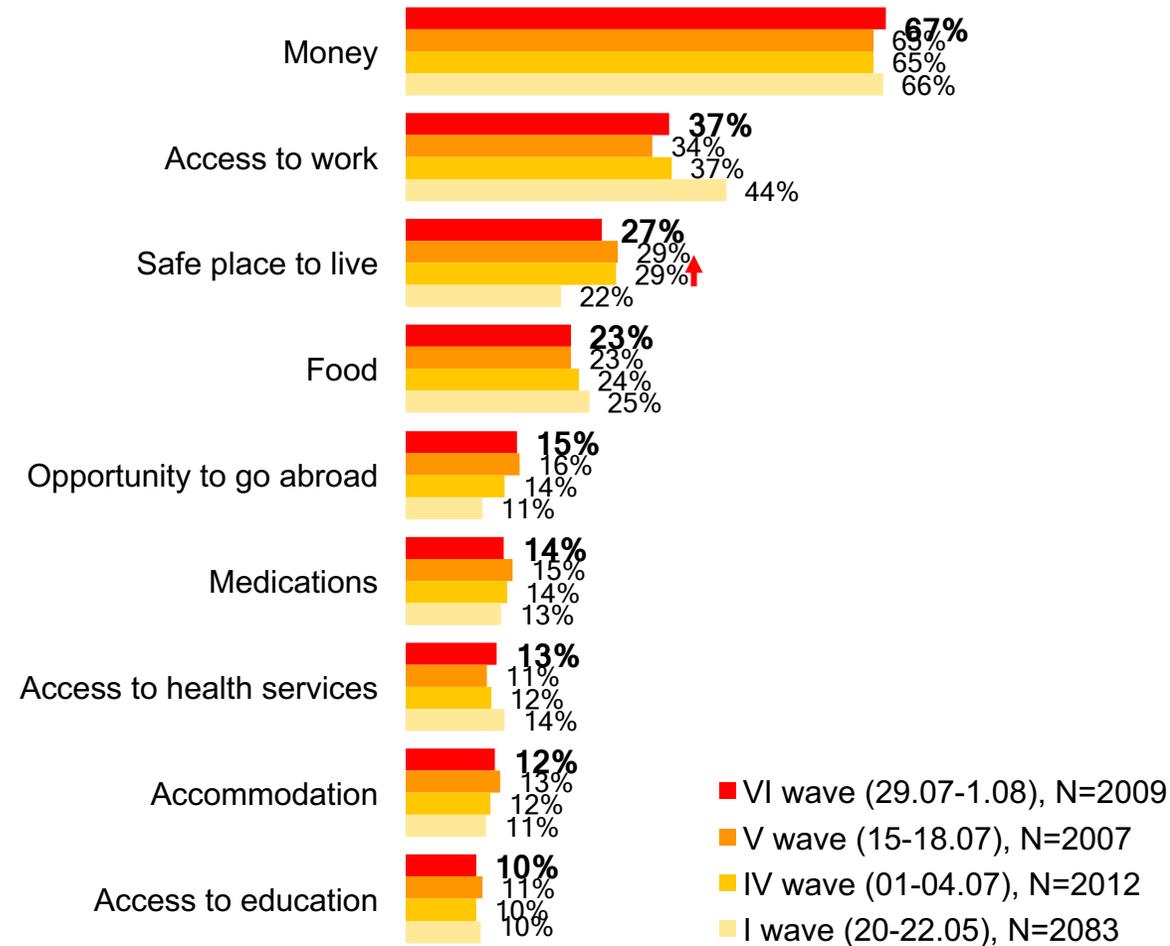
↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

EFFECT OF THE FULL- SCALE WAR ON UKRAINIANS'* LIVES

* Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones

THINGS THAT ARE NEEDED MOST

In the sixth wave, the rating of things that respondents feel the greatest need for remains unchanged. More than a third of respondents indicated the need for money (67%) and access to work (37%).





 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

FAMILIES' NEEDS

by migration status

There are no observed differences in needs depending on migration status between waves. In general, respondents who stayed at home less often need the access to work than the sample as a whole (31% vs 37%), while internal migrants, on the contrary, need it more often (47% vs 37%). Internal and external migrants more often feel the need for housing (23% and 18% vs 12%); at the same time, the latter group less often express the need for money (48% vs 67%) and food (11% vs 23%).

	Total	Stayed at home*	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad
Money	67%	68%	70%	48%
Access to work	37%	31%	47%	34%
Safe place to live	27%	25%	31%	32%
Food	23%	24%	25%	11%
Opportunity to go abroad	15%	16%	18%	7%
Medications	14%	14%	14%	11...
Access to health services	13%	11%	14%	16%
Accommodation	12%	6%	23%	18%
Access to education	10%	10%	10%	11%
Base: N=	2009	1209	612	188

**"At home" here means the settlement where the permanent residence of the respondent is/was located

Base: all respondents

As of today, what do you or your family need most?



Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the group, compared to the sample as a whole



Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

FAMILIES' NEEDS

by region

Compared to the previous wave, residents of the East began to more often express the need for access to work (from 41% to 50%) and health services (from 13% to 19%). Also, residents of the South began to mention health services more often (from 15% to 20%); they also began to less often express the need for the opportunity to relocate abroad (from 21% to 15%). Residents of the West began to need food more often (from 13% to 19%), while residents of the North – access to work (from 36% to 47%), and residents of the Centre began to less often express the need for a safe place to live (from 29% to 21%). In general, residents of the East and South express a greater need for different things, compared to residents of other regions.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Money	67%	69%	58%	63%	72%	68%	70%
Access to work	37%	50% ↑ +9%	25%	36%	47% ↑ +11%	28%	42%
Safe place to live	27%	33%	25%	28%	23%	21% ↓ -8%	34%
Food	23%	29%	19% ↑ +6%	18%	23%	18%	31%
Opportunity to go abroad	15%	19%	14%	15%	9%	17%	15% ↓ -6%
Medications	14%	21%	9%	11%	9%	9%	22%
Access to health services	13%	19% ↑ +6%	9%	11%	8%	8%	20% ↑ +5%
Accommodation	12%	30%	6%	9%	8%	10%	12%
Access to education	10%	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%
Base: N=	2007	317	307	347	205	484	351

Base: all respondents
As of today, what do you or your family need most?

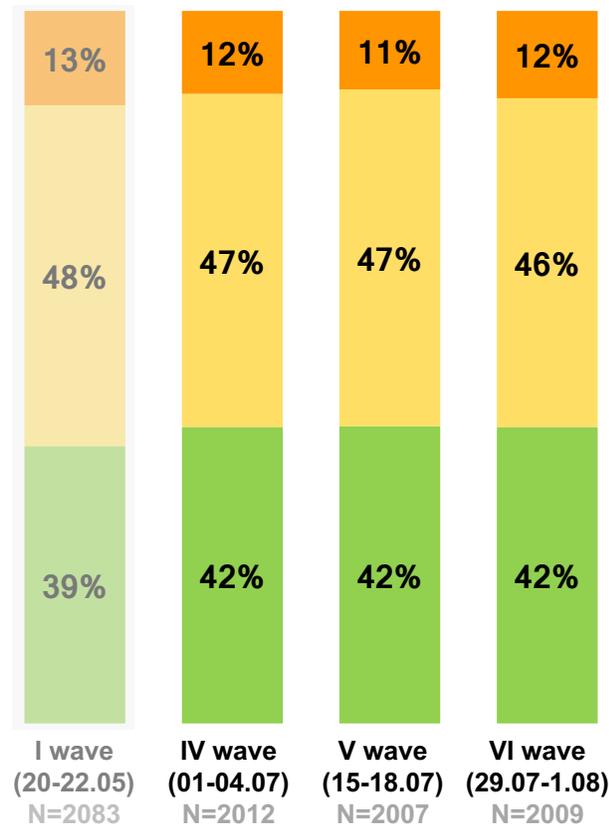
  Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the group, compared to the sample as a whole
   Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH

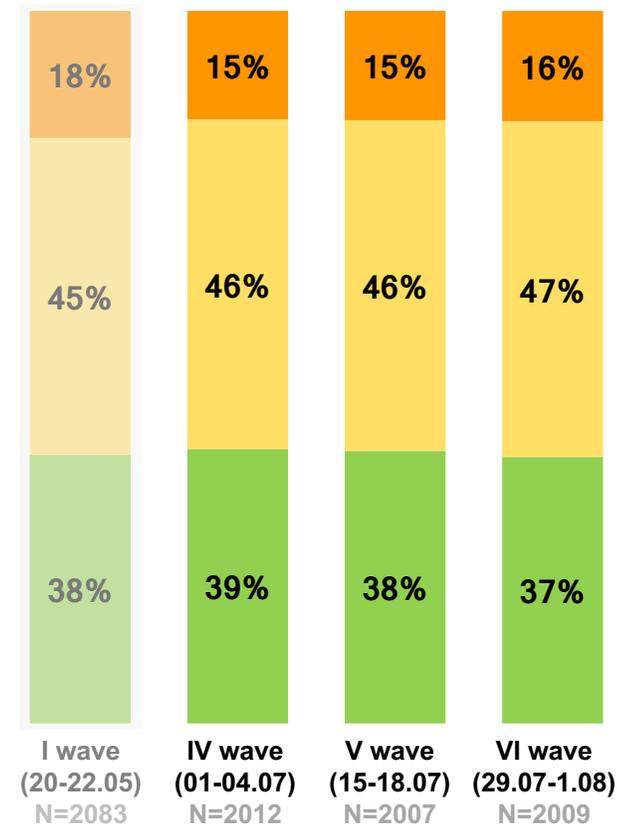
Assessments of the state of physical and mental health remained unchanged in the sixth wave: about half (46% and 47%) of the respondents have some problems, 42% and 37% claim not to have any, and 12% & 16% have many problems (according to their own declaration).

Physical health status

- Have a lot of health problems (0+1+2+3+4 points)
- Have some health problems (5+6+7 points)
- Have no health problems at all (8+9+10 points)



Mental health status



↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

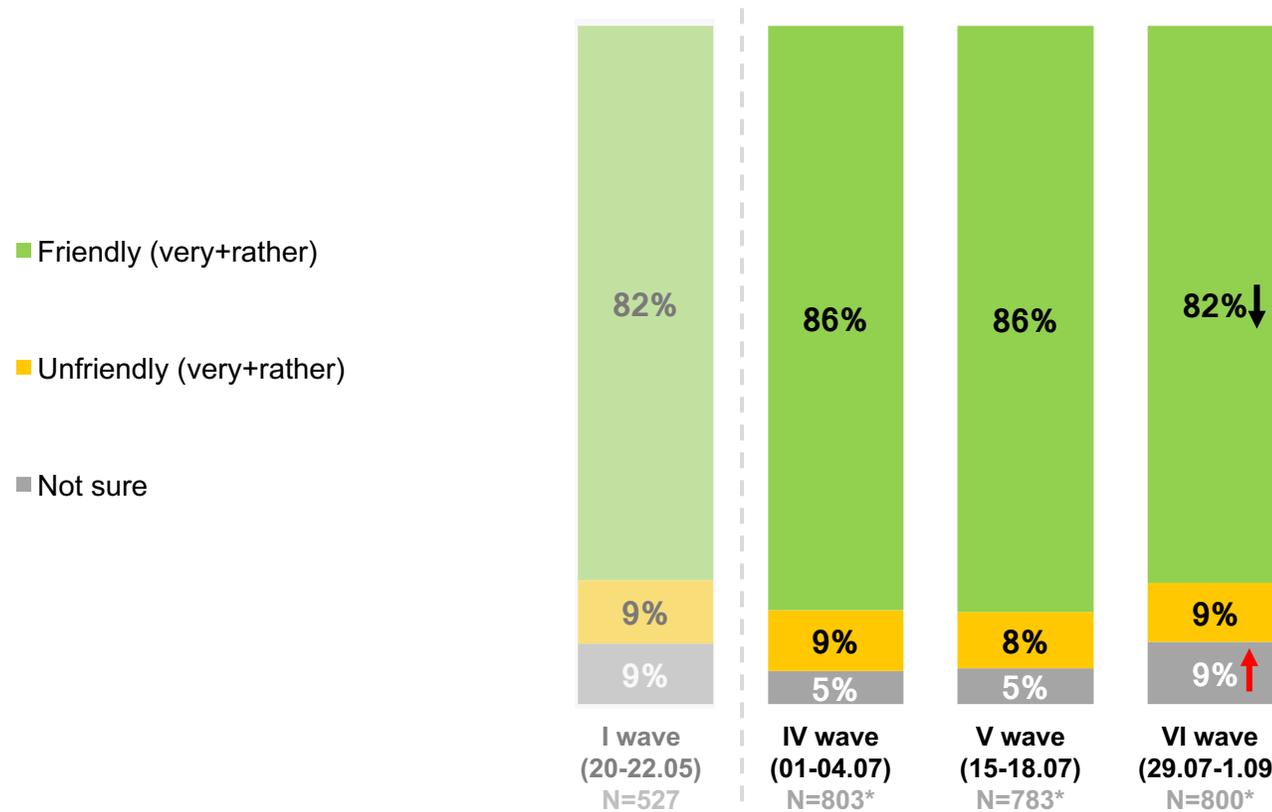
Base: all respondents

Please assess the state of your physical health on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means 'I have a lot of physical health issues' and 10 means 'I have no physical health issues at all'.

Please assess the state of your mental health on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means 'I have a lot of mental health issues' and 10 means 'I have no mental health issues at all'.

ATTITUDE OF THE LOCAL POPULATION

The vast majority (82%) of the audience that changed their place of residence continues to evaluate the attitude of the local population towards them as rather or very friendly; at the same time, this share has slightly decreased compared to the previous wave, and the share of those who hesitate to answer the question has slightly increased.



↓↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

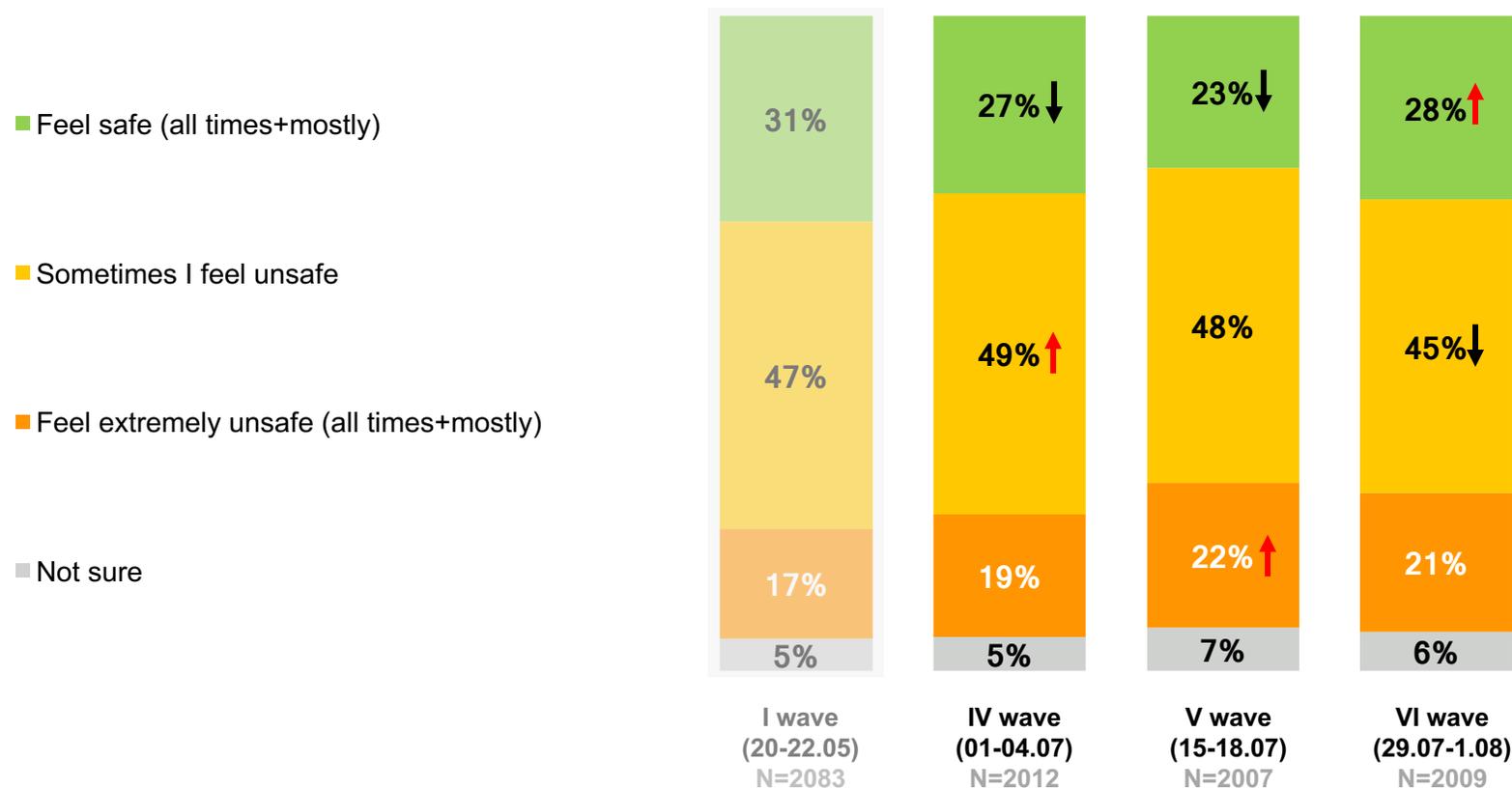
Base: respondents who changed their locations

* In the second and third wave, those who stayed in a new place of residence or have already returned home were interviewed, in the first wave

- only those who stayed in a new place. How would you describe the attitude of the local population towards you in the locality where you relocated because of war?

PERCEIVED SAFETY

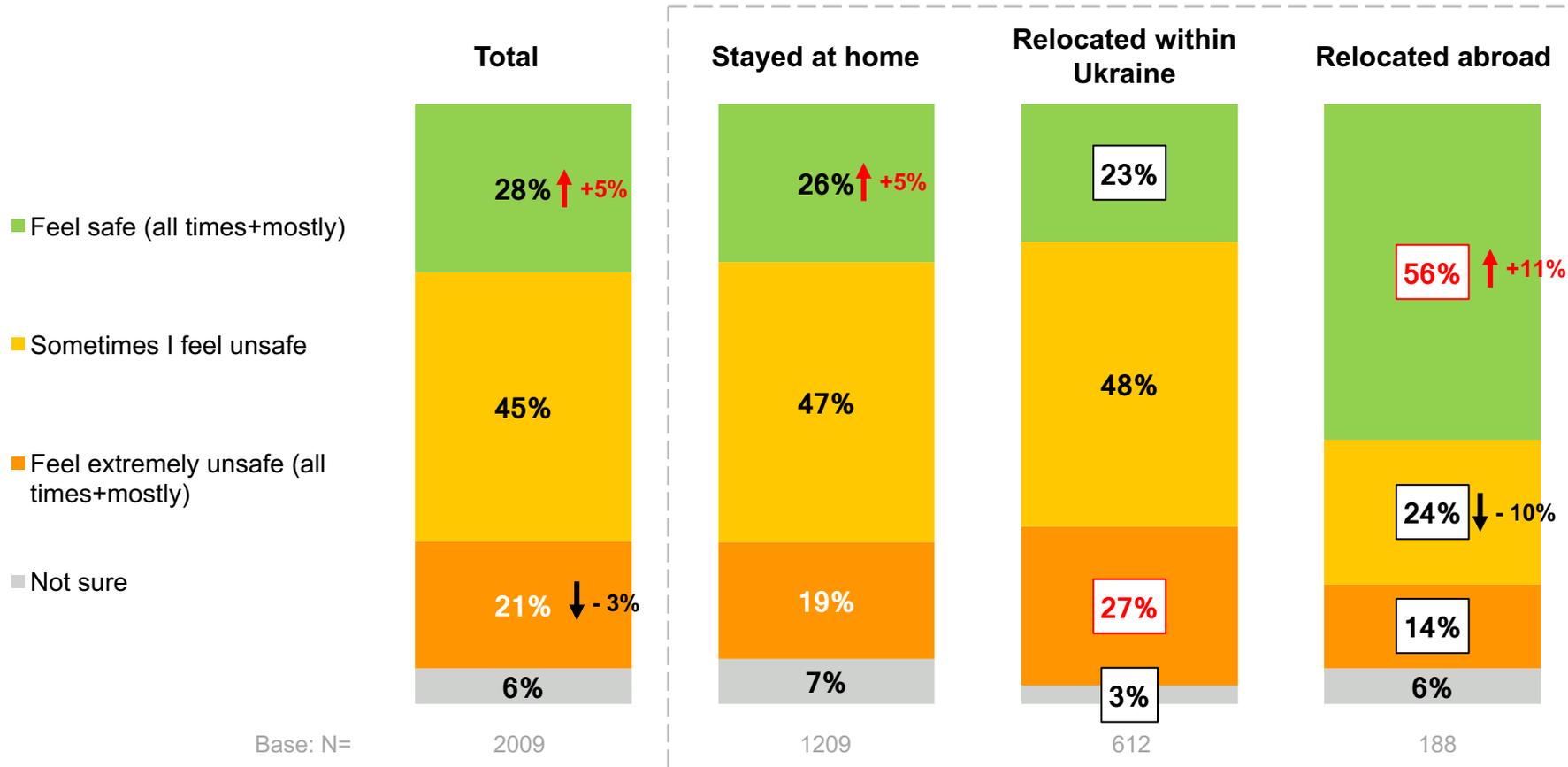
The largest share (45%) of the respondents indicate that they sometimes feel danger, but compared to the fifth wave, their share has slightly decreased (from 48% to 45%). At the same time, there is a significant increase in the share of those who feel safe constantly or most of the time (from 23% to 28%), while the share of those who do not feel safe remained unchanged (21%).



PERCEIVED SAFETY

by migration status

Compared to the fifth wave, there was a significant increase in the share of those who feel safe constantly or most of the time among those who stayed at home (from 21% to 26%), as well as among external migrants (from 45% to 56%).



Base: all respondents

Which of the following statements best describes your current state?

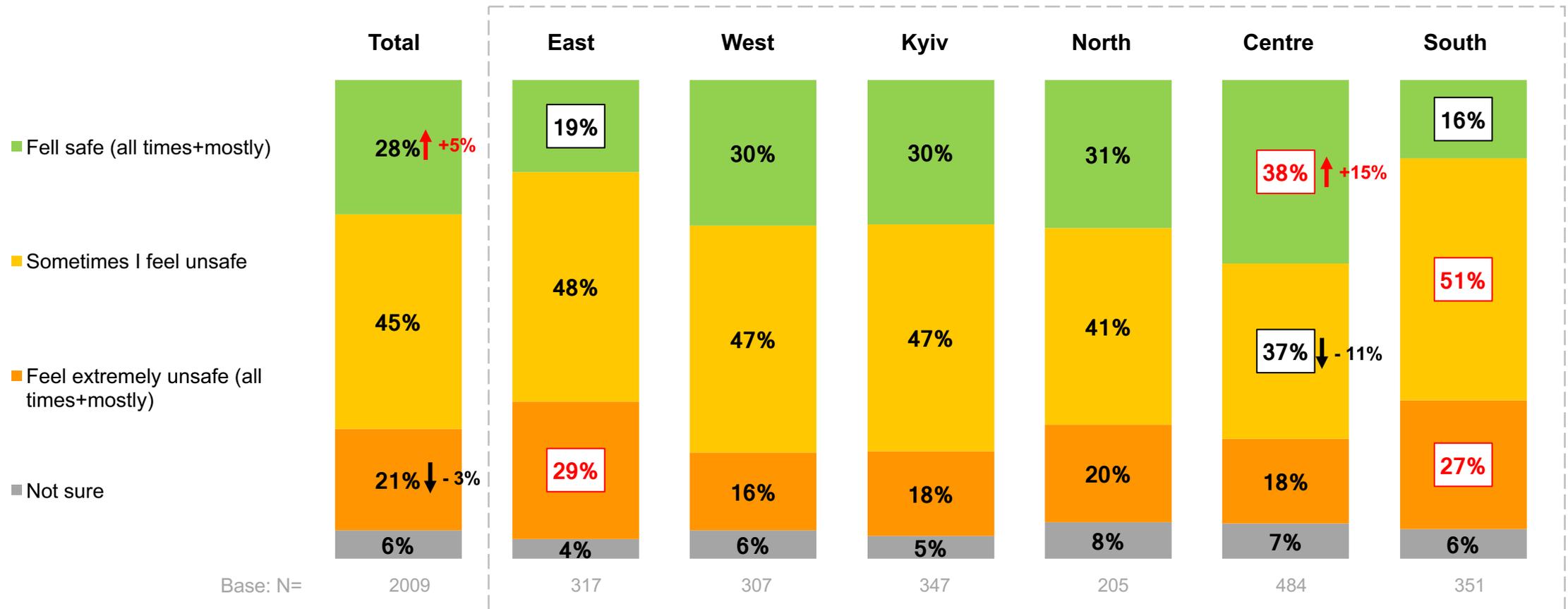
 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

PERCEIVED SAFETY

by region

Compared to the previous wave, the residents of the Central region began to feel safe significantly more often (from 23% to 38%). There are no other differences between the waves depending on the region of residence.



Base: all respondents

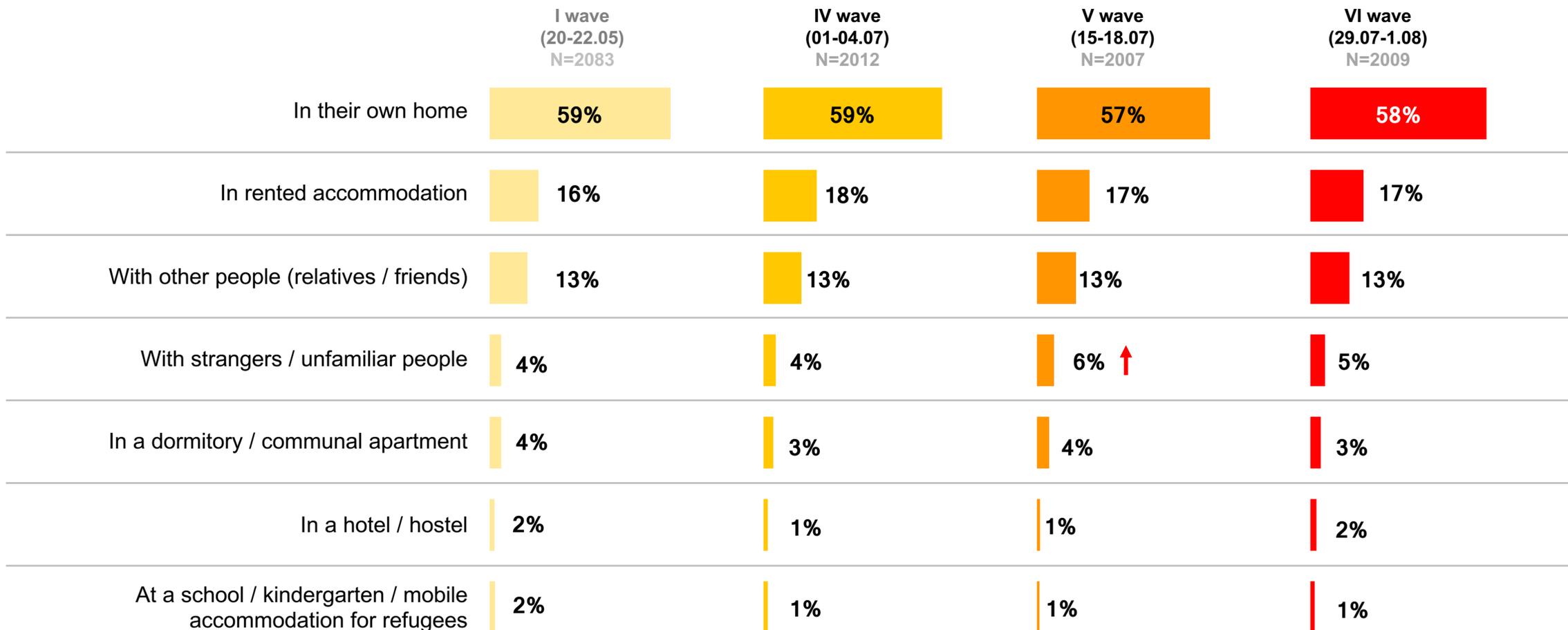
Which of the following statements best describes your current state?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

CURRENT RESIDENCE

The vast majority of respondents (58%) continue to live in their own homes. Other common places of residence include rented housing (17%) and housing of relatives / acquaintances (13%). There are no recorded differences in places of residence between waves.

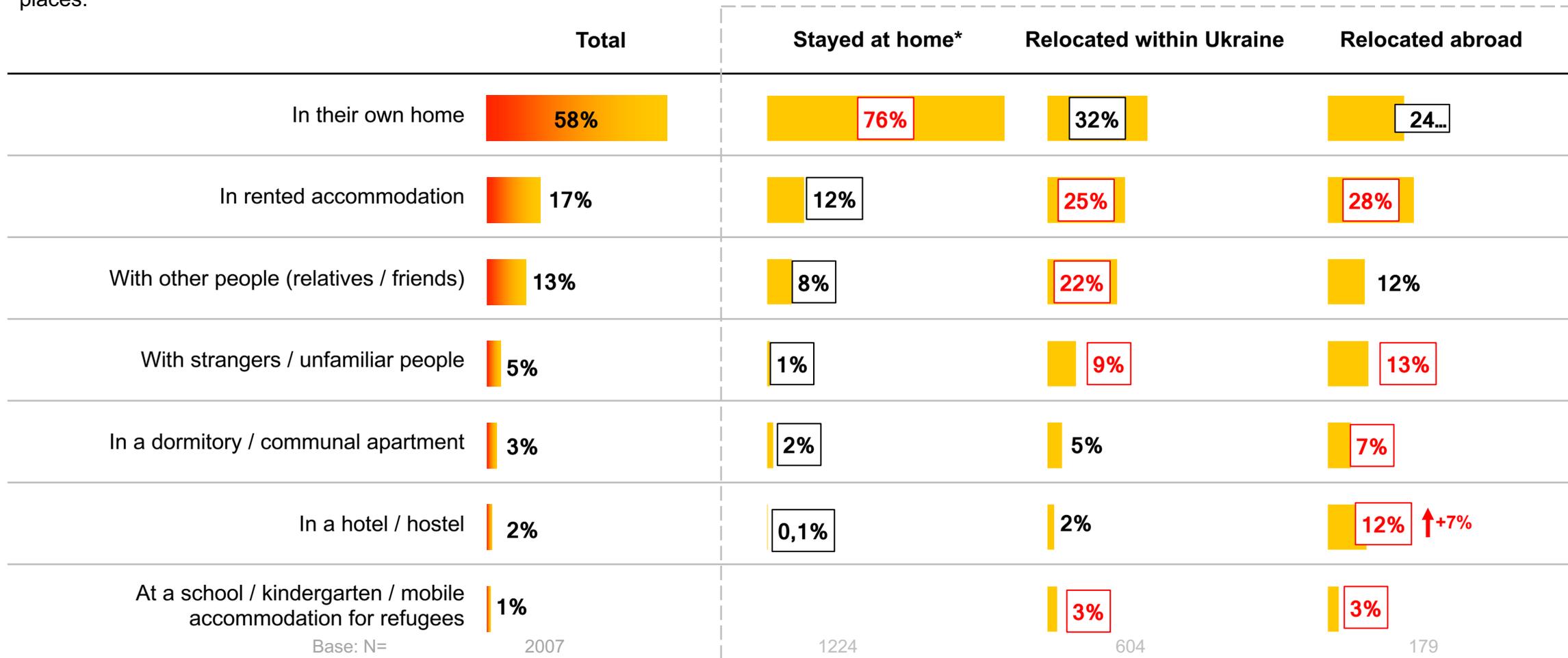


↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

CURRENT RESIDENCE

by migration status

Compared to the previous wave, the share of external migrants living in hotels / hostels has increased. In general, those who stayed at home* more often live in their own accommodation, while migrants (both external and internal) more often live in other places.



*Home here should be understood as the locality where the respondent's permanent place of residence is

Base: all respondents

Where do you reside at the moment?



Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the group, compared to the sample as a whole



Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

CURRENT RESIDENCE

by region

Residents of the East declare current residence in their own home less often compared to the sample as a whole (25% vs 58%), while residents of the Western, Northern and Central regions, on the contrary, more often live in their own accommodation. Compared to the fifth wave, the share of people from the South who live in hotels / hostels has slightly increased.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
In their own home	58%	25%	66%	58%	73%	68%	57%
In rented accommodation	17%	29%	16%	18%	11%	14%	16%
With other people (relatives / friends)	13%	19%	10%	14%	8%	10%	15%
With strangers / unfamiliar people	5%	12%	2%	4%	2%	3%	4%
In a dormitory / communal apartment	3%	6%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%
In a hotel / hostel	2%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3% ↑+2%
At a school / kindergarten / mobile accommodation for refugees	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%		1%
Base: N=	2007	319	306	346	205	483	348

Base: all respondents
Where do you reside at the moment?

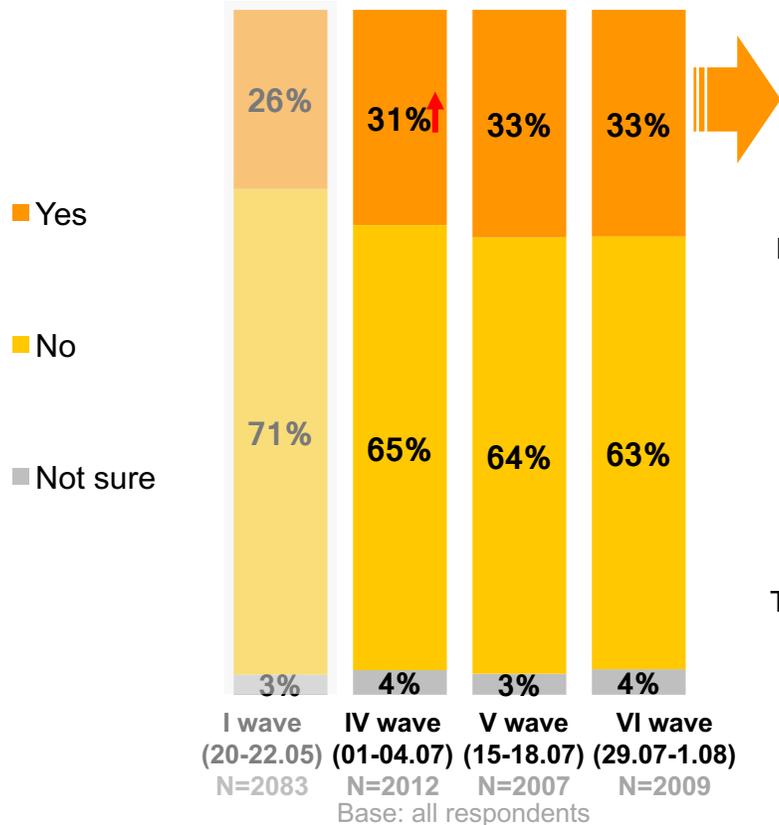
 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

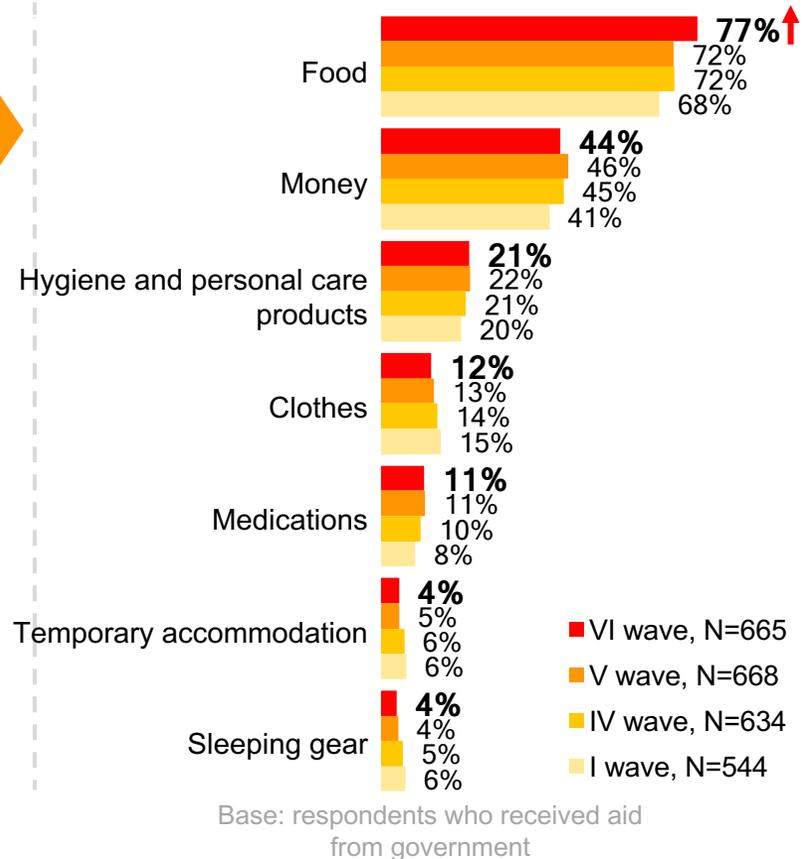
HUMANITARIAN AID FROM THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT

In the sixth wave, the share of those who received humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian state did not change significantly and is currently at 33%. The share of respondents who consider this assistance as sufficient has also not changed and is at 44%. When it comes to the form of assistance, the respondents most often received food (77%) and money (44%); at the same time, the share of those who received food increased significantly (from 72% to 77%).

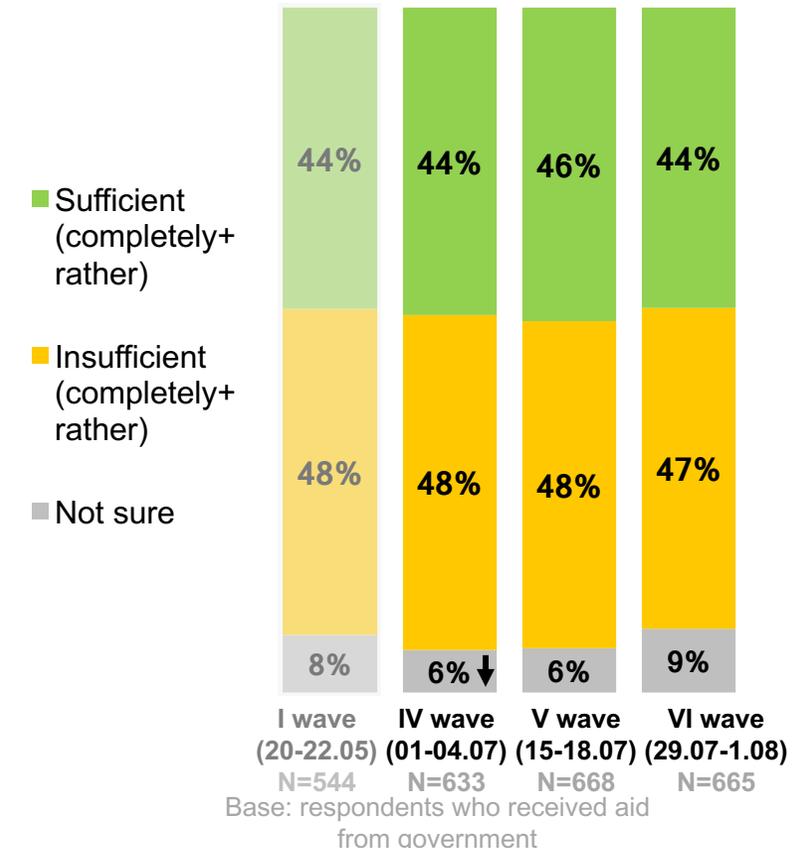
Reception of humanitarian aid from the government



Type of humanitarian aid



Sufficiency of the humanitarian aid



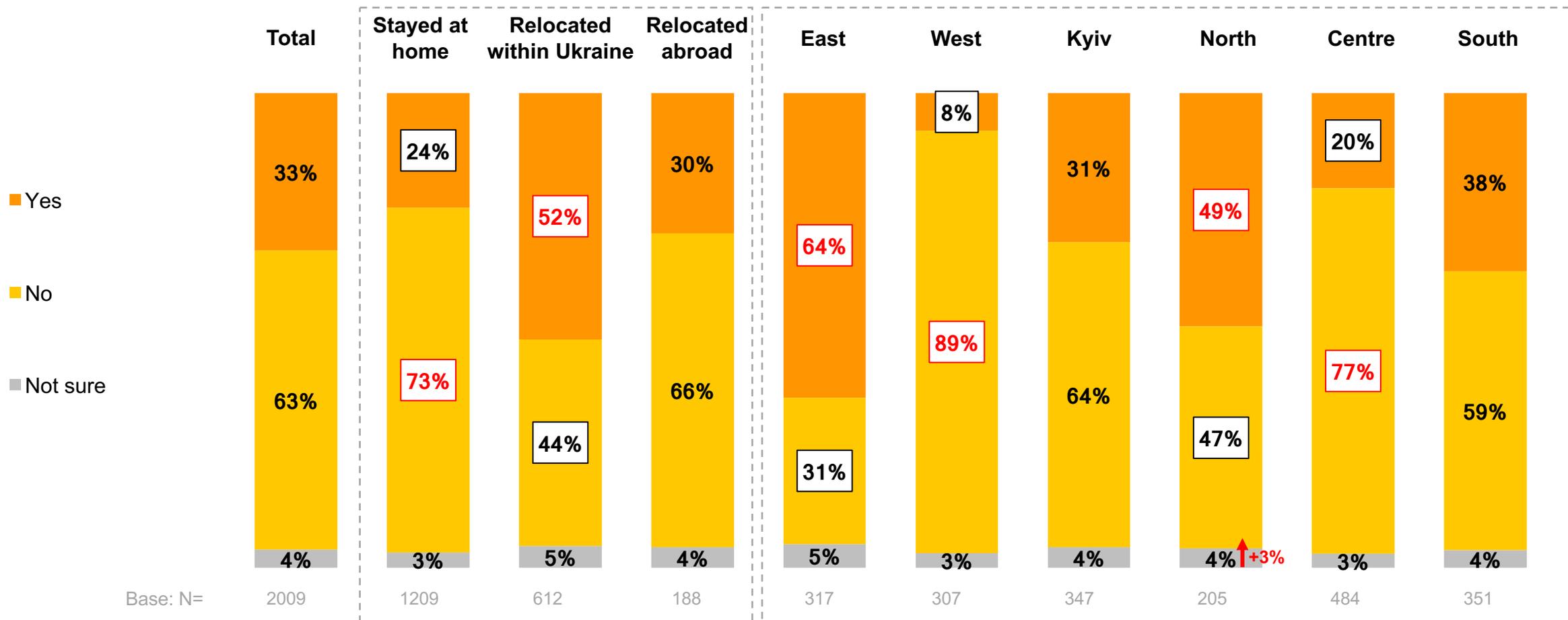
Have you or your family received humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian government?
 What kind of humanitarian aid did you or your family receive from the Ukrainian government?
 How would you assess the humanitarian aid provided to you or your family by the Ukrainian government?

↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

HUMANITARIAN AID RECEIVED FROM THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT

by migration status and region

The distribution of responses regarding receiving humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian state depending on migration and regional status remains at the level of the previous wave. Most often, humanitarian aid from the state was received by internally displaced persons and residents of the Eastern and Northern regions.



Base: N= 2009

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

☐ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

TYPE OF HUMANITARIAN AID RECEIVED FROM THE **UKRAINIAN** GOVERNMENT

by migration status and region

Compared to the previous wave, among the residents of the Centre and internally displaced persons, there was recorded an increase in the shares of those who received assistance from the state in the form of food products (from 60% to 74% and from 69% to 79%, respectively). There was a slight decrease in the share of people who declare receiving sleeping gear among the residents of the Centre (from 7% to 0.4%).

	Total	Stayed at home	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Food	77% ↑ +5%	81%	79% ↑ +10%	49%	83%	63%	69%	84%	74% ↑ +14%	75%
Money	44%	31%	54%	53%	48%	58%	58%	29%	33%	43%
Hygiene and personal care products	21%	16%	26%	23%	27%	31%	24%	21%	8%	19%
Clothes	12%	8%	16%	15%	13%	20%	18%	18%	5%	6%
Medications	11%	5%	14%	19%	8%	24%	11%	24%	8%	3%
Temporary accommodation	4%	0,3%	6%	14%	6%	14%	5%	1%	1%	4%
Sleeping gear	4%	1%	5%	14%	6%	20%	6%		0,4% ↓ -6%	1%
Base: N=	666	292	318	56	203	24*	109	101	97	132

* Insufficient base for analysis (observation of trend)

Base: respondents who received aid from government

What kind of humanitarian aid did you or your family receive from the Ukrainian government?

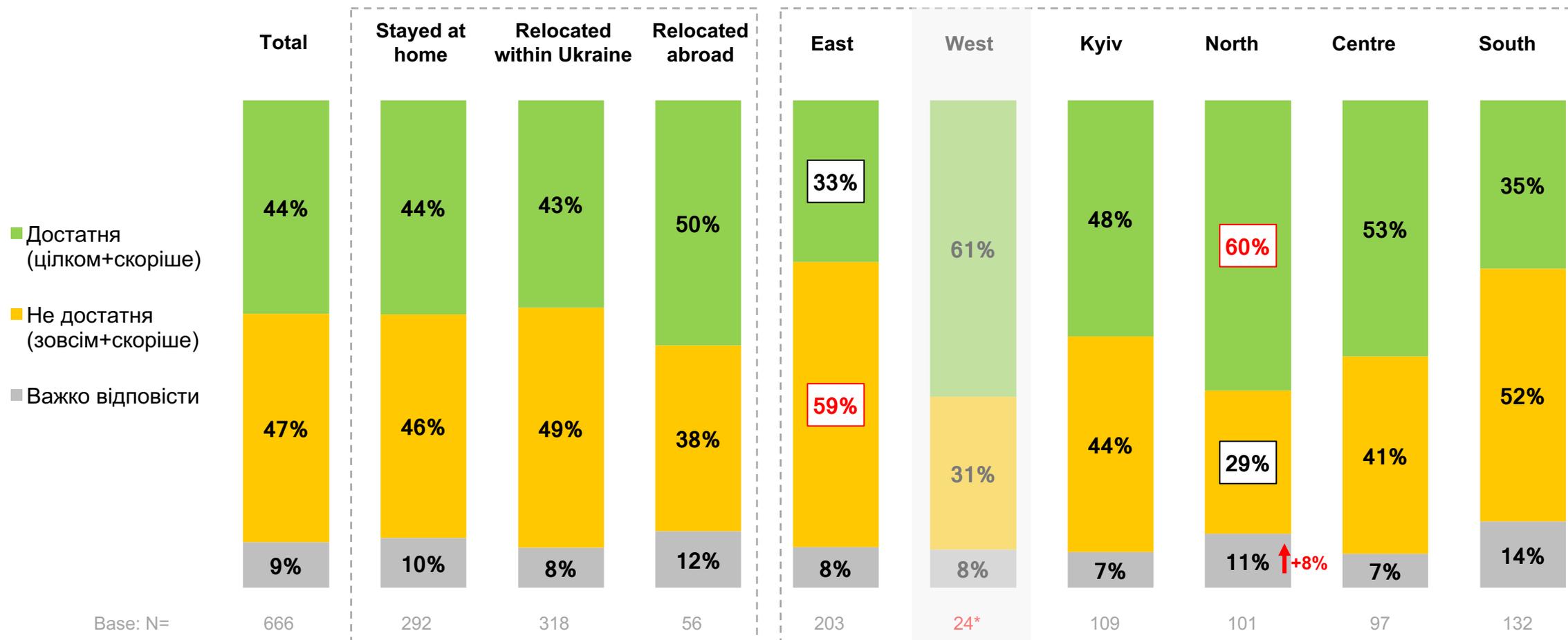
↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

▣ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

SUFFICIENCY OF THE HUMANITARIAN AID RECEIVED FROM THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT

by migration status and region

There were no recorded significant changes in the assessment of sufficiency of the humanitarian aid among different migratory and regional groups.



* Insufficient base for analysis (observation of trend)

Base: respondents who received aid from government

How would you assess the humanitarian aid provided to you or your family by the Ukrainian government?

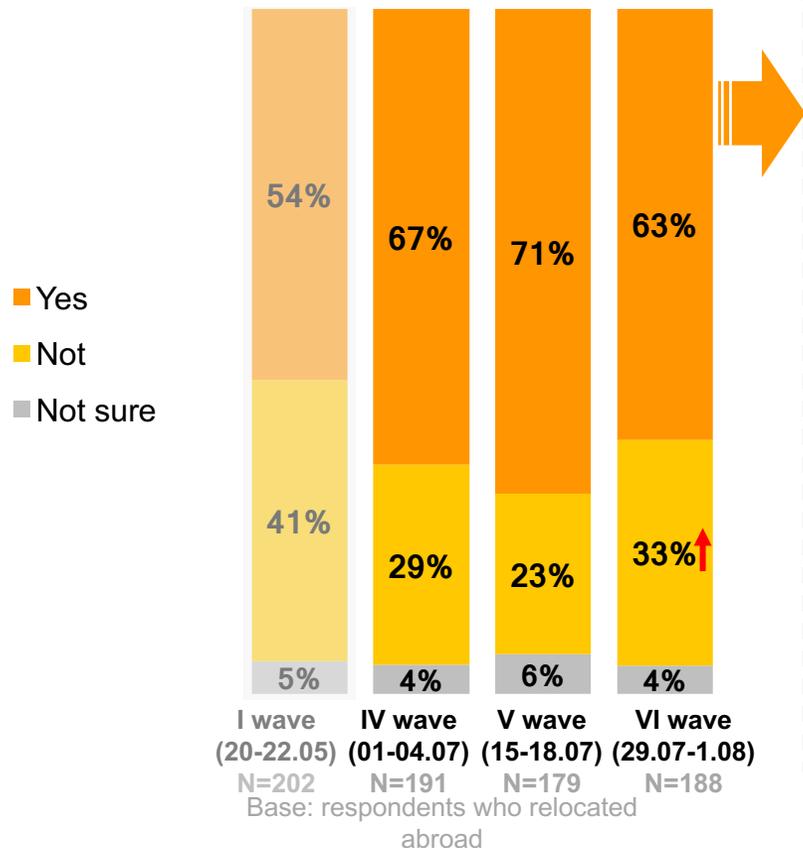
↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the group, compared to the sample as a whole

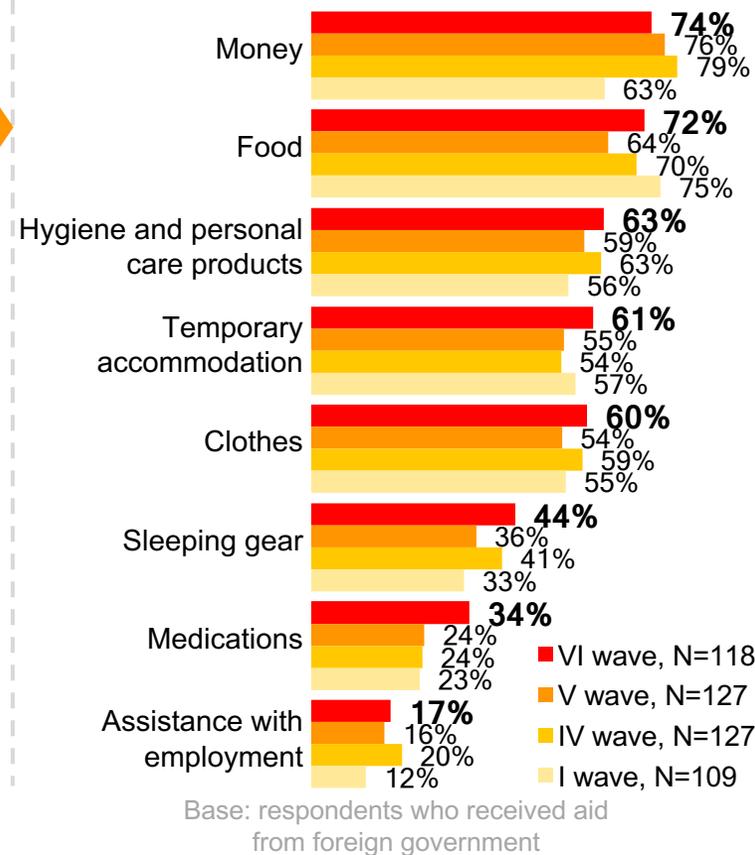
HUMANITARIAN AID FROM THE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Among those who went abroad, there was an increase in the share of respondents who did not receive humanitarian aid from the government of the country in which they were located (from 23% to 33%). Among those who received it, 77% evaluated it as sufficient (at the level of the previous wave). In general, the respondents received money (74%), food (72%), hygiene products (63%), temporary housing (61%) and clothes (60%).

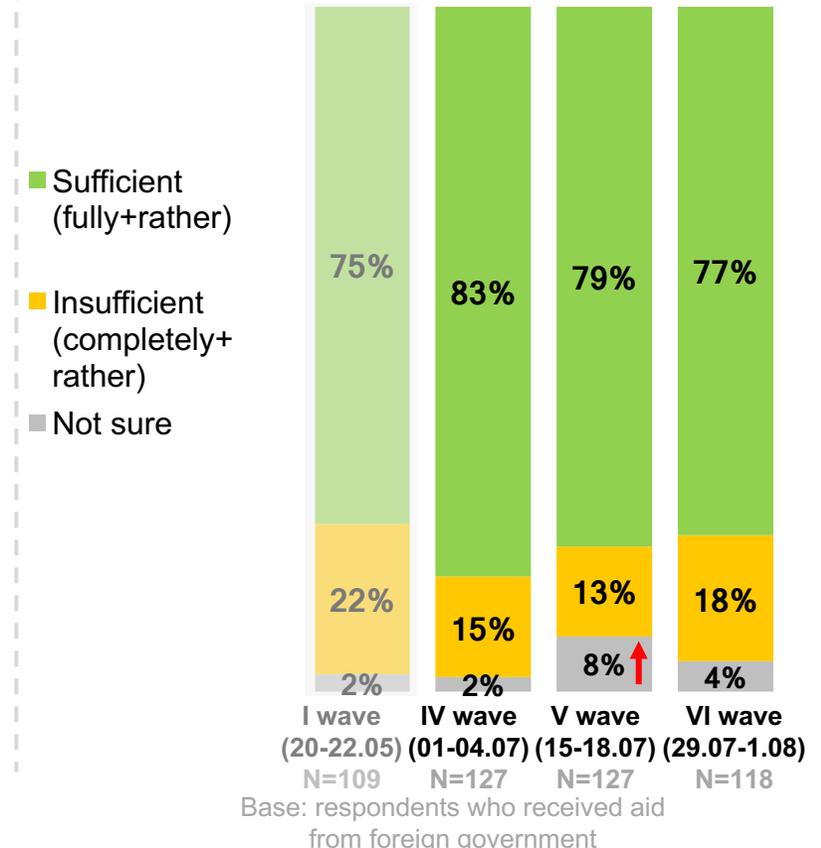
Reception of humanitarian aid from the government



Type of humanitarian aid



Sufficiency of the humanitarian aid

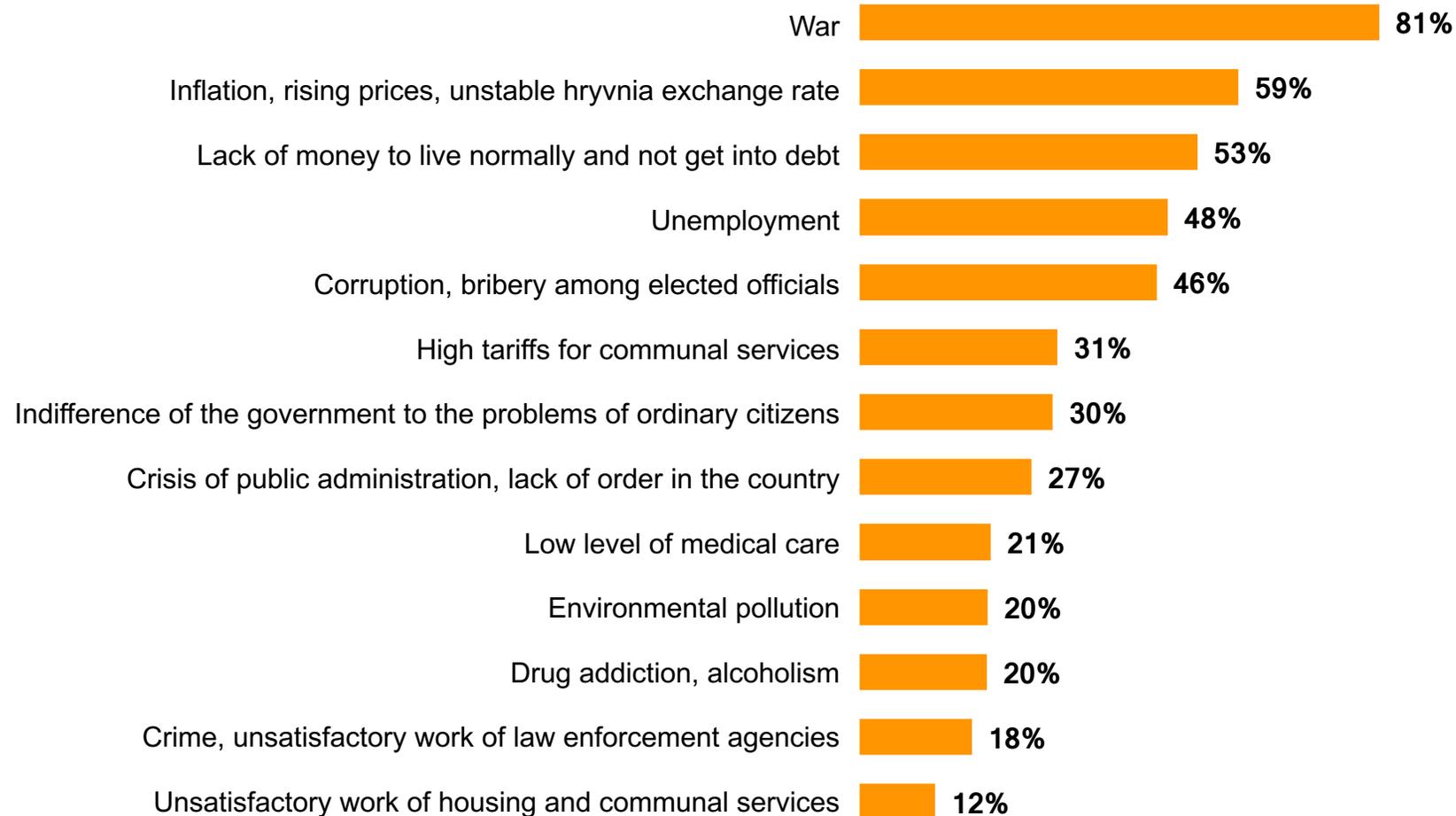


Have you or your family received humanitarian or financial aid from the local government of the country you currently reside? What kind of humanitarian aid did you or your family receive from the local government of the country you currently reside? How would you assess the aid provided to you or your family by the local government of the country you currently reside?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

GENERAL ISSUES THAT CAUSE PEOPLE THE GREATEST CONCERN

Among the general problems that cause the respondents the greatest concern, the war is in the first place (81%). Inflation (59%), lack of money (53%), unemployment (48%) and corruption (46%) were among the most frequently mentioned problems.



The slide shows the alternatives that received more than 10% mentions
Base: all respondents
Which of these issues cause you the greatest concern?

GENERAL ISSUES THAT CAUSE PEOPLE THE GREATEST CONCERN

by migration status and region

Internal migrants and residents of the North are more often concerned about unemployment (54% and 60% vs 48%), while external migrants and residents of the Center, on the contrary, are less often concerned about unemployment (37% and 40% vs 54%). Among those who have gone abroad, there is also less concern about the lack of money (42% vs 53%). At the same time, war and inflation are equally the biggest concerns of all respondents, regardless of their migration status or region of residence.

	Total	Stayed at home	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
War	81%	81%	82%	83%	84%	80%	78%	81%	84%	80%
Inflation, rising prices, unstable hryvnia exchange rate	59%	57%	64%	60%	59%	58%	60%	65%	56%	61%
Lack of money to live normally and not get into debt	53%	54%	55%	42%	56%	50%	49%	50%	53%	57%
Unemployment	48%	47%	54%	37%	51%	43%	50%	60%	40%	53%
Corruption, bribery among elected officials	46%	45%	49%	48%	42%	50%	48%	49%	44%	49%
High tariffs for communal services	31%	31%	30%	33%	28%	33%	29%	31%	28%	38%
Indifference of the government to the problems of ordinary citizens	30%	31%	30%	28%	32%	33%	28%	23%	30%	34%
Crisis of public administration, lack of order in the country	27%	25%	29%	32%	27%	34%	29%	24%	20%	30%
Low level of medical care	21%	23%	17%	18%	22%	21%	15%	17%	21%	25%
Environmental pollution	20%	20%	18%	25%	20%	19%	18%	15%	20%	26%
Drug addiction, alcoholism	20%	21%	18%	18%	24%	25%	18%	17%	14%	22%
Crime, unsatisfactory work of law enforcement agencies	18%	17%	19%	18%	20%	21%	15%	11%	14%	24%
Unsatisfactory work of housing and communal services	12%	12%	12%	12%	9%	13%	11%	8%	12%	16%
Base: N=	2009	1209	612	188	317	307	347	205	484	351

The slide shows the alternatives that received more than 10% mentions

Base: all respondents

Which of these issues cause you the greatest concern?

 Statistically significant differences **higher** / **lower** for the group compared to the sample as a whole

GENERAL ISSUES THAT CAUSE PEOPLE THE GREATEST CONCERN

by age

Respondents aged 45+ more often name different issues that concern them, while young people (18-24), on the contrary, are concerned about fewer problems.

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
War	81%	69%	78%	80%	87%	90%
Inflation, rising prices, unstable hryvnia exchange rate	59%	58%	58%	53%	62%	73%
Lack of money to live normally and not get into debt	53%	37%	48%	55%	55%	66%
Unemployment	48%	44%	45%	49%	49%	54%
Corruption, bribery among elected officials	46%	38%	44%	42%	52%	56%
High tariffs for communal services	31%	24%	31%	32%	32%	33%
Indifference of the government to the problems of ordinary citizens	30%	26%	27%	28%	36%	32%
Crisis of public administration, lack of order in the country	27%	25%	23%	22%	32%	36%
Low level of medical care	21%	14%	17%	20%	25%	26%
Environmental pollution	20%	20%	21%	18%	17%	29%
Drug addiction, alcoholism	20%	17%	16%	21%	22%	24%
Crime, unsatisfactory work of law enforcement agencies	18%	19%	17%	15%	17%	24%
Unsatisfactory work of housing and communal services	12%	12%	13%	11%	12%	11%
Base: N=	2009	217	473	588	457	275

The slide shows the alternatives that received more than 10% mentions

Base: all respondents

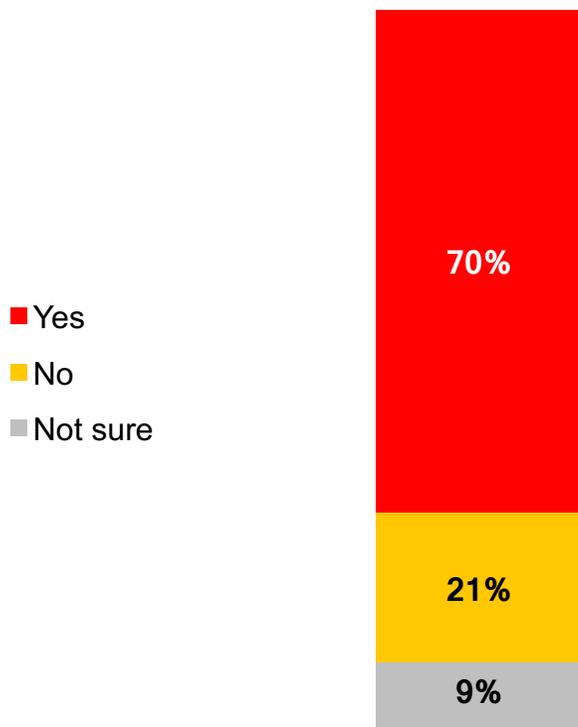
Which of these issues cause you the greatest concern?

 Statistically significant differences **higher** / **lower** for the group compared to the sample as a whole

CAUSES OF NERVOUSNESS AND STRESS

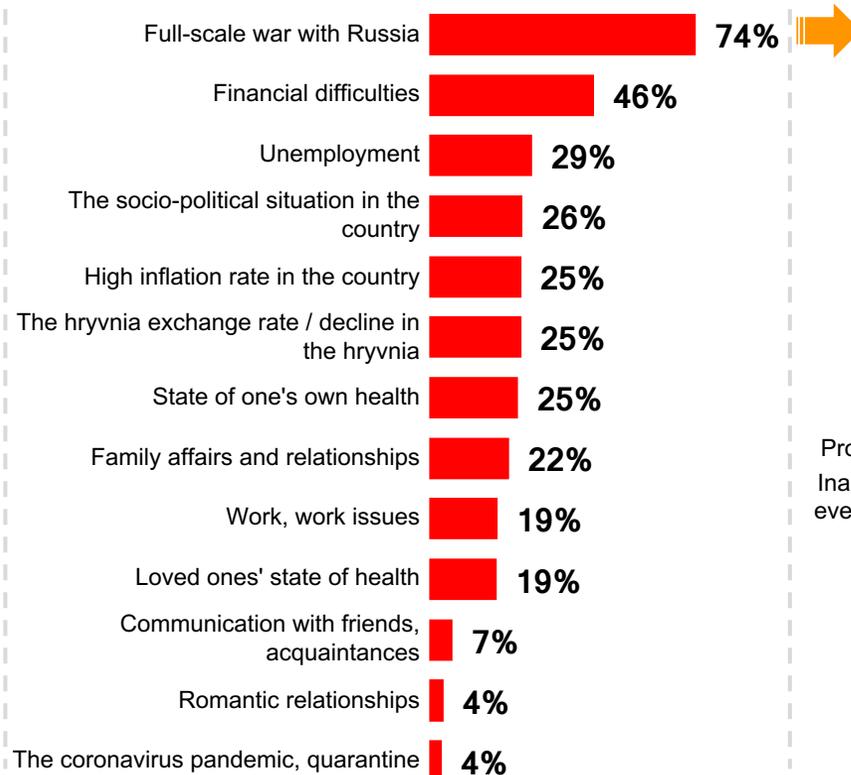
70% of respondents felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks. For 74% of respondents, the main reason for this is the full-scale war with Russia (74%), namely such aspects as concern about the safety of loved ones (66%), the risk of dying during hostilities (40%) and losing property (39%), as well as loss of source of income / job (38%). More than a third of respondents also noted the presence of financial difficulties among the reasons of stress (46%).

Feeling stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks



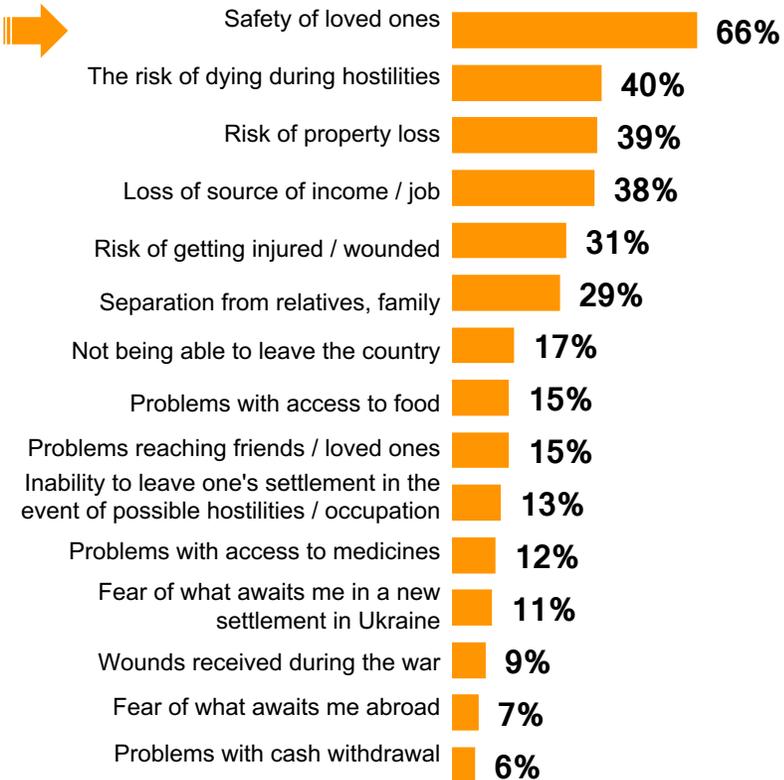
Base: all respondents, N=2009

Reasons of stress or severe nervousness



Base: respondents who have felt stress or severe nervousness in the past few weeks, N=1399

Aspects of war that cause stress or great nervousness

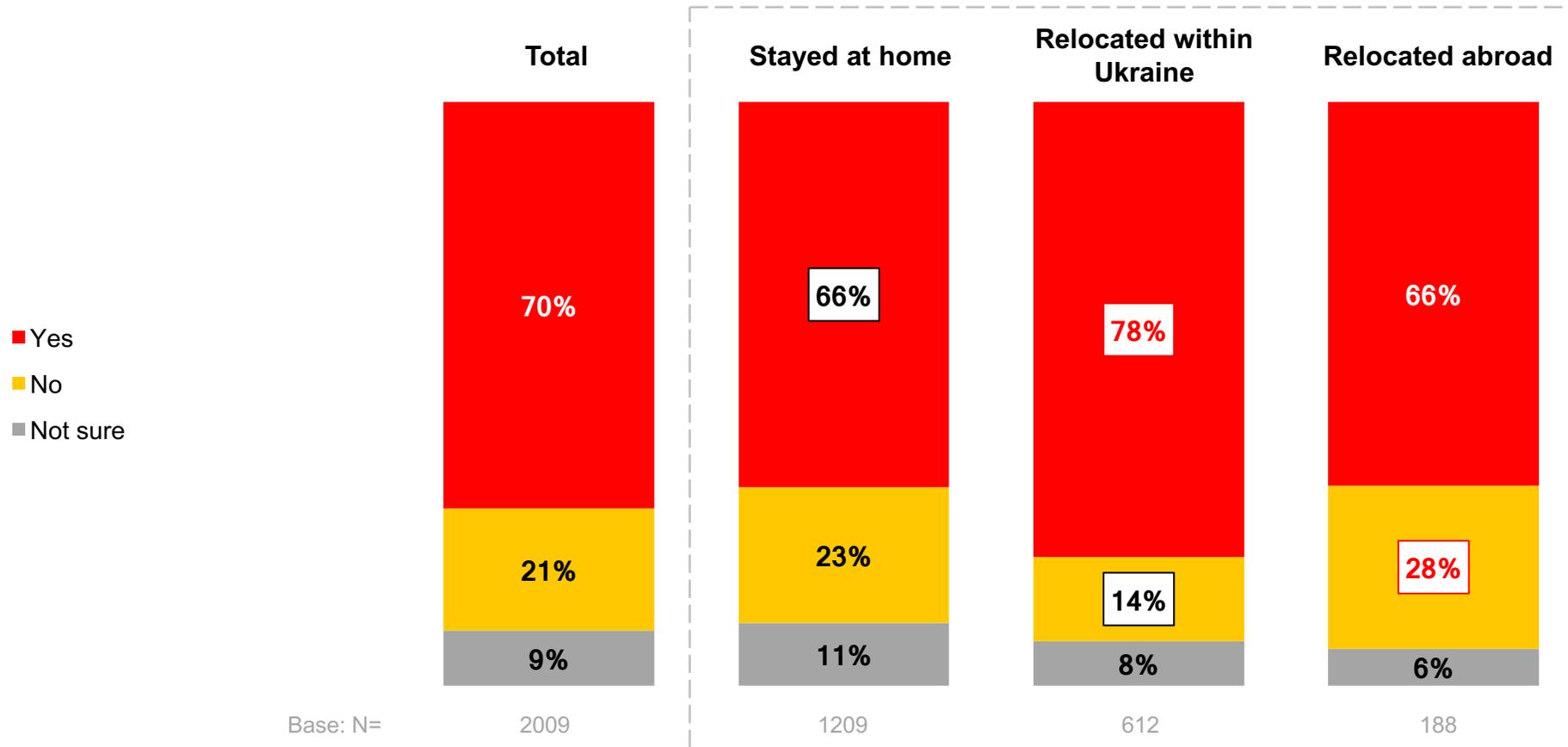


Base: respondents who felt stress or severe nervousness because of the war in the last few weeks, N=1035

FEELINGS OF STRESS OR SEVERE NERVOUSNESS IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS

by migration status

Internal migrants reported feeling stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks more often than the sample as a whole (78% vs 70%); in turn, external migrants, on the contrary, indicated absence of stress slightly more often (28% vs 21%).



CAUSES OF STRESS OR SEVERE NERVOUSNESS

by region

Full-scale war with Russia and financial difficulties are the main causes of stress for residents of all regions. In general, residents of the East mention unemployment among the causes of stress more often than residents of other regions (37% vs 29%); in turn, residents of the West are more concerned about the high level of inflation in the country (34% vs 25%) and the decline in the hryvnia (38% vs 25%). Residents of the Central region are more often concerned about their own health (31% vs 25%), while residents of the South are more worried about the socio-political situation in the country (33% vs 26%) and the health of their loved ones (27% vs 19%).

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Full-scale war with Russia	74%	79%	71%	70%	77%	71%	77%
Financial difficulties	46%	45%	46%	45%	47%	40%	52%
Unemployment	29%	37%	28%	25%	28%	21%	33%
The socio-political situation in the country	26%	27%	28%	26%	20%	20%	33%
High inflation rate in the country	25%	20%	34%	28%	22%	24%	25%
The hryvnia exchange rate	25%	24%	38%	26%	24%	22%	20%
State of one's own health	25%	22%	23%	25%	13%	31%	28%
Family affairs and relationships	22%	22%	25%	21%	20%	24%	19%
Work, work issues	19%	16%	21%	18%	20%	22%	17%
Loved ones' state of health	19%	16%	21%	14%	16%	16%	27%
Communication with friends, acquaintances	7%	8%	10%	8%	4%	5%	4%
Romantic relationships	4%	6%	4%	5%	2%	4%	2%
The coronavirus pandemic, quarantine	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	5%
Base: N=	1399	245	225	240	141	293	256

Base: respondents who felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks
 What exactly has been the cause of your nervousness or stress over the past few weeks?

 Statistically significant differences **higher** / **lower** for the group compared to the sample as a whole

CAUSES OF STRESS OR SEVERE NERVOUSNESS

by age

Full-scale war with Russia and financial difficulties are the most common causes of stress for all age groups. Young people aged 18-24 also more often worry about their own health (33% vs 25%), family relationships and affairs (35% vs 22%), communication with friends/acquaintances (16% vs 7%) and romantic relationships (16% vs 4%), while people aged 55+ more often mention the war as a cause of stress (83% vs 74%), the high level of inflation (33% vs 25%), the state of their own health (35% vs 25%), the state of health of loved ones (26% vs 19%), as well as the coronavirus pandemic (7% vs 4%).

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Full-scale war with Russia	74%	66%	71%	73%	77%	83%
Financial difficulties	46%	41%	46%	49%	44%	44%
Unemployment	29%	27%	33%	31%	23%	26%
The socio-political situation in the country	26%	31%	24%	25%	24%	32%
High inflation rate in the country	25%	26%	21%	24%	27%	33%
The hryvnia exchange rate	25%	28%	26%	25%	22%	30%
State of one's own health	25%	33%	21%	19%	25%	35%
Family affairs and relationships	22%	35%	26%	19%	16%	23%
Work, work issues	19%	15%	19%	20%	19%	19%
Loved ones' state of health	19%	23%	15%	19%	16%	26%
Communication with friends, acquaintances	7%	16%	8%	6%	4%	4%
Romantic relationships	4%	16%	4%	4%	0,5%	1%
The coronavirus pandemic, quarantine	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	7%
Base: N=	1399	143	333	409	331	183

Base: respondents who felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks
 What exactly has been the cause of your nervousness or stress over the past few weeks?

 Statistically significant differences **higher** / **lower** for the group compared to the sample as a whole

ASPECTS OF WAR WHICH CAUSE STRESS OR SEVERE NERVOUSNESS

by region

The safety of loved ones is a major aspect of war that causes stress or severe nervousness among residents of all regions. Residents of the East and South more often than residents of other regions note the presence of certain aspects of the war that cause stress. Thus, residents of the East more often mention the risk of losing property (53% vs 39%), loss of sources of income / work (48% vs 38%), separation from relatives and family (40% vs 29%) and fear of what awaits them in a new settlement in Ukraine (11% vs 22%), while residents of the South are more concerned about the safety of loved ones (73% vs 66%), the risk of losing property (47% vs 39%), problems with communication with friends/relatives (27% vs 15%), the lack of opportunity to leave their place of residence (20% vs 13%) and problems with cash withdrawal (14% vs 6%).

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Safety of loved ones	66%	67%	63%	63%	62%	63%	73%
The risk of dying during hostilities	40%	42%	32%	42%	39%	38%	46%
Risk of property loss	39%	53%	31%	32%	34%	33%	47%
Loss of source of income / job	38%	48%	39%	39%	35%	33%	34%
Risk of getting injured / wounded	31%	36%	22%	30%	23%	32%	35%
Separation from relatives, family	29%	40%	34%	27%	21%	17%	32%
Not being able to leave the country	17%	20%	13%	15%	10%	18%	20%
Problems with access to food	15%	19%	15%	12%	16%	12%	18%
Problems reaching friends / loved ones	15%	19%	17%	16%	4%	6%	27%
Inability to leave one's settlement*	13%	16%	9%	8%	13%	11%	20%
Problems with access to medicines	12%	15%	6%	10%	13%	10%	16%
Fear of what awaits me in a new settlement in Ukraine	11%	22%	8%	8%	5%	8%	11%
Wounds received during the war	9%	10%	5%	7%	19%	10%	7%
Fear of what awaits me abroad	7%	9%	8%	9%	4%	6%	6%
Problems with cash withdrawal	6%	8%	4%	4%	4%	1%	14%
Base: N=	1035	194	159	169	108	208	197

Base: respondents who felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks

What aspects of the full-scale war with Russia caused your stress or nervousness?

*in the event of possible hostilities / occupation

 Statistically significant differences higher / lower for the group compared to the sample as a whole

ASPECTS OF WAR WHICH CAUSE STRESS OR SEVERE NERVOUSNESS

by age

The safety of loved ones is a major aspect of war that causes stress or great nervousness among all age groups. Respondents aged 18-24 more often feel stress due to problems with communication with friends / loved ones (29% vs 15%) and fear of what awaits them abroad (19% vs 7%), respondents aged 25-34 – because of the risk of dying during hostilities (51% vs 40%), while respondents aged 55+ – because of the risk of property loss (60% vs 39%) and problems with access to medicines (17% vs 12%).

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Safety of loved ones	66%	71%	66%	66%	64%	65%
The risk of dying during hostilities	40%	43%	51%	38%	38%	30%
Risk of property loss	39%	43%	44%	31%	30%	60%
Loss of source of income / job	38%	30%	39%	35%	41%	43%
Risk of getting injured / wounded	31%	30%	36%	24%	33%	32%
Separation from relatives, family	29%	36%	32%	28%	27%	25%
Not being able to leave the country	17%	18%	20%	17%	17%	10%
Problems with access to food	15%	18%	18%	12%	13%	20%
Problems reaching friends / loved ones	15%	29%	14%	13%	13%	15%
Inability to leave one's settlement*	13%	14%	13%	12%	15%	12%
Problems with access to medicines	12%	10%	9%	12%	11%	17%
Fear of what awaits me in a new settlement in Ukraine	11%	12%	12%	13%	8,7%	7%
Wounds received during the war	9%	12%	11%	6%	10%	7%
Fear of what awaits me abroad	7%	19%	7%	7%	4%	6%
Problems with cash withdrawal	6%	9%	6%	5%	6%	7%
Base: N=	1035	95	236	298	254	153

Base: respondents who felt stressed or very nervous in the last few weeks

What aspects of the full-scale war with Russia caused your stress or nervousness?

*in the event of possible hostilities / occupation

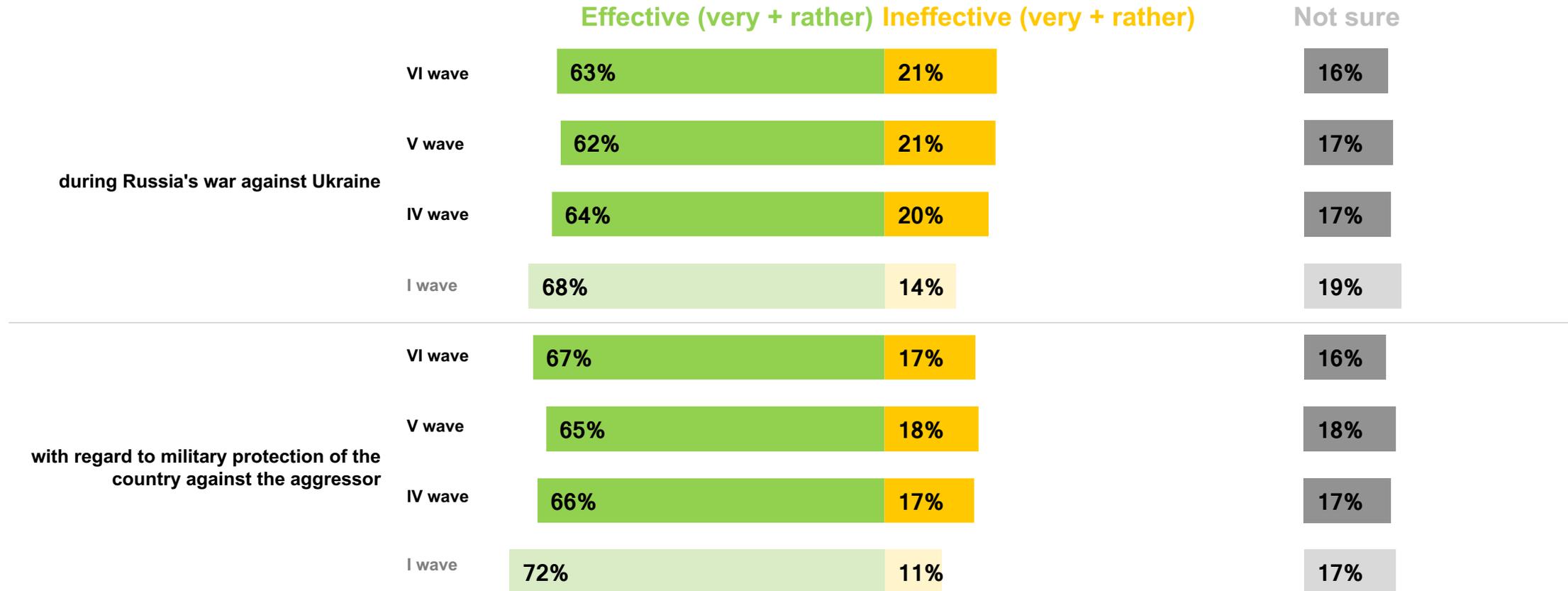
 Statistically significant differences **higher** / **lower** for the group compared to the sample as a whole

**PERCEPTION OF THE
FULL-SCALE WAR WITH
RUSSIA**



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES...

In the sixth wave, there were no significant changes in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions of the Ukrainian authorities since the beginning of the war in general and with regard to military protection in particular: more than half of respondents consider them effective (63% and 67%, respectively). Residents of the East began to rate actions of military protection as effective more often, but the figure continues to be significantly lower than the corresponding share of the sample as a whole.



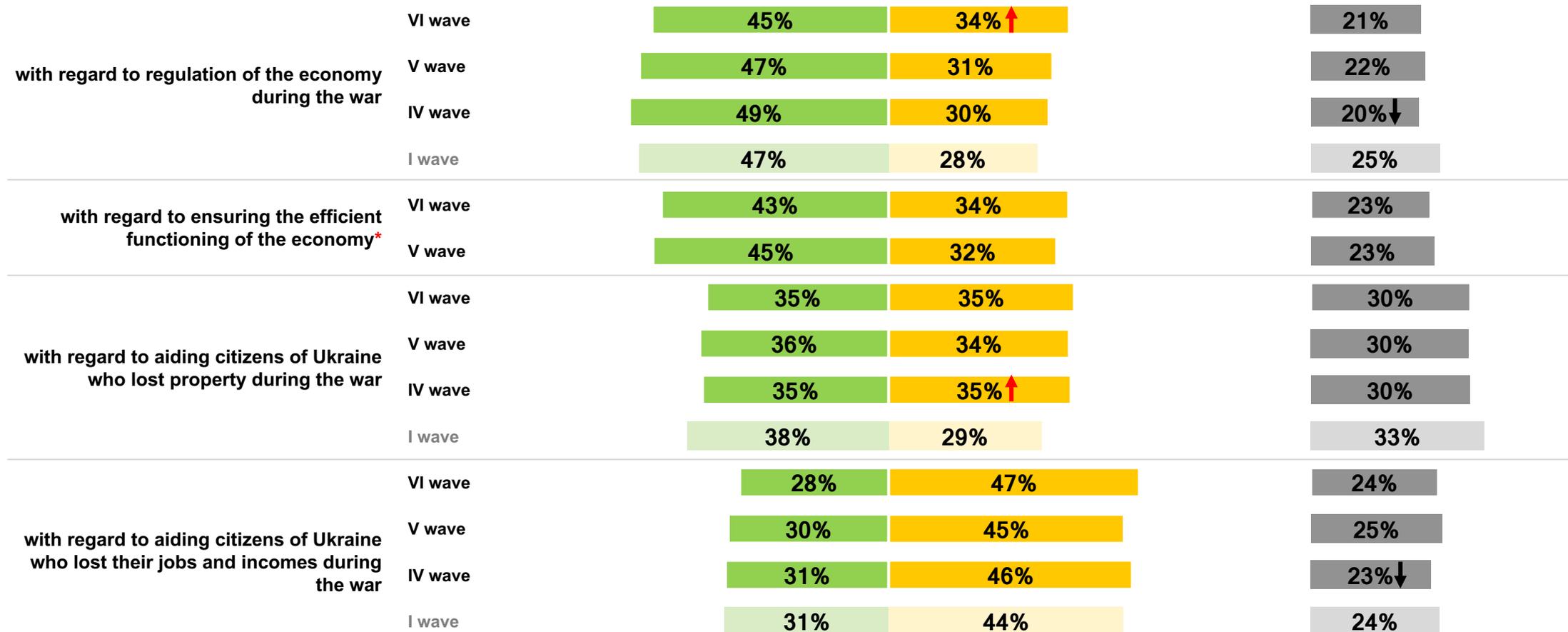
Base: all respondents; I wave - N = 2083, III wave - N = 2008, IV wave - N = 2012, V wave - N = 2007, VI wave - N = 2009
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities: during Russia's war against Ukraine / with regard to military protection of the country from the aggressor?

↓↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study 49

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES...

In the sixth wave, there was a significant increase in the share of respondents who evaluate the actions of the authorities with regard to economic regulation during the war as ineffective. In general, assessments of the effectiveness of government activity in the sphere of economy range from 43-45%, while actions with regard to assistance to citizens who have lost property are considered effective and ineffective to the same extent (35% each), and actions with regard to assistance to citizens who have lost their jobs are considered ineffective by almost half of the respondents (47%).

Effective (very + rather) Ineffective (very + rather)



Base: all respondents; I wave - N = 2083, III wave - N = 2008, IV wave – N = 2012, V wave – N = 2007, VI wave – N = 2009

How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities: with regard to regulation of the economy during the war

/ with regard to ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy* / with regard to aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost property during the war / with regard to

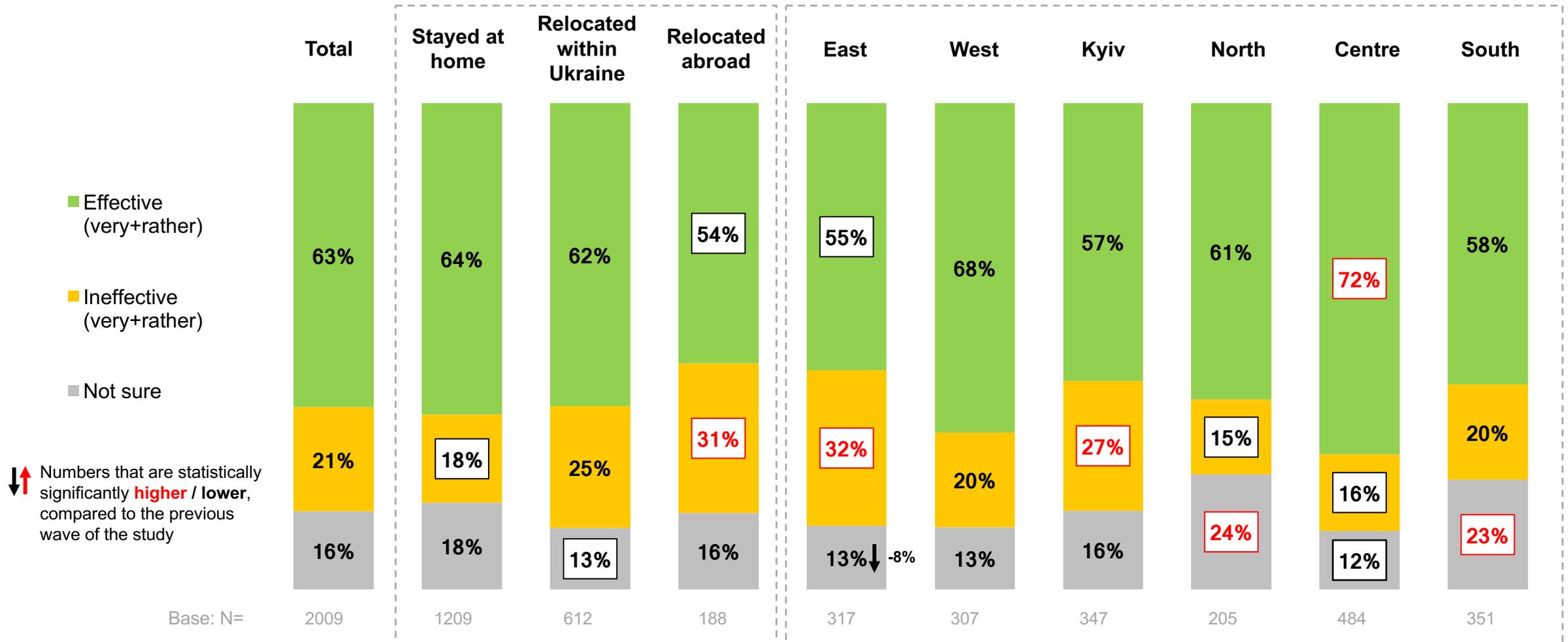
aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost their jobs and incomes during the war? * This question was included in the questionnaire in the fifth wave

↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

during Russia's war against Ukraine

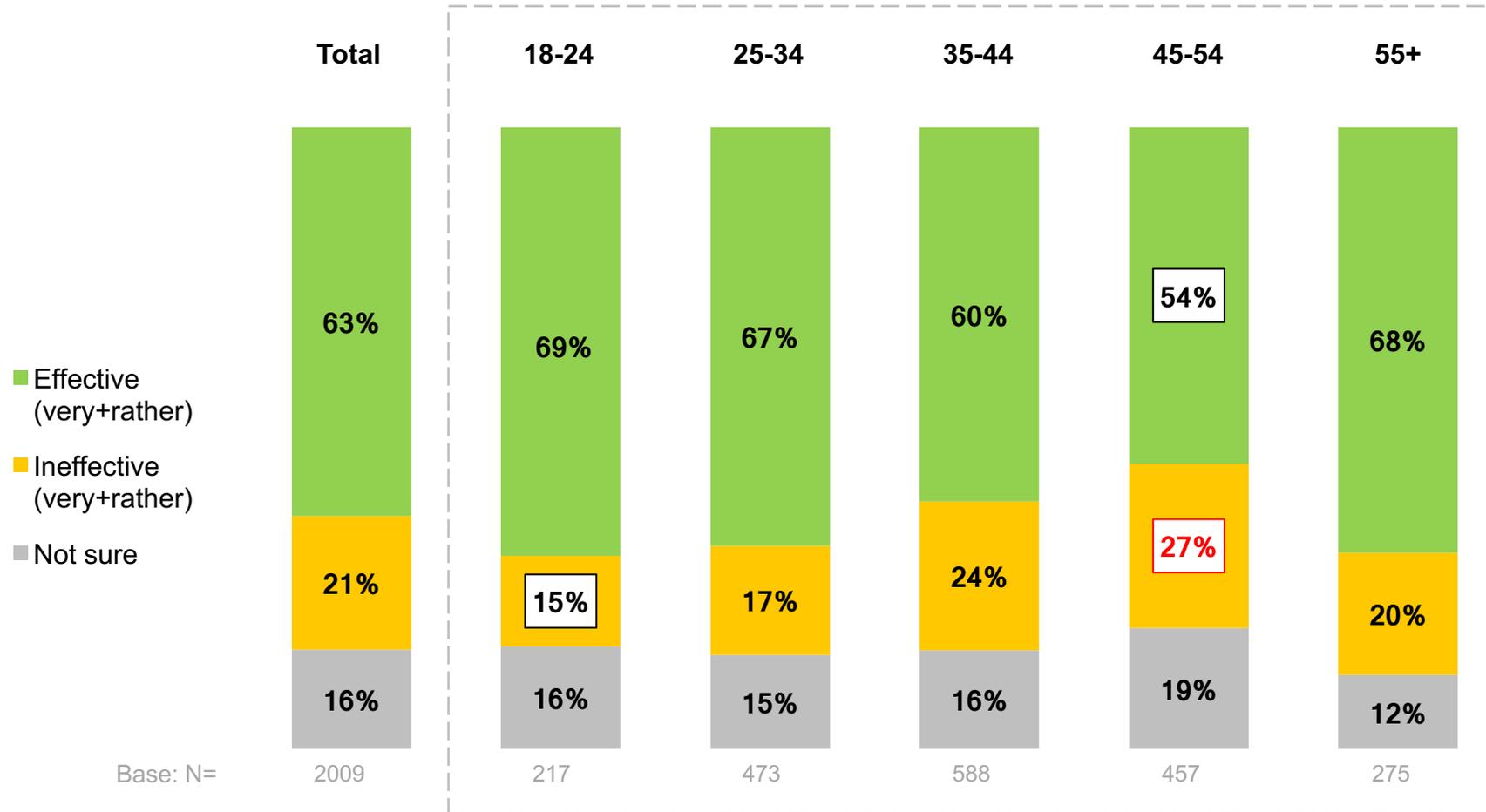
by migration status and region



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

during Russia's war against Ukraine

by age



↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents

Наскільки ефективними Ви вважаєте дії української влади від початку війни Росії проти України?

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **military protection** of the country from the aggressor
by migration status and region

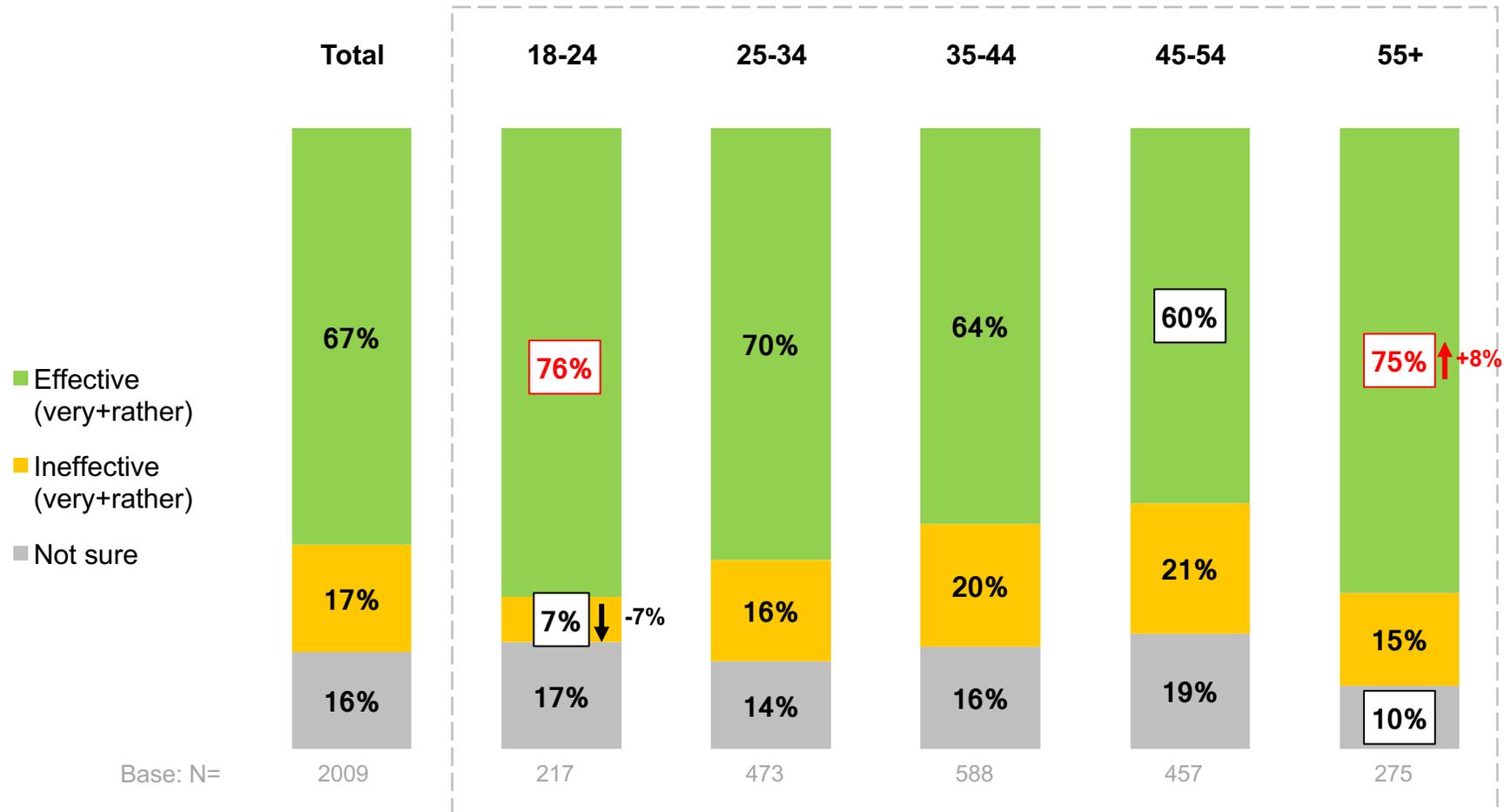


Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to military protection of the country from the aggressor?

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** a group, 53 compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **military protection** of the country from the aggressor
by age

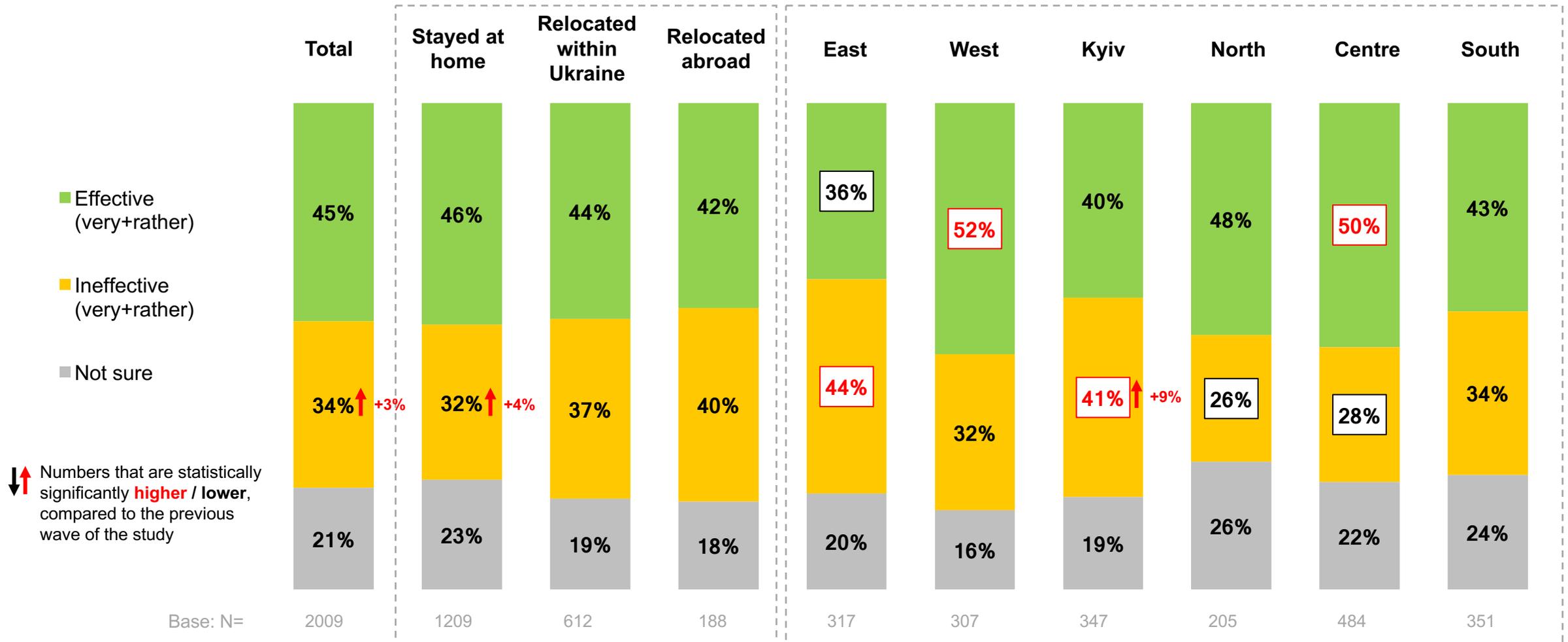


Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to military protection of the country from the aggressor?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study
 □ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **regulation of the economy** during the war
by migration status and region



Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to regulation of the economy during the war?

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **regulation of the economy** during the war

by age



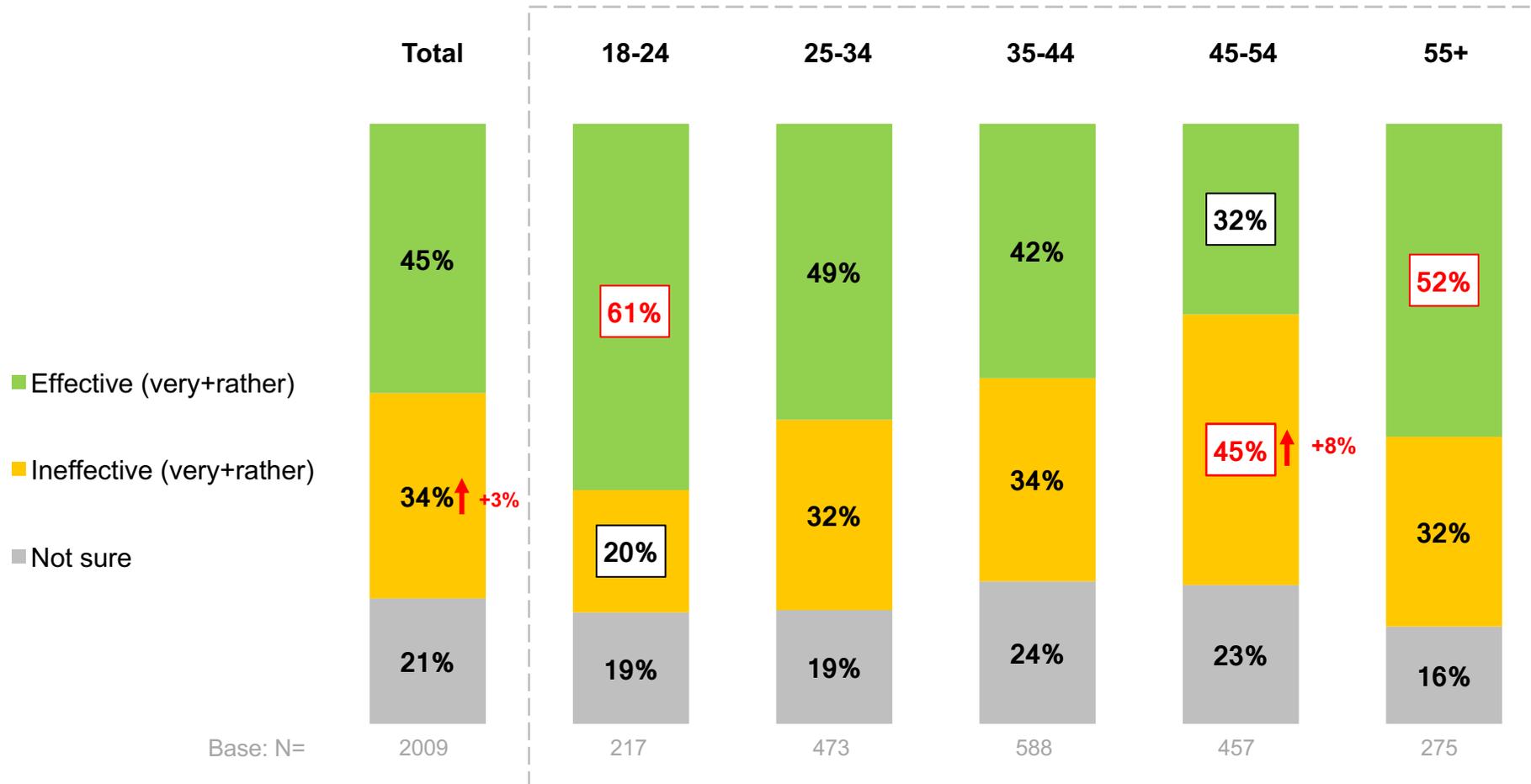
Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



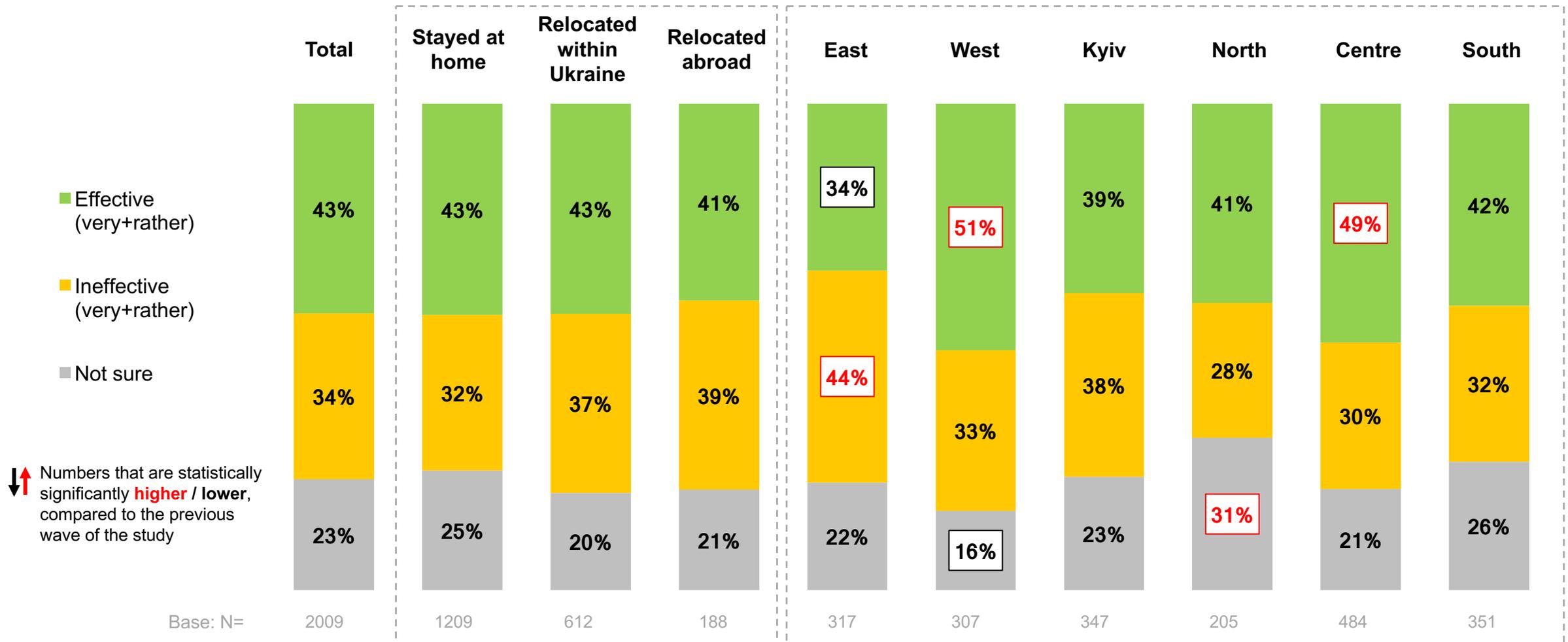
↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ □ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to regulation of the economy during the war?

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy**
by migration status and region



↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher / lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy?

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher / lower** for a group, 57 compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy**
by age



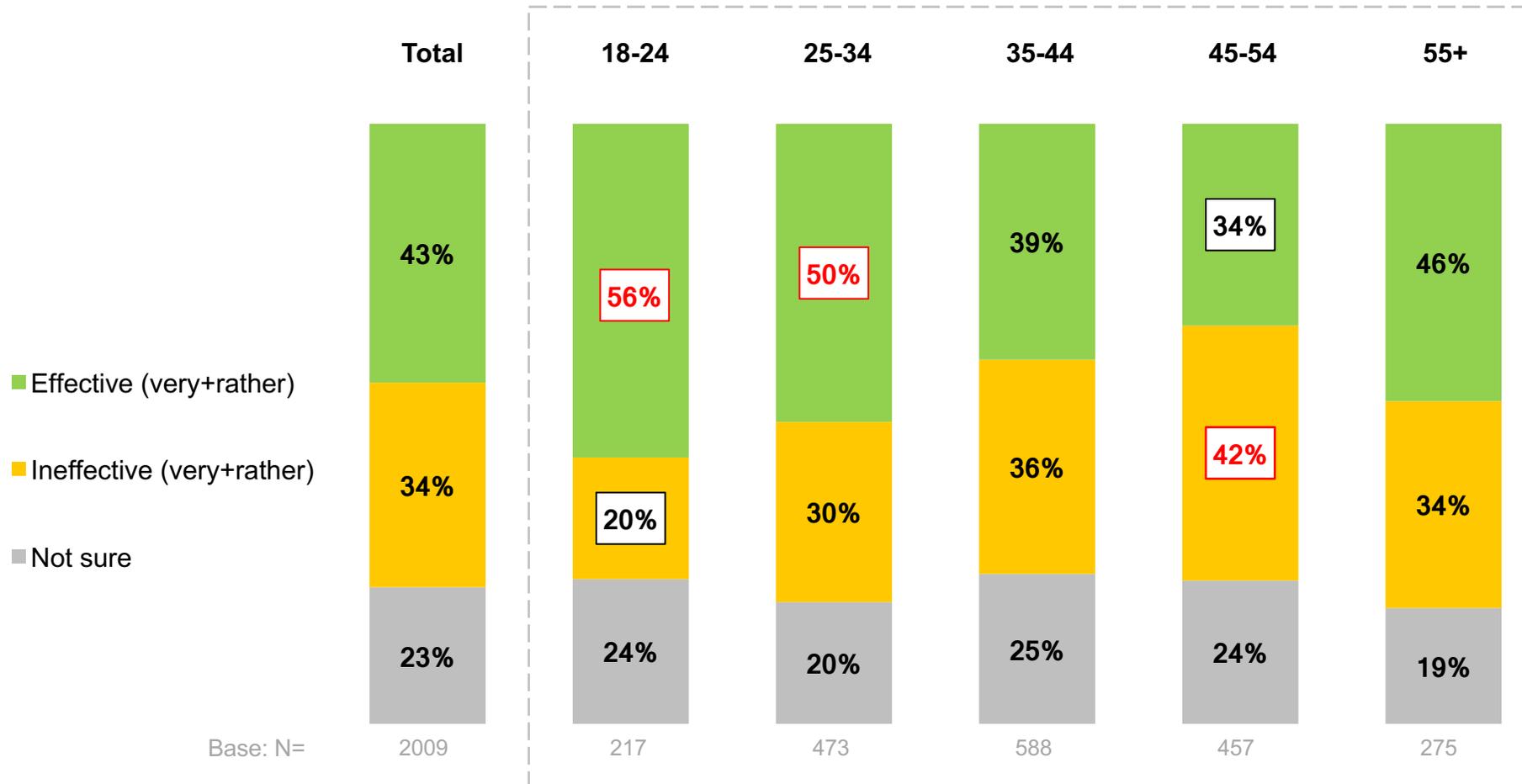
Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

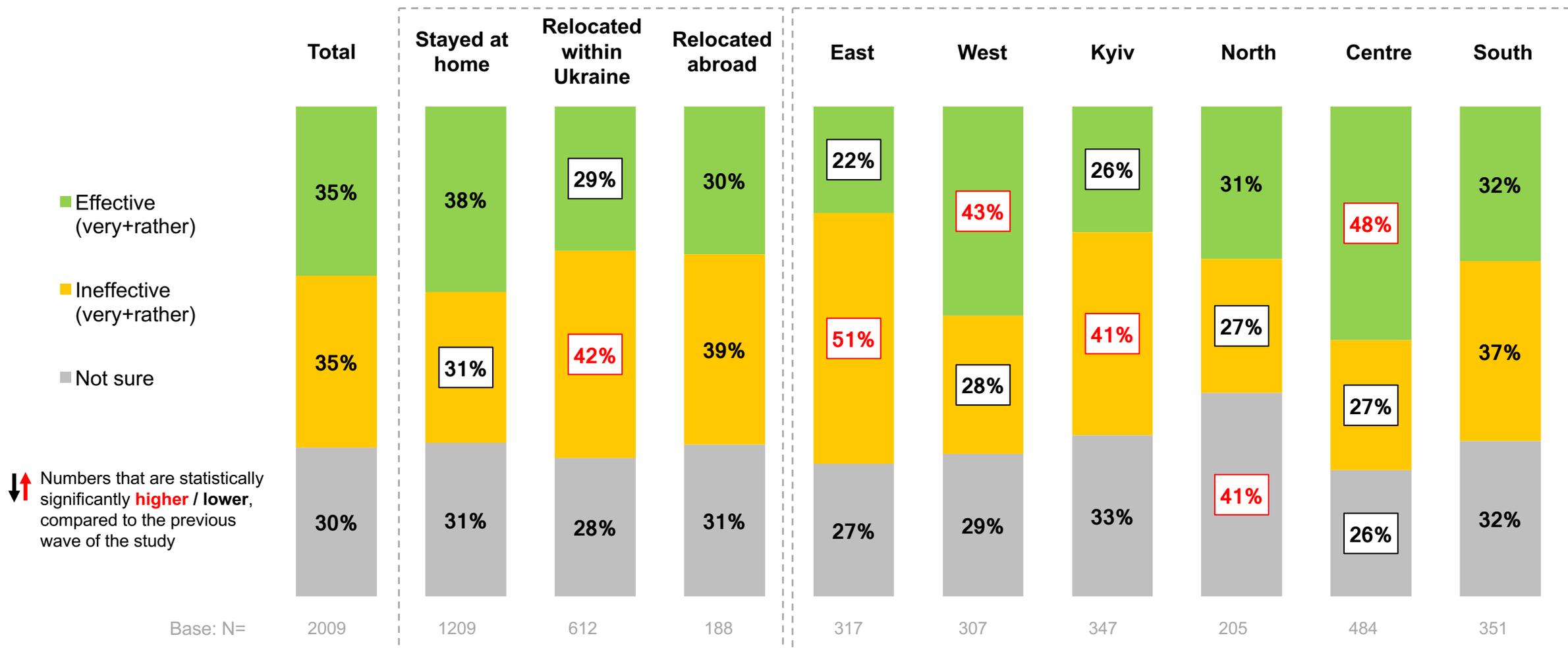
□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy?

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **aiding citizens** of Ukraine **who lost property** during the war

by migration status and region



↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost property during the war?

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, 59 compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to **aiding citizens** of Ukraine **who lost property** during the war
by age



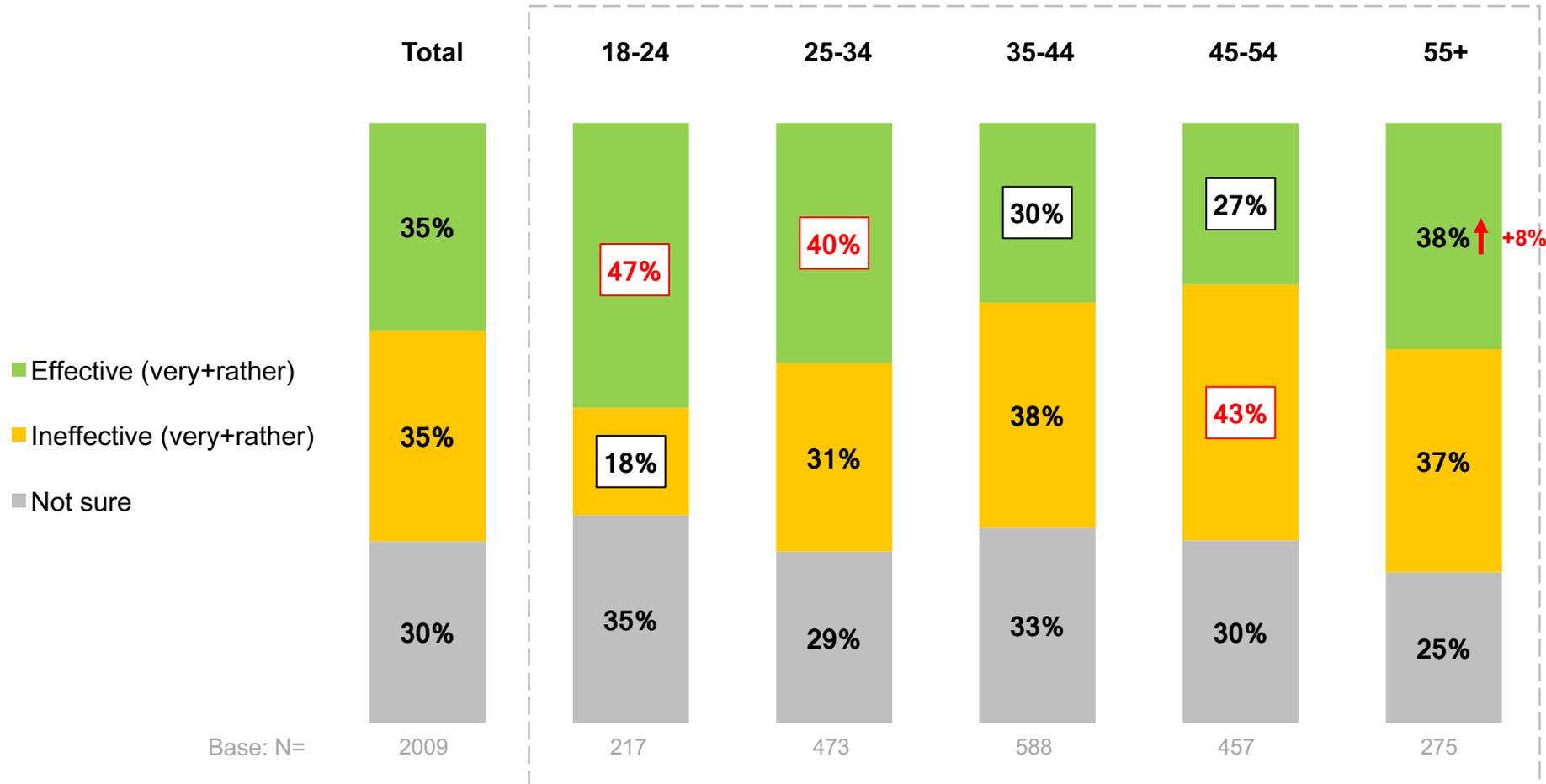
MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER



Centre for Economic Recovery



Advanter



Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost property during the war?

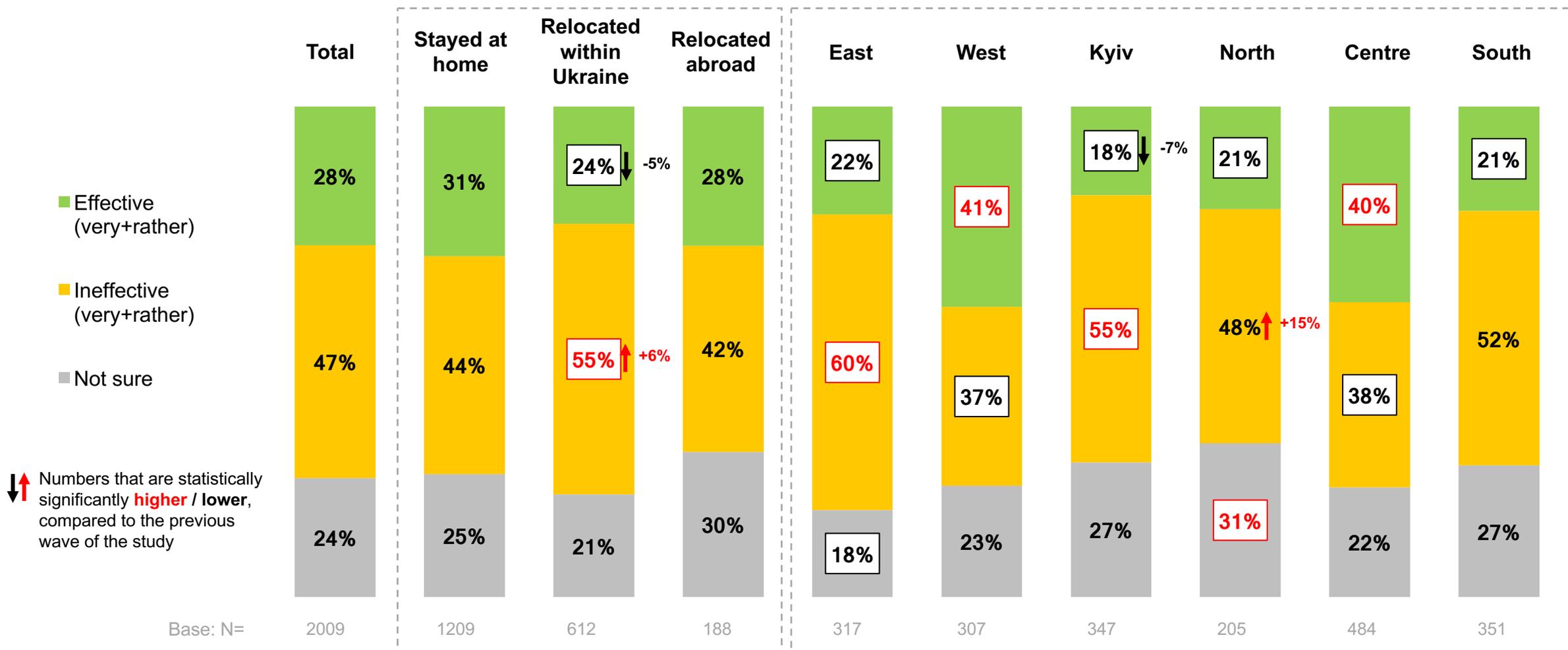
↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ □ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to aiding **citizens of Ukraine who lost their income** during the war

by migration status and region



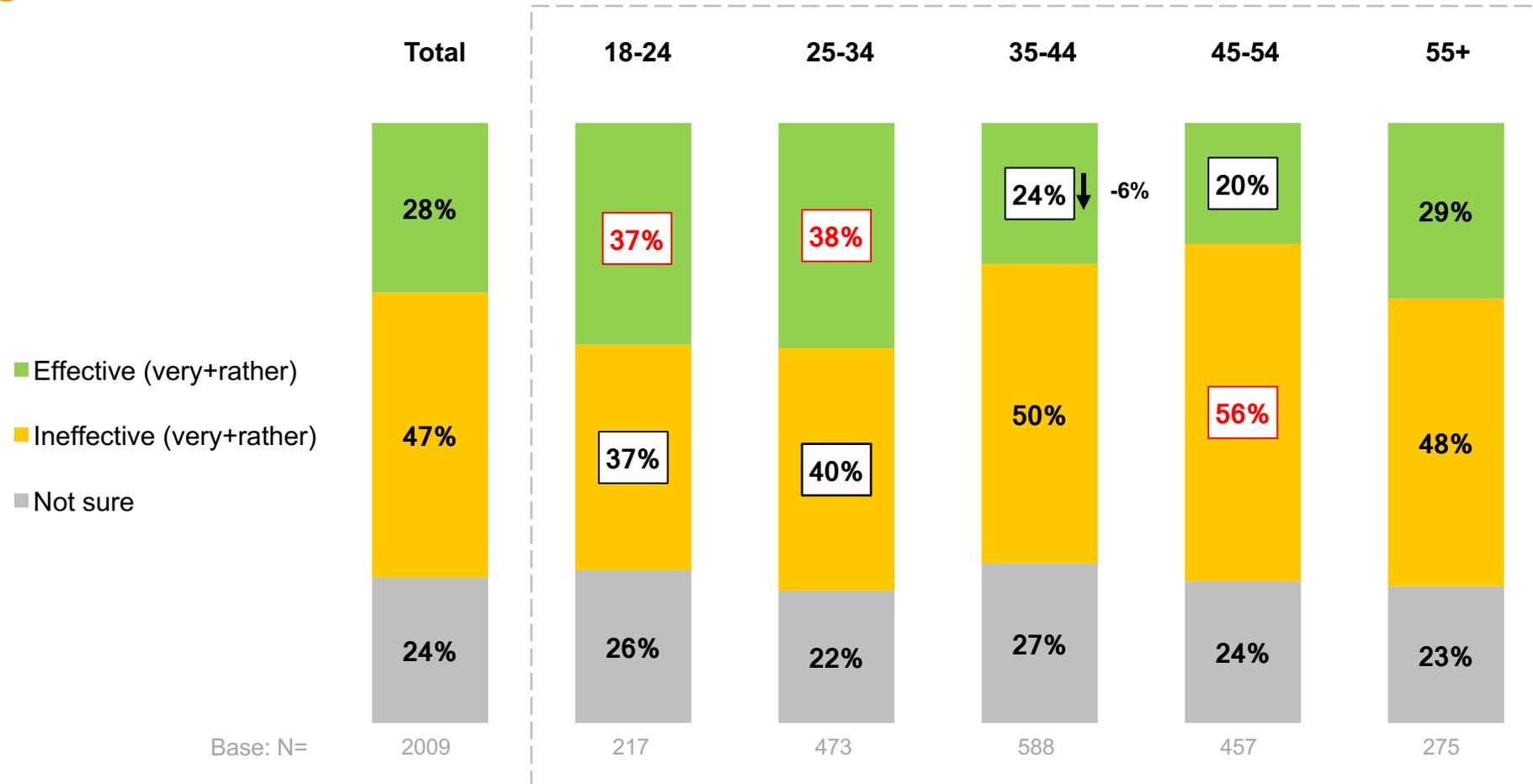
Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost their job and income during the war?

◻ ◻ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to aiding **citizens of Ukraine who lost their income** during the war

by age



Base: all respondents
 How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to aiding citizens of Ukraine who lost their job and income during the war?

 ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study
  Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / lower for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

Most of all Ukrainians* trust the Armed Forces of Ukraine (63%), the President (46%) and volunteer organizations (32%). Compared to the fourth** wave, the level of trust in the government and the Verkhovna Rada decreased significantly; at the same time, there was an increase in the share of respondents who declare complete distrust in the listed institutions.

	I wave (20-22.05) N=2083	IV wave (01-04.07) N=2012	VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=2009
Armed Forces of Ukraine	62%	63%	63%
President of Ukraine	49%	46%	46%
Volunteer organizations	35%	34%	32%
Doctors	24%	19%↓	18%
Charitable organizations	15%	17%	16%
National Police of Ukraine	16%	12%	13%
Government of Ukraine	13%	11%	8%↓
Church	10%	9%	10%
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	7%	6%	4%↓
National Bank of Ukraine	7%	5%	4%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	4%	3%	2%
State Customs Service of Ukraine	3%	2%	2%
State Tax Service	2%	1%	1%
Courts	2%	1%	1%
None of the above	7%	7%	9%↑

*Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones

**A different list of alternatives was used in the fifth wave

Base: all respondents

Which of the following institutions do you trust?

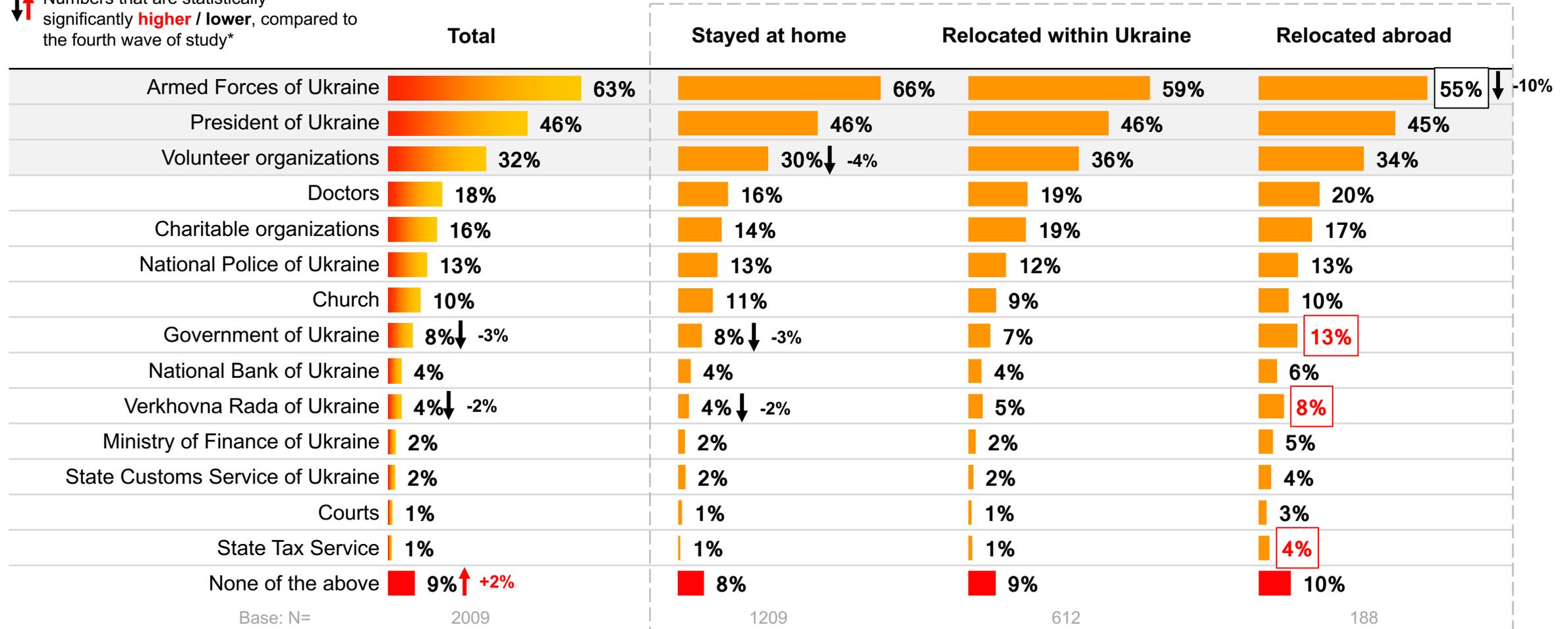
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of study; figures of VI wave are compared to the figures of IV wave**

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

by migration status

Emigrants express relatively greater trust in the state tax service, as well as in the government and the Verkhovna Rada; at the same time, among those who stayed at home, trust in the last two institutions (as well as in volunteer organizations) slightly decreased. The level of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine has significantly decreased among those who have relocated abroad – it is currently at 55%, which is significantly lower than that of the sample as a whole (63%).

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the fourth wave of study*



*A different list of alternatives was used in the fifth wave

Base: all respondents

Which of the following institutions do you trust?

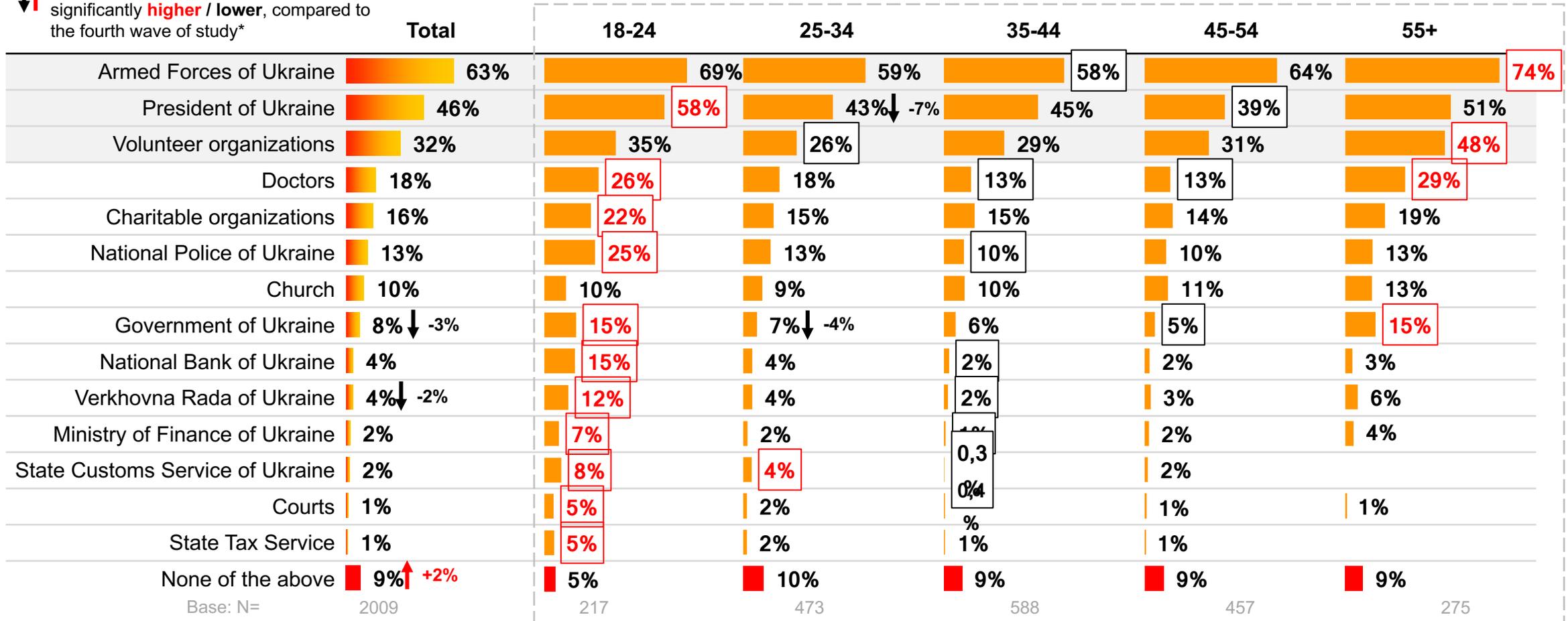
□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

by age

Respondents aged 18-24 significantly more trust a large number of institutions, including the President, doctors, charitable organizations, etc., than other age groups. At the same time, there was a significant decrease in the level of trust in the President and the government among representatives of the 25-34 age group.

↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the fourth wave of study*



*A different list of alternatives was used in the fifth wave
 Base: all respondents
 Which of the following institutions do you trust?

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

by region

Residents of the Eastern region declare trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine significantly less often than residents of other regions, while residents of the Centre – significantly more often (the level of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine among them has increased by 7% compared to the fourth wave, and is currently at 69%). At the same time, there was a decrease in the level of trust in volunteers, the government, and the VRU among the residents of the Central region.

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the fourth wave of study*

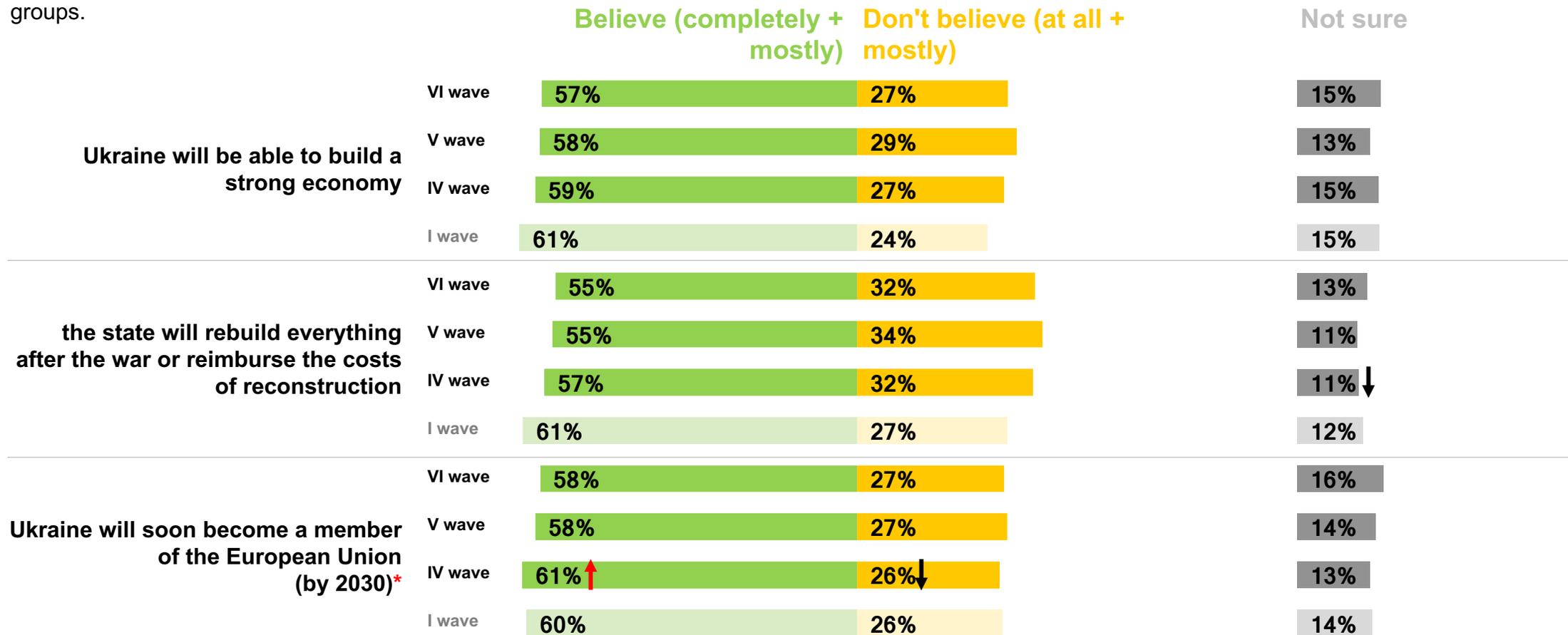
	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Armed Forces of Ukraine	63%	51%	66%	63%	70%	↑+7% 69%	60%
President of Ukraine	46%	41%	44%	41%	57%	47%	47%
Volunteer organizations	32%	36%	32%	34%	41%	25% ↓-5%	31%
Doctors	18%	17%	15%	24%	22%	16%	13%
Charitable organizations	16%	17%	17%	17%	20%	12%	16%
National Police of Ukraine	13%	15%	9%	16%	8%	14%	12%
Church	10%	13%	18%	9%	10%	7%	9%
Government of Ukraine	8% ↓-3%	8%	7%	13%	6%	6% ↓-5%	8%
National Bank of Ukraine	4%	3%	4%	7%	5%	4%	3%
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	4% ↓-2%	7%	5%	5%	2%	3% ↓-2%	4%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	2%	3%	1%	5%	1%	3%	1%
State Customs Service of Ukraine	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Courts	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%
State Tax Service	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0,5%	1%
None of the above	9% ↑+2%	12%	10%	9%	7%	7%	8%
Base: N=	2009	317	307	347	205	484	351

*A different list of alternatives was used in the fifth wave
Base: all respondents
Which of the following institutions do you trust?

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the region, compared to the sample as a whole

UKRAINIANS'* BELIEF THAT...

In the sixth wave, there are no recorded changes in the level of respondents' belief in Ukraine's ability to build a strong economy, to rebuild destroyed after the war and to become a member of the EU in the near future – more than half of the respondents believe that it is possible. Young people remain the most optimistic age group, with a significant gap between the 18-24 and 25-34 groups.



*Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones.

*The year specification was added in the fifth wave of the study

Base: all respondents; I wave - N = 2083, III wave - N = 2008, IV wave – N = 2012, V wave – N = 2007, VI wave – N = 2009

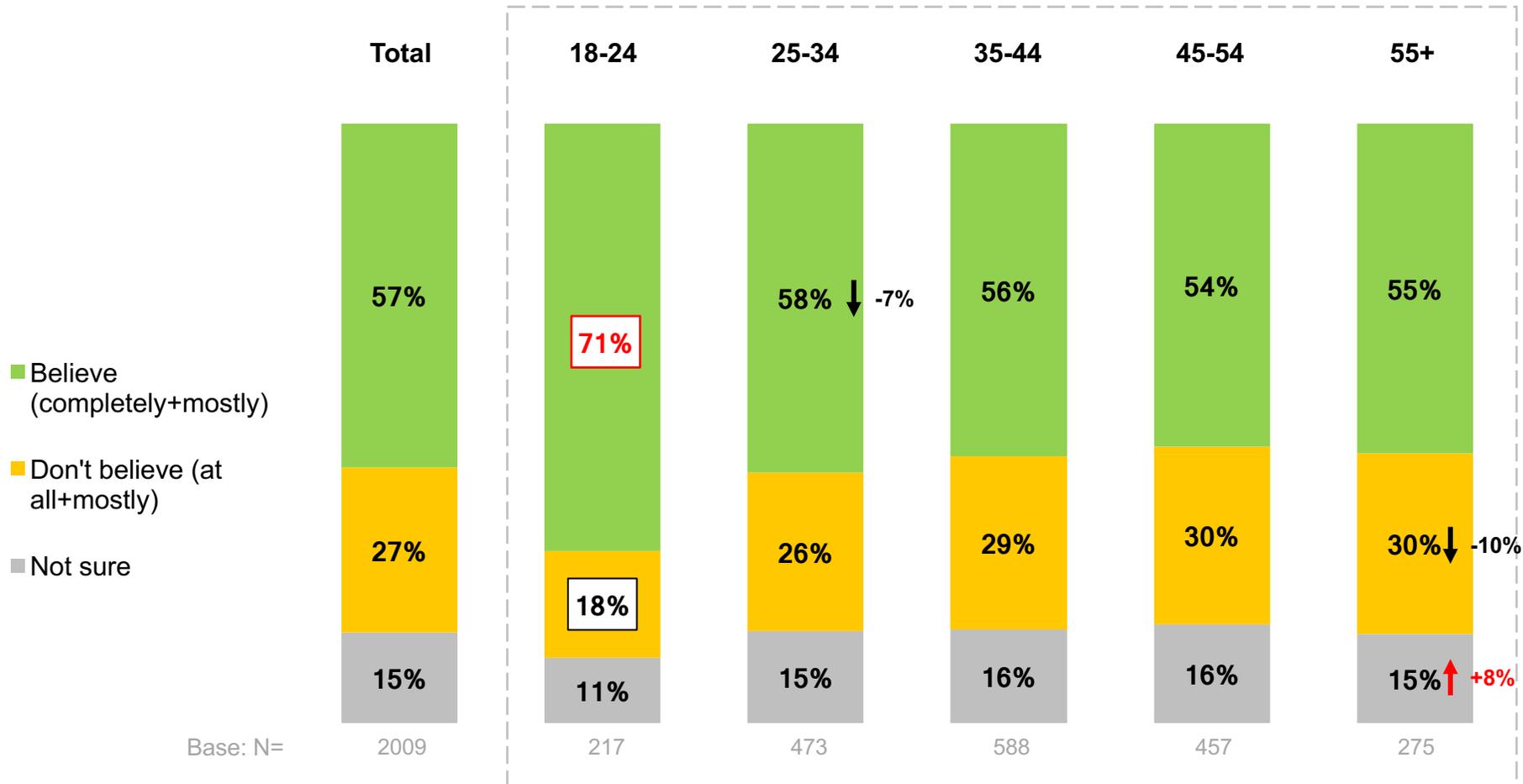
Do you believe that : Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy / the state will rebuild everything after the war or reimburse the costs of reconstruction / Ukraine will soon become a member of the European Union (by 2030)?

↓↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

UKRAINIANS'* BELIEF THAT...

Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy

by age



*Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones.

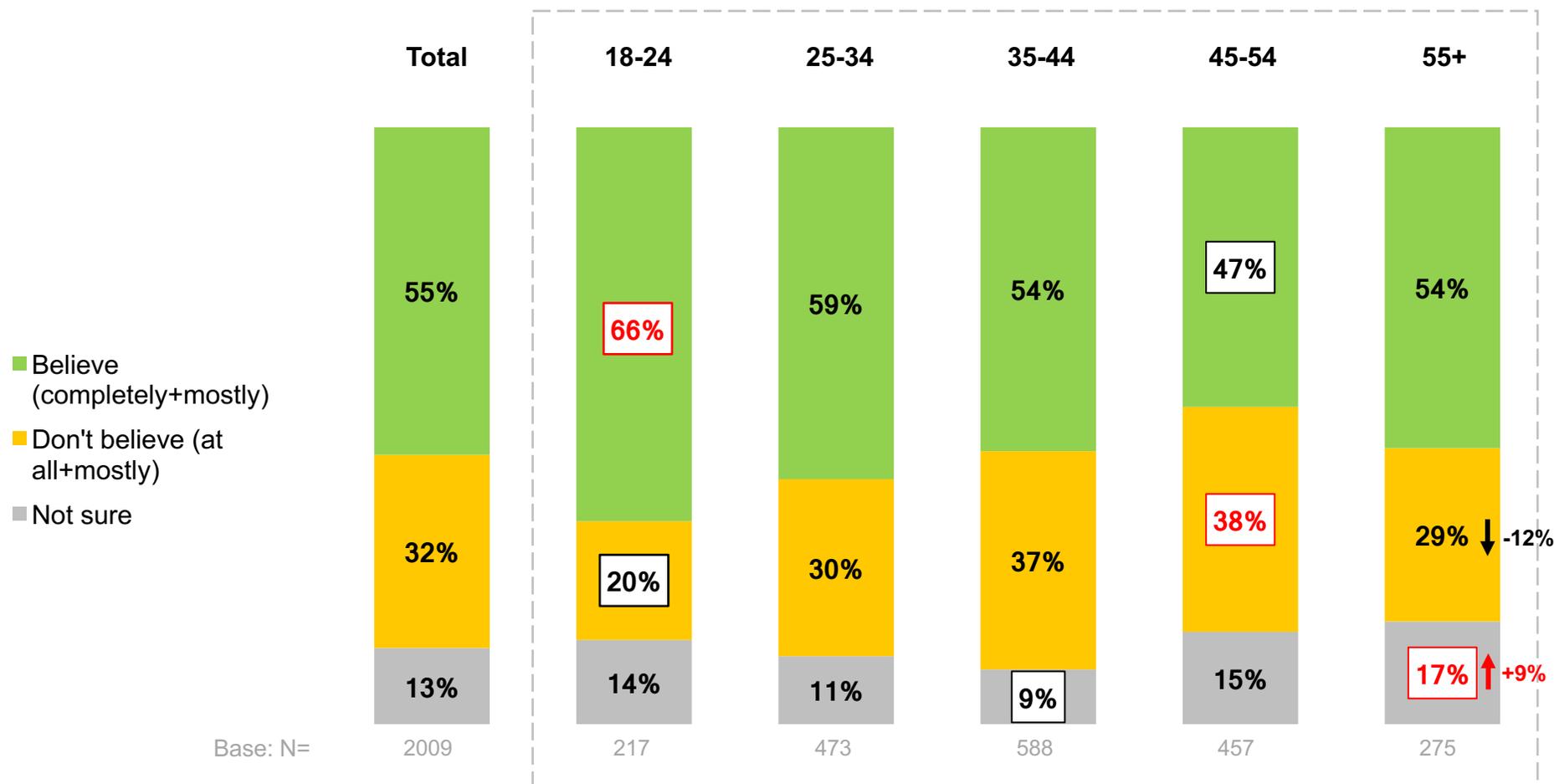
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents;
Do you believe that Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy?

UKRAINIANS'* BELIEF THAT...

the state will rebuild everything after the war / reimburse the costs
by age



*Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones.

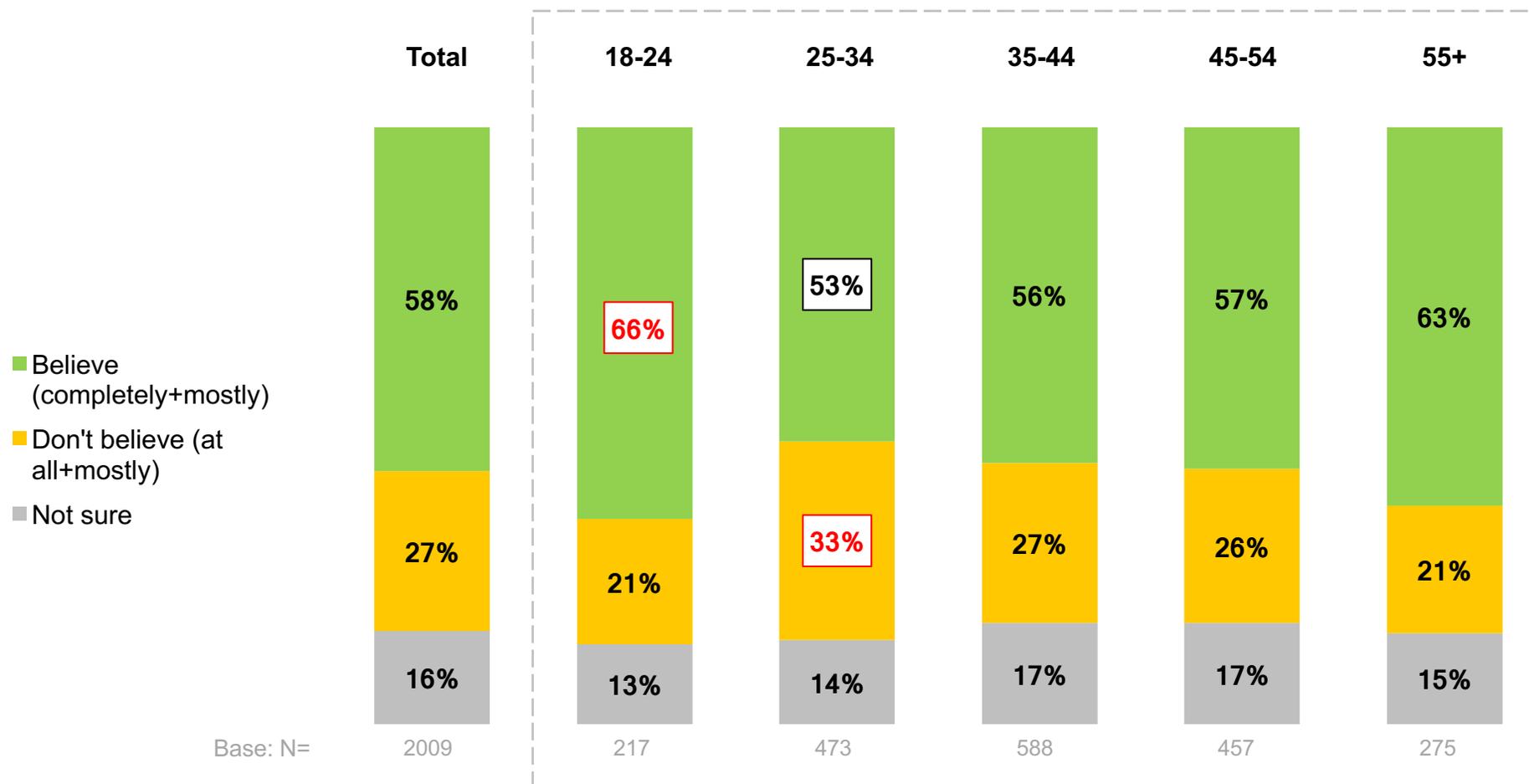
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents;
Do you believe that the state will rebuild everything after the war or reimburse the costs of reconstruction?

UKRAINIANS'* BELIEF THAT...

Ukraine will soon become a member of the European Union (by 2030)*
by age



* Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones

*The year specification was added in the fifth wave of the study

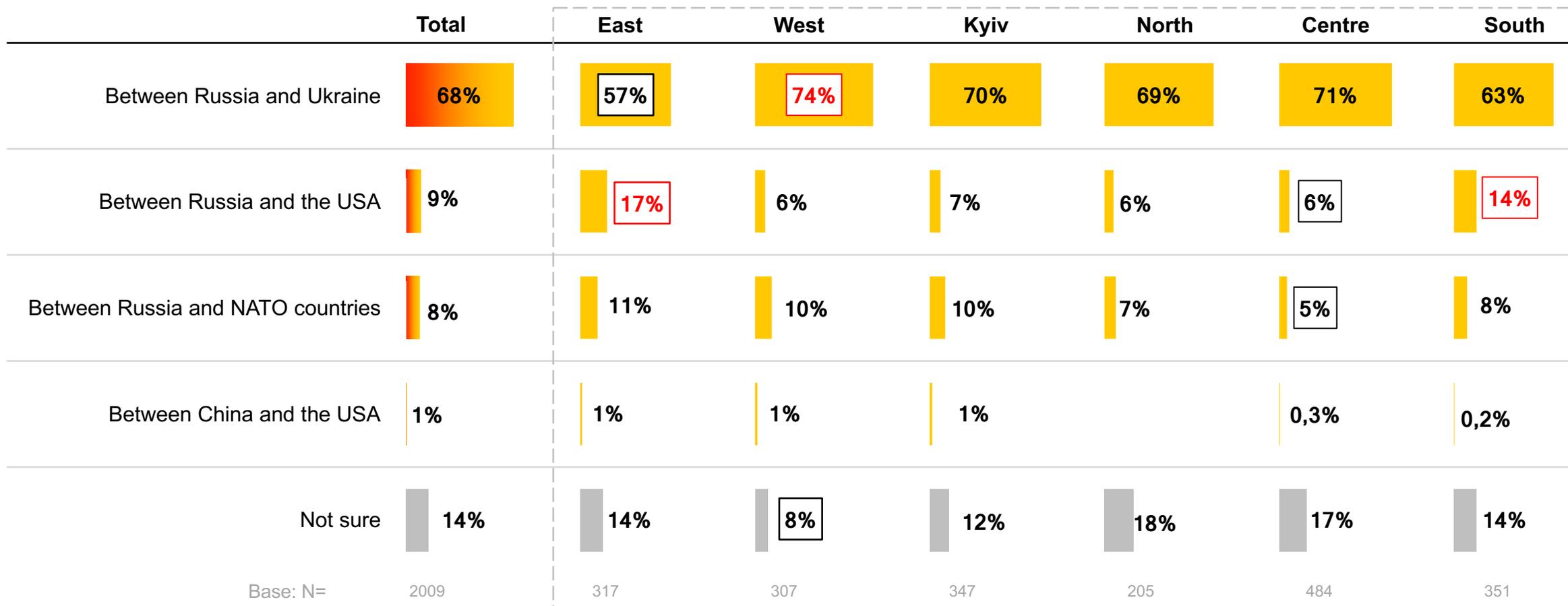
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

THERE IS A WAR ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE...

by region

The vast majority (68%) of the respondents agree that there is a war between Russia and Ukraine on the territory of Ukraine. At the same time, residents of the East and South significantly more often than sample as a whole believe that the war on the territory of Ukraine is between Russia and the USA (17% and 14% vs 9%). Respondents from the West agree with the statement that the war is occurring between Russia and Ukraine more often than sample as a whole (74% vs 68%).

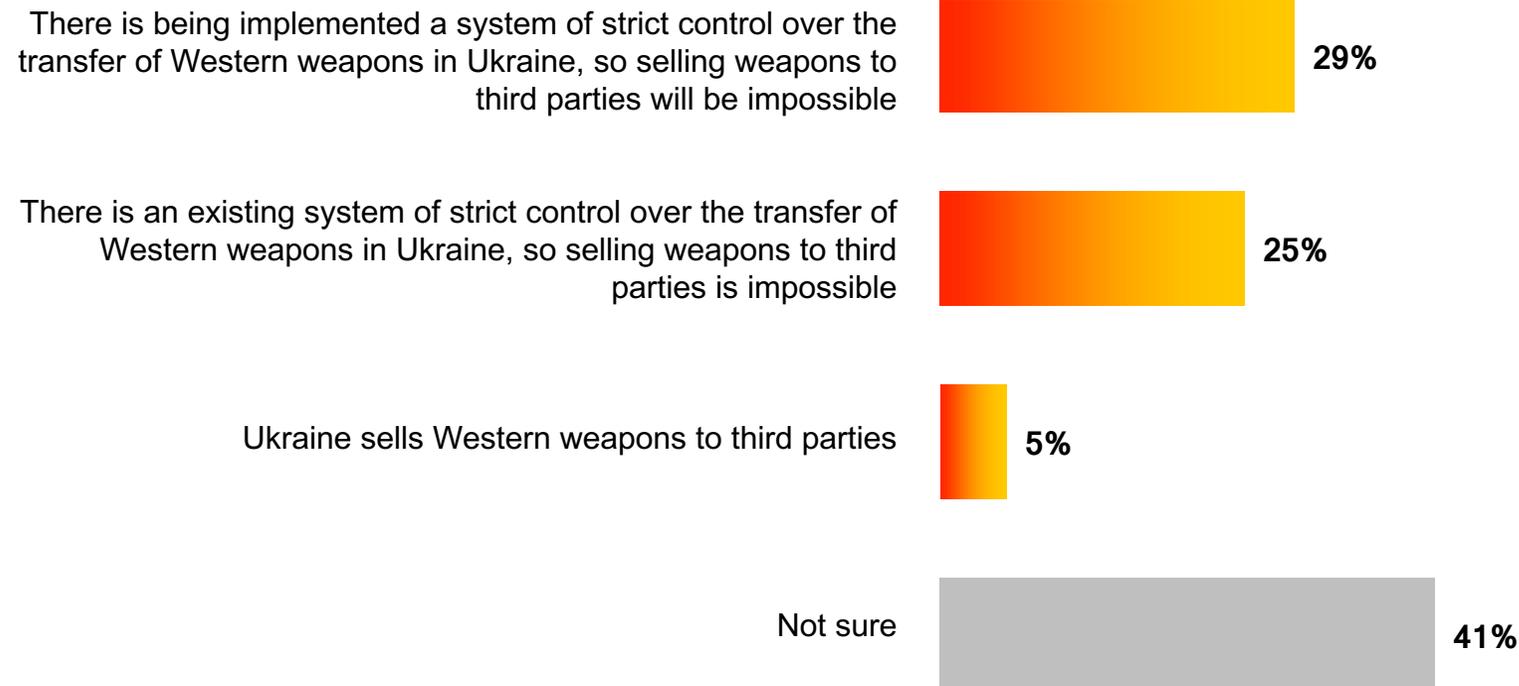


Base: all respondents, N=2009
Which of the following statements do you agree the most?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the region, ⁷¹ compared to the sample as a whole

CONTROL OVER THE TRANSFER OF WESTERN WEAPONS IN UKRAINE

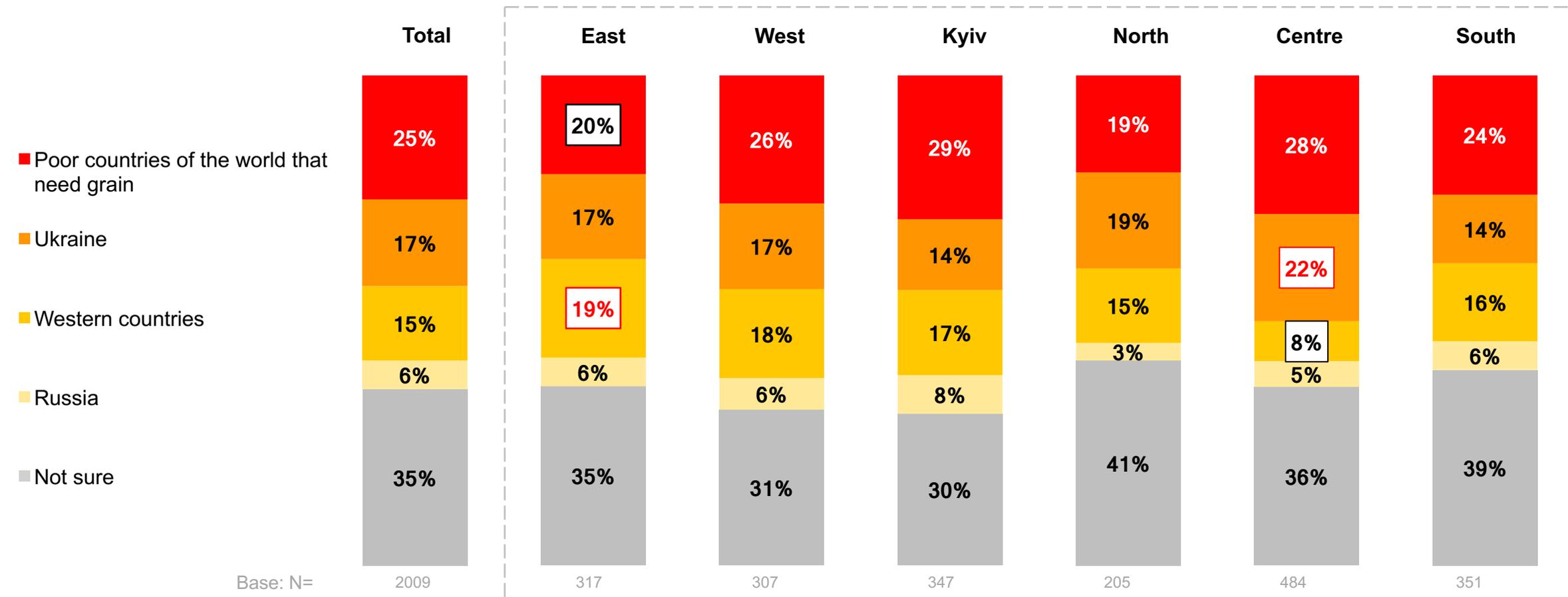
29% of respondents consider that a system of strict control over the transfer of Western weapons is being implemented in Ukraine, and 25% consider that such a system already exists. Only 5% of respondents consider that Ukraine sells Western weapons to third parties. At the same time, 41% of respondents hesitate to answer this question.



WHO BENEFITS FROM THE UNBLOCKING OF UKRAINIAN PORTS THE MOST?

by region

More than a third (35%) of respondents hesitate to answer the question about who will benefit the most from the unblocking of Ukrainian ports for the sale of grain. In general, among those who do have an opinion, the most common answer is the poor countries of the world that need grain (25%); Ukraine (17%) and Western countries (15%) were picked slightly less often. Residents of the East consider that Western countries will benefit the most from unblocking ports more often than residents of other regions (19% vs 15%), while residents of the Centre more often consider that it is beneficial for Ukraine (22% vs 17%).



The slide shows alternatives that received 2% or more responses.

Base: all respondents

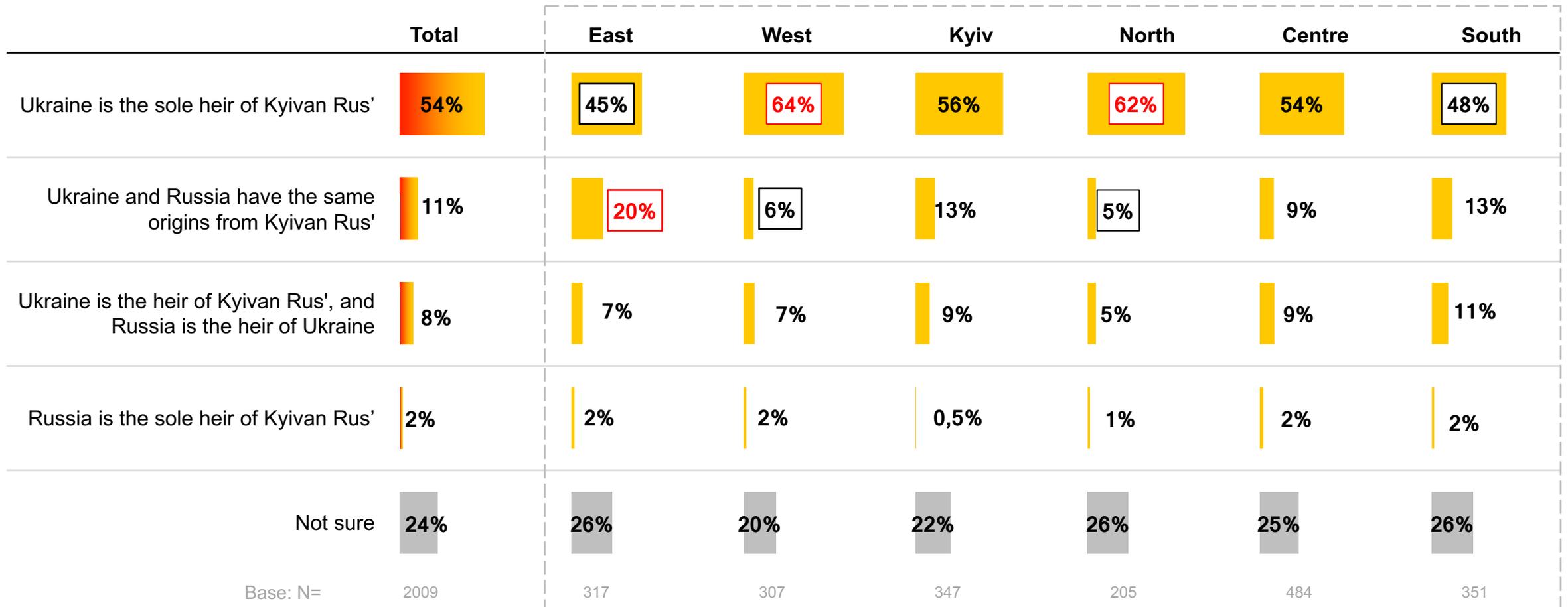
Who, in your opinion, benefited the most from the unblocking of Ukrainian ports for the sale of grain?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the region, compared to the sample as a whole ⁷³

WHO IS THE HEIR OF KYIVAN RUS'?

by region

More than half (54%) of the respondents believe that Ukraine is the sole heir of Kyivan Rus'. Residents of the West and the North hold this opinion more often (64% and 62% vs 54%), while residents of the East and the South, on the contrary, believe it less often (45% and 48% vs 54%). Residents of the East consider that Ukraine and Russia have common origins from Kyivan Rus' significantly more often than residents of other regions (20% vs 11%).



Base: all respondents
Which of the following statements do you think is the most true?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the region, ⁷⁴ compared to the sample as a whole

**TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS
FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE AND
POSSIBILITY OF A PEACE
AGREEMENT**



TERRITORIAL CONCESSIONS FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE

There are no significant differences in the distribution of answers to questions about territorial concessions between the II and VI waves. The majority (72%) of respondents consider that it is not necessary to cede any territories for the sake of peace. At the same time, no more than 14% support the idea that it is worth to cede certain territories (and only 4% are ready cede all currently occupied territories).

Ukraine must cede the territories of Crimea and D/LPR; keep the territories that were Ukrainian as of February 23, 2022

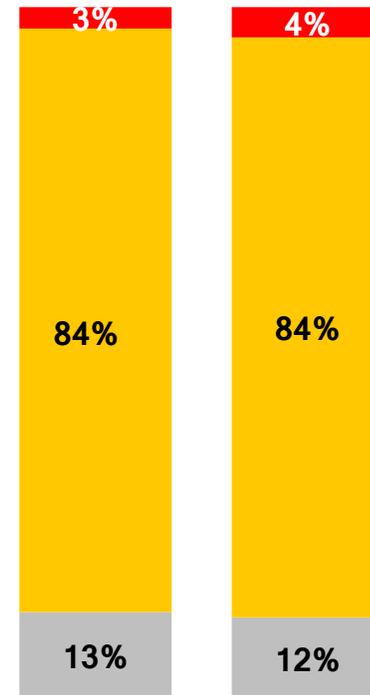
Ukraine must cede all the occupied territories

Ukraine must not cede any territories

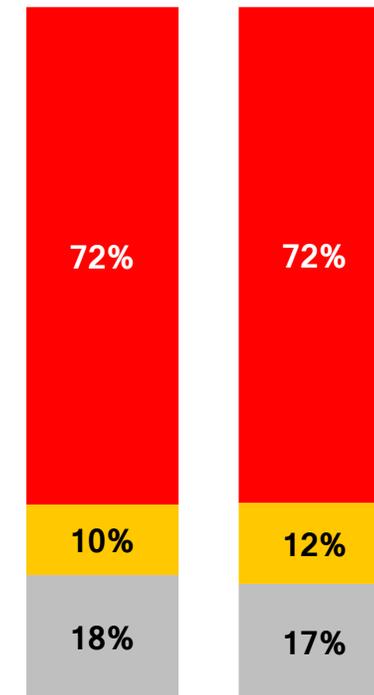
■ Yes
■ No
■ Not sure



II wave (03-06.06) N=2045
VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=2009



II wave (03-06.06) N=2045
VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=2009



II wave (03-06.06) N=2045
VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=2009

*Questions appeared only in waves II and VI
Base: all respondents

Do you agree with the following statement: 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must cede the territories of Crimea and D/LPR, but keep the territories that were Ukrainian as of February 23, 2022'? / 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must give up all the occupied territories'? / 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must not cede any territories; it must regain all the temporarily occupied territories'?

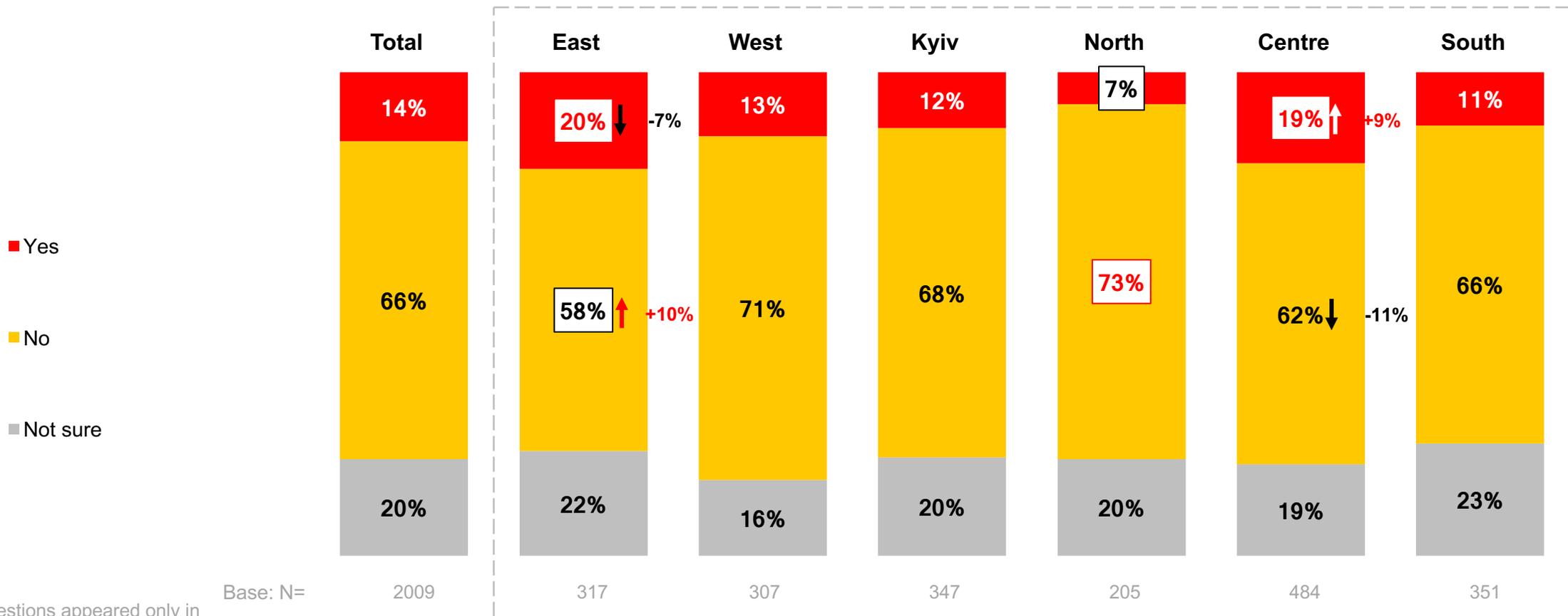
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study; figures of the VI wave are compared to figures of the II*

WILLINGNESS TO CEDE

territories of Crimea and «DPR/LPR» only

by region

Compared to the second wave, among residents of the East, the share of those who agree with the statement that for the sake of peace Ukraine should cede the territories that were occupied as of February 23, 2022 decreased (from 27% to 20%), while among residents of the Central region, their share, on the contrary, increased (from 10% to 19%).



*Questions appeared only in waves II and VI

Base: all respondents

Do you agree with the following statement: 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must cede the territories of Crimea and D/LPR, but keep within the territories that were Ukrainian as of February 23, 2022?'

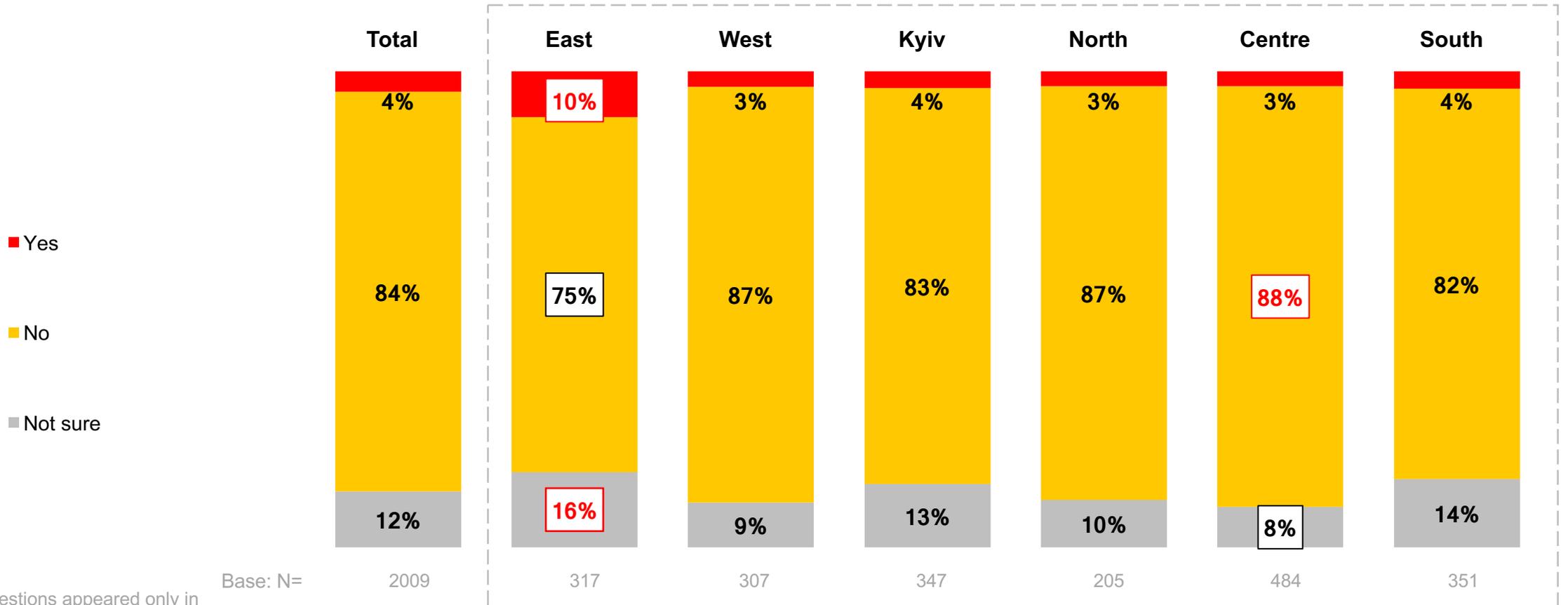
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study; figures of the VI wave are compared to figures of the II*

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

WILLINGNESS TO CEDE

all the occupied territories by region

A significantly larger share of residents of the East compared to the sample as a whole (10% vs 4%) considers that Ukraine should cede all occupied territories. In the Centre of the country, 88% of respondents expressed against this – significantly more than the sample as a whole (84%). There are no differences between II and VI waves by region.



*Questions appeared only in waves II and VI

Base: all respondents

Do you agree with the following statement: 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must give up all the occupied territories'?

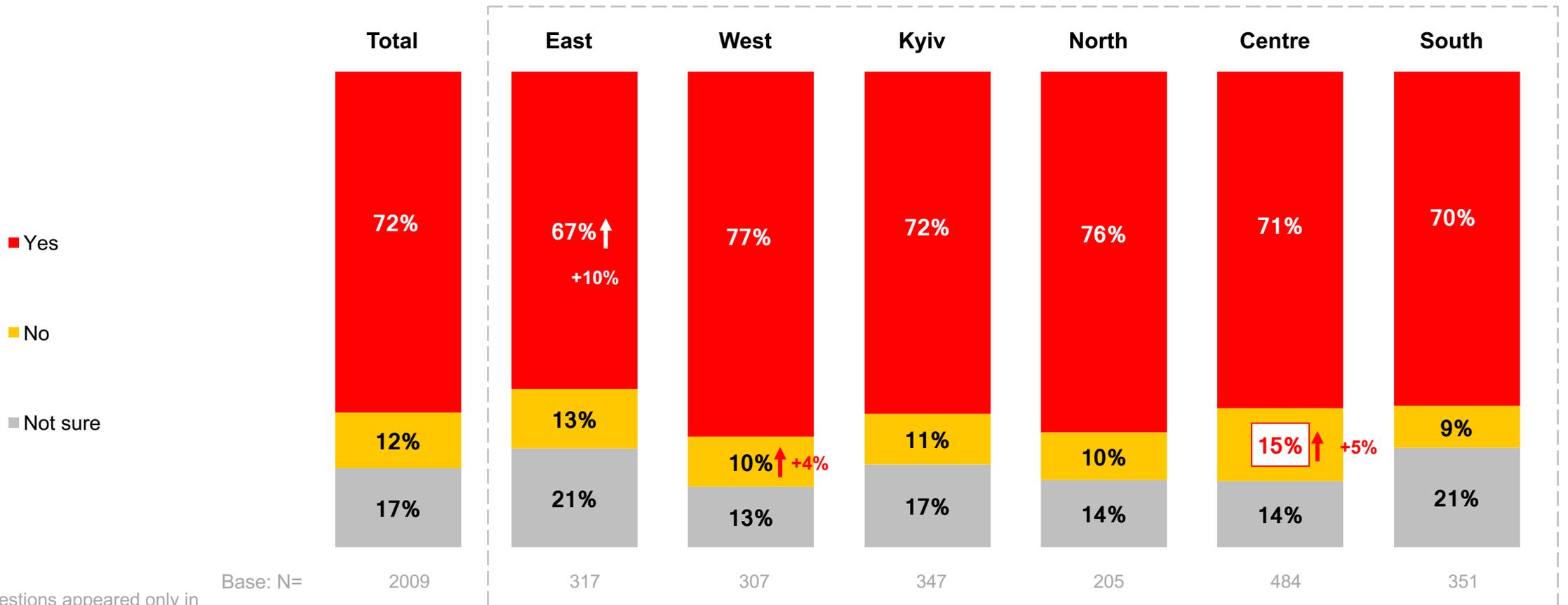
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study; figures of the VI wave are compared to figures of the II*

□ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

UNWILLINGNESS TO CEDE

any occupied territories by region

In the sixth wave, among residents of the East, the share of those who are convinced that Ukraine should not cede any territories increased (from 57% to 67%), while among residents of the West and the Centre, the share of those who disagree with this statement slightly increased (from 6% to 10% and from 10% to 15%, respectively).



*Questions appeared only in waves II and VI

Base: all respondents

Do you agree with the following statement: 'For the sake of peace, Ukraine must not cede any territories; it must regain all the temporarily occupied territories'?

↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study; figures of the VI wave are compared to figures of the II*

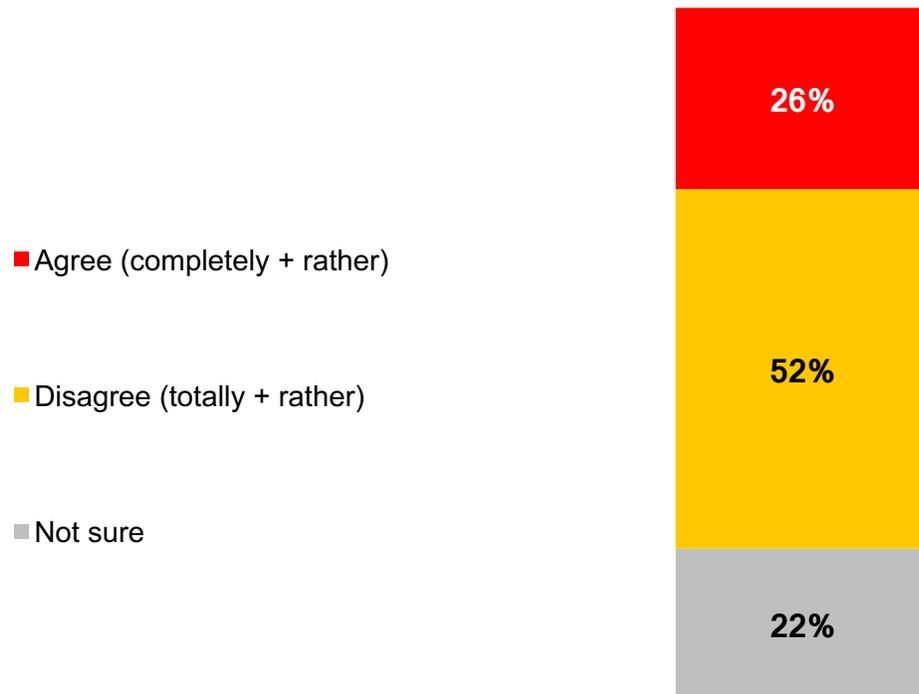
□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

PEACE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

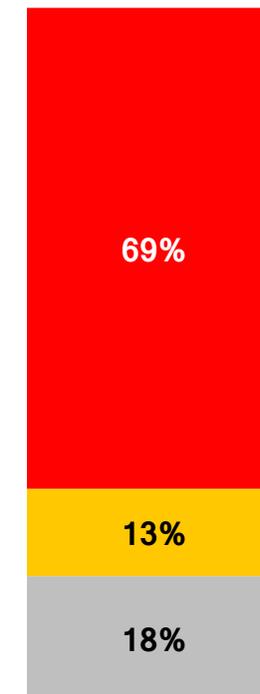
More than half (52%) of the respondents consider that Ukraine should not enter into negotiations with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement; 26% of respondents hold the opposite opinion, and 22% hesitate to answer the question.

In general, the vast majority (69%) of respondents consider that a peace agreement with Russia is generally impossible; 13% hold the opposite opinion, and 18% hesitate to answer.

Ukraine should enter to negotiations with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement



A peace agreement with Russia is impossible



Base: all respondents, N=2009

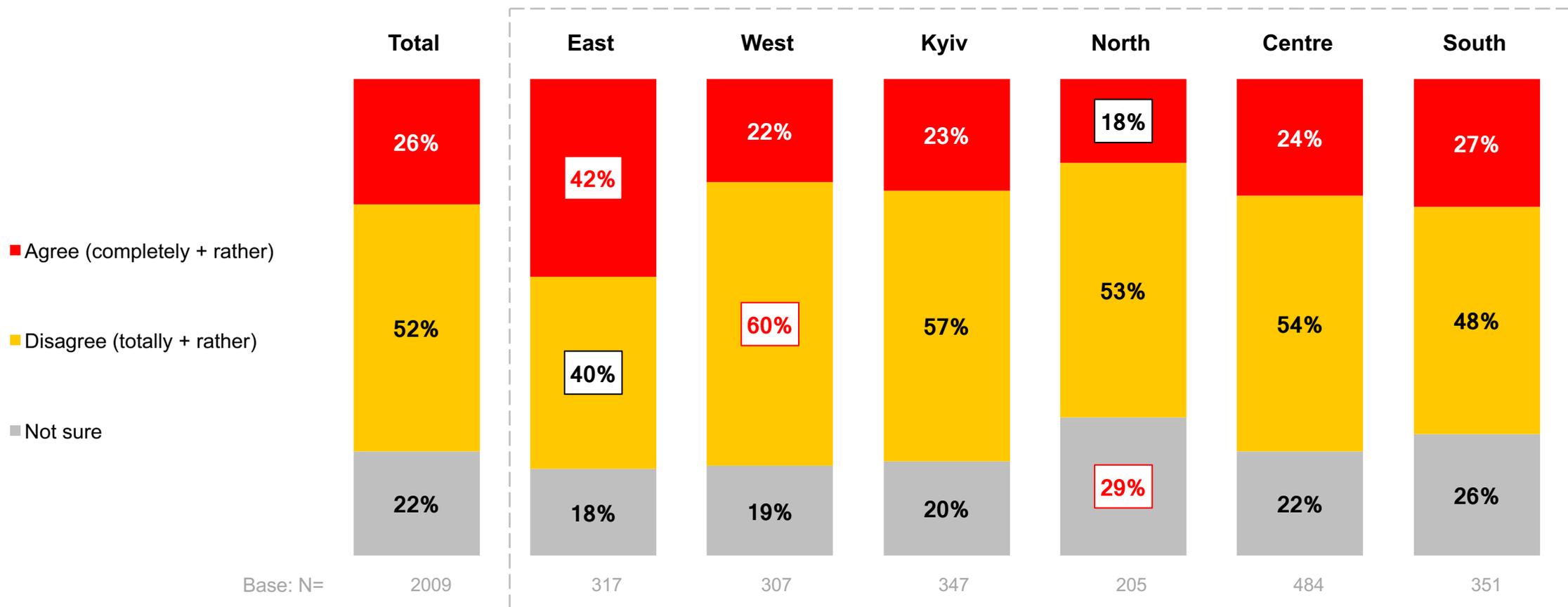
To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Ukraine should enter to negotiations with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement?

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: peace agreement with Russia is impossible?

PEACE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

Ukraine should negotiate with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement by region

Residents of the East consider that Ukraine should enter negotiations with Russia in order to reach a peace agreement more often than residents of other regions (42% vs 26%), while residents of the West, on the contrary, more often disagree with this (60% vs 52%). Among residents of the North, there is a higher share of those who hesitate to answer this question (29% vs 22%).



Base: all respondents

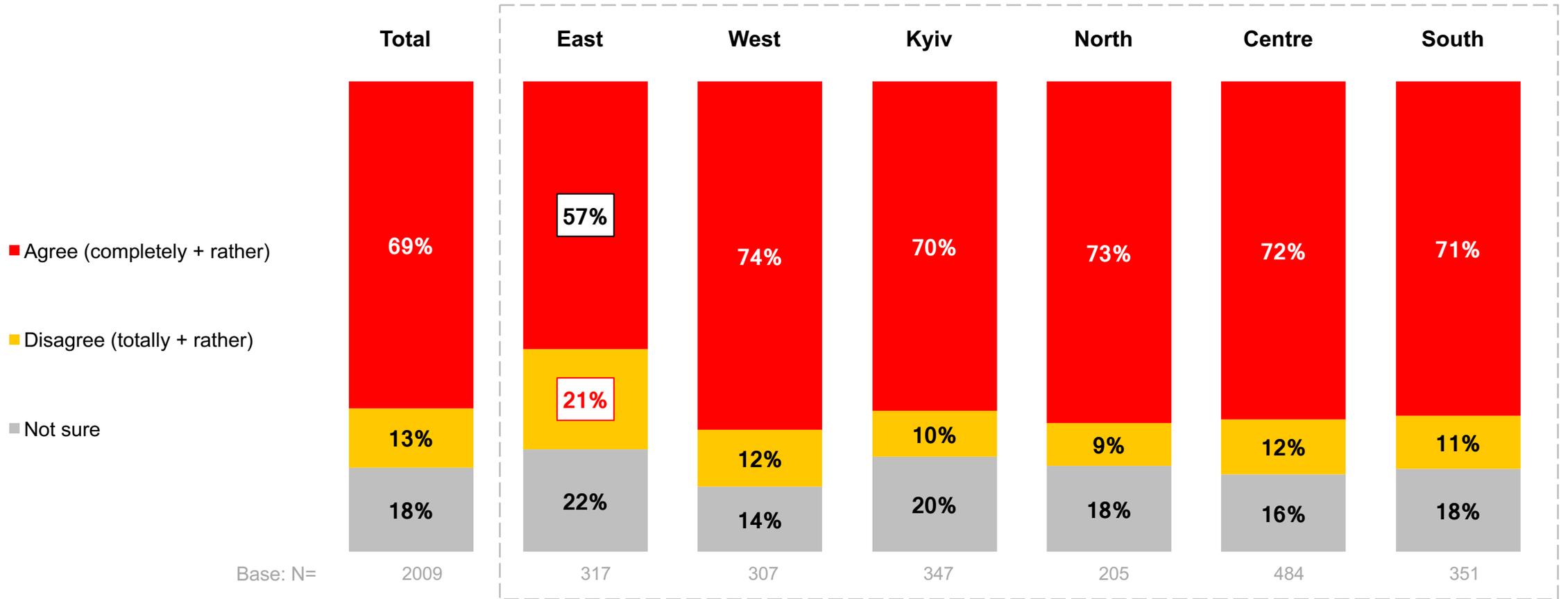
To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Ukraine should negotiate with Russia to reach a peace agreement?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

PEACE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

a peace agreement with Russia is impossible by region

Residents of the East consider that a peace agreement with Russia is possible slightly less often than residents of other regions (21% vs 13%), but the vast majority of residents of all regions agree with the statement that it is impossible.



**LATEST NEWS:
KNOWLEDGE AND
PERCEPTION**



MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE LAST WEEK

spontaneous answers

Important news that was most often spontaneously mentioned by respondents is the war crime in Olenivka (28%), news about the war in general (12%), and shelling of Ukrainian cities (9%).



Base: all respondents, N=2009

Only the alternatives that have been mentioned in >2% of the cases have been shown on the slide.

What events of the last week would you consider to be the most important? (open-ended question)

KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS

The event that the largest share of the audience is aware of is Russia's shelling of the colony with Ukrainian captives in Olenivka (75%). 69% of respondents know about Ukraine's shelling of bridges in the Kherson oblast, which were logistically important for Russia, and 64% know about Russia's shelling of Mykolaiv. The least respondents are aware of Russia's shelling of the city of Zatoka in Odesa oblast (45%).



KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS

by region

Respondents from the South heard significantly more often about Russia's shelling of Mykolaiv, Zatoka, and the port of Odesa, as well as the fact that Ukraine is preparing to export grain through its ports. The residents of the Centre are the most aware of Ukraine's liberation of several settlements in the Kherson oblast, and the residents of the East are the least aware. Residents of the Centre are also more aware of Ukraine's shelling of bridges important for Russia in the Kherson oblast, while residents of the West are less aware of this. Residents of the West and East heard significantly less often about Russia's shelling of Mykolaiv and Zatoka.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Russia's shelling of a colony with Ukrainian captives in Olenivka, Donetsk oblast	75%	71%	76%	75%	77%	78%	72%
Ukraine shelled important for Russia bridges in the Kherson oblast	69%	67%	63%	65%	65%	75%	71%
Russia's shelling of Mykolaiv	64%	54%	58%	62%	63%	67%	79%
Ukraine is preparing to export grain through its ports	63%	63%	65%	64%	63%	57%	70%
Russia struck one of Odessa's ports	63%	58%	59%	62%	62%	60%	74%
Ukraine has liberated several settlements in Kherson oblast	53%	45%	50%	52%	56%	58%	56%
Russia shelled the city of Zatoka in Odesa	45%	35%	38%	47%	46%	48%	53%
Not sure / Have not heard about any of these	7%	8%	5%	9%	8%	6%	5%
Base: N=	2009	317	307	347	205	484	351

Base: all respondents

Which of the following events that occurred last week did you know / hear about?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the region, ⁸⁶ compared to the sample as a whole

KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS

by age

Respondents from the age group of 55+ years are the most aware of the vast majority of events of the last week (except for the shelling of the colony in Olenivka). At the same time, respondents aged 18-24 know significantly less about all events, except for Ukraine's liberation of several settlements in the Kherson oblast (at the same level as the sample as a whole). Respondents aged 45-54 heard significantly more often than the sample as a whole about Russia's plan to strike the port of Odesa, Ukraine's shelling of bridges which are important for Russia, and the liberation of several settlements in the Kherson oblast; respondents aged 35-44 heard significantly less about the last two events.

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Russia's shelling of a colony with Ukrainian captives in Olenivka, Donetsk oblast	75%	71%	78%	75%	77%	69%
Ukraine shelled important for Russia bridges in the Kherson oblast	69%	60%	67%	63%	74%	82%
Russia's shelling of Mykolaiv	64%	58%	60%	62%	66%	78%
Ukraine is preparing to export grain through its ports	63%	55%	57%	59%	67%	83%
Russia struck one of Odessa's ports	63%	48%	58%	59%	68%	80%
Ukraine has liberated several settlements in Kherson oblast	53%	48%	50%	47%	59%	68%
Russia shelled the city of Zatoka in Odesa	45%	33%	40%	42%	49%	64%
Not sure / Have not heard about any of these	7%	10%	8%	7%	6%	2%
Base: N=	2009	217	473	588	457	275

Base: all respondents

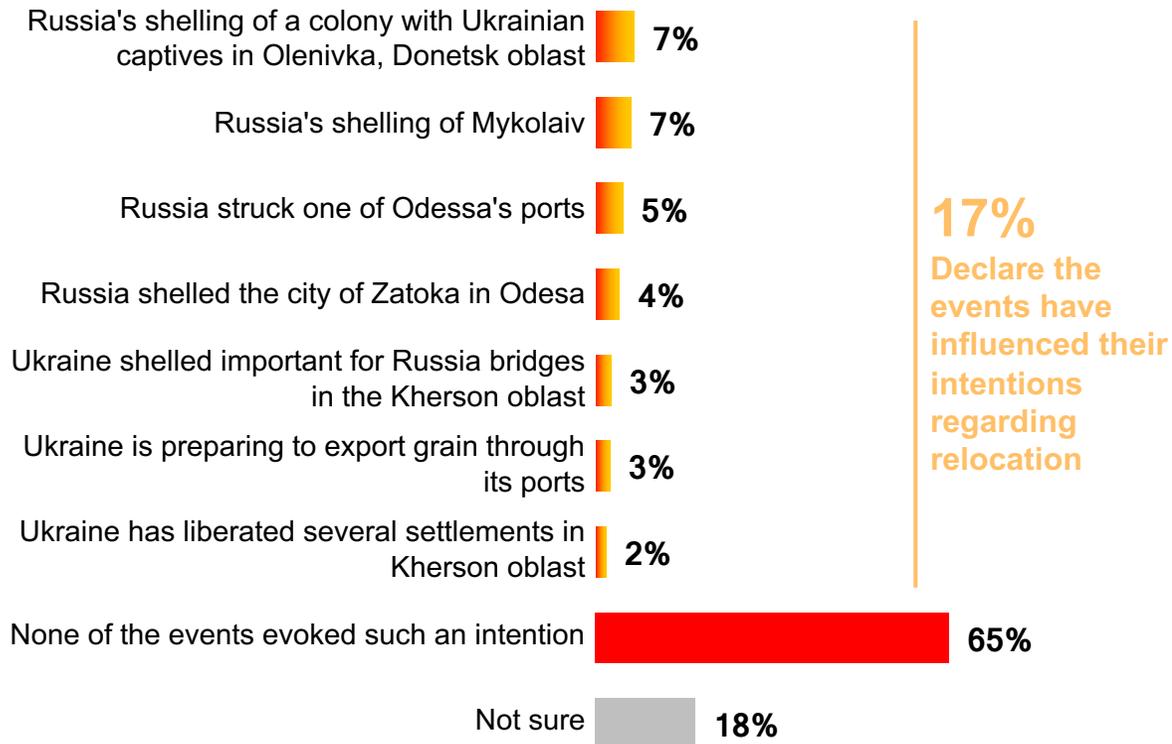
Which of the following events that occurred last week did you know / hear about?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole ⁸⁷

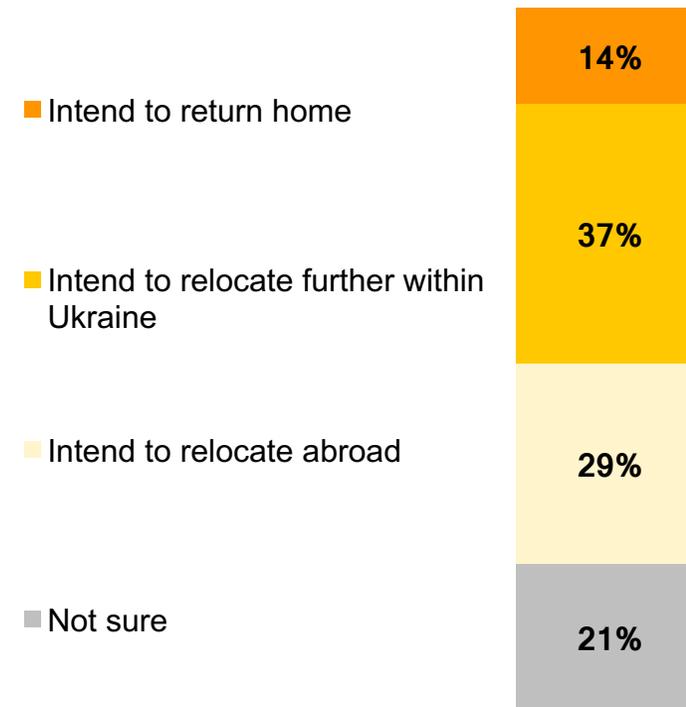
THE EFFECT OF THE AFOREMENTIONED EVENTS ON PLANS REGARDING RELOCATION

Most of the respondents (65%) did not have a desire to change their current place of residence because of the events they heard about. Russia's shelling of the colony in Olenivka and Mykolaiv was most often (7% each) named as the news that caused this desire. Among the directions of relocation that the respondents plan to carry out in connection with the listed news, the most common are migration within Ukraine (37%) and relocation abroad (29%).

The effect of the events on plans regarding relocation



Relocation specifics



Base: those who stayed in Ukraine and have heard about the aforementioned events, N = 1875

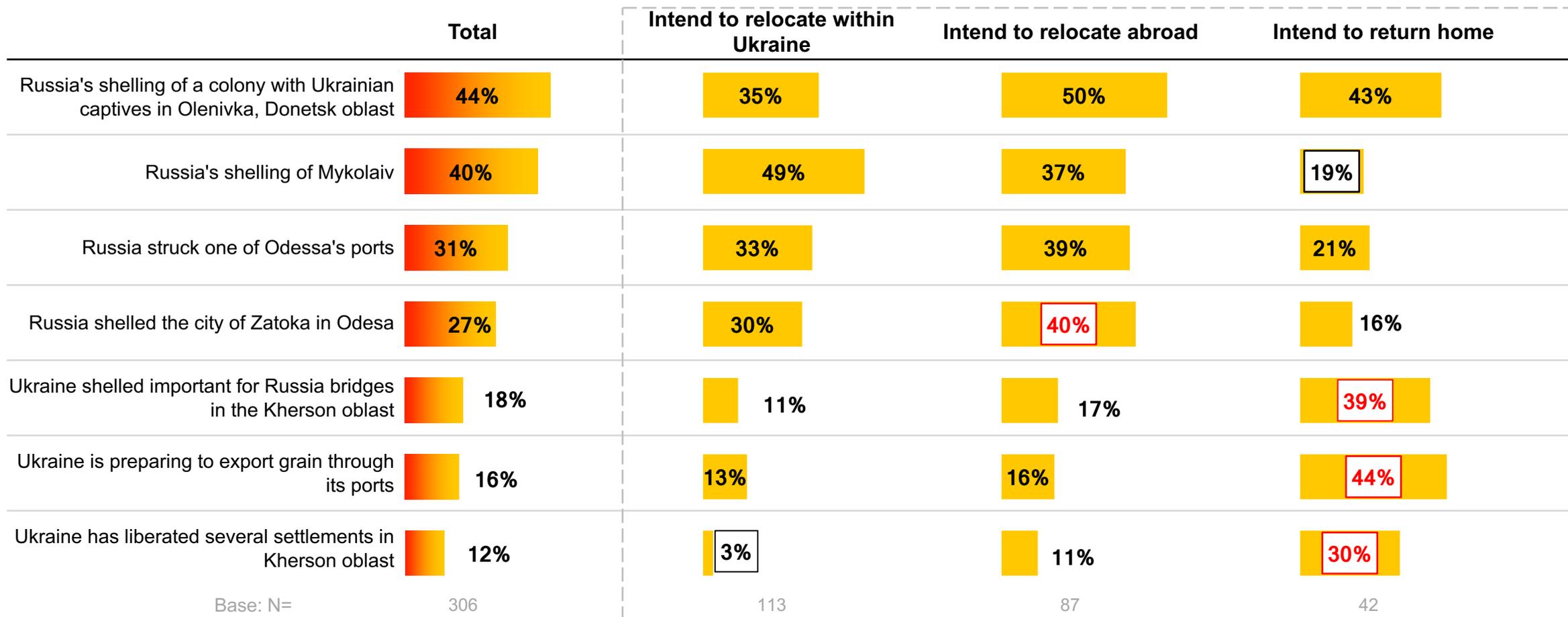
Base: respondents who want to relocate because of these events, N = 306

Which of these events made you intend to change your current location?
Where exactly do you intend to move?

NEWS THAT HAD EFFECT ON PLANS REGARDING RELOCATION

by the intention to relocate

Respondents who intend to return to their permanent place of residence were significantly less affected by the news about the shelling of Mykolaiv, and significantly more often by the news about Ukraine's shelling of bridges important for Russia in the Kherson oblast, Ukraine's preparation to export grain through its ports, and the liberation of several settlements in Kherson oblast. Those who want to move abroad were more often influenced by the news about the shelling of the Zatoka.

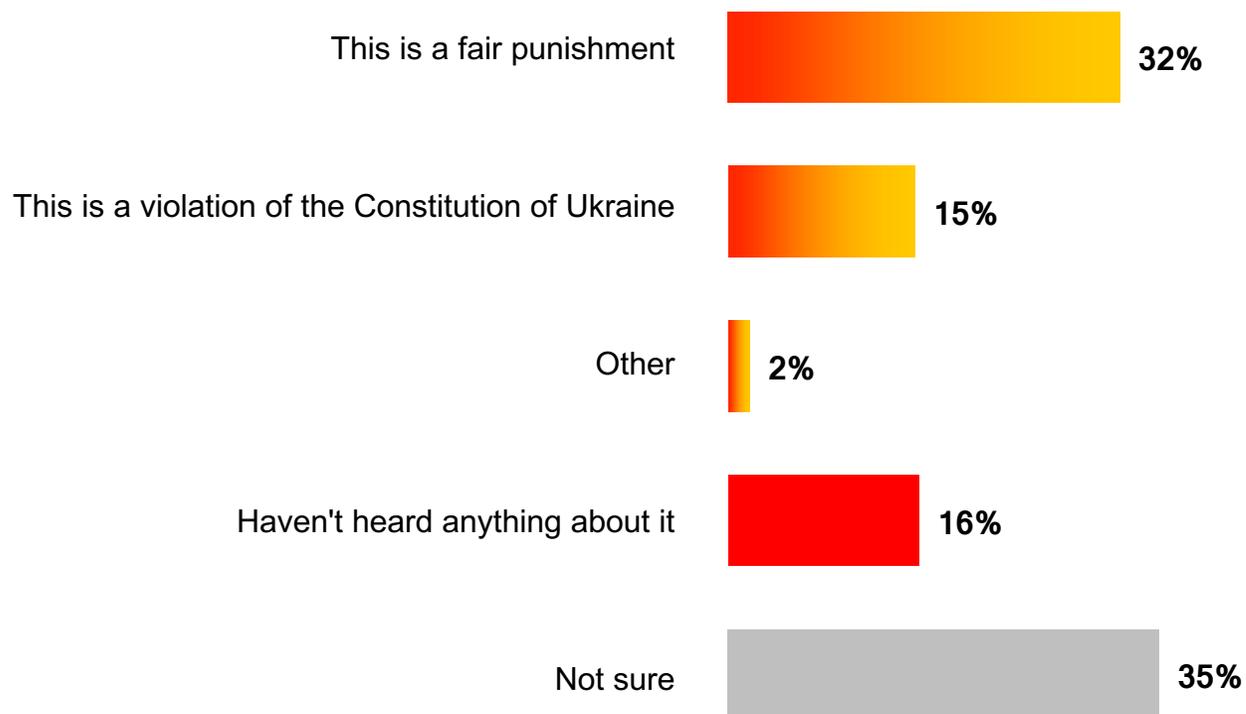


Base: respondents who want to relocate because of these events
Which of these events made you intend to change your current location?
Where exactly do you intend to move?

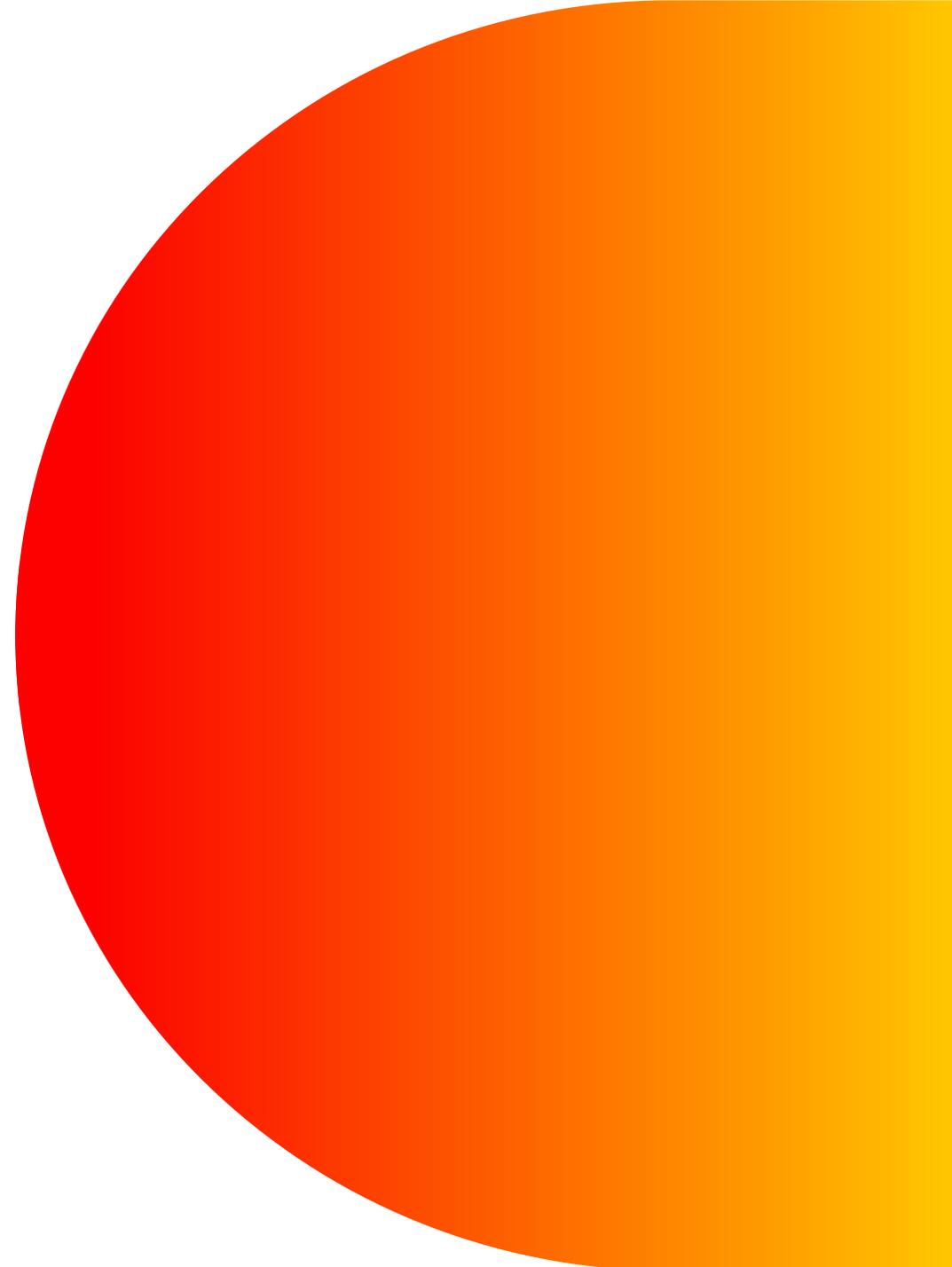
 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, 89 compared to the sample as a whole

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE RECENT DEPRIVATION OF CITIZENSHIP OF SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN UKRAINIAN PUBLIC FIGURES

32% of respondents consider that the recent deprivation of citizenship of a number of well-known Ukrainian figures is a fair punishment, while 15% think that it is a violation of the Constitution of Ukraine. A third (35%) of respondents found it difficult to answer this question, and 16% had not heard anything about these events.



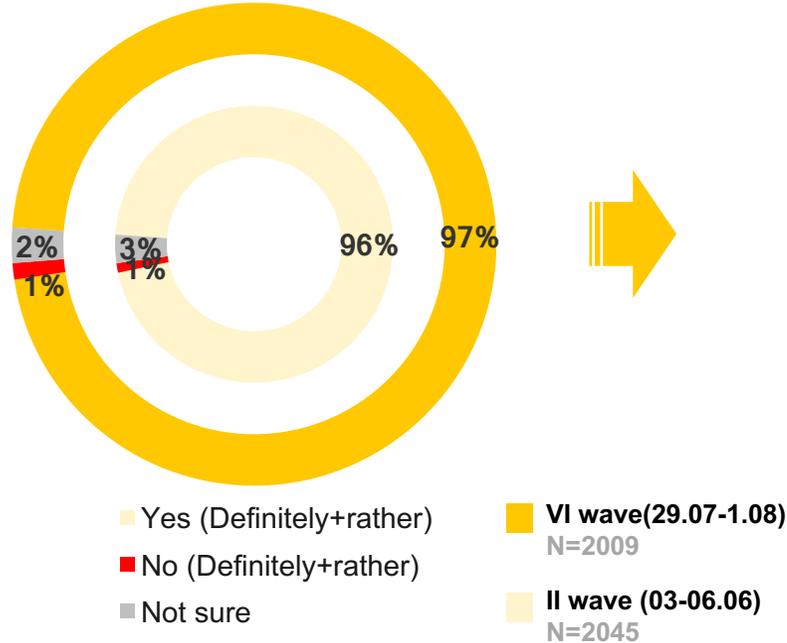
**INFLATION AND THE
IMPORTANCE OF THE
DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE**



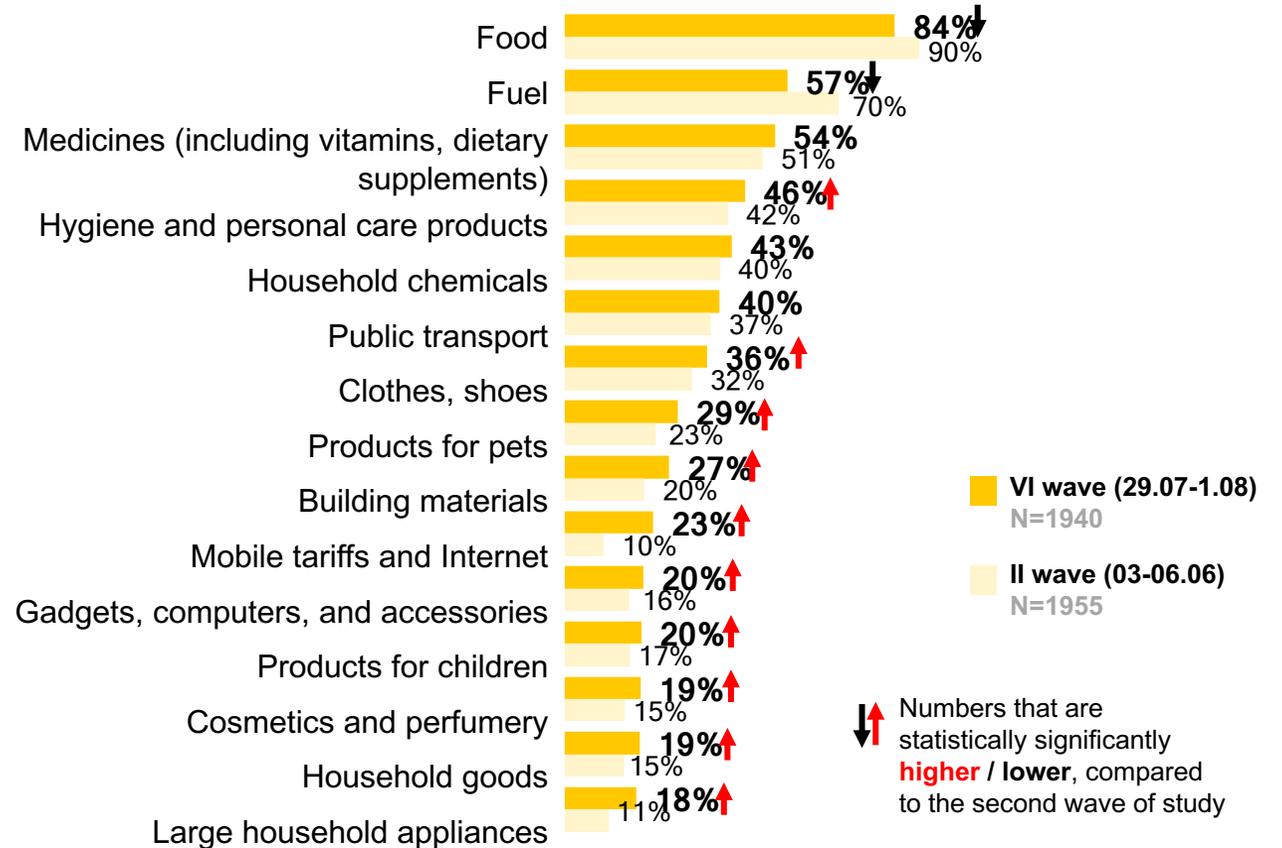
PERCEIVED RISE IN PRICES

The vast majority (97%) of respondents have experienced a rise in prices over the past 2-3 months. The largest share of respondents claims that there has been an increase in the prices of food, fuel, medicine, hygiene and personal care products. Compared to the second wave, there was an increase in the share of mentions of price increases in such categories as hygiene products, clothing / shoes, pet products, building materials, mobile communication / Internet, children's products, cosmetics / perfumery, household goods and household appliances.

Have experienced a rise in prices over the past 2-3 months



Categories of goods / services for which there was a perceived increase in prices (TOP-15)



Only alternatives with >18% response have been shown on the slide .
 Have you experienced price increases over the past 2-3 months?
 In the last 2-3 months, what goods / services have you experienced significantly increase in price?

Base: respondents who have felt a rise in prices in the last 2-3 months

PERCEIVED RISE IN PRICES

by gender and age

In the current wave, women and representatives of the 18-24 and 55+ age groups significantly more often mentioned the largest number of goods that, according to them, have increased in price over the past 2-3 months.

	Total	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Food	84% ↓ -6%	81% ↓ -7%	87% ↓ -5%	81%	77% ↓ -11%	82%	91% ↓ -4%	93% ↓ -12%
Fuel	57% ↓ -13%	59% ↓ -13%	55% ↓ -13%	58%	54% ↓ -15%	56%	56% ↓ -15%	63%
Medicines (+vitamins, dietary supplements)	54%	49%	58%	43%	49%	54%	53%	69%
Hygiene and personal care products	46% ↑ +4%	39%	52% ↑ +7%	51% ↑ +13%	48%	45%	45% ↑ +7%	42% ↑ +9%
Household chemicals	43%	38%	46%	35%	44%	43%	42%	45%
Public transport	40%	38%	41% ↑ +5%	50%	40%	33%	37%	47% ↑ +11%
Clothes, shoes	36% ↑ +4%	35%	37% ↑ +5%	38%	38%	37%	35% ↑ +8%	33%
Products for pets	29% ↑ +6%	25% ↑ +4%	32% ↑ +7%	28%	27%	26%	34% ↑ +7%	29% ↑ +11%
Building materials	27% ↑ +6%	32% ↑ +7%	22% ↑ +6%	23%	32% ↑ +11%	23%	23%	34% ↑ +12%
Mobile tariffs and Internet	23% ↑ +13%	23% ↑ +12%	22% ↑ +13%	24% ↑ +14%	25% ↑ +12%	22%	18% ↑ +10%	26% ↑ +16%
Gadgets, computers, and accessories	20% ↑ +4%	27% ↑ +4%	13% ↑ +3%	30%	29% ↑ +10%	17%	13%	16%
Products for children	20% ↑ +3%	17%	22% ↑ +4%	18% ↑ +7%	27%	19%	14%	17% ↑ +9%
Cosmetics and perfumery	19% ↑ +4%	15%	23% ↑ +7%	29% ↑ +11%	19%	18%	17% ↑ +6%	19% ↑ +8%
Household goods	19% ↑ +4%	20%	18% ↑ +5%	26% ↑ +12%	23%	17%	16%	17% ↑ +7%
Large household appliances	18% ↑ +7%	23% ↑ +8%	14% ↑ +6%	20% ↑ +12%	26% ↑ +14%	15%	12%	19% ↑ +10%
Base: N=	1940	931	1009	199	448	579	441	274

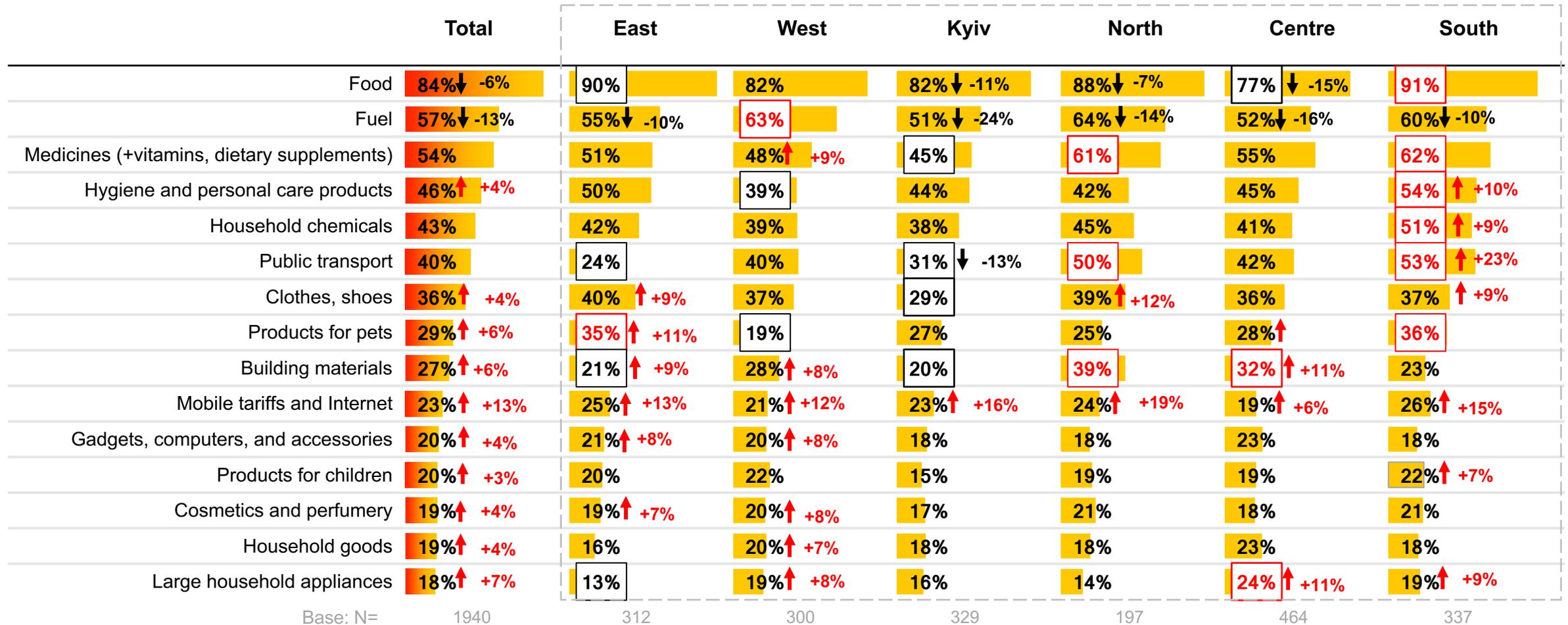
Only alternatives with >18% response have been shown on the slide
 Base: respondents who have felt a rise in prices in the last 2-3 months
 In the last 2-3 months, what goods / services have you experienced significantly increase in price?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole  Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study 93

PERCEIVED RISE IN PRICES

by region

Compared to the second wave, only residents of Kyiv mentioned a smaller number of categories of goods whose prices rose, while residents of other regions experienced price increases in a larger number of categories.



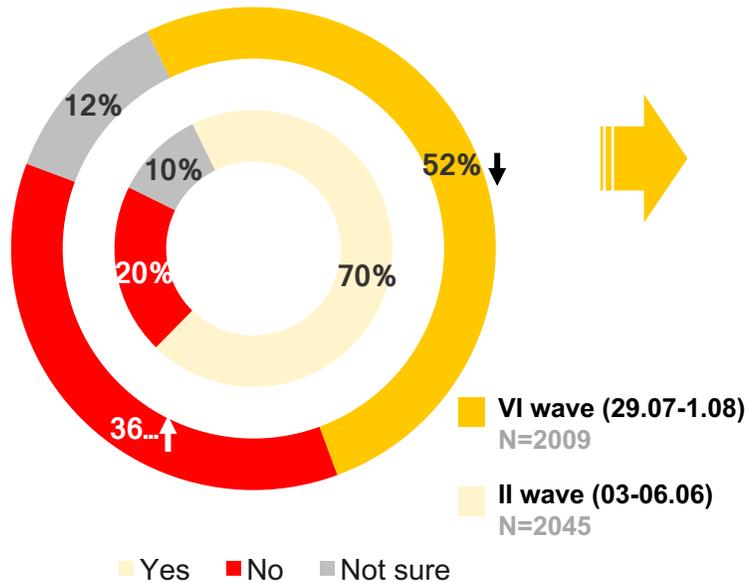
Only alternatives with >18% response have been shown on the slide
 Base: respondents who have felt a rise in prices in the last 2-3 months
 In the last 2-3 months, what goods / services have you experienced significantly increase in price?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole
 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study

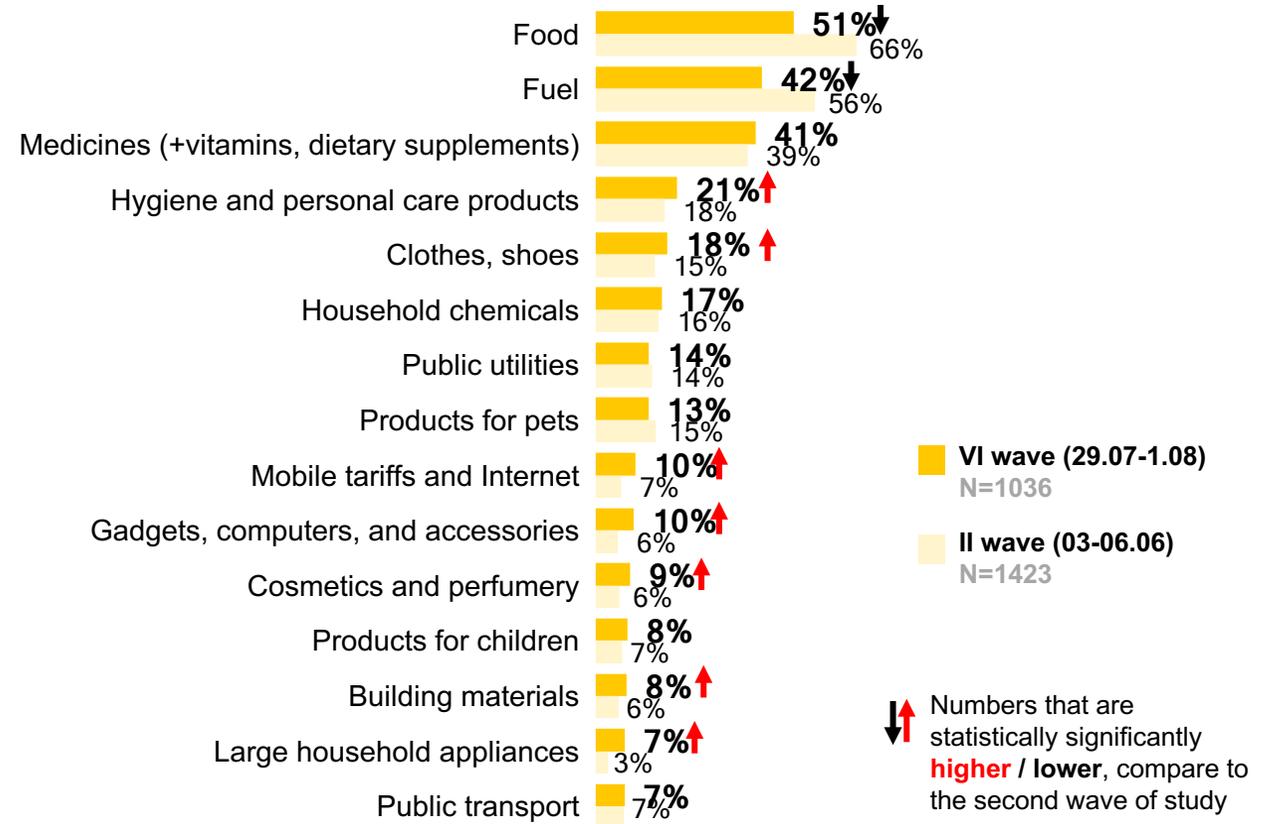
PERCEIVED SHORTAGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Compared to the II wave, the share of respondents who faced shortage of products in the last 2-3 months decreased; this share is currently at 52%. As for the categories of goods whose shortages were experienced, those are food (51% indicated this, but the number has decreased compared to the second wave), fuel (42% compared to 56% in the second wave) and medicine (41%) .

Have experienced a shortage any goods over the past 2-3 months



Categories of goods / services for which there was a shortage (TOP-15)



↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study

Only alternatives with >7% response have been shown on the slide
 Have you personally experienced a shortage / inability to buy or pay for any goods / services in the last 2-3 months? What goods / services have you personally experienced a shortage of / inability to buy or pay for in the last 2-3 months?

Base: respondents who have personally experienced a shortage / inability to buy or pay for any goods / services in the last 2-3 months

PERCEIVED SHORTAGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

by gender and age

Compared to the second wave of the survey, among women and respondents aged 18-34, there was an increase in the share of mentions of various categories of goods, shortage of which they faced.

	Total	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Food	51%↓ -16%	47%↓ -15%	54%↓ -16%	41%	52%↓ -14%	53%↓ -17%	51%↓ -20%	49%↓ -19%
Fuel	42%↓ -14%	51%↓ -11%	35%↓ -16%	33%↓ -18%	45%↓ -14%	39%↓ -20%	50%	42%↓ -18%
Medicines (+vitamins, dietary supplements)	41%	39%	43%	30%	37%	38%	41%	66%
Hygiene and personal care products	21%↑ +3%	16%	25%	21%↑ +9%	22%	22%	19%	17%
Clothes, shoes	18%↑ +3%	14%	22%↑ +16%	21%	16%	17%	19%↑ +9%	23%
Household chemicals	17%	14%	19%	16%	22%	14%	16%	15%
Public utilities	14%	12%	15%	11%↑ +7%	10%↓ -6%	15%↑ +5%	18%	14%↓ -15%
Products for pets	13%	10%	16%	10%	14%	11%	16%	17%
Mobile tariffs and Internet	10%↑ +4%	10%	10%↑ +4%	12%	13%↑ +5%	7%	8%	13%
Gadgets, computers, and accessories	10%↑ +4%	12%	8%↑ +5%	17%↑ +9%	14%↑ +7%	6%	4%	13%↑ +9%
Cosmetics and perfumery	9%↑ +3%	6%	12%↑ +4%	18%↑ +13%	11%	7%	6%	4%
Products for children	8%	6%	10%	9%	14%	8%	4%	4%
Building materials	8%↑ +2%	9%	7%	9%	11%↑ +5%	7%	5%	9%
Large household appliances	7%↑ +4%	7%	8%↑ +3%	9%↑ +7%	12%↑ +8%	3%	3%	15%↑ +11%
Public transport	7%	7%	7%↑ +6%	16%↑ +13%	7%	5%	4%	12%

Base: N= 1036

493

543

108

270

329

200

130

Base: respondents who have personally experienced a shortage / inability to buy or pay for any goods / services in the last 2-3 months.

What goods / services have you personally experienced a shortage of / inability to buy or pay for in the last 2-3 months?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

 Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study

PERCEIVED SHORTAGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

by region

There continue to be certain differences in the subjective assessment of the shortage of certain categories of goods / services depending on the regional distribution.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Food	51%↓ -16%	49%↓ -13%	45%↓ -13%	46%↓ -16%	54%↓ -16%	53%↓ -24%	56%↓ -11%
Fuel	42%↓ -14%	41%↓ -16%	36%↓ -23%	50%	47%	47%↓ -14%	33%↓ -12%
Medicines (+vitamins, dietary supplements)	41%	43%	36%	32%	48%	45%	41%
Hygiene and personal care products	21%↑ +3%	19%	17%	20%	28%↑ +11%	16%	29%
Clothes, shoes	18%↑ +3%	19%↓ -8%	16%	18%	20%	16%	22%
Household chemicals	17%	19%	10%	13%	16%	19%	20%
Public utilities	14%	14%	13%	11%	19%↑ +11%	11%	16%
Products for pets	13%	17%	8%	13%↓ -10%	23%	10%	14%
Mobile tariffs and Internet	10%↑ +4%	9%	8%	10%	9%	9%↑ +5%	15%
Gadgets, computers, and accessories	10%↑ +4%	11%	4%	6%	15%↑ +9%	12%↑ +6%	10%↑ +6%
Cosmetics and perfumery	9%↑ +3%	10%	7%	8%	8%	8%	11%↑ +6%
Products for children	8%	12%	5%	9%	8%	8%	7%
Building materials	8%↑ +2%	9%	7%	5%	10%	8%	11%
Large household appliances	7%↑ +4%	5%	6%	7%	13%↑ +12%	7%↑ +5%	9%
Public transport	7%	9%	7%	8%	10%	6%	7%

Base: N= 1036

188

145

171

100

246

185

Base: respondents who have personally experienced a shortage / inability to buy or pay for any goods / services in the last 2-3 months.

What goods / services have you personally experienced a shortage of / inability to buy or pay for in the last 2-3 months?

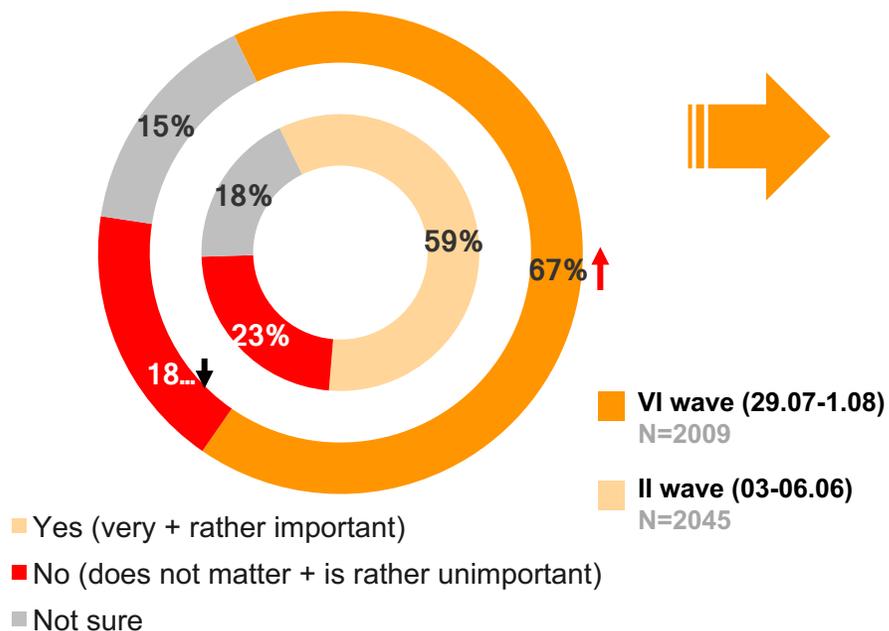
Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study

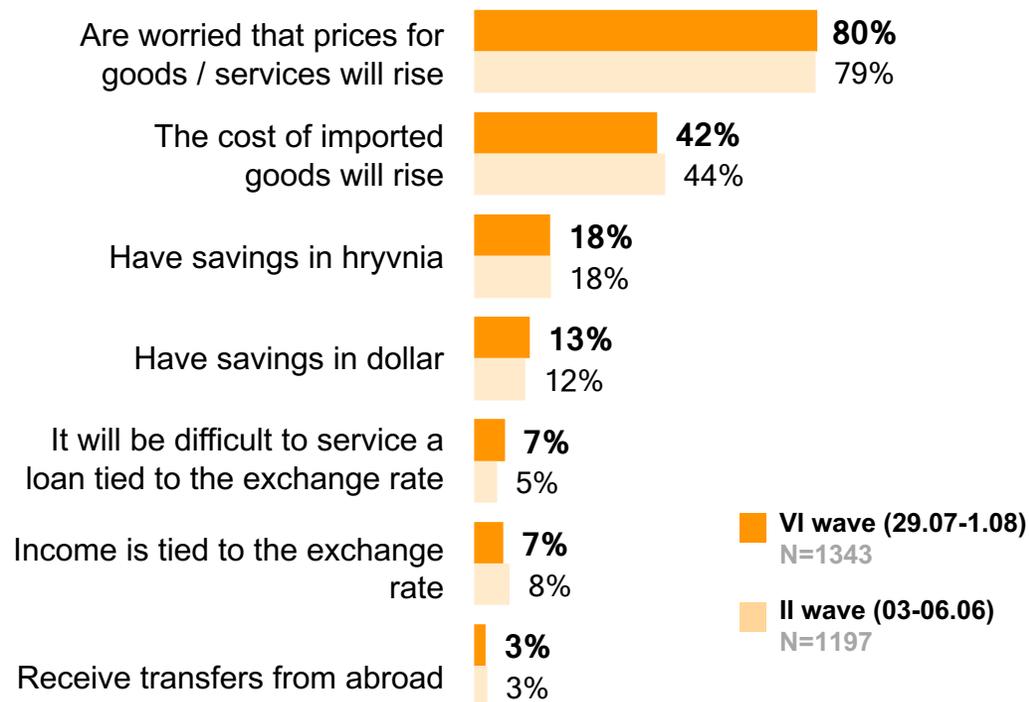
DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE

Compared to the second wave of the survey, the share of respondents who indicate that the change in the dollar exchange rate is important for them personally has increased (from 59% to 67%). The main reasons for importance are concern about rising prices for all goods / services (80%) and rising prices of imported goods (42%).

Importance of changes in the dollar exchange rate



Reasons of the importance of the issue of changes in the dollar exchange rate:



Base: respondents for whom dollar exchange rate is very or rather important

How important is the issue of changes in the dollar exchange rate to you personally?
Why is the question of changing the dollar exchange rate important to you personally?

↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compare to the second wave of study

REASONS FOR THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE OF CHANGES IN THE DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE

by gender and age

Compared to the sample as a whole, there were recorded significant differences among different groups: among the 55+ age group, there is recorded a larger share of those who consider that prices for all goods / services will rise due to the increase in the dollar exchange rate; among the 18-24 age group, there are slightly more people who are concerned about the dollar exchange rate because they have savings in dollars, worry about servicing a loan in dollars and receive an income which is tied to the exchange rate. Compared to men, a significantly larger share of women are concerned that the price of all goods/services will rise together with the rise in the dollar exchange rate (82% vs 77%).

	Total	Men	Women	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Are worried that prices for goods / services will rise	80%	77%	82%	65%	84%	76% ↓ -6%	80%	90%
The cost of imported goods will rise	42%	43% ↓ -7%	42%	34%	44%	40%	43%	49%
Have savings in hryvnia	18%	19%	16%	19%	19%	17%	15%	18%
Have savings in dollar	13%	16%	10%	19%	19%	10%	8%	10%
It will be difficult to service a loan tied to the exchange rate	7%	7%	7%	14%	8%	7%	4%	5%
Income is tied to the exchange rate	7%	5% ↓ -5%	8%	11%	7%	5%	6%	6%
Receive transfers from abroad	3%	3%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%	
	Base: N= 1343	680	664	150	328	380	292	192

Base: respondents for whom dollar exchange rate is very or rather important
Why is the issue of changes in the dollar exchange rate important to you personally?



Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole



Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compare to the second wave of study

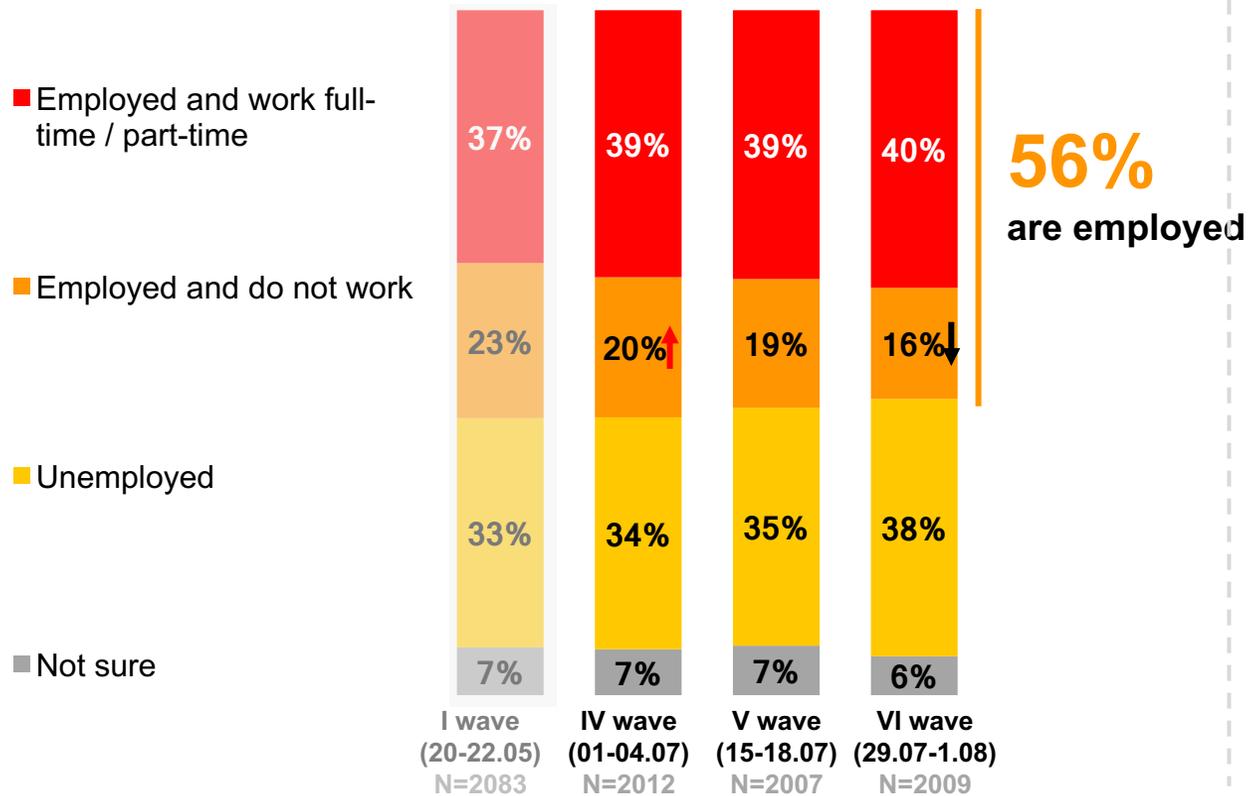
EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR



EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

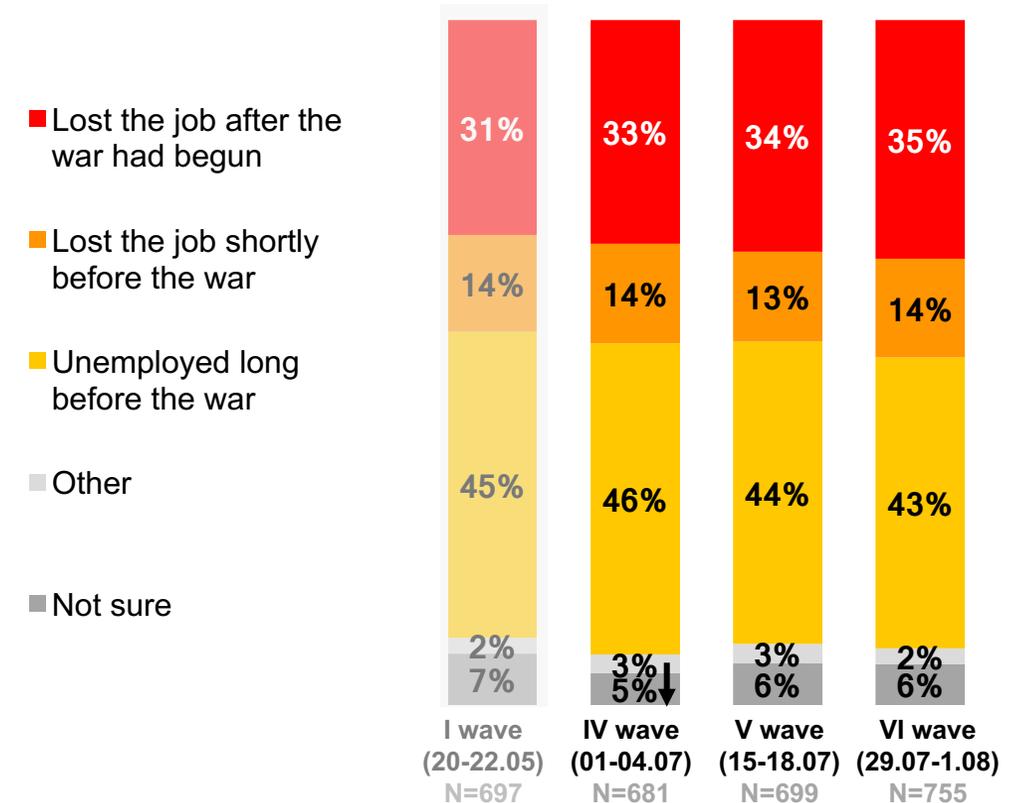
56% of Ukrainians have a job – 40% of them work full-time or part-time, and 16% have a job, but do not work; at the same time, representatives of the last category in the sixth wave became significantly fewer (at the trend level, there is the flow of respondents from this category to the category of unemployed). Among the 38% of unemployed, a third (35%) lost their jobs after the beginning of the war.

Employment:



Base: all respondents

Unemployment specifics:



Base: respondents who are unemployed now

*Ukrainians - residents of cities with the population 50,000+ aged 18+ who use smartphones.

Are you currently employed?

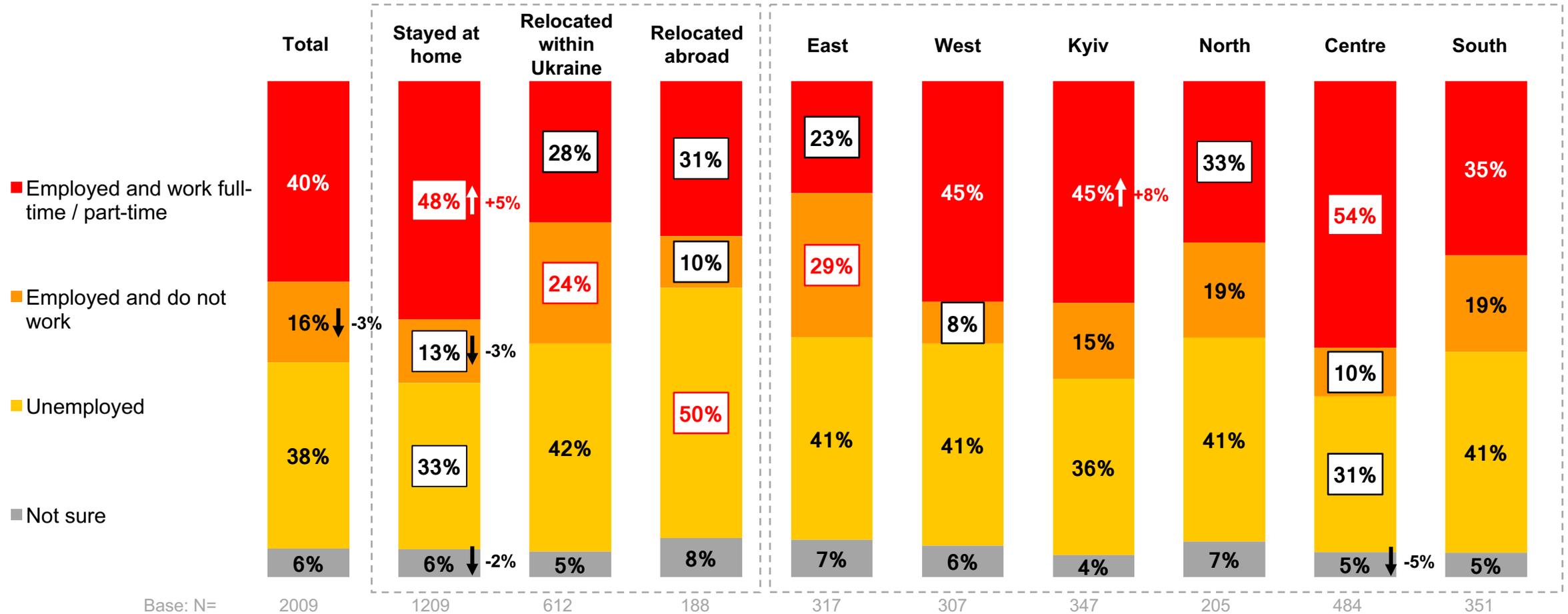
Which of the following phrases best describes your situation:

↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

by migration status and region

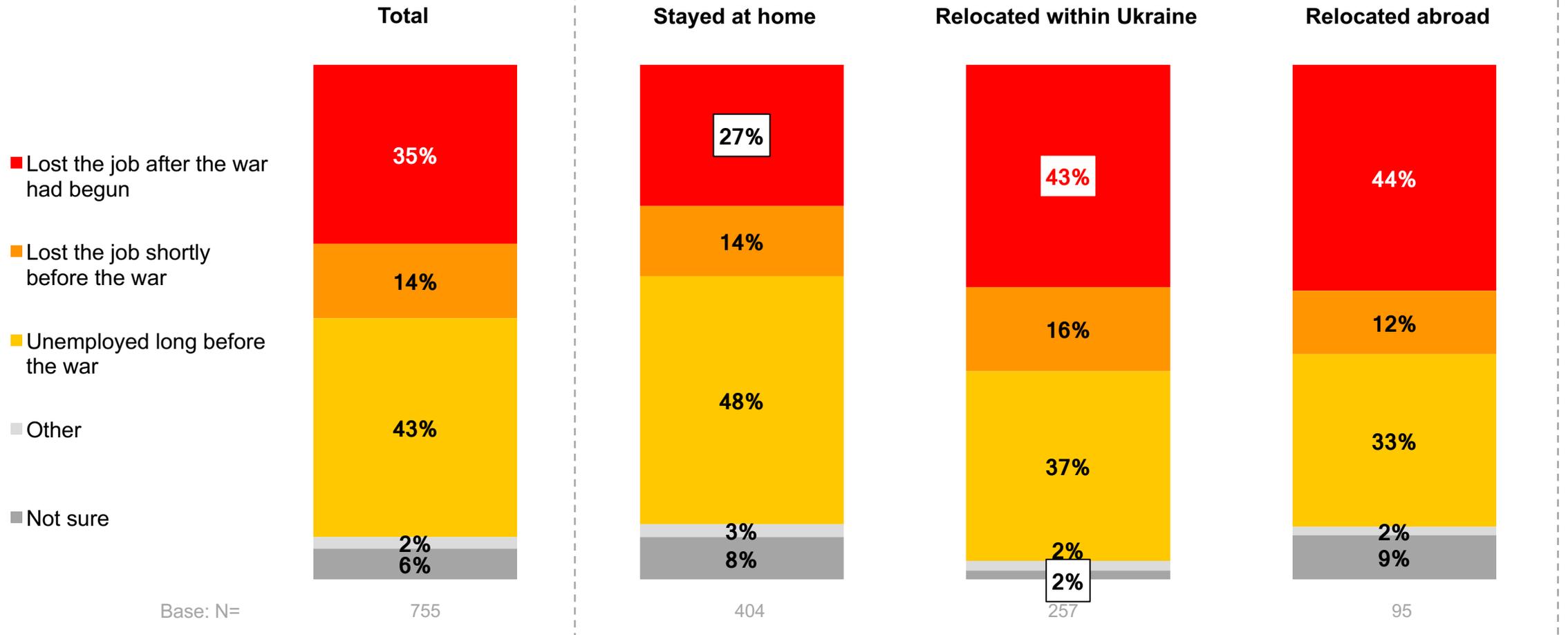
In the sixth wave, the largest share of those who have a job and are working is recorded among the residents of the Center, as well as those who stayed at home. This share increased from 43% to 48% among the latter group, while among the residents of Kyiv – from 37% to 45%.



UNEMPLOYMENT SPECIFICS

by migration status

43% of IDPs lost their jobs after the beginning of the war– this share is significantly higher than the corresponding share of the sample as a whole. A significantly lower percentage of those who lost their jobs after the beginning of the war was recorded among those who stayed at home.



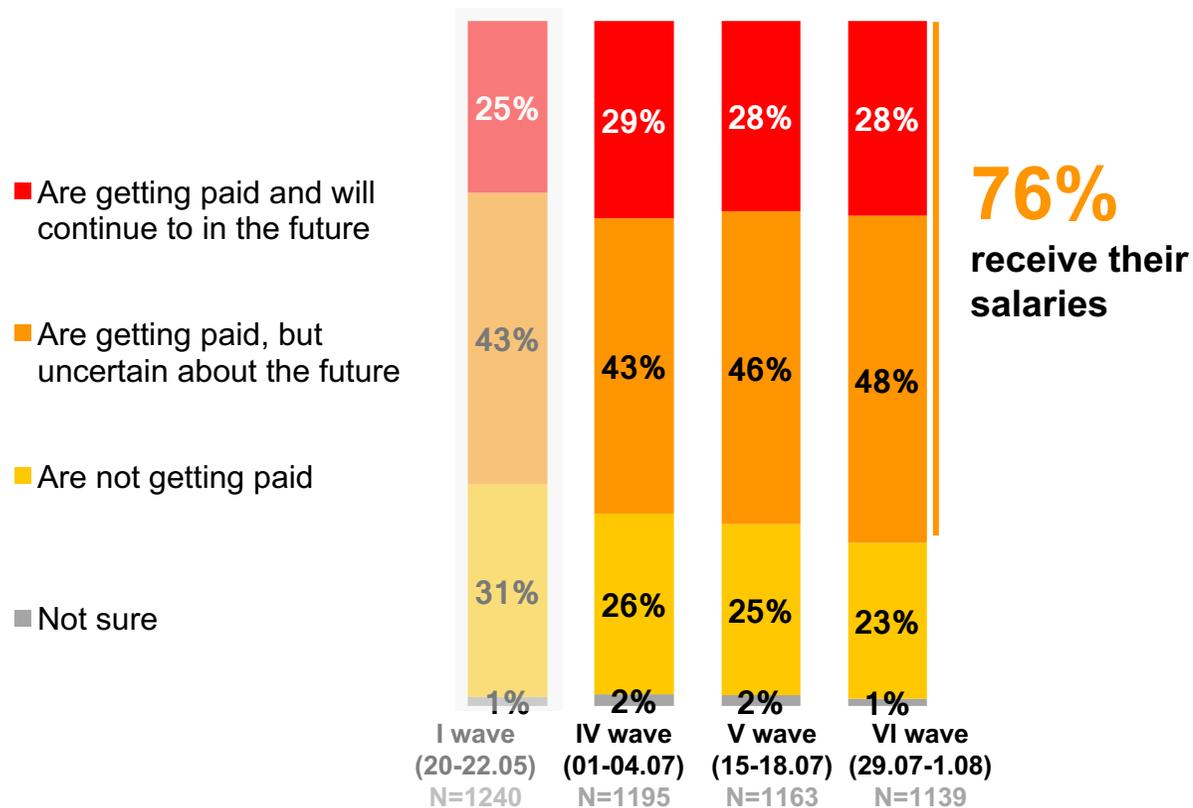
Base: respondents who are unemployed now
Which of the following phrases best describes your situation:

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole
  Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

INCOME DURING THE WAR

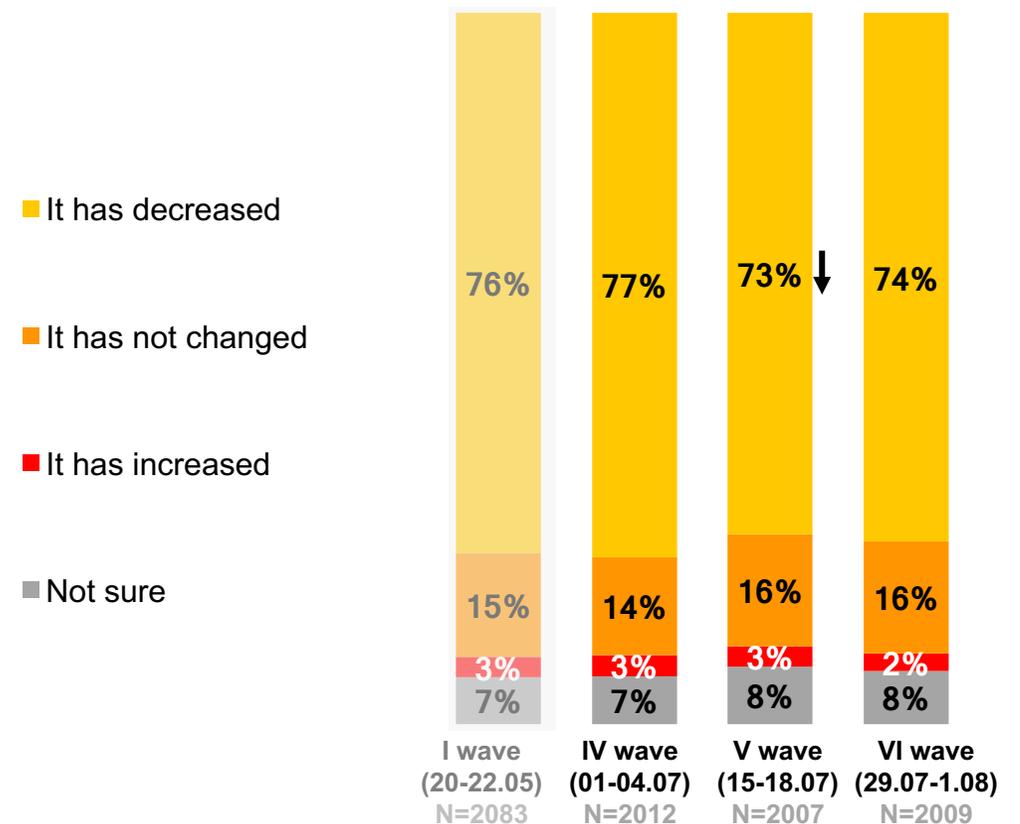
76% of employed people receive salary, but the majority of them do not have confidence that they will continue to receive it (48% of all employed people). The vast majority of all respondents declare a decrease in their income compared to pre-war times (74%)

Income stability:



Base: respondents who are employed

Changes in income:



Base: all respondents

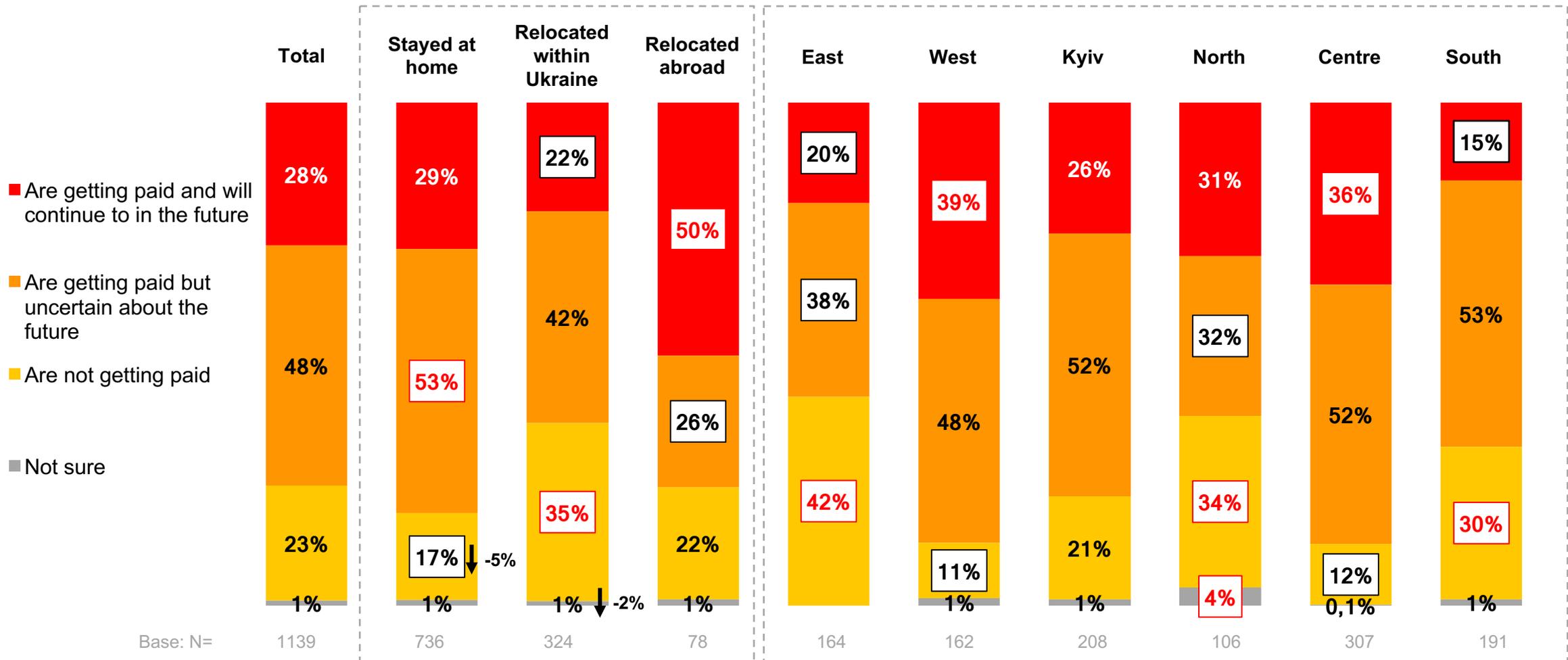
Do you receive salary?
How has your income changed since the full-scale war had begun?

↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

INCOME DURING THE WAR

by migration status and region

A significantly higher share of those who have confidence in receiving a salary in the future is recorded among those who relocated abroad, as well as among the residents of the Western and Central regions. In the sixth wave, there was also a significant decrease in the share of those who do not receive salary among those who stayed at home.



Base: N=

1139

736

324

78

164

162

208

106

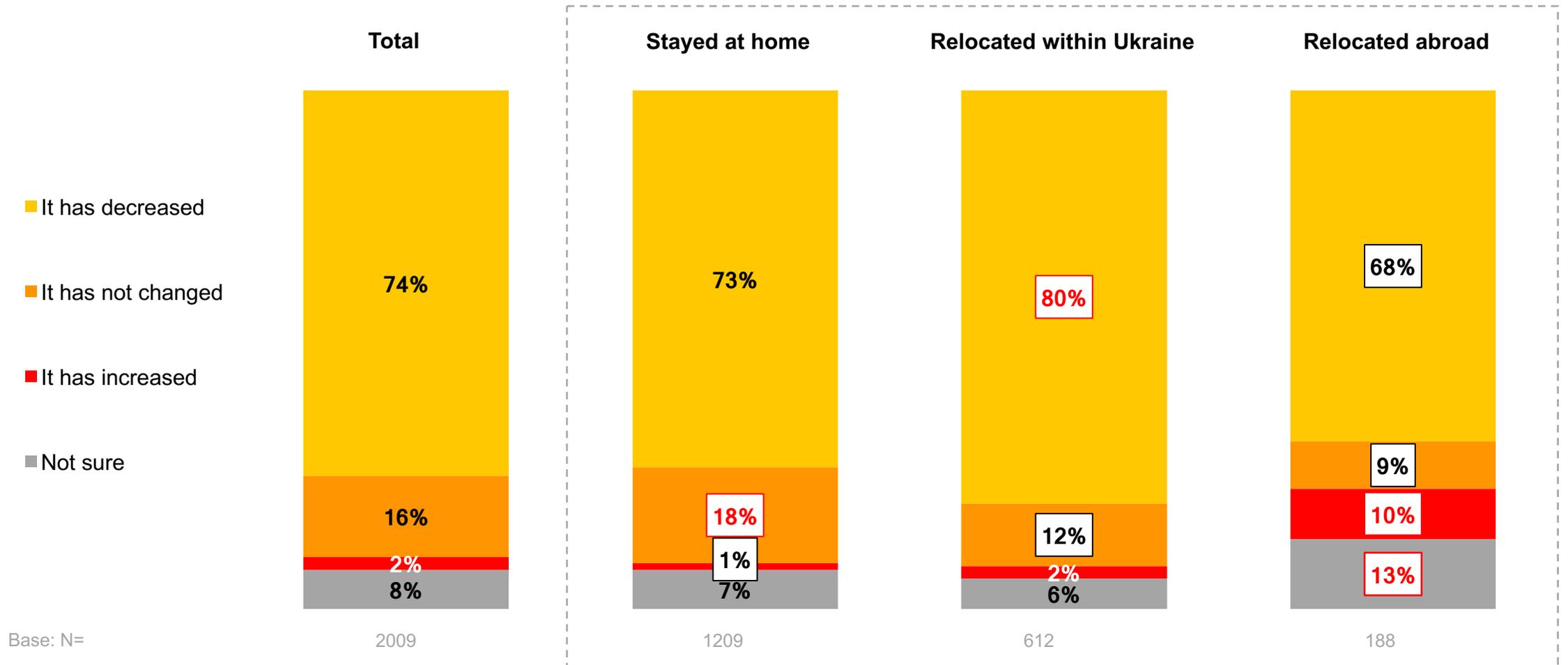
307

191

INCOME CHANGES

by migration status

The largest share of those who declare a decrease in income is recorded among internal migrants (80% vs. 74%), while among those who have relocated abroad, it is the smallest (68% vs. 74%). There were no recorded significant changes compared to the previous wave..



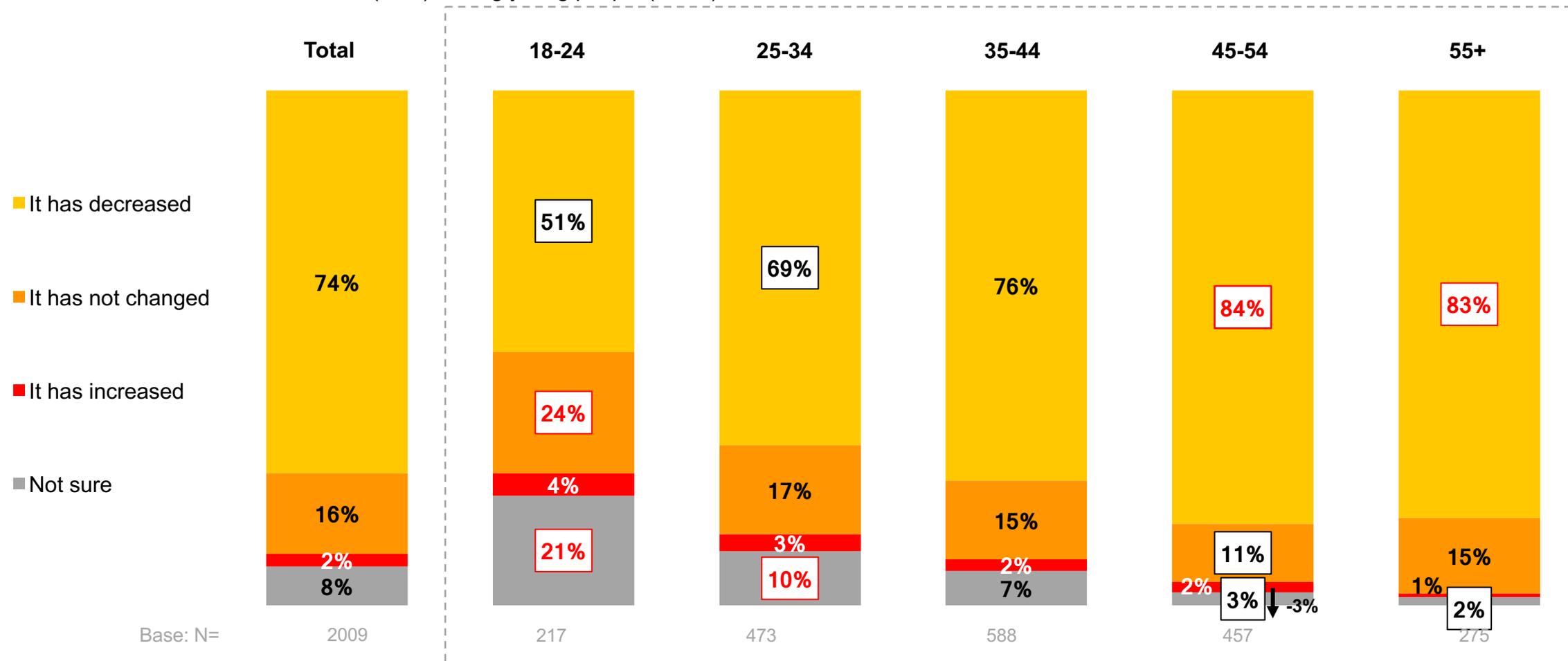
Base: all respondents
How has your income changed since the full-scale war had begun?

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole ↓ ↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

INCOME CHANGES

by age

Among the older age groups (45+), there are significantly more people who declare a decrease in their income since the beginning of the full-scale war, compared to the sample as a whole (84% and 83% vs 74%). At the same time, there is the smallest share of those who experienced losses in the level of income (51%) among young people (18-24).

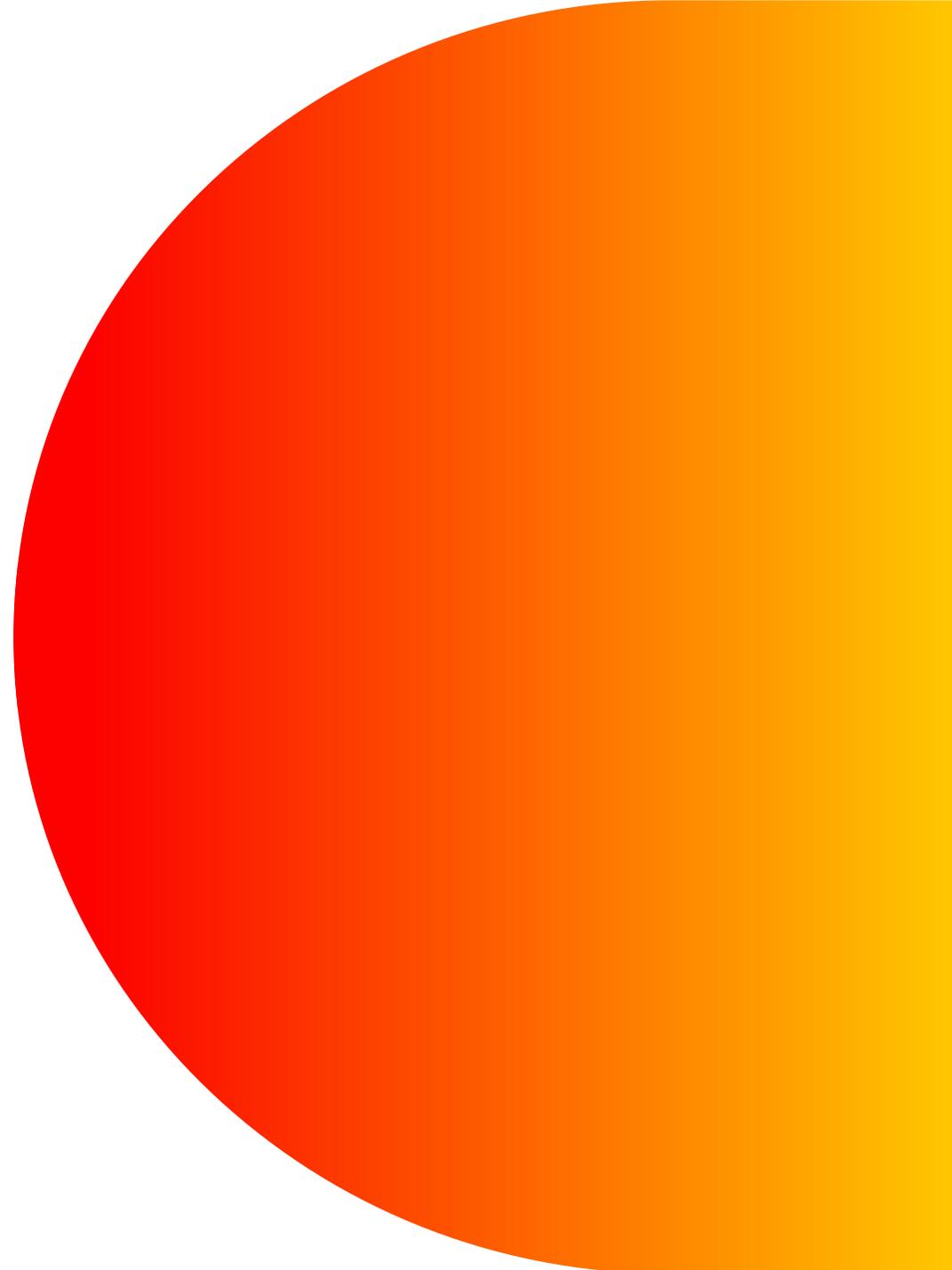


Base: all respondents
How has your income changed since the full-scale war had begun?

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

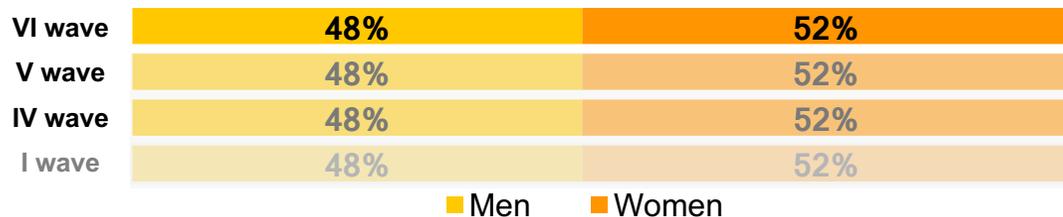
  Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

SAMPLE STRUCTURE

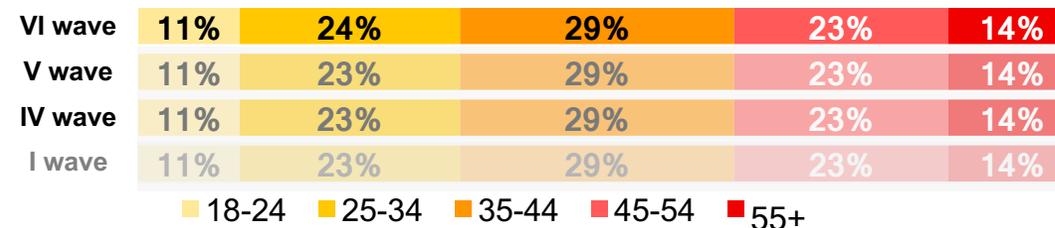


SAMPLE STRUCTURE

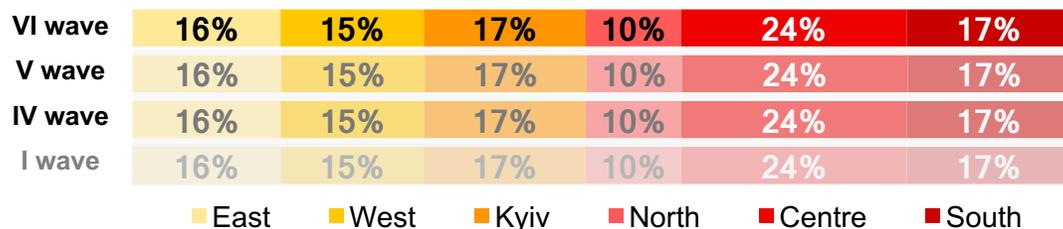
Gender



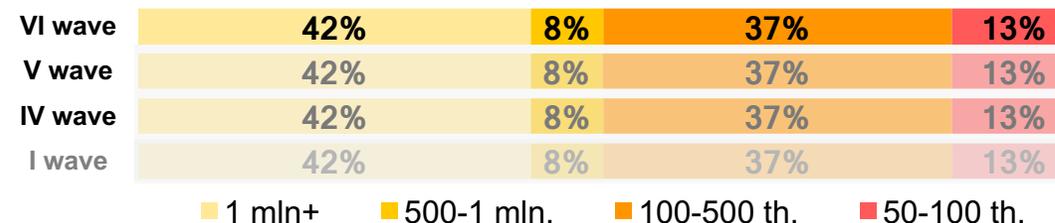
Age



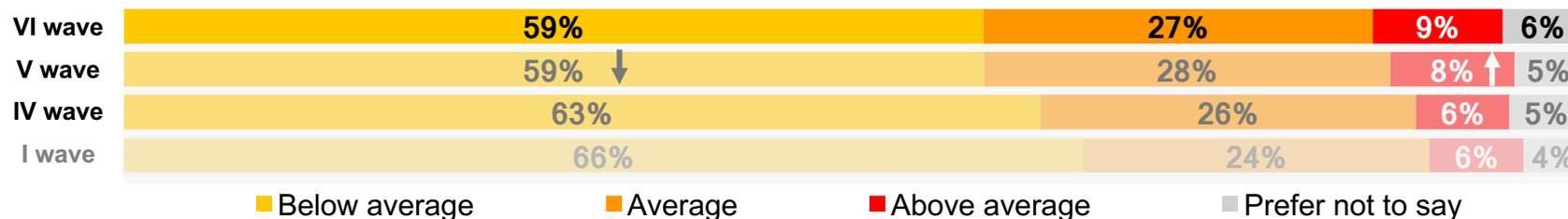
Region (before the war)



Size of settlement (before the war)

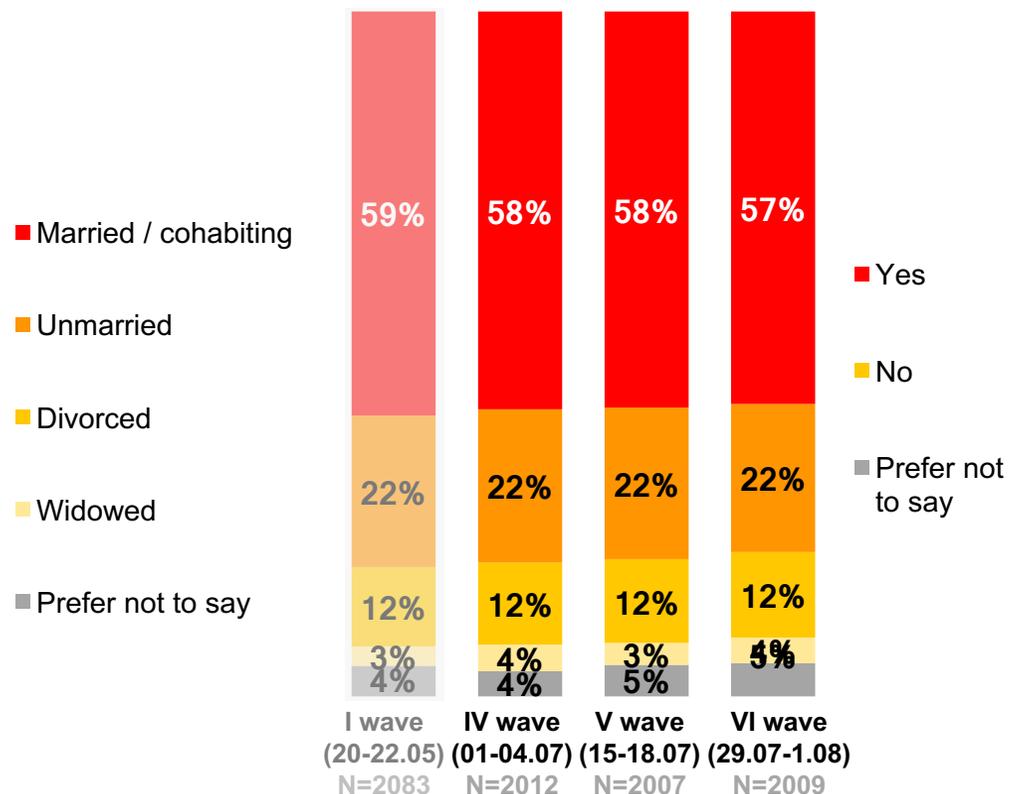


Income level

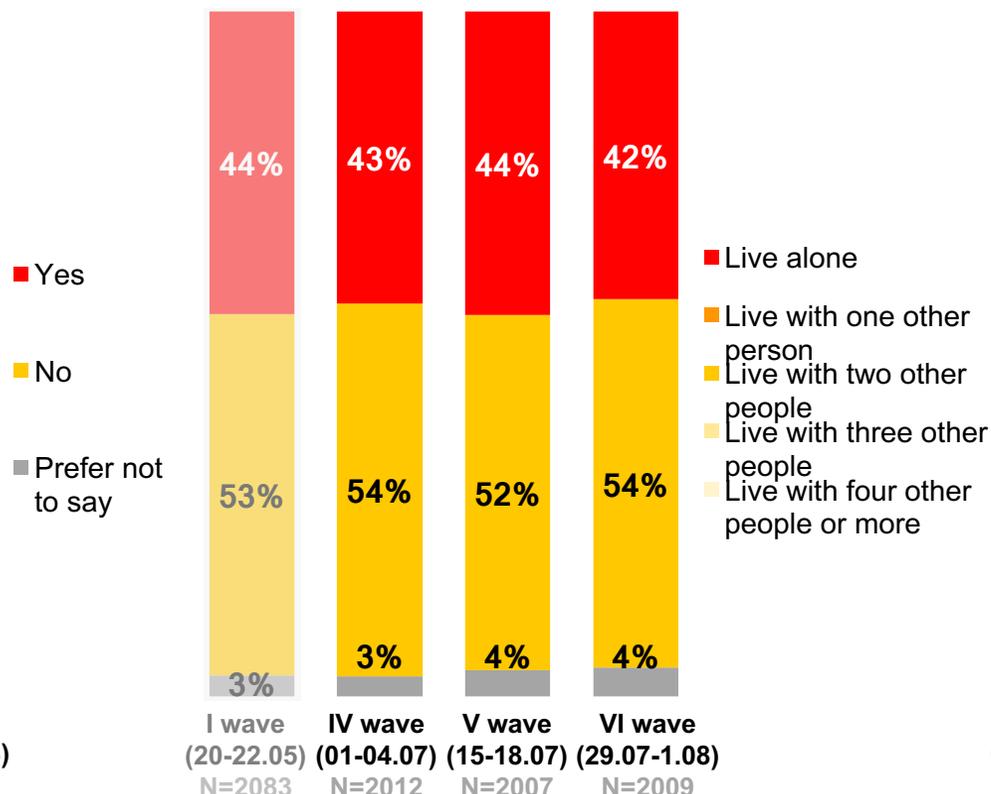


SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

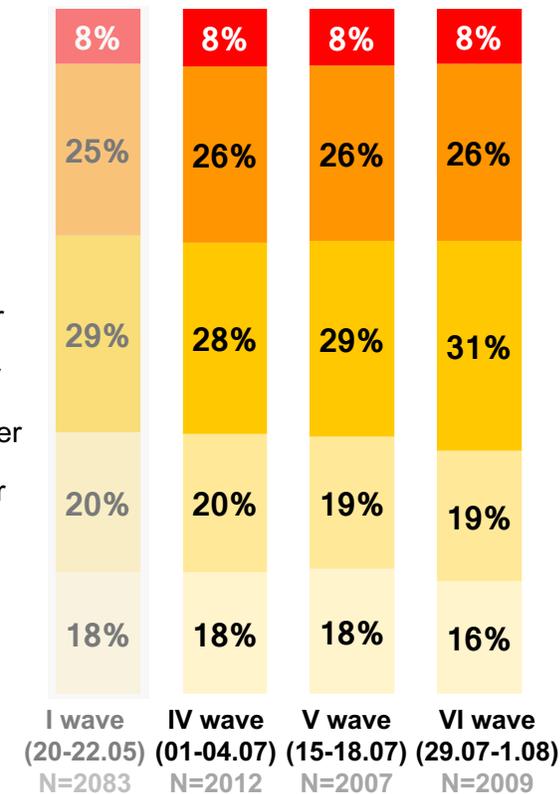
Marital status



Presence of children under the age of 18 who live with the respondents



Number of people who live in the household



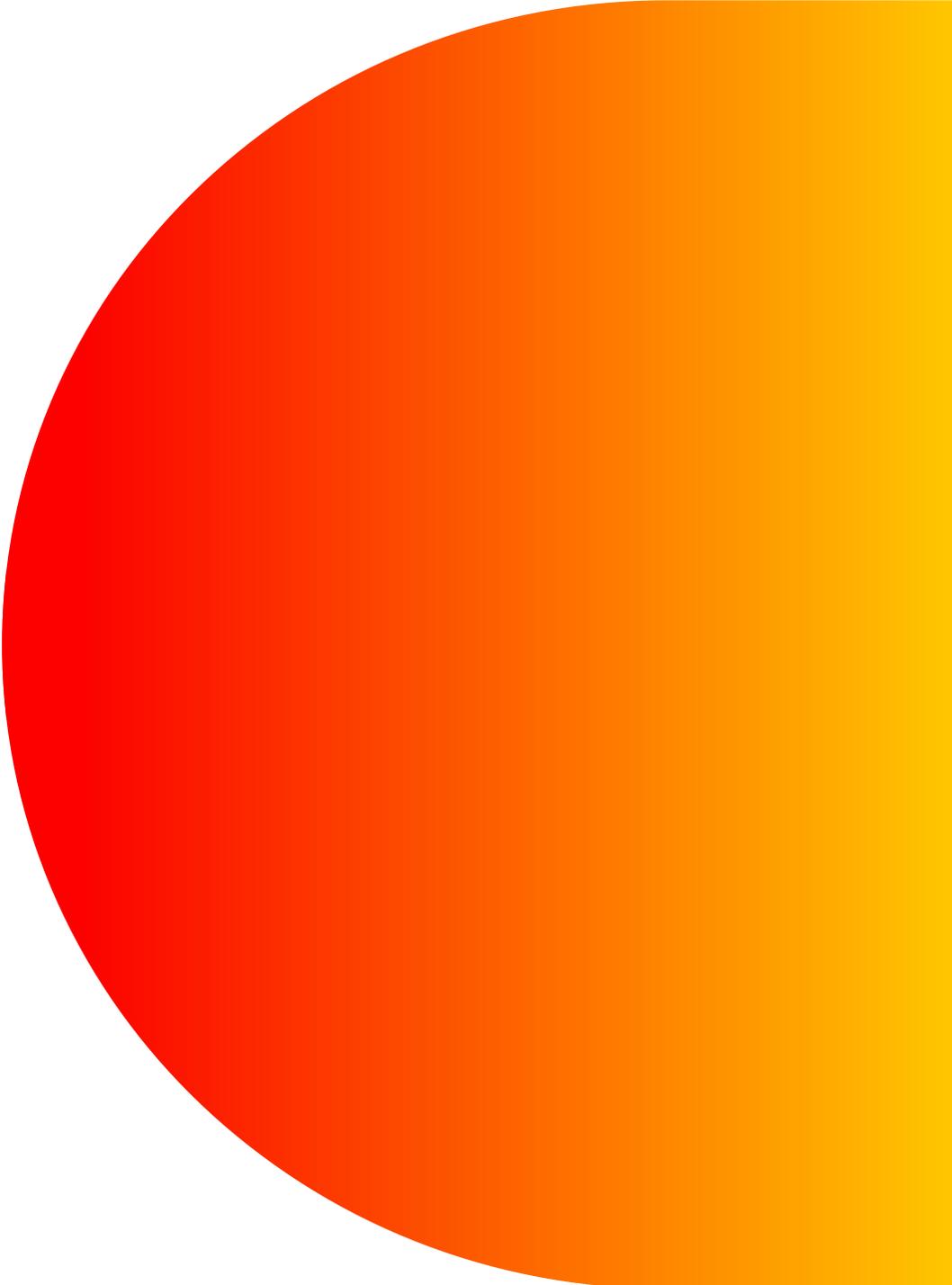
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

by migration status (VI wave)

		Total	Stayed at home	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad
Gender	Men	48%	50%	51%	25%
	Women	52%	50%	49%	75%
Age	18-24	11%	10%	12%	12%
	25-34	24%	24%	25%	18%
	35-44	29%	27%	33%	32%
	45-54	23%	24%	20%	23%
	55+	14%	15%	10%	15%
	Region (before the war)	East	16%	7%	33%
	West	15%	19%	8%	18%
	Kyiv	17%	14%	21%	25%
	North	10%	9%	13%	5%
	Centre	24%	32%	10%	19%
	South	17%	19%	15%	16%
Income level	Below average	59%	61%	62%	40%
	Average	27%	26%	26%	35%
	Above average	9%	8%	9%	15%
	Prefer not to say	6%	6%	4%	10%
Marital status	Married / cohabiting	57%	58%	58%	51%
	Unmarried	22%	21%	24%	20%
	Divorced	12%	14%	9%	16%
	Widowed	4%	2%	5%	8%
	Prefer not to say	5%	6%	3%	5%
Presence of children under the age of 18 who live with the respondents	Yes	42%	39%	45%	52%
	No	54%	56%	52%	44%
	Prefer not to say	4%	5%	3%	4%
Number of people who live in the household	Live alone	8%	8%	6%	12%
	Live with one other person	26%	30%	21%	20%
	Live with two other people	31%	31%	32%	24%
	Live with three other people	19%	16%	24%	23%
	Live with 4 other people and more	16%	15%	17%	21%
	Base, N	2009	1209	612	188

Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

APPENDIX



ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITHIN REGIONS* OF UKRAINE

Oblast	Region of residence
Donetsk oblast	East
Luhansk oblast	
Kharkiv oblast	
Volyn oblast	West
Zakarpattia Oblast	
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	
Lviv oblast	
Rivne oblast	
Ternopil oblast	
Chernivtsi oblast	Kyiv
Kyiv city	
Zhytomyr oblast	North
Kyiv oblast	
Sumy oblast	
Chernihiv oblast	
Vinnitsia oblast	Centre
Dnipropetrovsk oblast	
Kirovohrad oblast	
Poltava oblast	
Khmelnysky oblast	
Cherkasy oblast	South
Zaporizhzhia oblast	
Mykolaiv oblast	
Odesa oblast	
Kherson oblast	



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TOGETHER



Centre for
Economic
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Gradus Research
Company



Advanter

