

What Changes Occurred in the Socio-Political and Migration Processes in Ukrainian Society due to the War — the Results of the Seventh Wave of Study

The research company Gradus Research has completed [the seventh wave of the study](#) of the socio-political and migration moods of Ukrainians during the full-scale russian invasion of Ukraine. The study is conducted with the financial support of the European Union and in partnership with the Center for Economic Recovery. What dynamics in migration, employment, income levels and other aspects of social life during the war do the results show?

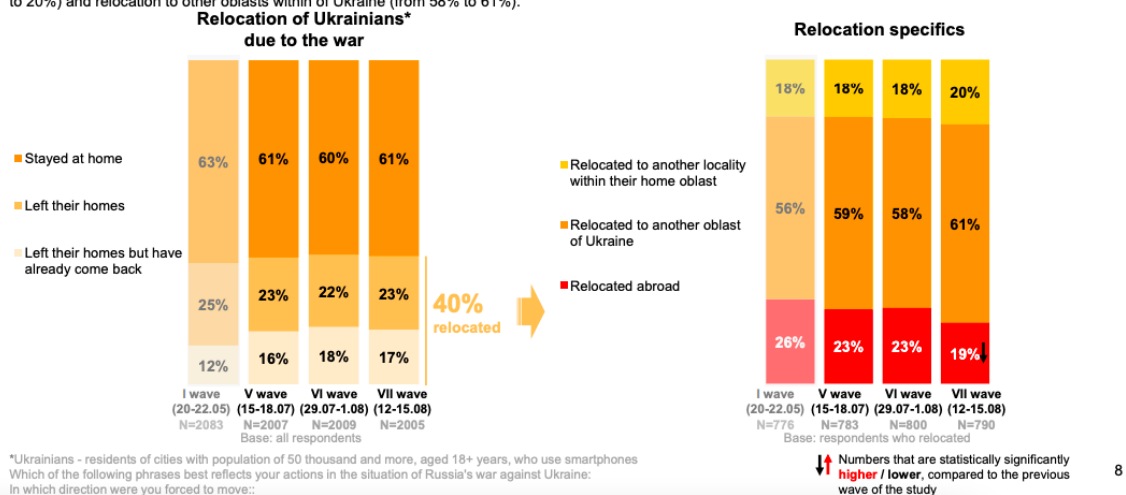
There are no significant changes in migration patterns of Ukrainians

61% of respondents stayed at home, 40% changed their place of residence (23% of them continue to stay in their new place, and 17% have already returned). In the current wave, the share of those who went abroad decreased significantly (from 23% to 19%) due to a slight increase in those who reported migration within their region (from 18% to 20%) and departure to other regions within Ukraine (from 58% to 61%).

RELOCATION OF UKRAINIANS* DUE TO THE WAR



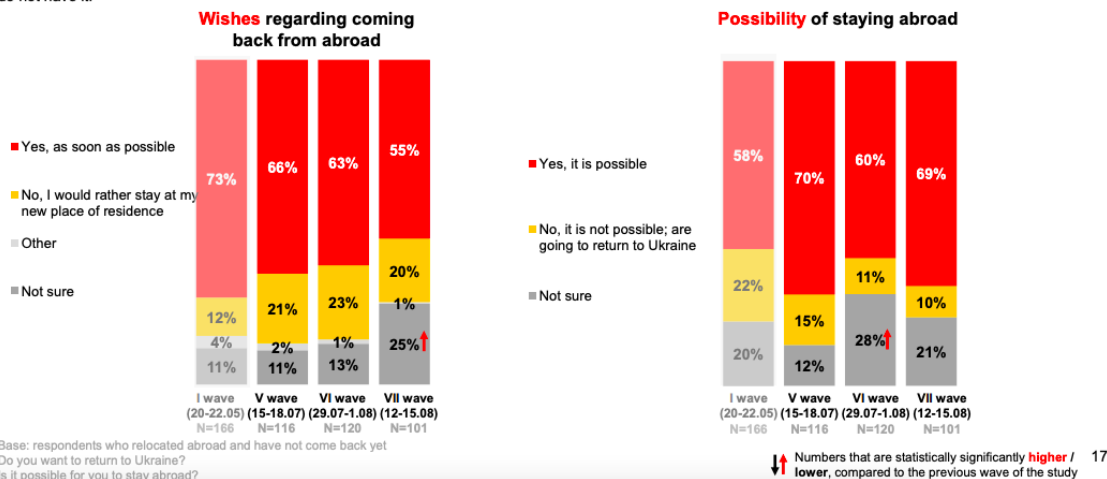
Migration patterns of Ukrainians* remain without significant changes in the seventh wave, compared to the previous wave: 61% of respondents stayed at home, 40% changed their place of residence (23% of them continue to stay in their new place, and 17% have already returned). In the current wave, the share of those who relocated abroad decreased significantly (from 23% to 19%) due to a slight increase in the share of those who declared migration within their oblast (from 18% to 20%) and relocation to other oblasts within of Ukraine (from 58% to 61%).



In the current wave of the study, the share of people who are currently abroad and hesitate to answer about their intentions to return to Ukraine has increased (from 13% to 25%). In general, 55% of respondents say they want to return to Ukraine at the first opportunity, while 20% want to stay at their new place of residence. At the same time, the distribution of answers regarding the possibility of staying in a new place remained unchanged: 69% — have such a possibility, and 10% — do not have it.

WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK FROM ABROAD. POSSIBILITY OF STAYING THERE

In the current wave of the study, there was an increase in the share of people who are currently abroad and hesitate to answer about their desire to return to Ukraine (from 13% to 25%). In general, 55% of respondents note that they want to return to Ukraine at the first opportunity, while 20% - want to stay at their new place of residence. At the same time, the distribution of answers regarding the possibility of staying in a new place remained unchanged: 69% have such an opportunity, and 10% do not have it.



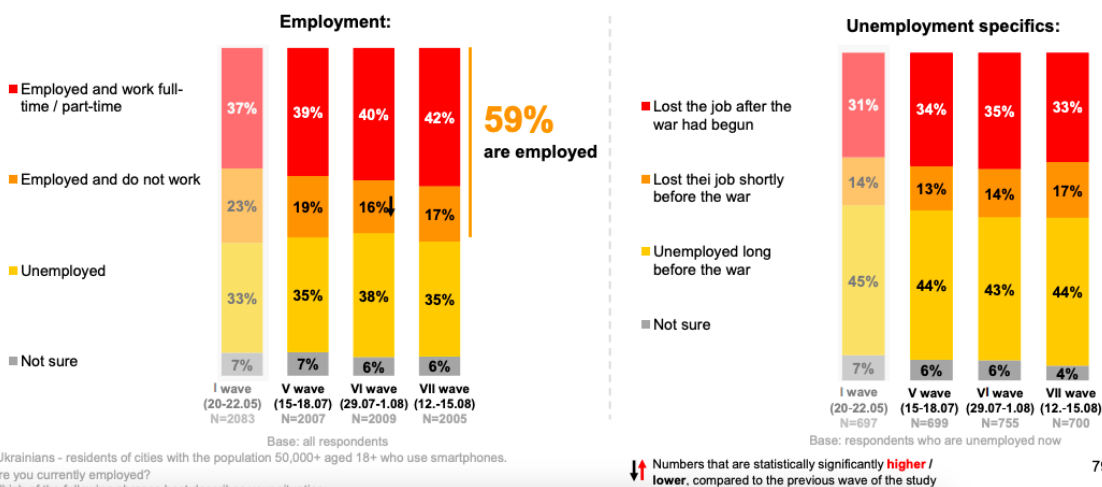
Employed Kyiv and Central region residents become more numerous

Although the overall level of employment compared to the previous wave of the study increased only by 3 points (from 56% to 59% of people who currently have a job), there is a positive trend, and it is observed among those who stayed at home: among the residents of Kyiv and Central region, we see a significantly higher share of those who have a job and are actively working.

Among internal migrants in the current wave of the survey, there is also a positive trend — the share of those who have a job increased by 7%, and it currently stands at 36%.

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

In the current wave, there were no recorded significant changes in employment status - 59% of Ukrainians* have a job. At the same time, 42% of them actively work full-time / part-time, and 17% do not perform any work tasks. 35% of Ukrainians* are unemployed - a third of them (33%) lost their jobs after the war had begun and 44% were unemployed long before the invasion.



Money and access to work continue to be among the greatest needs of Ukrainians

In general, respondents who stayed at home are less likely than the sample in general to need access to work (30% vs 34%) and housing (6% vs 13%), while internal migrants, on the contrary, need it more often (43% vs 34% — access to work and 23% vs 13% — housing), as well as opportunities to travel abroad (19% vs 16%).

External migrants more often express the need for housing (21 vs 13%) and access to health care (19% vs 13%), while they are less likely to need money (50% vs 66%), access to work (25% vs 34%), products (14% vs 23) and opportunities to travel abroad (8%).

FAMILIES' NEEDS by migration status



The needs by migration status remain at the level of the previous wave. In general, respondents who stayed at home less often than the sample in general need for access to work (30% vs 34%) and housing (6% vs 13%), while internal migrants, on the contrary, need it more often (43% vs 34% - access to work and 23% vs 13% - housing), as well as opportunities to relocate abroad (19% vs 16%). External migrants more often express the need for housing (21 vs 13%) and access to health services (19% vs 13%), and at the same time less often express the need for money (50% vs 66%), access to work (25% vs 34%), food (14% vs 23) and opportunities to relocate abroad (8%).

	Total	Stayed at home*	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad
Money	66%	68%	66%	50%
Access to work	34%	30%	43%	25%
Safe place to live	26%	24%	29%	31%
Food	23%	22%	26%	14%
Opportunity to go abroad	16%	15%	19%	8%
Medications	13%	14%	14%	9%
Access to health services	13%	12%	14%	19%
Accommodation	13%	6%	23%	21%
Access to education	11%	11%	12%	14%
Base: N=	2005	1215	641	149

*"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.

Ukrainians' trust in institutions also remains consistently high: respondents show the highest percentage of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (62%), the President of Ukraine (44%) and volunteer organizations (30%).

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS



The respondents expressed the highest percentage of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (62%), the President of Ukraine (44%) and volunteer organizations (30%). There are no significant differences compared to the previous wave.

	I wave (20-22.05) N=2083	VI wave (29.07-1.08) N=2009	VII wave (12-15.08) N=2005
Armed Forces of Ukraine	62%	63%	62%
President of Ukraine	49%	46%	44%
Volunteer organizations	35%	32%	30%
Doctors	24%	18%	17%
Charitable organizations	15%	16%	16%
International organizations			12%
National Police of Ukraine	16%	13%	12%
Church	10%	10%	9%
Government of Ukraine	13%	8% ↓	9%
Media			5%
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	7%	4% ↓	4%
National Bank of Ukraine	7%	4%	3%
State Customs Service of Ukraine	3%	2%	2%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	4%	2%	2%
State Tax Service	2%	1%	2%
Courts	2%	1%	1%
None of the above	7%	9% ↑	8%

*were added in 7th wave of survey

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**

Full report on the results of the study is available on the Gradus Research website, [via the link](#).

The survey was conducted by the research company Gradus Research by the method of self-filling the questionnaire in the mobile application with the financial support of the European Commission and in partnership with the Center for Economic Recovery. The Gradus online panel displays the population structure of cities with more than 50,000 residents aged 18-60 by gender, age, settlement size and region. Research period: 1st wave — May 20-22, 2nd wave — June 3-6, 3rd wave — June 17-20, 4th wave — July 1-4, 5th wave — July 15-18, 6th wave — July 29 - August 1, wave 7 — August 12-15. The sample size in the 7th wave is 2005 respondents.