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SOCIAL SCREENING OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY DURING THE RUSSIAN INVASION – the tenth wave of the study*

Analytical report

September 2022

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Advanter



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

VII wave – 2005

VIII wave – 2060

IX wave – 2028

X wave – 2000



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

VII wave – August 12 – August 15

VIII wave – August 25 – August 28

IX wave – September 9 – September 11

X wave – September 23 – September 26

SUMMARY (1/4)

Ukrainians'* actions during the war

- In the tenth wave, **compared to the previous wave, there were no significant differences in the migration status of Ukrainians*** either in general or at the level of regions: among Ukrainians* in general, 61% of respondents **are at their permanent place of residence** (more often these are residents of the Centre 78% and West 73%) the rest (39%) 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 - 34% and 27%), and 21% **continue to be far from home** (mainly these are the residents of the East - 61%).
- The distribution of answers regarding migration directions has changed due to the increase of those who migrated within their oblast (increase from 17% to 22%). There were no more significant changes: 62% of the respondents migrated **to another oblast of Ukraine** (mainly to the western oblasts), and 16% **relocated abroad** (mainly to Poland and Germany).
- The distribution of answers regarding the **desire to relocate in the event of an aggravation of the situation** among Ukrainians* **who remained in Ukraine** is at the level of the previous wave both in general and at the level of regions: 56% want to stay at their current place of stay, and 34% want to migrate (23% - within Ukraine, and 11% - abroad).
- **The opportunity to relocate** in the event of an aggravation of the situation also remains unchanged in general: 44% do not have this opportunity, 33% can migrate within Ukraine, 18% - abroad. As for regional changes, the share of those who can relocate within Ukraine among residents of the West and the North has increased (by 10-11 p.p.), while the share of those who can relocate abroad among the residents of the West and the East has decreased (-8 p.p. and -6 p.p., respectively).
- There was an increase in the share of those who want to **return home at the first opportunity** among persons who relocated abroad and have not yet returned (from 62% to 78%). Opportunities to stay abroad also remain unchanged: 71% have this opportunity, 14% do not have it, and 11% hesitate to answer.
- **Safety** in the settlement and, on the contrary, its absence remain the biggest **driver** (56%) and, accordingly, a **barrier to the return to Ukraine of those who relocated abroad** (81%, importance increased by +19 p.p.).
- The distribution of **internal migrants' answers** regarding the desire and opportunity to **stay and live in a new place** remains without significant changes: the share of those who **want to return home** is 75%, and the share of those who want to stay is 14%; 45% have the opportunity to stay in the new place, and 44% do not have it.
- In the tenth wave, there is an increase in the share of those who **do not want to answer about the involvement of family members** in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (from 11% to 15%) and Territorial Defense Forces (from 11% to 16%). The level of involvement of family members in the Armed Forces of Ukraine remains without changes (23%), but when it comes to the Territorial Defense Forces, the level is decreasing (from 15% to 13%). Also, there is an increase in the level of involvement of family members in volunteering (from 18% to 22%).

SUMMARY (2/4)

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

- **In the current wave, the main needs of Ukrainians* are still unchanged - money (66%) and access to work (31%).** Compared to the previous wave, there is a decrease in the importance of such needs as food, medicine, access to medical care and education. There are also some peculiarities in different audiences.
 - In general, those who relocated within Ukraine have more needs than those who stayed or moved abroad. Internal migrants feel a greater need for work (40%), medications (17%), a safe place to live (29%), housing (23%), and medical care (13%). External migrants are less concerned about financial issues (46%, but it is still the top 1 need), for them, the problem of products has become even less relevant (9%, the importance of the factor decreased by -12 p.p.). Among those who stay at home, the need for food (18%, a decrease by 5 p.p.), medications (12%, a decrease by 4 p.p.) and access to medical care (8%, a decrease by 4 p.p.) has become less important.
 - The East remains the region with the largest number of basic needs. The need for food decreased due to a decrease of the indicator in the East, West and South; for access to education - at the expense of the East, Kyiv and the South. In the East, the need for work, safety, food (despite the decrease of its importance), housing and medications remains the most urgent after money.
- As for **subjective assessments of the state of physical and mental health**, the share of those who declare some problems with physical (from 49% to 46%) and mental (from 47% to 44%) health decreased in the tenth wave, while in parallel the share of those who positively assess the state of their mental health is increasing (from 38% to 42%).
- As for the feeling of safety, about a **third** of the respondents (29%) **feel safe at the moment** (a significantly larger share of this segment is among those Ukrainians who migrated abroad, moreover, it has significantly increased in this group by +12 p.p.), while **almost half of the respondents** (47%) noted that they **sometimes feel unsafe**, and 17% declare that they **do not feel safe** (this share is higher in the group of IDPs). Among the regional changes, there has been a decrease in the feeling of safety in the South due to an increase in the share of those who sometimes feel unsafe.
- According to the respondents **who had the experience of relocation, the majority of the local population treated them kindly** in the new place - this is declared by 85% of the respondents.
- **Humanitarian aid** from the Ukrainian state was received by 34% of respondents (69% in the East and 47% in the North), and this indicator is stable in the current wave. It was mainly **in the form of** food (80%) and money assistance (43%). Among those who received humanitarian aid, 42% consider it **sufficient** and 50% - insufficient (the indicator increased by +6 percentage points and returned to the level of the previous wave, mainly at the expense of the South).
- When it comes to the **external migrants**, 71% of them **received humanitarian aid** from the government of the country to which they relocated. Mostly, this was money assistance (79%), food (64%), hygiene and sanitation products (49%), temporary housing (52%) and clothes (47%). At the same time, the majority of respondents (71%) evaluate this assistance as sufficient.

SUMMARY (3/4)

Perception of the full-scale war with Russia

- In the tenth wave, **the evaluations of the effectiveness of the Ukrainian authorities' actions** both after the beginning of the war in general and in the field of military protection continues to increase (by 3 percentage points in both cases) - currently they are at the level of the first wave - 68% and 72%, respectively. Other evaluations of the effectiveness has not changed significantly: about half (46-48%) of Ukrainians* consider that the government's actions with regard to economy are effective, and about a third (29-33%) share the same opinion regarding actions in the spheres of assistance to those who suffered losses during the war.
- **In general, the largest shares of respondents continue to trust the Armed Forces of Ukraine (58%) and the President of Ukraine (42%).** At the same time, the level of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine has significantly decreased compared to the previous wave, in particular, this happened among people 55+, although they continue to be the group that expresses the most trust in this institution. Also, there was a decrease in the level of trust in volunteer organizations, the police and the mass media
- **A stable high percentage of Ukrainians* are optimistic about the future** – 61% believe that Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy, 60% - that Ukraine will become a member of the European Union by 2030. 58% are confident that the state will rebuild everything after the war – or reimburse the costs of reconstruction. Young people (18-24 years old) continue to actively express their optimism, and older people (55+) believe in Ukraine's entering into the EU the most.

The importance of values and observance of the principles

- **The majority of Ukrainians* agree that human life, freedoms and rights, social harmony, mutual aid and mutual trust are the greatest values** – the greatest degree of consensus exists precisely on the value of life. At the same time, **there is no similar consensus regarding the value of implementing government's orders** - 37% agree with this thesis, 41% disagree, and another 22% could not give an unequivocal answer. Older people (55+) believe in the importance of life, freedom and human rights the most, while young people (18-34) - in the importance of obedience.
- **The importance of observance of equality between people, the principles of freedom, the principles of democracy, the rule of law, respect for human dignity and human rights is high** and is at the level of 80-95%. Among the principles, the most widely supported is respect for human rights, and the least supported is the rule of law. The share of those who disagree with the importance of these principles is very low and does not exceed 4%. When it comes to the age trends, young people less often note the importance of most of the listed principles and more often choose the "difficult to answer" option.

SUMMARY (4/4)

Latest news

- 45% of respondents encountered fake news, most often these news related to the success of the Russian offensive (19%) and readiness for the heating season (12%).
- Over the past week, the most important events which respondents spontaneously mentioned were the **release of Ukrainian captives** by exchange (31% spontaneously mentioned this event), the **mobilization in the Russian Federation** (14% spontaneously mentioned this) and the **liberation of Ukrainian territories by the Armed Forces of Ukraine** (13% spontaneously mentioned this).
- The most important event in the last week which was mentioned with a prompt is the return of Ukrainian fighters / soldiers from captivity (83%). As for other events of the week, slightly more than half of the respondents (56%) know about Russia's shelling of the Zaporizhzhya NPP. The larger share of those who know about these events is among the 55+ audience.
- **The majority** of respondents (73%) declared that **there were no events that influenced their intentions to relocate**, and 16% indicated that the events had an impact on their migration intentions. As for migration, 41% indicated that they plan to relocate further within Ukraine, and only 16% indicated that they intend to return to their permanent place of residence.

Employment during the war

- **61% of surveyed Ukrainians* have a job** – there are significantly more employed respondents among residents of the Central region and Kyiv.
- The majority of employed people continue to receive a salary (74%), but less than a third (27%) are confident that they will continue to receive it in the future. External migrants (46%) and residents of the Western region (35%) are significantly more confident in the stability of their income.
- **77% of respondents declare a decrease in their income since the beginning of the full-scale invasion.** As in the previous wave, the largest share of those whose income decreased since the beginning of the full-scale war was recorded among internally displaced persons (82%) and representatives of the 45+ age group.

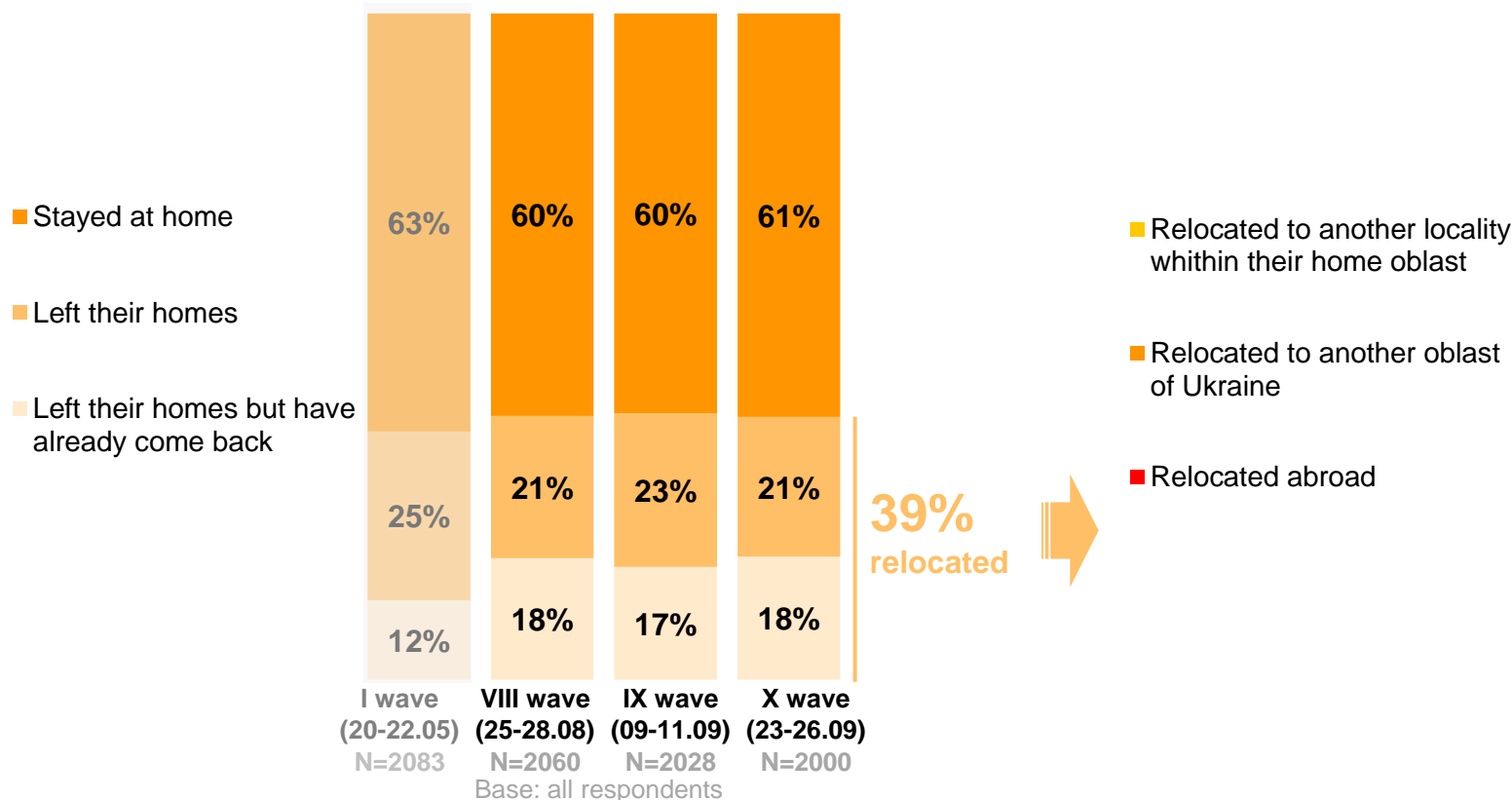
UKRAINIANS'* ACTIONS DURING THE FULL-SCALE WAR

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

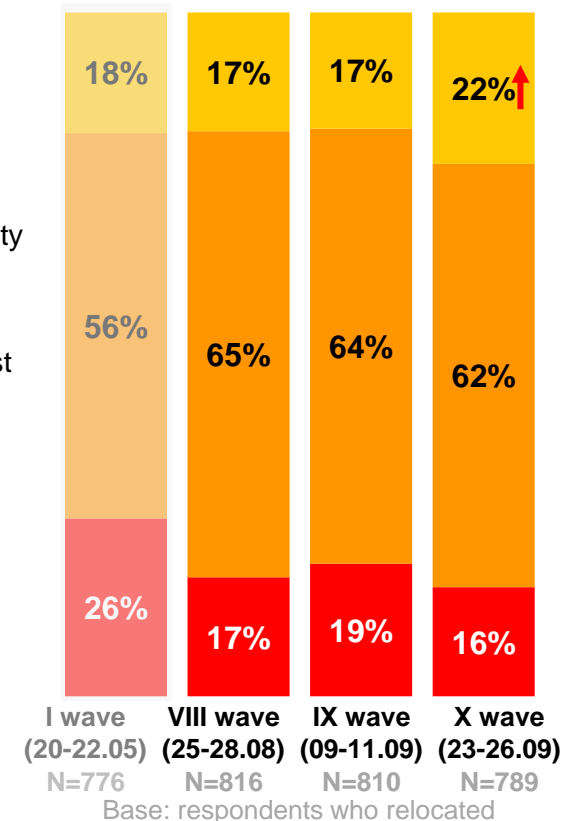
RELOCATION OF UKRAINIANS* DUE TO THE WAR

In the tenth wave, there were no recorded significant differences in migration processes, compared to the previous wave: 61% of respondents declared that they stayed at home, 39% - that they changed their place of residence. However, there were changes in the directions of relocation: the share of those who migrated within their oblast has increased (from 17% to 22%).



Relocation of Ukrainians* due to the war



Relocation specifics



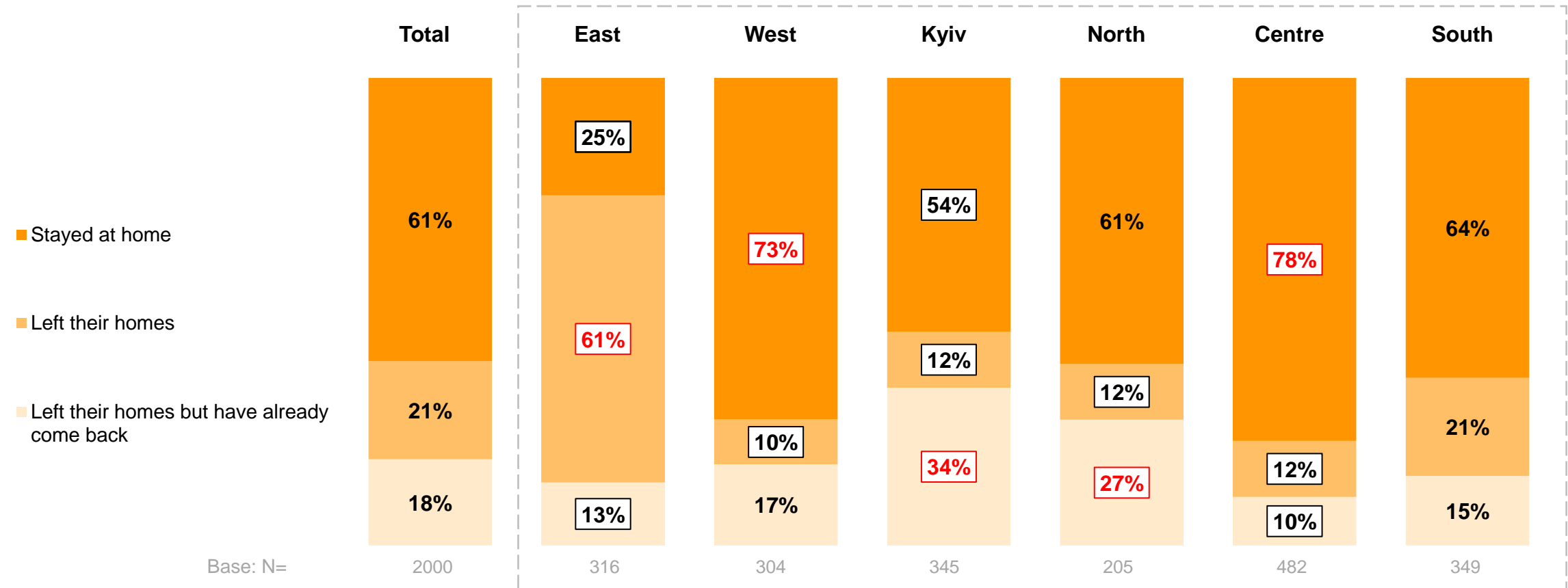
*Ukrainians - residents of cities with population of 50 thousand and more, aged 18+ years, who use smartphones
 Which of the following phrases best reflects your actions in the situation of Russia's war against Ukraine:
 In which direction were you forced to move:



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

RELOCATION DUE TO THE WAR

by regions


Regional differences in relocation also remain without significant changes. Residents of the West and Centre stayed at their permanent place of residence more often than Ukrainians* in general (the majority of residents of the South also declare that they stayed at home - at the level of Ukraine* in general); while residents of the East - more often left their homes; residents of Kyiv and 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:

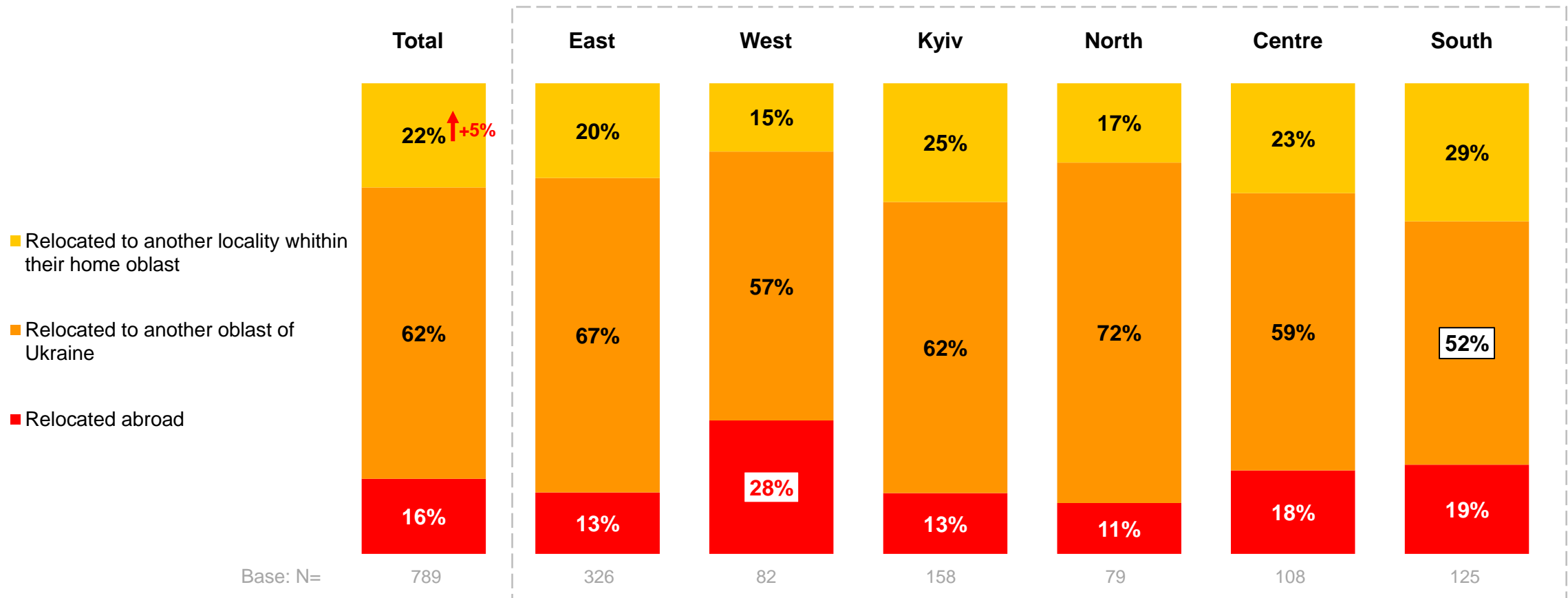

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole


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

DIRECTION OF RELOCATION

by region


In the tenth wave, there were no recorded significant dynamics in the regional distribution of directions of relocation, but regional peculiarities are becoming less noticeable: as in previous waves, residents of the West more often declare about relocation abroad than Ukrainians* in general, while residents of the South less often migrate to another oblast. However, the differences of the East, North, Centre and Kyiv have become less noticeable - their indicators do not differ statistically from the indicators of Ukraine* in general.




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

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

Lviv oblast remains the most popular for internal migration, as well as oblasts of Western Ukraine as a whole.

		Oblast from which relocated																			
Oblasts from which 20 or more respondents have relocated are marked by colour		Total	Kyiv city	Kharkiv oblast	Donetsk oblast	Dnipropetrovsk oblast	Odesa oblast	Luhansk oblast	Kyiv oblast	Chernihiv oblast	Kherson oblast	Zhytomyr oblast	Zaporizhzhia oblast	Rivne oblast	Lviv oblast	Mykolaiv oblast	Kirovohrad oblast	Poltava oblast	Volyn oblast	Ternopil oblast	Cherkasy oblast
Oblast to which relocated (TOP-15)	Lviv oblast	17%	13%	7%	7%	30%	43%	0%	31%	0%	20%	15%	41%	67%	0%	7%	0%	13%	43%	87%	0%
	Zakarpattia oblast	9%	9%	3%	5%	8%	3%	27%	24%	0%	0%	38%	20%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	6%
	Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	9%	11%	18%	5%	11%	0%	0%	3%	0%	26%	0%	4%	0%	26%	0%	0%	18%	16%	0%	0%
	Cherkasy oblast	7%	12%	0%	15%	0%	0%	3%	13%	44%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	14%	7%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	Kyiv city	7%	0%	13%	16%	0%	3%	30%	0%	10%	17%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
	Khmelnyskyi oblast	6%	9%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	14%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	21%	0%	0%	10%
	Vinnysia oblast	6%	10%	8%	3%	7%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Ternopil oblast	5%	6%	4%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0%	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kirovohrad oblast	5%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	6%	2%	0%	12%	16%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	24%	0%	0%	84%
	Chernivtsi oblast	4%	3%	3%	0%	6%	11%	0%	0%	10%	0%	2%	5%	28%	22%	0%	0%	11%	14%	0%	0%
	Dnipropetrovsk oblast	4%	0%	9%	13%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Kyiv oblast	4%	0%	4%	3%	2%	0%	12%	0%	22%	24%	3%	3%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Poltava oblast	4%	5%	11%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Zhytomyr oblast	3%	10%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Volyn oblast	2%	1%	5%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	7%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%
Base: respondents who relocated to another oblast of Ukraine		488	98	74	62	40	23	22	19	18	18	17	14	14	12	10	7	7	6	5	5

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.

		Oblast from which relocated									
		Total	Kyiv city	Donetsk oblast	Odesa oblast	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast	Kharkiv oblast	Lviv oblast	Rivne oblast	Volyn oblast	Mykolaiv oblast
Country to which relocated (TOP-14)	Poland	20%	23%	10%	0%	28%	15%	31%	11%	36%	0%
	Germany	19%	20%	43%	0%	26%	20%	0%	9%	0%	51%
	Italy	12%	5%	0%	0%	23%	0%	53%	72%	0%	0%
	Czech Republic	7%	6%	6%	34%	5%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
	Lithuania	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	France	5%	5%	6%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Bulgaria	3%	0%	0%	14%	4%	0%	0%	9%	19%	0%
	Netherlands	3%	0%	10%	0%	10%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	USA	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%
	Romania	2%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%
	Denmark	2%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Moldova	2%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%
	Great Britain	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Hungary	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Base: respondents who relocated to another country		126	20	16	12	12	11	7	6	6	5

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

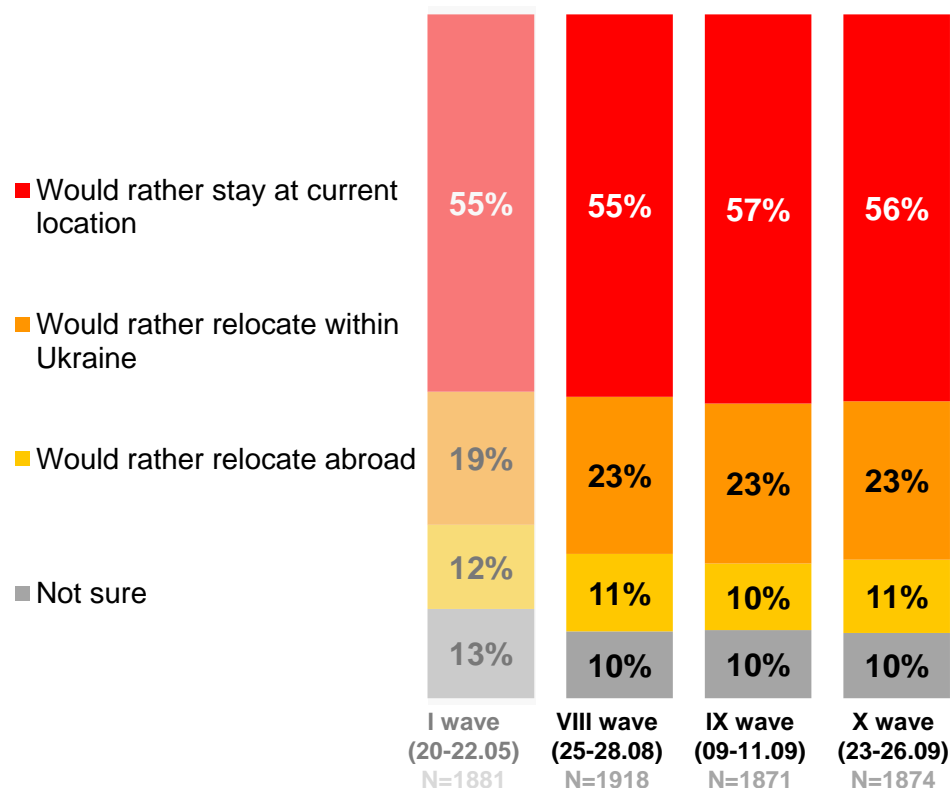
* Insufficient base for analysis
(observation of trend)

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

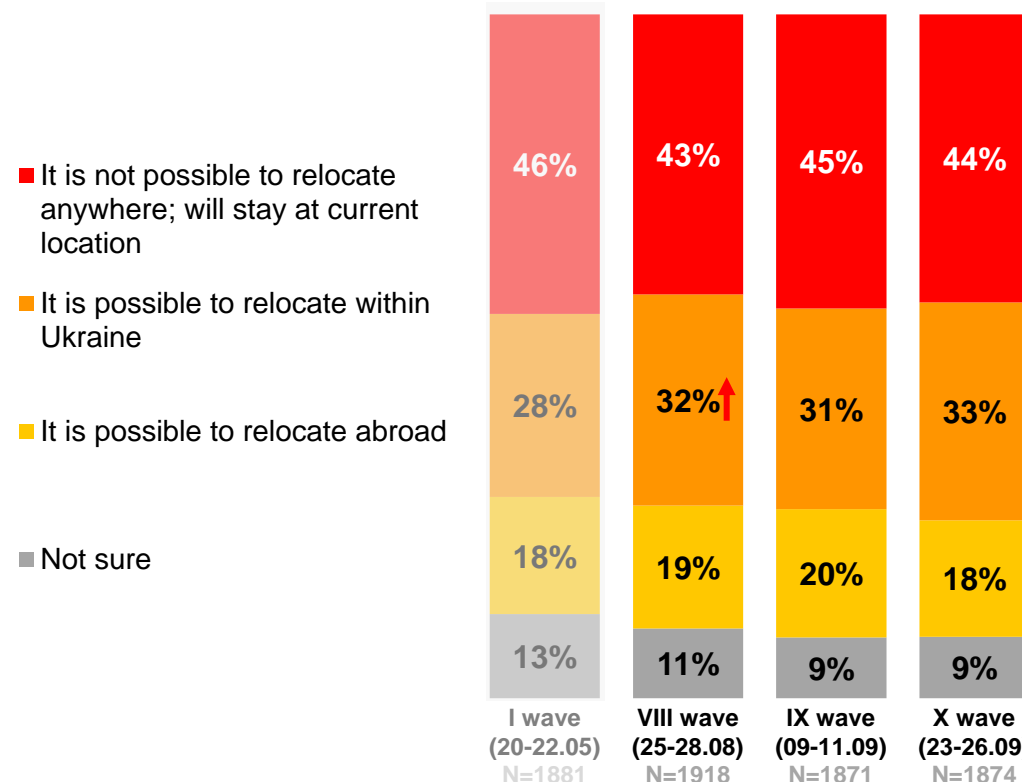
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

Migration attitudes and opportunities to relocate in the event of an aggravation of the situation remain unchanged. Thus, a little more than half (56%) of the respondents want to stay where they are now, and a fourth (23%) want to migrate within Ukraine. As for the opportunities of relocation, 44% do not have this opportunity, a third (33%) state that they have the opportunity to migrate within Ukraine, and only 18% have the opportunity to relocate abroad.

**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?

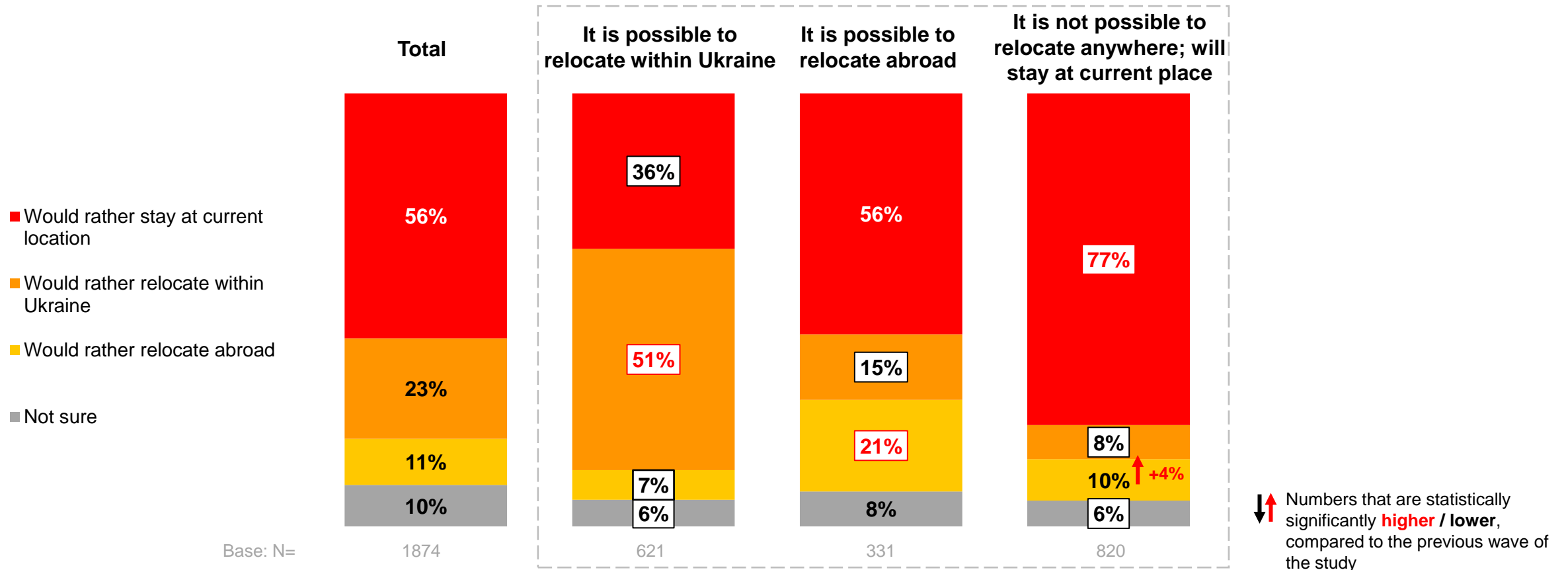
In case of further exacerbation, is it possible for you to relocate further away, go abroad or stay where you are now?

 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

Among those who do not have the opportunity to relocate, 77% want to stay at their place. Among those who have the opportunity to relocate abroad, half (56%) want to stay at their place and 21% want to migrate abroad (this is the largest share among the groups). Among those who have the opportunity to migrate only within Ukraine, there are the smallest share of those who want to stay (36%) and the largest share of those who want to relocate within Ukraine (51%).



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

Among groups by migration status, there are no dynamics in attitudes and opportunities to migrate, compared to the previous wave.

IDPs* more often have both the intention and the opportunity to change their place of residence within Ukraine in the event of an aggravation of the situation.

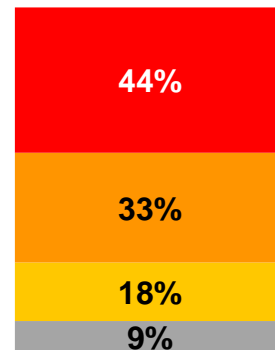
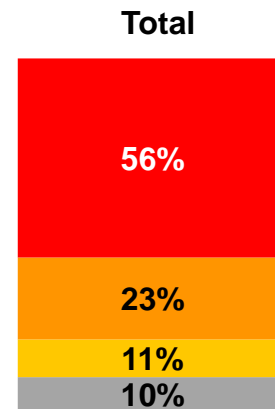
In case of aggravation of the situation **would rather...**

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

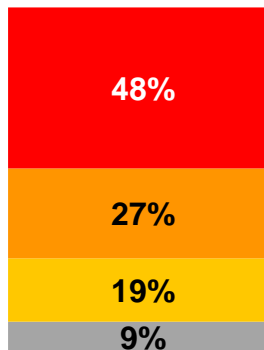
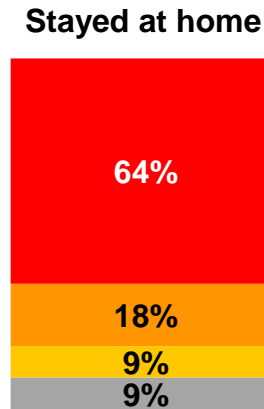
Possibility to relocate further away in case of aggravation of the situation

- 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

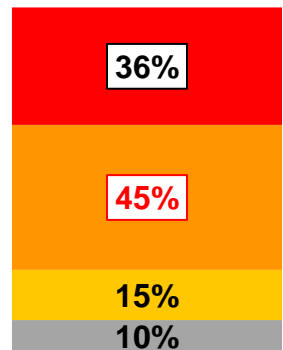
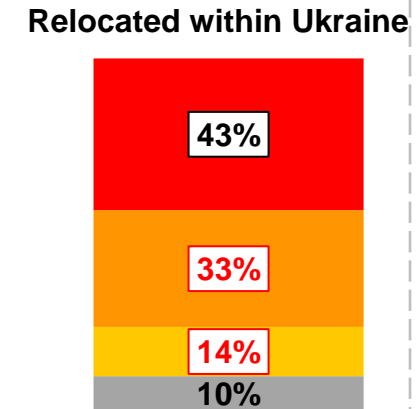
Base: N=



1874



1211



663



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

*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?

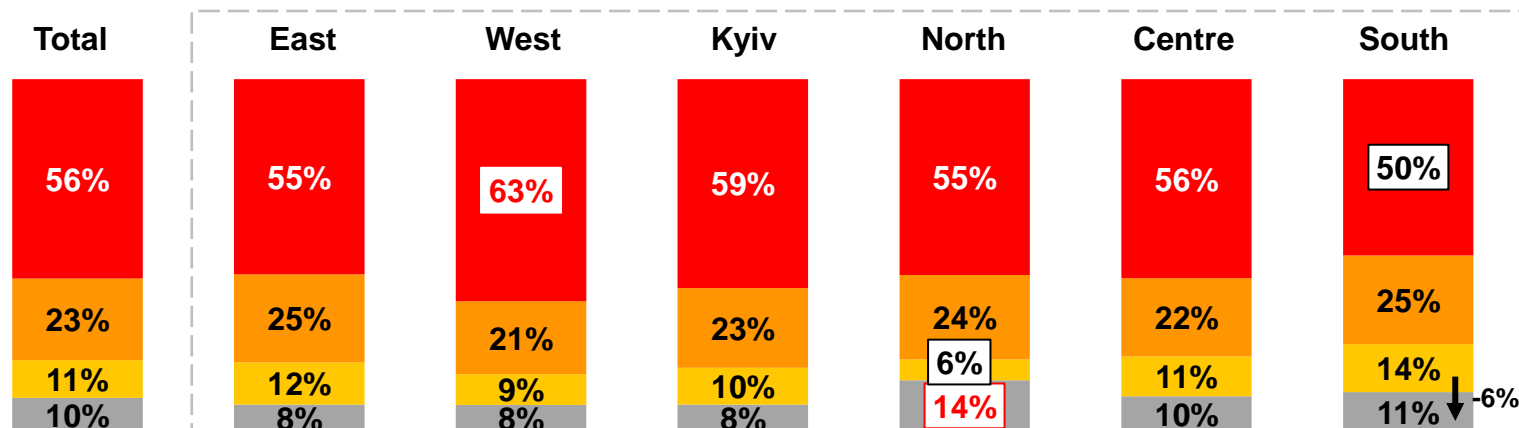
RELOCATION IN CASE OF AGGRAVATION. WISHES & OPPORTUNITIES

by region

There were no significant dynamics with regard to migration attitudes in the event of an aggravation of the situation by regions: a significantly larger share of the residents of the Western region still want to stay in their current place of residence (63%), while the share of such people among the residents of the South is significantly smaller (50%). As for the opportunity of relocation, the share of those who can relocate within Ukraine among the residents of the West and the North has increased (by 10-11 p.p.), while the share of those who can relocate abroad among the residents of the West and the East has decreased (-8 p.p. and -6 p.p., respectively)

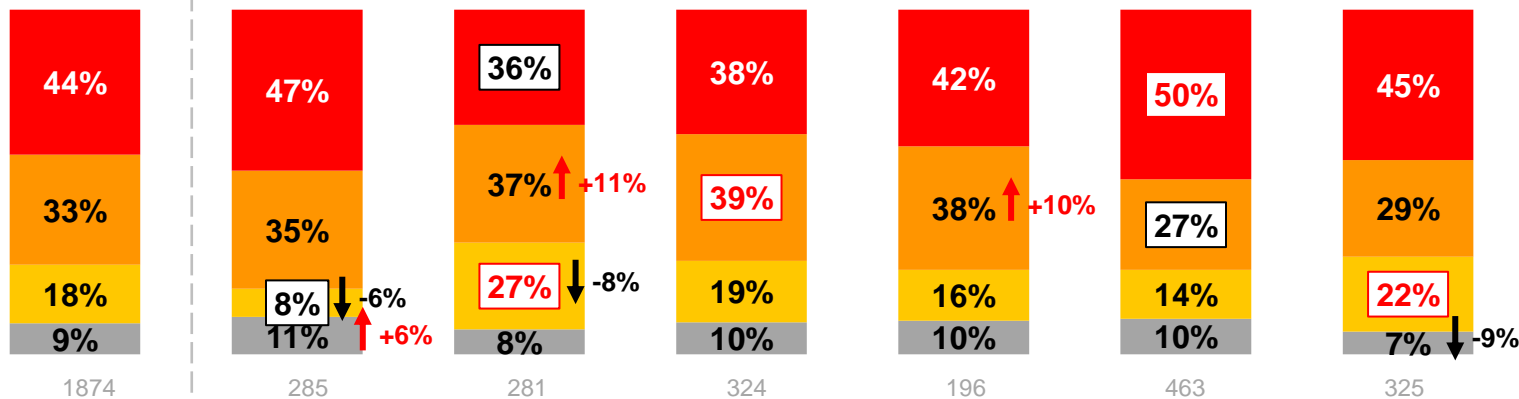
In case of aggravation of the situation **would rather**...

- 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= 1874

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?

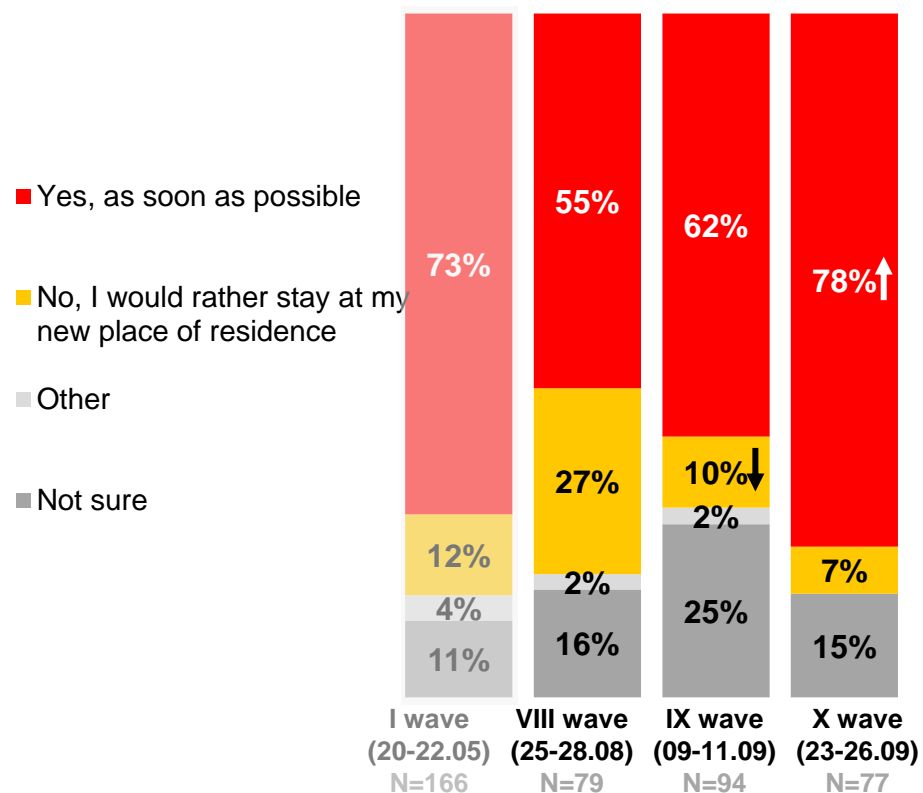
Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

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

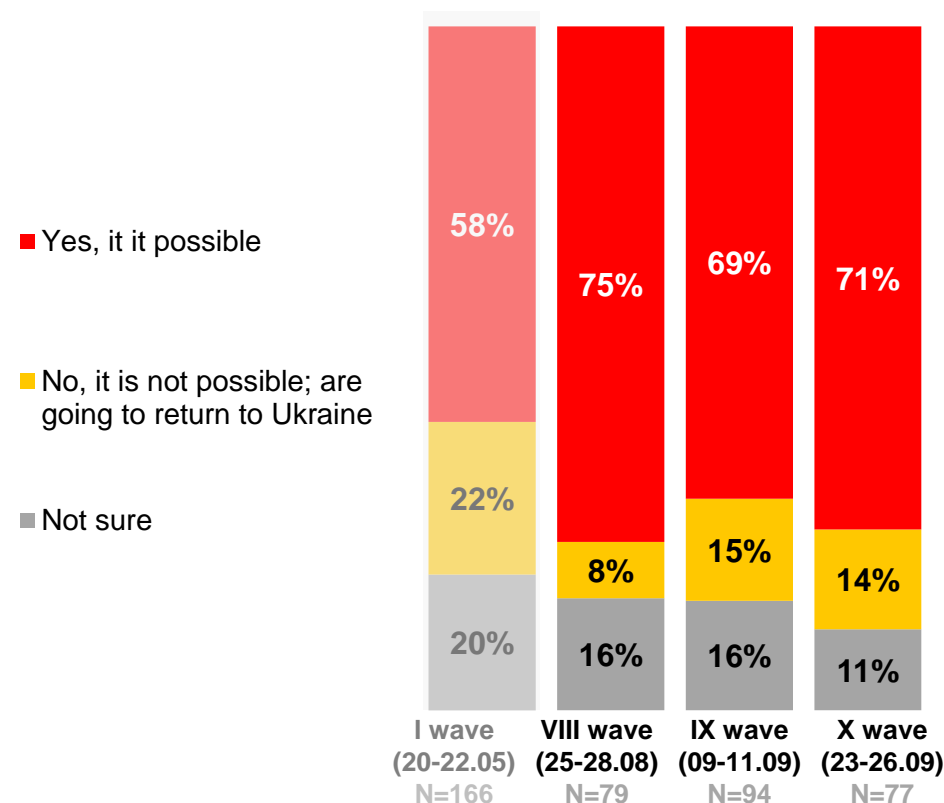
WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK FROM ABROAD. POSSIBILITY OF STAYING THERE

Compared to the previous wave of the study, the share of those who want to return at the first opportunity has increased in the current wave (from 62% to 78%), moreover this is a gradual trend over the last three waves. As for opportunities to stay abroad, 71% of respondents have such an opportunity.

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?

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

DRIVERS OF RETURNING TO UKRAINE



The most popular drivers of returning home among external migrants are a safe situation in the settlement (a constant factor over the last three waves) and love for Ukraine (its importance is growing in dynamics over the last waves in general).

	VII wave (12-15.08) N=101	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=79	IX wave (09-11.09) N=94	X wave (23-26.09) N=77
Safety of my locality	74%↑	58%↓	58%	56%
Love for Ukraine	39%↑	32%	41%	45%
Return home (to normal life)	53%	50%	42%	40%
Availability of paid work in Ukraine	50%↑	47%	32%	40%
Willingness to live and grow in Ukraine	33%	33%	31%	38%
Reunion with my family	35%	27%	28%	35%
Availability of housing in Ukraine	51%↑	37%	29%	32%
Availability of development prospects in Ukraine	33%	30%	27%	21%
Resumption of business in Ukraine	15%	18%	24%	5%
Lower cost of living in Ukraine	30%	16%↓	23%	4%
Better access to school education in Ukraine	10%	9%	7%	9%
Better access to health care in Ukraine*	29%	20%	23%	6%↓
Better access to high education in Ukraine*	8%	6%	5%	5%

*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?




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

BARRIERS TO RETURNING TO UKRAINE

As for the main barriers to returning to Ukraine, the situation remains almost without significant changes. The only exception is the growth of importance of the main limiting factor - the lack of conditions for a safe life.

	VII wave (12-15.08) N=101	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=79	IX wave (09-11.09) N=94	X wave (23-26.09) N=77
Lack of conditions for a safe life in Ukraine	79%	66%	62%	81% ↑
Absence of a paid job in Ukraine	51%	37%	29%	30%
Better living conditions in the country where I currently am	31%	28%	20%	20%
Absence / loss of residence in Ukraine	17%	17%	19%	19%
Inability to go abroad again (if I return)	18%	13%	7%	13%
Having a paid job in the country where I currently am	27% ↑	16%	12%	12%
Availability of residence in the country where I currently am	10%	5%	13%	10%
Availability of development prospects abroad	19% ↑	15%	8%	9%
Lack of access to quality education in Ukraine	5%	6%	4%	6%
Lack of access to quality healthcare in Ukraine	5%	9%	4%	6%

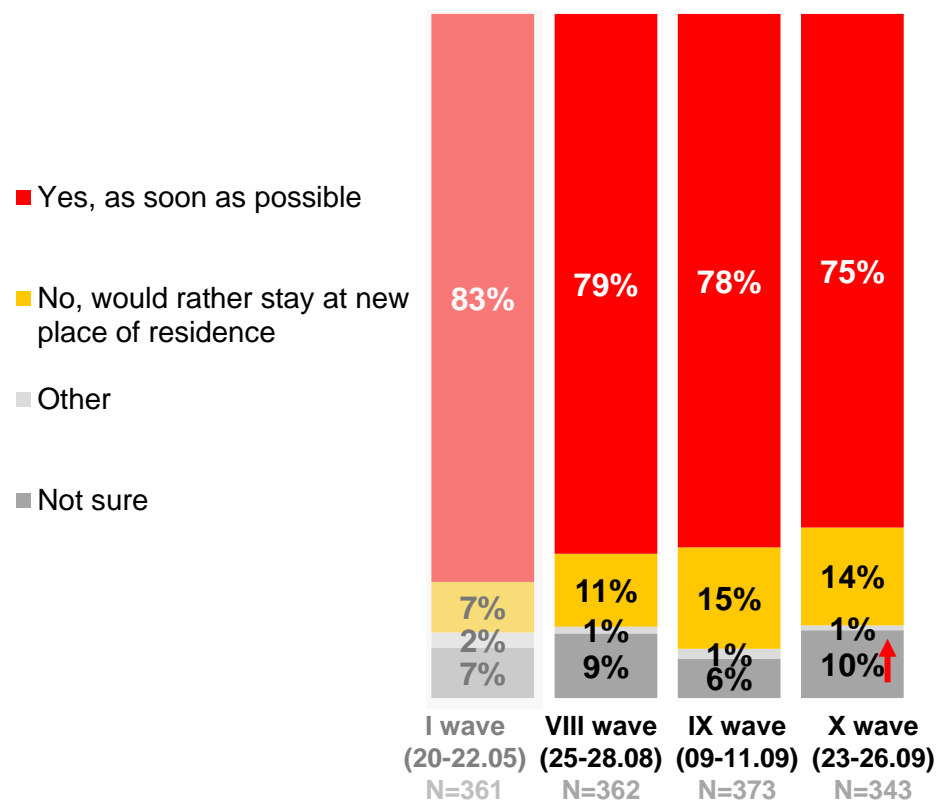
Base: respondents who relocated abroad and have not come back yet
What circumstances are holding you back from returning home?


 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study
 19

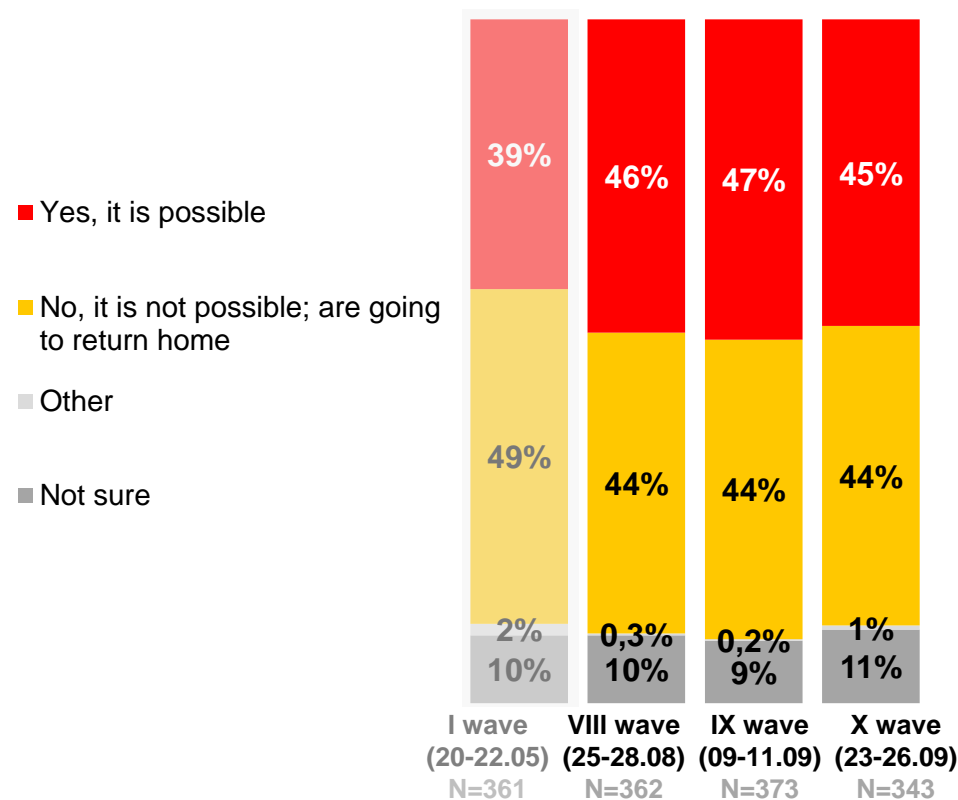
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS' WISHES REGARDING COMING BACK. POSSIBILITY OF STAYING WHERE THEY ARE

The distribution of answers regarding the desire of IDPs* to change their current place of residence remained without significant changes. Thus, 75% want to return home at the first opportunity, and 14% want to stay and live in a new place. The distribution of answers regarding the possibility of staying in the new place has also not changed significantly - slightly less than half (45%) have this possibility, and almost the same number (44%) claim that they 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

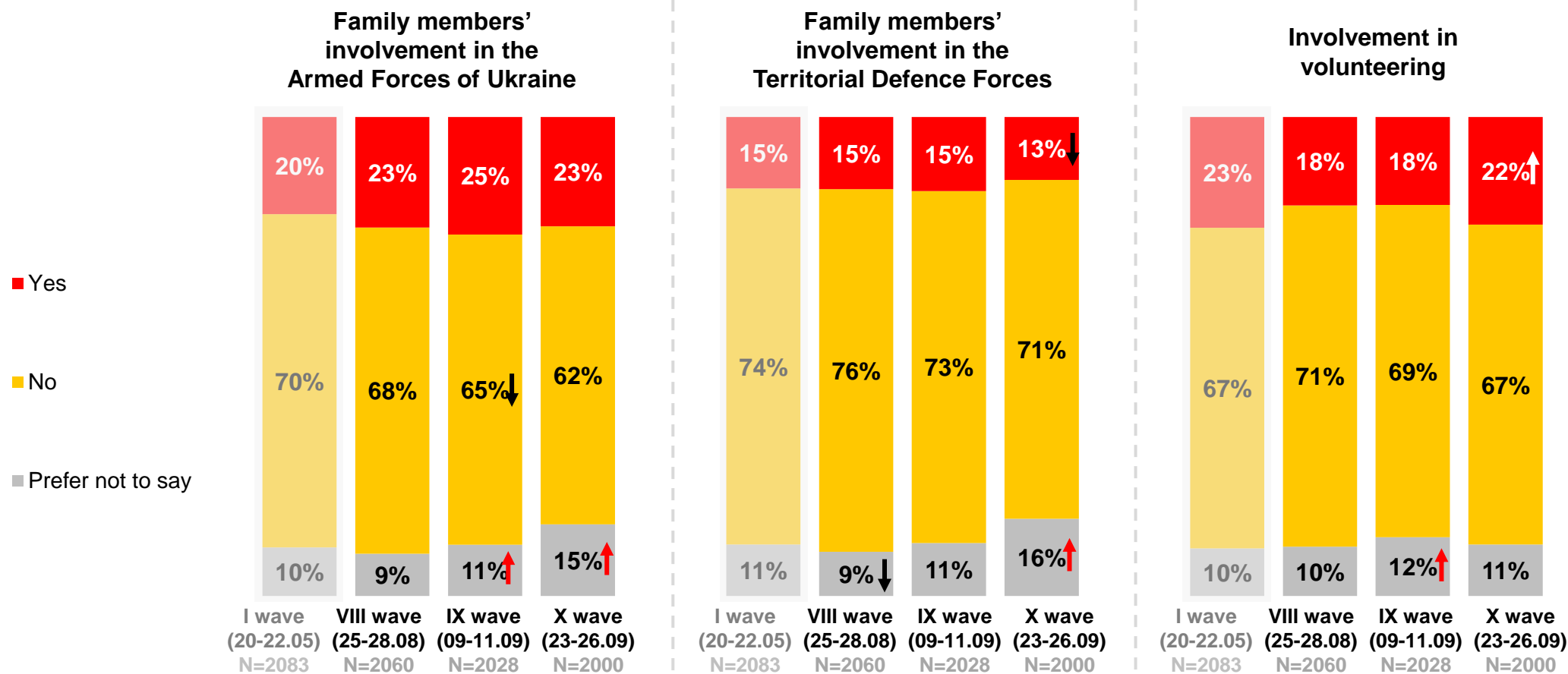
Do you want to return to your permanent place of residence when/if the hostilities there are over?

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

In the tenth wave, there is an increase in the share of those who do not want to answer about the involvement of family members in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (from 11% to 15%) and Territorial Defense Forces (from 11% to 16%). The level of involvement of family members in the Armed Forces of Ukraine remains without changes (23%), but when it comes to the Territorial Defense Forces, the level is decreasing (from 15% to 13%). Also, there is an increase in the level of involvement of family members in volunteering (from 18% to 22%)



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?

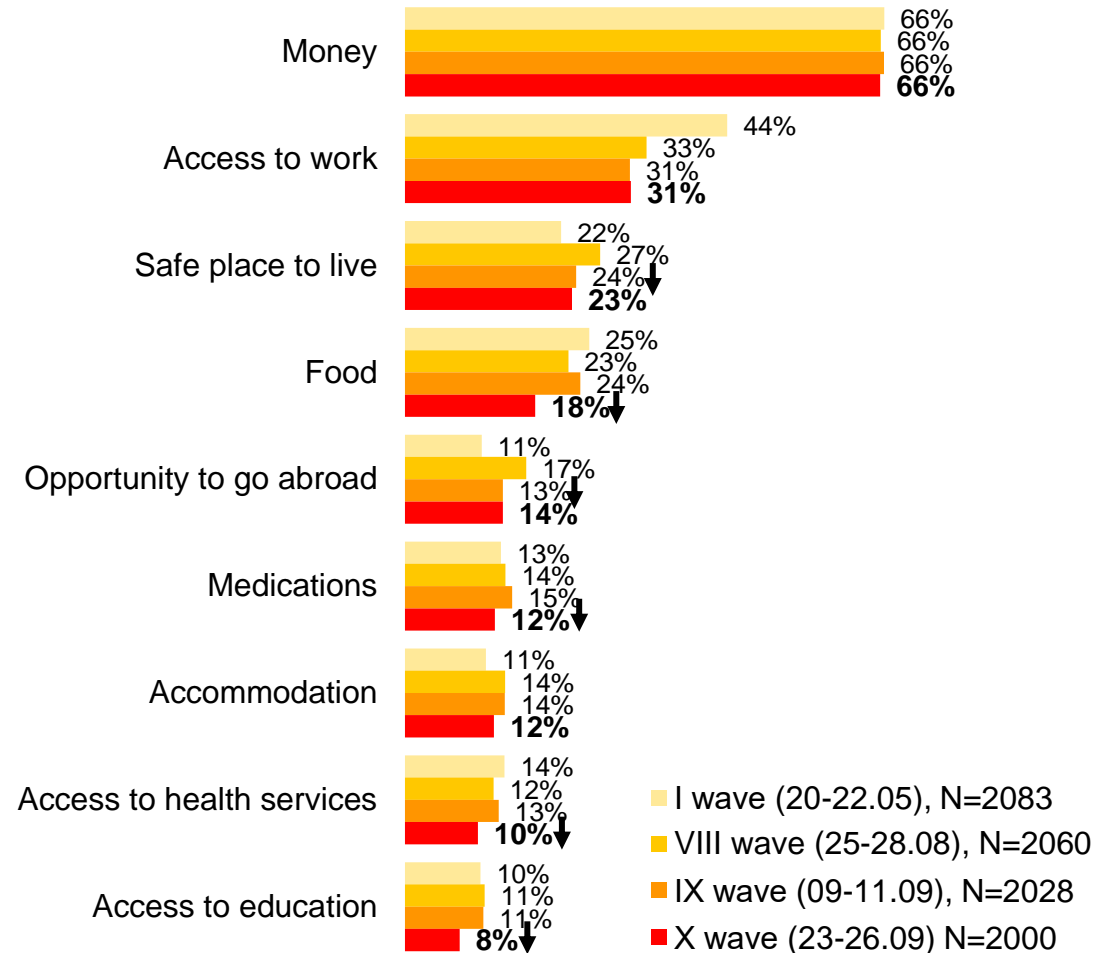
↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study
↓



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

Compared to the previous wave, there is a decrease in the importance of such needs as food, medications, access to medical care and education. More than half of the respondents feel the need for money (66%) and this is the biggest need, while about a third - for access to work (31%).





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

FAMILIES' NEEDS

by migration status



The need for food products and access to education decreased in all groups by migration status. Also, there is a decrease in the need for medications and access to medicine due to the decrease in the importance of these factors among the group of those who stayed at home.

	Total	Stayed at home*	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad
Money	66%	68%	65% ↓ -6%	46%
Access to work	31%	27%	40%	31%
Safe place to live	23%	19%	29%	30%
Food	18% ↓ -4%	18% ↓ -5%	20% ↓ -7%	9% ↓ -12%
Opportunity to go abroad	14%	13%	16%	6%
Medications	12% ↓ -3%	11% ↓ -4%	17%	6%
Accommodation	12%	6%	23%	17%
Access to health services	10% ↓ -3%	8% ↓ -4%	13%	12%
Access to education	8% ↓ -3%	7% ↓ -3%	9% ↓ -4%	7%
Base: N=	2000	1211	663	126

*"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

The need for food products decreased due to a decrease of the indicator in the East, West and South; for access to education - at the expense of the East, Kyiv and the South. In the East, the need for work, safety, food (despite the decrease of its importance), housing and medications remains the most urgent after money.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Money	66%	69%	57%	67%	71%	63%	69%
Access to work	31%	48% ↑ +11%	24%	29%	33%	23%	34%
Safe place to live	23%	30%	17%	18%	21%	16%	37%
Food	18% ↓ -4%	23% ↓ -9%	11% ↓ -9%	16% ↓ -7%	19%	18%	20% ↓ -9%
Opportunity to go abroad	14%	13%	14%	15%	4%	16%	14%
Medications	12% ↓ -3%	15% ↓ -8%	9%	8%	10%	13%	19%
Accommodation	12%	34%	12%	10%	5%	7%	6% ↓ -5%
Access to health services	10% ↓ -3%	15%	7%	10%	6%	10%	11% ↓ -7%
Access to education	8% ↓ -3%	6% ↓ -7%	9%	7% ↓ -5%	8%	9%	5% ↓ -4%
Base: N=	2000	316	304	345	205	482	349

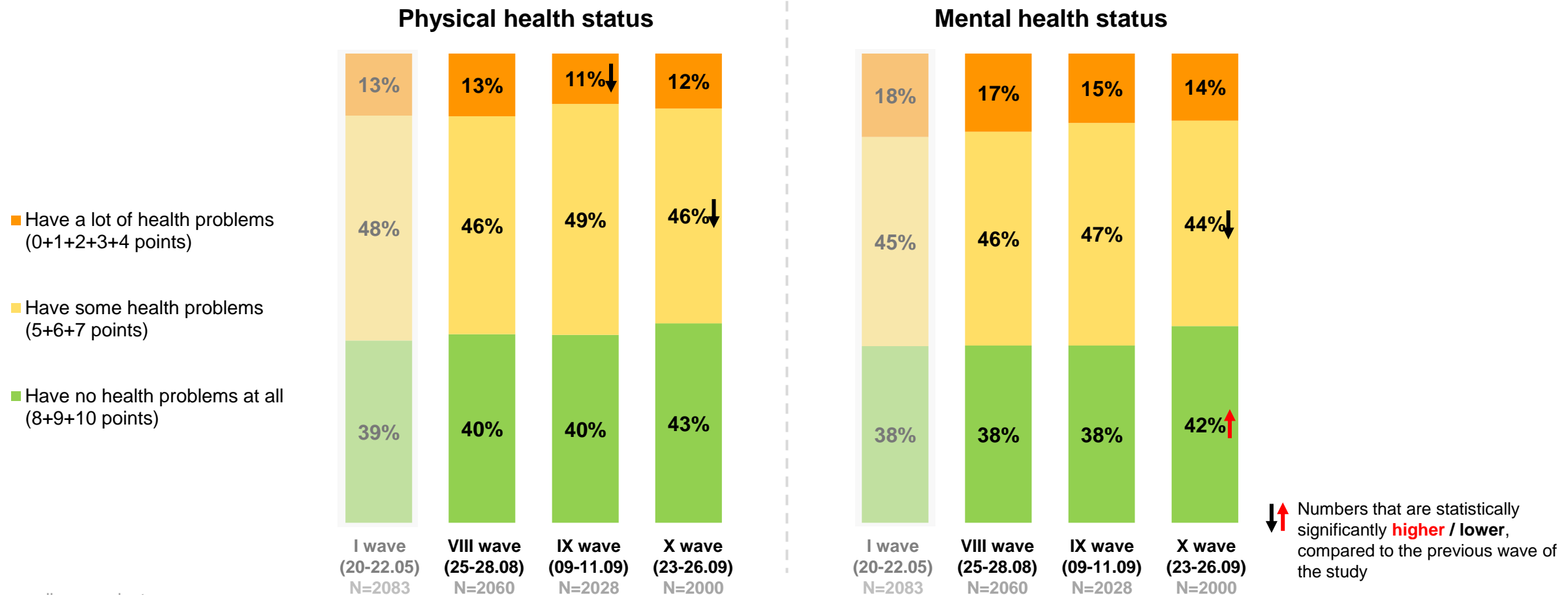
Base: all respondents
As of today, what do you or your family need most?



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

As for the subjective assessments of the state of physical and mental health, the share of those who declare some problems with physical (from 49% to 46%) and mental (from 47% to 44%) health decreased in the tenth wave, and in parallel the share of those who positively assess the state of their mental health is increasing (from 38% to 42%).



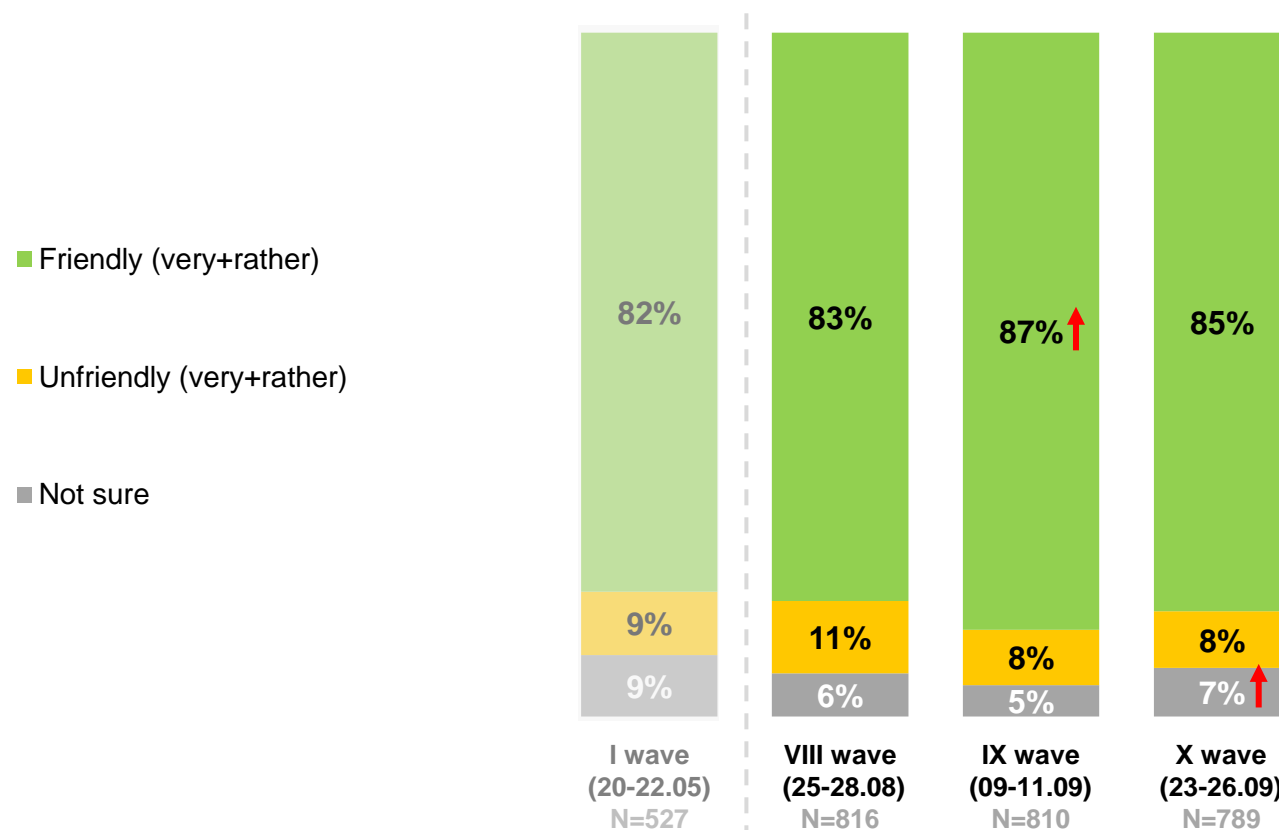
Base: all respondents

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 assessment of the attitude of the local population in the settlement where the respondents were forced to move due to the war remains at a high level: 87% of the audience that changed their place of residence evaluates the attitude of the local population towards them as rather or very friendly.



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

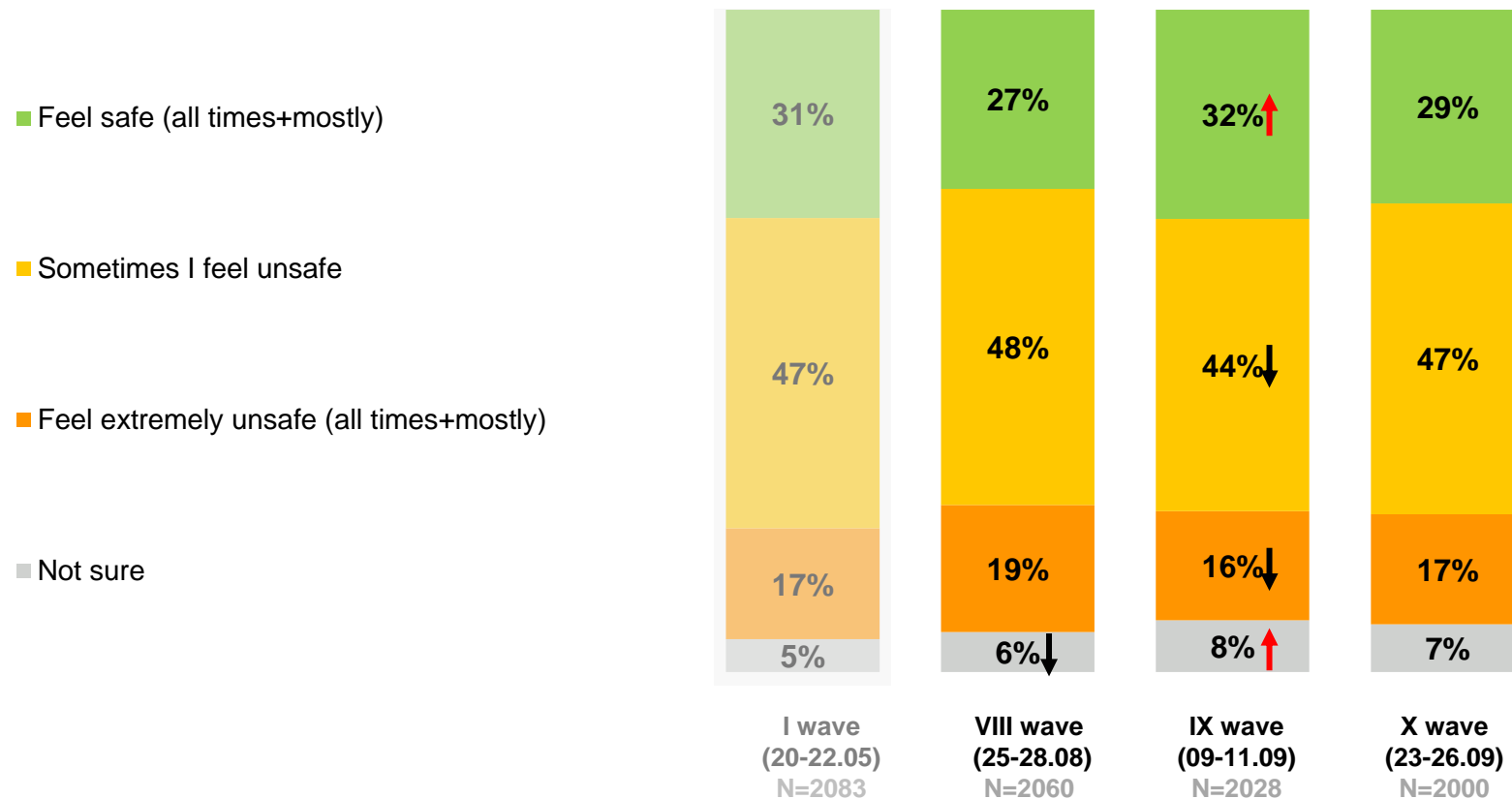
Base: respondents who changed their locations

*In all waves except the first, there were interviewed those who stayed at the new place of residence or already returned home, in the first wave - only those who stayed at the 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

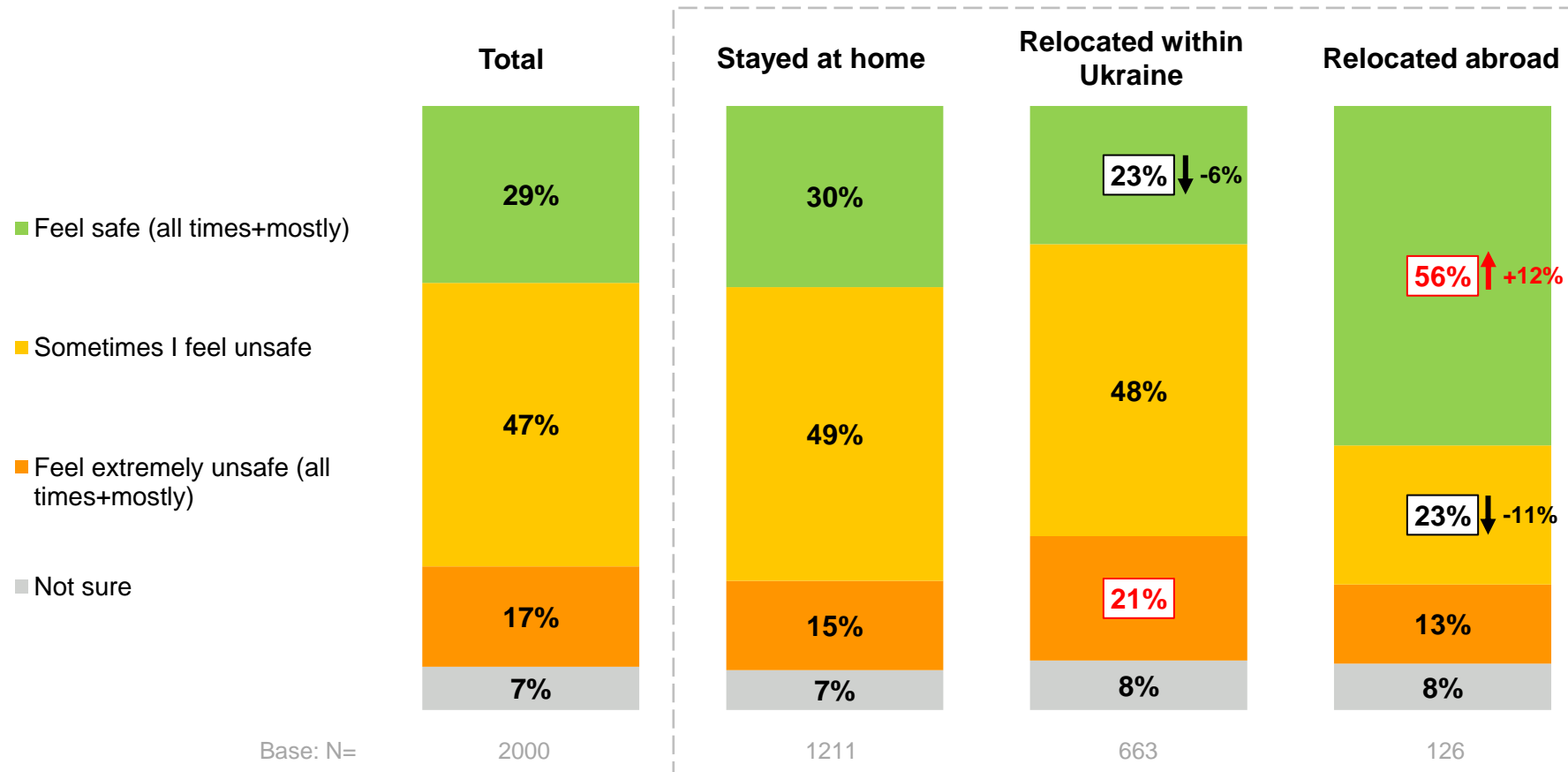
Compared to the previous wave, there are no significant dynamics in indicators of feeling of safety. The majority (47%) declare that they sometimes feel unsafe, almost a third – constantly or mostly feel unsafe, and 17% declare that they feel safe.



PERCEIVED SAFETY

by migration status

Among external migrants, the share of those who feel safe has increased (due to the transition from feeling safe from time to time). Among IDPs, on the contrary, this share decreased by -6 percentage points.



*IDPs - internally displaced persons

Base: all respondents

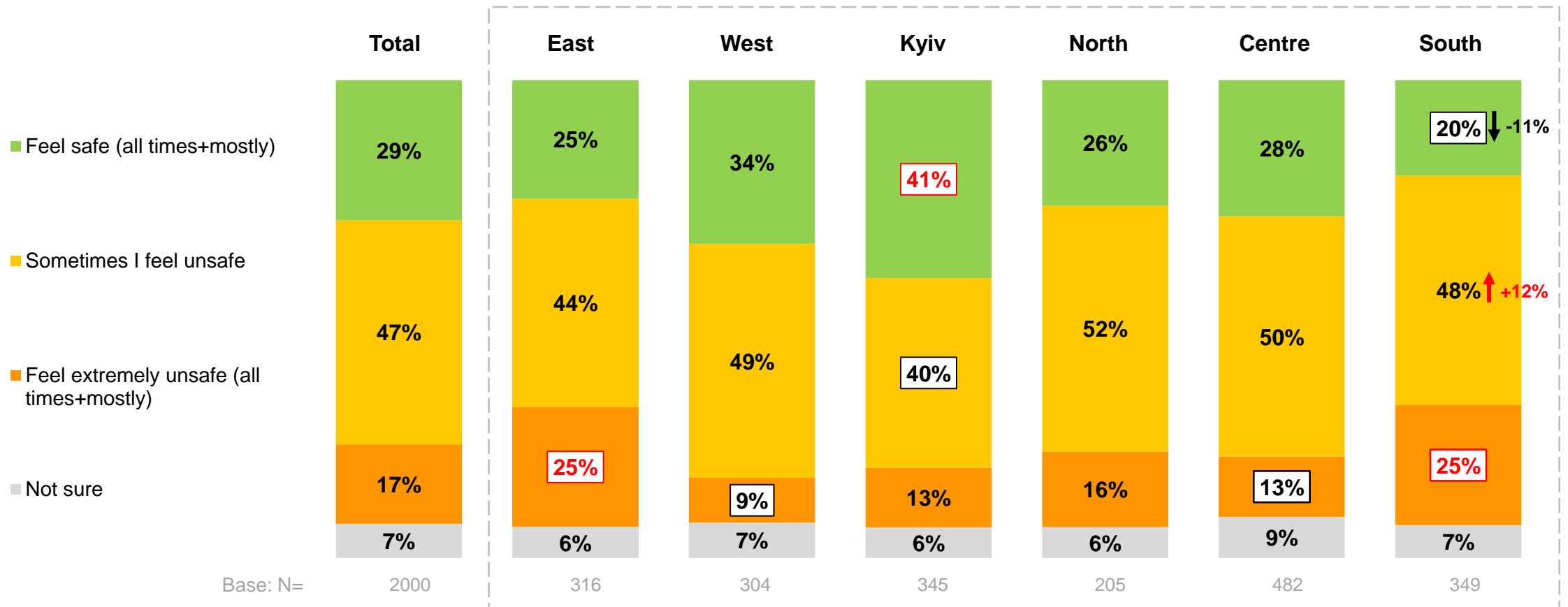
Which of the following statements best describes your current state?

 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


There was a decrease in the feeling of safety in Southern region of the country (+11 percentage points at the expense of those who sometimes feel unsafe). Regional peculiarities remain unchanged: residents of Kyiv still feel safe the most among all regions.



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

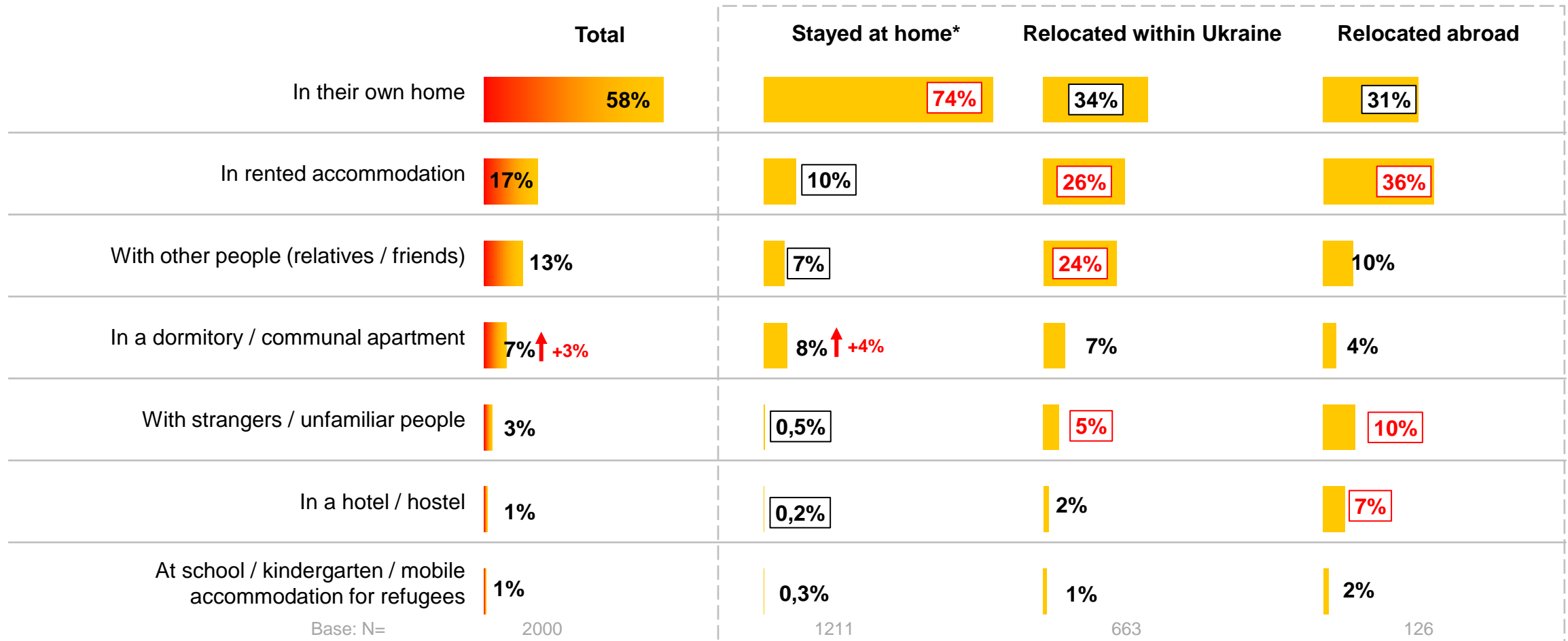
Indicators of the current place of residence remained unchanged compared to the previous wave. 58% of respondents continue to live in their own apartment. Also common places of residence are rented housing (17%) and housing of relatives / acquaintances (13%).

	I wave (20-22.05) N=2083	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=2060	IX wave (09-11.09) N=2028	X wave (23-26.09) N=2000
In their own home	59%	58%	58%	58%
In rented accommodation	16%	19%	19%	17%
With other people (relatives / friends)	13%	14%	13%	13%
In a dormitory / communal apartment	4%	3%	4%	7%↑
With strangers / unfamiliar people	4%	3%	3%	3%
In a hotel / hostel	2%	1%	1%	1%
At school / kindergarten / mobile accommodation for refugees	2%	1%	1%	1%

CURRENT RESIDENCE

by migration status

Compared to the previous wave, the share of those who stayed at home and currently live in a dormitory or communal apartment has increased (+4 p.p.), there are no significant changes in other aspects.



*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

The smallest percentage of those who live in their own apartment remains among people from the East, and at the same time, among them, there are significantly more people who rent housing or live in a dormitory/communal apartment or with strangers. Also, there was an increase in the share of those who live in a dormitory or communal apartment at the expense of the West and the South.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
In their own home	58%	25%	68%	67%	61%	67%	54%
In rented accommodation	17%	31%	15%	14%	14%	14%	17%
With other people (relatives / friends)	13%	21%	8%	8%	15%	11%	14%
In a dormitory / communal apartment	7% ↑ +3%	8%	6% ↑ +5%	8%	7%	5%	10% ↑ +7%
With strangers / unfamiliar people	3%	9%	1% ↓ -2%	1%	1%	1%	3%
In a hotel / hostel	1%	2%	1%		1%	1% ↑ +1%	2%
At school / kindergarten / mobile accommodation for refugees	1%	2%		0,1%	1%		0,2%
Base: N=	2000	316	304	345	205	482	349

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

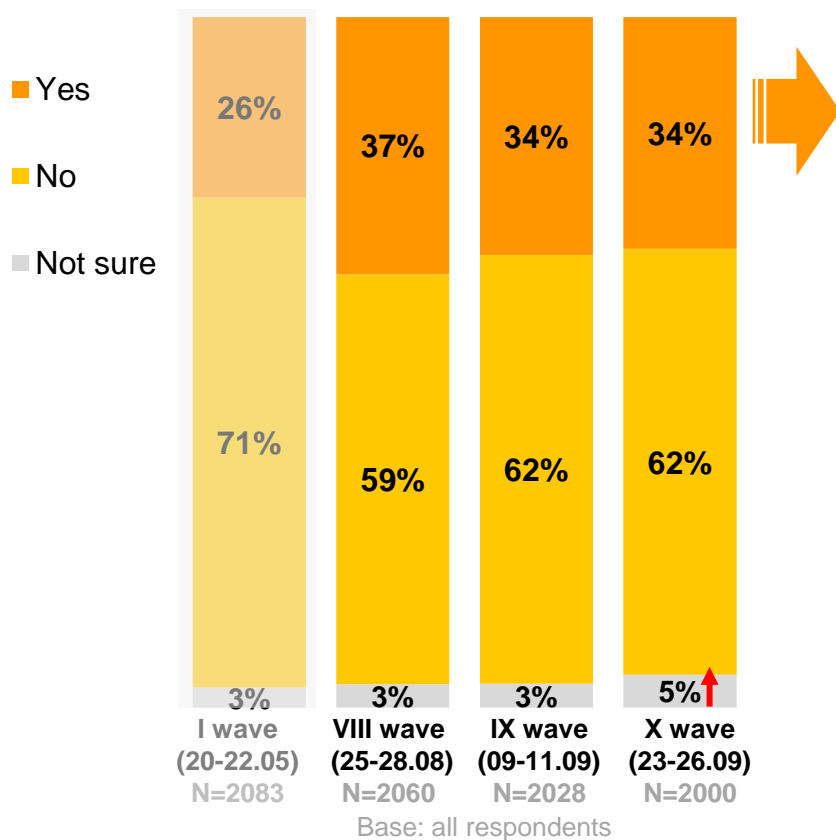


Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

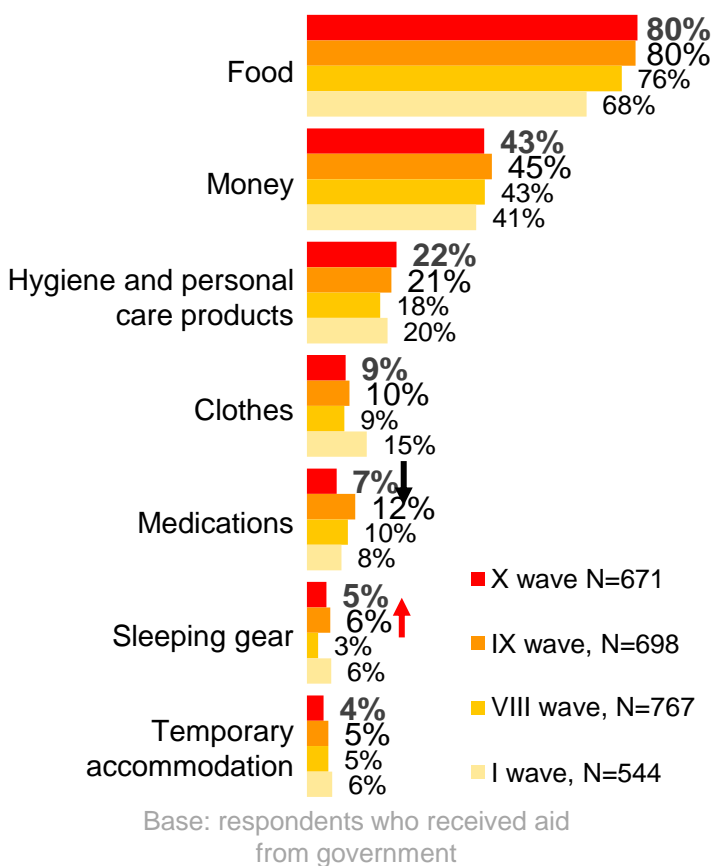
HUMANITARIAN AID FROM THE **UKRAINIAN** GOVERNMENT

The percentage of respondents who receive humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian state remains stable (at the level of 34%). The most popular form of aid is food (80%) and money (43%). 42% of recipients assess the received assistance as sufficient (the number of those who consider it insufficient has increased by +6 p.p.).

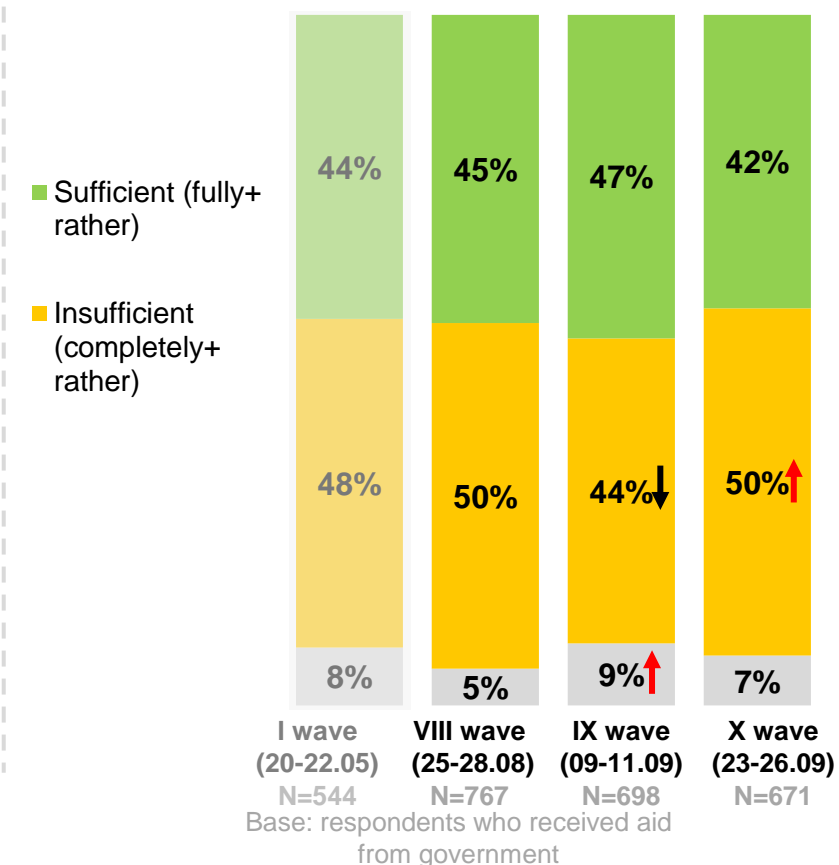
Reception of humanitarian aid from the government



Type of humanitarian aid



Sufficiency of the humanitarian aid



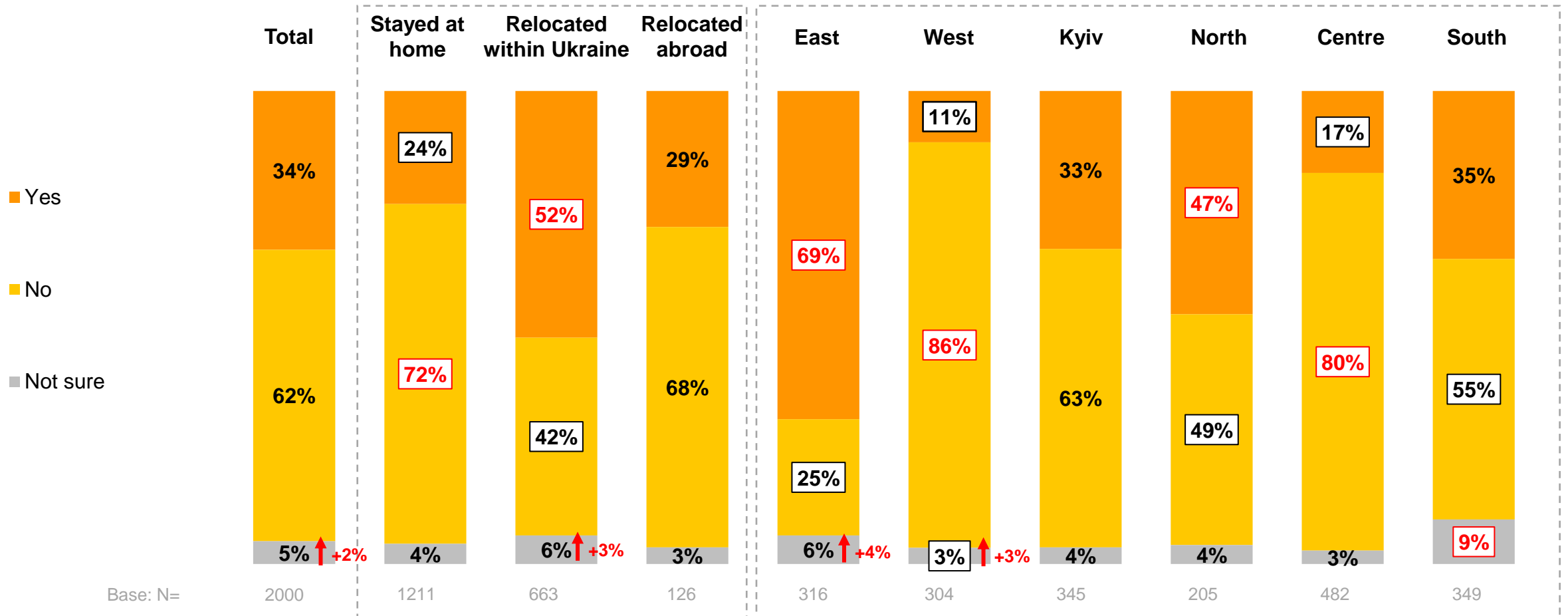
Have you or your family received humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian government?
 What kind of humanitarian aid did you or your family receive from the Ukrainian government?
 How would you assess the humanitarian aid provided to you or your family by the Ukrainian government?

↓↑ 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

There were no recorded significant differences in migration and regional groups, compared to the previous wave. Mainly, humanitarian aid from the Ukrainian state was received by IDPs from the Eastern and Northern regions. The smallest number of recipients is among those who stayed at home, as well as among people from the Western and Central regions.



↓↑ 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, there was a decrease in share of people who receive assistance from the Ukrainian state in the form of temporary housing and medicine among the residents of the East; in the South - in the form of money assistance.

	Total	Stayed at home	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Food	80%	86%	77%	62%	87%	64%	73%	78%	73%	85%
Money	43%	33%	50%	59%	46%	40%	53%	32%	34%	43% ↓ -16%
Hygiene and personal care products	22%	15%	27%	21%	27%	7%	20%	23%	16%	20%
Clothes	9%	5%	12%	23%	10%	1%	11%	15%	3%	8%
Medications	7% ↓ -5%	5%	8% ↓ -7%	14%	7% ↓ -6%		5%	18%	5%	5%
Sleeping gear (bedding, pillows, mattresses, sleeping bags etc.)	5%	0,4% ↓ -3%	8%	13%	5%	5%	4%	4%	2% ↓ -6%	7%
Temporary accommodation	4%	2%	5%	11%	5% ↓ -7%	12%	3%	1%	2%	5% ↑ +5%
Base: N=	671	290	346	36	219	33	115	97	84	124

* 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?

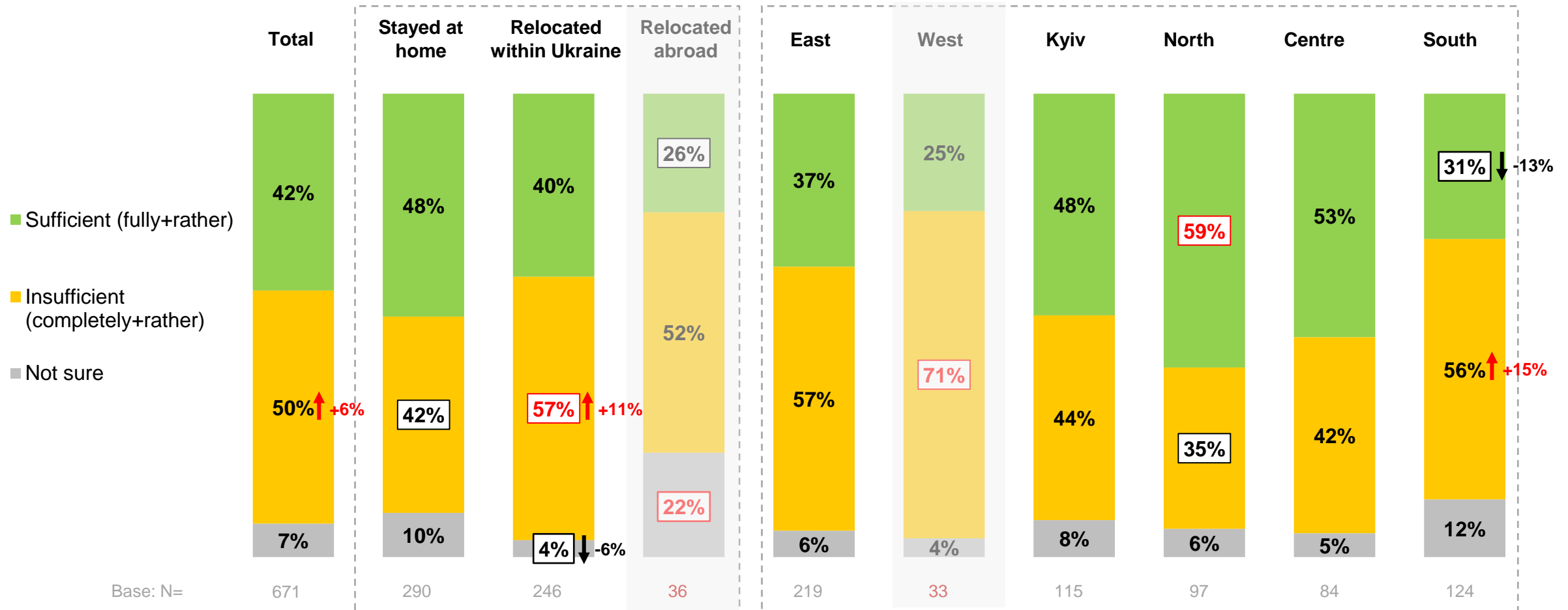
↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher / lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

▢ 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

People from the North of the country are the most satisfied with humanitarian aid. At the same time, in the South and among IDPs, there is an increase in the share of those who consider that assistance from the state is insufficient (return to the indicators of the 7th wave).



* 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?

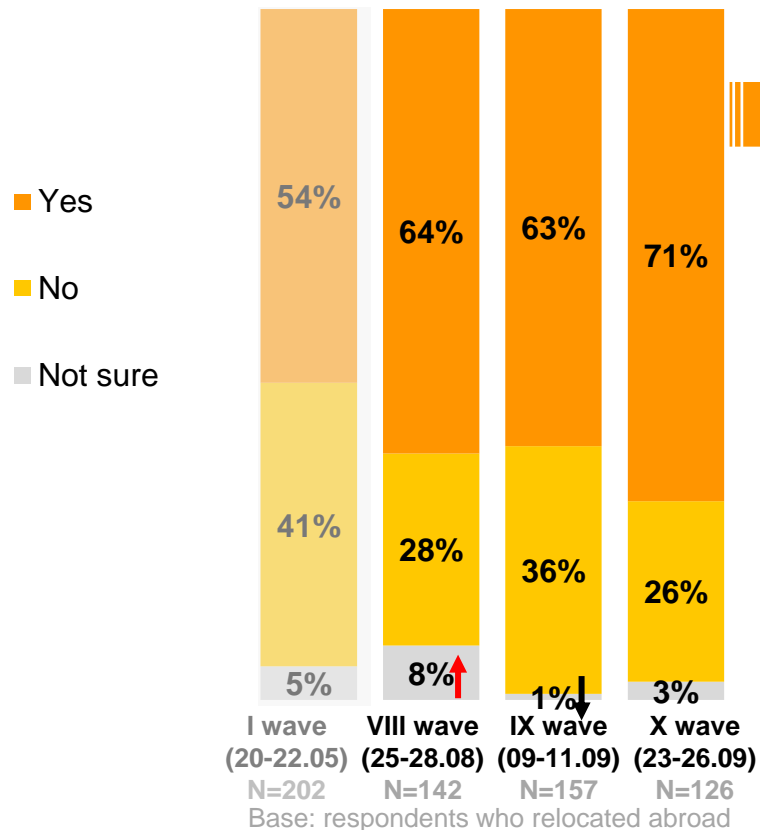
↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly higher /
↓ lower, compared to the previous wave of the study

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

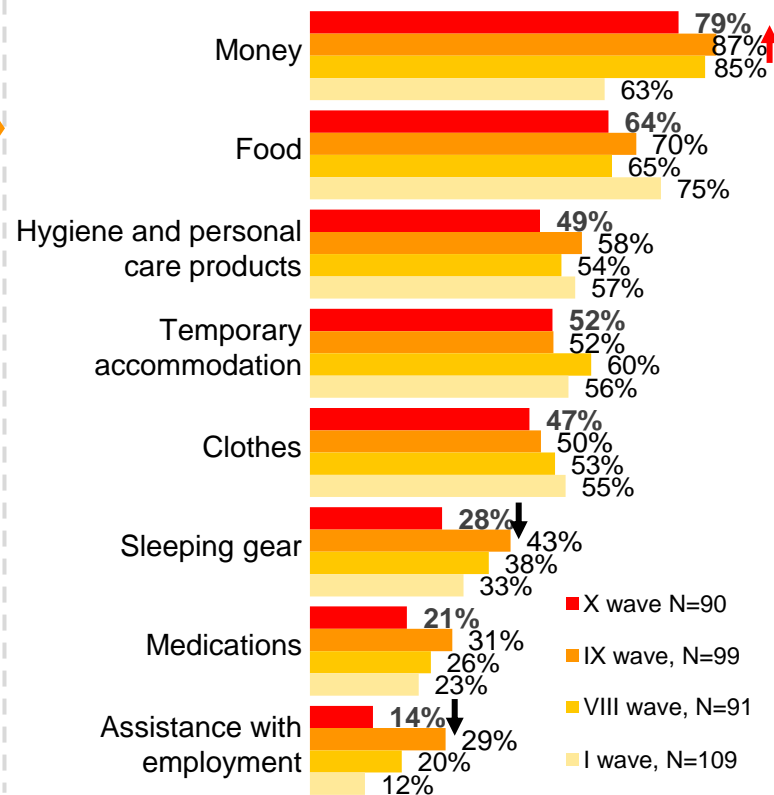
HUMANITARIAN AID FROM THE **FOREIGN** GOVERNMENT

Among those who relocated abroad, the share of respondents who received humanitarian aid from the government of the country in which they were located remained without significant changes and is at 71%. Among those who received it, 71% evaluated it as sufficient. The most common forms of assistance are money (79%), food (64%), hygiene products (49%), temporary housing (52%) and clothes (47%).

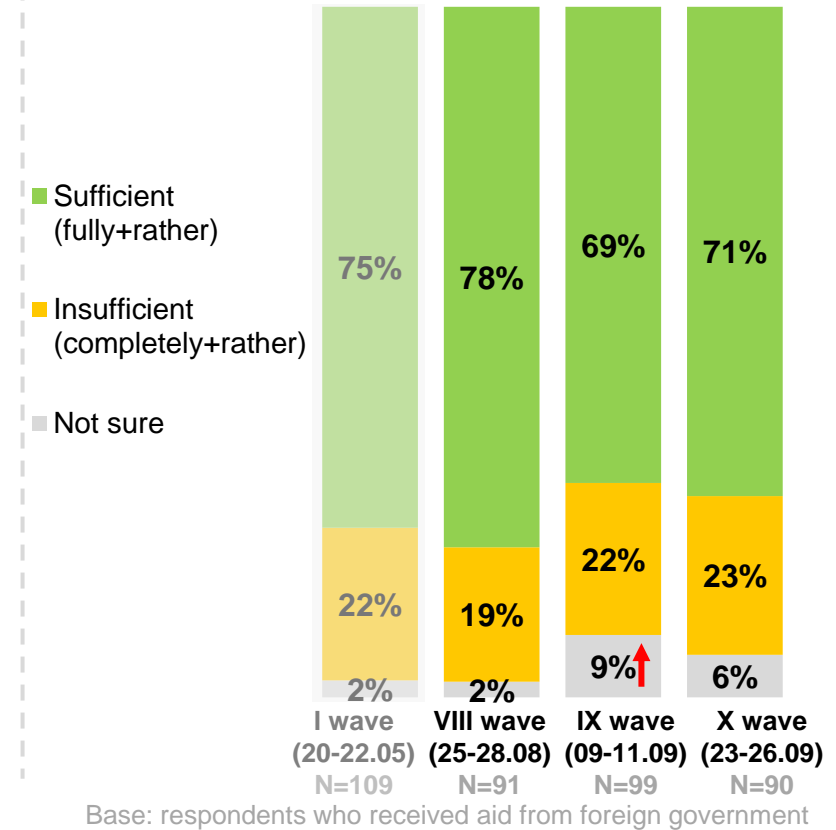
Reception of humanitarian aid from the government





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?

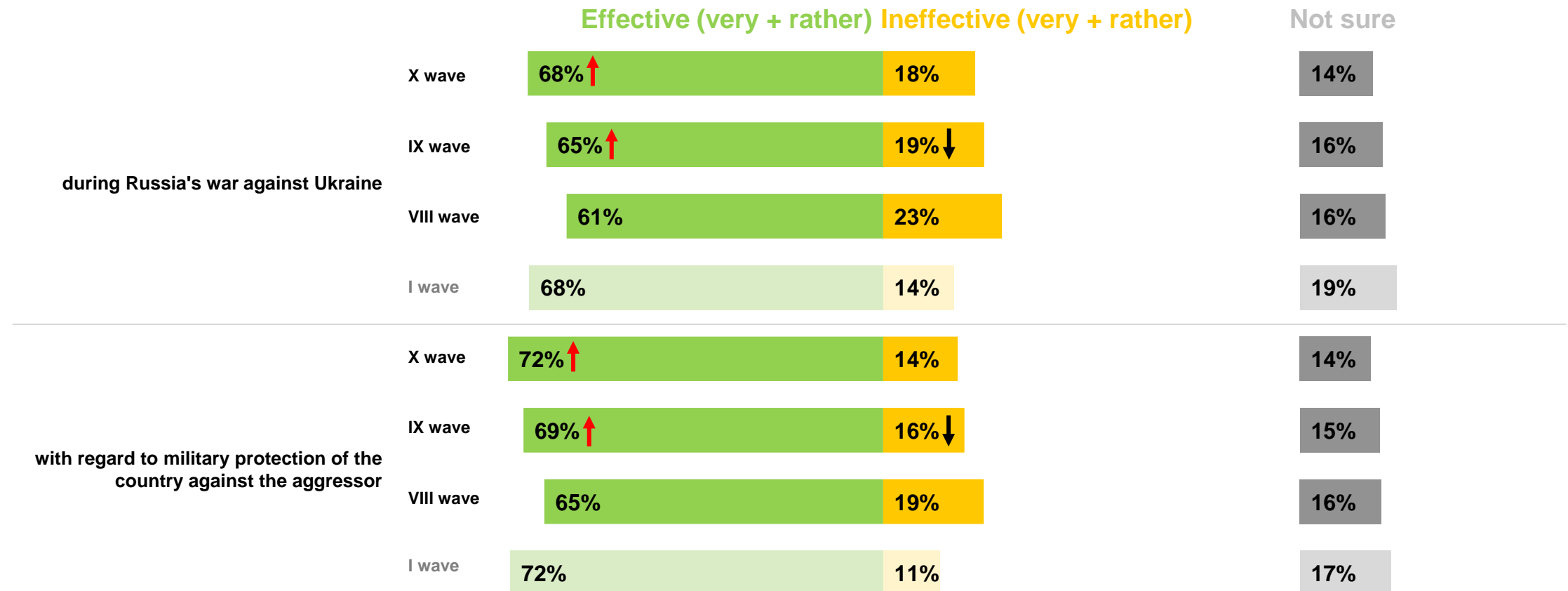
  Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

PERCEPTION OF THE FULL-SCALE WAR WITH RUSSIA



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES...

In the tenth wave, the evaluations of the effectiveness of the Ukrainian authorities' actions both since the beginning of the war in general and with regard to military protection continue to grow: now they are at the level of the first wave (68%-72%). In particular, both indicators has increased among those who stayed at home after the beginning of the full-scale war and those who relocated abroad.



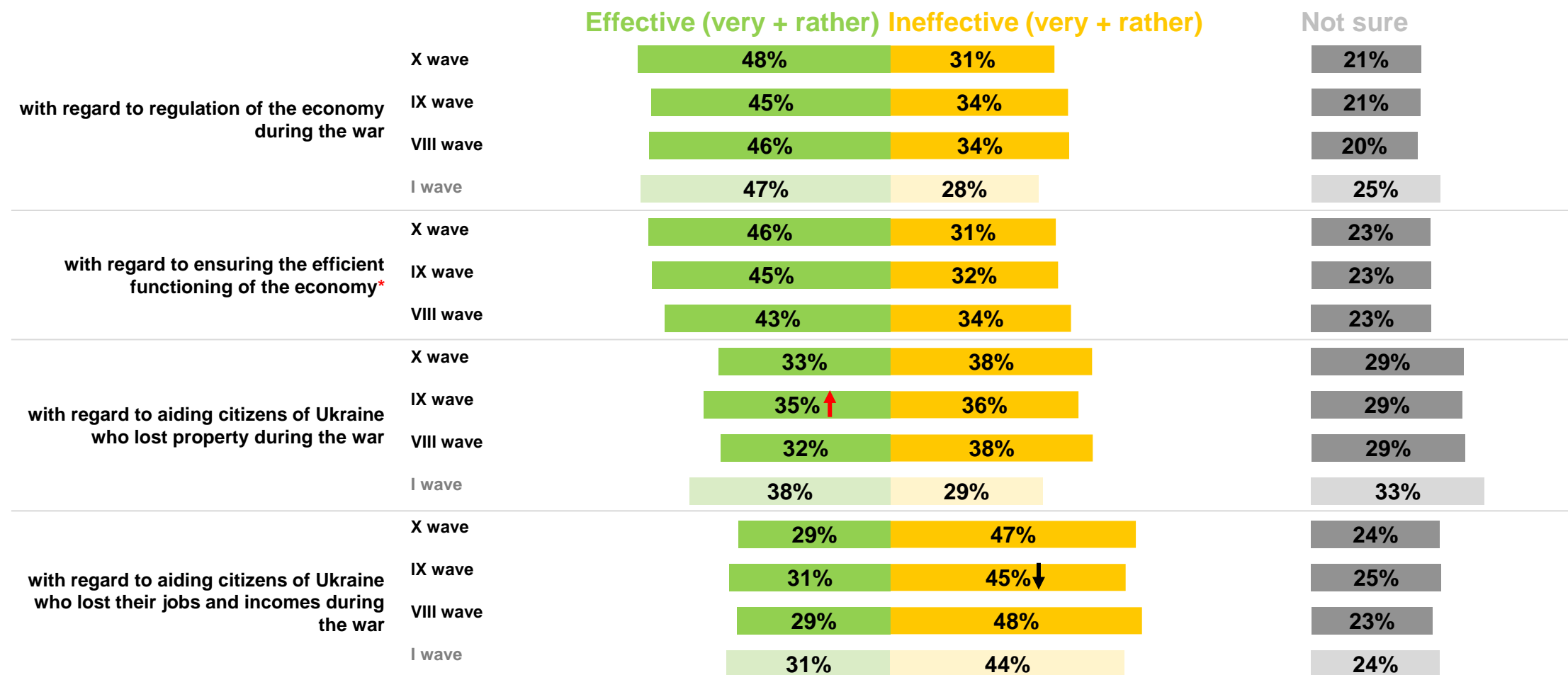
Base: all respondents; I wave – N = 2083, VIII wave – N = 2060, IX wave – N = 2028, X wave – N = 2000.

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

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES...

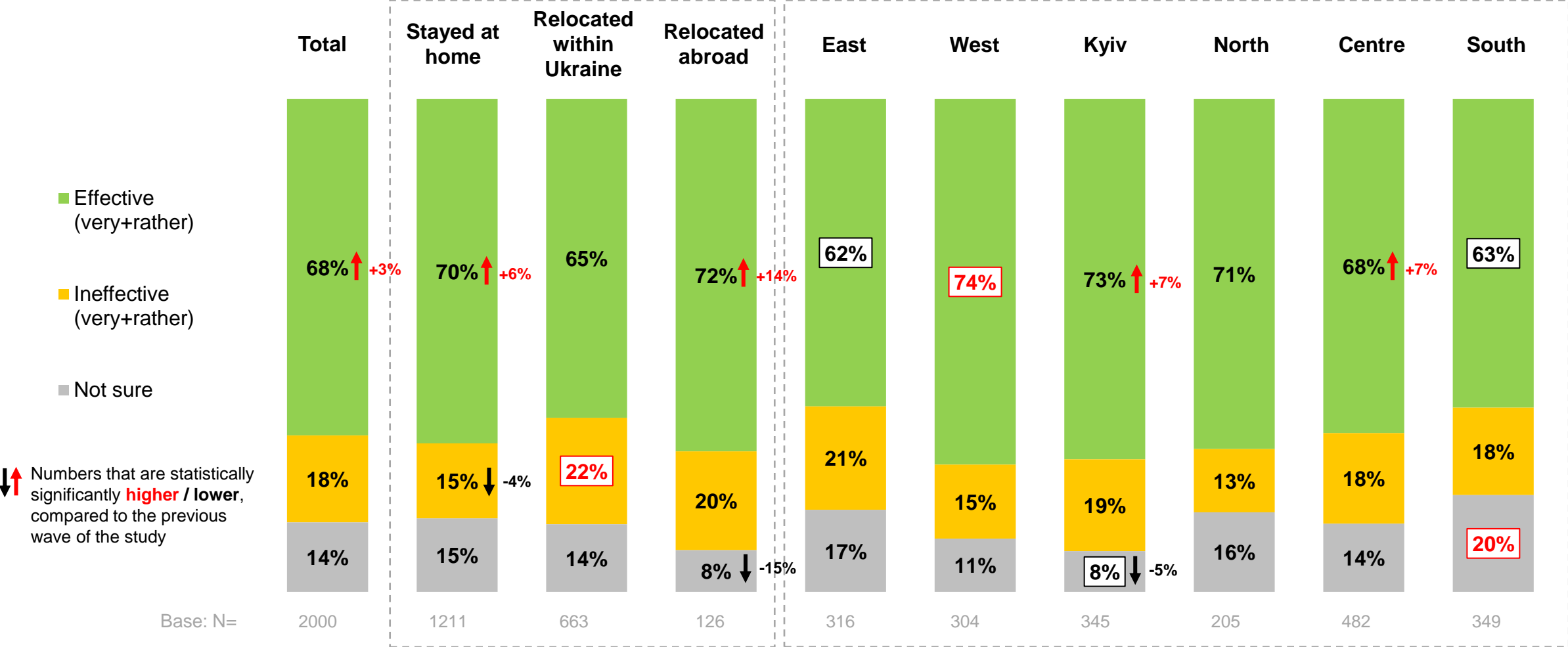
The evaluation of the actions of the Ukrainian authorities in the spheres of economy has not changed significantly in the tenth wave: almost half (46-48%) of respondents consider such actions to be effective. Assessments of the effectiveness of the authorities' actions with regard to assistance to those who have lost property and/or job also have not changed: they are at the level of 29-33%.



Base: all respondents; I wave – N = 2083, VIII wave – N = 2060, IX wave – N = 2028, X wave – N = 2000.

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 age



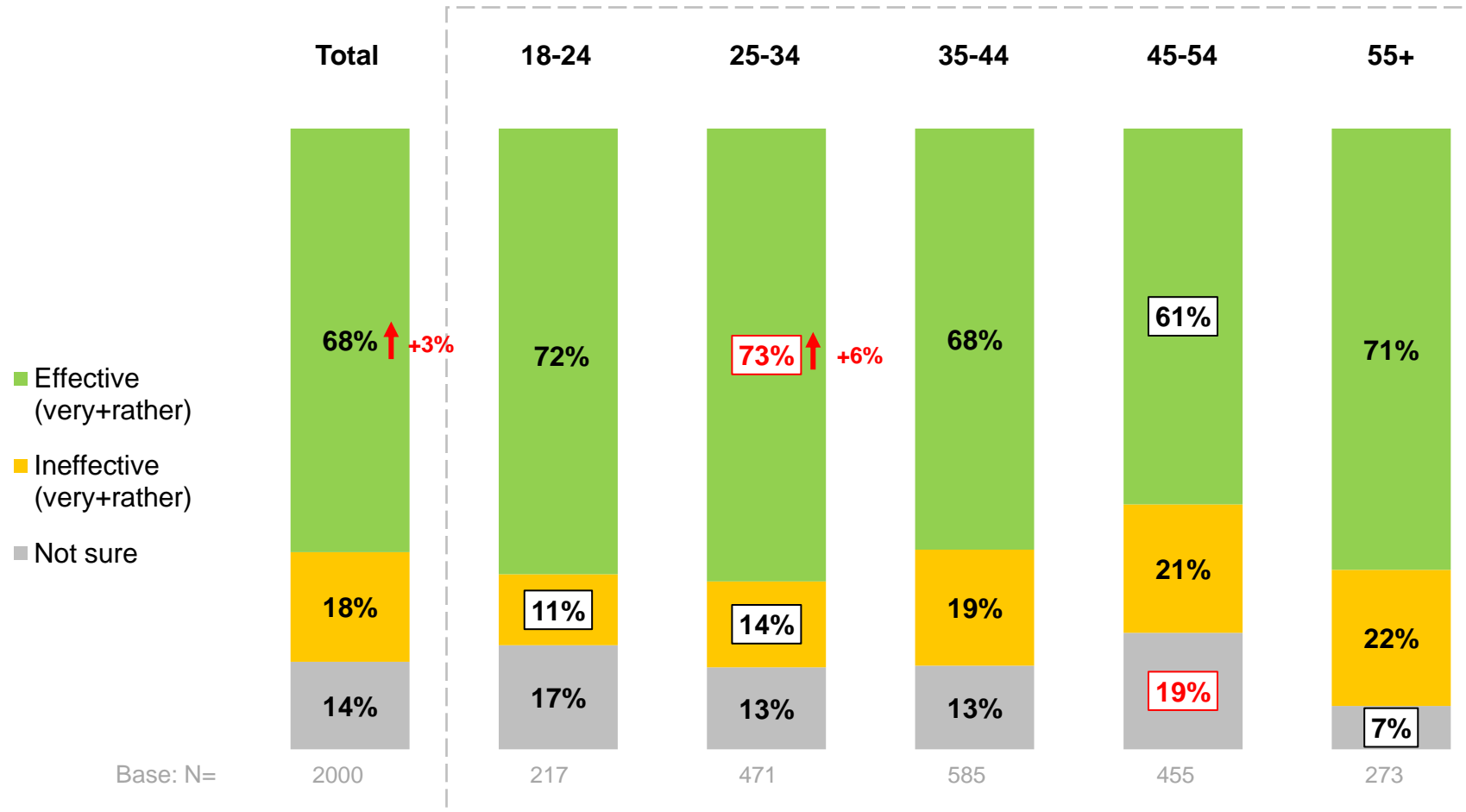
Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



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

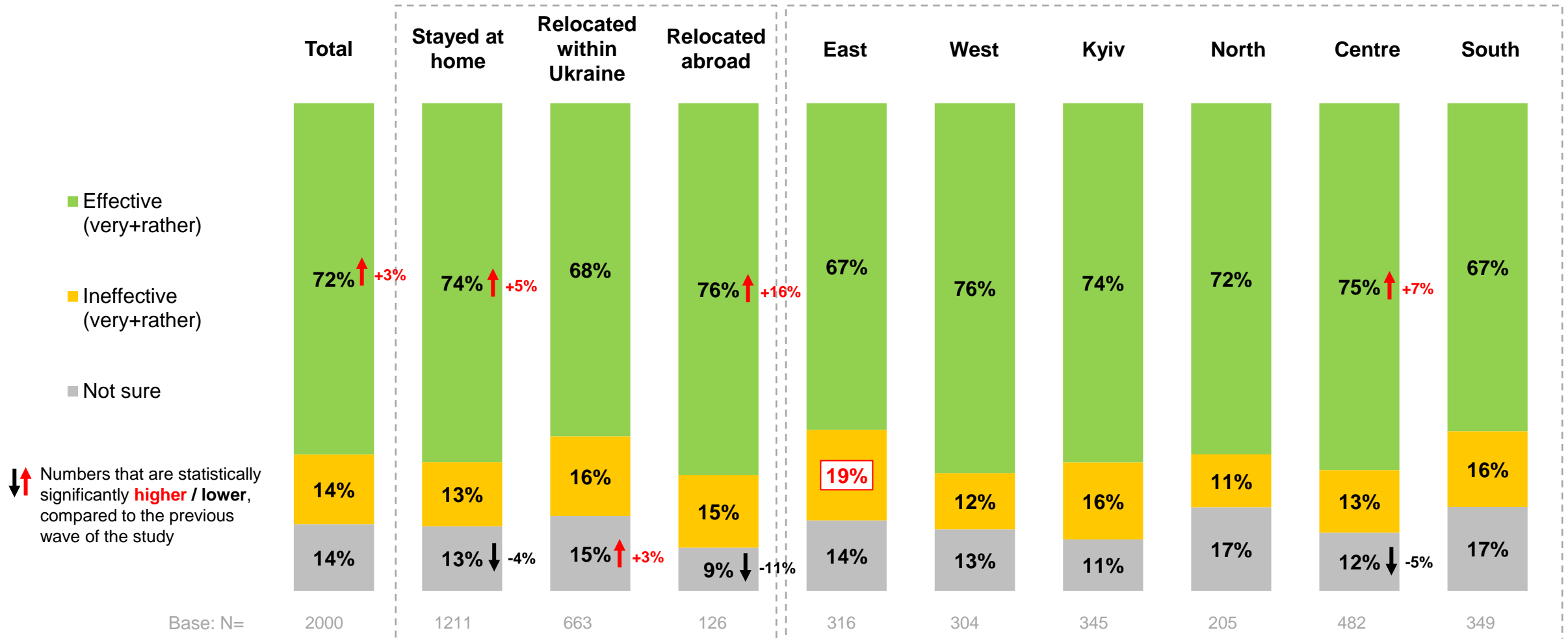
□ □ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

Base: all respondents

How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities during Russia's war against Ukraine?

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

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

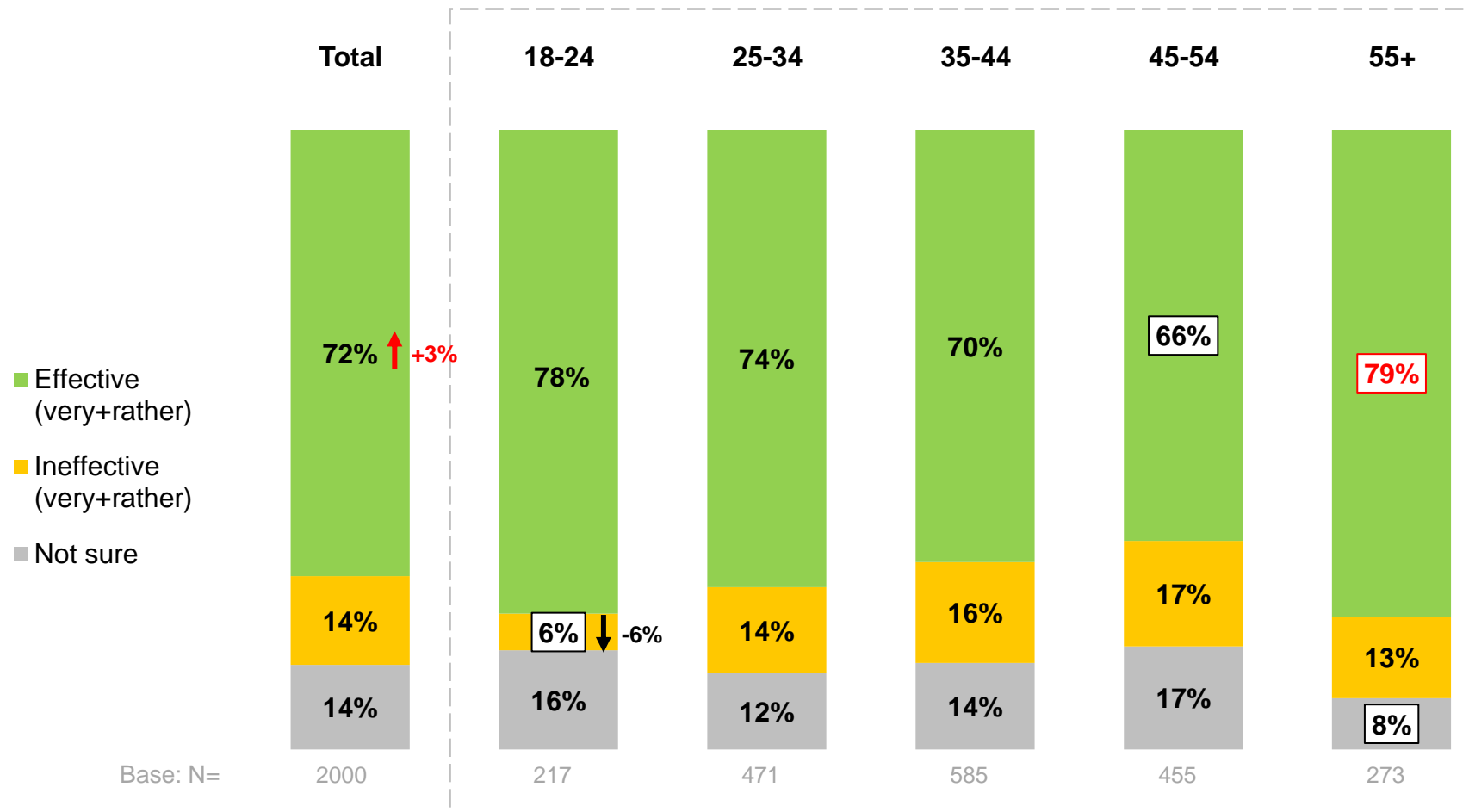


Base: all respondents
How effective do you consider the actions of the Ukrainian authorities with regard to military protection of the country from the aggressor?

Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** a group, 44 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?

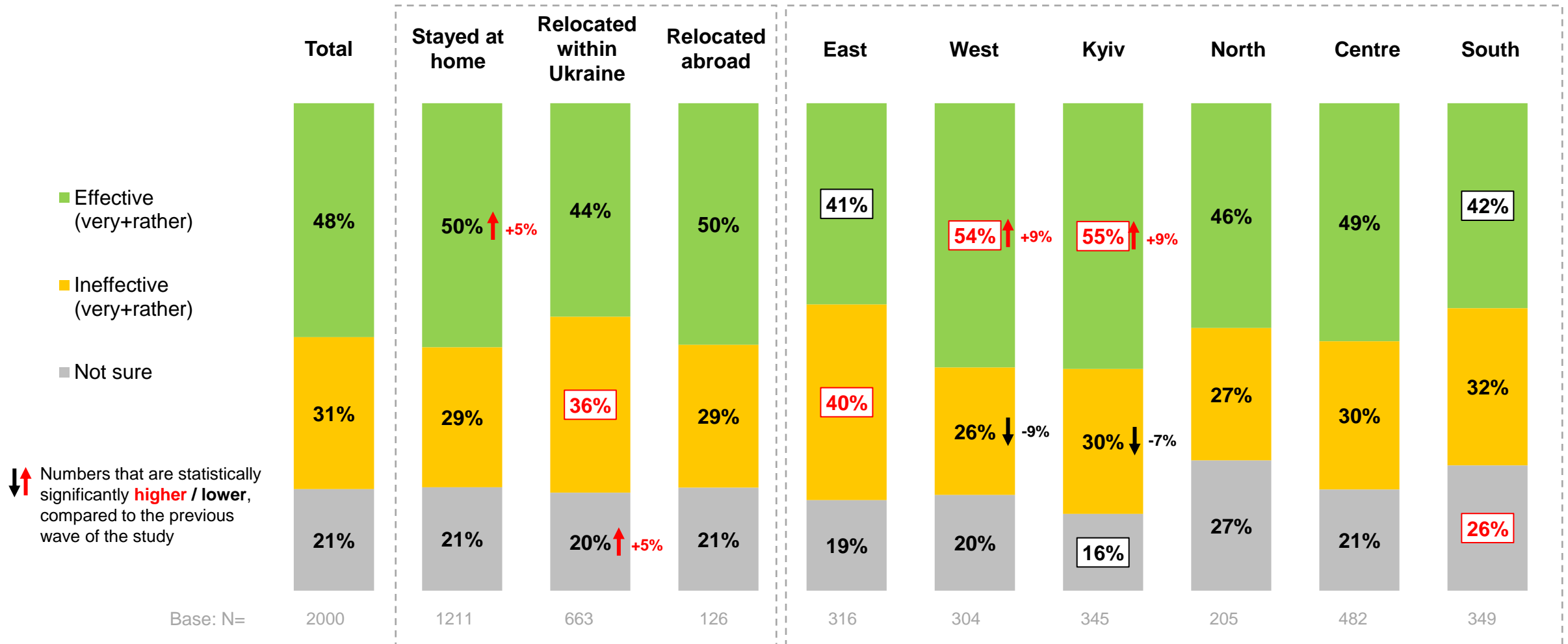
↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ □ 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



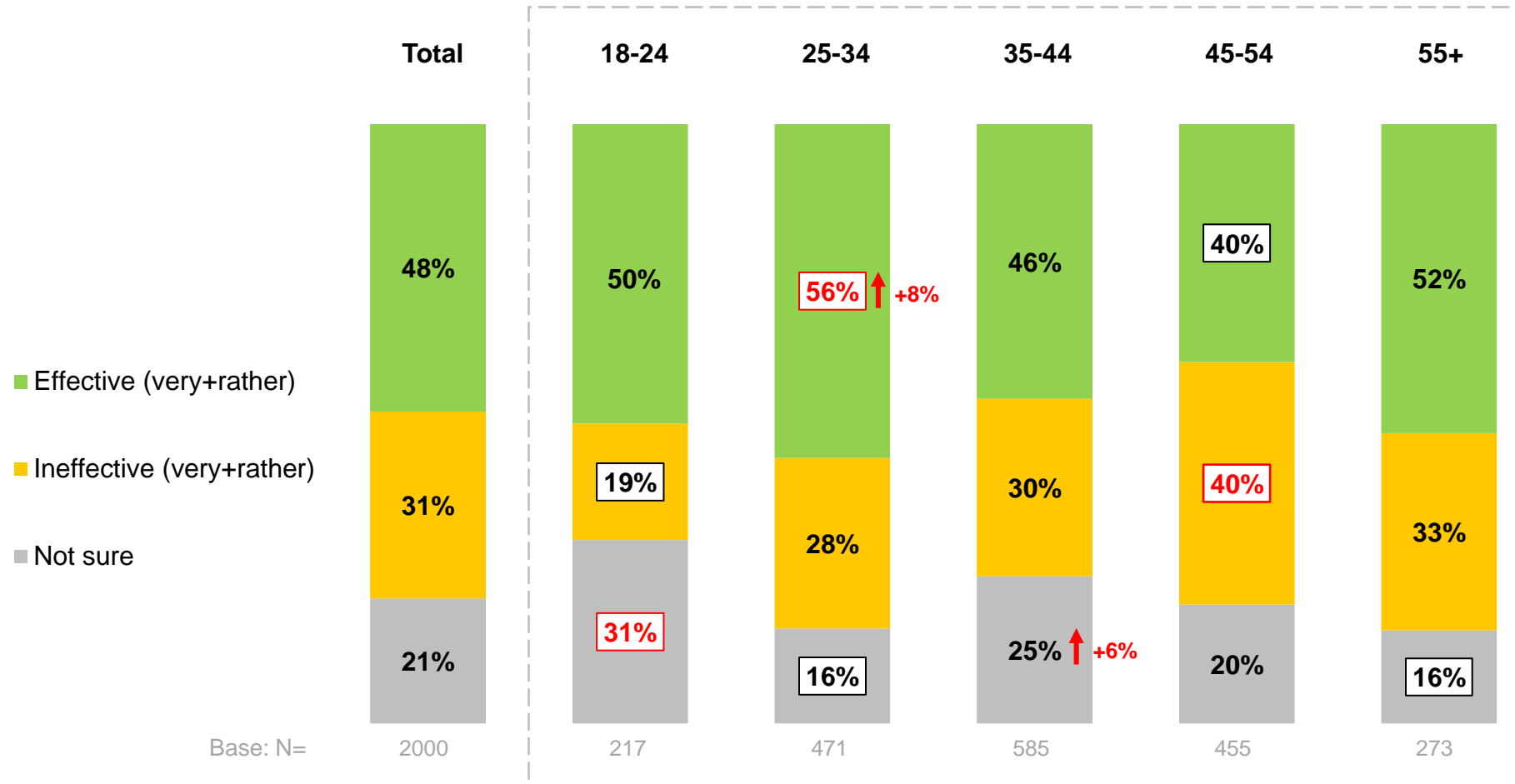
Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



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**, 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 **ensuring the efficient functioning of the economy**
by migration status and region



Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



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, 48 compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

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



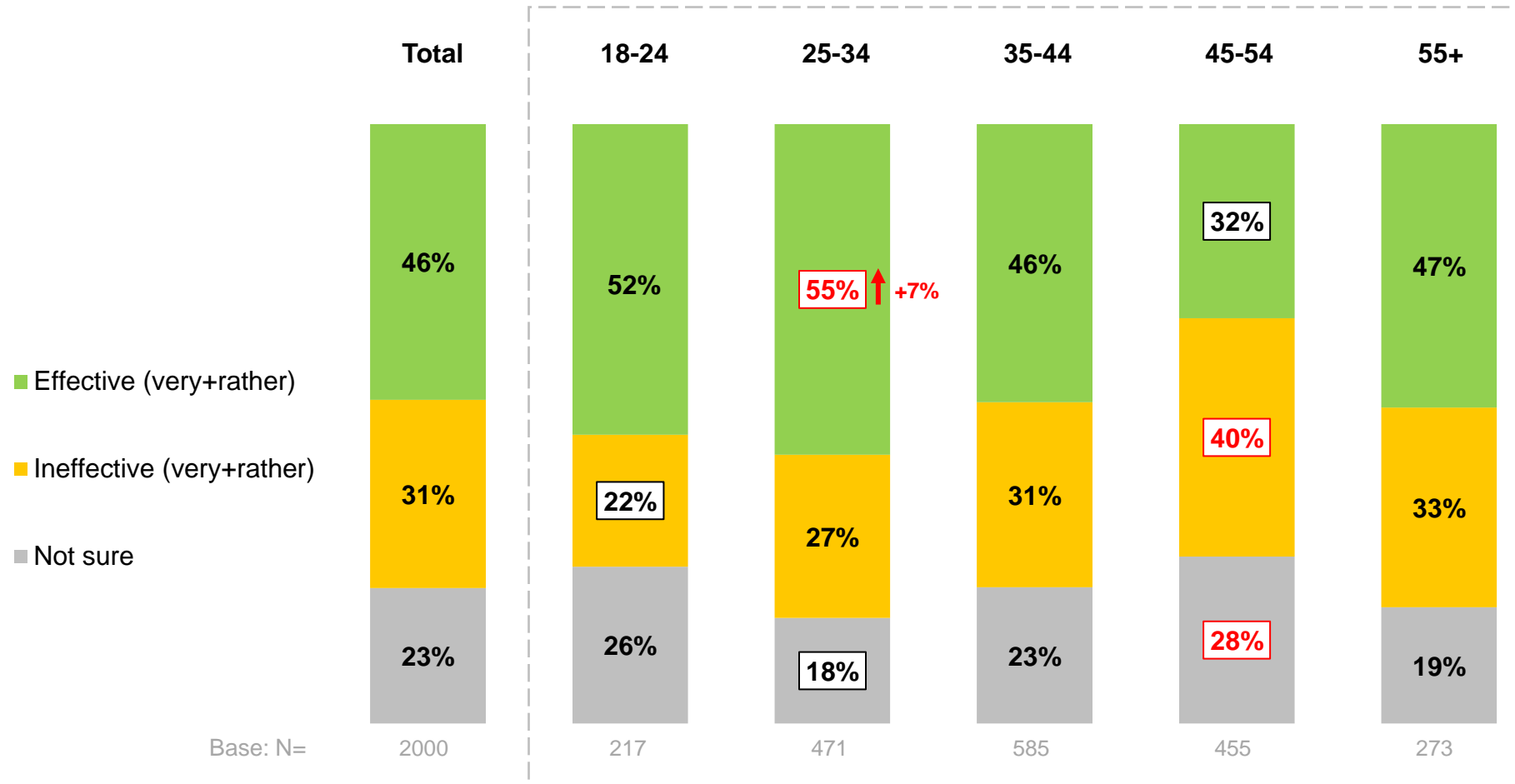
Centre for
Economic
Recovery



Advanter



MOVING FORWARD
TOGETHER



Base: all respondents

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

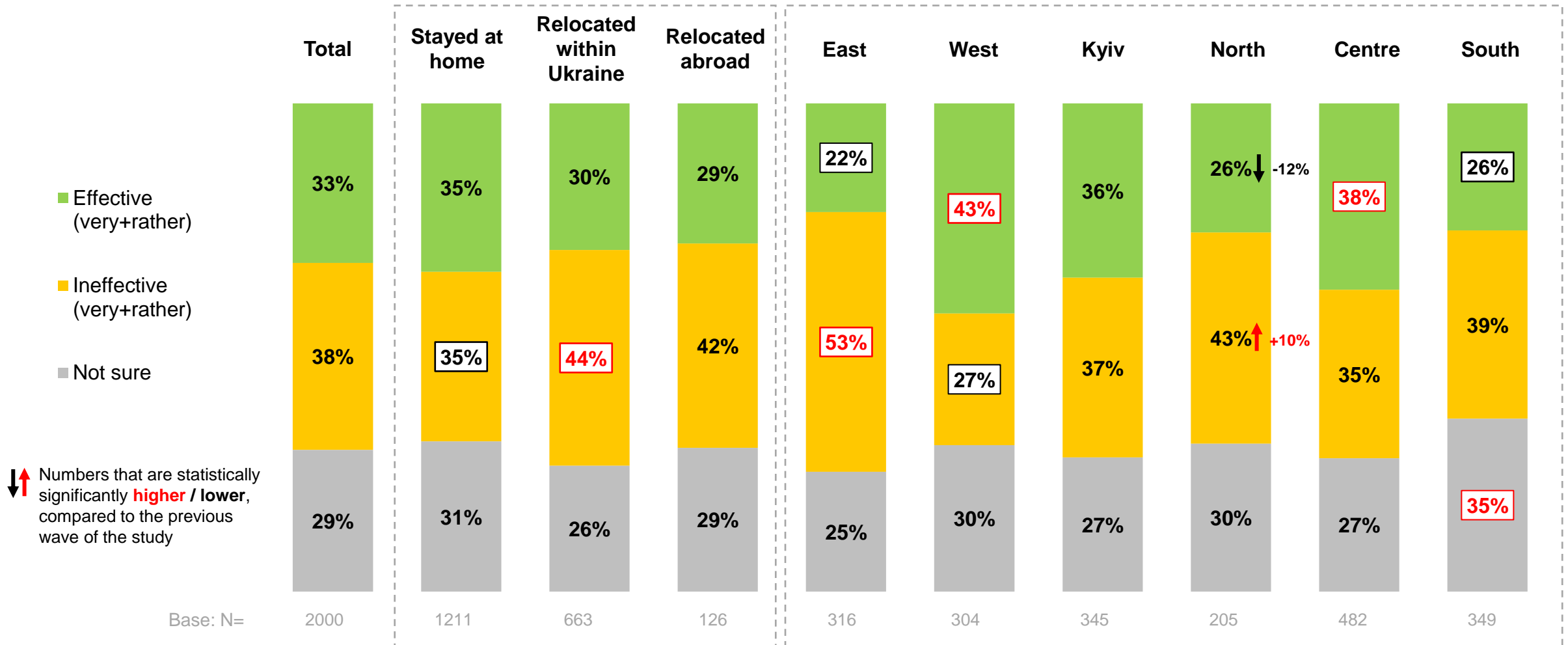
↑↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ 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 property**
during the war

by **migration status and region**



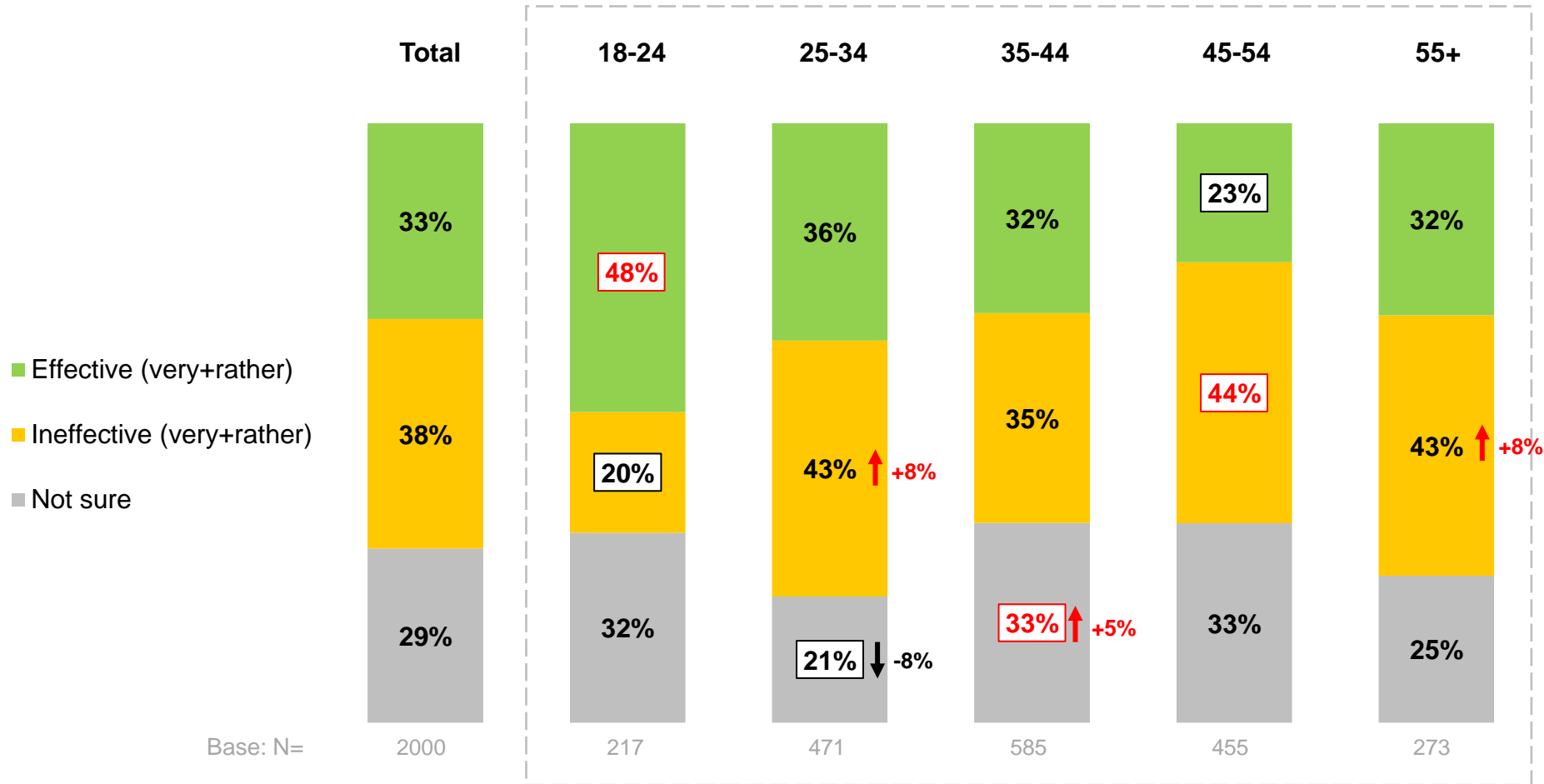
Base: all respondents

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

 Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, 50 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



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?

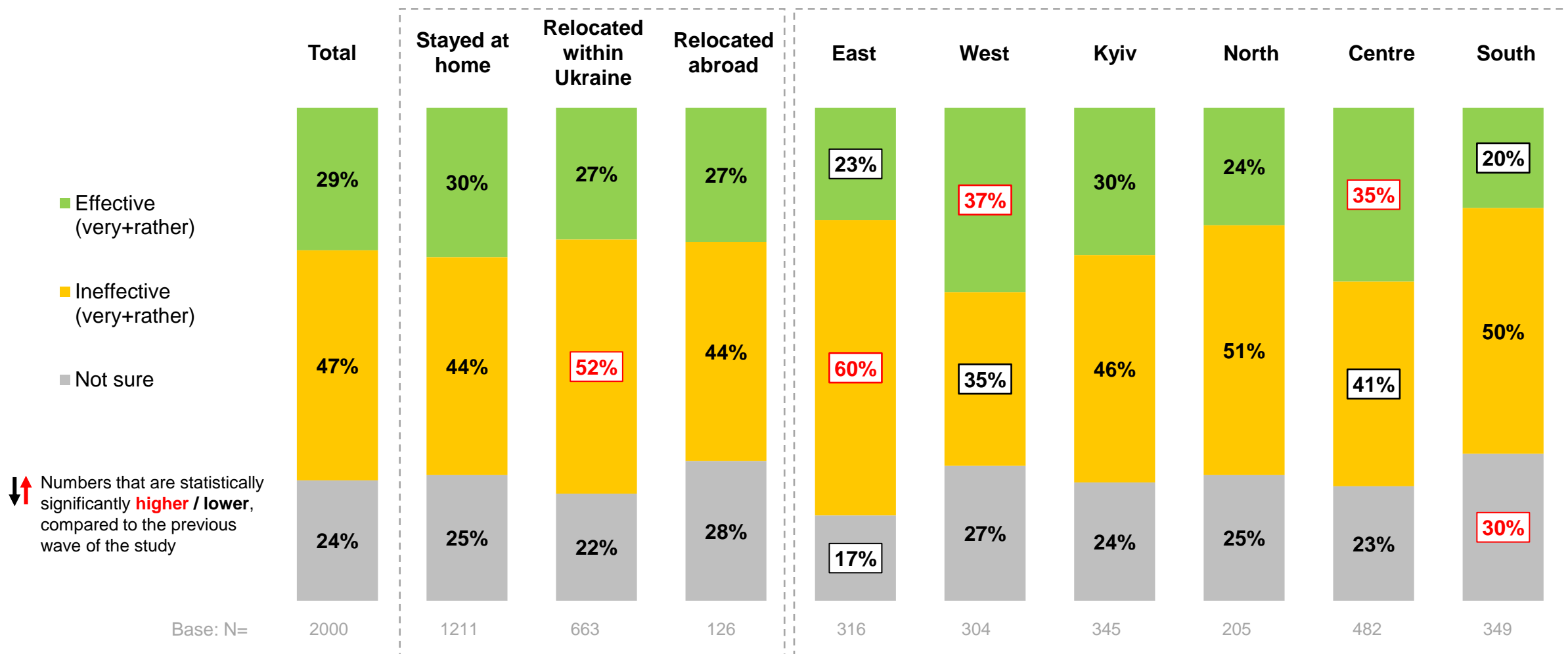
↑ ↓ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

□ 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 job and income** during the war

by migration status and region



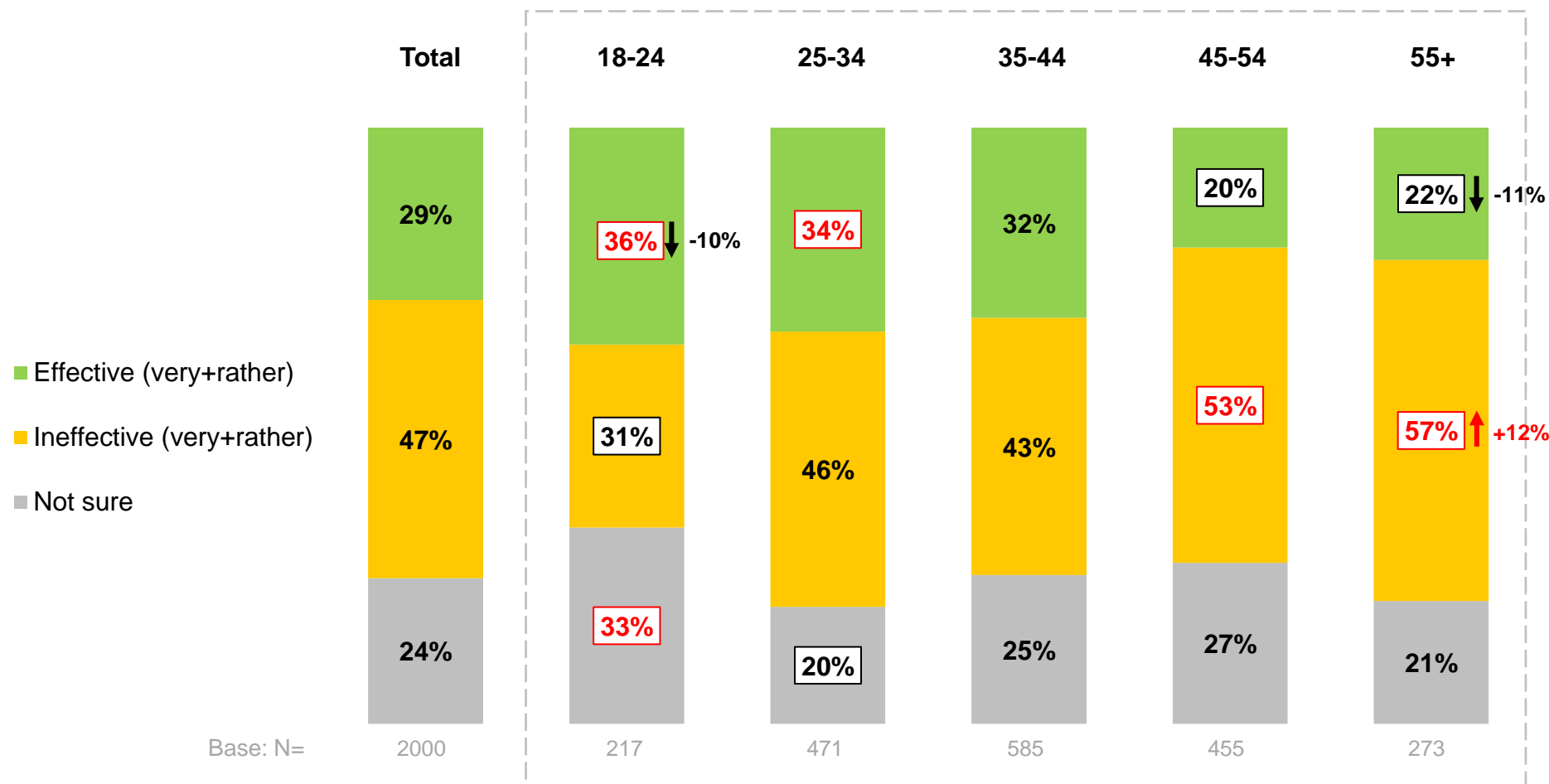
Base: all respondents

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, 52 compared to the sample as a whole

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES

with regard to aiding **citizens of Ukraine who lost their job and 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

Respondents continue to express the highest percentage of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (58%), the President of Ukraine (42%) and volunteer organizations (22%); at the same time, the level of trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and volunteers has significantly decreased compared to the previous wave. The level of trust in the police and mass media has also decreased (moreover, the level of distrust in all institutions from the list has increased).

	I wave (20-22.05) N=2083	VIII wave (25-28.08) N=2060	IX wave (9-11.09) N=2028	X wave (23-26.09) N=2000
Armed Forces of Ukraine	 62%	 61%	 62%	 58%↓
President of Ukraine	 49%	 44%	 44%	 42%
Volunteer organizations	 35%	 31%	 28%	 22%↓
International organizations*		 11%	 15%↑	 14%
Doctors	 24%	 16%	 14%	 13%
Charitable organizations	 10%	 16%	 14%	 13%
Church	 10%	 10%	 10%	 10%
National Police of Ukraine	 16%	 10%↓	 11%	 9%↓
Government of Ukraine	 13%	 8%	 9%	 8%
Media*		 5%	 7%↑	 5%↓
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	 7%	 4%	 5%	 5%
National Bank of Ukraine	 7%	 4%	 4%	 4%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	 4%	 2%	 2%	 2%
State Customs Service of Ukraine	 3%	 1%	 2%	 2%
Courts	 2%	 1%	 1%	 1%
State Tax Service	 2%	 1%	 1%	 1%
None of the above	 7%	 9%	 8%	 10%↑

*were added in 7th wave of survey

Base: all respondents

Which of the following institutions do you trust?

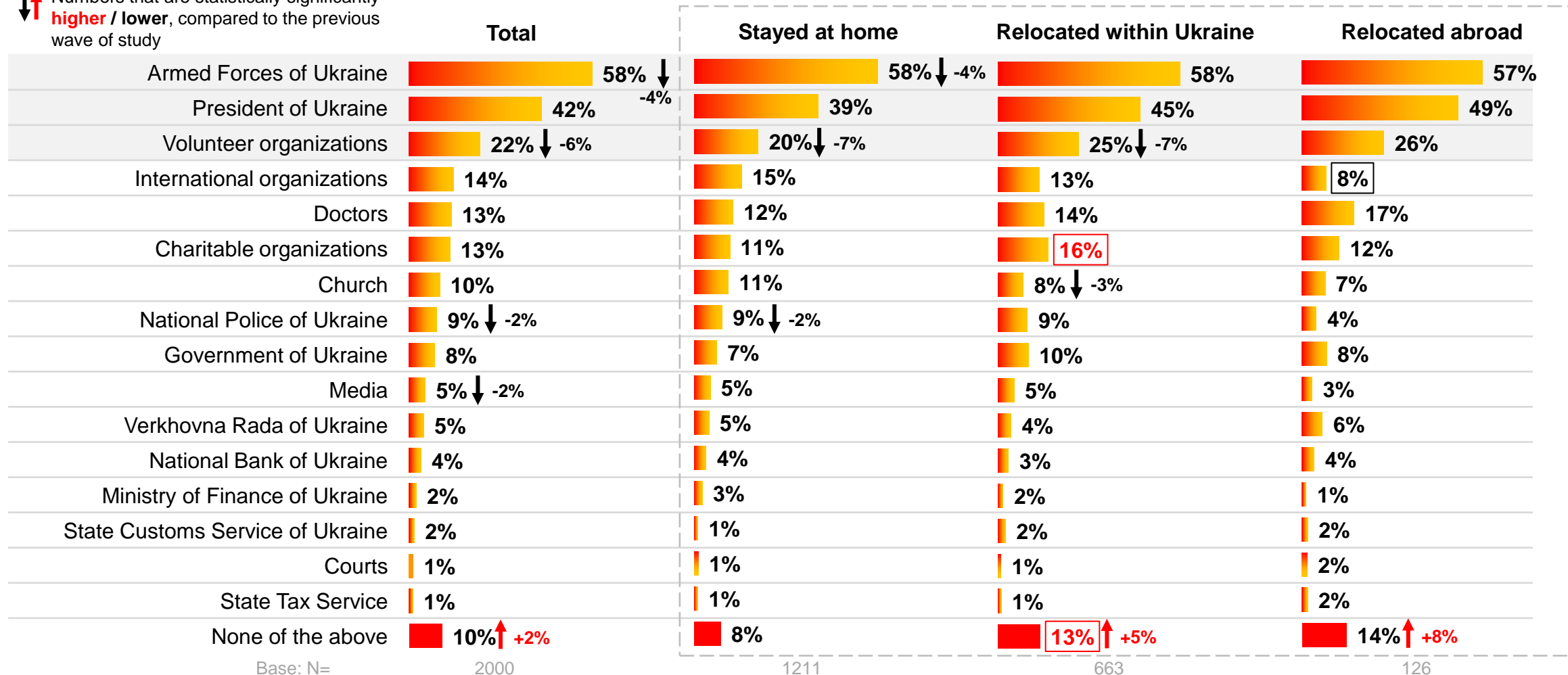
↓↑ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower**, compared to the previous wave of the study

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

by migration status

The only significant differences depending on migration status are a slightly lower level of emigrants' trust in international organizations and a higher level of IDPs' trust in charitable organizations; at the same time, the last category does not trust any of the institutions significantly more. Among those who remained in Ukraine, there was a significant decrease in trust in the volunteers.

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



Base: all respondents
Which of the following institutions do you trust?

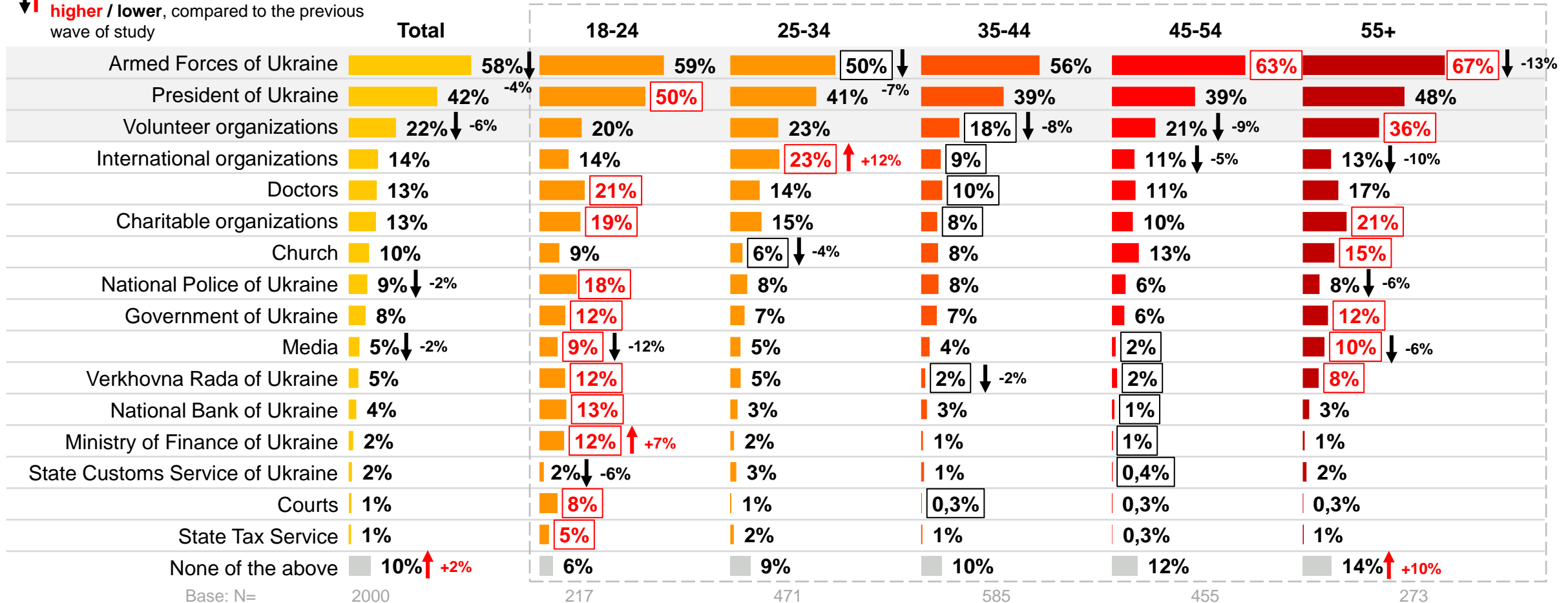
Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for a group, compared to the sample as a whole

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

by age

Respondents aged 18-24 and 55+ trust a large number of institutions significantly more than other age groups. There was a significant increase in the level of trust in international organizations among representatives of 25-34 age group, but at the same time, among people 45+, it has decreased. People aged 25-34 trust the Armed Forces of Ukraine the least, while older people (55+) - the most; at the same time, among both groups, the level of this trust decreased in the tenth wave.

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





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

In the tenth wave, there was a significant decrease in the trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine among the residents of the West (by 16 percentage points) - currently residents of Kyiv trust this institution the most (64%). The same group trust the President the least (36%), in contrast to residents of the North (50%). Among the residents of the West, there also was a decrease in the level of trust in volunteers, doctors, the church and the mass media (the latter is also characteristic to people from the East and the North).

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

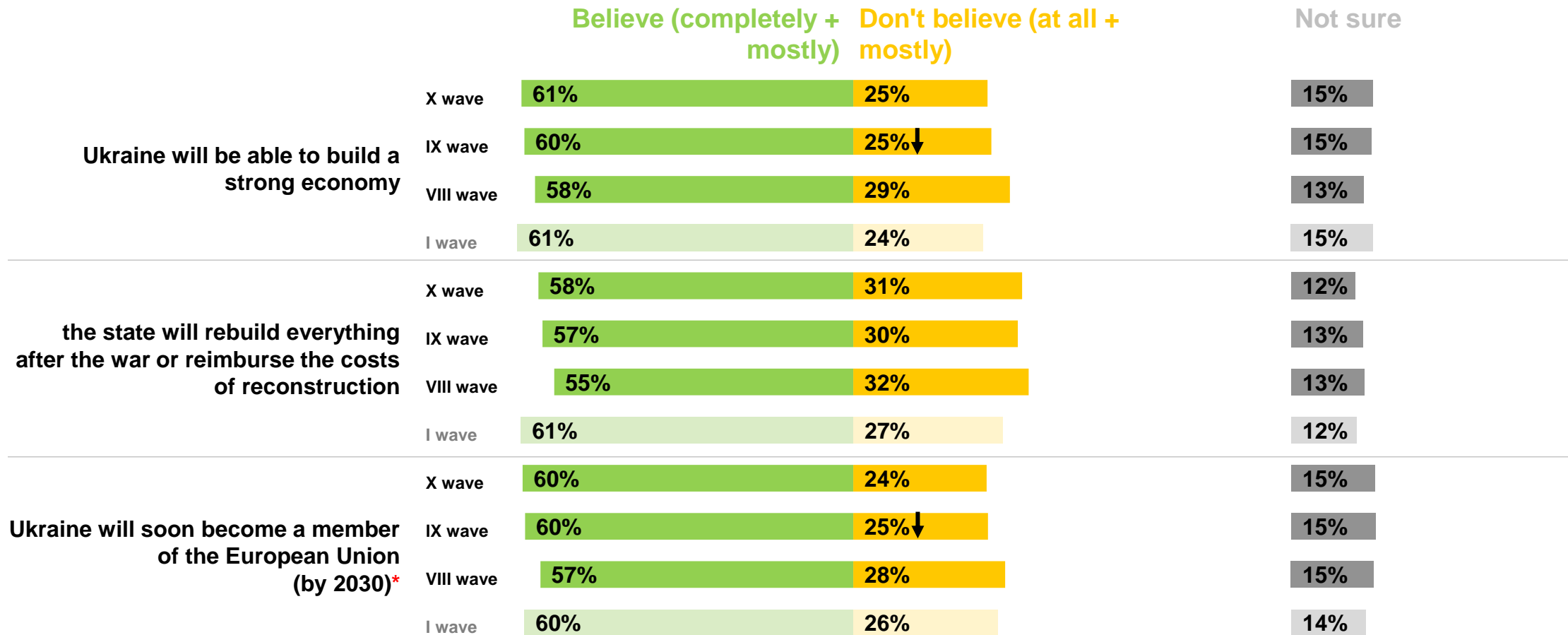
	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Armed Forces of Ukraine	58% 	54%	58%  -16%	64%	64%	53%	58%
President of Ukraine	42%  -4%	48%	39%	36%	50%	37%	47%
Volunteer organizations	22%  -6%	22%	20%  -10%	26%	26%	17%	26%
International organizations	14%	10%	17%	13%	15%	11%	20%
Doctors	13%	15%	12%  -6%	16%	17%	12%	10%
Charitable organizations	13%	12%	12%	11%	16%	11%	17%
Church	10%	10%	17%  -6%	9%	8%	8%	7%
National Police of Ukraine	9%  -2%	9%	7%	12%	5%	9%	9%
Government of Ukraine	8%	9%	6%	11%	5%	9%	8%
Media	5%  -2%	2%  -3%	3%  -4%	5%	4%  -10%	5%	11%
Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	5%	2%	5%	5%	3%	6%  +3%	5%
National Bank of Ukraine	4%	1%	1%	7%	3%	4%	4%
Ministry of Finance of Ukraine	2%	1%	0,5%	6%  +4%	1%	2%	2%
State Customs Service of Ukraine	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Courts	1%	0,5%	0,3%	3%	2%	1%	1%
State Tax Service	1%	1%	0,5%	2%	1%	1%	2%
None of the above	10%  +2%	16%  +5%	13%  +7%	8%	3%	11%	9%
Base: N=	2000	316	304	345	205	482	349

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...

The belief of Ukrainians* that the state will be able to build a strong economy, rebuild everything after the war or reimburse the costs for reconstruction and become a member of the EU in the near future remains without significant changes – at the level of 58-61%.



*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, VIII wave – N = 2060, IX wave – N = 2028, X wave – N = 2000.

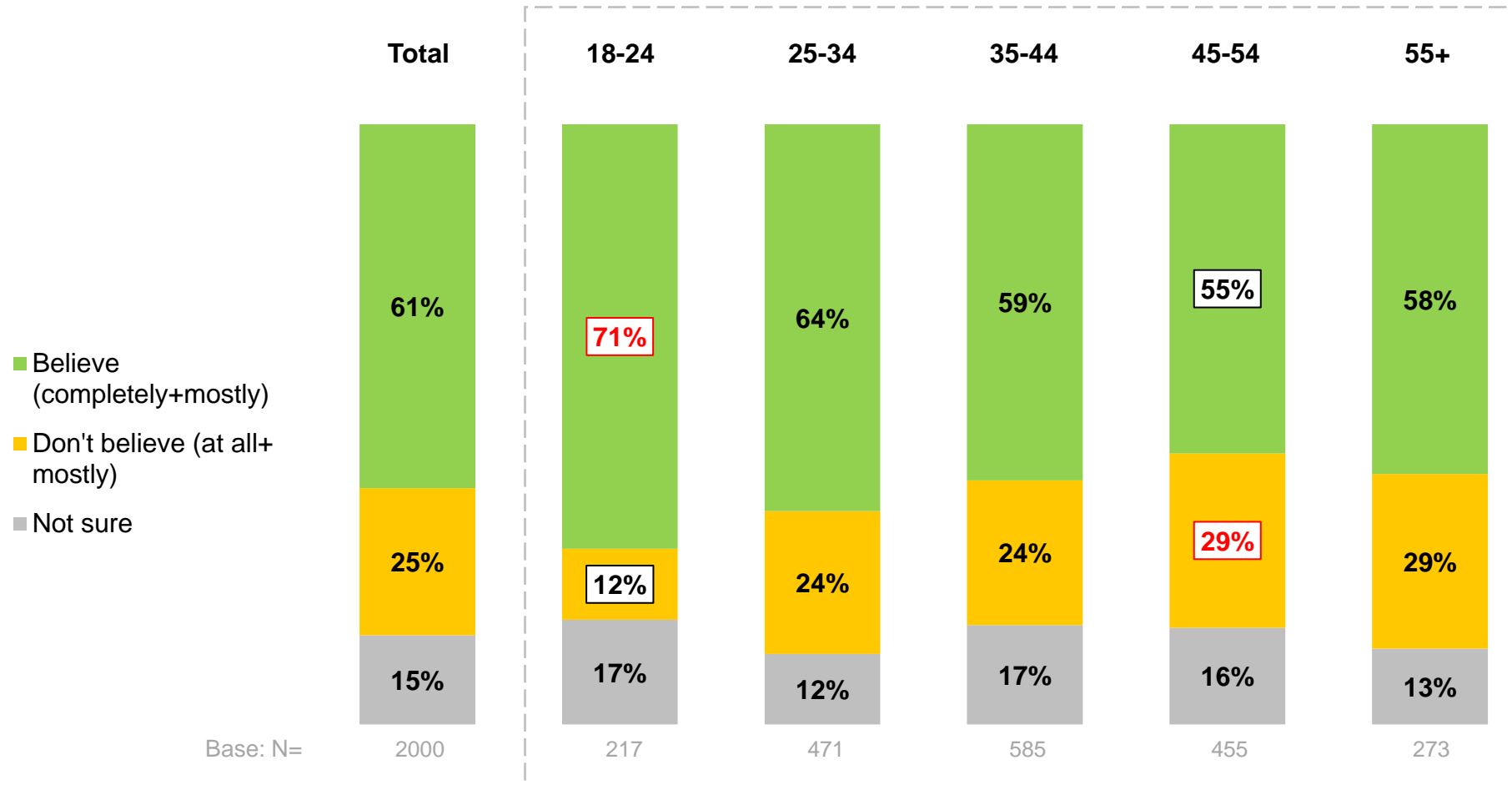
Do you believe that : Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy / the state will rebuild everything after the war or reimburse the costs of reconstruction / Ukraine will soon become a member of the European Union (by 2030)?

↓↑ 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.

Base: all respondents;

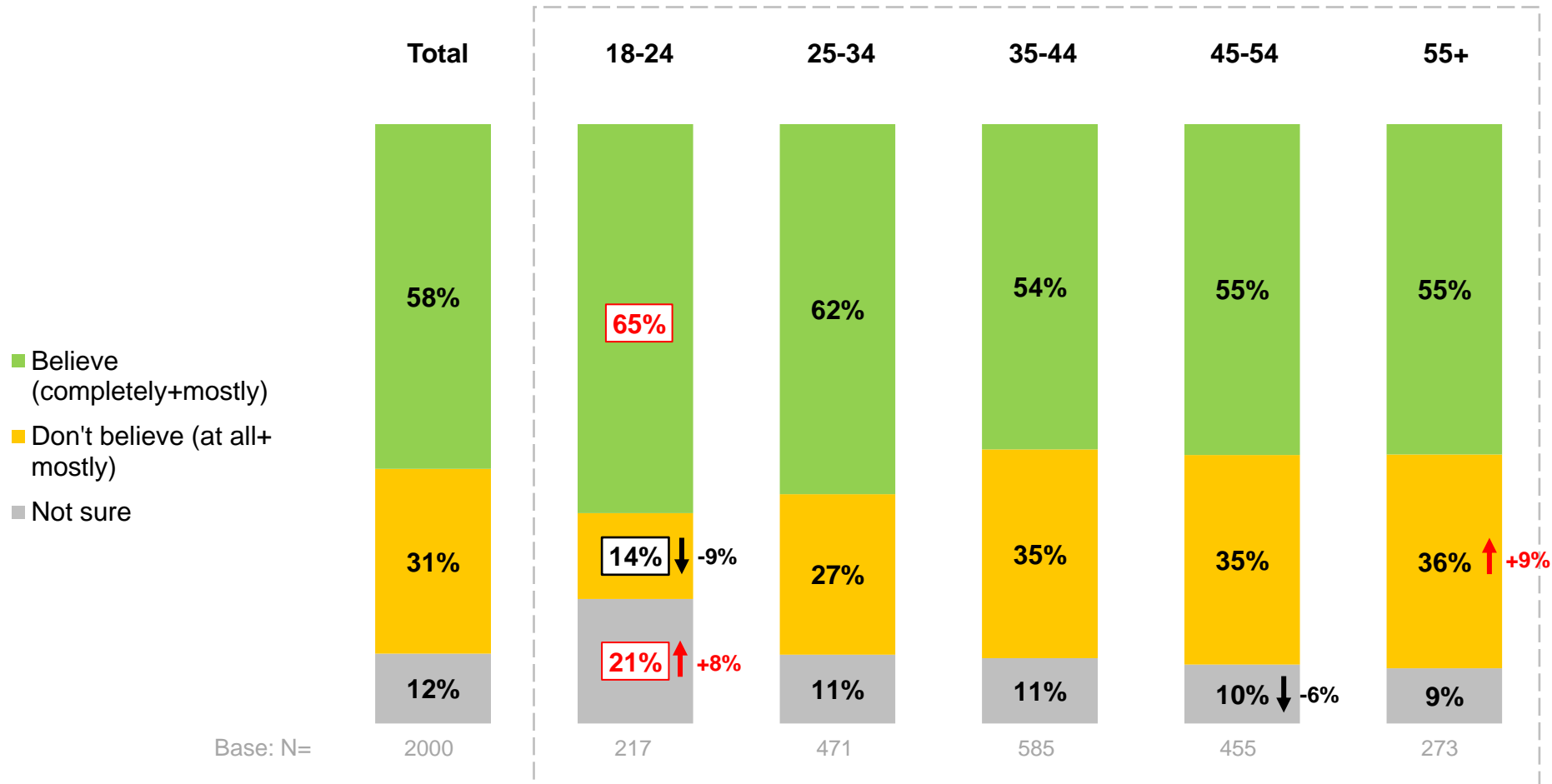
Do you believe that Ukraine will be able to build a strong economy?



 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

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.

Base: all respondents;

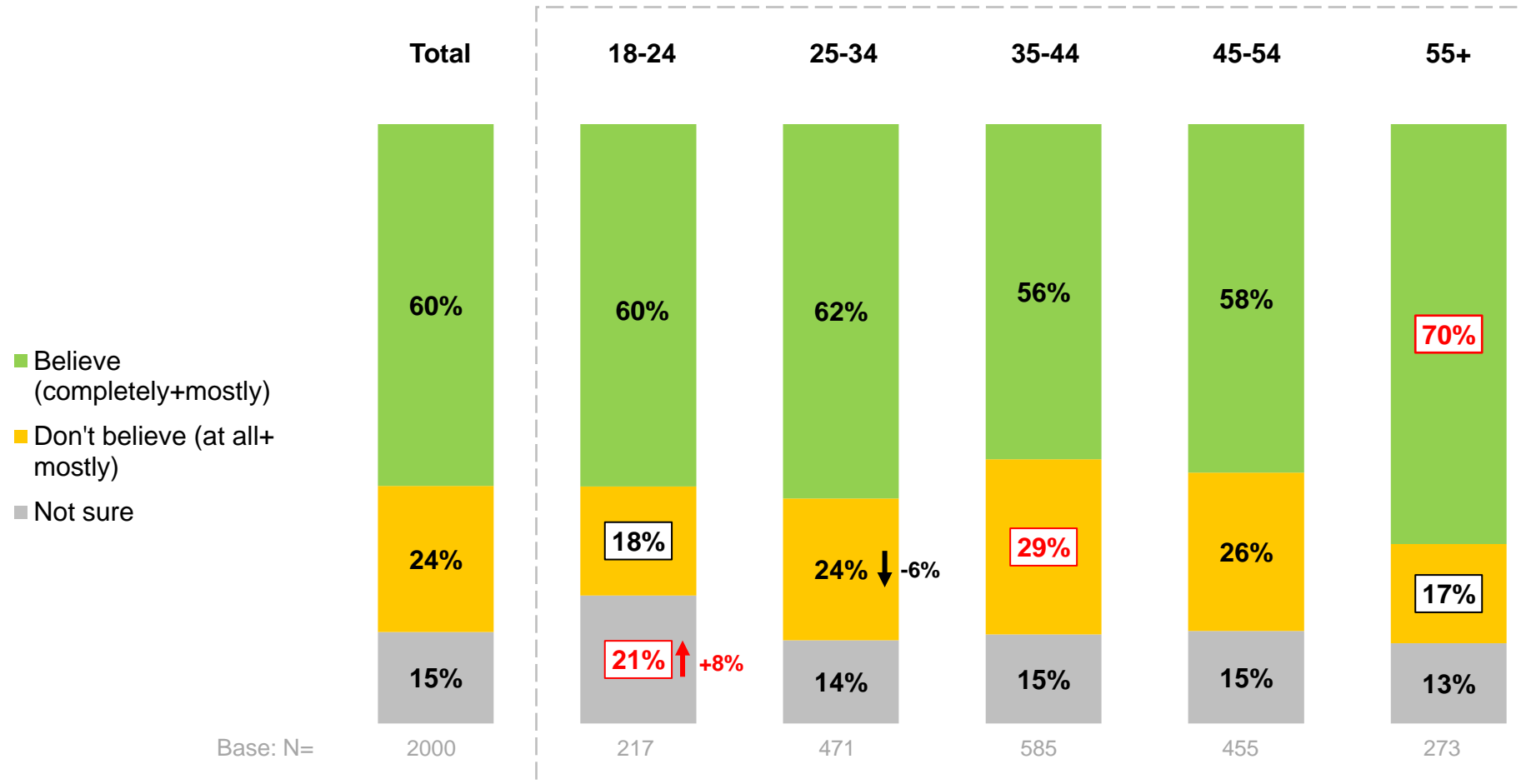
Do you believe that the state will rebuild everything after the war or reimburse the costs of reconstruction?

↓↑ 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 60 group, compared to the sample as a whole

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.

Base: all respondents

Do you believe that 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

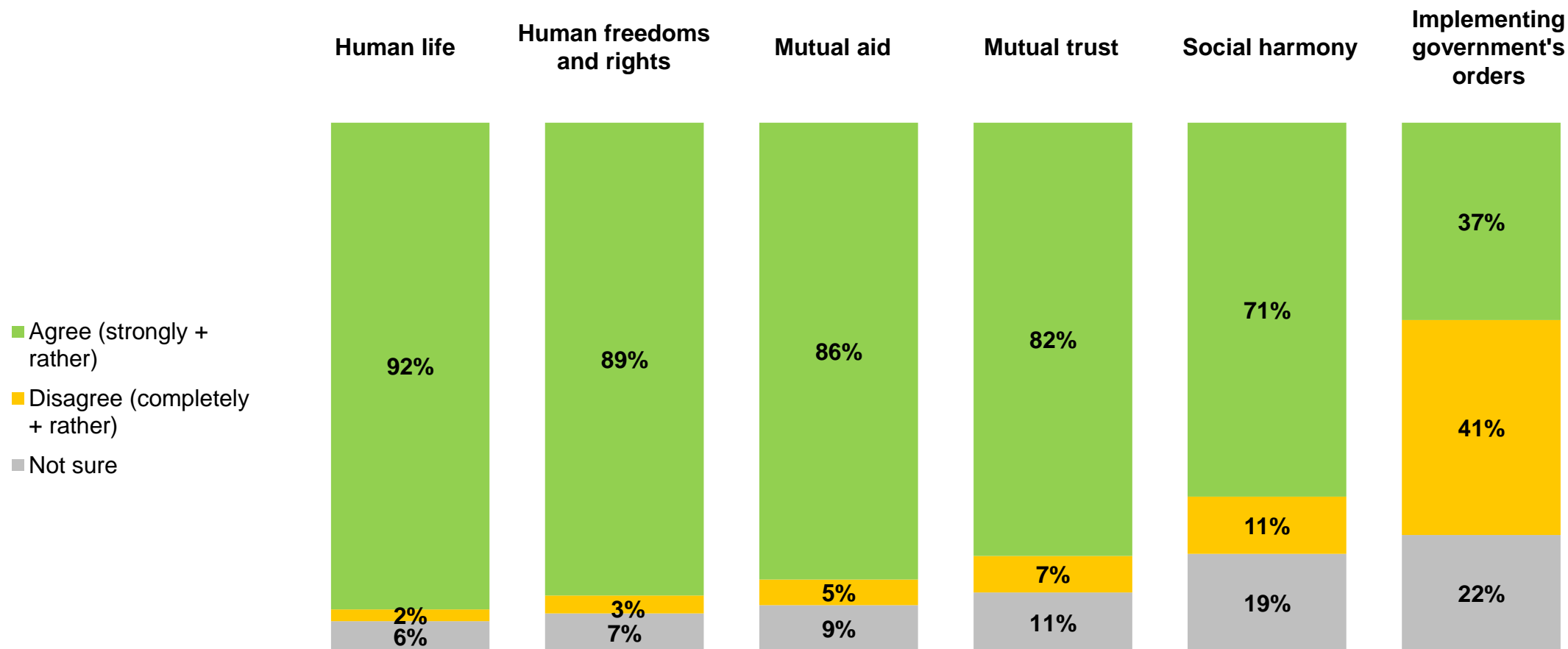
□ Numbers that are statistically significantly **higher** / **lower** for the age group, compared to the sample as a whole

**THE IMPORTANCE OF
VALUES AND OBSERVANCE
OF THE PRINCIPLES**



WHAT IS OF THE GREATEST VALUE?

The largest share of respondents agree that human life is the greatest value - 92% supported this statement. More than 80% agreed with the relevant statements about freedom and human rights, mutual aid and trust, while social harmony was considered as the greatest value by 71% of respondents. Opinions were most divided about the value of "implementing government's orders" - 37% agree with this thesis, 41% disagree, and another 22% could not give an unequivocal answer.



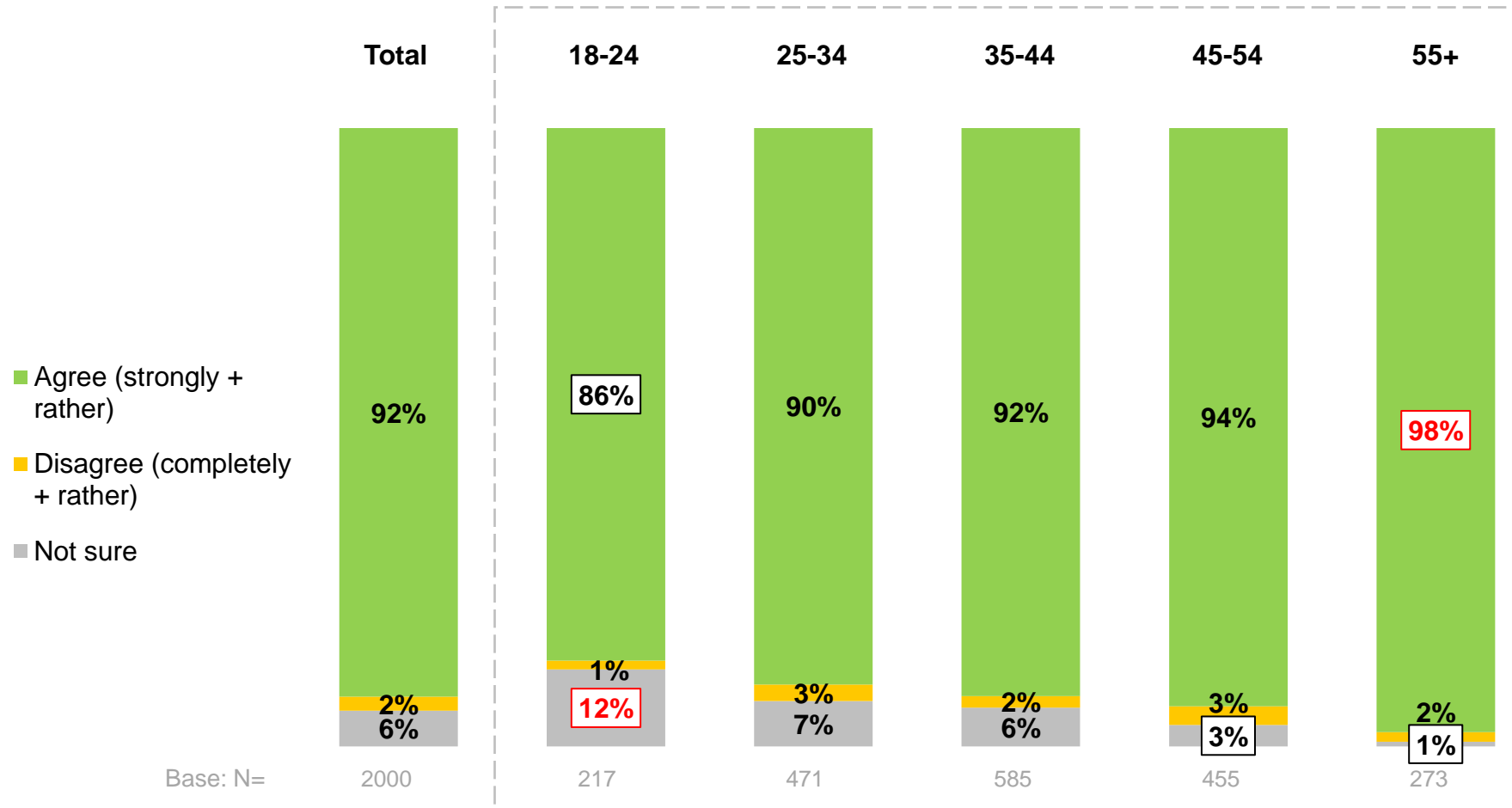
Base: all respondents, N=2000

To what extent do you agree with the statement: The life of a person is the greatest value / A person's freedom and rights are the greatest value / Social harmony is the greatest value / Implementing government's orders is the greatest value / Mutual help is the greatest value / Mutual trust is the greatest value

HUMAN LIFE

is the greatest value

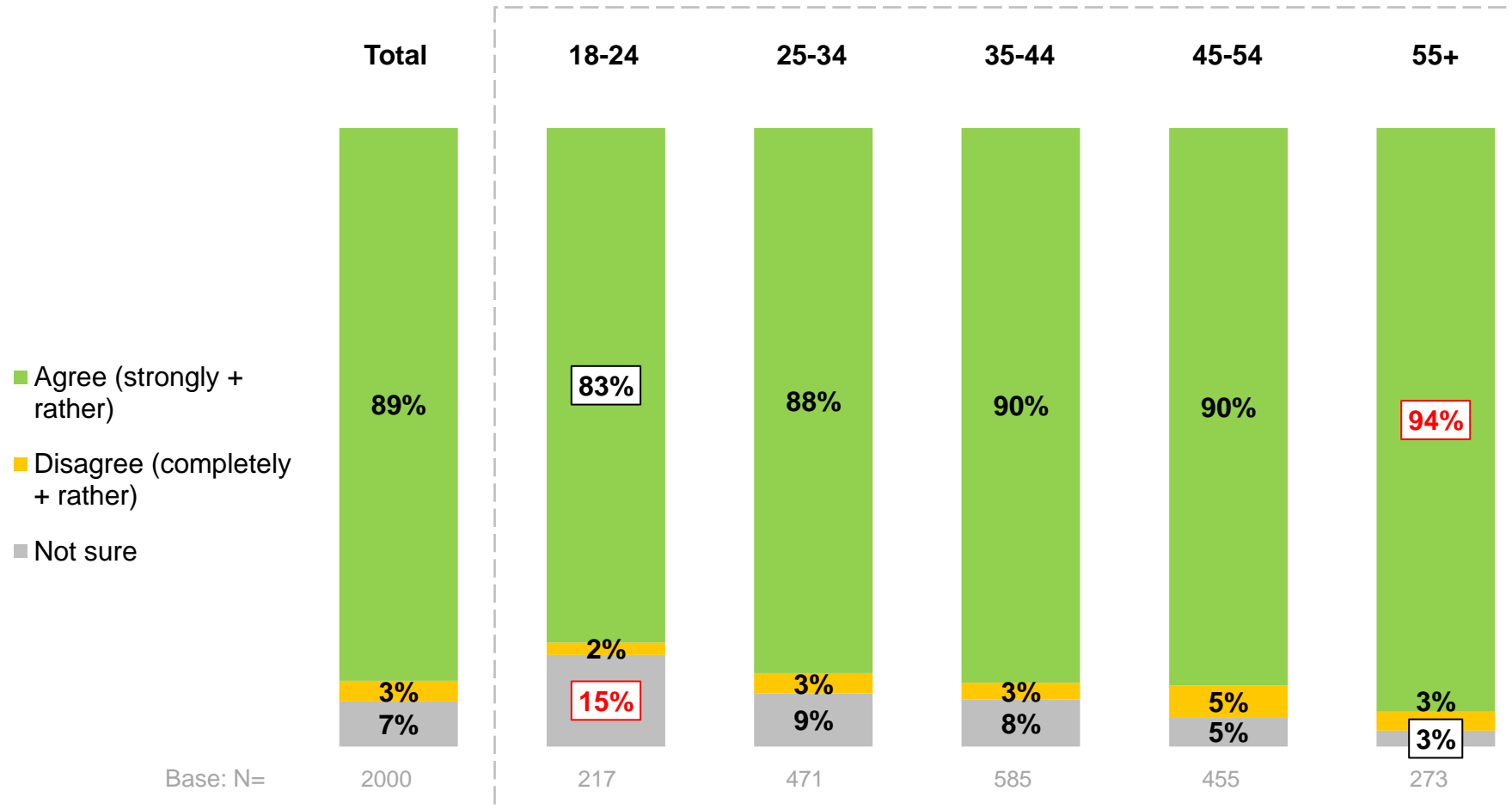
by age



HUMAN FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS

are the greatest values

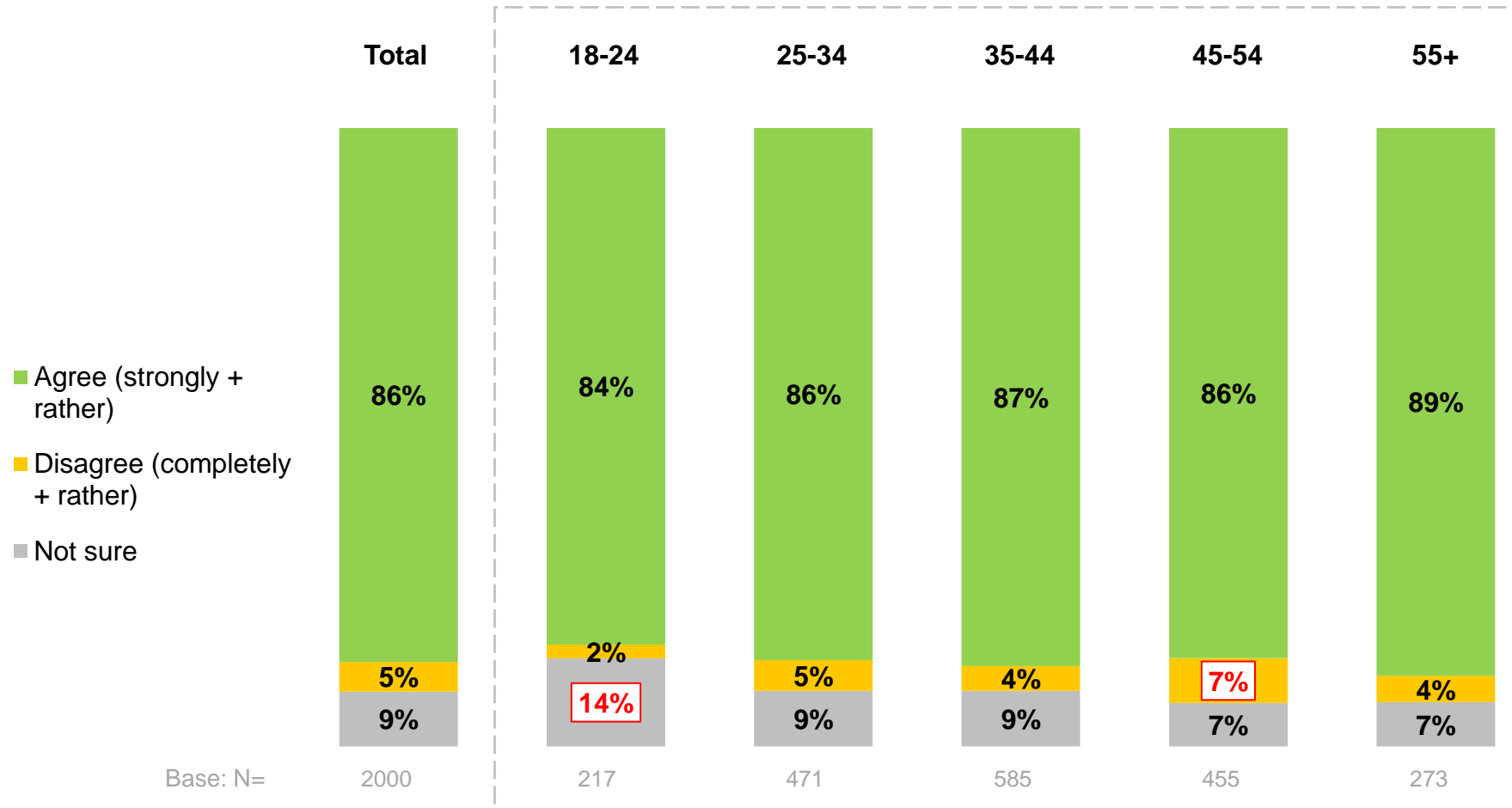
by age



MUTUAL AID

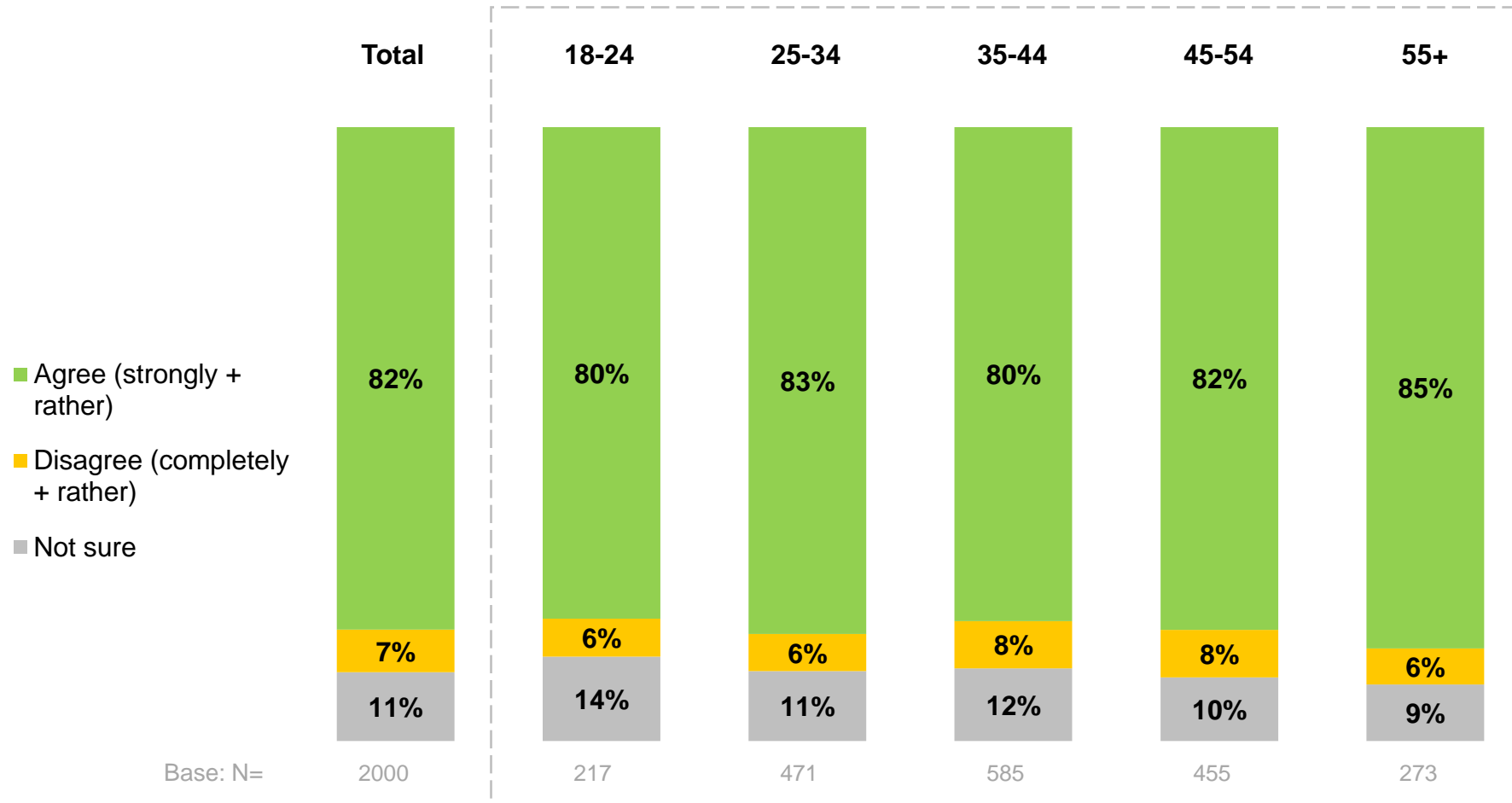
is the greatest value

by age



MUTUAL TRUST

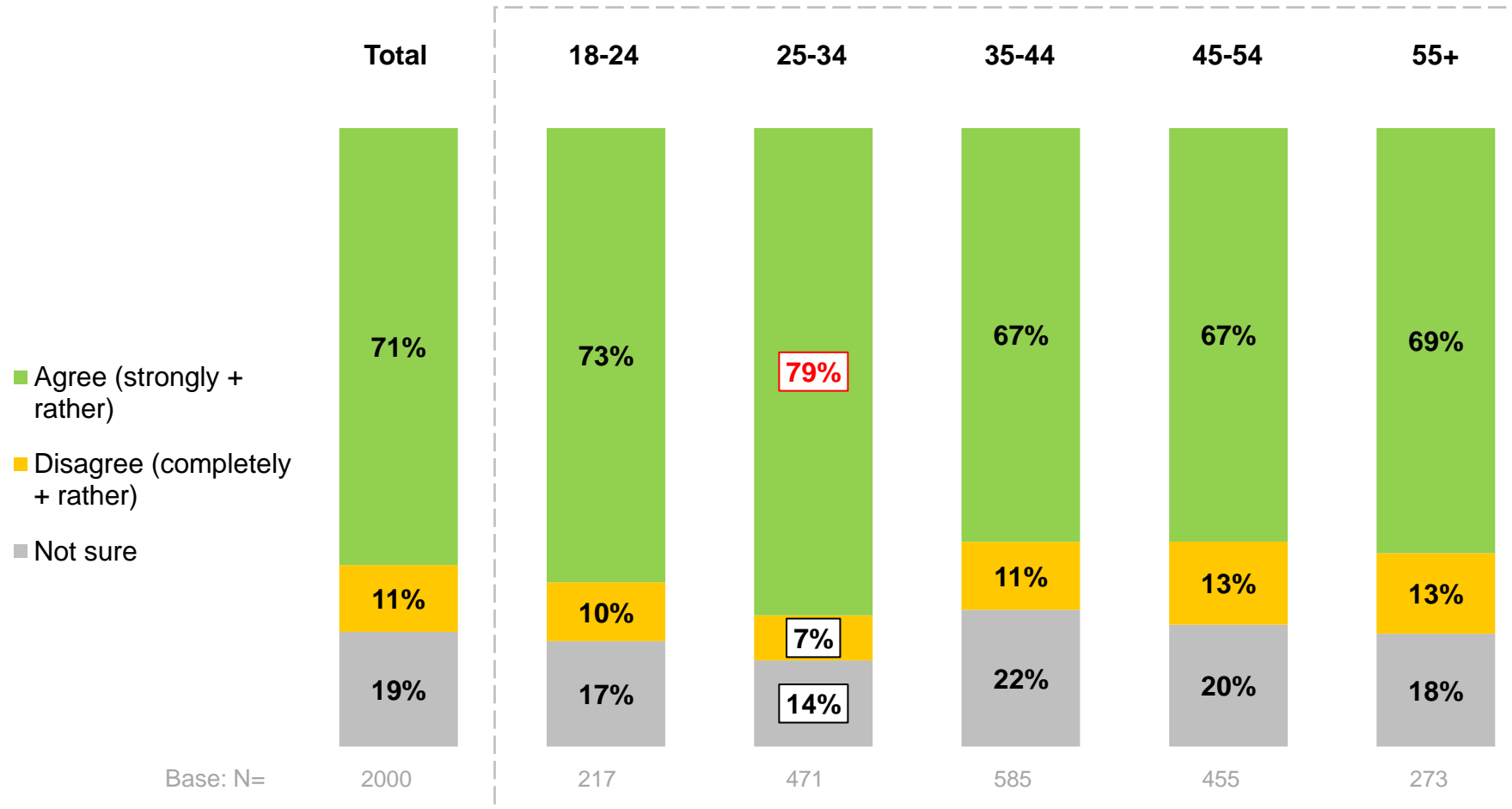
is the greatest value
by age



SOCIAL HARMONY

is the greatest value

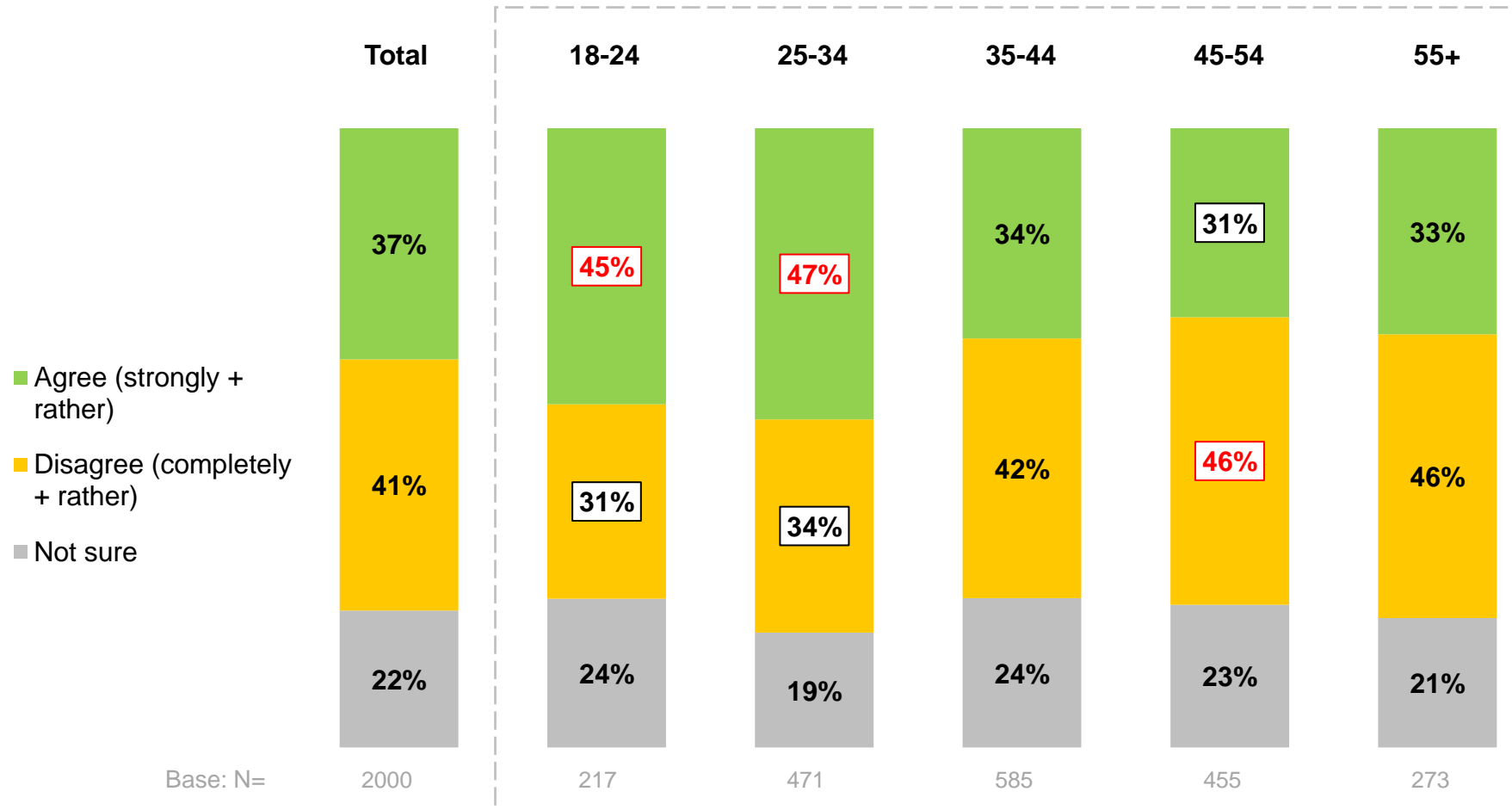
by age



IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS

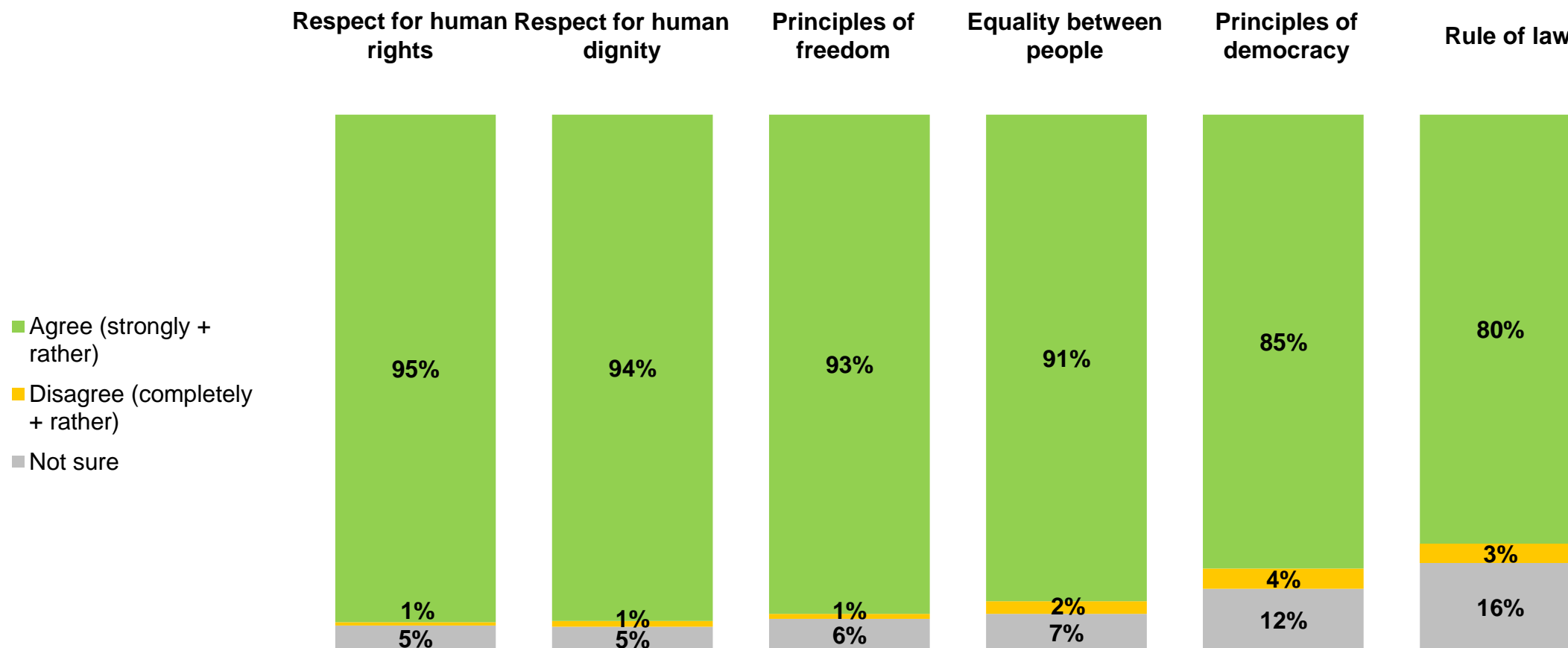
is the greatest value

by age



THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE OF THE MAIN PRINCIPLES

The importance of observance of all the mentioned principles for the respondents is high and is at the level of 80-95%; the most widely supported of the principles is respect for human rights, and the least supported is the rule of law. At the same time, the share of those who disagree with the importance of these principles is very low and does not exceed 4%.



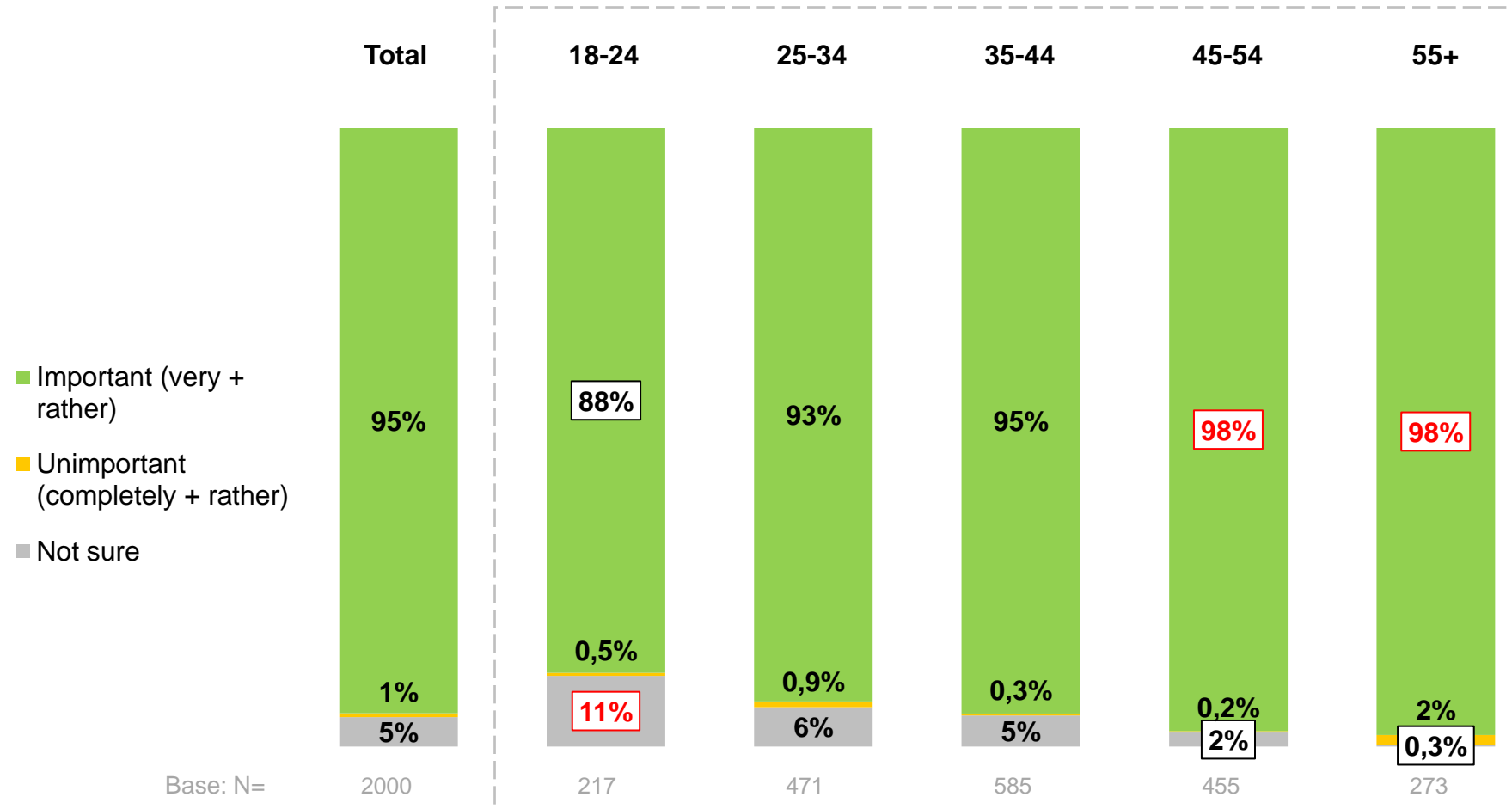
Base: all respondents, N=2000

For you personally, how important is the observance of: rule of law / equality between people / principles of freedom / principles of democracy / respect for human dignity / respect for human rights

THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

of respect for human rights

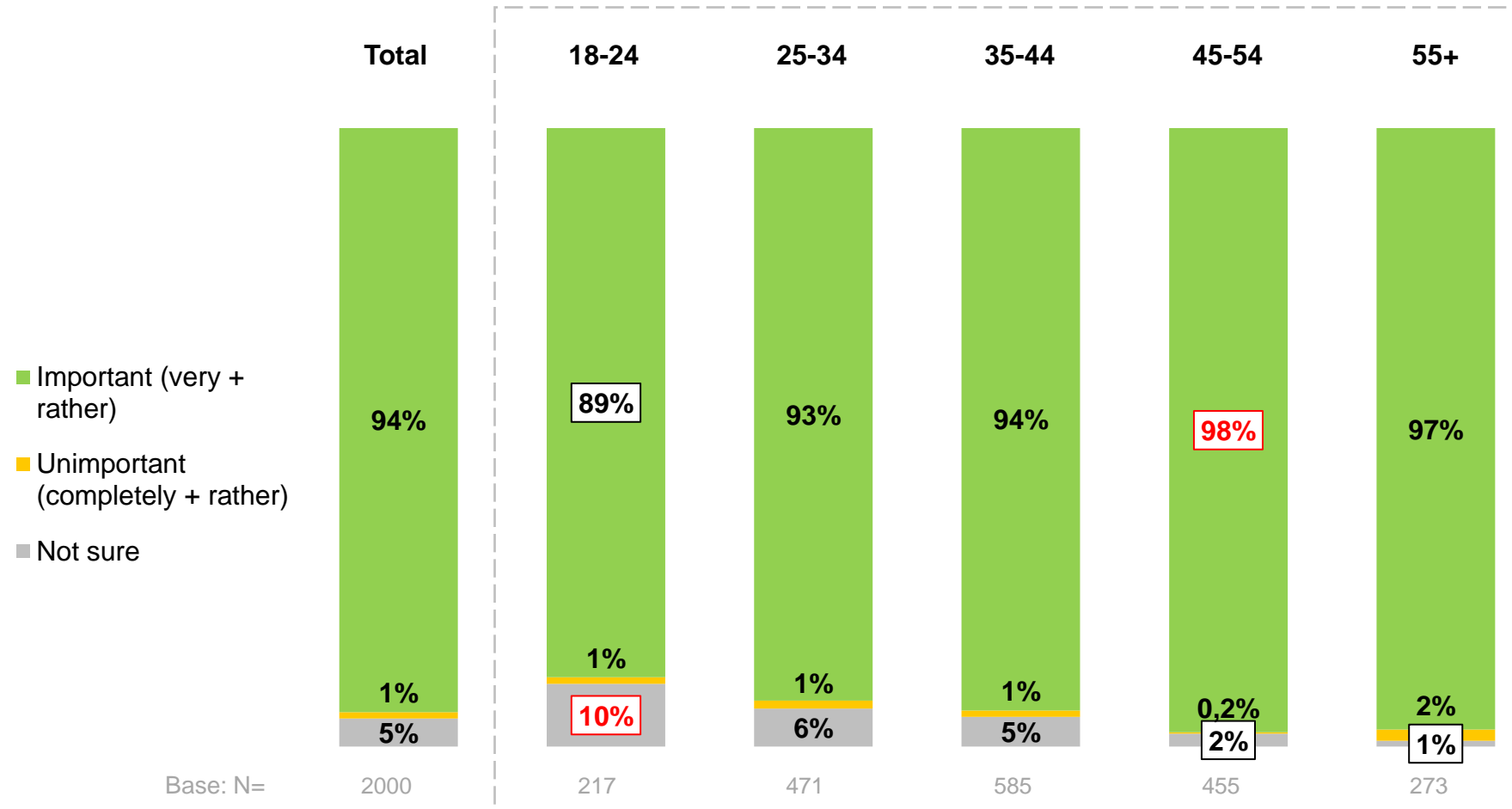
by age



THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

of respect for human dignity

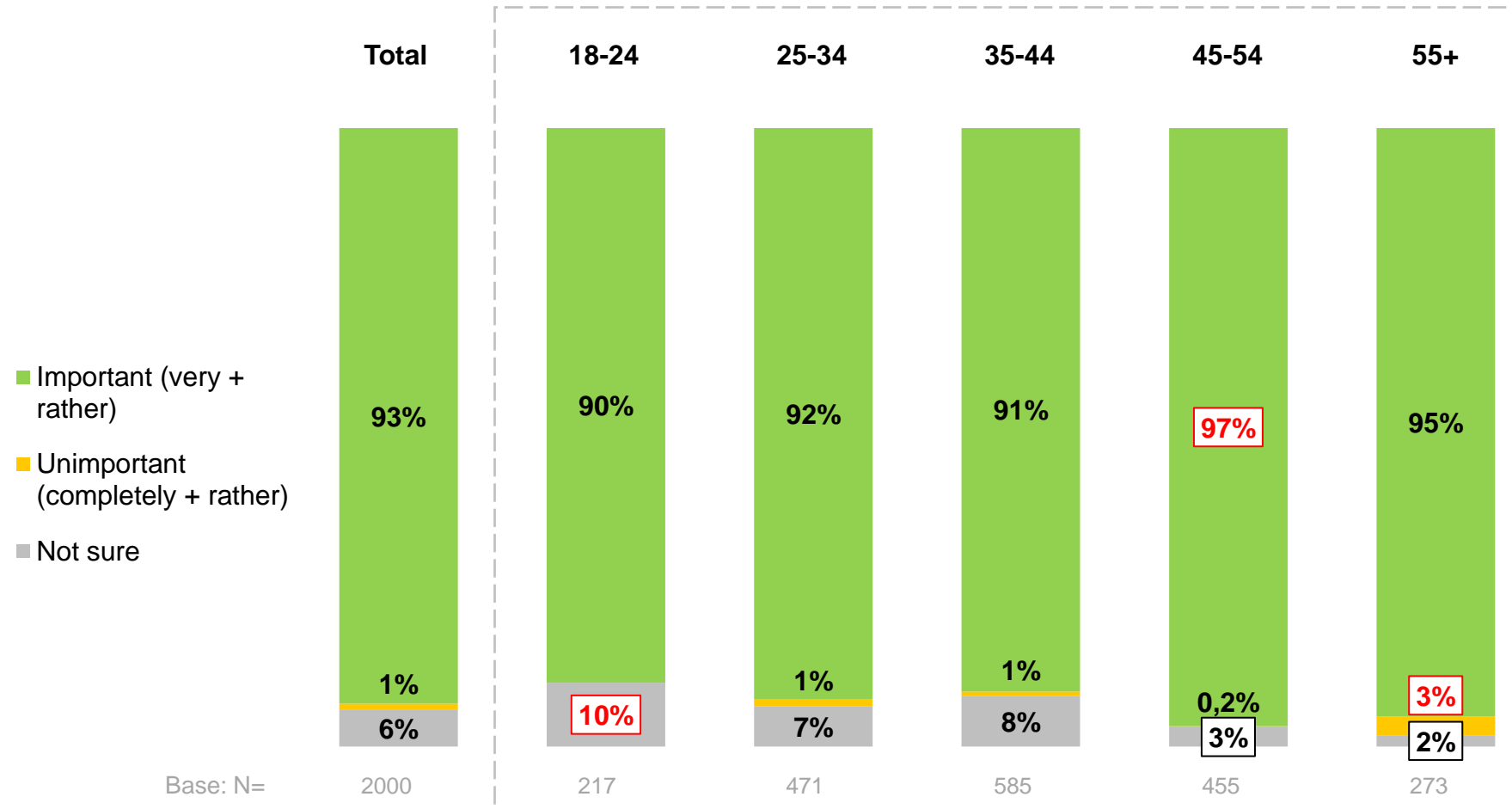
by age



THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

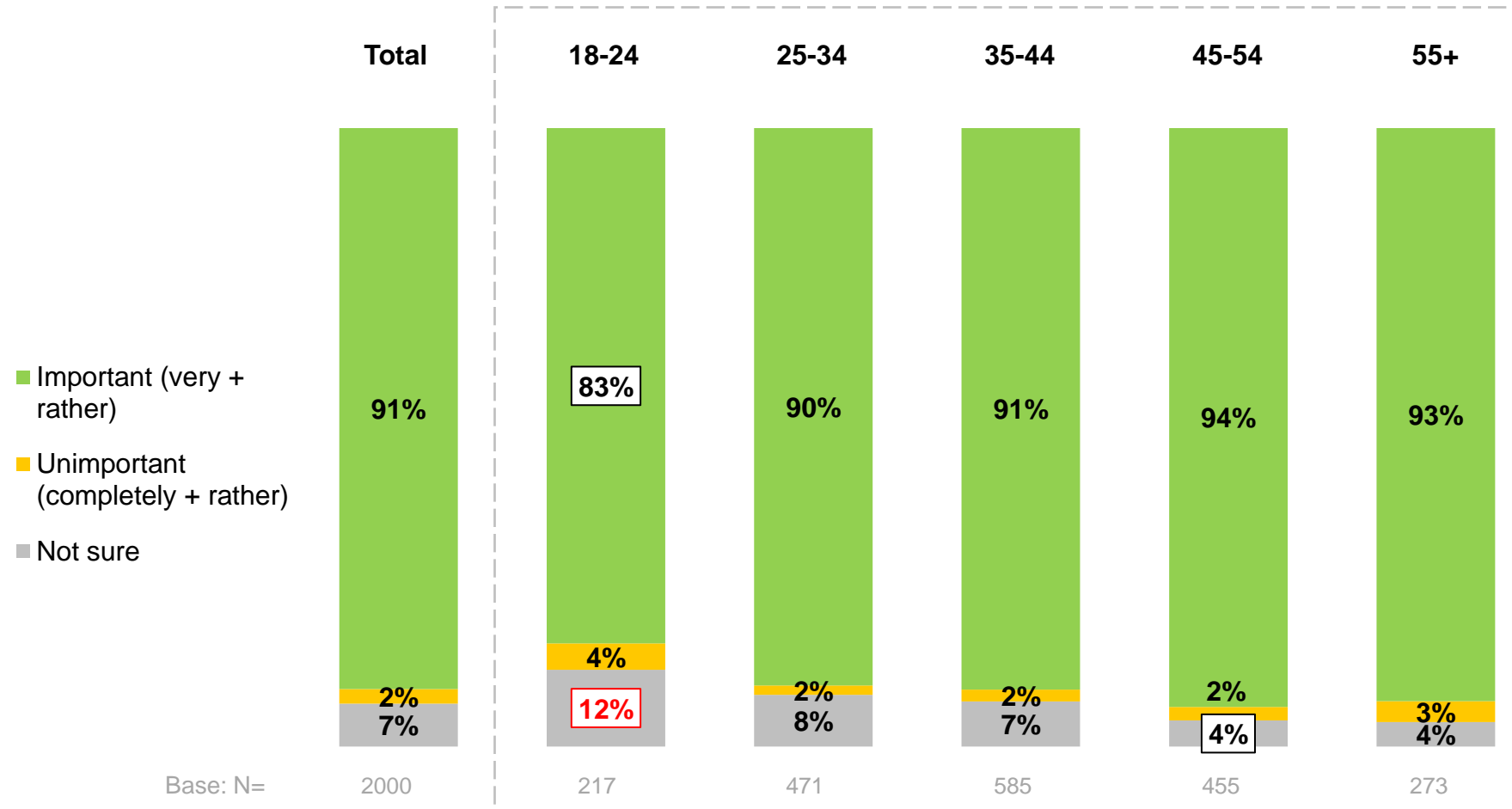
of principles of freedom

by age



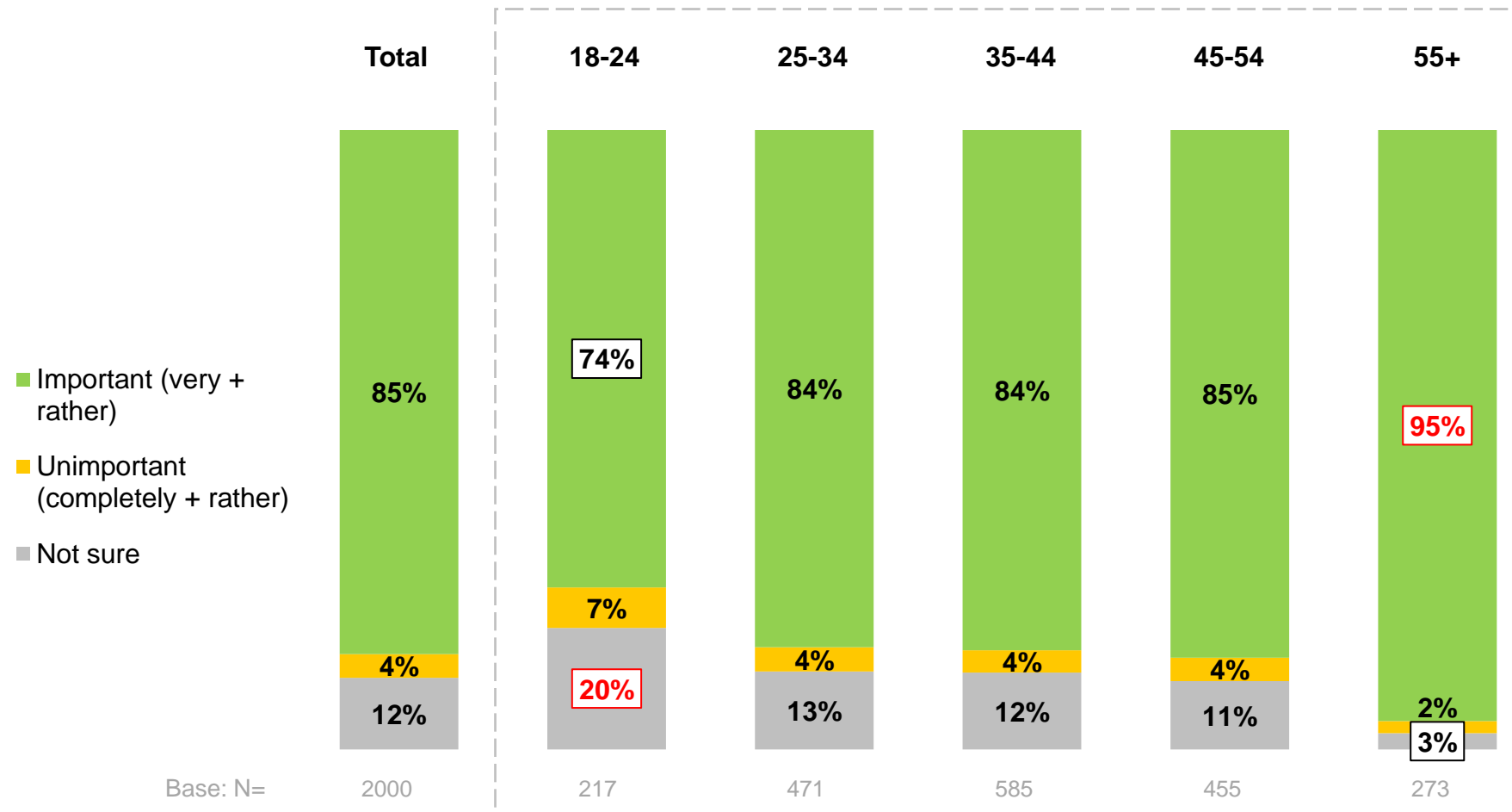
THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

of equality between people
by age



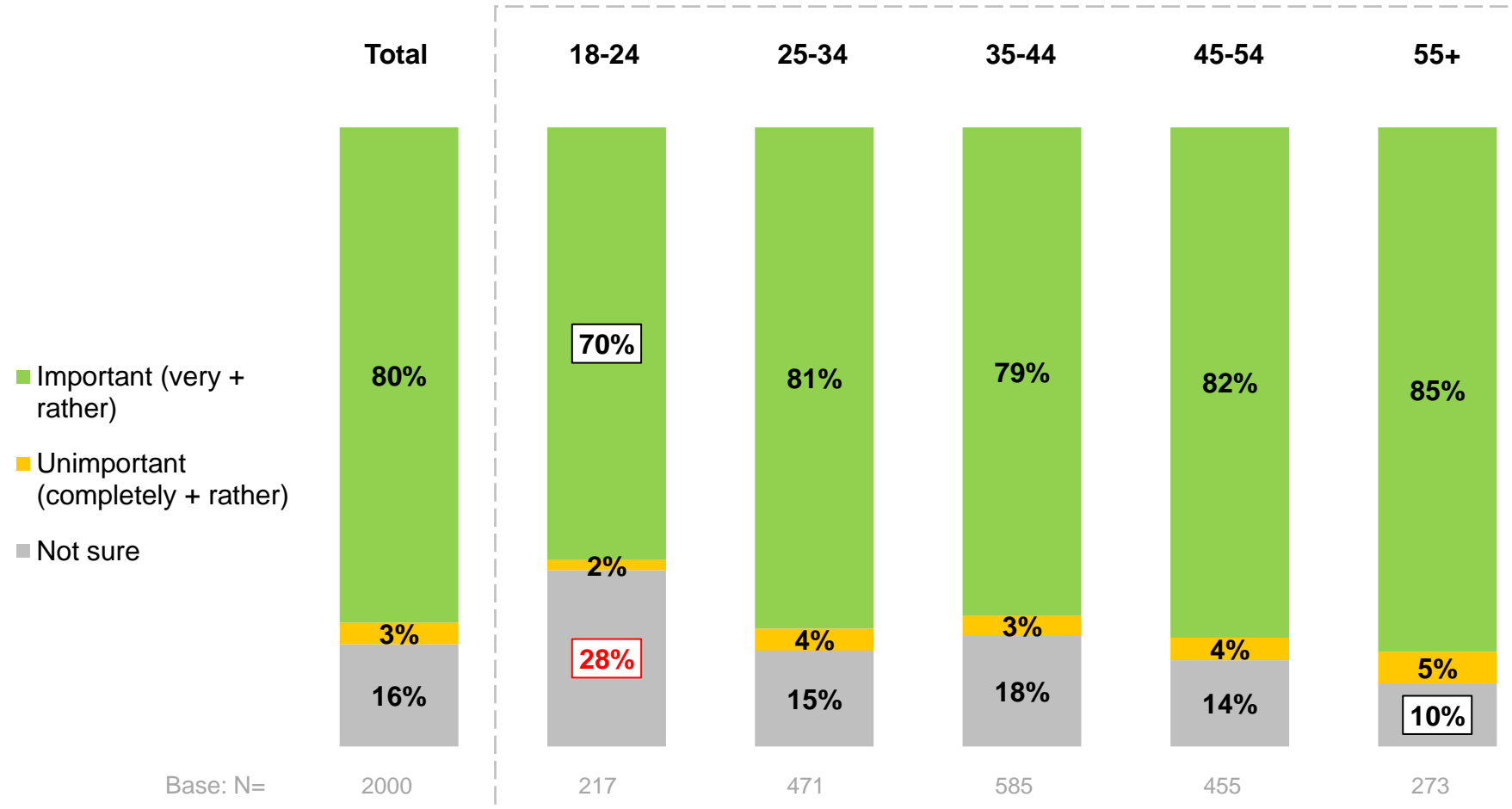
THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

of principles of democracy
by age



THE IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE

of rule of law
by age



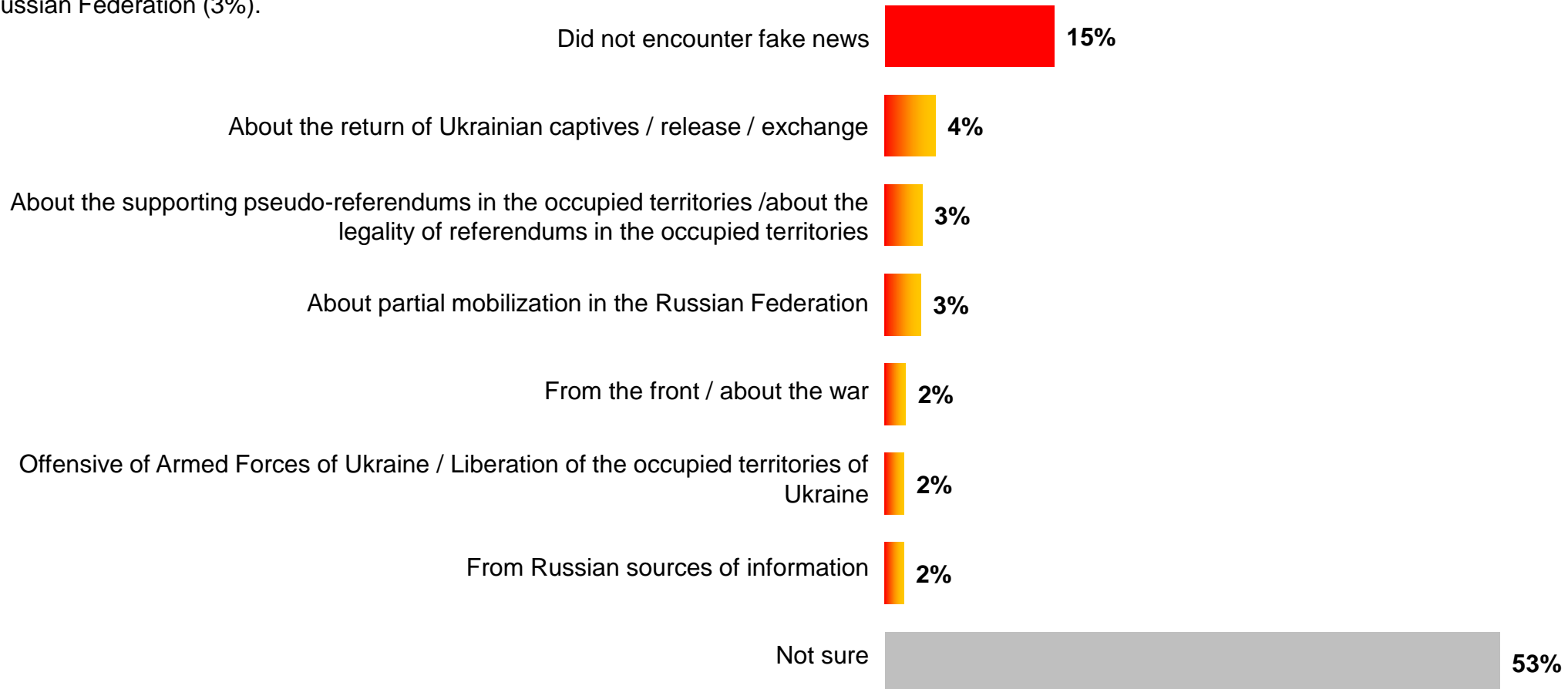
**LATEST NEWS:
KNOWLEDGE AND
PERCEPTION**



FALSE EVENTS

spontaneous answers

In an open-ended question, 53% of respondents found it difficult to answer the question about fake news which they encountered in the past week, and 15% indicated that they had not encountered such news. Misleading news that was encountered by the largest shares of respondents - about the return of Ukrainian captives (4%), about support for pseudo-referendums in the occupied territories (3%) and about partial mobilization in the Russian Federation (3%).



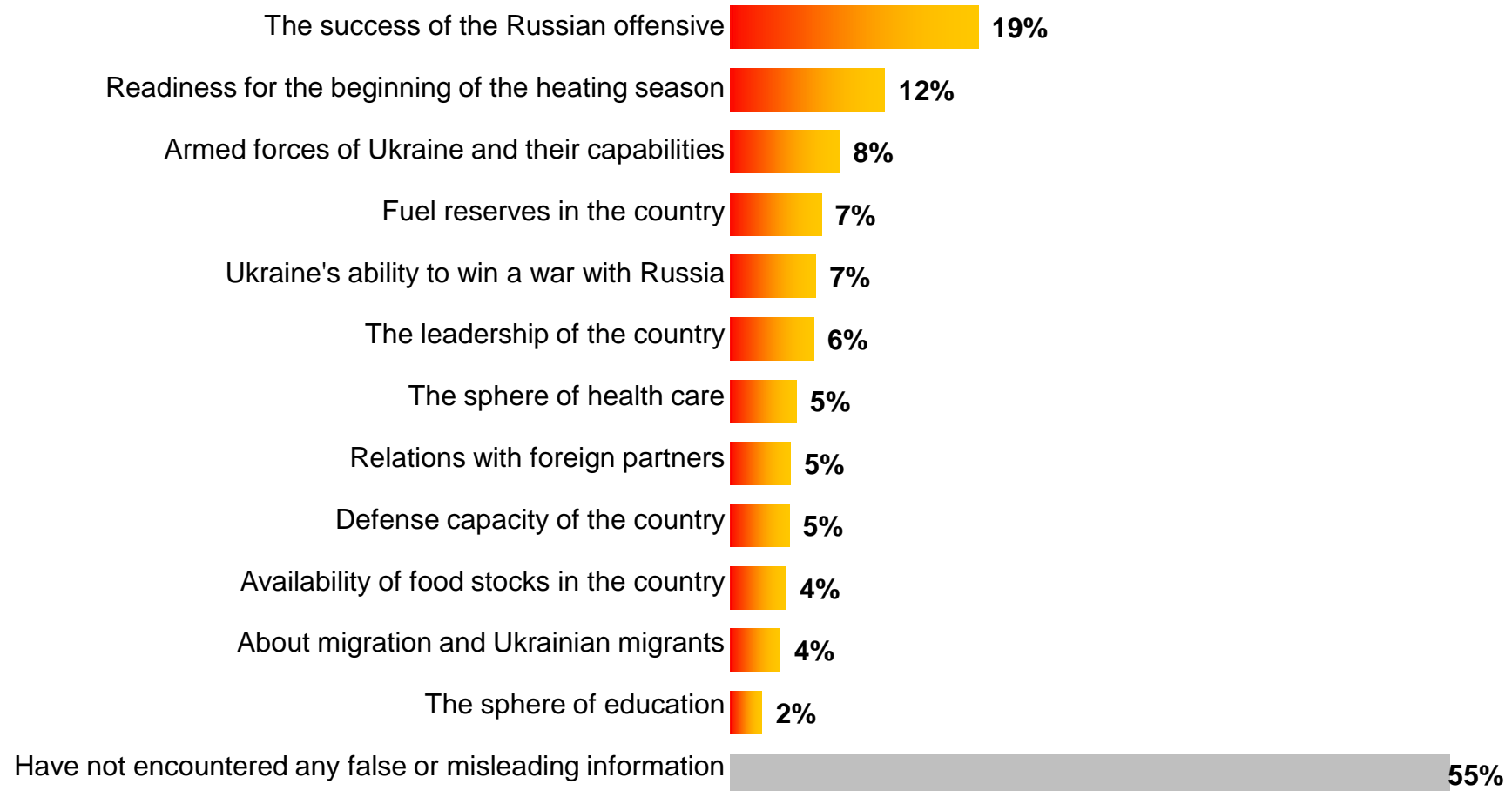
Base: all respondents, N=2000

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

Which of the news that you encountered in the media over the last week were false or misleading in your opinion? (open-ended question)

FALSE EVENTS REGARDING SPHERES

In a closed-ended question, 55% of respondents indicated that they had not encountered any false or misleading information regarding any of the spheres. Misleading news, which was encountered by the largest shares of respondents related to the success of the Russian offensive (19%) and readiness for the start of the heating season (12%).



Base: all respondents, N=2000

Only the alternatives that have been mentioned in >3% of the cases have been shown on the slide.

Have you encountered false or misleading information about any of these spheres in the past week? If so, what spheres did it concern?

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE LAST WEEK

spontaneous answers

The event of the last week which the largest share of respondents consider the most important is the release of Ukrainian captives by exchange (31%). A significant share of respondents also mentioned the mobilization in the Russian Federation (14%) and the liberation of Ukrainian territories by the Armed Forces of Ukraine (13%).



Base: all respondents, N=2000

Only the alternatives that have been mentioned in >1% 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 largest share of the audience is aware of the return of Ukrainian soldiers from captivity (83% each). The least respondents are aware of Russia's shelling of the Zaporizhzhya NPP (56%).



KNOWLEDGE OF THE EVENTS


by region

Respondents from the Centre heard significantly less about the return of Ukrainian fighters / soldiers from captivity, and respondents from the South heard more often about Russia's shelling of Zaporizhzhya NPP.

	Total	East	West	Kyiv	North	Centre	South
Return of Ukrainian fighters / soldiers from captivity	83%	84%	86%	84%	81%	78%	86%
Partial / general mobilization of the population on the territory of Russia	78%	74%	76%	81%	80%	77%	78%
Russia's referendums in the occupied territories	71%	70%	66%	74%	69%	70%	75%
Offensive actions of the Ukrainian army in the East and South of the country	62%	60%	59%	67%	56%	60%	66%
Russia's shelling of the Zaporizhzhya NPP	56%	55%	52%	58%	52%	55%	63%
Not sure / Have not heard about any of these	5%	5%	4%	4%	8%	5%	7%
Base: N=	2000	316	304	345	205	482	349

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, ⁸² 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 all the important events of the last week from the list, while respondents aged 18-24 years – on the contrary, know about all the events from the list significantly less than the sample in general. Respondents aged 35-44 know less about all events, except for the return of Ukrainian soldiers from captivity. Respondents in the 25-34 age group less often heard about Russia's referendums in the occupied territories, while respondents in the 45-54 age group - more often.

	Total	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Return of Ukrainian fighters / soldiers from captivity	83%	74%	82%	80%	86%	93%
Partial / general mobilization of the population on the territory of Russia	78%	66%	79%	73%	81%	88%
Russia's referendums in the occupied territories	71%	56%	65%	66%	81%	87%
Offensive actions of the Ukrainian army in the East and South of the country	62%	52%	61%	55%	64%	82%
Russia's shelling of the Zaporizhzhya NPP	56%	43%	60%	49%	59%	70%
Not sure / Have not heard about any of these	5%	12%	7%	4%	3%	3%
Base: N=	2000	217	471	585	455	273

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

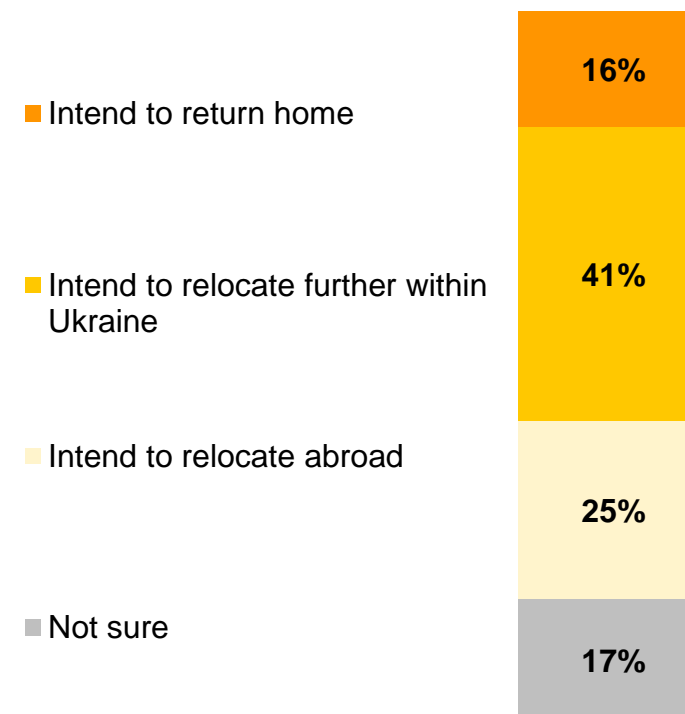
THE EFFECT ON RELOCATION PLANS AND DIRECTION OF PLANNED RELOCATION

For the majority of respondents (73%), there were no events which influenced their migration intentions. Whereas 16% indicated that at least one event had an impact on their intention to relocate: 16% indicated that they intend to return to their permanent place of residence, 41% intend to migrate within Ukraine, and 25% - to relocate abroad.

The effect of the events on plans regarding relocation



Direction of relocation



Base: respondents who want to relocate because of these events, N = 292

Base: those who stayed in Ukraine and have heard about the aforementioned events, N = 1893

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

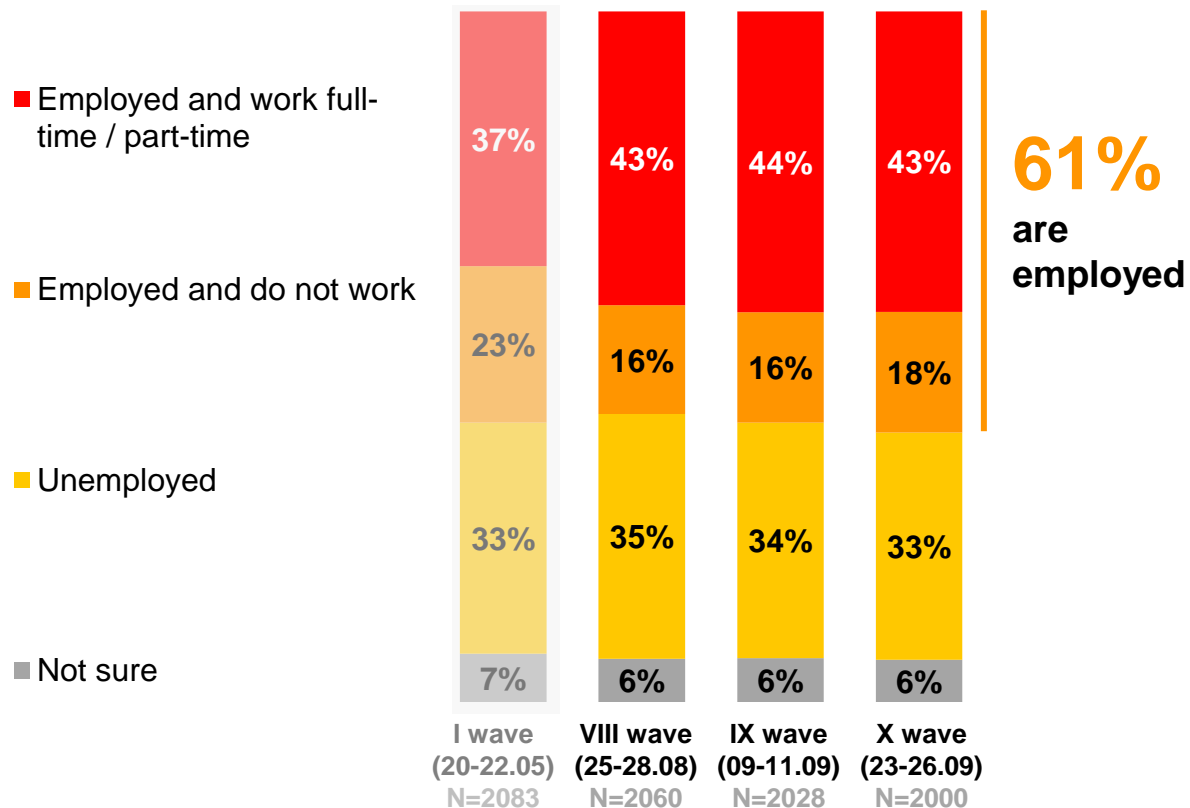
EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR



EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

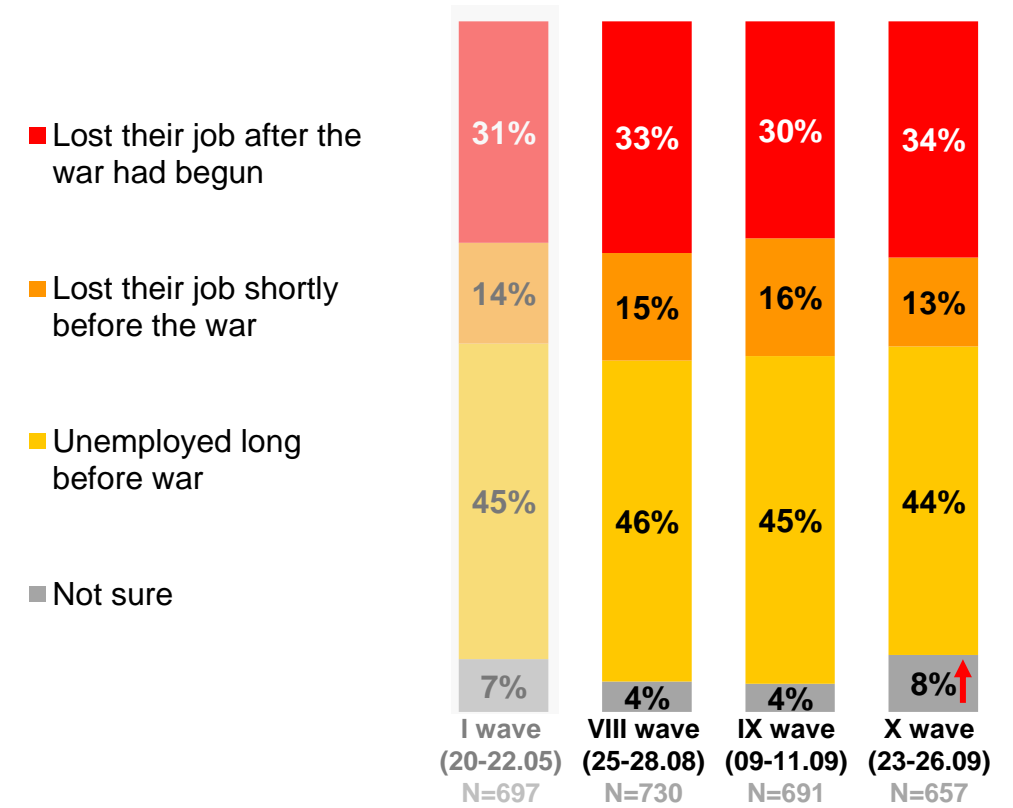
In the tenth wave, there were no recorded significant changes in employment status - 61% of Ukrainians* have a job. 43% of them work full-time / part-time, and 18% do not perform any work tasks, despite being employed. 33% of Ukrainians* are unemployed - a third of them (34%) lost their jobs since the beginning of the war, and 44% were unemployed long before the invasion.

Employment:



База: всі респонденти

Unemployment specifics:



База: непрацевлаштовані респонденти

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

Are you currently employed?

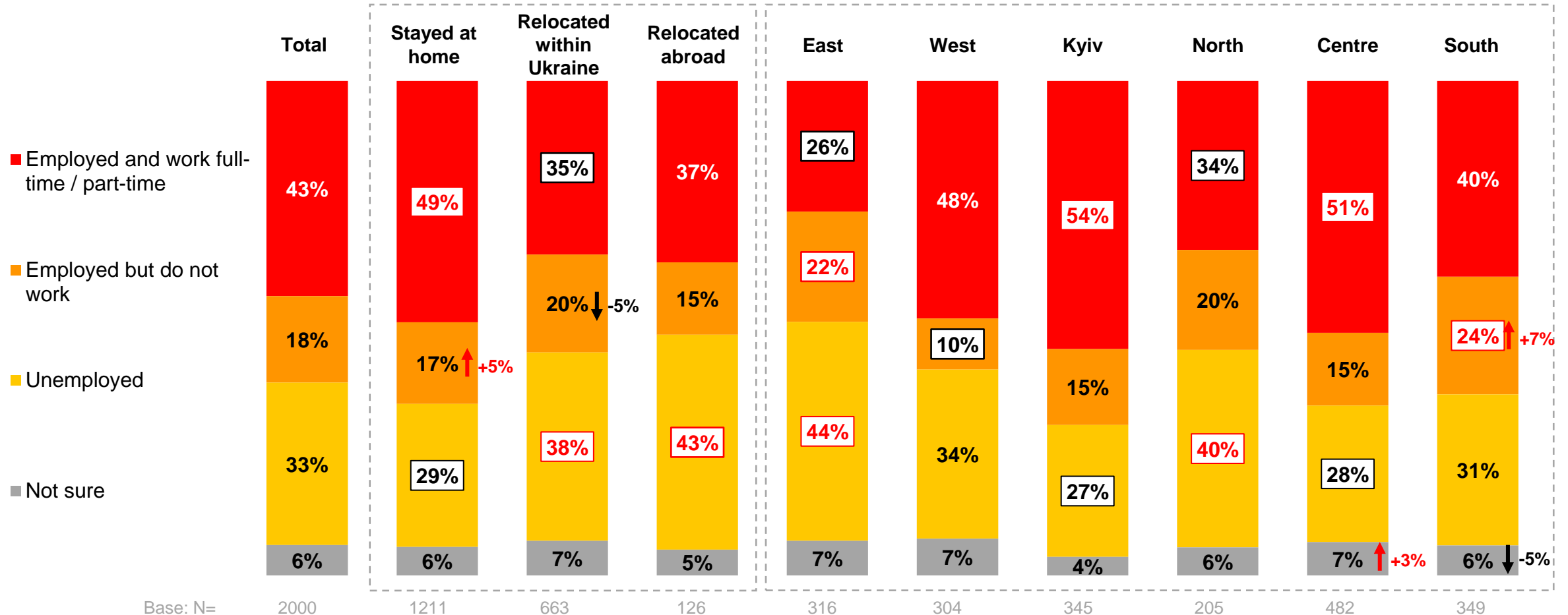
Which of the following phrases best describes your situation:

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

EMPLOYMENT DURING THE WAR

by migration status and region

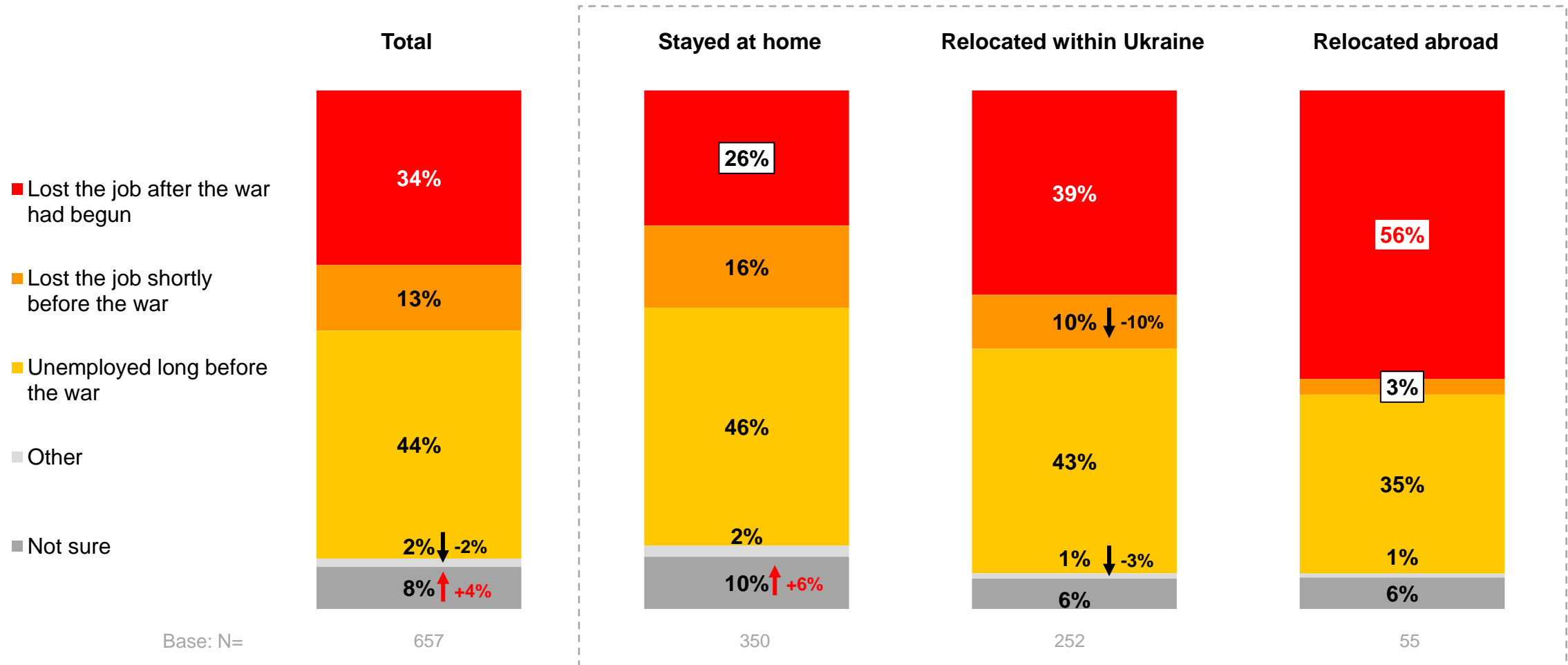
A significantly higher share of those who have a job and are actively working is among those who stayed at home, as well as among residents of Kyiv and the Central region. Also, there was an increase in the share of those who do not work despite being employed among residents of the South and those who stayed at home, and at the same time, this share has decreased among IDPs.



UNEMPLOYMENT SPECIFICS

by migration status

The highest share of those who lost their jobs after the war had begun still remains among respondents who relocated abroad. The decrease in the share of IDPs who lost their jobs shortly before the beginning of the war at the trend level can be explained by the relative increase in the share of those who continue to lose their jobs now.



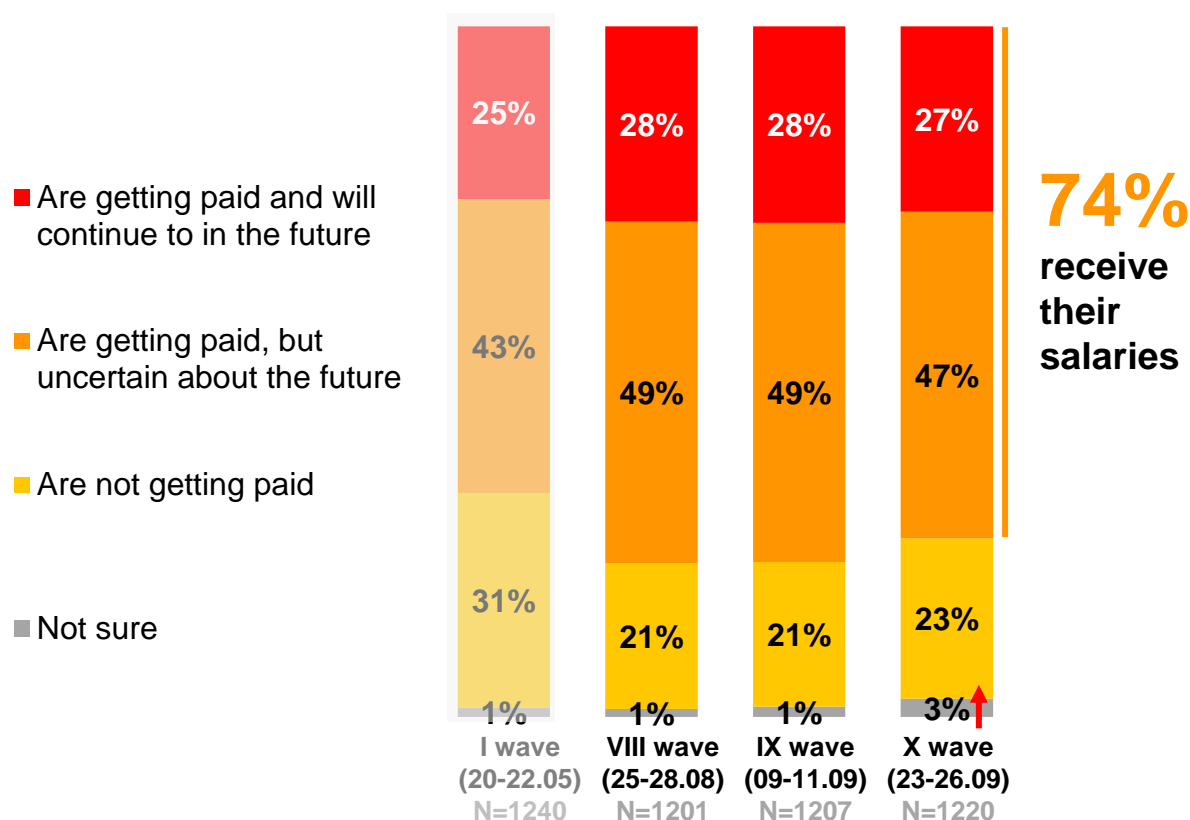
Base: respondents who are unemployed now
Which of the following phrases best describes your situation:

 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

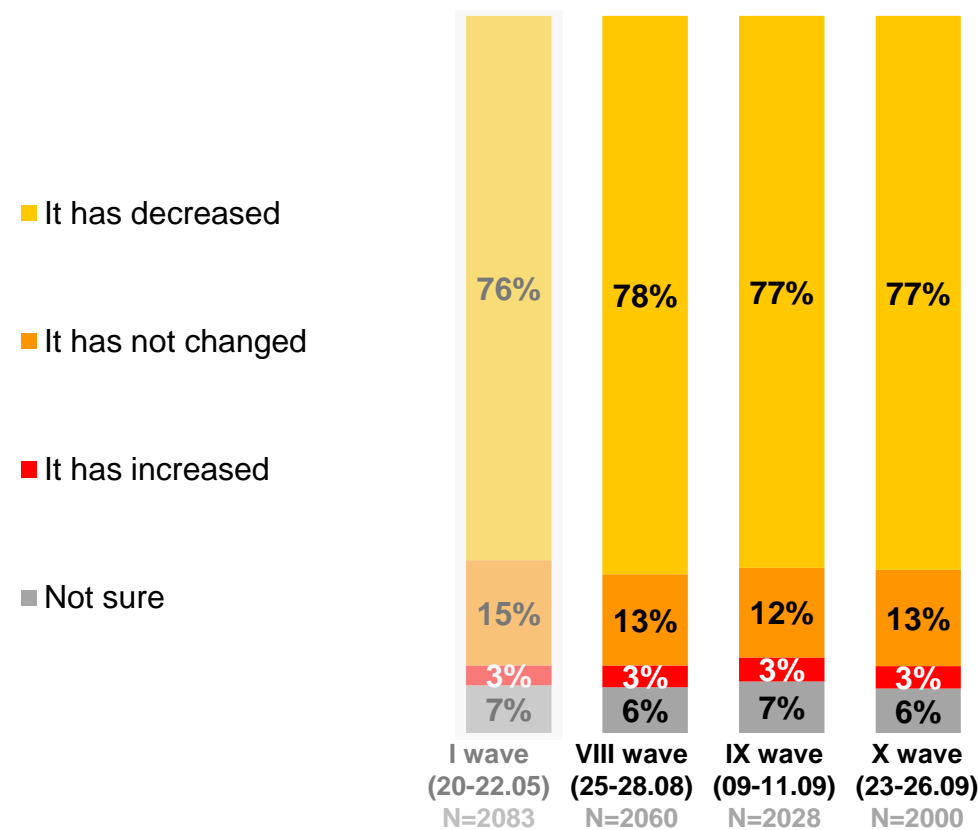
The majority of Ukrainians continue to declare a decrease in income since the beginning of the full-scale invasion (77%), and only 3% indicate that their income has increased. There were no recorded particular changes in the stability of income among the employed population - 74% continue to receive a salary; at the same time, almost half (47%) of employed people are not confident whether they will receive it in the future.

Income stability:



Base: respondents who are employed

Changes in income:

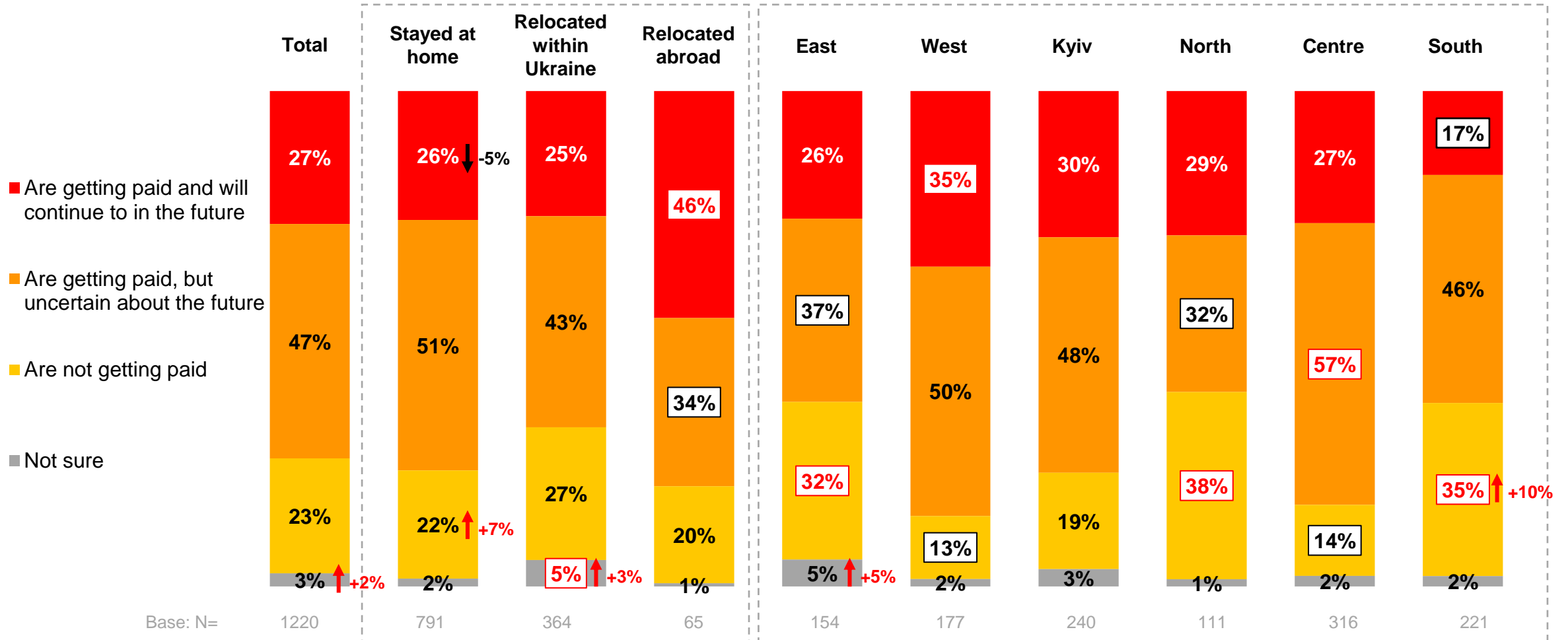


База: всі респонденти

INCOME DURING THE WAR

by migration status and region

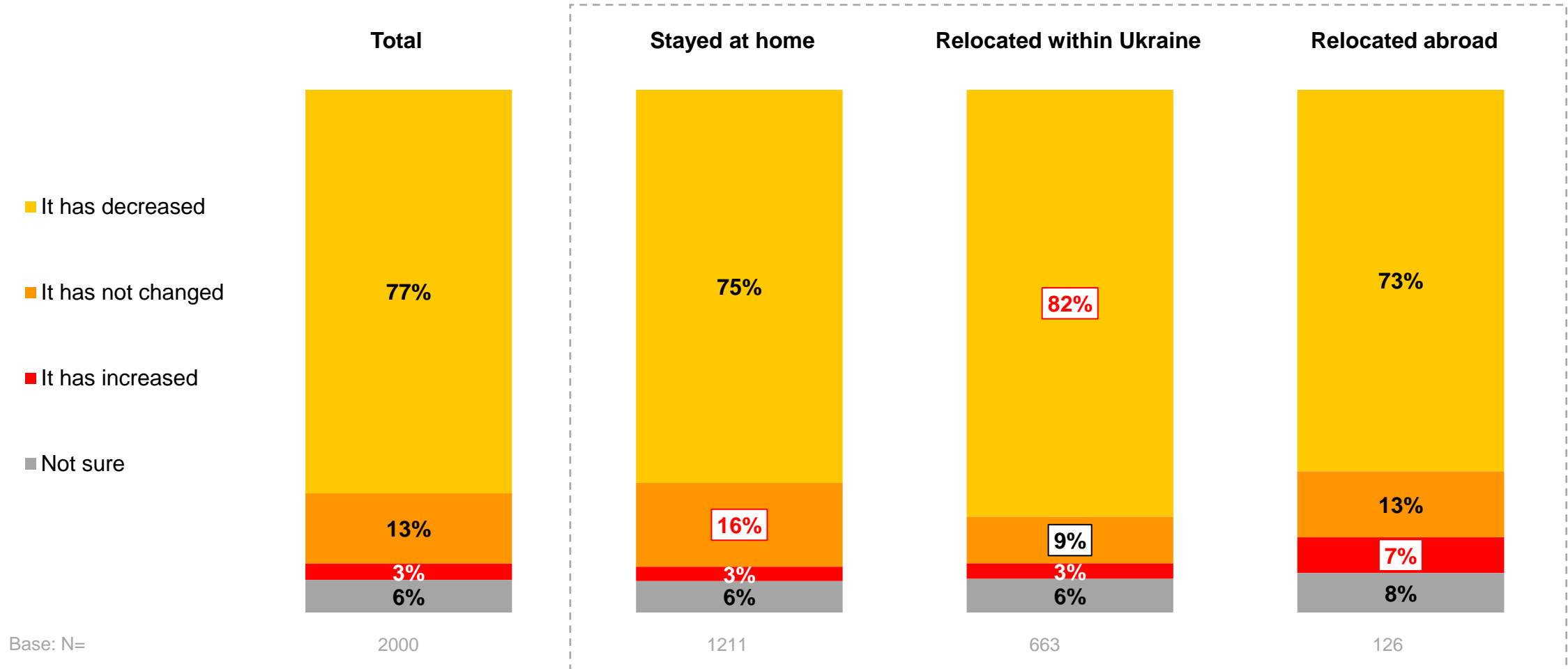
A significantly higher share of those who have confidence in receiving a salary in the future is recorded among those who have relocated abroad, as well as the residents of the West. Among those who stayed at home, the share of those who are confident about the stability of their income has decreased, and the share of those who do not receive a salary at all has increased. The latter is typical for people from the South.



INCOME CHANGES

by migration status

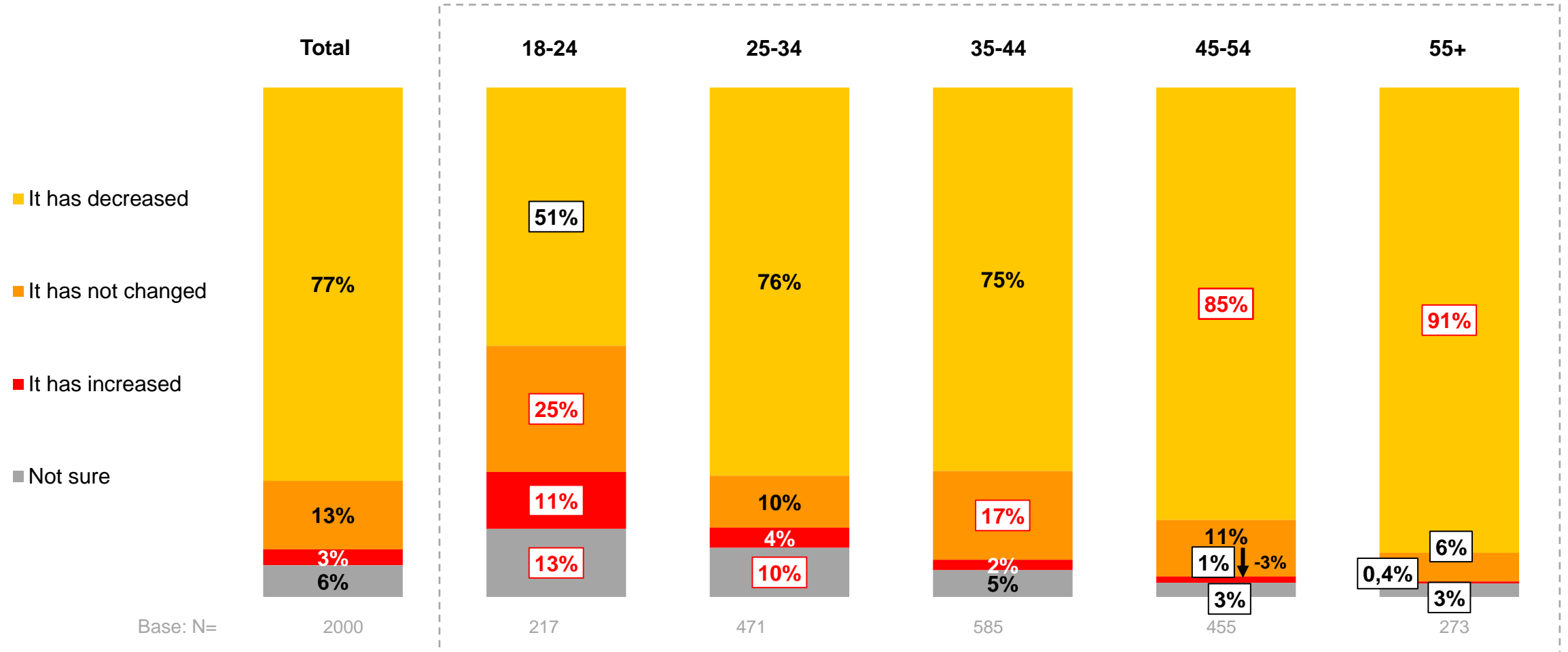
As in the previous wave, the largest share of those whose income decreased after the beginning of full-scale war was recorded among internally displaced persons (82%); there are also significantly less number of those whose income has not changed among them, but among those who stayed at home, there are significantly more such people. Those who relocated abroad significantly more often declare an increase in their income.



INCOME CHANGES

by age

The largest share of those whose income decreased was recorded among respondents over 45 years, and the smallest - among 18-24 aged group.

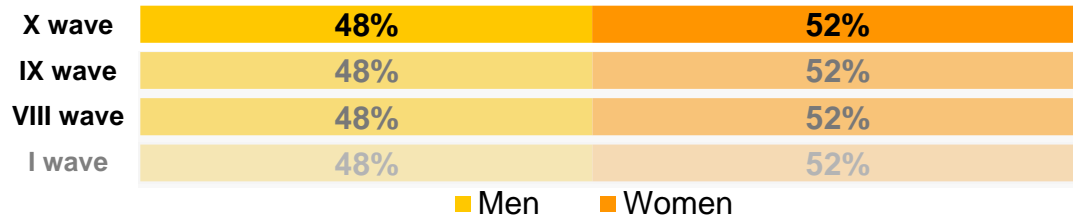


SAMPLE STRUCTURE

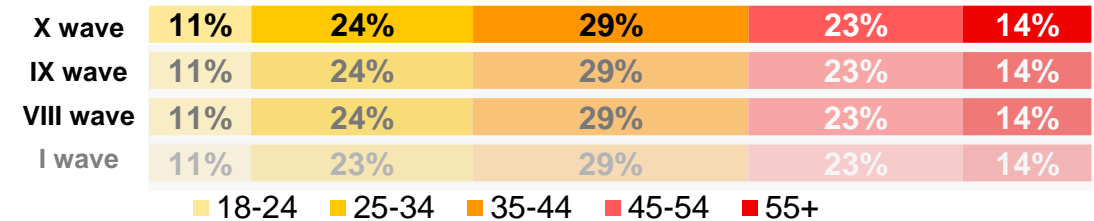


SAMPLE STRUCTURE

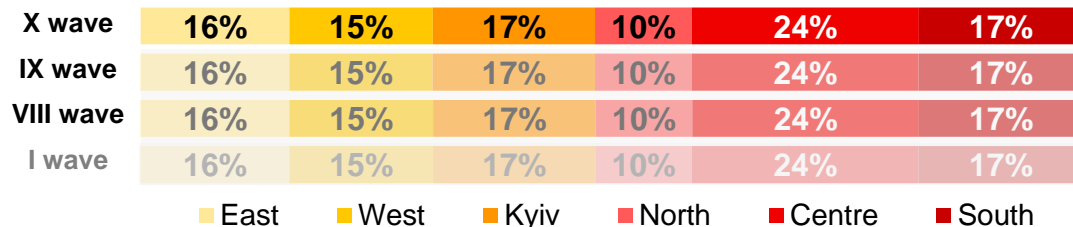
Gender



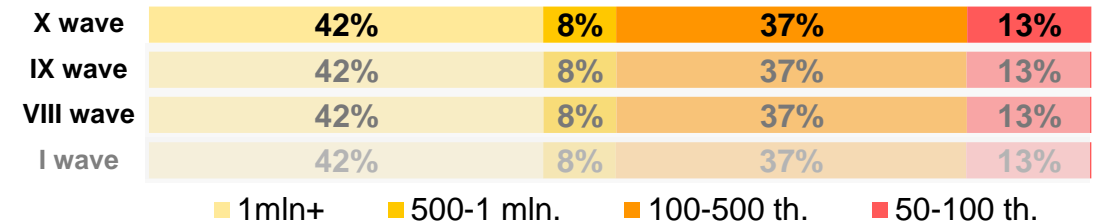
Age



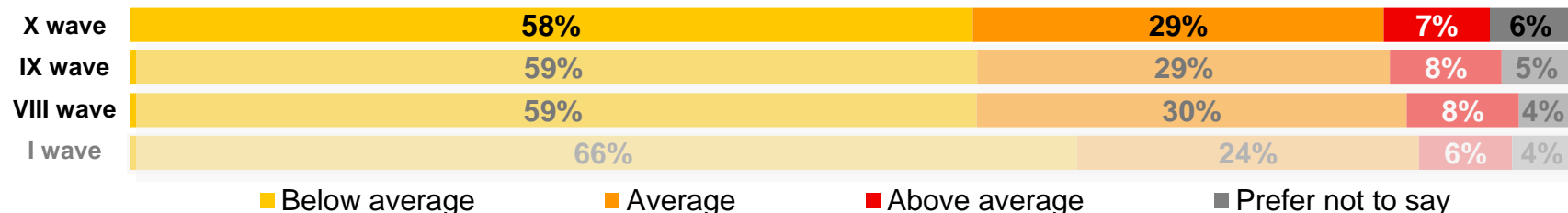
Region (before the war)



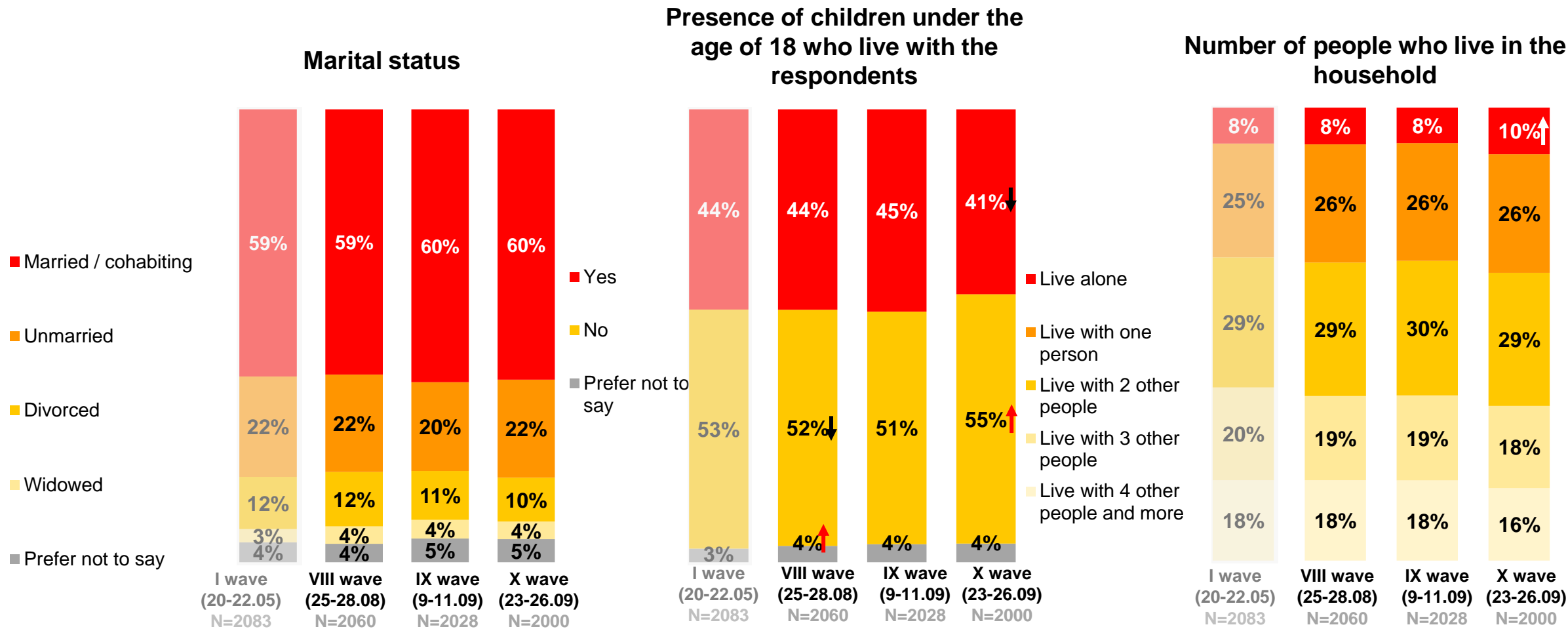
Size of settlement (before the war)



Income level



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

by migration status (X wave)

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		Total	Stayed at home	Relocated within Ukraine	Relocated abroad
Gender	Men	48%	49%	51%	18%
	Women	52%	51%	49%	82%
Age	18-24	11%	11%	11%	13%
	25-34	24%	23%	26%	20%
	35-44	29%	28%	32%	27%
	45-54	23%	24%	20%	21%
	55+	14%	14%	11%	19%
Region (before the war)	East	16%	7%	31%	25%
	West	15%	18%	9%	18%
	Kyiv	17%	15%	21%	16%
	North	10%	10%	11%	7%
	Centre	24%	31%	13%	15%
	South	17%	18%	15%	19%
Income level	Below average	58%	61%	57%	42%
	Average	29%	29%	28%	33%
	Above average	7%	6%	9%	18%
	Prefer not to say	6%	5%	7%	8%
Marital status	Married / cohabiting	60%	60%	58%	62%
	Unmarried	22%	23%	20%	16%
	Divorced	10%	9%	11%	13%
	Widowed	4%	3%	4%	9%
	Prefer not to say	5%	5%	6%	1%
Presence of children under the age of 18 who live with the respondents	Yes	41%	36%	47%	50%
	No	55%	60%	47%	50%
	Prefer not to say	4%	4%	5%	0%
Number of people who live in the household	Live alone	10%	13%	6%	5%
	Live with one other person	26%	29%	20%	25%
	Live with two other people	29%	26%	35%	31%
	Live with three other people	18%	16%	22%	22%
	Live with 4 other people and more	16%	16%	16%	17%
Base, N		2000	1211	663	126



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



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