



# SHARP WAVE 3

## Resilience during the Full-Scale War

Data from 2022, 2023 & 2024

June 2024

**Wave 3** Analysis Findings



Scan for results

# Contents

- Methodology and sampling
- Social cohesion
- Governance & trust
- Provision of services & necessities
- International assistance
- IDP and host community relations
- Civic participation
- Conclusions

# Methodology

<b>Wave 3</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>January-March 2024</b>
<b>Wave 2</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>June-August 2023</b>
<b>Wave 1</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>September-November 2022</b>

Nationwide random sample, representative of gender and age in government-controlled areas

CATI, random digit dialing (mobile)

Margin of error at national level  $\pm 1.4\%$

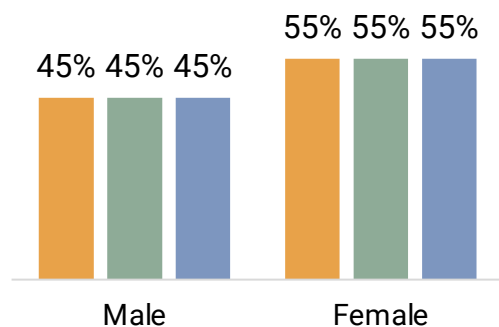
10 oblasts with booster samples Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Kyiv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy and Zaporizhzhia oblasts.

Funded by PFRU, implemented in partnership with SeeD, USAID DG East, TCA and the UNDP

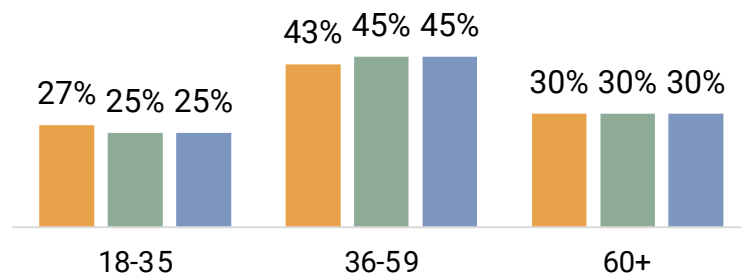
Collected by Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS)

# Sample

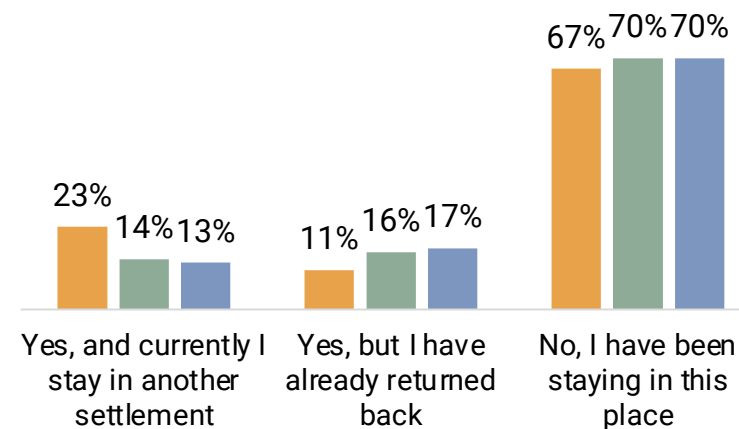
## Gender



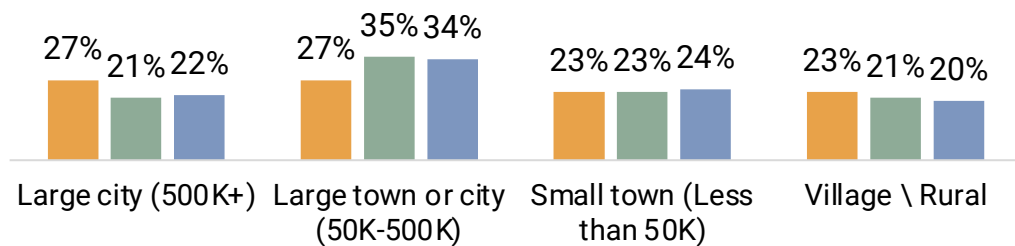
## Age



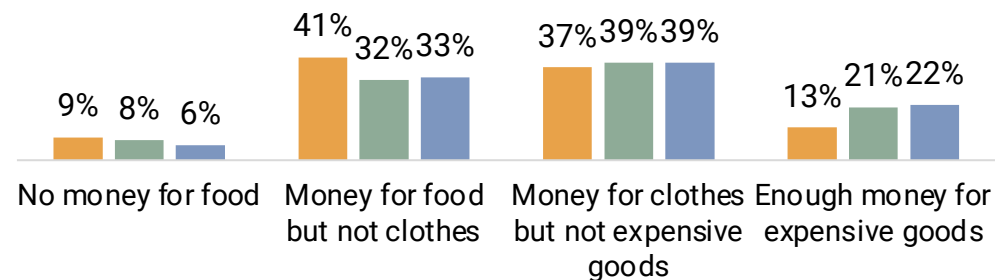
## Displacement



## Current type of Settlement



## Income groups

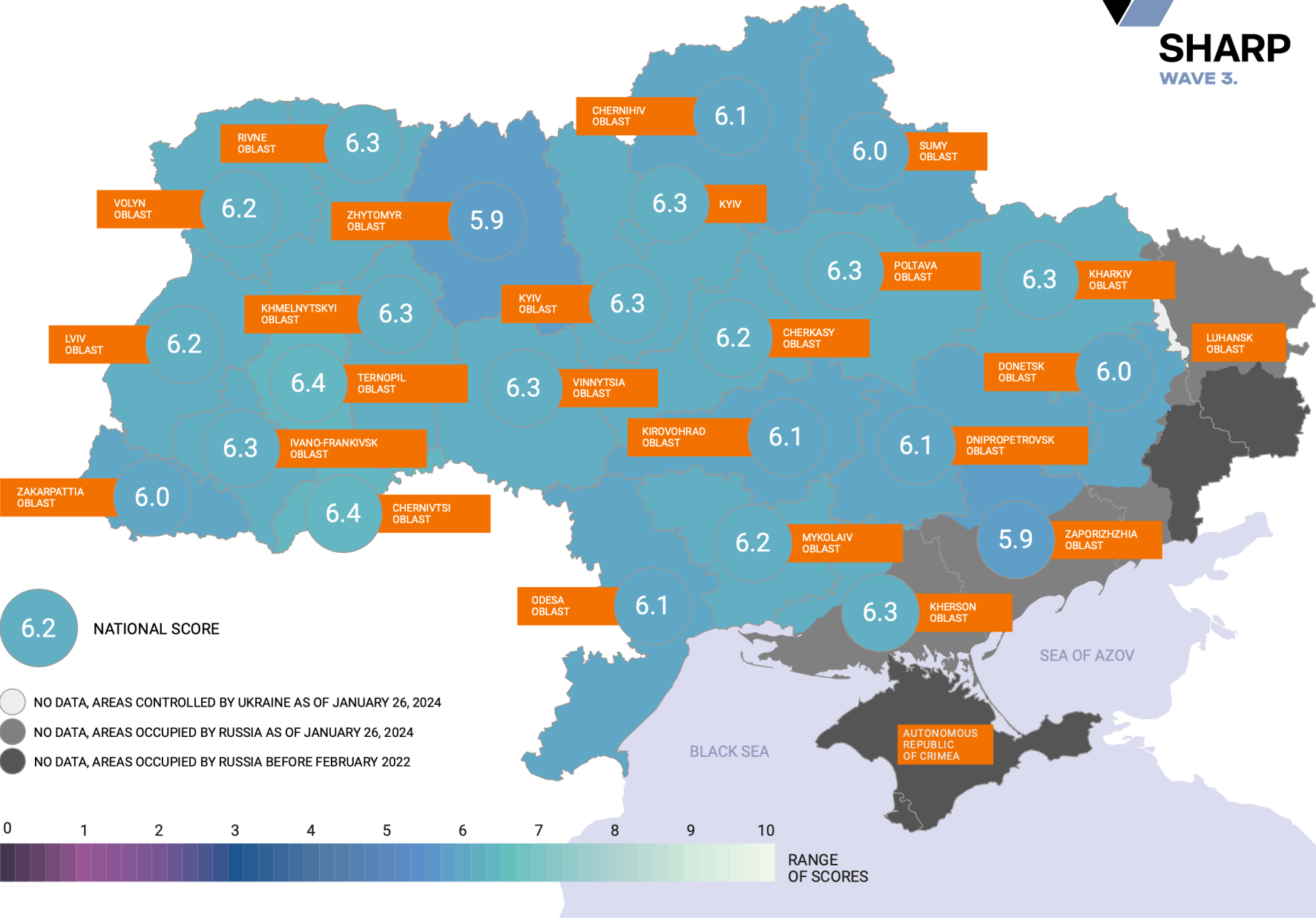


*\*The data are weighted by age, gender, and oblast to ensure that it proportionally reflects the demographic structure of Ukrainian population according to available data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the distribution of the population of each oblast by gender and age as of January 1, 2022.*

# Social cohesion

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# SOCIAL COHESION



## Elements of social cohesion



- Identification
- Orientation for common good
- Action for common good
- Confidence in institutions

Social cohesion is consistent across the country.

# Elements of social cohesion

**6.2**  
/10

*Social cohesion aggregate 2024*

**6.3**  
/10

*2023*

**6.6**  
/10

*2022*

■ 2024 ■ 2023 ■ 2022

Social cohesion has not experienced major changes since 2023 except for the downward trend in *Confidence in institutions*. However, this drop is not as drastic as it was between 2022 and 2023.

*Identification* remains the strongest domain, followed by *Orientation for common good*.



**Identification**  
**8.7**/10

Sense of belonging to the country

Pluralistic Ukrainian identity



**Orientation for common good**  
**7.1**/10

Sense of civic duty

Social tolerance



**Confidence in institutions**  
**4.4**/10

Trust in local institutions

Authorities care

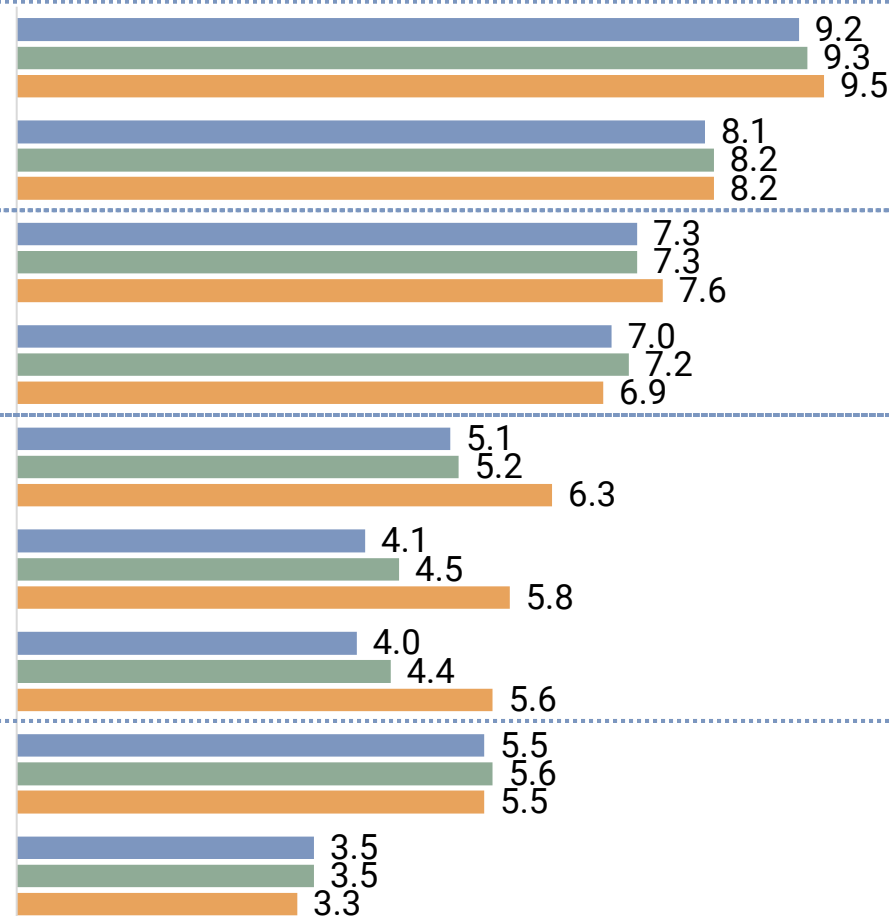
Trust in central institutions



**Action for common good**  
**4.5**/10

Community cooperation

Civic engagement



Mean scores from 0 to 10

2024 N = 4,981 2023 N = 4,995 2022 N = 4,327

# Trust in institutions

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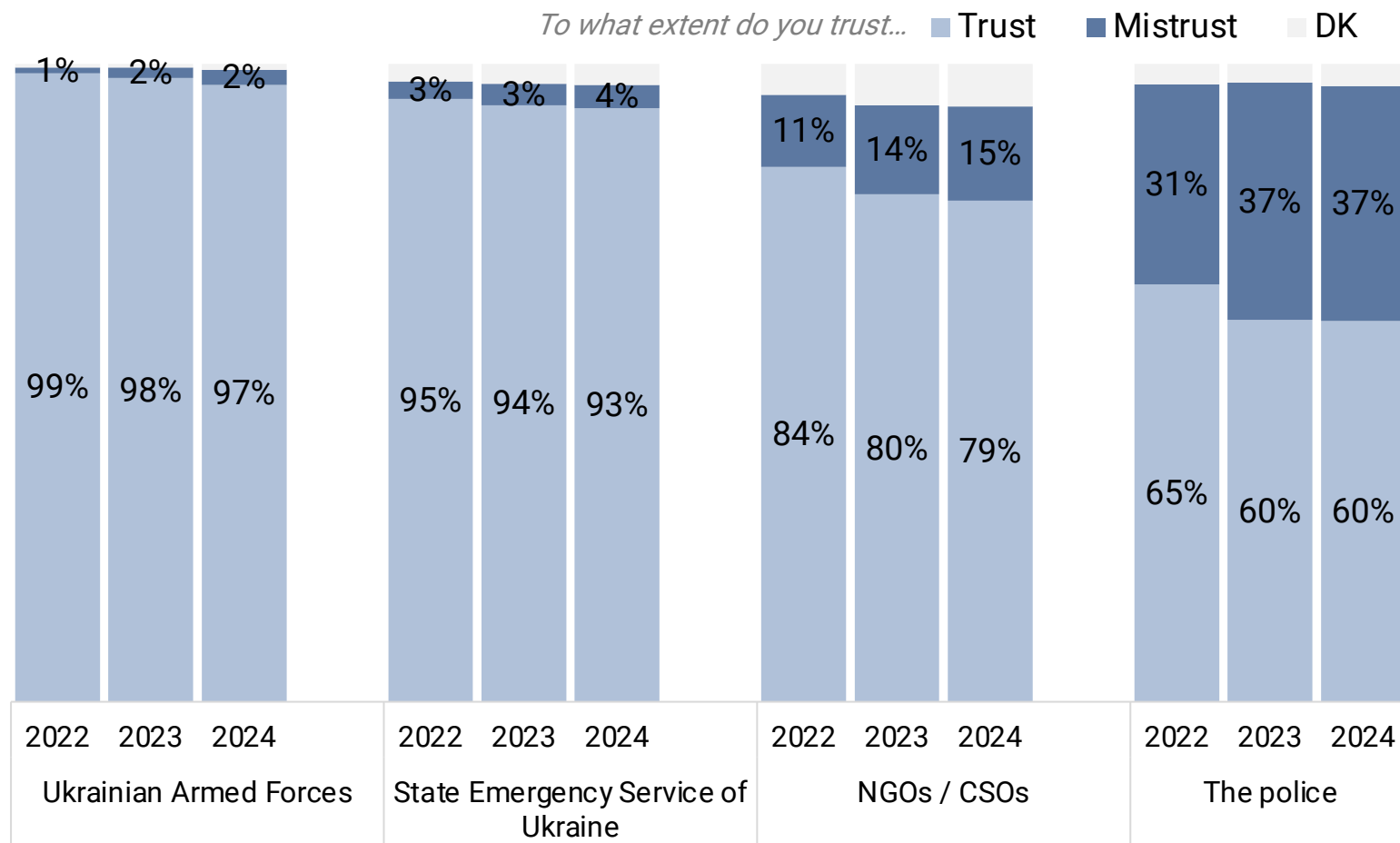
# Institutions with highest trust

Trust in the Army, the State Emergency Service, and non-governmental organisations remains consistently high.

Over 9 in 10 respondents trust the Ukrainian Armed Forces and the State Emergency Services.

Although stable, *Trust in the police* is moderate.

Trust in these institutions did not experience a decrease over the years that we observe for central and local institutions.



← Sorted by % "trust" in 2024 →

The President is trusted by 63% of respondents. Despite the 15% decrease since 2023, this remains the most trusted central institution.

Trust in all other central institutions is very low. The lowest levels of trust are felt towards Courts and the Verkhovna Rada who are trusted by just 23% and 28% of respondents, respectively.

Trust in all central institutions declined compared to 2022. The biggest decrease is observed towards the Cabinet of Ministers, followed by the Verkhovna Rada.

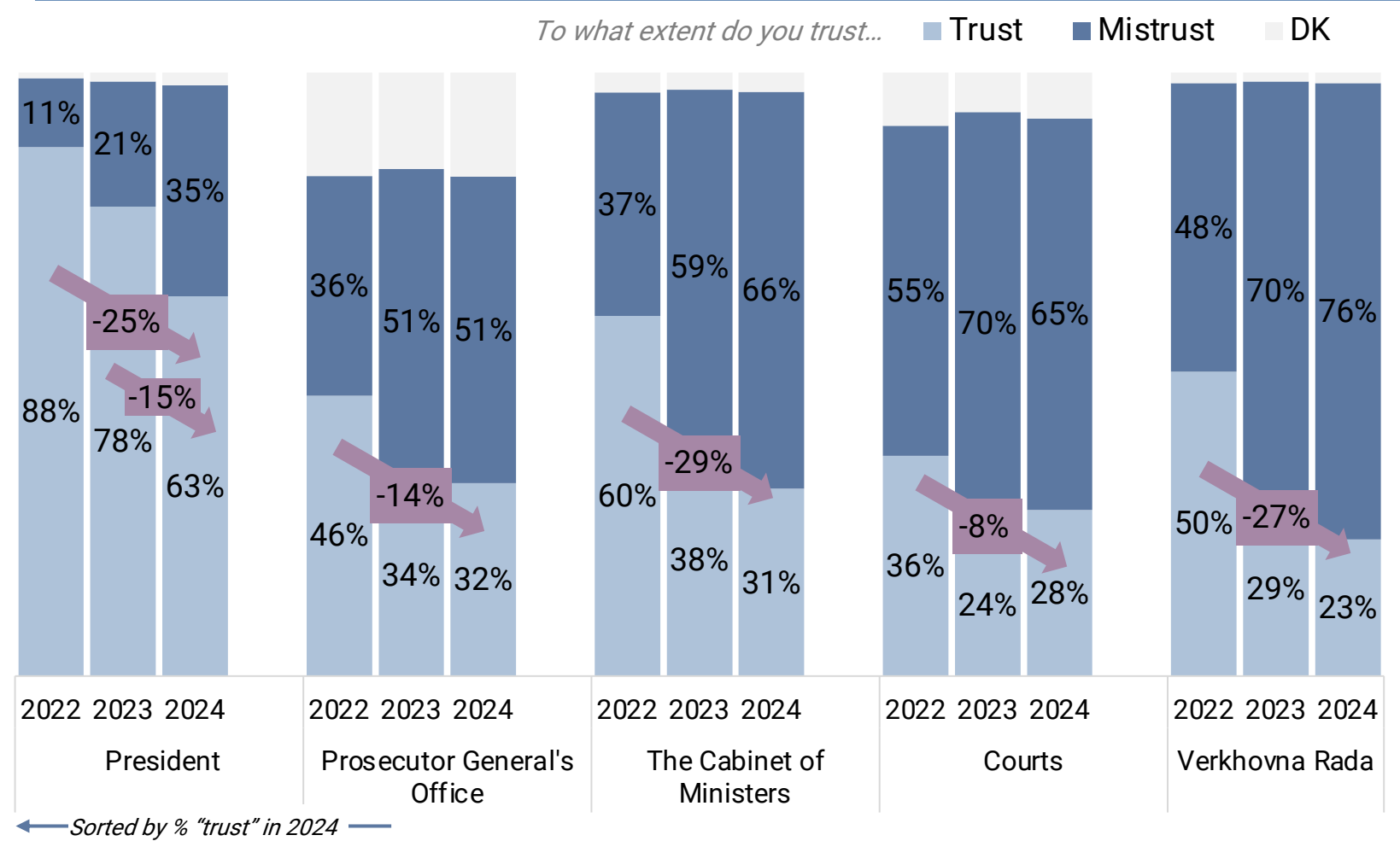
There are no oblast-level differences in Trust in central institutions.

# Trust in central institutions

4.0

/10

Trust in central institutions



# Trust in local institutions

5.1  
/10

Trust in local  
institutions

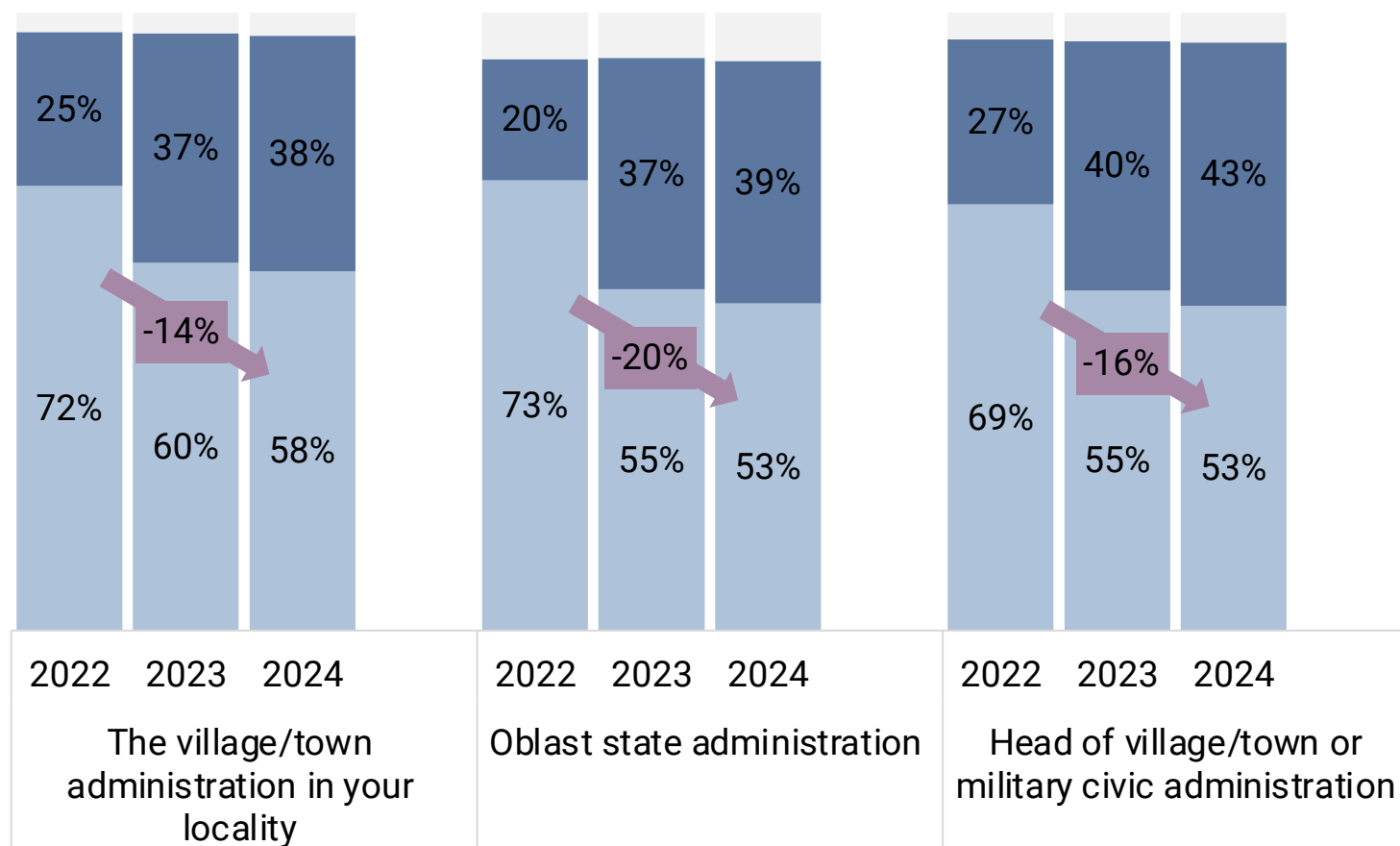
Trust in local institutions is moderate. Just over half of respondents trust local institutions.

The decline which was observed between 2022 - 2023 has stabilised between 2023 - 2024.

Rural respondents trust local institutions more than urban respondents, despite lower service provision in rural areas.

In Mykolaiv and Donetsk oblasts, *Trust in the oblast administration* in particular is significantly higher than the national average.

To what extent do you trust... Trust Mistrust DK

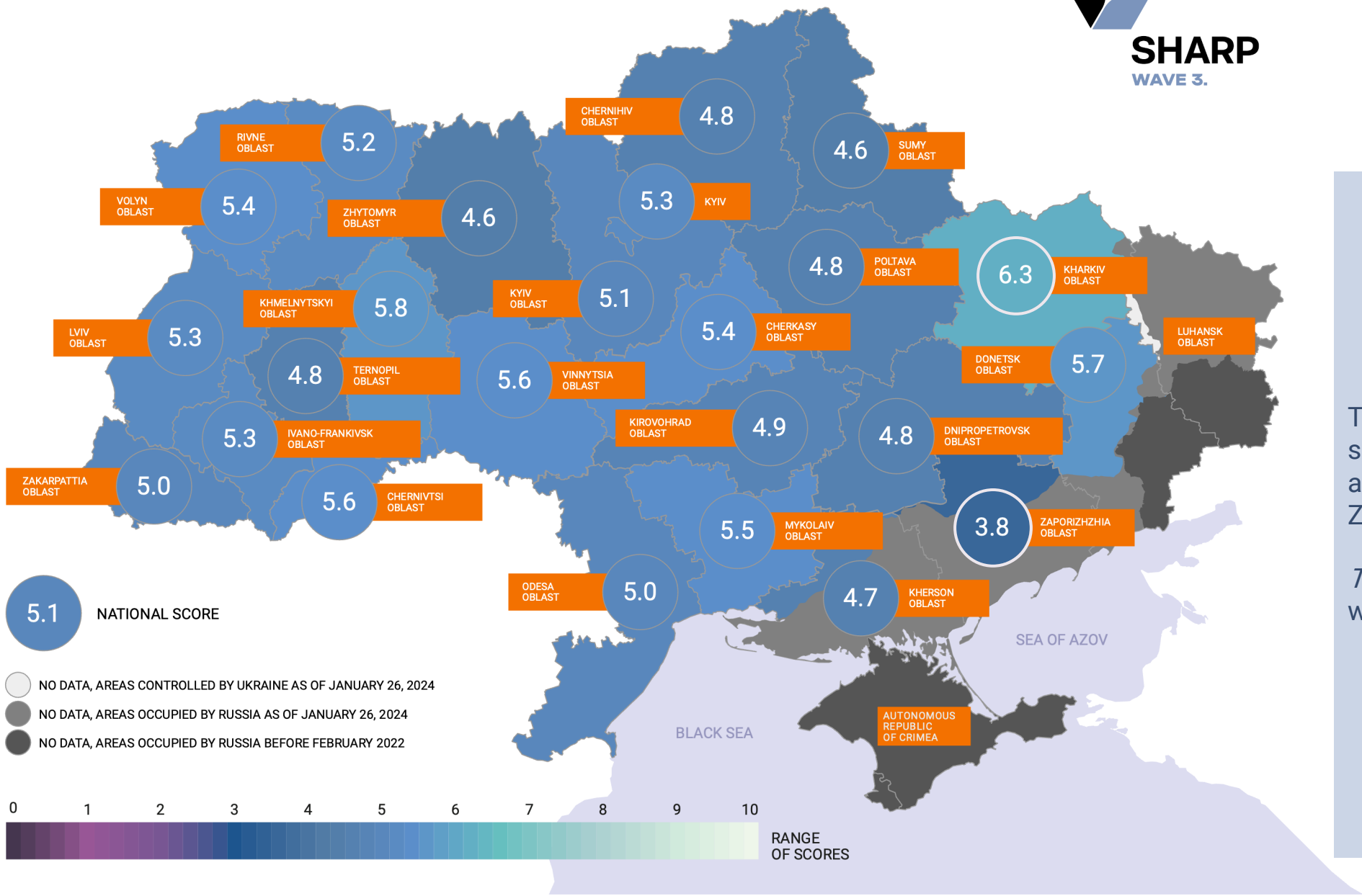


Sorted by % "trust" in 2024

Only statistically significant changes shown in purple.  $p < 0.05$ ,  $F > 20$ ,  $d > 0.3$

2024 N = 4,981 2023 N = 4,995 2022 N = 4,327

# TRUST IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS



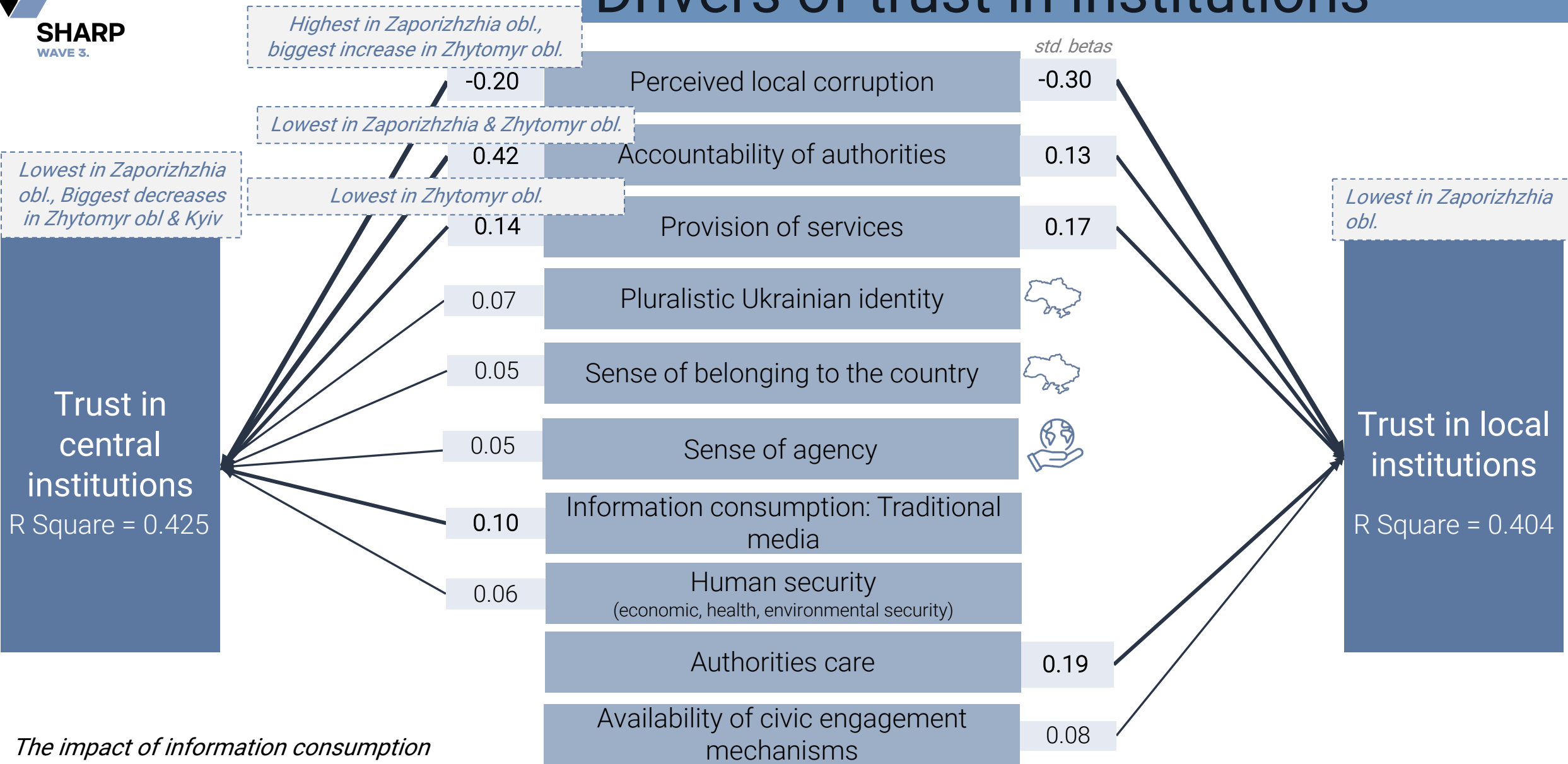
5.3 Women  
4.9 Men

Gender differences  $p < 0.05$ ,  $F > 30$

Trust in all local institutions is significantly higher in Kharkiv oblast, and significantly lower in Zaporizhzhia oblast.

*Trust in local institutions is higher in women than men.*

# Drivers of trust in institutions



*The impact of information consumption and of services on Trust remains constant over time.*

# Impact of service provision

Trust in  
central  
institutions  
R Square = 0.425

std. beta  
0.14

full sample scores

std. beta	Provision of services	std. beta
6.9	Administrative services	
5.4	Justice services	
7.2	Utilities	
7.1	Welfare	
6.9	Healthcare	
6.7	Basic schooling	
4.5	Higher education	
8.0	Emergency services	
5.2	Roads	
6.8	Public transport	
8.2	Internet	
8.0	Mobile	
8.2	Ukrainian media	

std. beta  
0.17

Trust in local  
institutions  
R Square = 0.404

For most services, the biggest increase in trust occurs when service ratings improve from “not very efficient” to “somewhat efficient”, *i.e., from a mean score of 5 out of 10, to 7.5 out of 10. Thus, investments in improving justice services are more likely to create positive impact on trust in institutions on the national level. Investments in administrative and utility services would need to be very surgical and targeted.*

# Provision of services and necessities

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# Provision of public services

**6.3**

/10

*Provision of public services*

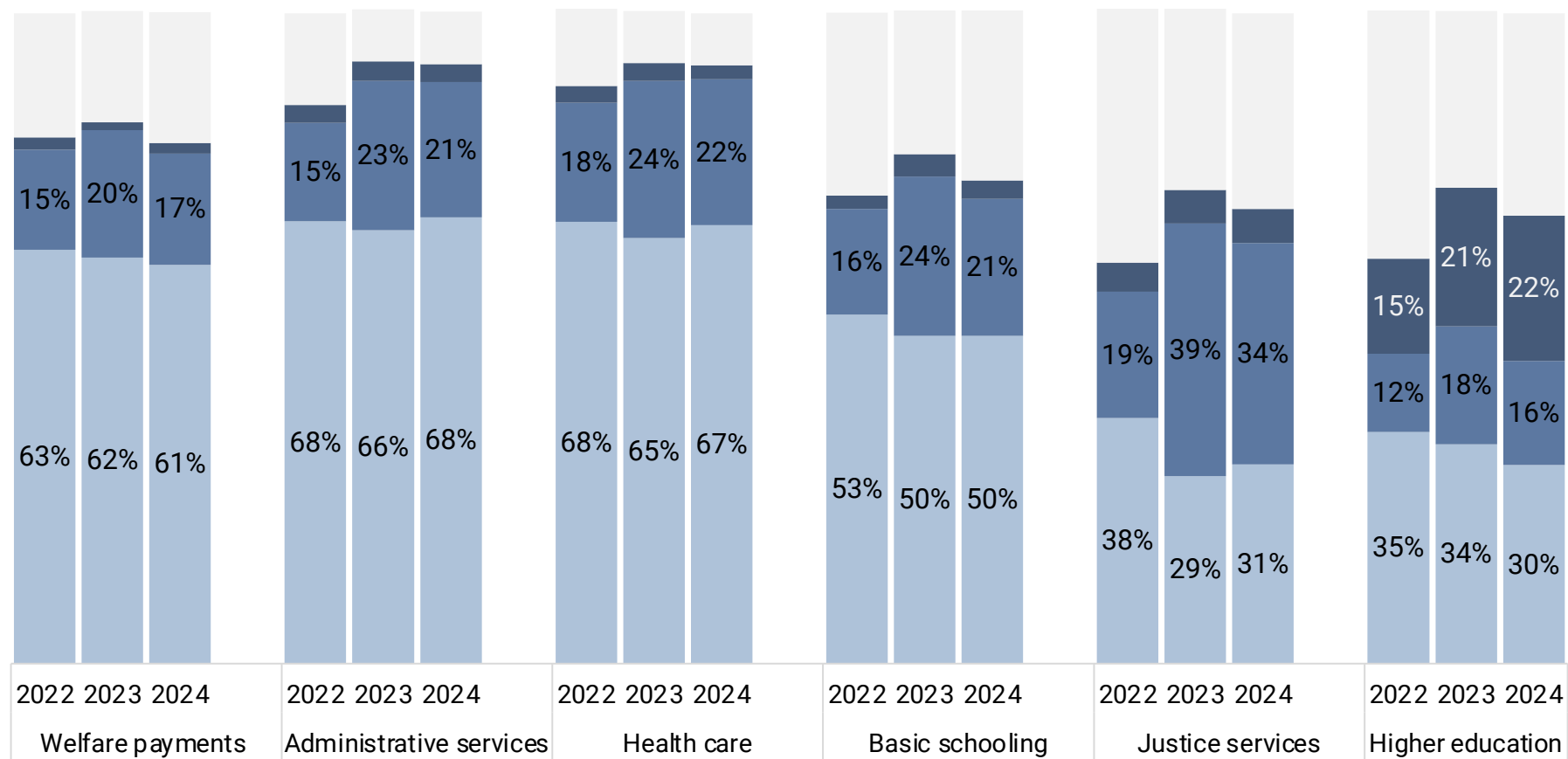
*How efficient is the provision of the following in your locality...*

■ Provided efficiently ■ Provided inefficiently ■ Not provided at all ■ DK

Public service provision is moderate to high and mostly stable.

Respondents are least satisfied with higher education and justice.

Accessibility of administrative and health services for rural communities needs more attention.



← Sorted by % "provided efficiently" in 2024

Gender differences  $p < 0.05$ ,  $F > 20$  2024 N = 4,981 2023 N = 4,995 2022 N = 4,327



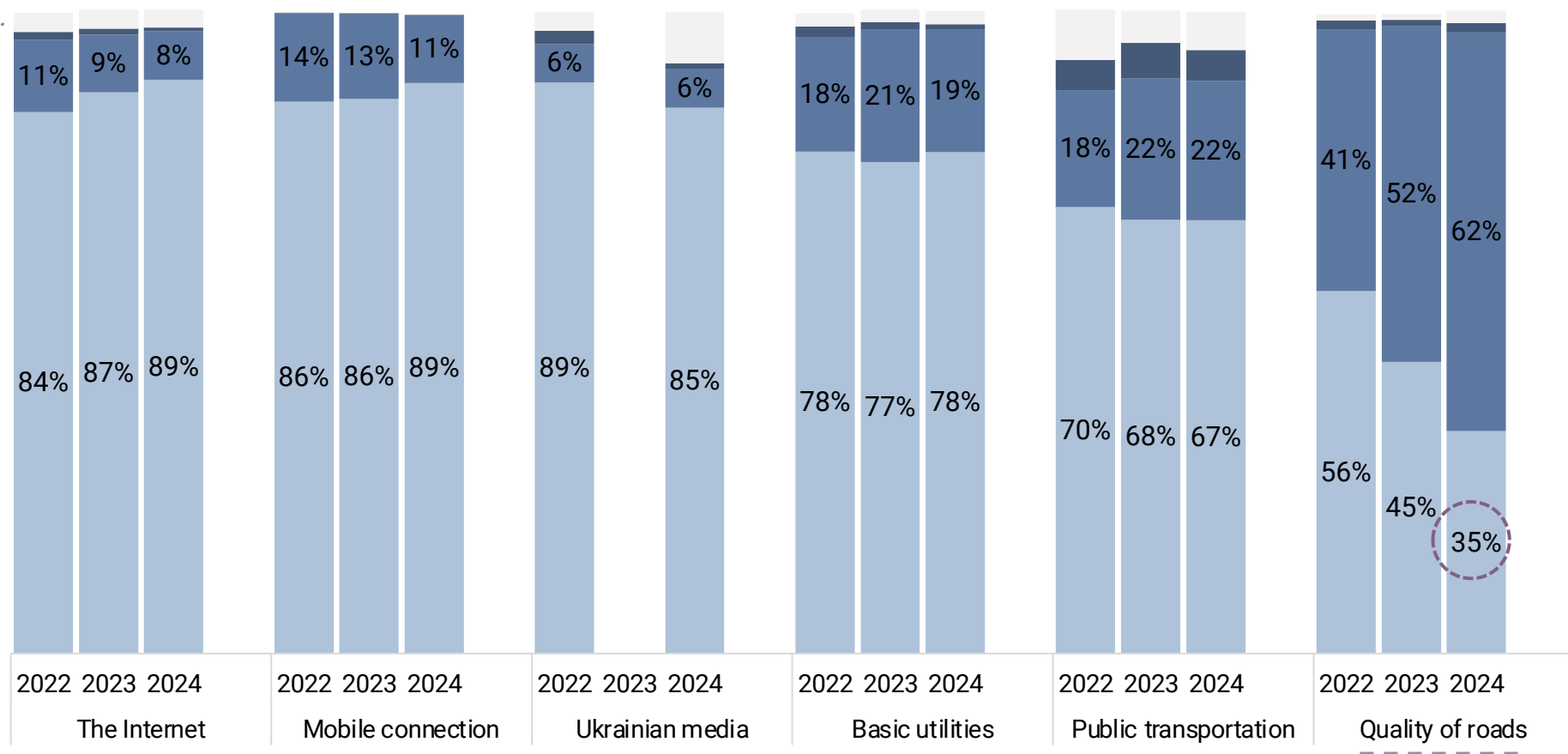
# Provision of infrastructure & access to information

How efficient is the provision of the following in your locality...

Provided efficiently Provided inefficiently Not provided at all DK

The services providing access to information are rated quite highly. They remain stable over time.

The quality of infrastructure services is rated as moderate, and the quality of roads is deteriorating over time.



Sorted by % "provided efficiently" in 2024

# Basic necessities

Evaluate the availability of the following in the locality you live now

Sufficient + Abundant

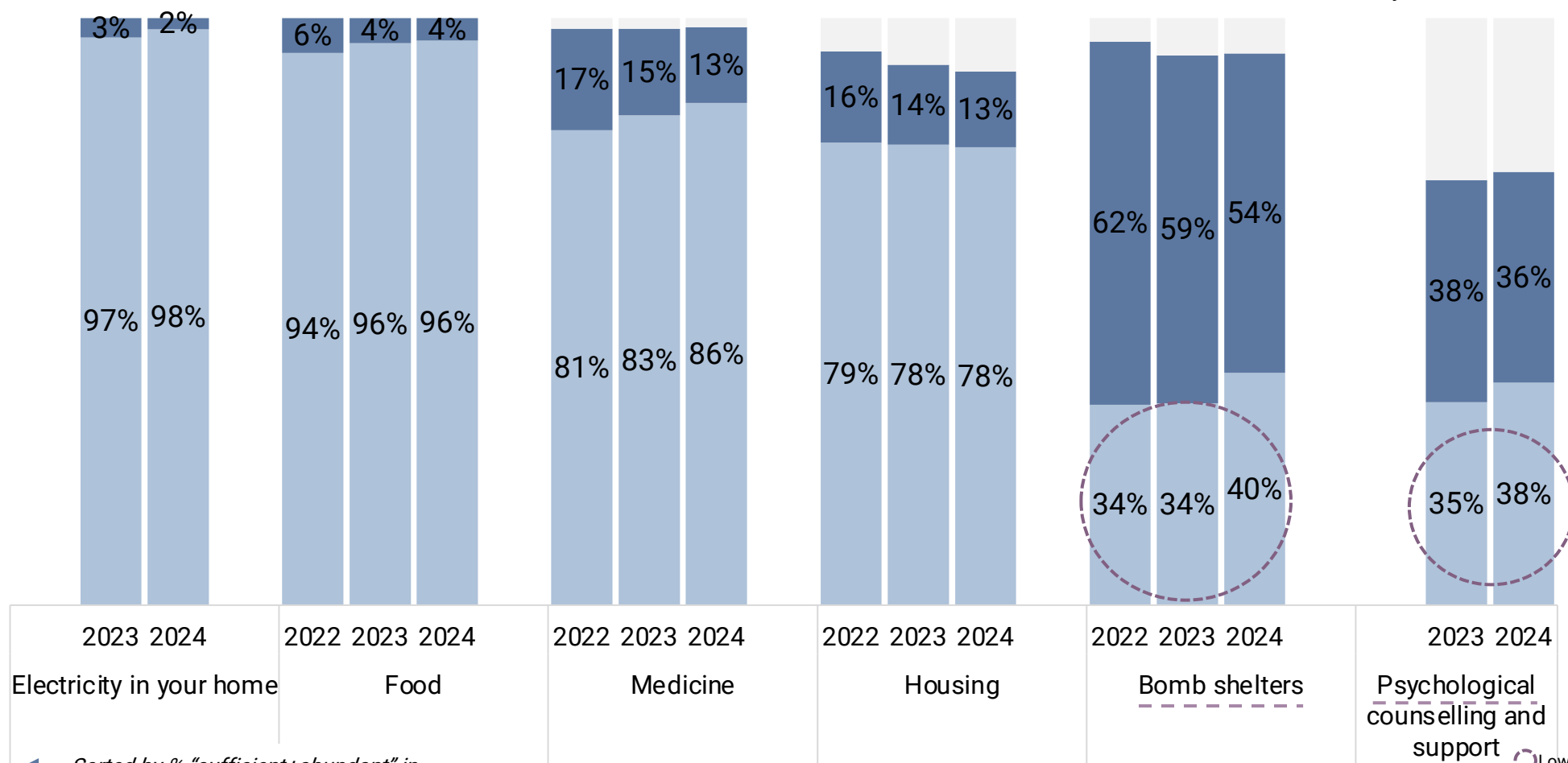
Absent + Hard to come by

DK

Availability of electricity, food and medicine is high nationally.

Although availability has increased slightly, the majority of respondents evaluate bomb shelters as absent or hard to come by particularly in frontline oblasts.

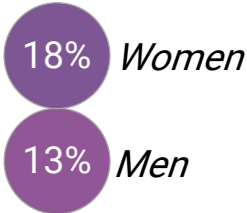
Availability of mental health and psychological support services remain an issue.



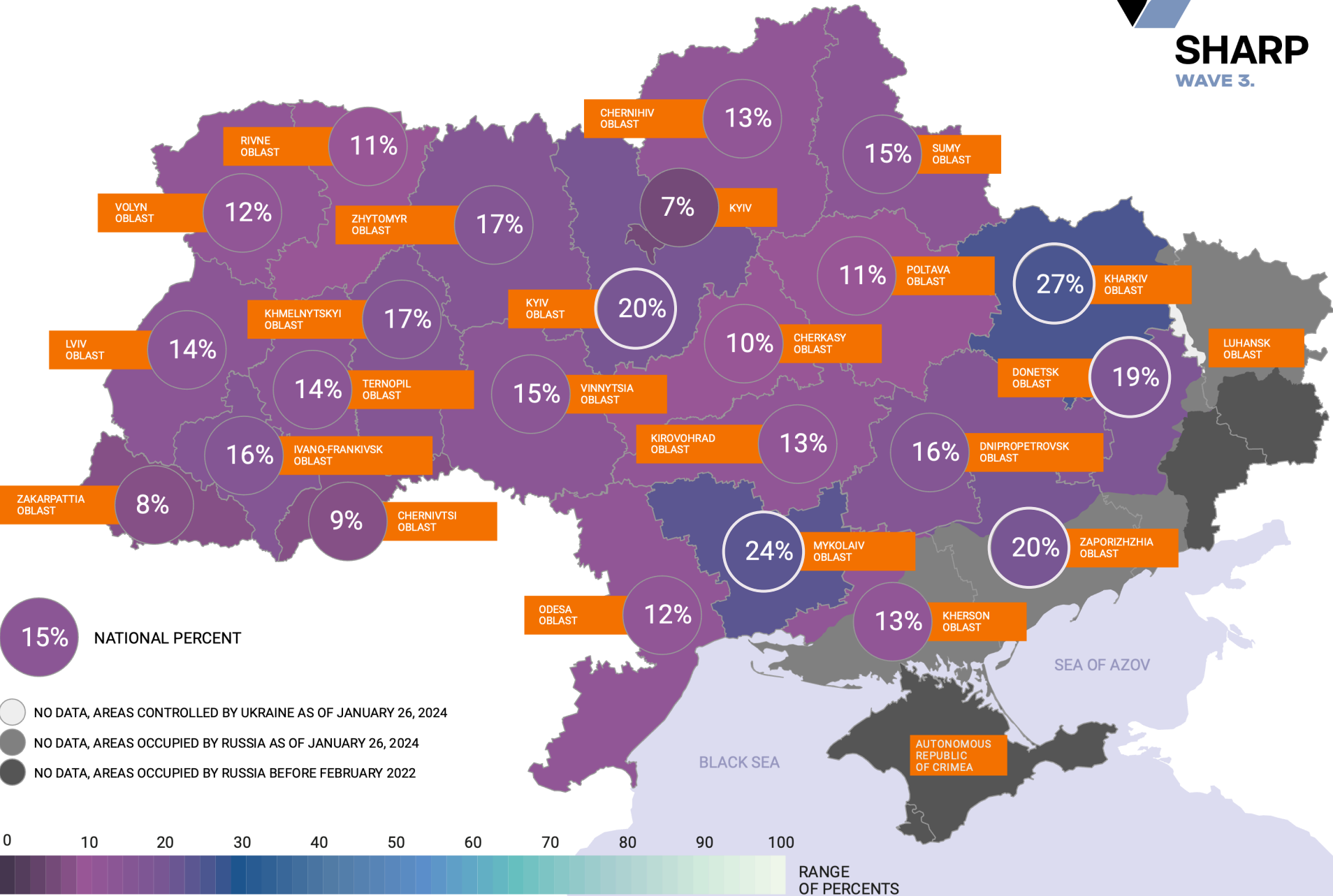
Sorted by % "sufficient+abundant" in 2024

2024 N = 4,981 2023 N = 4,995 2022 N = 4,327

# Access to bomb shelters - % “absent”



Gender differences  $p < 0.05$ ,  $F > 30$



Availability of bomb shelters is lower in Mykolaiv, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia oblasts, followed by Donetsk and Kyiv oblasts.

Bomb shelters are lacking in rural areas, absent for 37% of people.

Respondents from lower income household also report lower access to bomb shelters, absent for 26%.

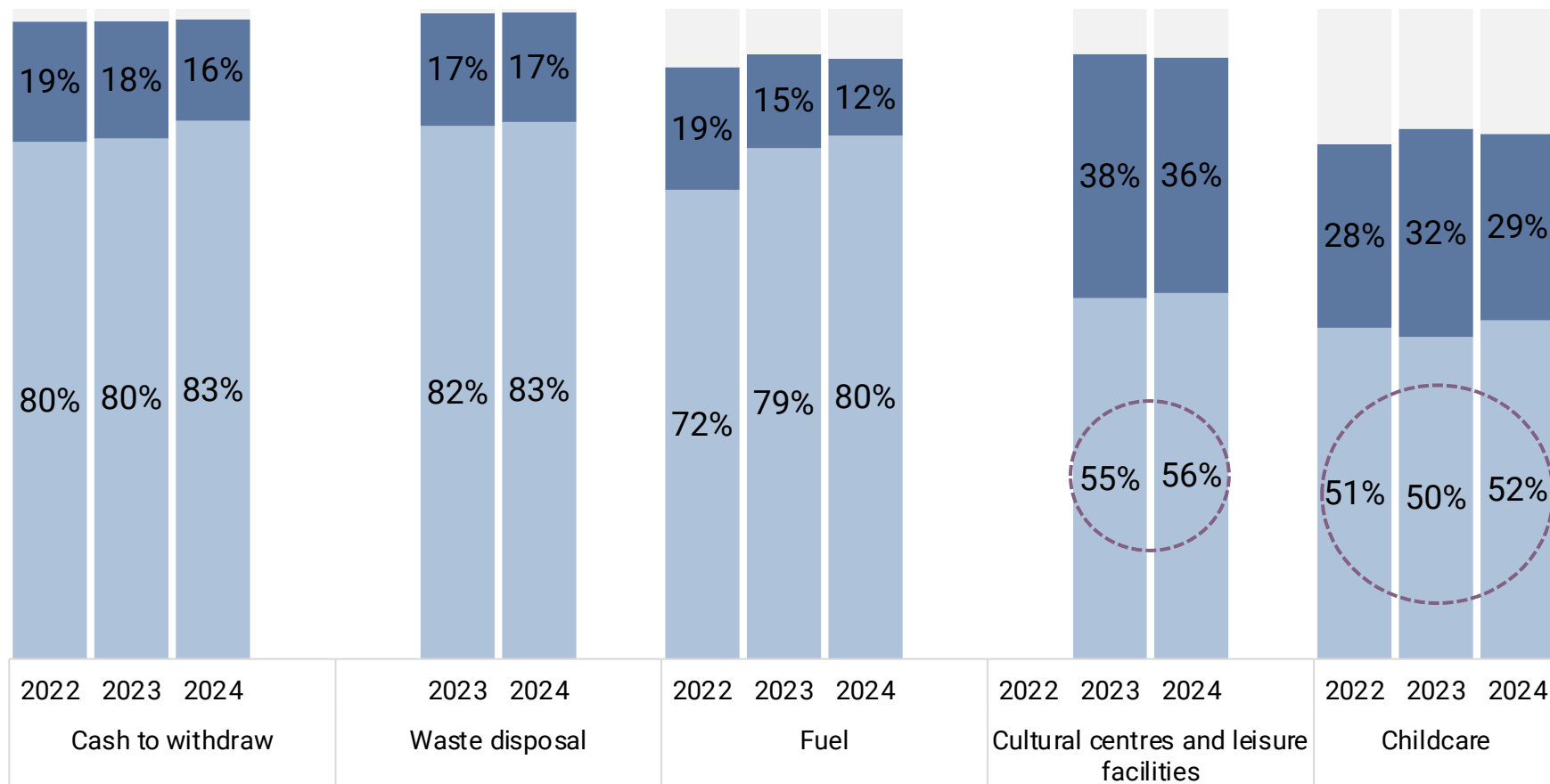
# Basic necessities

Evaluate the availability of the following in the locality you live now

■ Sufficient + Abundant 
 ■ Absent + Hard to come by 
 ■ DK

Availability of cash, fuel, and waste disposal are highly rated.

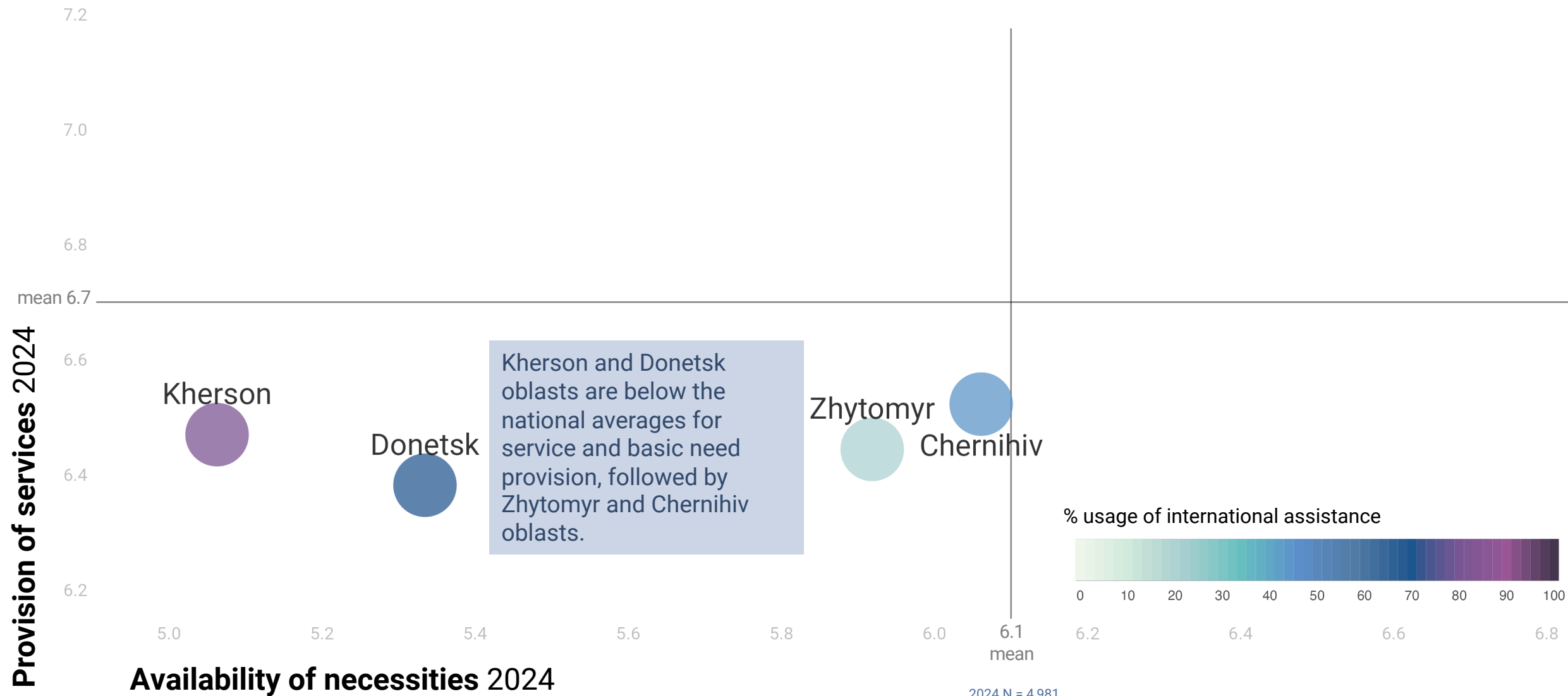
Availability of cultural centres and leisure facilities, and childcare remain moderate.



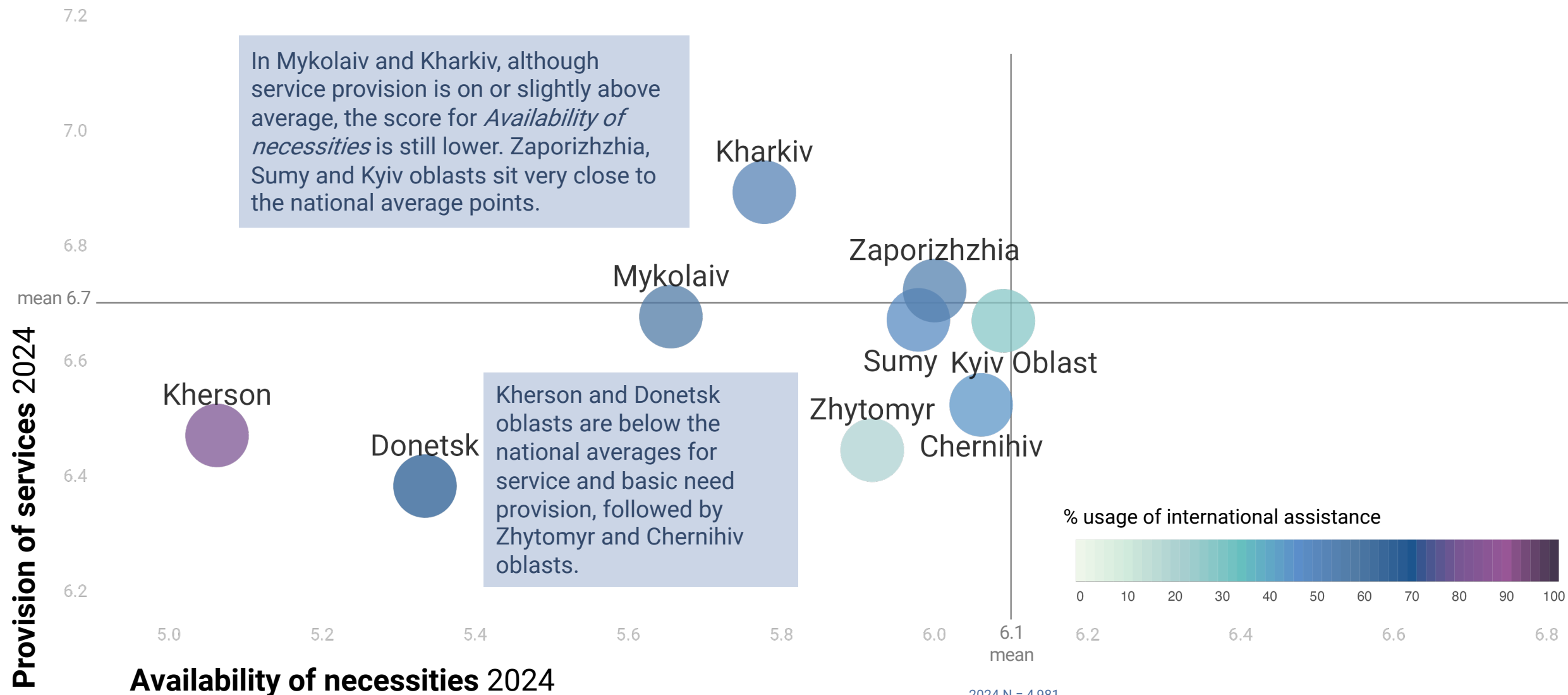
← Sorted by % "sufficient+abundant" in 2024 →

No gender differences detected 2024 N = 4,981 2023 N = 4,995 2022 N = 4,327

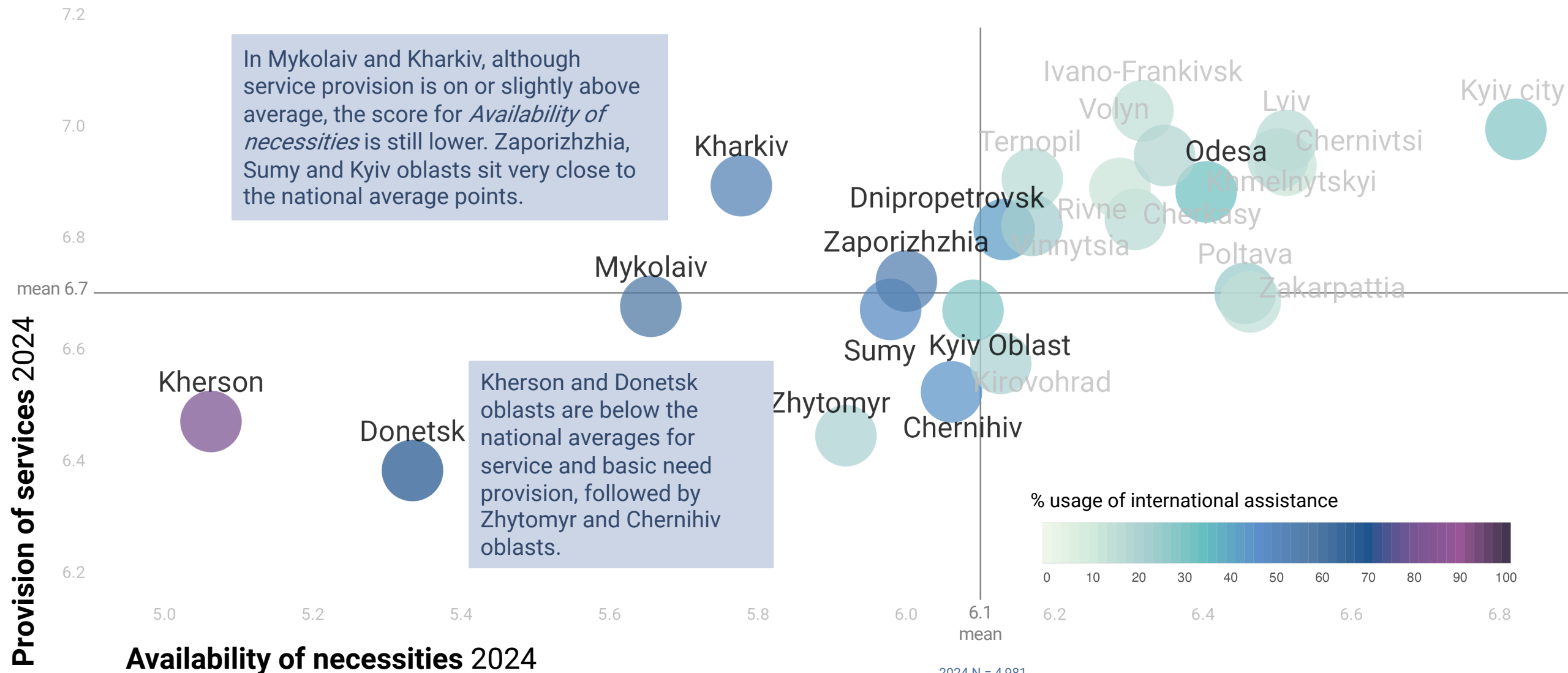
# Provision of services & basic needs



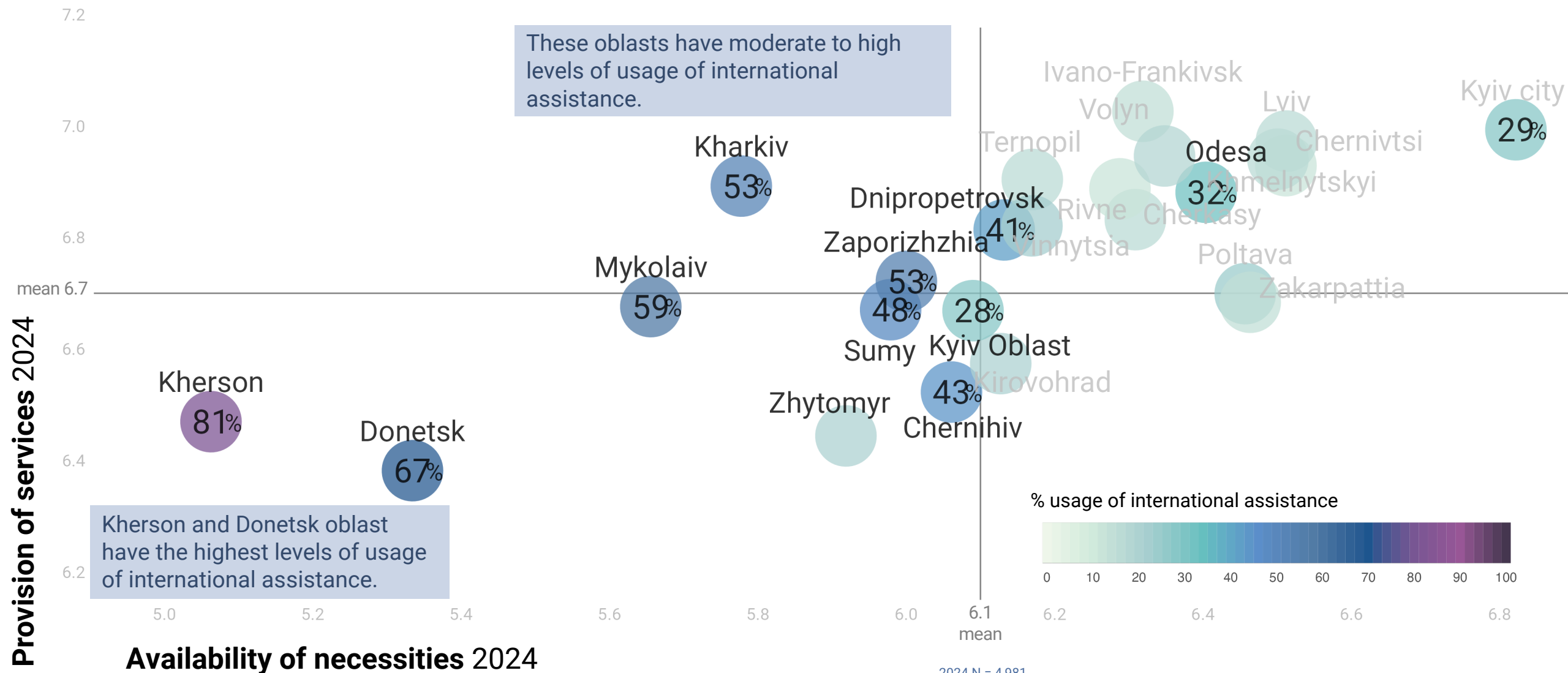
# Provision of services & basic needs



# Provision of services & basic needs

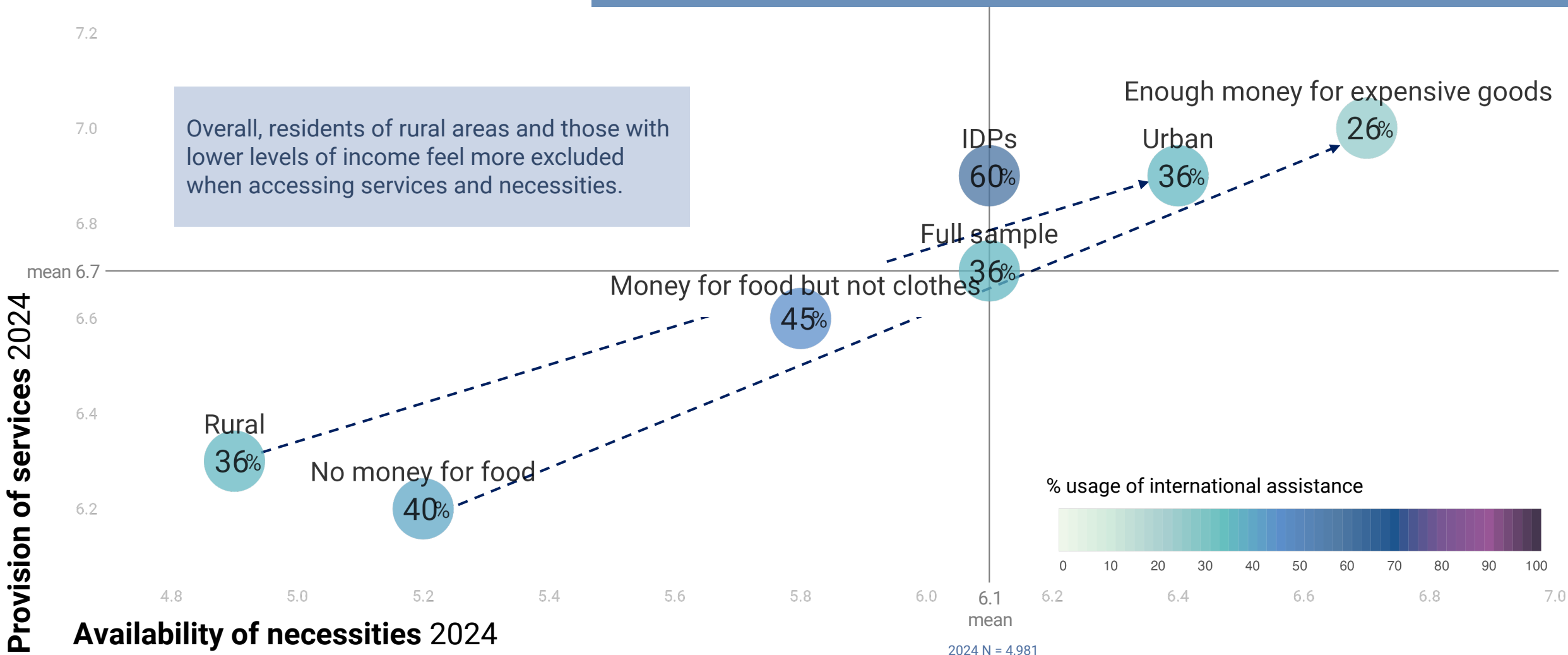


# Provision of services & basic needs





# Provision of services & basic needs

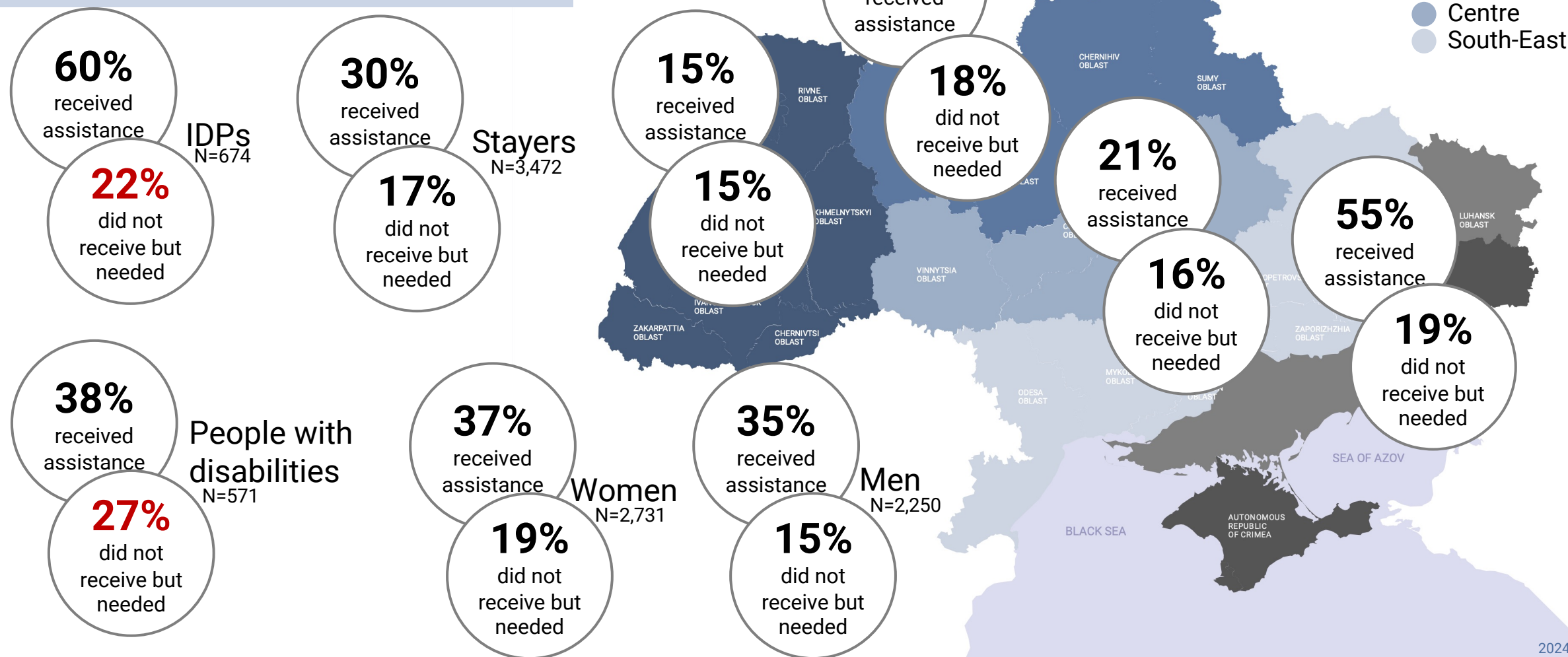


# International assistance



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# International assistance

There are certain gaps in the provision of assistance to persons with disabilities, with 27% reporting that they didn't receive international assistance despite needing it.



# International assistance

	No, didn't need	Yes, received	No, but needed	
	Trust in central institutions	4.1	4.0	3.4
	Trust in local institutions	5.2	5.3	4.6
	Authorities care	4.3	4.1	3.3
	Perceived local corruption	6.4	6.4	7.1
	Provision of welfare payments	7.2	7.3	6.5
	Provision of administrative services	7.1	7.0	6.4
	Provision of health care	7.0	6.9	6.4
	Availability of psychological counselling	4.6	4.4	3.9
	Availability of civic engagement mechanisms	6.5	6.3	5.7
	Community cooperation	5.6	5.6	5.0

Fair distribution of assistance is linked to confidence in institutions. This forms an entry point for managing distribution transparently, through local authorities or actors.

Respondents who needed aid but did not receive it also report lower provision of key services, and feel somewhat excluded from community and civic life.

highest score

lowest score

No gender differences detected

All differences shown are statistically significant,  $p < 0.05$ ,  $F > 20$

# IDP and host community relations

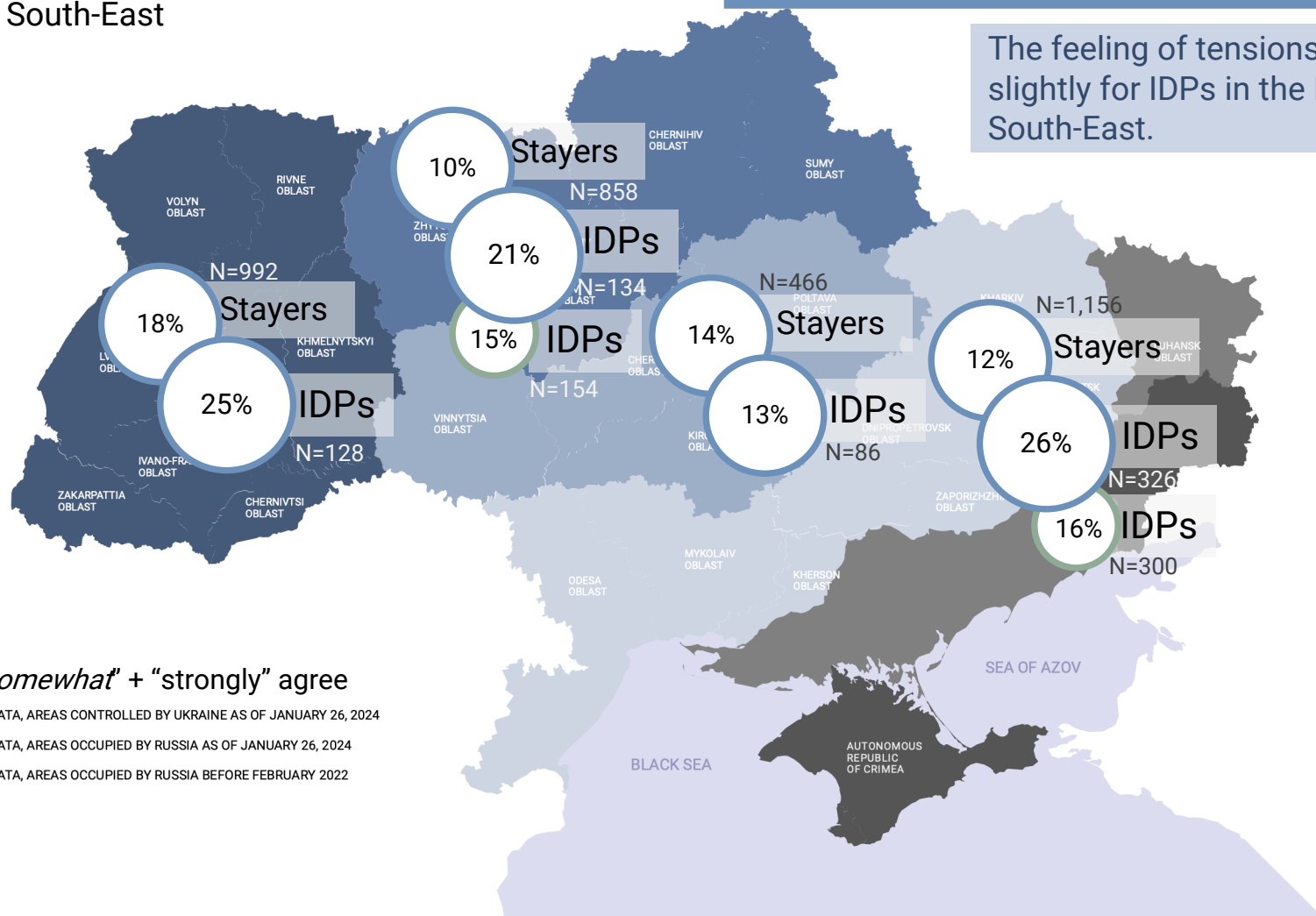
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# Feeling of tensions between IDP & host community

- West
- North
- Centre
- South-East

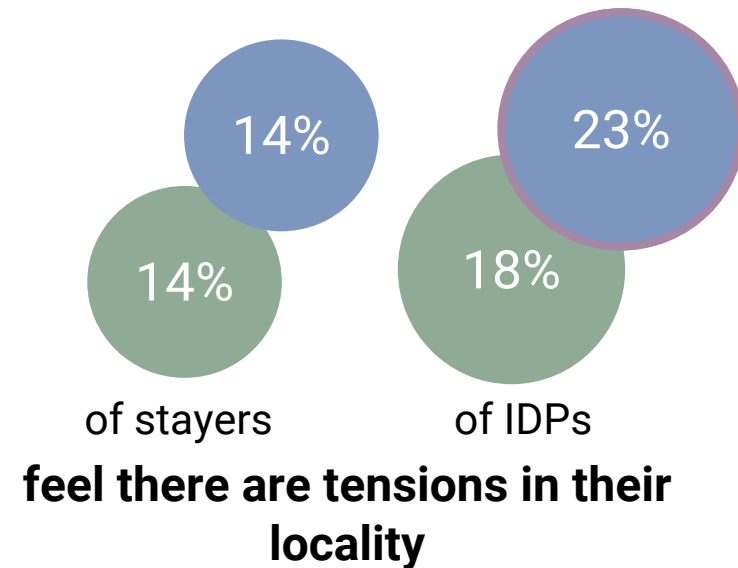
The feeling of tensions has increased slightly for IDPs in the North and South-East.

The feeling of tensions is slightly higher among IDPs.



% "somewhat" + "strongly" agree

- NO DATA, AREAS CONTROLLED BY UKRAINE AS OF JANUARY 26, 2024
- NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA AS OF JANUARY 26, 2024
- NO DATA, AREAS OCCUPIED BY RUSSIA BEFORE FEBRUARY 2022



2023

2024

# Sources of tension between IDP & host community

*Among those who feel there are tensions...*

*In your view, what are the sources of tension between IDP and host communities in your current settlement?*

% "yes"

■ 2024

■ 2023

■ 2022

Draft evasion by men

65% 66% 18 – 35  
63% 59%

+13%

52%

Access to essential items, jobs, and income

57% 59% low income  
54% 67%

54%

Political, cultural, language differences and stereotypes

55%

56%

52%

Anti-social or criminal behavior

54% 40% IDP

57%

56%

Accommodation and over-crowdedness

49% 57% 18 – 35 42% low income

47%

52%

49%

53%

Stress on overstretched public services

44%

45%

47%

48% low income

60%

The most frequently cited sources of tension are draft evasion, access to essentials, and political or cultural differences and stereotypes.

An increase in tensions due to draft evasion is observed between 2022 and 2024. This increase is more visible in young people.

Accommodation is perceived as a source of tension for almost half of the sample.

There has been a decrease in perceived tensions for low-income respondents.

IDPs are less likely to think anti-social behaviour is a source of tensions.

# Sources of tension between IDP & host community

*In your view, what are the sources of tension between IDP and host communities in your current settlement?*

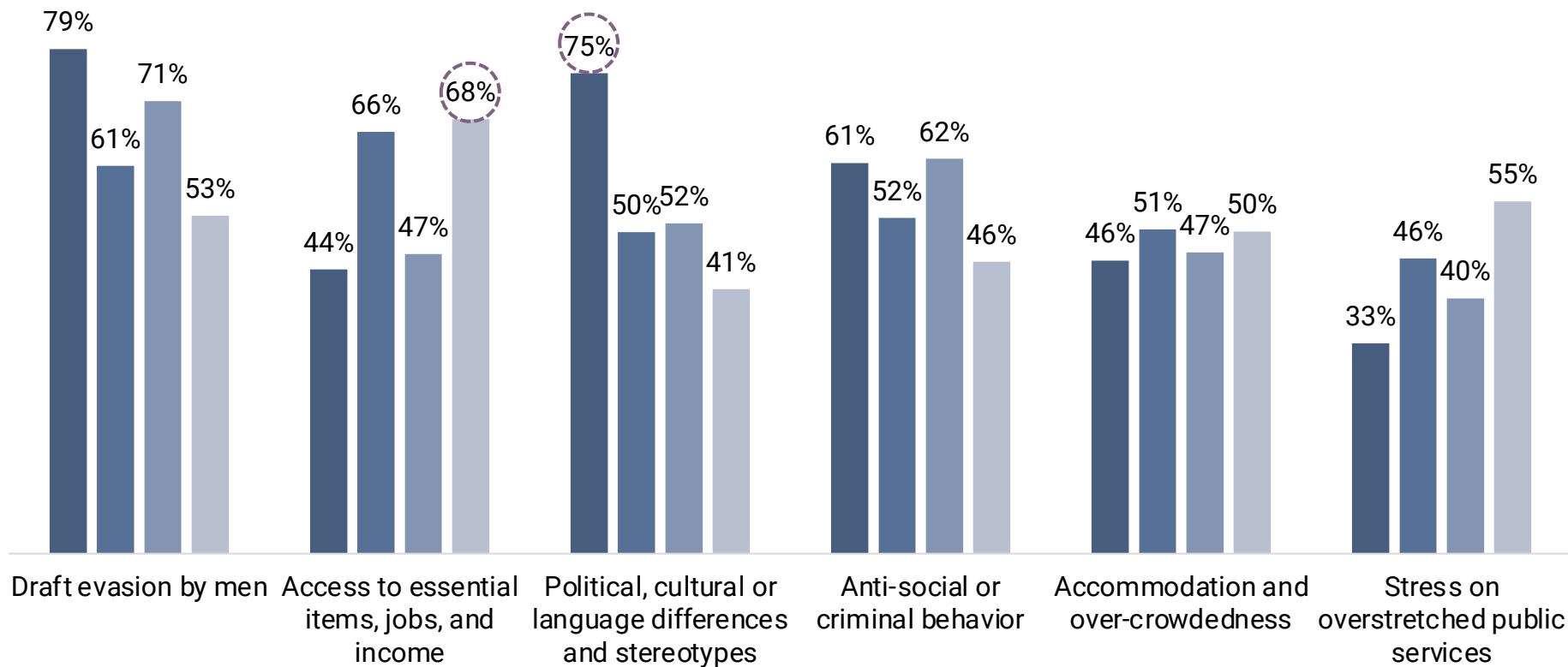
■ West ■ North ■ Centre ■ South-East

In the West and Centre, tensions due to draft evasion remain the most common perceived source of tension.

In western oblasts, political and cultural differences and stereotypes are more prevalent than elsewhere.

In the South-East, people are more concerned about access to essential items, jobs and sources of income.

There are no marked differences in sources of tension by macroregion over time.







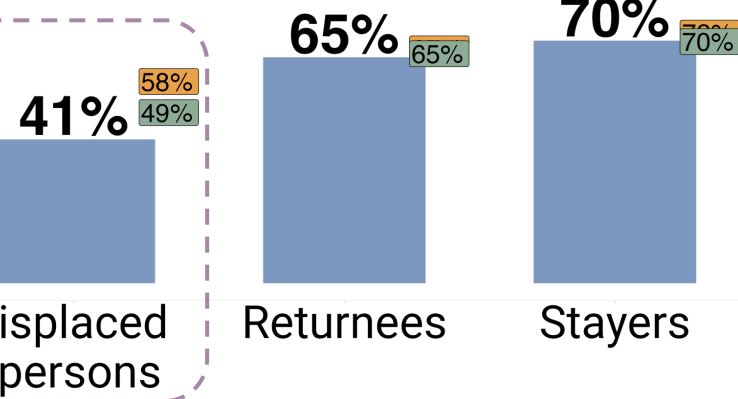
SHARP  
WAVE 3.



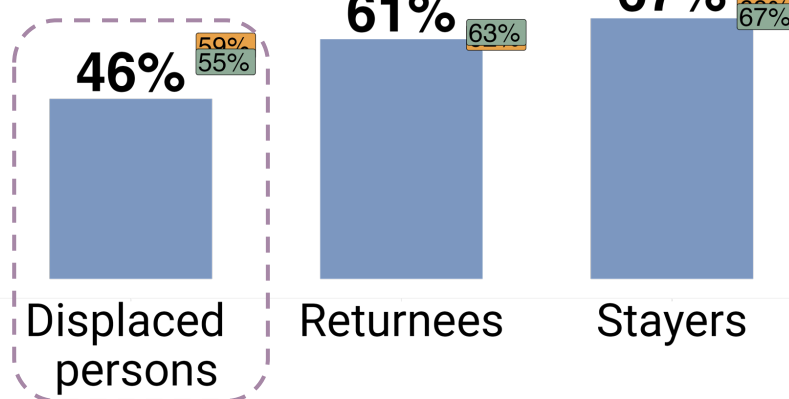
Element of  
social  
cohesion

# Differences in sense of belonging

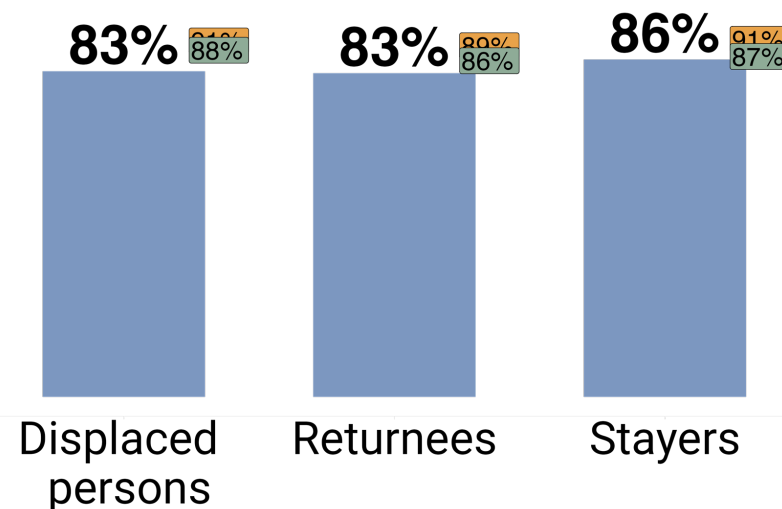
Feel very attached to my village,  
town or city



Feel very attached to my region



Feel very attached to my country

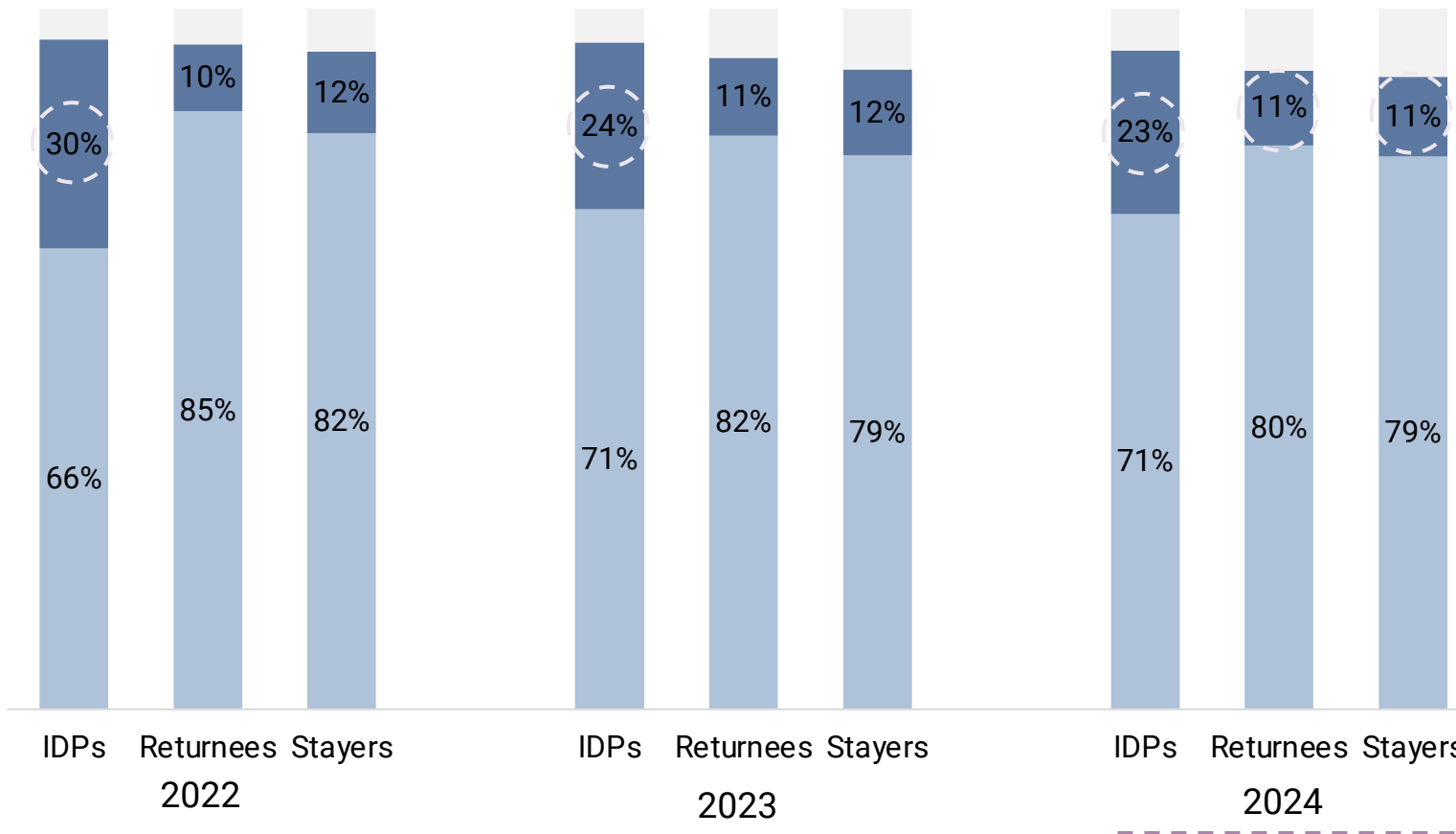


Attachment to their settlement and region is consistently lower for IDPs compared to returnees and stayers, and has been decreasing over time. Sense of belonging to the region is higher for IDPs whose home has been damaged.

# Differences in availability of housing

## Availability of housing

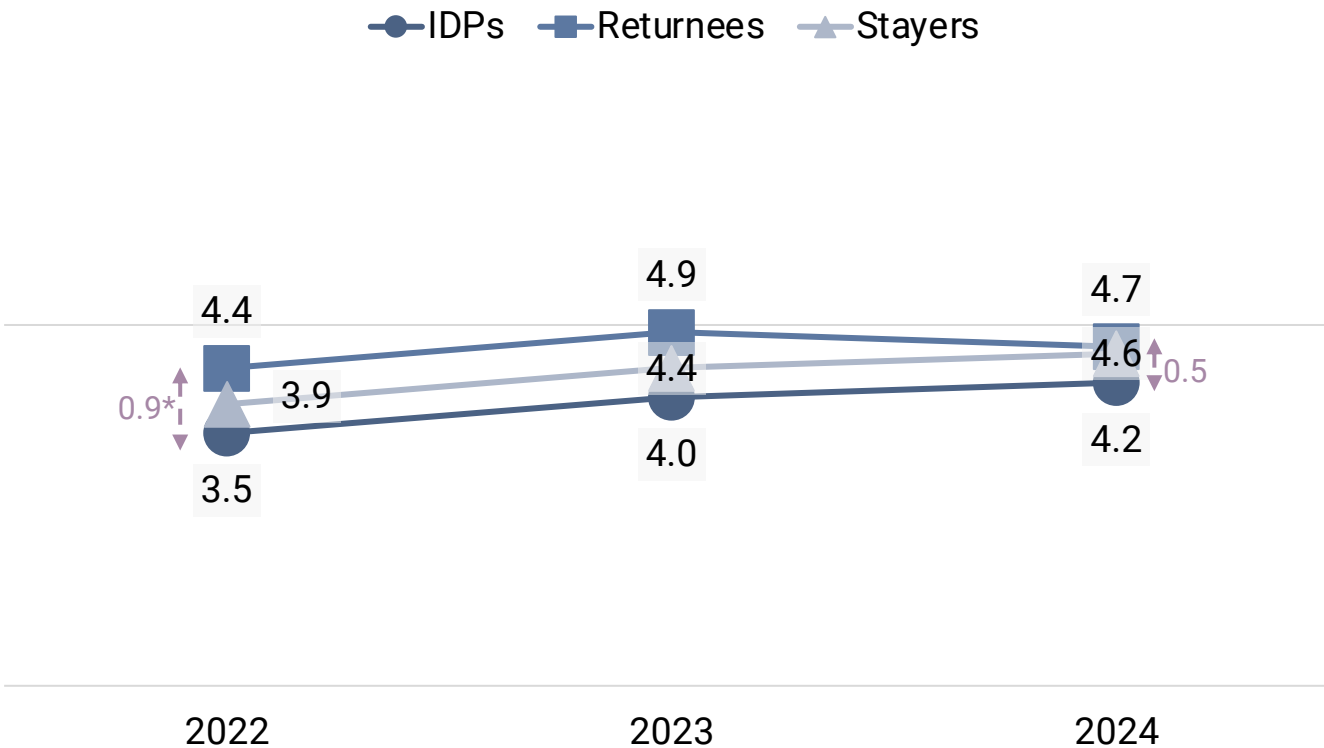
■ Sufficient + Abundant   ■ Absent + Hard to come by   ■ DK



The difference in *Availability of housing* between IDPs and other groups remains visible in 2024, with 23% of IDP saying that housing is absent or hard to come by, compared to 11% of stayers and returnees.

# Differences in household income

## Mean scores for household income

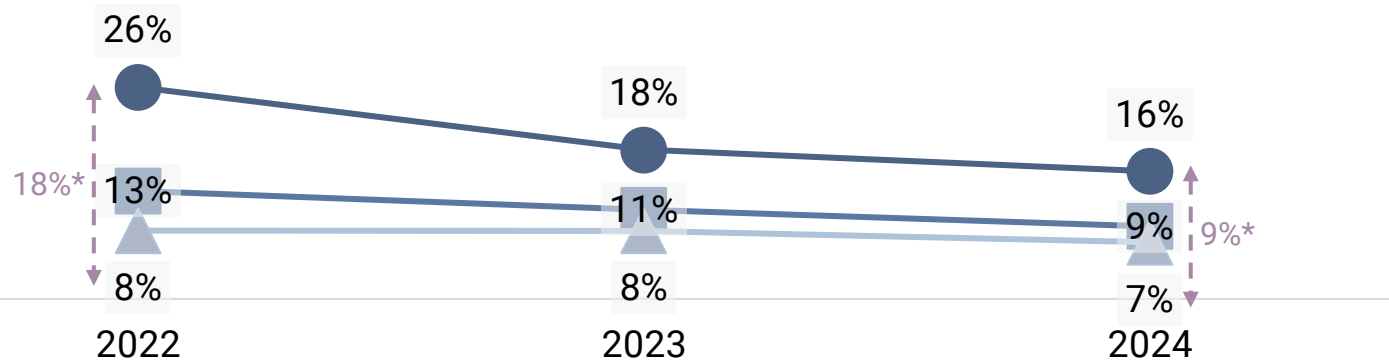


The difference in income between IDPs and other groups has decreased in 2024.

# Differences in household income

% Unemployed

● IDPs ■ Returnees ▲ Stayers



The difference in levels of unemployment between IDPs and other groups has decreased in 2024.

# Civic participation

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Only 74% of low-income respondents vote often or very often

# Civic engagement

3.5 /10 2024

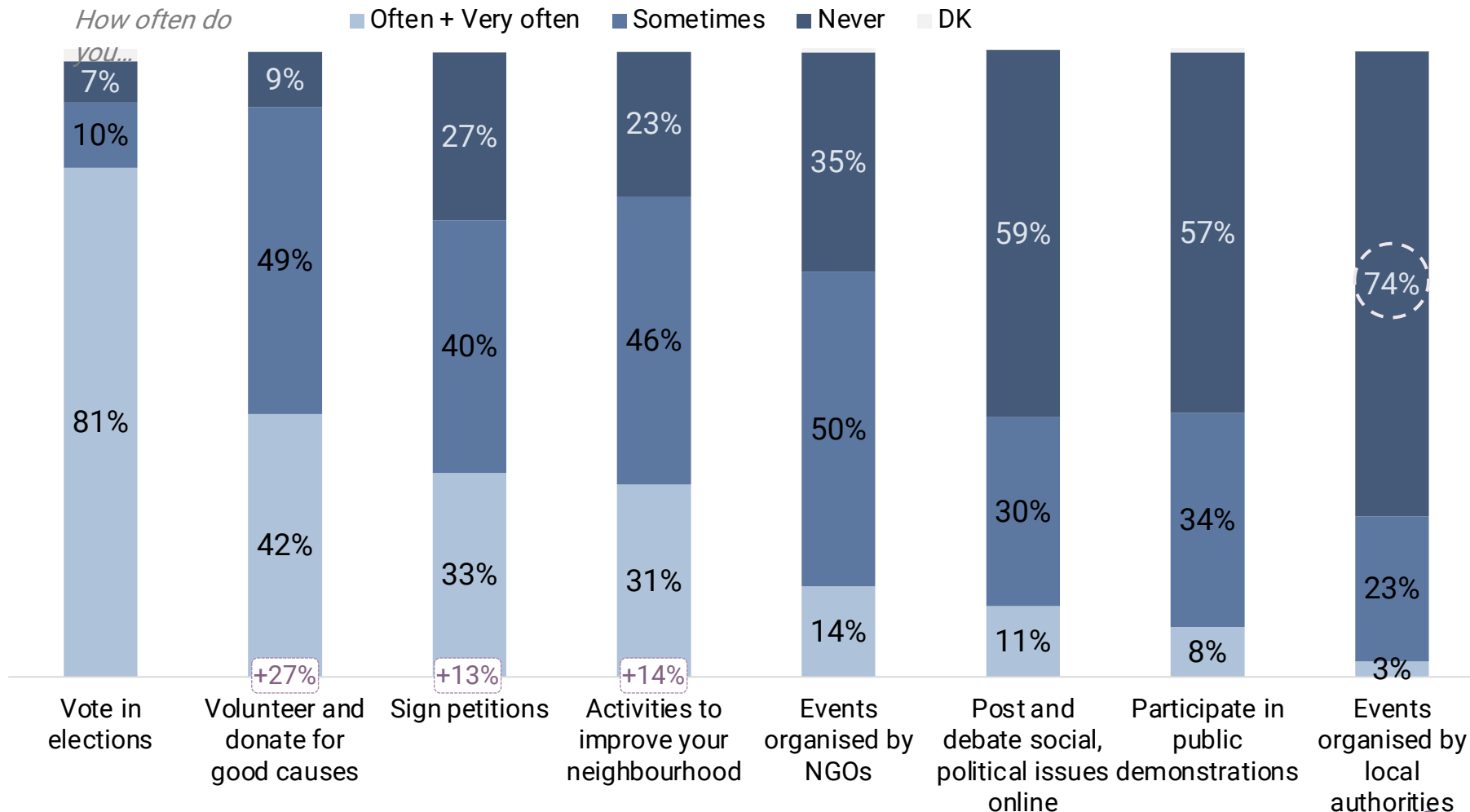
3.5 /10 2023

3.3 /10 2022

The most common forms of engagement are voting and charitable efforts.

Participation in the events of local authorities is the least common activity, with almost three quarters saying they have never taken part in such events.

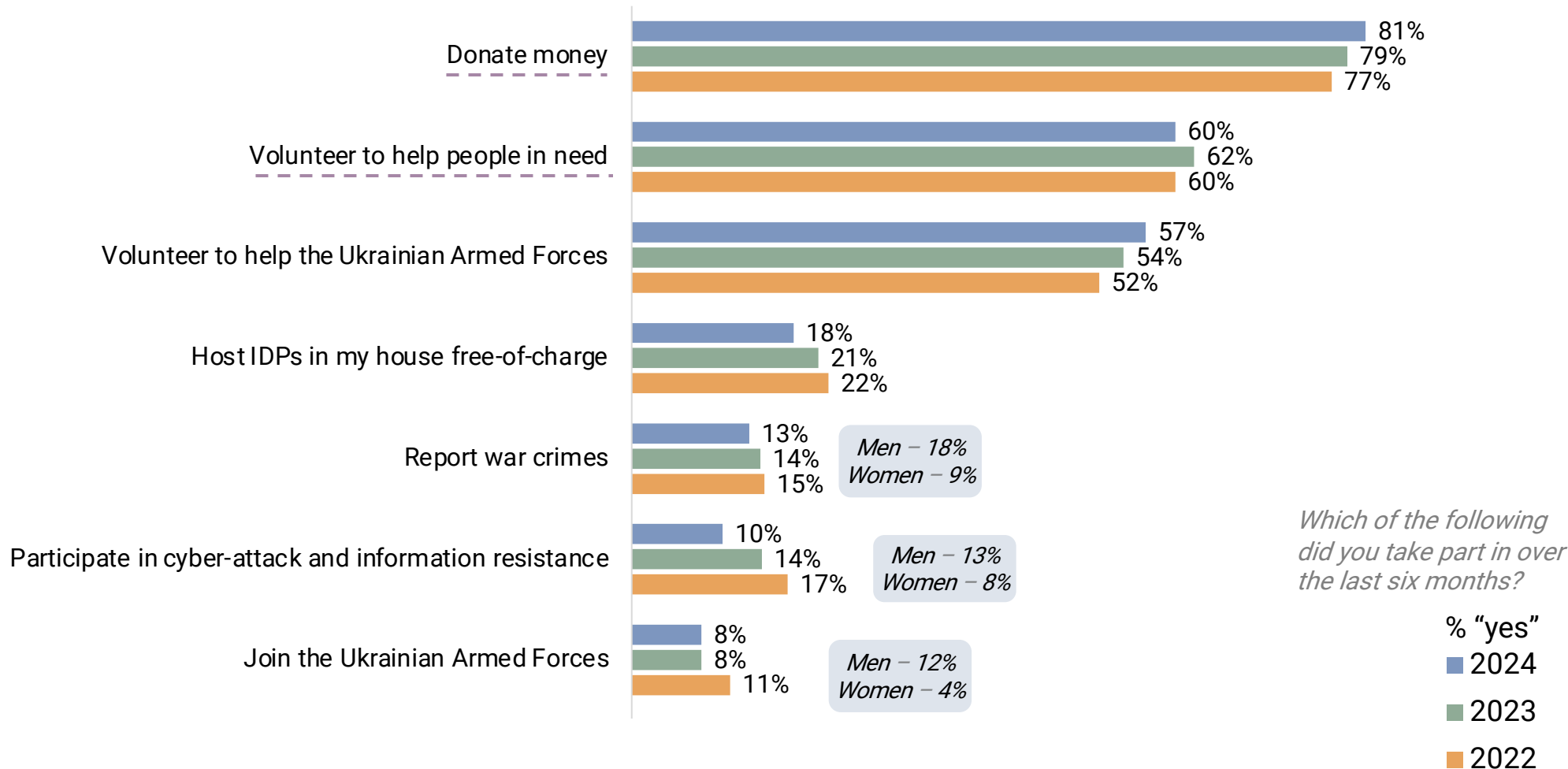
Engagement is lower in respondents with lower income and education.



# Civic resistance

There are no significant differences in *Civic resistance* over time.

8 in 10 respondents have donated in the last six months, and 60% have volunteered. Both are higher in younger respondents.



# Civic mechanisms

**6.3** 2024

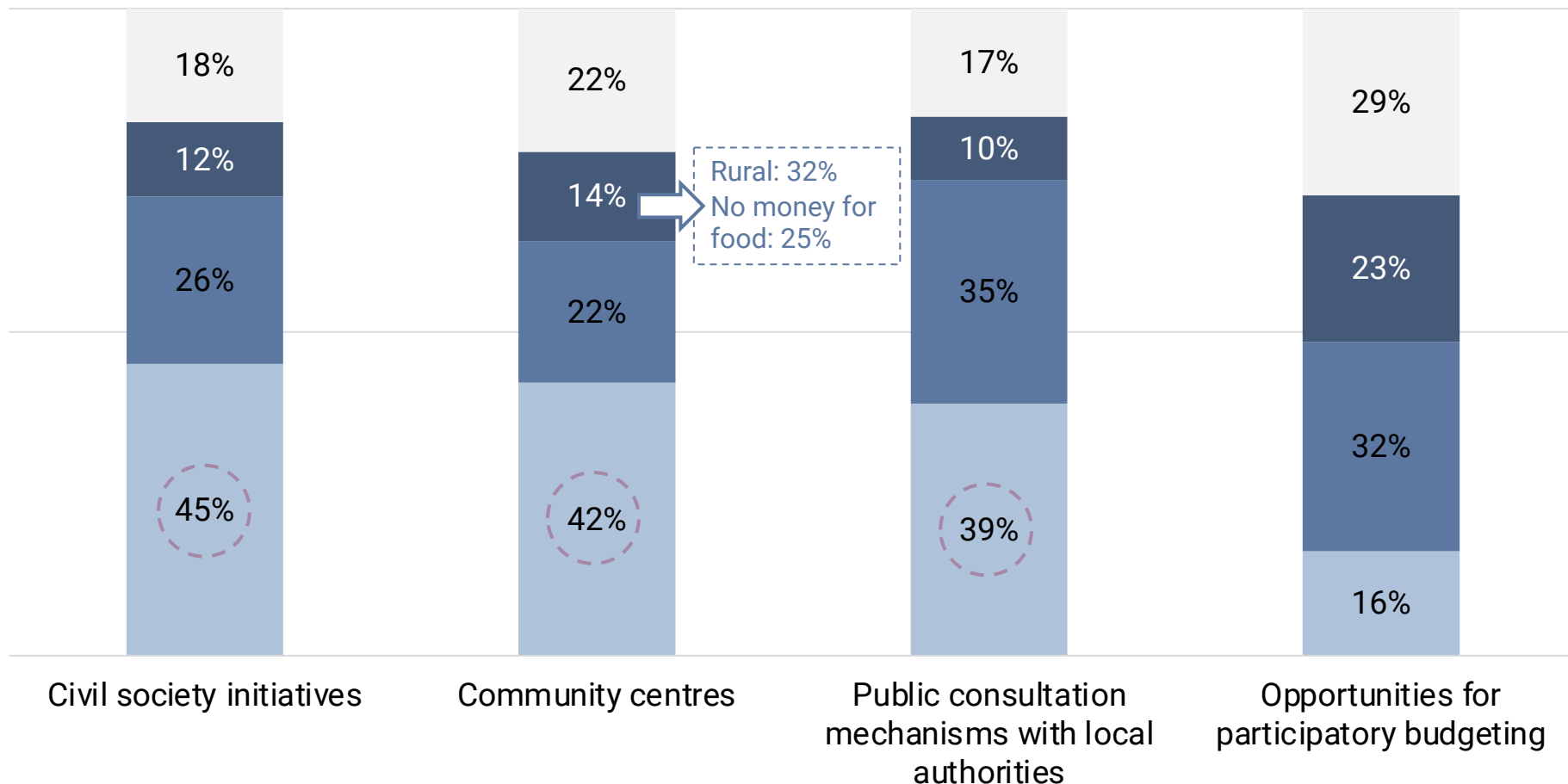
/10

**6.2** 2023

/10

*Thinking about the community you live in now, how easy is it for you to access...*

■ Exists and it is relatively easy to access ■ Exists but it is difficult to access  
■ Does not exist or there is no access at all ■ DK



4 in 10 respondents rate civil society initiatives, community centres and public consultation mechanisms as accessible, 4 in 10 say they are difficult to access or do not exist at all. 2 in 10 could not answer.

Given the relatively high DK responses, visibility and communication around these mechanisms can be improved.

Access to civic mechanisms is linked to income level, provision of services and necessities, and to trust in local authorities and lower perceptions of local corruption.





SHARP  
WAVE 3.



Element of  
social  
cohesion

Sense of responsibility is high, with 73% feeling responsibility for the future of the country.

People are uncertain about their ability to contribute to politics meaningfully, with one third feeling ambiguous about their contribution to politics.

Agency is lower, and although most people believe that their vote counts, 36% think that ordinary people like them cannot change anything.

Civic duty is lower in older respondents, and in those with low education and income, pointing towards the disenfranchisement they may feel, particularly when considering their lower levels of trust in authorities.

No gender differences detected

# Sense of civic duty

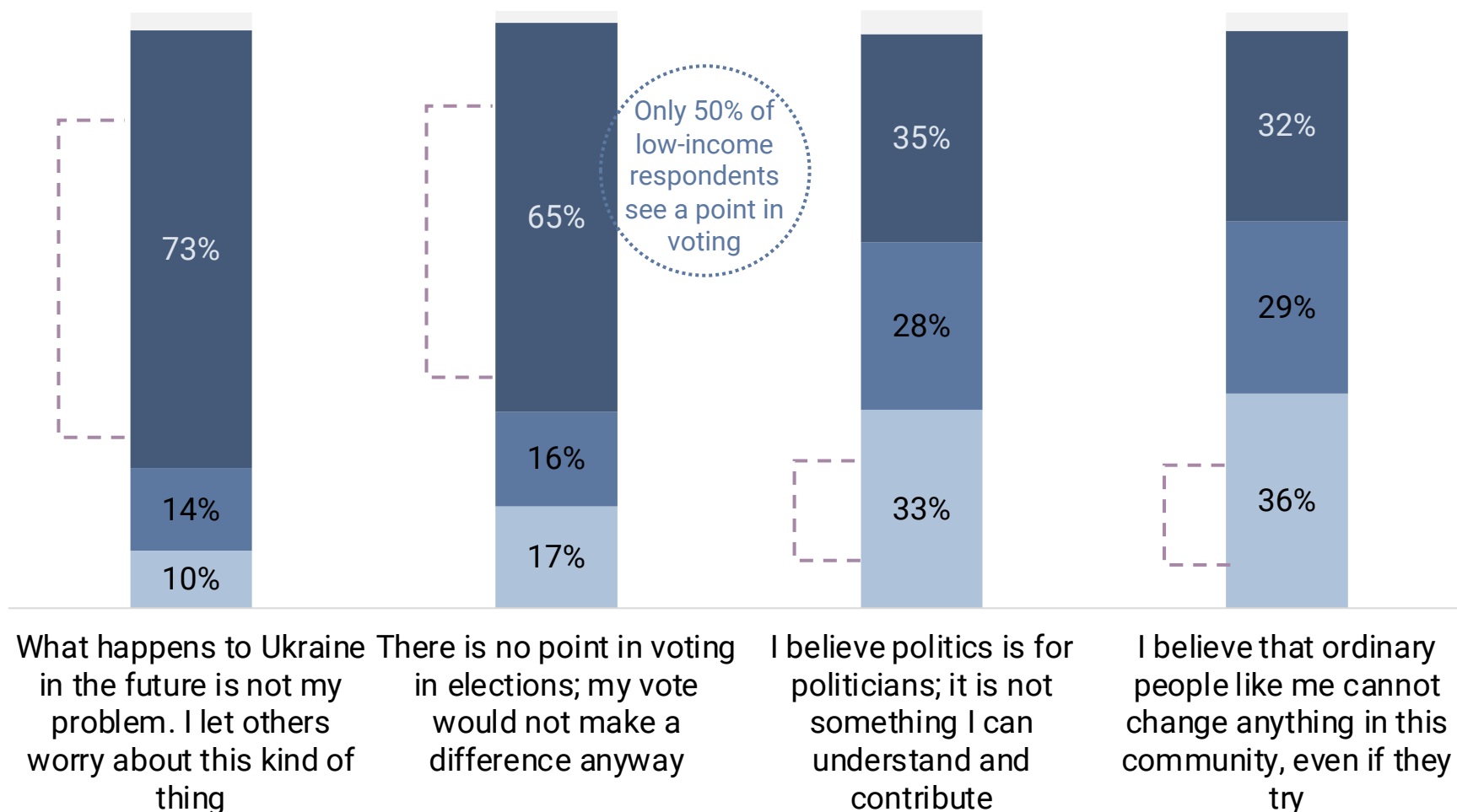
7.3  
/10 2024

7.3  
/10 2023

7.6  
/10 2022

To what extent do these statements describe you?

■ Somewhat + Very much ■ A little ■ Not at all ■ DK



# Conclusions

## Social cohesion

- **Remains strong** despite **declining trust in central institutions**. *Identification* is the strongest domain, while *Orientation for common good* is relatively high, and *Action for common good* and *Confidence in institutions* are at moderate levels. The steep dip observed in Confidence in Institutions between 2022 and 2023, is not observed between 2023 and 2024.

## Trust in institutions

- **Local institutions** receive **stable** and **moderate** levels of trust
- The **President** is **trusted** but this is declining, and other central institutions consistently experience low trust
- Trust relies on high levels of **accountability** among authorities and an absence of corruption, followed by service provision (particularly, justice, administrative services and utilities)

## Services and necessities

- **Service** coverage is **satisfactory**, but **gaps** in access to **bomb shelters** and mental health and **psychosocial support** persist.
- Satisfaction with **justice services**, which is a driver of trust in central institutions, is **low at 31%**.
- Satisfaction with quality of road networks experienced a consistent and steep drop over the 3 waves from 56% in 2022 to 35% in 2024.

# Conclusions

## International assistance

- International **assistance** reaches more **IDPs** and respondents in **south-eastern** oblasts, although one in five of these groups report that they needed assistance but did not receive it, and there is an unmet need among persons with disabilities.
- Notably, those who report that they needed assistance but didn't receive it report more dissatisfaction and grievances towards public institutions and feel more excluded.

## IDP and host relations

- **Economic indicators** of IDPs appear to be **improving**, though sense of **belonging** at the local level displays a **downward** trend. There are slight increases in feelings of tension reported by IDPs in the North and South-East.

## Civic participation

- Civic engagement is **stable**, citizens continue to **donate** and **volunteer** frequently but participation in local decision making is low.
- While civic responsibility remains high, respondents have low agency and confidence in their ability to make a change, and parts of the population have fewer platforms enabling them to do so.

## Overall demographics

- **Older, rural, and low-income** residents report disparities in all dimensions, as do residents of **Donetsk, Kherson, Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia** and **Mykolaiv** oblasts

# Key social cohesion take aways

## 1. Good governance pathway:

- **Services entry point:** Administrative, justice and utility services are the strongest drivers of trust in institutions. Analysis shows prioritising localities with scores below 6 and aiming to bring them to a score of 7-7.5 would maximise impact creation. Justice services should be a top nation-wide priority as it is among the lowest across all oblasts, with a mean score of 5.4 out of 10. For administrative and utility services, all oblasts score higher than 6 out of 10, thus interventions should be surgical, tailored to specific hromadas that may be lagging behind.
- **Aid distribution entry point:** Fair distribution of assistance is linked to perceived level of corruption, sense of care and trust particularly towards local authorities. As such, managing aid distribution effectively and fairly via inclusive and consultative mechanisms through local authorities is, in itself, a social cohesion intervention that would foster confidence in institutions.

## 2. Civic participation pathway:

- Devising mechanisms for meaningful civic participation in local decision making would pay dividends for social cohesion by a. reinforcing confidence in institutions as a direct driver of trust in local institutions via improving accountability and sense of care; and b. enriching civic engagement and community cooperation beyond charitable and volunteer-based action. These could include structured and accessible mechanisms for community visioning, emergency response planning, recovery roadmapping and participatory budgeting for memorialisation or for returnee integration.



# SHARP WAVE 3

## Resilience during War

Data from 2022, 2023 & 2024

# Thank you

Scan for more results

