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Agenda

Time	Agenda point
12:00-12:10	Introduction Short description of the event and a quick research intro <i>Moderator: Darina Solodova, Data Analysis and Research Specialist, UNDP</i>
12:10-12:35	Presentation Key findings from the SHARP Report: Unpacking elements of social cohesion and its relationship with civic resistance. <i>Speaker: Ruslan Minich, Senior Researcher, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development, SeeD</i>
12:35-13:00	Open discussion with participants <i>Moderators:</i> <i>Darina Solodova, Data Analysis and Research Specialist, UNDP</i> <i>Ruslan Minich, Senior Researcher, Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development, SeeD</i>

Social Cohesion in War Time:

SHARP 2022 results, wave 1

May 17, 2023

Research questions

1. What is the **state of social cohesion** across Ukraine since the full-scale invasion by Russia for the selected elements of the concept?
2. How does **displacement** impact social cohesion? What are the critical needs of internally displaced people?
3. What is the relationship between social cohesion and **civic resistance**?
4. What is the state of **trust** in different state and non-state institutions? How has citizens' confidence in institutions changed since the full-scale invasion?
5. What is the **future vision** of Ukraine in terms of its external relations and future direction?

SHARP

Title:	SCORE-inspired Holistic Assessment of Resilience of Population
Partners:	PFRU, SeeD, DGE, TCA and UNDP
Overall objective:	An agile tool for evidence production to support Ukraine's resilience
Focus areas:	Services Displacement Cohesion Resistance Recovery
Methodology:	Three waves of CATI survey
Sampling:	National representative sample (4,300+) 12 City level boosters (1,200) Panel sample (Wave 1: 495; building more in following waves)



Data collection

Polling company: Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS).

SCORE-Panelists 2021 Participants

Sampling Method: CATI, dialing to SCORE-Panel 2021 participants in order to reach AMAP respondents.

Total Sample Size: **495 respondents.**

Coverage: **13 war-affected oblasts** of north, south and east of Ukraine (based on the participant's location in 2021).

Response rate: 29%

Fieldwork period: September 23 – October 5, 2022.

Nationwide Random Sample

Sampling Method: CATI, Random Digit Dialing with quota restriction (oblast sample sizes in proportion to the number of adult population as of 2021).

Total Sample Size: **4,327 respondents.**

Coverage: **nationwide, areas under Ukraine's control.**

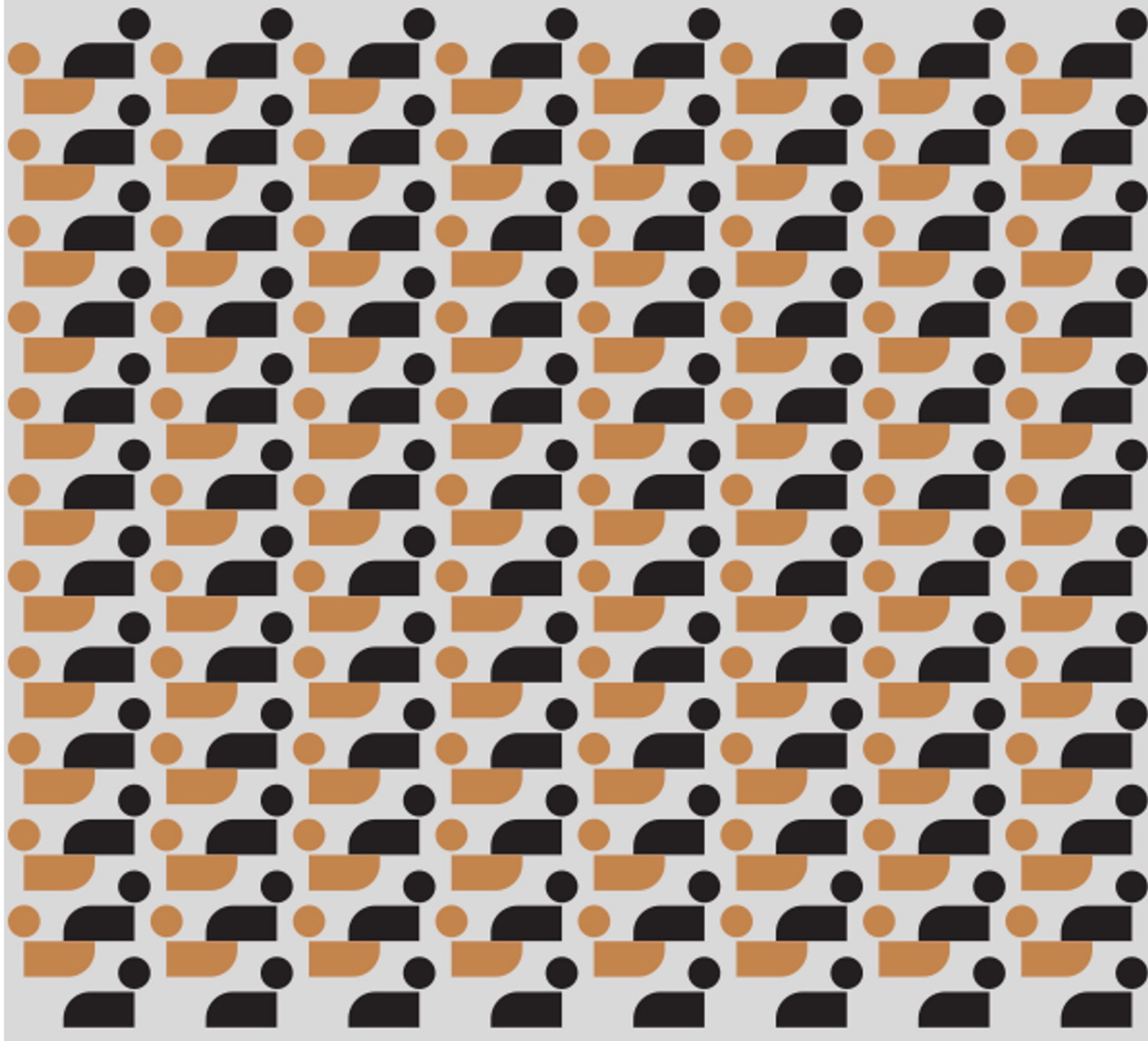
Response rate: 15%

Fieldwork period: September 26 – November 5, 2022.

SOCIAL COHESION

What is the **state of social cohesion** across Ukraine since the full-scale invasion by Russia for the selected elements of the concept?

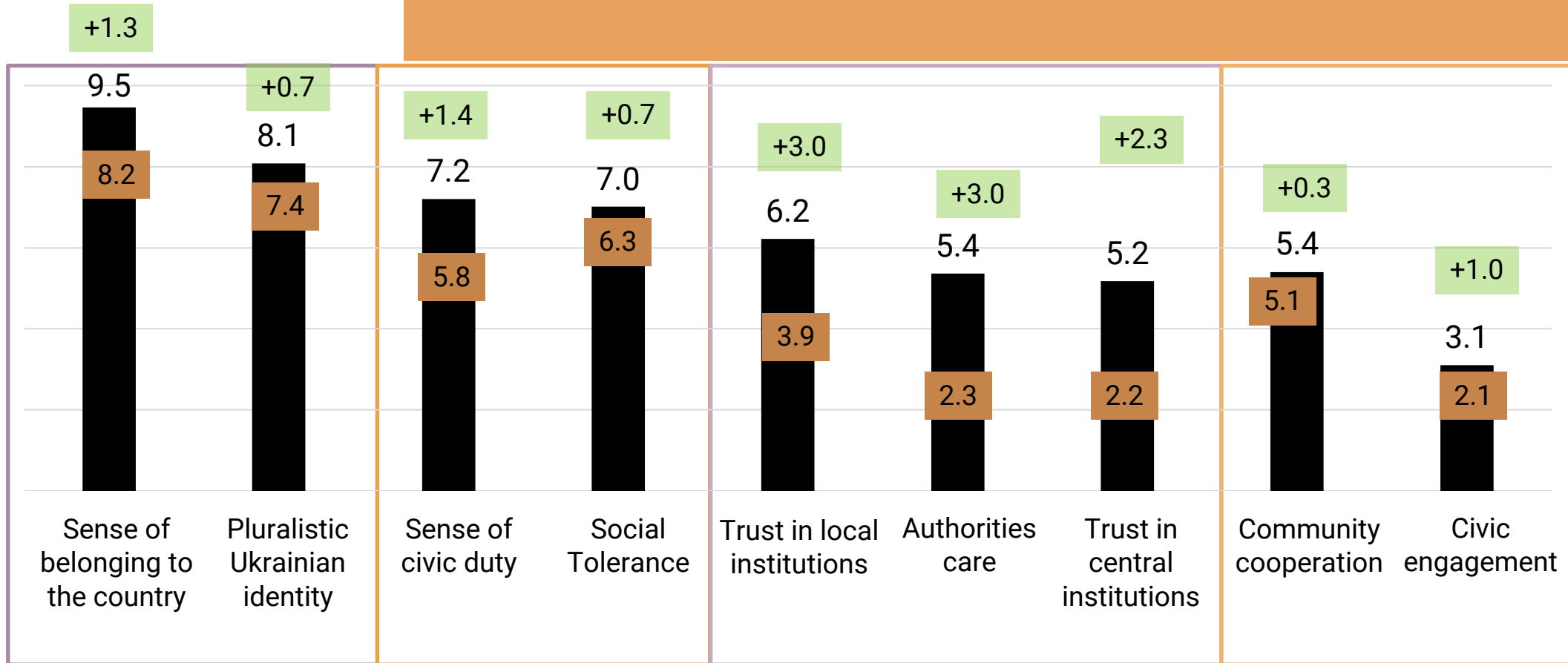
- The elements of social cohesion measured by SHARP are high across Ukraine.
- Elements of social cohesion measured by SHARP have increased since 2021



Change in Social Cohesion Elements

2022

2021



Identification domain

Orientation for common good domain

Confidence in public institutions & figures domain

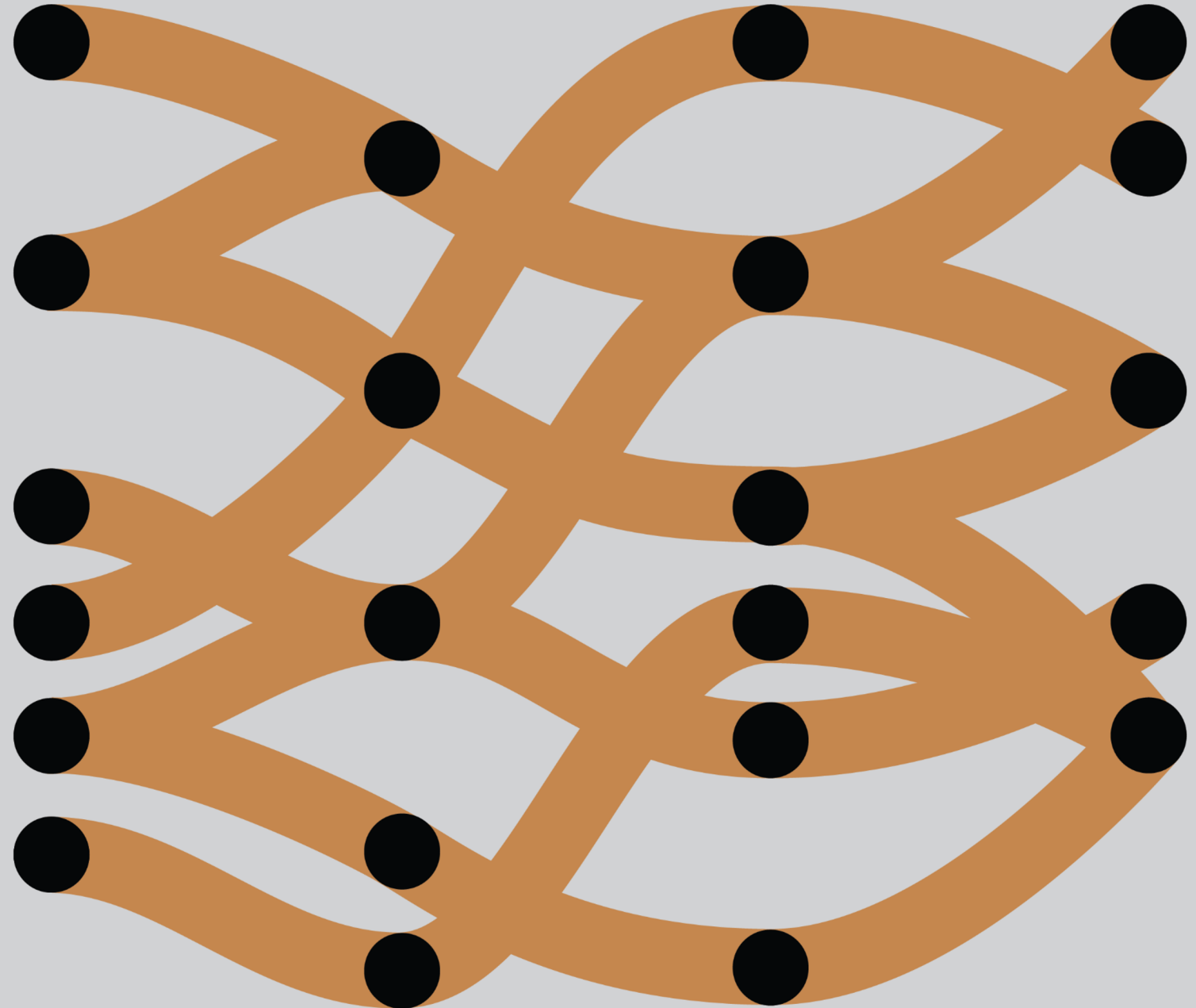
Action for common good domain

Note: scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = the phenomenon is not at all present and 10 = the phenomenon is highly present.

DISPLACEMENT

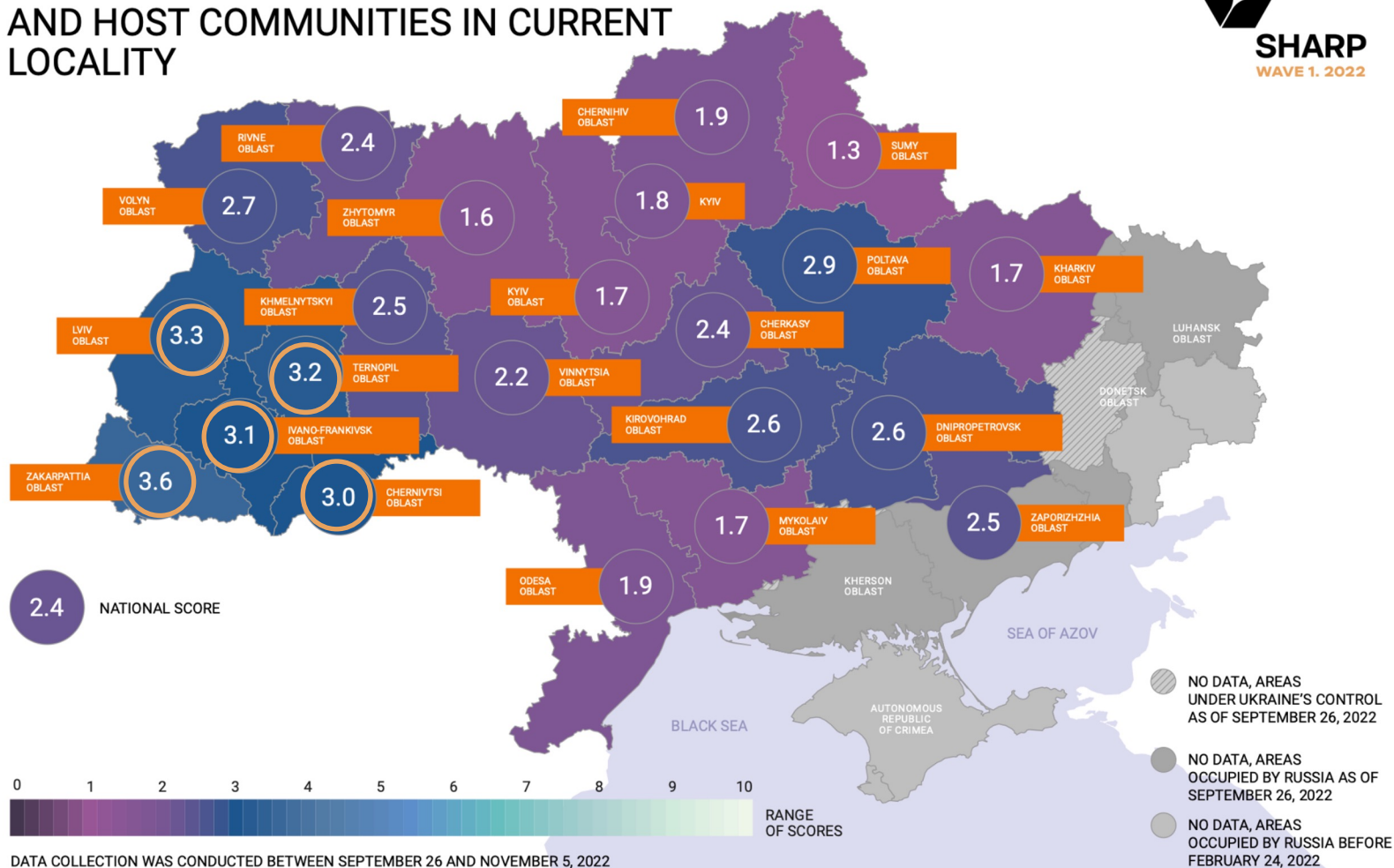
How does **displacement** impact social cohesion? What are the critical needs of internally displaced people?

- Massive displacement has not caused any significant rupture to societal fabric, but addressing new challenges is important for nurturing social cohesion.
- Challenges are seen differently by IDPs and host communities as well as by different macro-regions.
- IDPs have been more exposed to war-related adversities. Their immediate needs include affordable housing, livelihood support beyond welfare payments, and psychological support.

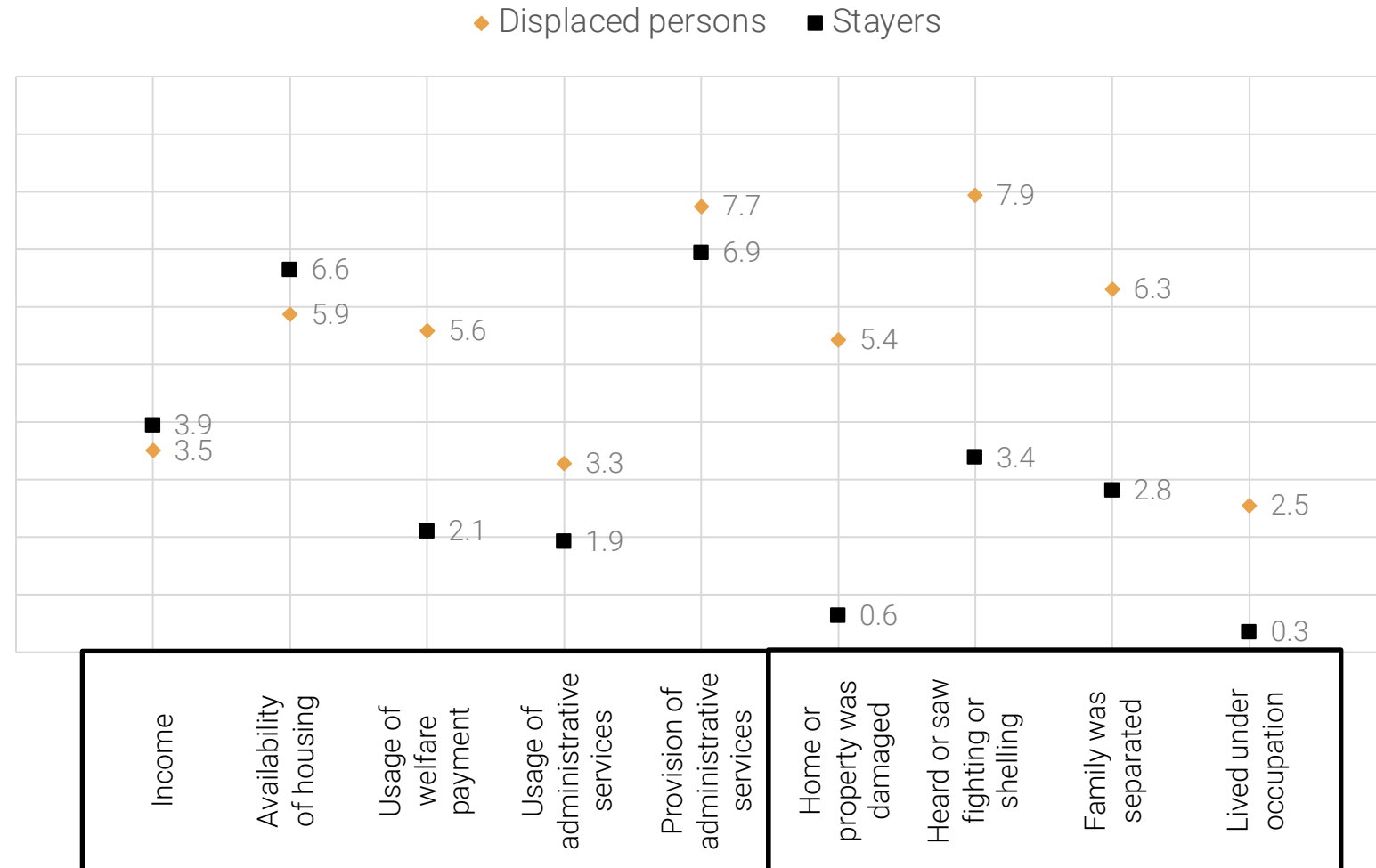


Tensions between displaced and host communities is low

FEELING OF TENSIONS BETWEEN IDP AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN CURRENT LOCALITY



Displacement: needs & adversities

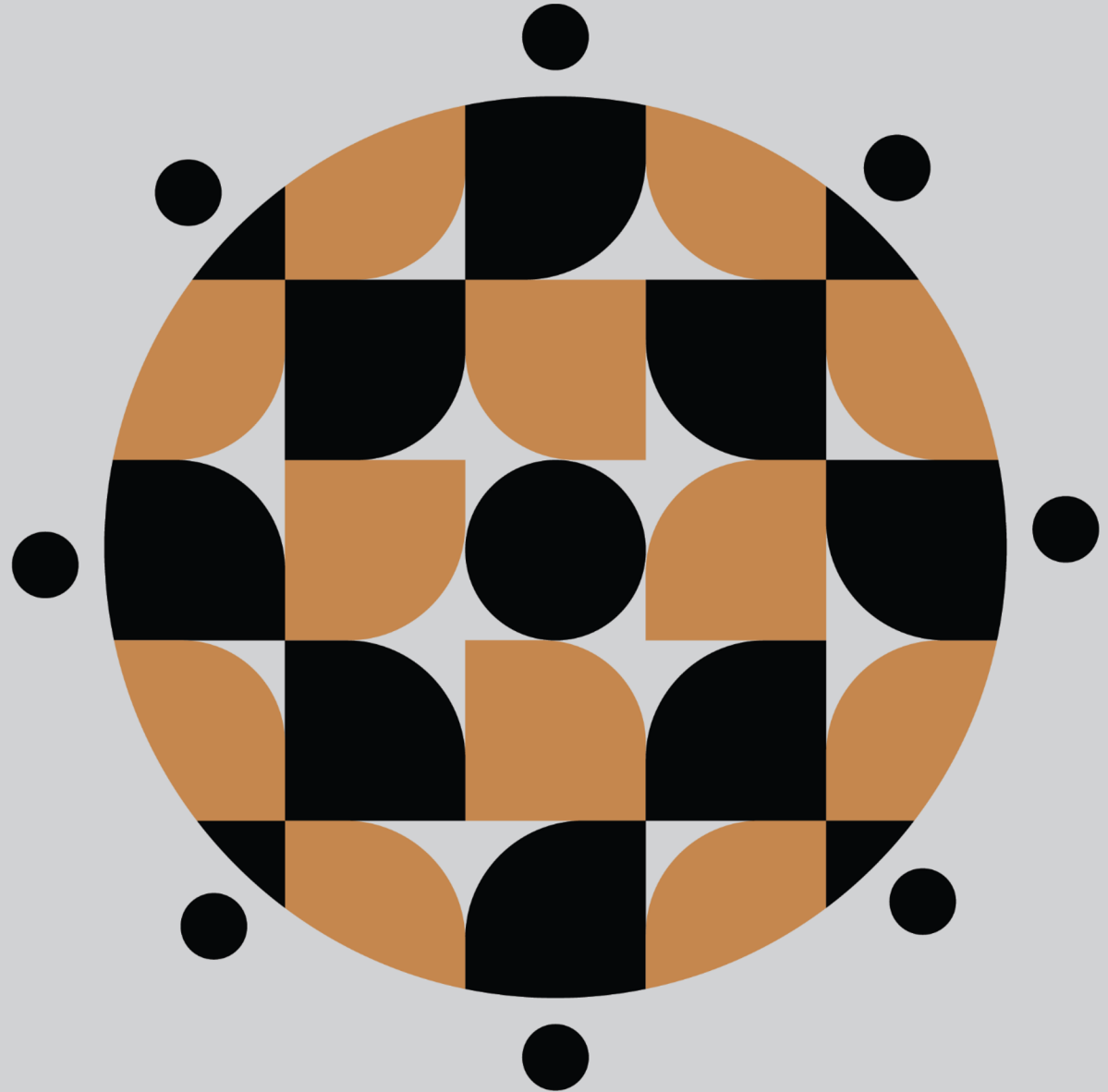


Note: scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = the phenomenon is not at all present and 10 = the phenomenon is highly present.

SOCIAL COHESION & CIVIC RESISTANCE

What is the relationship between social cohesion and **civic resistance**?

- The overwhelming majority of respondents are active participants of various forms of civic resistance.
- Social cohesion and civic resistance are mutually reinforcing. A focus on the common good orientation nurtures cohesion and drives resistance, and resistance fosters focus on the common good and stronger connection with the state.



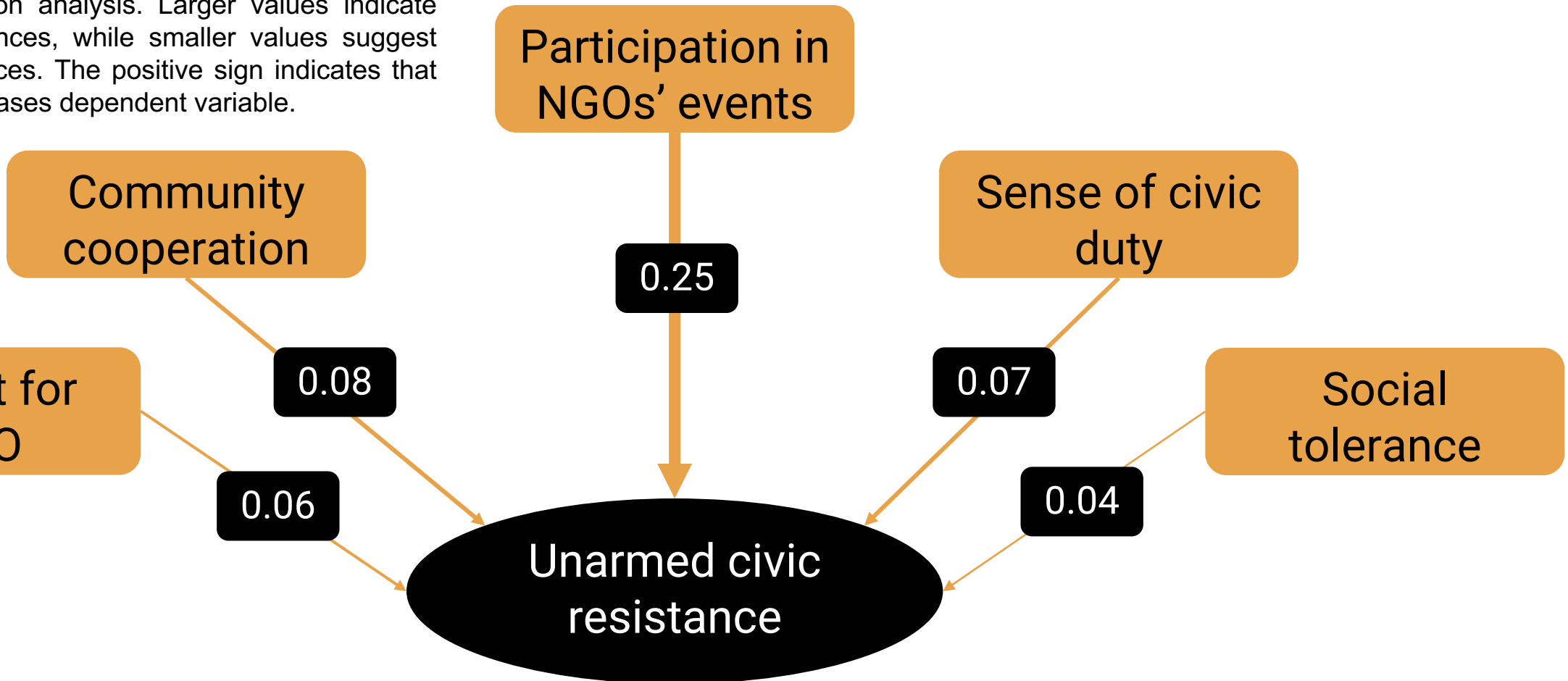
Forms of resistance

CIVIC RESISTANCE (RANDOM SAMPLE)



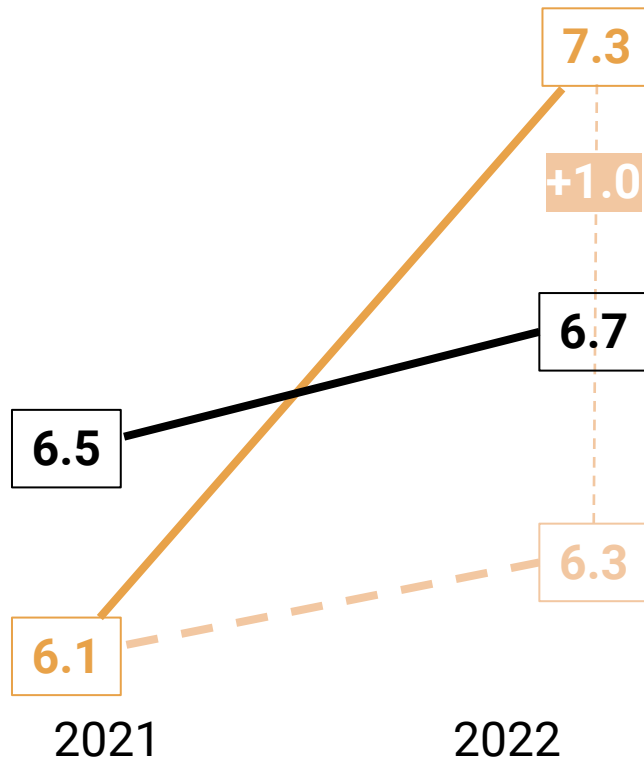
Effect of social cohesion on resistance

Note: values in boxes represent statistically significant standardized coefficients obtained from linear regression analysis. Larger values indicate stronger influences, while smaller values suggest weaker influences. The positive sign indicates that the driver increases dependent variable.



Effect of civic resistance on elements of social cohesion

Social tolerance



- Volunteer to help people in need
- Counterfactual value (if the one had not volunteered)
- Do NOT volunteer to help people in need

Note: scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = the phenomenon is not at all present and 10 = the phenomenon is highly present.

Effect of donating & volunteering

	Donate money	Volunteer to help people in need	Volunteer to help the Ukrainian Armed Forces
Authorities care	+1.0	+0.8	+0.6
Trust in parliament	+0.6		
Sense of civic duty	+0.8	+0.7	
Social tolerance	+1.4	+1.0	
Community cooperation	+1.1		

Note: values in boxes represent statistically significant standardized coefficients obtained from linear regression analysis. Larger values indicate stronger influences, while smaller values suggest weaker influences. The positive sign indicates that the driver increases dependent variable.

Effect of reporting war crimes & participating in cyber-attacks & information resistance

Note: values in boxes represent statistically significant standardized coefficients obtained from linear regression analysis. Larger values indicate stronger influences, while smaller values suggest weaker influences. The positive sign indicates that the driver increases dependent variable. The negative sign indicates that the driver decreases dependent variable.

	Reporting war crimes	Participating in cyber-attacks & information resistance
Sense of civic duty		+0.9
Social tolerance		+0.9
Sense of belonging to the country		+0.7
Trust in central institutions	-0.8	
Trust in police	-1.2	-1.1
Trust in local institutions		-0.8

TRUST IN STATE & CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

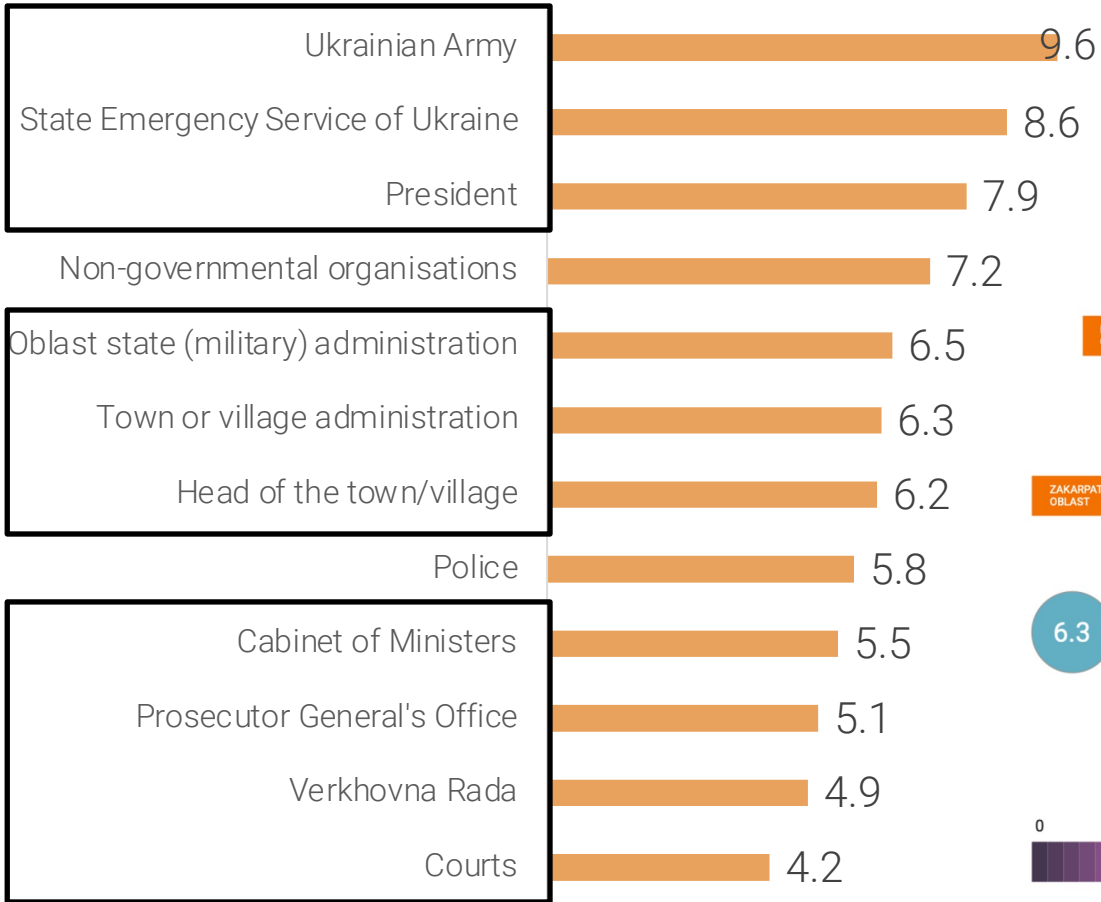
What is the state of **trust** in different state and non-state institutions? How has citizens' confidence in institutions changed since the full-scale invasion?

- Compared to 2021, trust in all state institutions, both local and central, has increased.
- The state institutions responsible for national security, defense and emergency response enjoy the highest level of trust, but local institutions are more trusted than the central ones except for the President. Confidence in the justice system is still weak.
- Trust in NGOs is most strongly related to the belief that Authorities care, which could suggest that NGO efforts constructively complement the efforts of public institutions instead of undermining or competing with them.

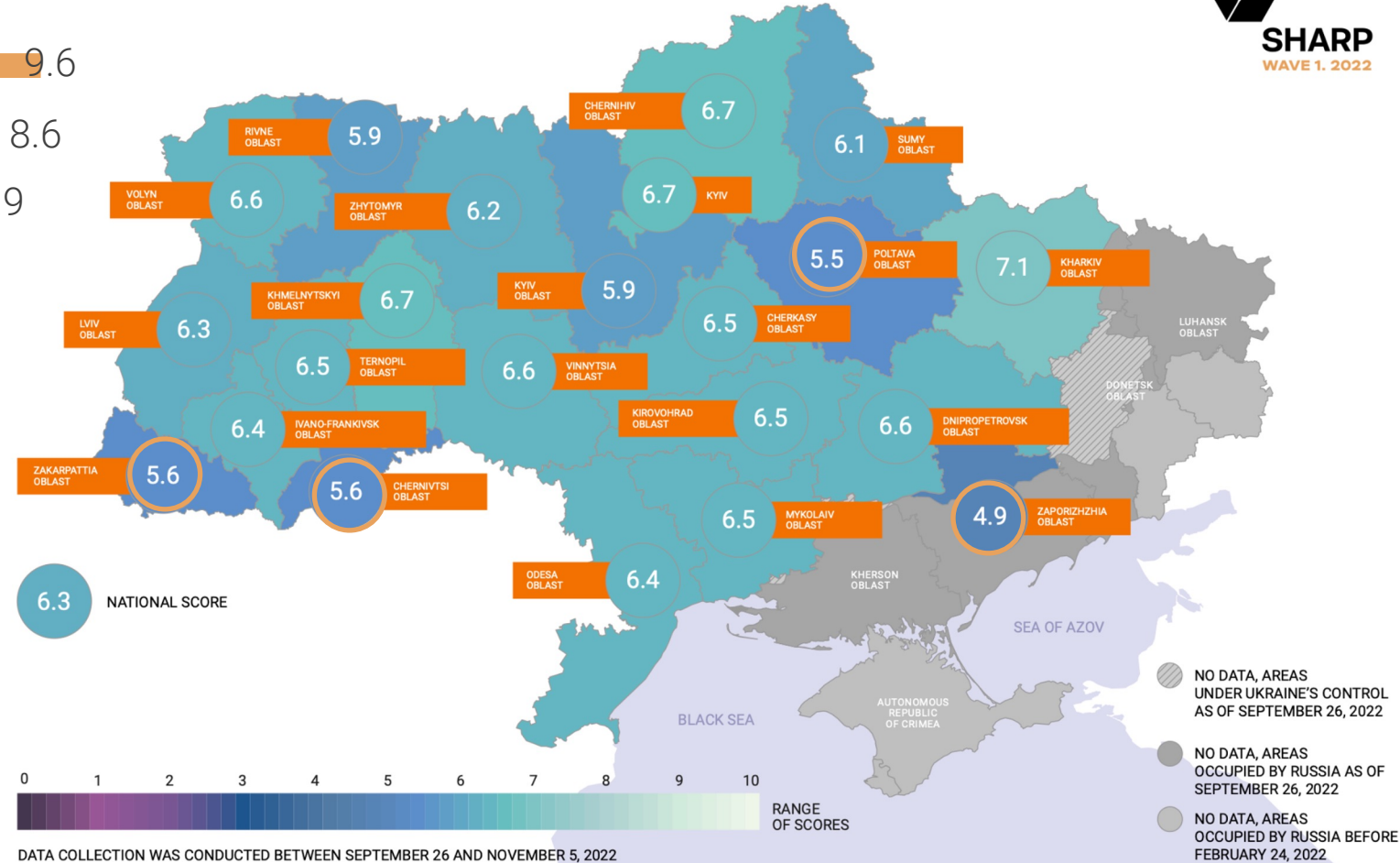


State survival

TRUST IN...

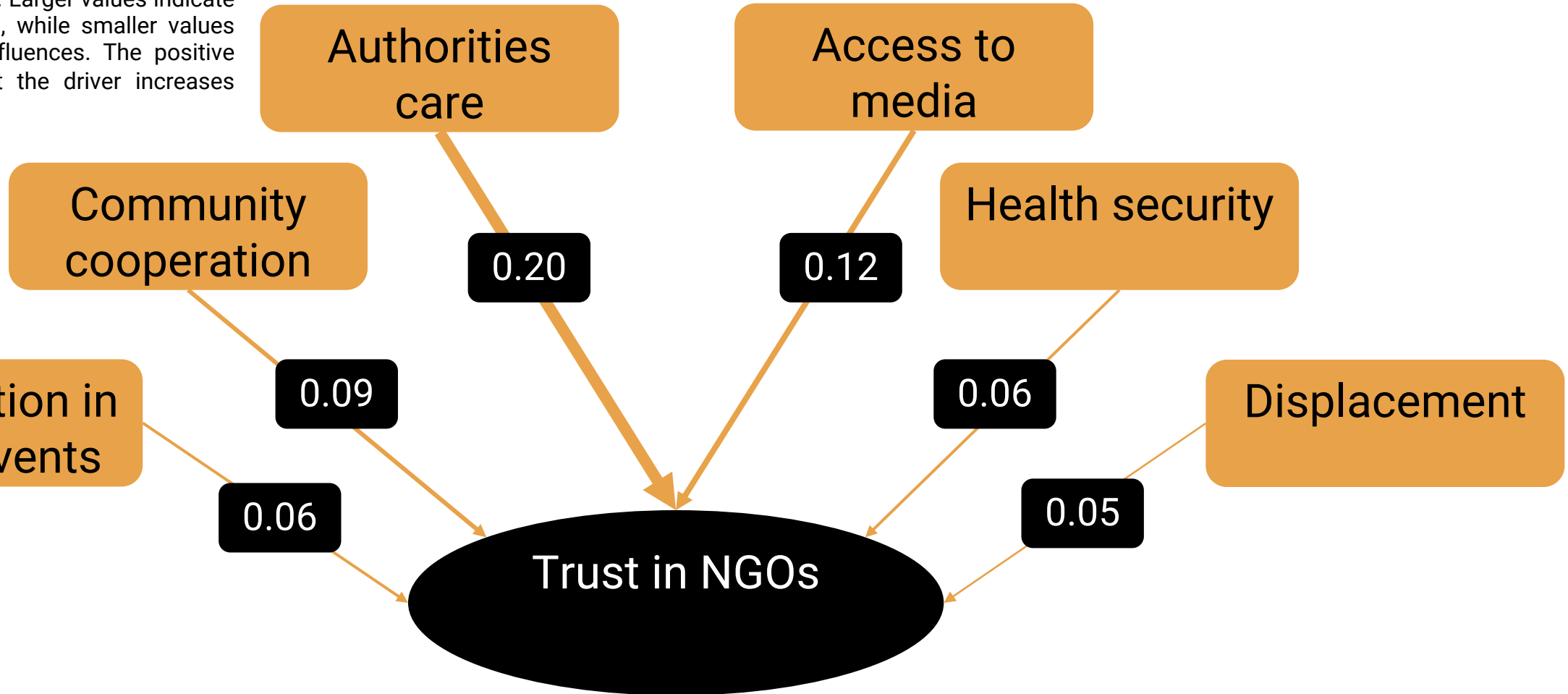


TRUST IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS



Drivers of trust in NGOs

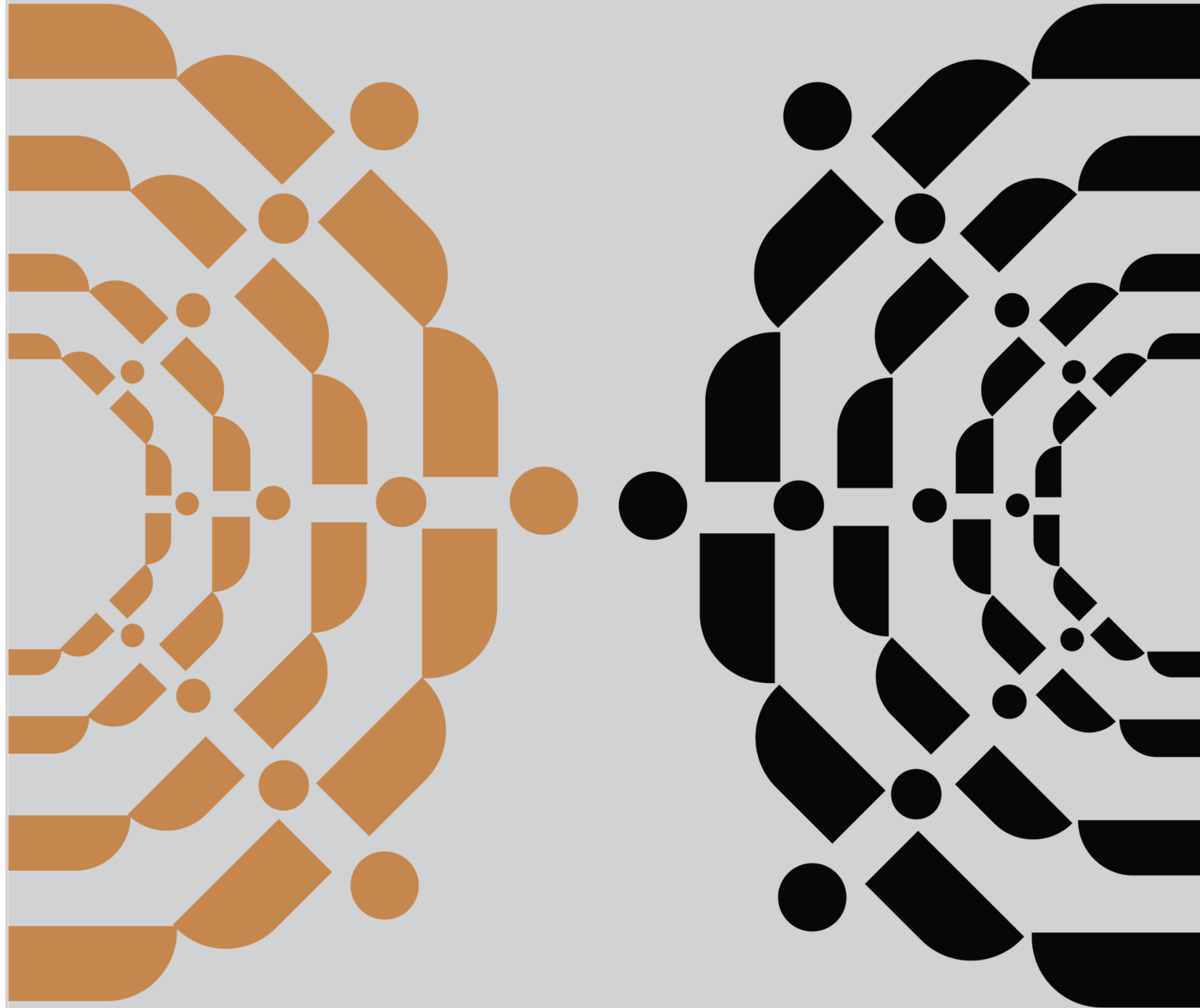
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FUTURE VISION

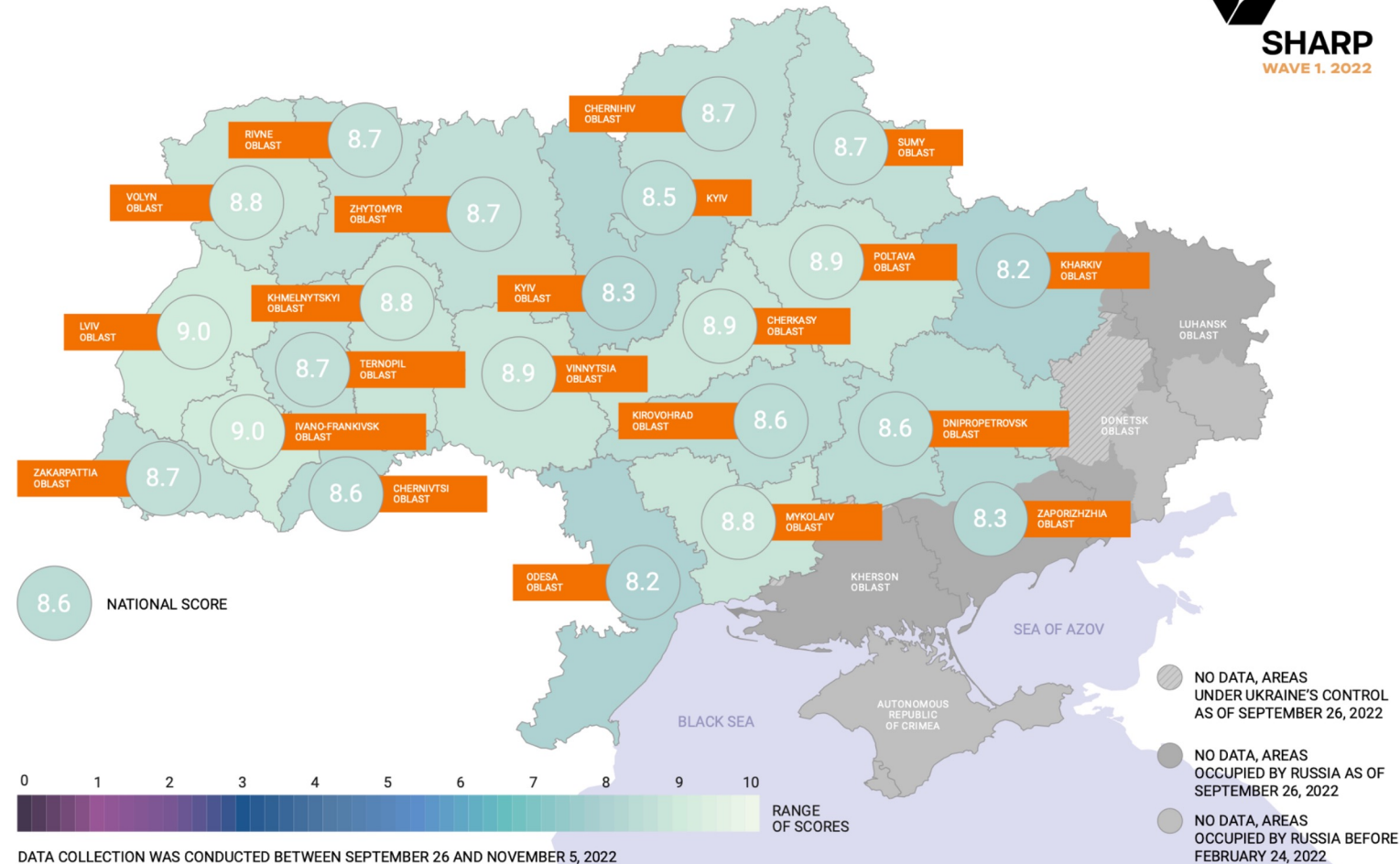
What is the **future vision** of Ukraine in terms of its external relations and future direction?

- There is more unity around EU and NATO membership than ever.
- Adverse war experiences reinforce desire for NATO.



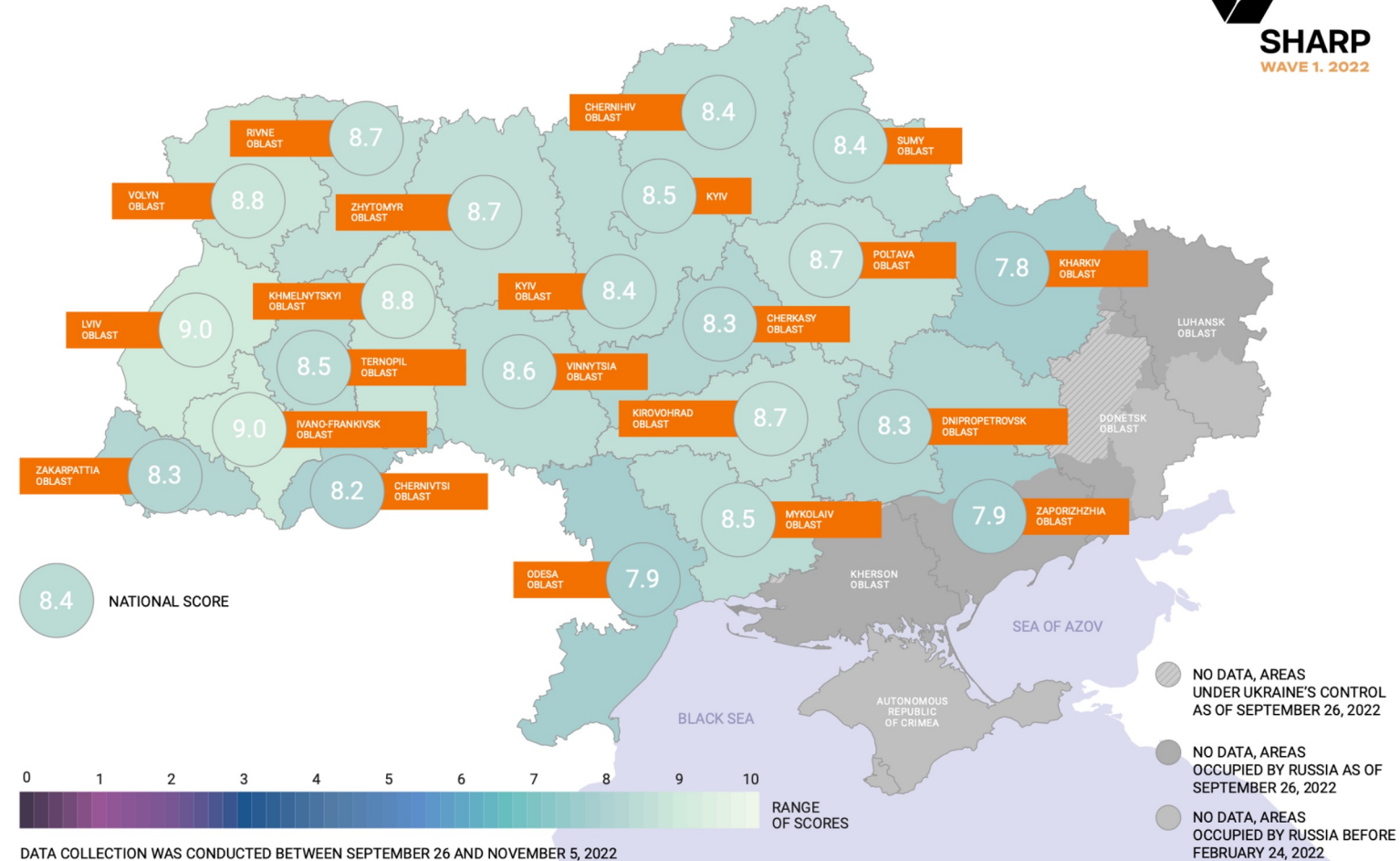
Support for EU

SUPPORT FOR EU MEMBERSHIP



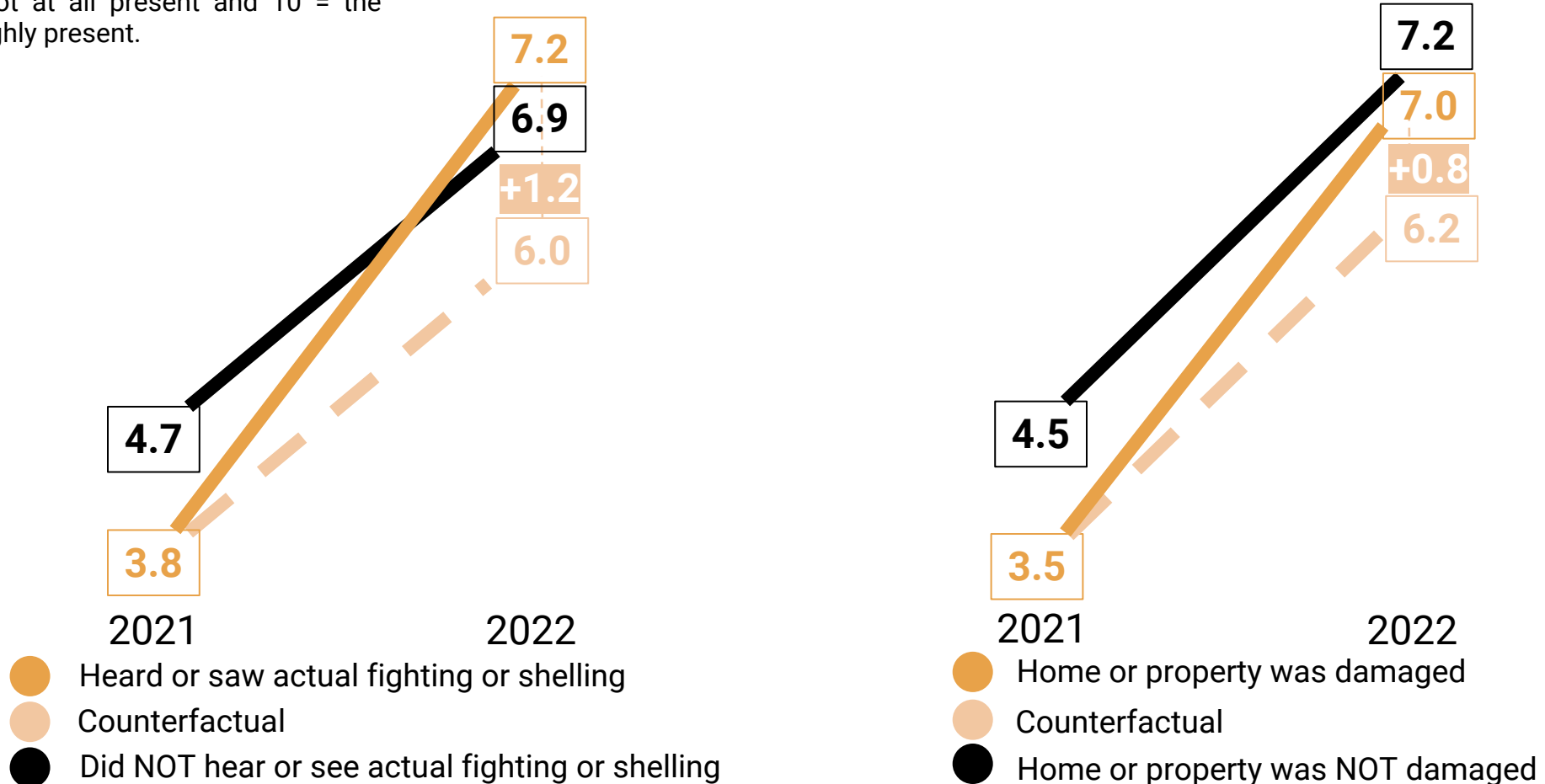
Support for NATO

SUPPORT FOR NATO MEMBERSHIP



Support for NATO

Note: scale from 0 to 10 where 0 = the phenomenon is not at all present and 10 = the phenomenon is highly present.



Key take aways

- The elements of social cohesion measured by SHARP are high across Ukraine, and have increased since 2021
- Compared to 2021, trust in all state institutions, both local and central, has increased. The state institutions responsible for national security, defense and emergency response enjoy the highest level of trust, but local institutions are more trusted than the central ones except for the President. Confidence in the justice system is still weak.
- Social cohesion and civic resistance are mutually reinforcing. A focus on the common good orientation nurtures cohesion and drives resistance, and resistance fosters focus on the common good and stronger connection with the state.
- *If civic resistance is like our adrenalin, how do we maintain cohesion in a post-war environment? Do we focus on building confidence in institutions and ensuring that challenges of massive displacement is well addressed to maintain and consolidate social cohesion?*

Link to the
interactive data
platform



Reflections

1. How can we maintain the current level of social cohesion? Would it continue to increase or have we peaked?
2. What are the implications of these findings (e.g. local authorities, for humanitarian and development actors, for transitional justice, for social integration of IDPs)?
3. What do they mean for programmes and policy adaptation?
4. What risks and vulnerabilities do we foresee for social cohesion in the short – medium term?