



SOCIAL COHESION SURVEY – FOCUS ON UKRAINE’S COMMUNITIES IN WAR CONTEXT

(2-d round)

Prepared by Ipsos for
International Renaissance Foundation (IRF)
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Introduction

This report was drafted by Ipsos on behalf of the International Renaissance Foundation (IRF) based on the results of the second iteration of quantitative research (the first round was conducted in 2024) carried out as part of a project to identify tools for the systematic assessment and prioritization of the key elements that influence indicators of social cohesion in communities in Ukraine, mitigate social tensions (which can occur during the period of community's adaptation to arrival of new groups, such as veterans and internally displaced persons), promote trust, inclusiveness and justice, foster social inclusion in the community, cherish shared values, promote identity and cooperation.

Survey objectives:

- Analysis of social cohesion:
 - Determine the current level of social cohesion within the regions, disaggregated by war-related experience: Front-line, De-occupied, Transitional, Communities in the rear, etc. Kyiv city was assessed separately.
 - Understand factors that contribute to social cohesion, taking into account both the national and the community level.
 - Compare the key indicators against 2024 findings to see the dynamics
- Assess the situation in communities at the level of individual regions disaggregated by war-related experience:
 - Assessment of regions, taking into account their demographic indicators, socio-economic conditions, existing social structures and diversity.
 - Analysis of changes in dynamics against 2024 by key indicators
 - Identifying affected and vulnerable groups, including veterans and displaced persons, and gaining insights as regards their unique needs, experiences, and contributions to the community
 - Identifying community assets, strengths and resources that can be used to promote social cohesion and resilience.
- Prioritization of measures:
 - Using information from regional assessments, analyzing social cohesion and available resources to prioritize program activities.
 - Identifying initiatives that directly target groups with low levels of social cohesion.
- Monitoring and evaluation
 - Defining indicators to measure the program's success in strengthening social cohesion / unity.
 - Regular monitoring of the progress and impact of activities as well as adjusting the approach based on evaluation results.

For the purposes of this report, Ipsos analyzed specific tasks using quantitative methods and a methodology for measuring social cohesion that was developed by Ipsos and has already been used in various countries.

The survey allowed to identify key aspects of social relations, social activity, socio-political challenges, prioritization of needs at the national level and at the level of focus communities. The survey separately considered the differences or features characteristic for the regional dimension, the perception of the researched issues by different groups of respondents (including vulnerable audiences) and the correlation of the respondents' attitude to individual researched issues with the level of their social cohesion. For each group, recommendations were made on possible measures to increase the level of social cohesion in society.

01

Defining Social Cohesion

Defining Social Cohesion 1/5

1.1 Social cohesion is a vital precondition for the functioning of democratic countries and economies

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) states that a society is cohesive *“if it works towards the well-being of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalization, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust, and offers its members the opportunity of upward social mobility”*. This view is very similar to the definition proposed by Club de Madrid in 2009: *“Socially cohesive or “shared societies” are stable, safe and just, and are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security and participation of all people including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons”*.

- OECD (2011), Perspectives on Global Development 2012; Social Cohesion in a Shifting World, OECD Publishing http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/persp_glob_dev-2012-en

OECD's Report on Perspectives on Global Development 2012 claims that social cohesion is a means for development as well as an end in itself. A cohesive society is one where citizens feel they can trust their neighbours and state institutions. One where individuals can seize opportunities for improving their own well-being and the well-being of their children. It is a society where individuals feel protected when facing illness, unemployment or old age.

At the same time, the Report notes that there is no single accepted definition of ***social cohesion***, but there are several general approaches:

- Social cohesion is a broad concept that encompasses several dimensions at once: a sense of belonging and active participation, trust, inequality, alienation, and mobility.
- The concept of social cohesion is often associated with the narrower concept of “social capital”. The definition of social capital states that cohesion is a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for the existence of society. However, social capital refers to a group of individuals, while social cohesion is a more comprehensive concept that applies to society as a whole.
- Challenges related to accurately defining social cohesion are often overcome by focusing on conditions in which social cohesion is considered absent or undermined (definition of the opposite concept). Examples include studies that emphasize dimensions of income inequality or those that demonstrate the negative effects of violence or civil conflict, the prevalence of antisocial behavior, or newer social indicators of cohesion, such as bullying.

Defining Social Cohesion 2/5

Scientists and experts highlight the importance of social cohesion and social capital for the recovery of society. They note that '*what have you done for me*' mindset arises in conditions of low social cohesion and can ultimately tear society apart. People address governments and companies with complaints about "*what was done wrong*" instead of uniting and working together to do what is right for the development and reconstruction of society. However, it should also be taken into account that any crisis situation disproportionately affects certain demographic groups more than others, which significantly complicates the process of unification.

1.2 Ipsos' approach to defining social cohesion

The theoretical and practical principles of measuring social cohesion, which Ipsos uses in its research approach, are set out in the publications "Social Cohesion Radar. An international comparison of social cohesion" and "Social Cohesion in the Western World. What Holds Societies Together: Insights from the Social Cohesion Radar".

- Georgi Dragolov, Zsófi Ignác, Jan Lorenz, Jan Delhey, Klaus Boehnke. Social Cohesion Radar. An international comparison of social cohesion. Bertelsmann Stiftung. Druck.haus Rihm GmbH, Bloomberg. 2013
- Dragolov, G., Ignácz, Z., Lorenz, J., Delhey, J., Boehnke, K & Unzicker, K. Social Cohesion in the Western World. What Holds Societies Together: Insights from the Social Cohesion Radar. SpringerBriefs in Well-Being and Quality of Life Research. 2016

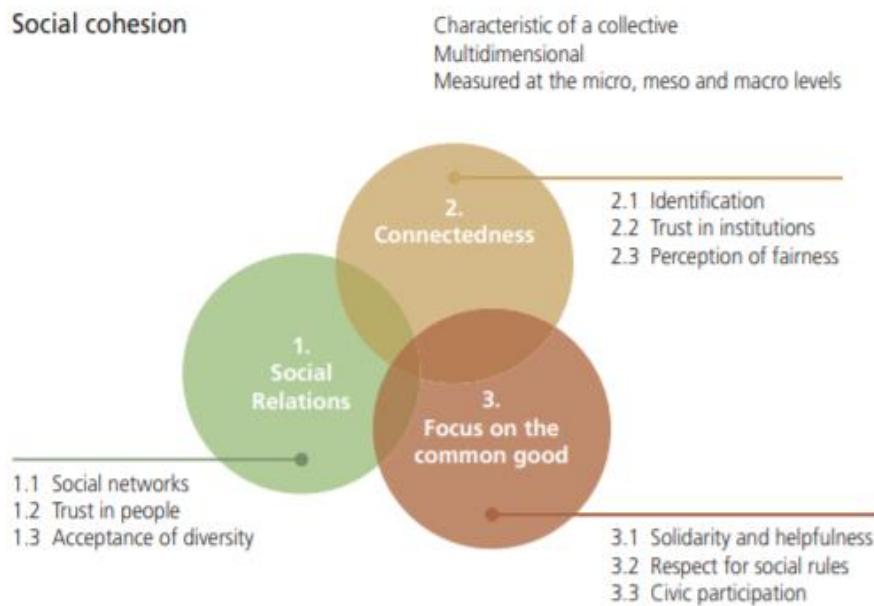
According to these primary sources, the term "social cohesion" is related to how geographically defined community members live and work together. A cohesive society is characterized by stable social relations, a positive emotional connection both between its individual members and between social groups, as well as a clearly expressed focus on the common good. In this context, social relations are the horizontal network of connections that exist between individuals and groups in society, as well as between people and institutions. Connectedness means positive connections between people and their country and its institutions. Ultimately, a focus on the common good is reflected in the actions and attitudes of members of society who demonstrate responsibility for others and for the community as a whole. These are the three main domains of cohesion.

Each of these components, in their turn, is subdivided into three separate dimensions of their own: Social relationships are measured by the strength of social network ties, the degree of trust people have in each other, and the acceptance of diversity. Inclusion (connectedness) is measured by the extent to which people identify themselves with their country, the degree of trust in political institutions, and their perception of justice. The focus on the common good is reflected in the level of solidarity, people's willingness to follow social rules, and the extent to which they participate in the life of the society. It is worth mentioning that indicators of material resources, quality of life and values are excluded from the assessment of key areas of social cohesion in order to ensure more precise distinctions between determinants, components and outcomes of social cohesion.

Defining Social Cohesion 3/5

The figure below shows the relevant components and their dimensions.

Figure 1 The three domains of social cohesion and their respective dimensions



Accordingly, the Ipsos Social Cohesion Index (Ipsos SCI) reflects the presence of shared norms, values and perceptions that promote interaction within a community across the three components of social cohesion:

- Social Relations.
- Connectedness.
- Focus on Common Good.

Determining the score for each of the nine dimensions of social cohesion allows us to identify groups with **low** and **high** levels of social cohesion, as well as a group of those still **in doubt**. The ultimate value of the Ipsos Social Cohesion Index is defined as the difference between the indicators of high and low levels of social cohesion.

This framework allows comparing the level of social cohesion across communities and countries and describing trends in dynamics within specific dimensions as well as across the index in general.

1.3 Social Cohesion Index Metrics

This being the case, the Ipsos Social Cohesion Index is a combination of metrics generated from responses to key questions in three main domains:

- **Social Relation** (measured by questions about trust in people, shared priorities, acceptance of diversity):
 - I have the same views about life, the same opinions on important issues as other Ukrainians
 - Presence of diversity, different ethnic groups and cultures, etc. is very good for a country
 - I trust other citizens of Ukraine to do what is best meeting Ukraine's interests.
- **Connectedness** (measured by questions about trust in the system, identity, perception of justice):
 - I define myself as a citizen of Ukraine in a first place
 - I trust the government / our political institutions to do what is right
 - I get fair treatment as a citizen of Ukraine.
- **Focus on Common Good** (measured by questions about helping others, respect for the law, perception of corruption):
 - I have a responsibility to help other citizens of Ukraine
 - I respect our laws and ways of doing business
 - I believe that our society / system is corrupt.

1.4 Hypothesis regarding Social Cohesion Index in Ukraine

In the course of implementing this survey, we relied on the experience of the study "Social Cohesion during a Pandemic", conducted by Ipsos in 27 countries globally in 2020. Ukraine was not among the countries included in this study. However, given the existing experience, at the beginning of the journey we assumed that in a situation of prolonged military threat and large-scale military aggression, overall social cohesion scores in Ukraine may be higher than in other European countries.

- Social Cohesion in the Pandemic Age. Global Perspective. Ipsos. 2020 <https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-10/report-social-cohesion-and-pandemic-2020.pdf>

At the same time, before launching the second iteration of the survey, we anticipated a possible decline in social cohesion indicators. As the IPSOS global study during the pandemic has demonstrated, when faced with a crisis situation for an extensive period of time, society not only adapts but also becomes more critical of systemic institutions, assessing how effective and fair the response of the systems to challenges is.

1.5 Clarification regarding terms used in the report

A social group is defined as a group of people who interact with one another, share common interests, values, goals, or identities, and perceive themselves as part of that group.

Members of a social group may share certain common characteristics, such as age, occupation, religious beliefs, social status, or a geographical location, that bring them together and distinguish them from other groups. An important aspect of a social group is a sense of belonging and identification with other members of the group.

For the purpose of this study, the following social groups were singled out (assessed): volunteers, people who reside in their own village / community / city, people from their own ethnic or linguistic group, people from other ethnic or linguistic groups, youth associations, etc.

Human diversity is the spectrum (set) of differences between people, including all their varying characteristics, such as age, gender, nationality, culture, language, experience, and religious or political beliefs.

This study also uses the term “vulnerable group.” A vulnerable group is a group of people (united by a common characteristic) who may need additional support or attention due to life circumstances or barriers that limit their ability to fully participate in social life. This can be determined by various factors, such as economic hardship, health issues, social status, discrimination or other external conditions. Belonging to a vulnerable group is not used as a characteristic defining the person themselves, but rather as a description of the situation in which the person finds themselves in due to barriers and inequalities adherent to social processes.

Inclusion is the process of creating equal opportunities for all people, regardless of their characteristics (see lists above), so that they can fully participate in social life. Inclusion involves adapting the environment, policies, services and relationships in such a way as to take into account the needs of each person, ensuring their participation in different areas of life, such as education, work, culture, community activities and decision-making processes.

02

Survey Methodology

2. Survey Methodology

2.1. Survey Design

The survey was implemented using a **quantitative methodology**, namely face-to-face (F2F) interviews conducted at home with respondents using tablets (**CAPI - computer-assisted personal interviewing**). A **structured questionnaire** (taking up to 40 minutes of time) was uploaded to the tablet using iField software

Sample size

2024 survey: N=1900, planned (1903 – actual sample).

2025 survey: The main sample N = 1900, planned (1905 – the actual sample), as well as an additional sample (boost) N = 200 IDPs (the actual sample totaling 201) and N = 200 veterans who defended Ukraine from Russian aggression since 2014 (the actual sample totaling 202).

Sample Description: Men and women aged 18+, residents of selected settlements in the focus communities (permanent residents, including new ones who arrived in the communities after February 24, 2022, and have lived there for at least 30 days). Selection of respondents in each settlement was conducted using a random route methodology, while selection from among the members of the household was relying on the “last birthday” method.



Geography: National representativeness was ensured (with the exception of occupied regions or regions where hostilities are taking place); regional representativeness – urban and village-type communities in 4 regions of Ukraine - Front-line regions (1), De-occupied regions (2), Regions in transition (3), Regions in the rear (4) and the city of Kyiv (5).

The social profile of respondents for the purposes of this study is characterized by four criteria: income, marital status, employment, and level of education. The income level of respondents was determined by self-assessment.

Quotas and weighting: Quotas by regions and types of communities (city or village) within the regions were met to create the representative sample. Weighting was carried out by regions and types of settlements (city or village / township) to reflect the national level.

Weighting data: Region of residence and type of settlement – official statistics of the population aged 18+ as of January 2022. The weighting array uses respondents' answers about permanent residence as of January 2022.

The raking technique was used for weighting, i.e. iterative proportional adjustment of survey data based on population distribution indicators. The analysis used respondents' data about the region of residence as of the time when the survey was conducted.

Dates of field work (final control and revisions included):

2024 round: from January 22 to March 15, 2024.

2025 round: from March 26 to May 12, 2025.

2. Survey Methodology

2.2. Regional quotas

Regional quotas were formed based on the principle of ensuring national representativeness (with the exception of occupied regions or regions where hostilities are taking place) and regional representativeness – urban and settlement-type communities in 4 regions of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv.

The total planned sample (N=1900) was formed as follows.

	N = number of respondents	Maximum Sample Error*		N = number of respondents	Maximum Sample Error*
De-occupied	400	+/- 4.90%	Front-line	400	+/- 4.90%
Kyiv	200	+/- 6.93%	Dnipropetrovsk	200	+/- 6.93%
Sumy	200	+/- 6.93%	Mykolaiv	100	+/- 9.80%
Transitional	400	+/- 4.90%	Odesa	100	+/- 9.80%
Vinnytsia	100	+/- 9.80%	Rear	500	+/- 4.38%
Zhytomyr	100	+/- 9.80%	Zakarpattia	100	+/- 9.80%
Kirovohrad	100	+/- 9.80%	Ivano-Frankivsk	100	+/- 9.80%
Poltava	100	+/- 9.80%	Lviv	100	+/- 9.80%
Kyiv	200	+/- 6.93%	Rivne	100	+/- 9.80%
			Khmelnitskyi	100	+/- 9.80%
			Total	1900	+/- 2.25%

The regions are grouped according to the level of the military situation. The complete list of areas according to regions (used to estimate the population when weighting data) is as follows:

- Frontline regions (Dnipropetrovsk, Mykolaiv, Odesa Oblasts).
- De-occupied regions (Kyiv Oblast (without the city of Kyiv), Sumy, Kharkiv, Chernihiv Oblasts).
- Regions in transition (Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Cherkasy Oblasts).

Regions in the rear (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Volyn Oblasts).

2.4. Additional samples (boost)

In 2025, the survey was expanded with additional samples (boost) for IDPs and veterans. Interviews for the additional sample were conducted in the same settlements as the main sample, with an even distribution across five regions.

The analysis of IDP and veteran groups in the report was based on the total number of relevant interviews from the main sample and additional samples.

The total number of IDPs surveyed was 402 respondents (including 163 of those who moved after 2014 and 364 who got relocated after 2022, of whom 295 changed their region of residence and 69 moved within their region).

The total number of veterans surveyed was 261 respondents (including 55 of those who were discharged or released from the military service before the full-scale invasion, and 206 after 2022).

2. Survey Methodology

2.5. List of focus communities by region

The study sample included residents from 51 communities (91 settlements). The list of communities for the Main Sample in 2025 was the same as the list of communities in 2024, except for changes in the Sumy region (the Trostianets urban community was replaced by the Okhtyrka urban community in 2025, and the Krasnopillia rural community was replaced by the Stepanivka rural community).

Front-line

Oblast (region) / community name	Community type
Dnipropetrovsk	
Dnipro	urban
Kryvyi Rih	urban
Ilarionove	rural
Slobozhanske	rural
Mykolaiv	
Mykolaiv	urban
Kazanka	rural
Voskresenske	rural
Odesa	
Odesa	urban
Krasnopillia	rural
Safany	rural

Rear

Oblast (region) / community name	Community type
Zakarpattia	
Uzhhorod	urban
Mizhhiria	rural
Ust-Chorna	rural
Nyzhni Vorota	rural
Ivano-Frankivsk	
Ivano-Frankivsk	urban
Yezupil	rural
Otynia	rural
Lviv	
Lviv	urban
Hrabovets-Duliby	rural
Rivne	
Rivne	urban
Klevan	rural
Hoshcha	rural
Khmelnytskyi	
Khmelnytskyi	urban
Viitivtsi	rural
Chemerivtsi	rural

De-occupied

Oblast (region) / community name	Community type
Kyiv	
Bucha	urban
Irpin	urban
Kotsiubynske	rural
Borodianka	rural
Dymer	rural
Ivankiv	rural
Sumy	
Konotop	urban
Trostianets	urban
Duboviazivka	rural
Stepanivka	rural
Nova Sloboda	rural
Bochechky	rural

Transitional

Oblast (region) / community name	Community type
Vinnysia	
Vinnysia	urban
Hlukhivtsi	rural
Murovani Kurylivtsi	rural
Zhytomyr	
Zhytomyr	urban
Luhyny	rural
Hryshkivtsi	rural
Kirovohrad	
Kropyvnytskyi	urban
Oleksandrivka	rural
Onufriivka	rural
Poltava	
Poltava	urban
Kremenchuk	urban
Dykanka	rural
Hradyzk	rural

Community of the city of Kyiv

is treated as a separate region

03

Key Changes in War Context

3. Key changes in War Context

The war in Ukraine as of today remains the most pressing and alarming issue for Ukrainian society, affecting all aspects of people's lives. This situation creates a complex context in which, in addition to the war, political corruption, social inequality, poverty, emigration, and the demographic crisis pose significant challenges.

Violations of rights when implementing mobilization measures, violations of the rights of military personnel, economic instability and unemployment, political instability, and injustice in the judiciary system are the most frequently mentioned problems.

The survey highlights the significant changes in the age structure of respondents (civilians aged 18 or older or veterans who have already been discharged or released from the military service), namely a decrease in the proportion of respondents in the 25-39 age group. The increase in the proportion of the older generation poses certain challenges in the realm of social and medical services.

A significant part of Ukraine's population has been directly affected by the Russian aggression.

The most common experience in a war context reported by respondents is being in a populated area during an air attack launched by Russian military forces. Many families either have relatives enrolled as the military personnel in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (parents, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) or have lost close relatives to the war.

One in five declares that they have had to relocate due to Russian aggression after 2022. Although some have returned, many have remained in a region that is new to them. Among the displaced persons, a significant proportion of families find themselves in difficult financial circumstances, half have family members over 60 in their households.

One-third of IDPs have experienced the destruction of their homes or damage thereto and have lived in occupied territories. Almost half of IDPs (48%) have relatives serving in the Ukrainian Armed Forces, and another 41% have lost their loved ones as a result of the war.

Among IDPs, the proportion of those finding themselves in difficult financial circumstances is higher, totaling 57%.

All these changes, that are taking place against the backdrop of war, underscore the importance of adapting approaches in social policy. The following groups require special attention: people over 60 and their families, people with disabilities and their families, families with insufficient financial resources, families with children, families of defenders, including those who have lost active duty relatives, veterans, people who have been forced to relocate, as well as those who have lost their homes or whose homes have been destroyed, and people from territories that were occupied and are now liberated.

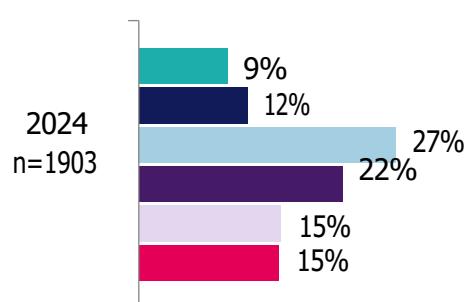
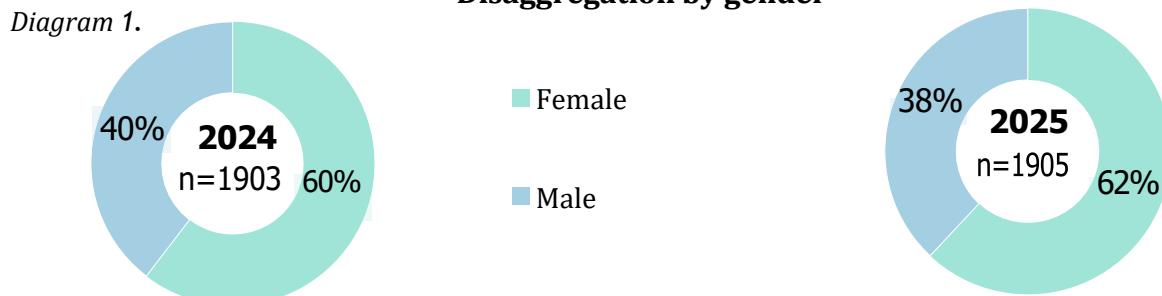
3. Key changes in the war context

3.1 Changes in respondent profiles

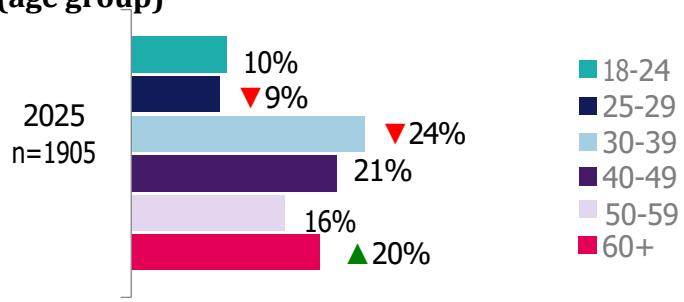
The survey reflects changes in the age structure – namely, among respondents in the main sample, the share of the 25-39 age group decreased (33% compared to 39% in 2024), while the 60+ age group increased. This trend is observed among both genders – men and women. In terms of gender distribution, the structure of the 2025 main sample corresponds to the 2024 figures.

Diagram 1.

Disaggregation by gender



Age (age group)

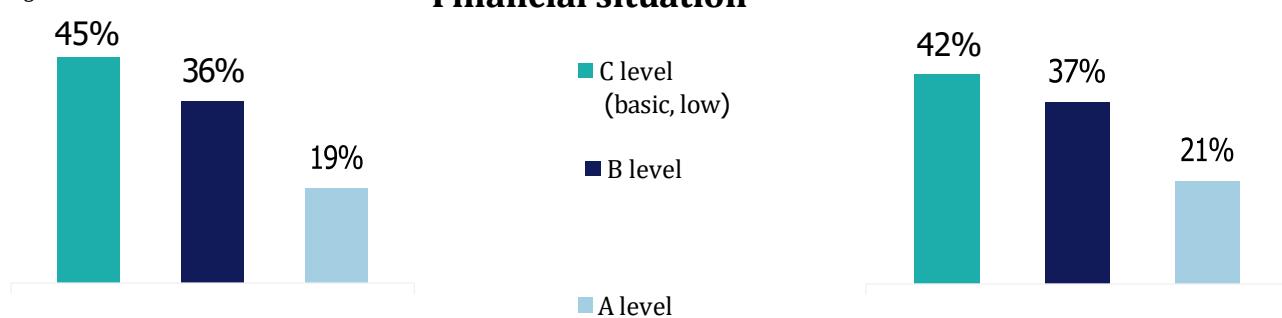


▲▼ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

42% (45% in 2024) indicated that their income suffices to only meet basic needs (low or basic level C) - this group is accordingly classified as vulnerable group in the analysis. This being the case, 14% of respondents mentioned their income had decreased significantly over the past year. The income level of respondents was determined by self-assessment method*.

Diagram 2.

Financial situation



2024 survey (n=1903)

2025 survey (n=1905)

▲▼ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between groups with confidence interval of 95%+

* INCOME is determined by answering the question "Which of the following best describes your financial situation in terms of what you can regularly afford?":

Level C - Only the bare necessities (e.g., food, utilities, rent)

Level B - Occasional small luxuries (e.g., restaurant meals, movie tickets) in addition to the bare necessities.

Level A - Regular leisure activities (e.g., monthly trips, theater, concerts) and periodic large purchases (e.g., electrical appliances) or more expensive items.

3. Key changes in the war context

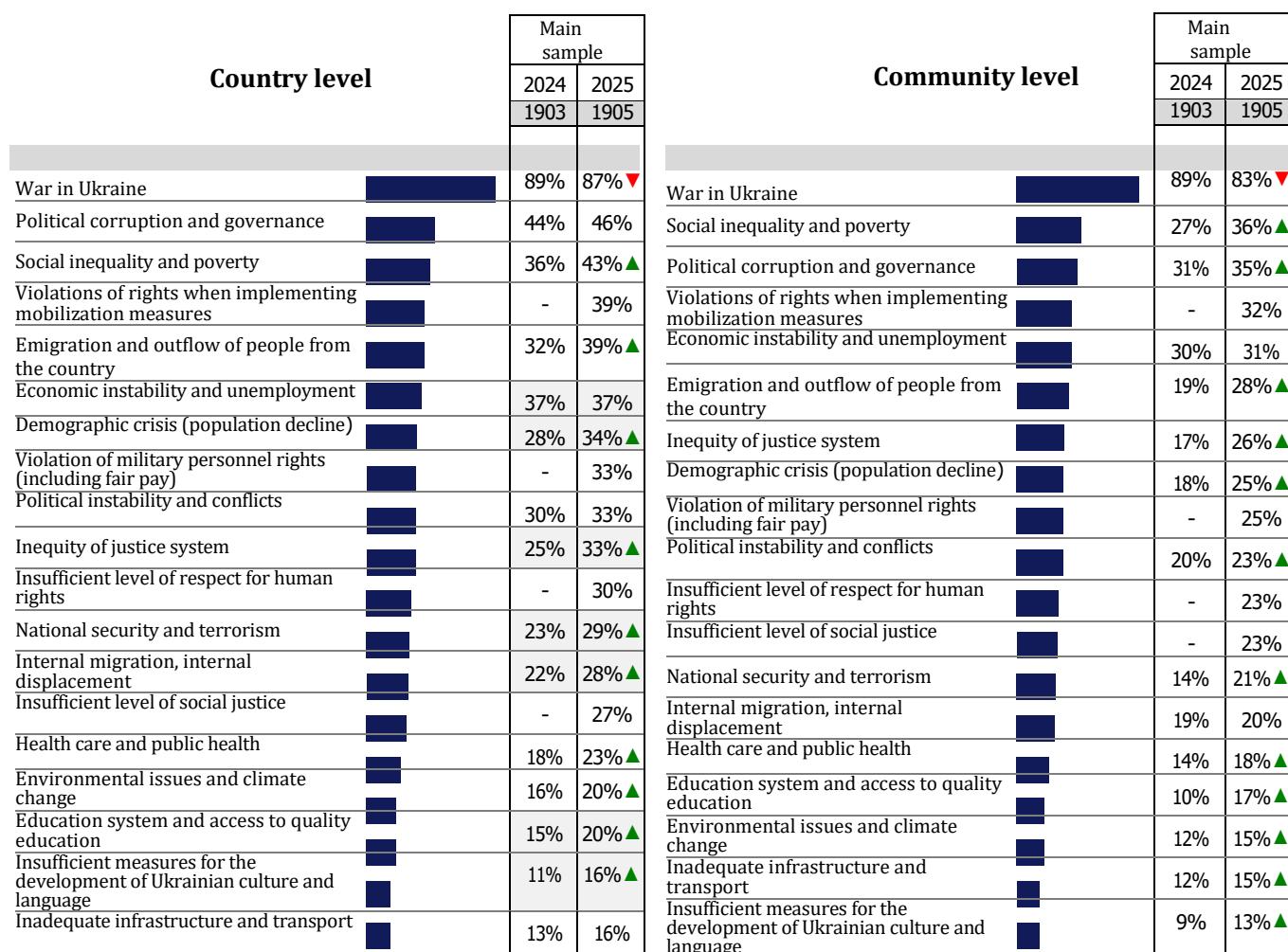
3.2 Ranking of current challenges for the country and community as perceived by respondents

The war in Ukraine remains the biggest challenge for the country in the perception of respondents, even though the share of respondents who consider it relevant has decreased over the past year (from 89% in 2024 to 87% in 2025). Political corruption at the national level ranks second, as a pressing issue for almost half of respondents (46%). Certain issues are now perceived as more relevant, such as social inequality and poverty (from 36% in 2024 to 43% in 2025) and emigration as well as the outflow of people from the country (from 32% in 2024 to 39% in 2025), as well as the demographic crisis, i.e., population decline (from 28% in 2024 to 34% in 2025). Respondents also mention violations of rights when implementing mobilization measures (39%), violations of the rights of military personnel (33%), economic instability and unemployment (37%), political instability (33%), and injustice in the judiciary system (33%) among the most frequently mentioned problems.

At the community level, respondents most often highlight the same problems.

Table 3.

Issues relevant at present – dynamics



▼ ▲ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

3. Key changes in the war context

3.3 Experience of war

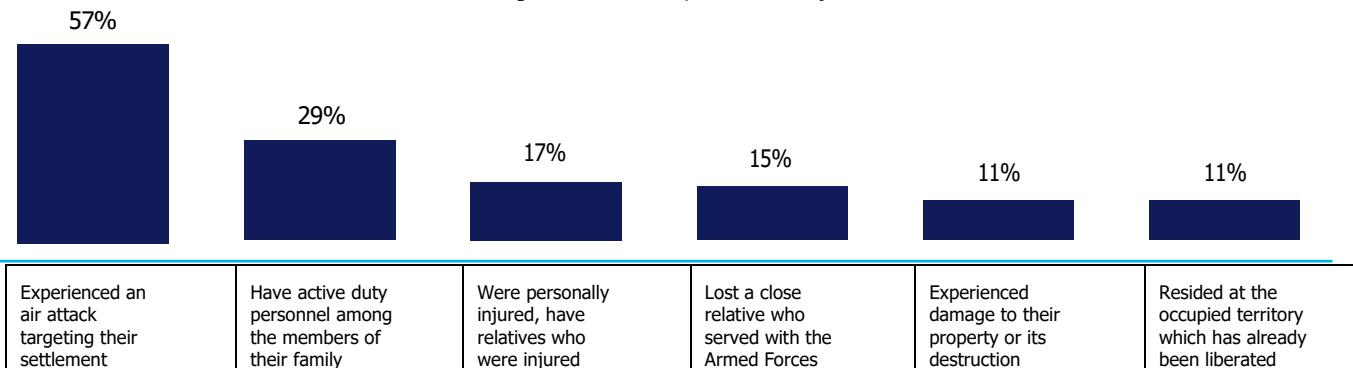
A significant part of Ukraine's population has been directly affected by Russian aggression. The most common experience in a war context reported by respondents is being in a populated area during an air strike launched by Russian military forces (57%). 11% percent claimed their homes were damaged or destroyed. Another 11% said they lived in occupied territory that has since been liberated.

Twenty-nine percent of respondents also said they have members of their family (parents, children, brother, sister, etc.) that joined the Armed Forces. Another 15% said they had lost close relatives due to the war. 17% were personally wounded or had family members wounded as a result of military operations.

Veterans who defended Ukraine from Russian aggression make up 3% of the main sample. Almost one in three in this group (30%) have a disability. 33% have close relatives in the ranks of the Armed Forces, and another 38% have lost loved ones as a result of the war. Among veterans, 16% are involved or have been involved in volunteer activities related to trips close to the front line (among the main sample, this figure amounts to 4%).

Diagram 4.

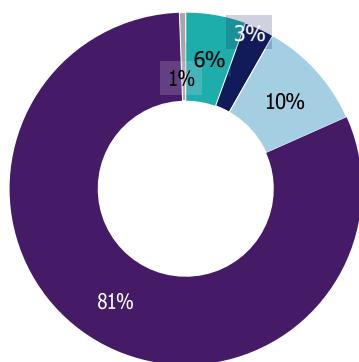
Experience of war, 2025 survey



19% of respondents highlight that they have had to relocate due to Russian aggression after 2022: 10% have returned, 3% have moved within their home region, and 6% have moved to another region. 2% of respondents have had to relocate due to Russian aggression both after 2014 and after 2022. Among IDPs, 43% have people over 60 years of age in their households. 63% of IDPs have experienced destruction of their homes or damage thereto, and 27% have experience of living in occupied territories. Almost half of IDPs (48%) have relatives in the ranks of Ukraine's defenders, and another 41% have lost relatives as a result of military operations. Among IDPs, the proportion of those finding themselves in difficult financial circumstances is higher, at 57%, while the employment rate (66%) is in line with the national average (69%).

Diagram 5.

IDP's experience after 2022



■ IDPs, who changed the region of their residence

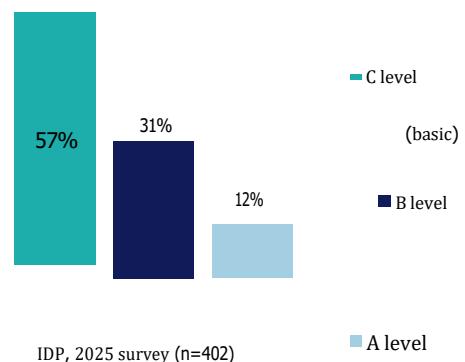
■ IDPs, who didn't change the region of their residence

■ Left but came back

■ Didn't change the place of residence since 2022

■ No answer provided

Financial situation of IDPs



3. Annex to Chapter 3

Demographic profile: veterans

Diagram 6.

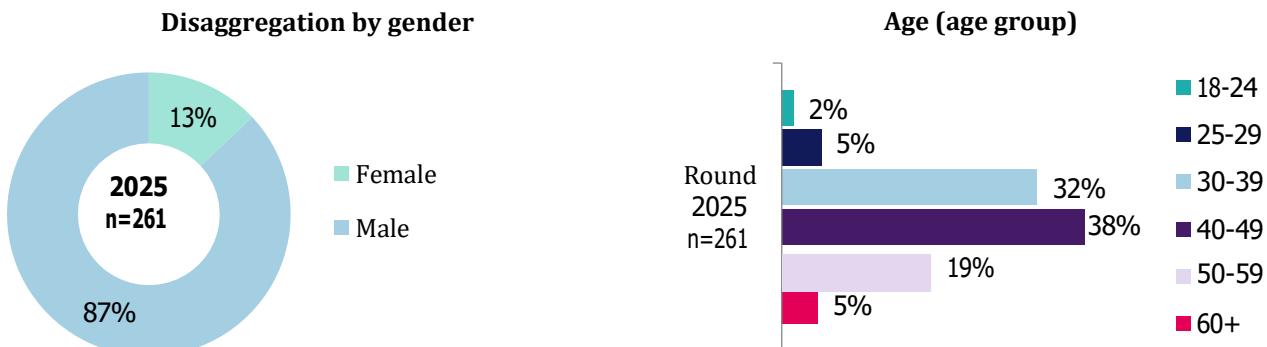


Diagram 7.

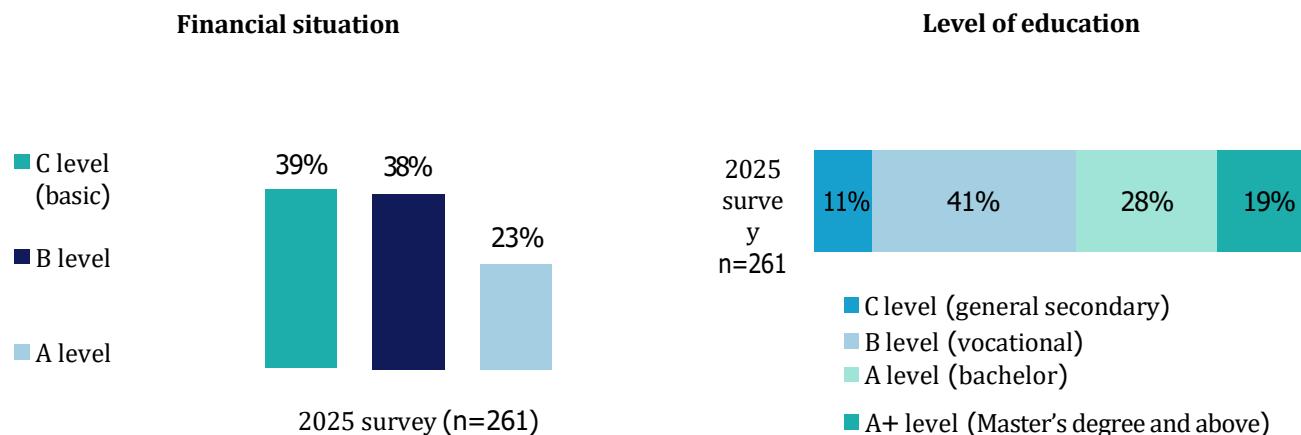
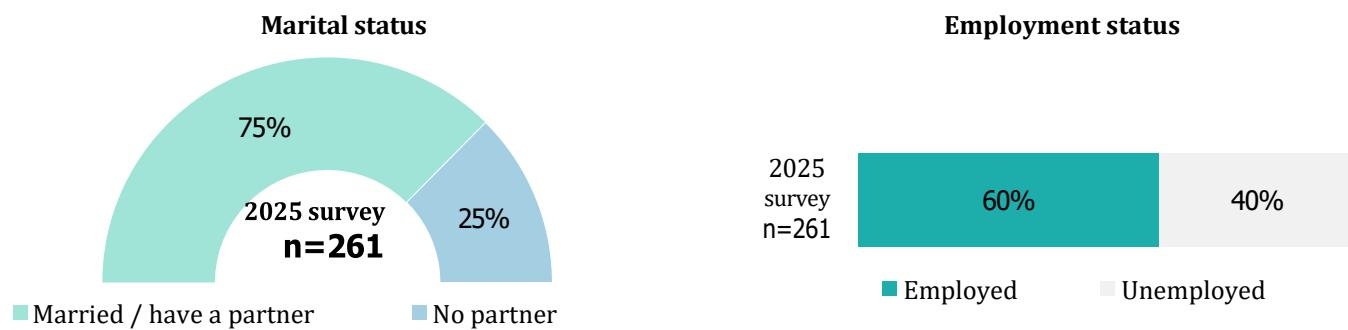


Diagram 8.



3. Annex to Chapter 3

Demographic profile: IDPs

Diagram 9.

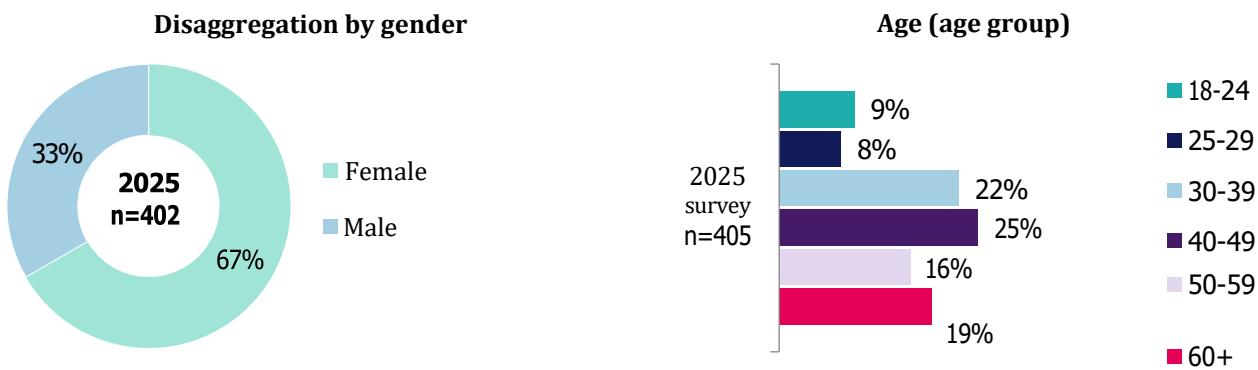


Diagram 10.

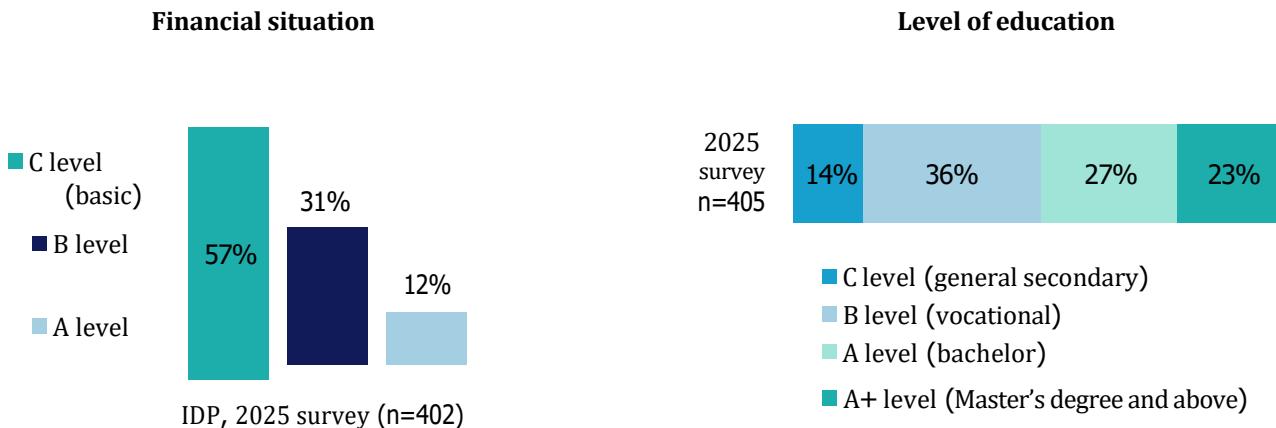
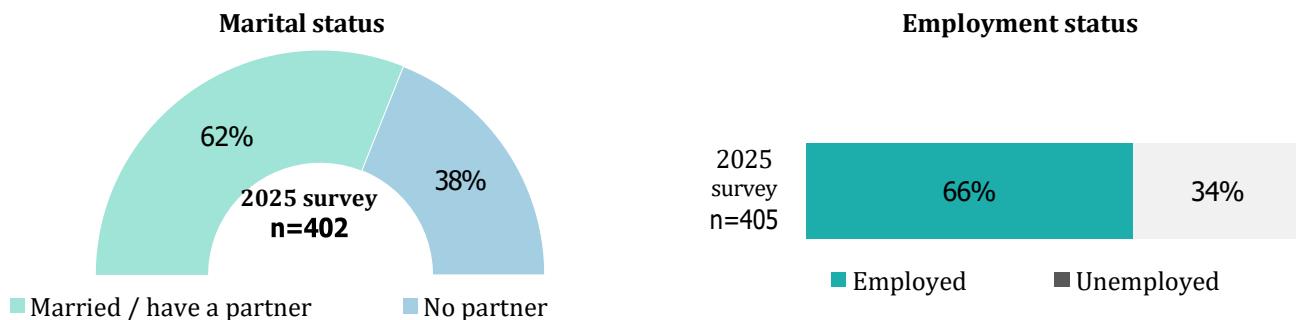


Diagram 11.



04

Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

The overall social cohesion index in Ukraine has a positive value of +9.5 and remains at last year's level (+12.5 in 2024).

The existence of high share of ambivalent groups in terms of social cohesion remains an important characteristic of Ukrainian society: 35% - low, 44% - high.

High scores for the components of **Inclusion** and **Social Relations** remain strong aspects of social cohesion in Ukrainian society. The **Inclusion** component remains stable with an improvement in identity indicator, but loses balance to some extent due to an increase in the number of those who do not consider the attitude towards them to be fair.

The **Social Relations** component also remains balanced due to strong indicators of trust in other citizens. However, the increase in the proportion of those who deny that a diverse population with different ethnic or cultural groups is very good for the country may signal a negative trend in the acceptance of social diversity.

The **Focus on the Common Good** component has a negative balance (despite a slight improvement compared to 2024 in terms of responsibility to help others indicator) and significantly weakens the overall social cohesion indicator. Perception of the Ukrainian system as corrupt, remains a negative factor within this component, which highlights the need to combat corruption in order to strengthen social cohesion.

Compared to Poland and Germany, Ukraine remains more cohesive in critical conditions due to stronger components of **Inclusion** and **Social Relations**, although the component **Focus on the Common Good** is significantly weaker.

The fact that employed population groups and groups with average or above-average financial status demonstrate higher levels of social cohesion remains stable in terms of dynamics. At the same time, these same groups show a tendency toward declining levels of social cohesion. The group with a high level of education also shows a decline in social cohesion.

There is also an increase in the gap in social cohesion between women and men. At the same time, there are no significant differences in social cohesion among age groups.

Despite the fact that the overall indicator of social cohesion in Ukraine has not shown significant changes in dynamics over the past year, the survey indicates significant changes in the regional dimension, namely an increase in the level of social cohesion in the frontline and de-occupied regions, and a significant decrease in the indicator of social cohesion in Kyiv and the regions in the rear. Currently, the positive balance of social cohesion at the national level is maintained by positive values in rear regions, while other regions show negative (frontline, de-occupied regions, Kyiv) or zero social cohesion (regions in transition). *See section 11.*

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

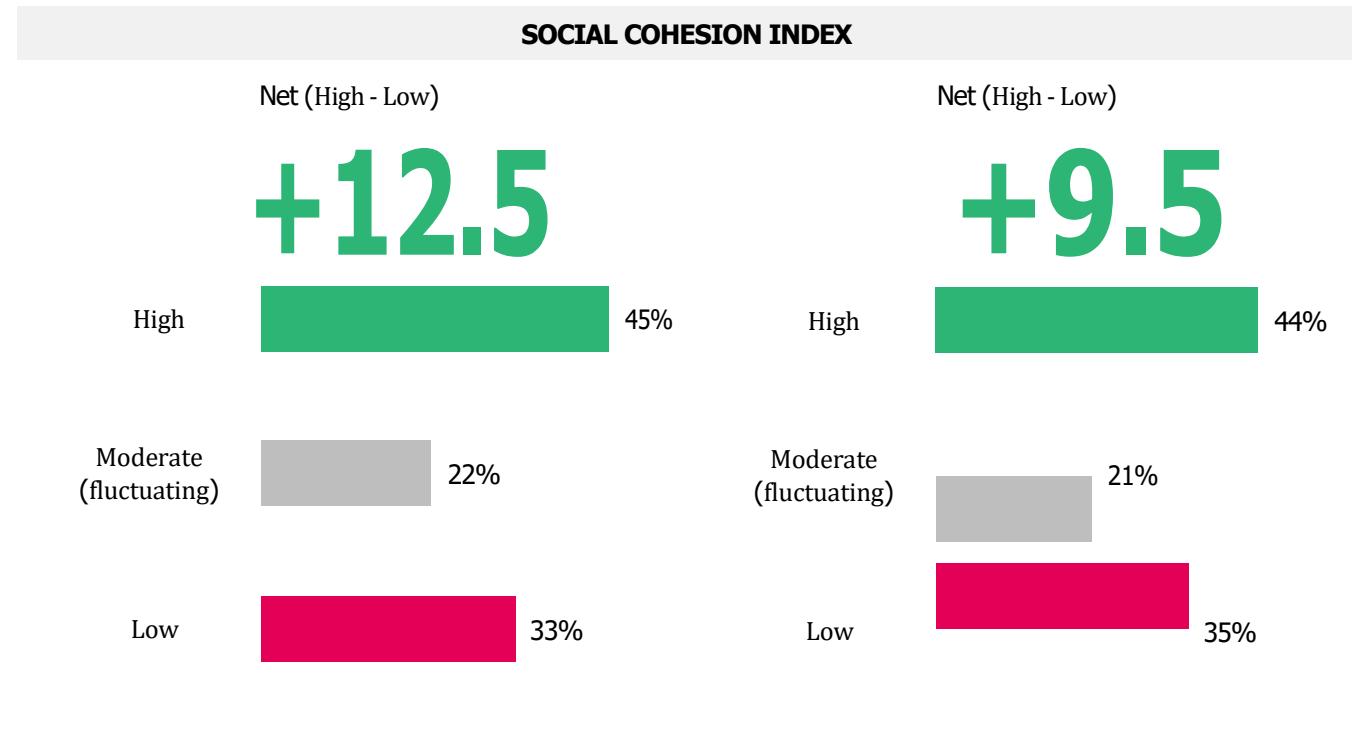
4.1 Changes in social cohesion in dynamics

The overall indicator of social cohesion in Ukraine is positive and remains at last year's level. In March-April 2025, this indicator stood at +9.5 points, which is 3 points lower (a statistically insignificant deviation) than in February-March 2024 (+12.5 points).

Ukraine (both in 2025 and in 2024) is characterized by a significant proportion (44%) of respondents with a high level of social cohesion (which is an expected sign of social unity in critical periods).

However, it's worth mentioning an important aspect of Ukrainian society – that is the smaller share of the group with moderate social cohesion (21% in 2025), while the polar groups have high shares: 44% of respondents show a high level of social cohesion, and 35% show a low level.

Diagram 12.



Main sample of 2024 survey (n=1903)

Main sample of 2025 survey (n=1905)

▲ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+
the confidence interval for both parts of the indicator is taken into account to calculate NET indicators

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4.2 Differences in the profiles of respondents with varying levels of social cohesion

The demographic profile of the group with low SCI is characterized by a larger share of urban population (63%) and includes respondents with high level of education (26%) compared to the overall structure of respondents. - Master's degree and above.

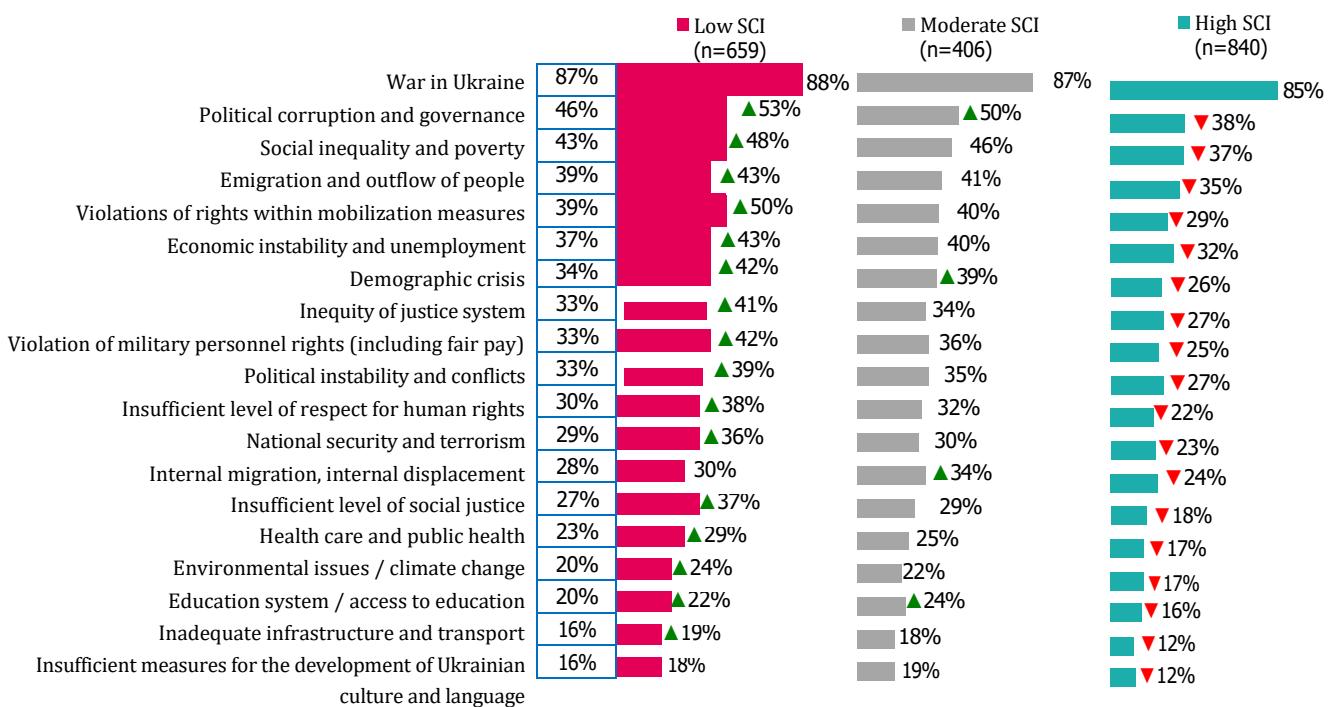
Accordingly, in the group with a high level of social cohesion among the urban population, there are comparatively fewer (53%) respondents with a master's degree or higher (15%), and at the same time, many of them are employed (72%) and assess their financial situation as above average (24%).

The group with high social cohesion consists of respondents who perceive the existing challenges faced by the country more acutely, and the problem of rights violations resulting from measures of forced mobilization is as relevant to them as corruption, compared to respondents with low social cohesion. At the same time, war remains the most pressing challenge for all groups, regardless of their level of social cohesion.

The key challenges for the country at present – in terms of segments by level of social cohesion

Diagram 13

All respondents (n=1905)



2025
survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4.3 Components of the integrated indicator of social cohesion

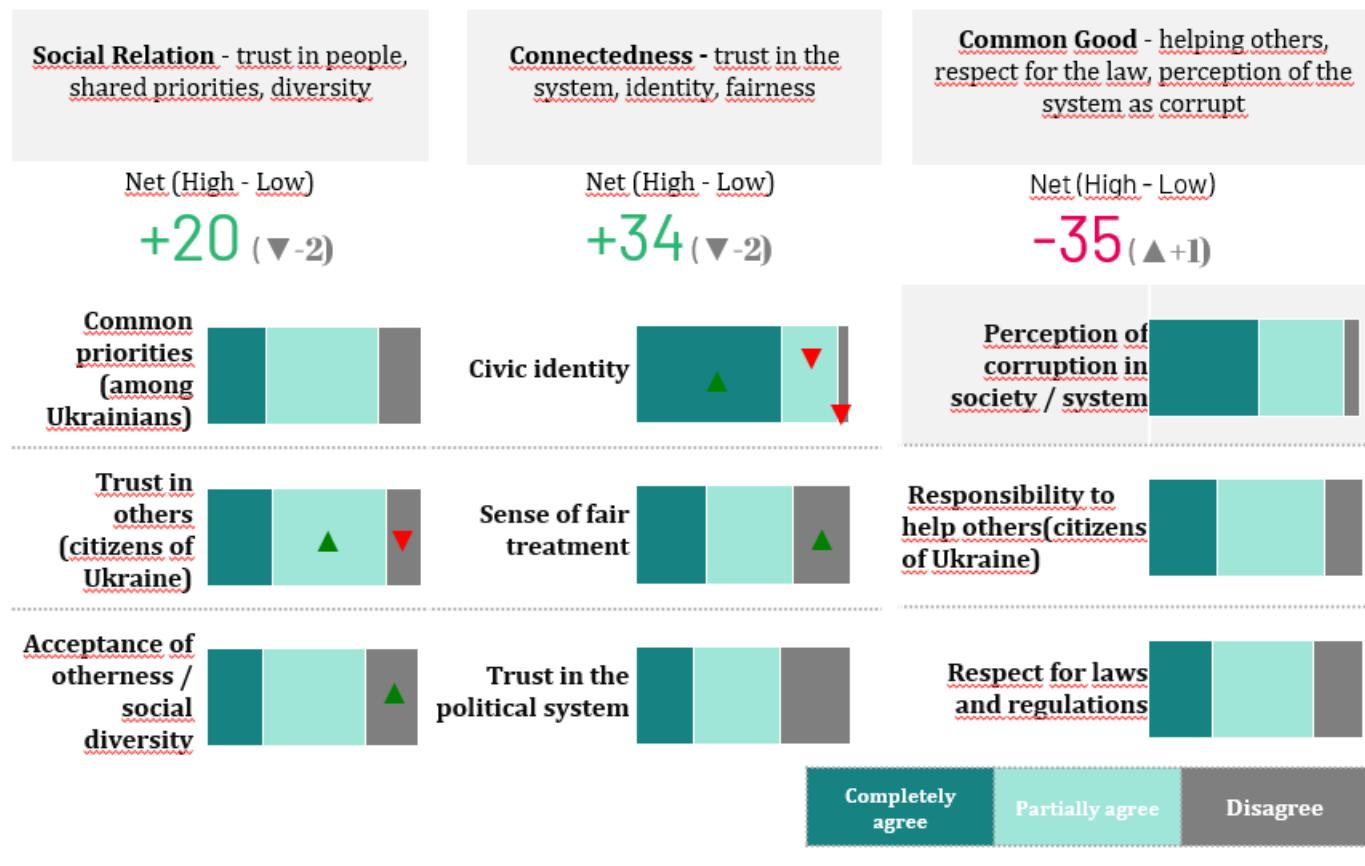
The positive balance of social cohesion in Ukrainian society is based on the strong components of **Inclusion** and **Social Relations**.

The **Inclusion** component is stable compared to 2024, balancing between a strengthening of the Identity parameter (68%, compared to 62% in 2024, fully agree that Ukrainian citizenship is a priority for them) and an increase in the share of respondents who deny feeling that they are treated fairly (27% versus 23% in 2024).

The **Social Relations** component is also balanced by strong indicators of Trust in other citizens. At the very same time, an increase in the proportion of those who disagree that having a diverse population, with different ethnic or cultural groups, is very good for the country (25% in 2025 versus 22% in 2024) may signal a negative trend in terms of accepting social diversity.

The **Common Good** component has a negative balance (despite a slight improvement compared to 2024 in terms of responsibility to help others) and significantly weakens the overall social cohesion indicator. Perception of the Ukrainian system as corrupt (consistently, 91% of Ukrainians agree with this statement) remains a negative factor within this component.

Diagram 14.



* indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4.3 Components of the integrated indicator of social cohesion

Diagram 15.

Components of the Social Cohesion Index - dynamics



▲▼ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4.4 Changes by demographic group

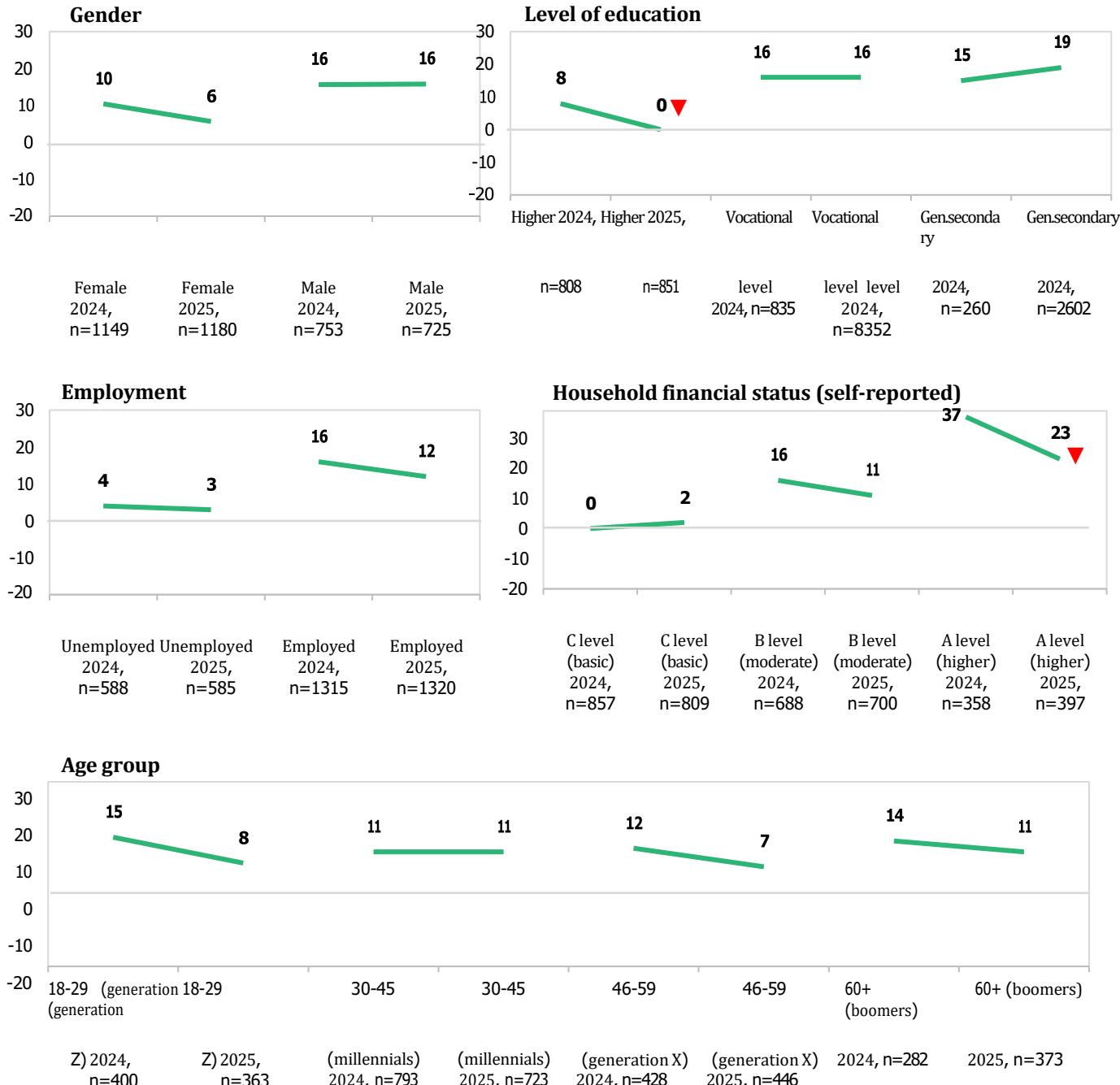
Employed population groups, as well as groups with average or above-average financial status, demonstrate higher levels of social cohesion. At the same time, these same groups show a tendency toward declining social cohesion.

There is also an increase in the gap in social cohesion between women (SCI=6) and men (SCI=16). The group with a high level of education also shows a decline in social cohesion.

There are no significant differences in social cohesion among age groups.

Diagram 16.

Social cohesion index in demographic groups – dynamics



▲▼ indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+ the confidence interval for both parts of the indicator is taken into account to calculate NET indicators

4. Integrated Social Cohesion Index

4.5 Social Cohesion Index in Ukraine – comparison with indicators in Poland and Germany

An Ipsos study measuring the Social Cohesion Index in Poland and Germany revealed a lower level of social cohesion in these countries compared to Ukraine, as confirmed by data from both 2024 and 2025.

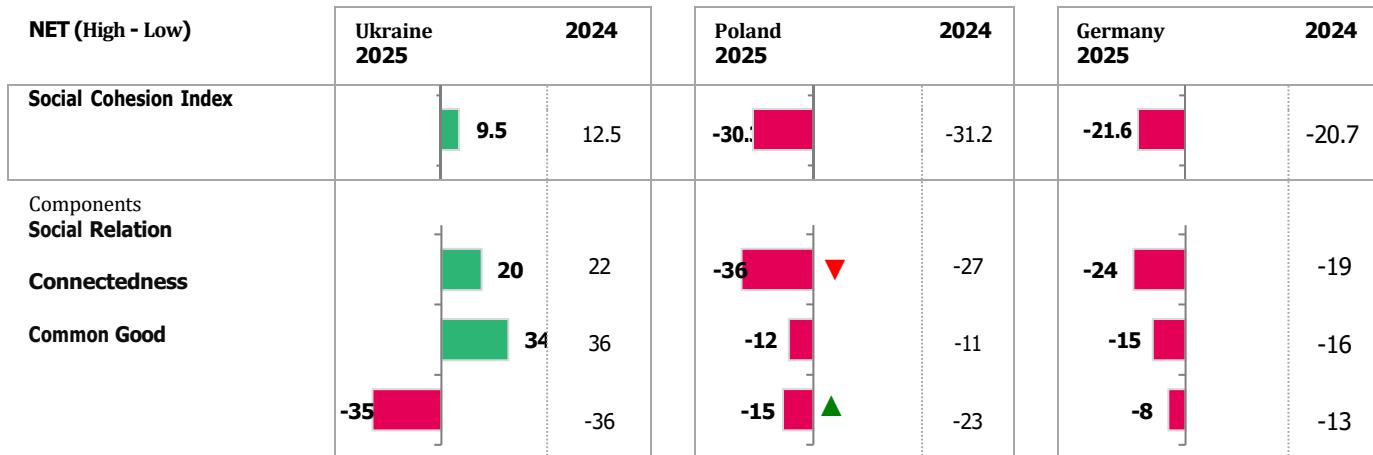
In comparison, Ukrainian society proved to be more cohesive, thanks to high levels of “Inclusion” and “Social Relations” indicators, which is an expected response of a society during a period of existential challenges such as war.

Poland and Germany show negative values for all three components of the social cohesion index. At the same time, the indicator for the Focus on the common good component in Poland and Germany is higher than in Ukraine, in particular because the corruption of the system in Ukraine, even in a situation of war, is more pronounced in Ukrainian society. At the same time, Poland and Germany have a higher level of respect for norms and laws, although Ukrainian society shows higher levels of trust in the system.

Research in Poland also shows a strengthening of the Focus on the common good component over the past year (due to the Responsibility to help other citizens of the country indicator). On the other hand, there has been a weakening of the Social relations component (due to the Acceptance of otherness / Social diversity indicator).

Diagram 17.

Social cohesion index – comparison with neighboring countries



Ukraine n=1903 2024, n=1905 2025. Poland n=500 2024, n=500 2025. Germany n=500 2024, n=500 2025.

* The survey in Germany and Poland is conducted using the CAWI method (online panel) among respondents aged 16-75. The data for 2025 reflects the results collected between February 21 and March 7, 2025.

  indicates the highest/lowest significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+ the confidence interval for both parts of the indicator is taken into account to calculate NET indicators

05

Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

Social relations in Ukrainian society are characterized by high declarative assessments of the level of trust towards the groups that are relevant in the context of war, such as veterans and volunteers.

Although respondents declare a high level of trust towards veterans as a social group, only half of veteran respondents confirm that they feel a high level of trust towards themselves, indicating a more moderate level of trust. The level of trust felt among internally displaced respondents generally corresponds to the declarations of other respondents.

Most respondents demonstrate a welcoming attitude towards the inclusion of veterans and people with disabilities, although slightly fewer respondents demonstrate a welcoming attitude towards IDPs.

Ukrainians generally demonstrate a high level of tolerance for social and cultural diversity, especially among those with a high level of social cohesion.

Compared to 2024, the proportion of respondents who do not support attacks on people based on their ethnic origin or religion has increased. Despite the strengthening of trust indicators over the past year, less than half of respondents trust people from other ethnic or linguistic groups, especially among respondents with low and medium levels of social cohesion.

To strengthen social cohesion, it is important to increase trust in ethnic and cultural diversity and address existing fears about groups such as veterans and IDPs. The main concerns about mistrust towards veterans relate to possible mental health problems and aggression. In 2025, respondents focus more on the need to adapt to communication with veterans. On the other hand, concerns about a possible increase in alcohol and drug use among veterans as a result of post-traumatic stress disorder are decreasing. Concerns about IDPs mainly relate to competition for jobs and possible conflict situations.

Participants with a high level of social cohesion are also more likely to support gender equality issues, emphasizing the importance of equal opportunities for all genders. Although overall support for gender equality has declined over the past year, support for policies and legislation that promote gender equality and inclusion remains stable, as does the feeling of comfort when discussing gender issues.

Yet another strong characteristic of Ukrainian society that has a positive impact on social cohesion is people's willingness to help each other in their communities, especially in everyday matters such as assistance with medication or medical services. Less support is expected in business or housing restoration matters. This highlights the need for appropriate interventions to support social cohesion.

5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5.1 Trust towards Various Social Groups

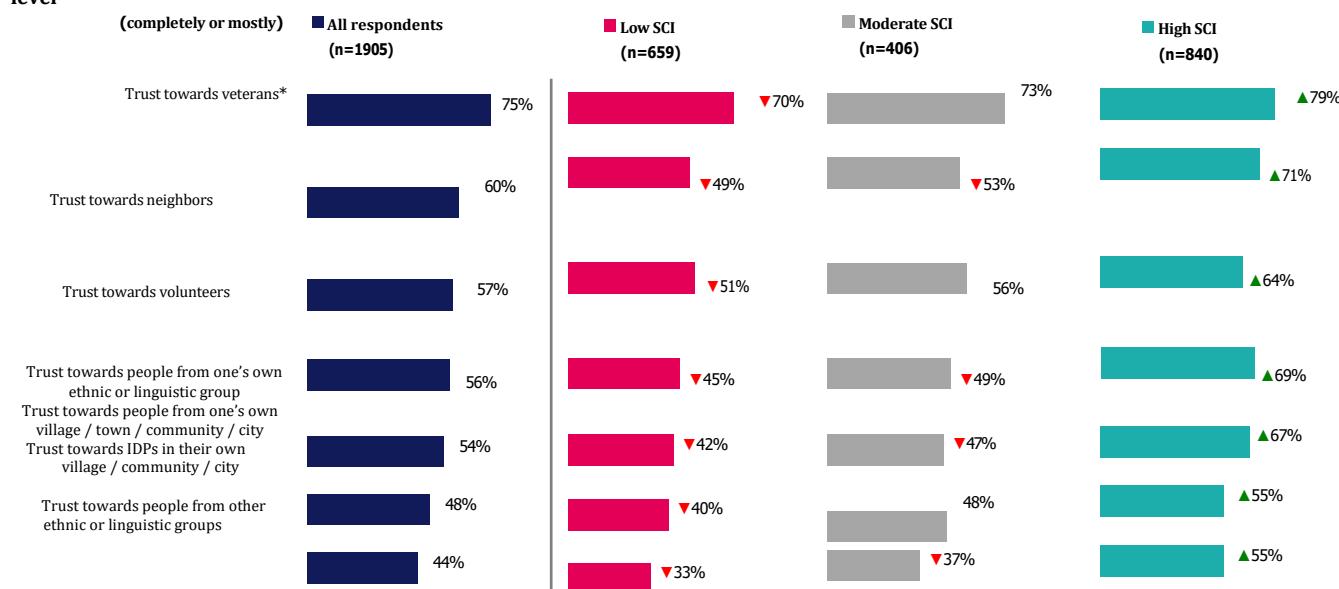
Trust towards various groups in Ukrainian society is one of the indicators of social cohesion. Overall, respondents with low levels of social cohesion demonstrate lower levels of trust towards all groups considered within the survey.

Respondents with an intermediate social cohesion index show higher levels of trust towards groups that are gaining relevance in the context of the war: veterans, volunteers; while the level of trust towards IDPs in this group is the same as towards all other residents of the settlement. Overall, trust indicators have strengthened over the past year, but less than half of respondents trust people from other ethnic or linguistic groups less, especially respondents with low (33%) and moderate (37%) levels of social cohesion.

Trust towards social groups by segment in terms of social cohesion

Diagram 18.

TOP2 – Trust level



indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

*For ethical reasons, the question of trust towards veterans was not posed to veteran respondents

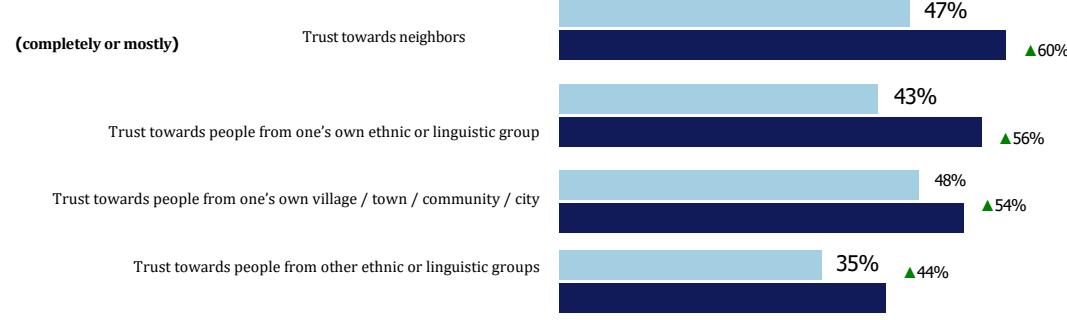
2025 Survey

▲ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram 19.

Trust towards social groups – in dynamics

TOP2 – Trust level



■ Main sample - 2024 survey (n=1903) ■ Main sample - 2025 survey (n=1905)

indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5.2 Perception of trust towards veterans and IDPs among representatives of this same groups

Despite the fact that respondents declare a high level of trust towards veterans as a social group (75% trust them completely or mostly), only half of the veteran respondents (54%) confirm that they feel a high level of trust towards themselves; their answers indicate a moderate level of perceived trust towards them.

The level of trust that internally displaced respondents feel towards themselves (49% feel that they are completely or mostly trusted) generally coincides with what other respondents declare. In de-occupied regions, significantly more IDPs (58%) feel a high level of trust towards themselves.

The discrepancies in trust ratings between groups mainly concern the degree of trust. The proportion of those who do not trust IDPs or veterans at all is low.

Diagram 20.

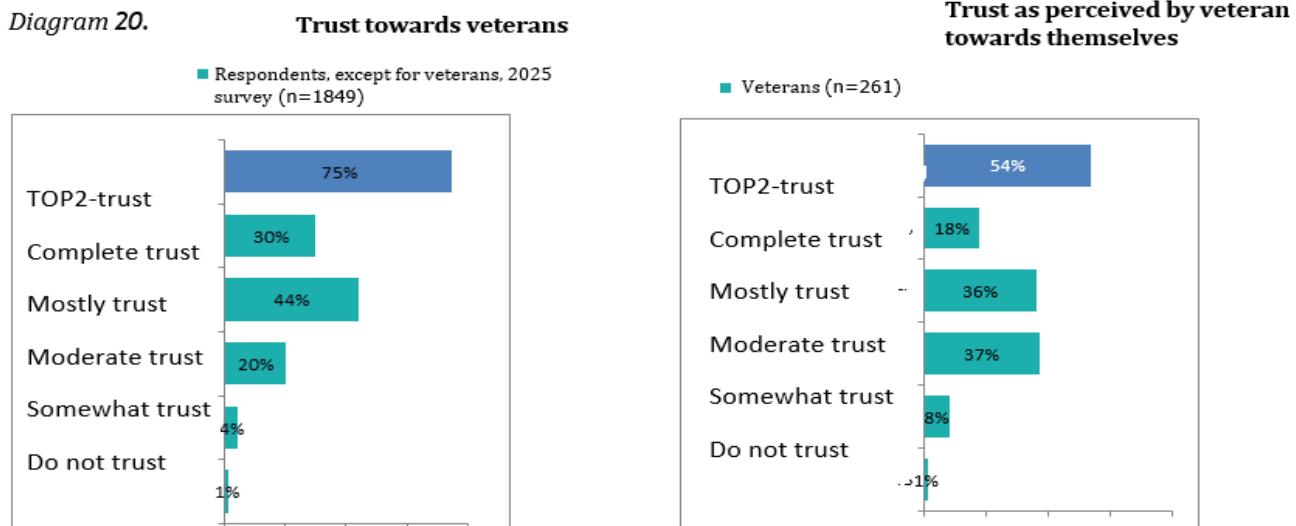
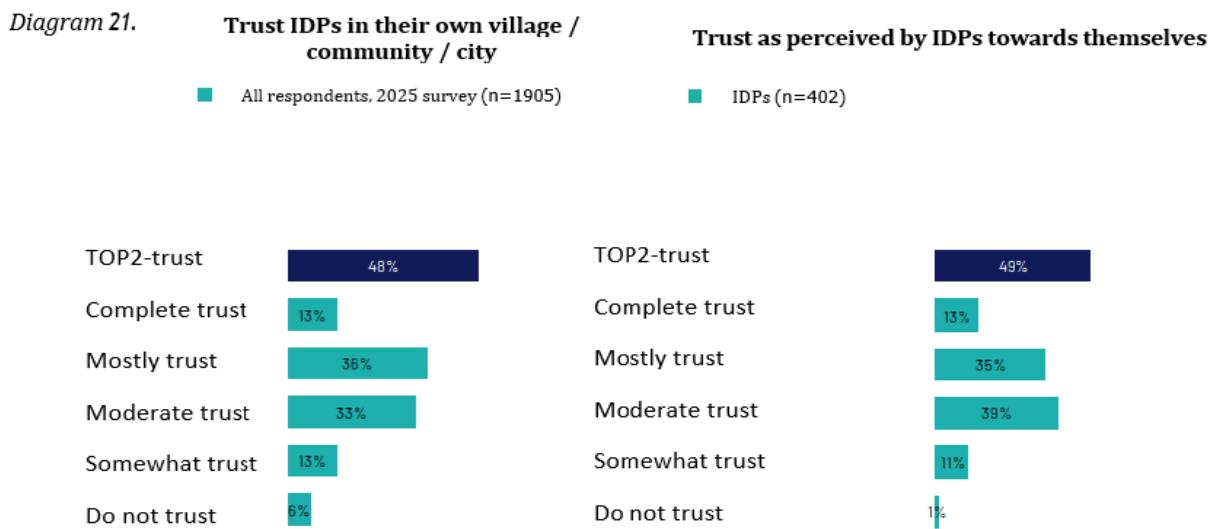


Diagram 21.



5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5.3 Attitudes toward the inclusion of social groups

Attitudes toward social groups in the context of their inclusion also correlate with the level of social cohesion among respondents. The vast majority of respondents declare a welcoming attitude towards the inclusion of veterans (87%) and people with disabilities (87%), but among respondents with a high level of social cohesion, this figure exceeds 90%. Regarding the inclusion of IDPs, 73% of respondents declare a welcoming attitude. Similarly, the highest level of acceptance is declared by respondents with a high level of social cohesion.

The main concerns about distrustful attitudes towards veterans relate to fears about mental health issues that require special communication (47%) and possible aggressive behavior (38%). Responses that suggest respondents need to adapt their communication style with veterans are becoming more frequent in 2025. On the other hand, concerns about a possible increase in alcohol and drug abuse among veterans as a result of post-traumatic stress disorder are decreasing.

Concerns about IDPs mainly relate to a possible increase in competition for jobs (34%) and a possible increase in conflict situations (32%).

Diagram 22.

Attitudes toward the inclusion of social groups in terms of segments by level of social cohesion

TOP2- welcoming or highly welcoming

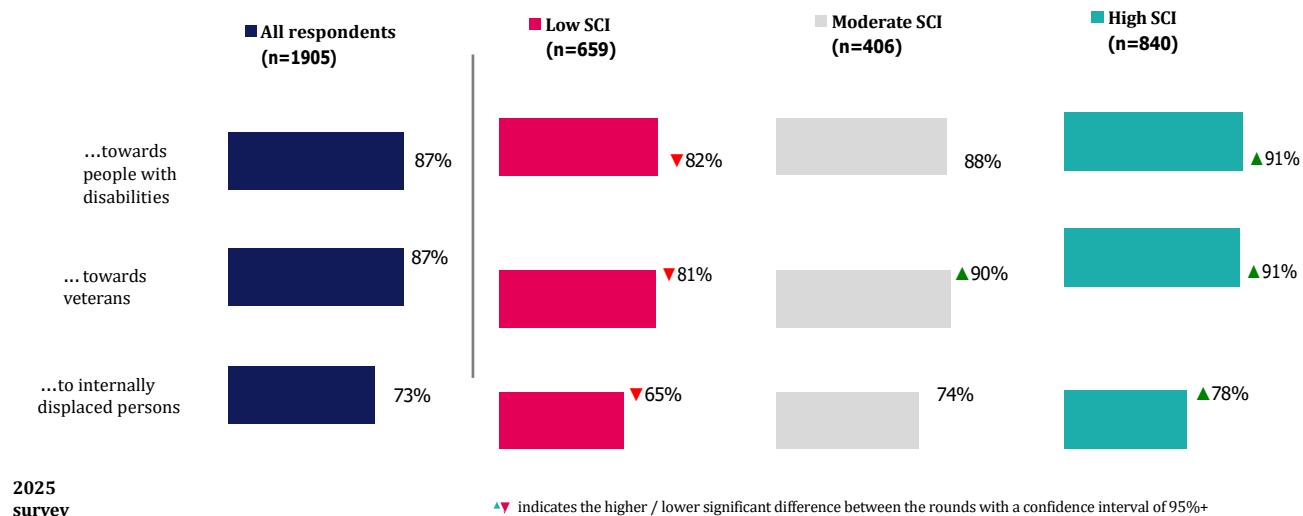
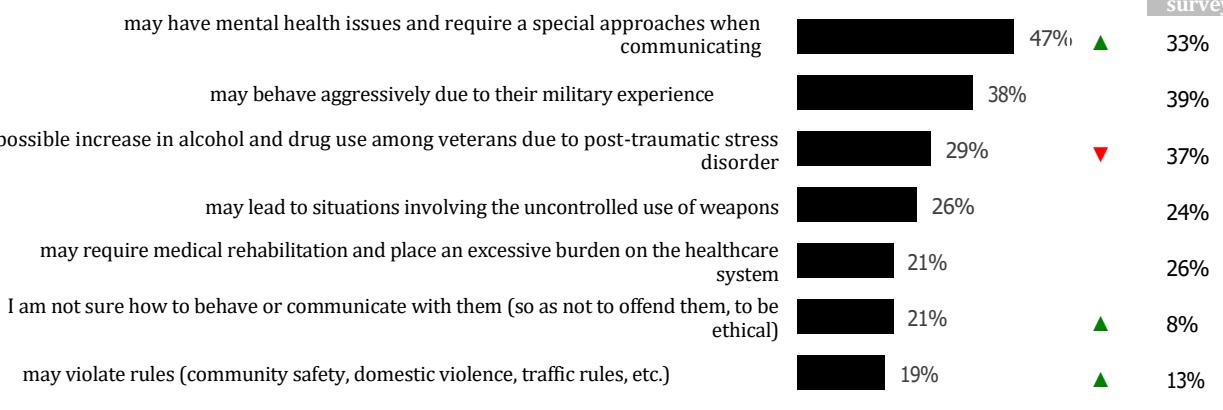


Diagram 23.

Key concerns as regards veterans

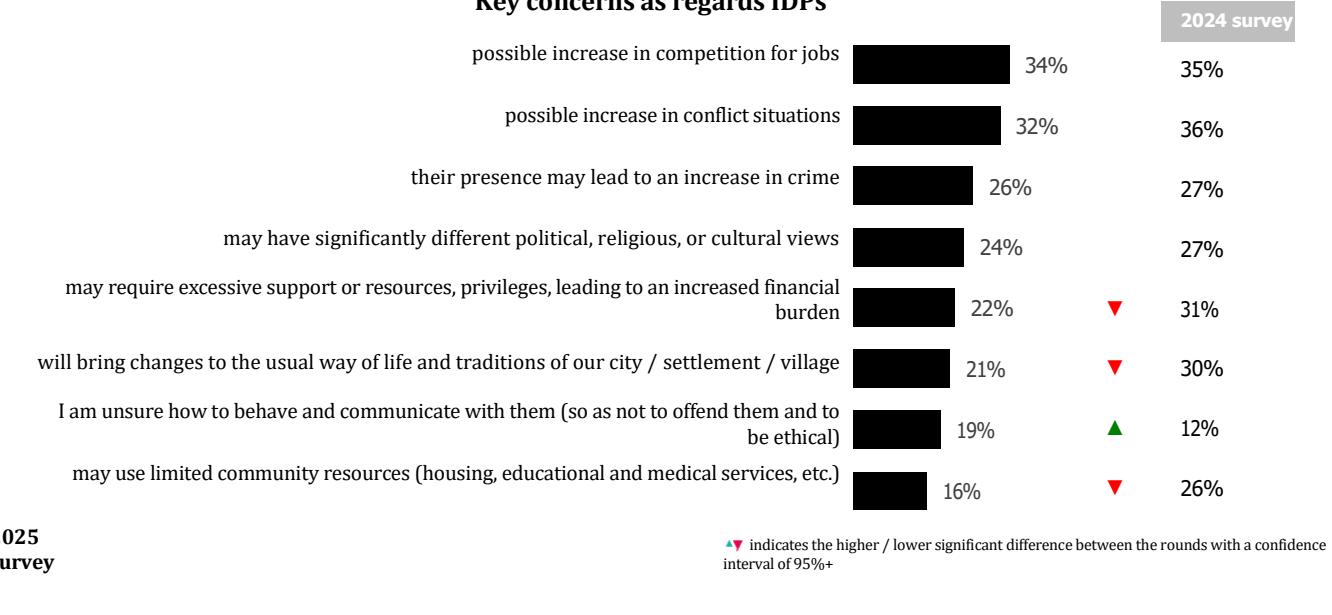
2024 survey



5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

Diagram 24.

Key concerns as regards IDPs



2025
survey

* The question was answered by respondents who indicated that they had a neutral or reserved attitude toward inclusion of IDPs, or expressed low levels of trust towards IDPs

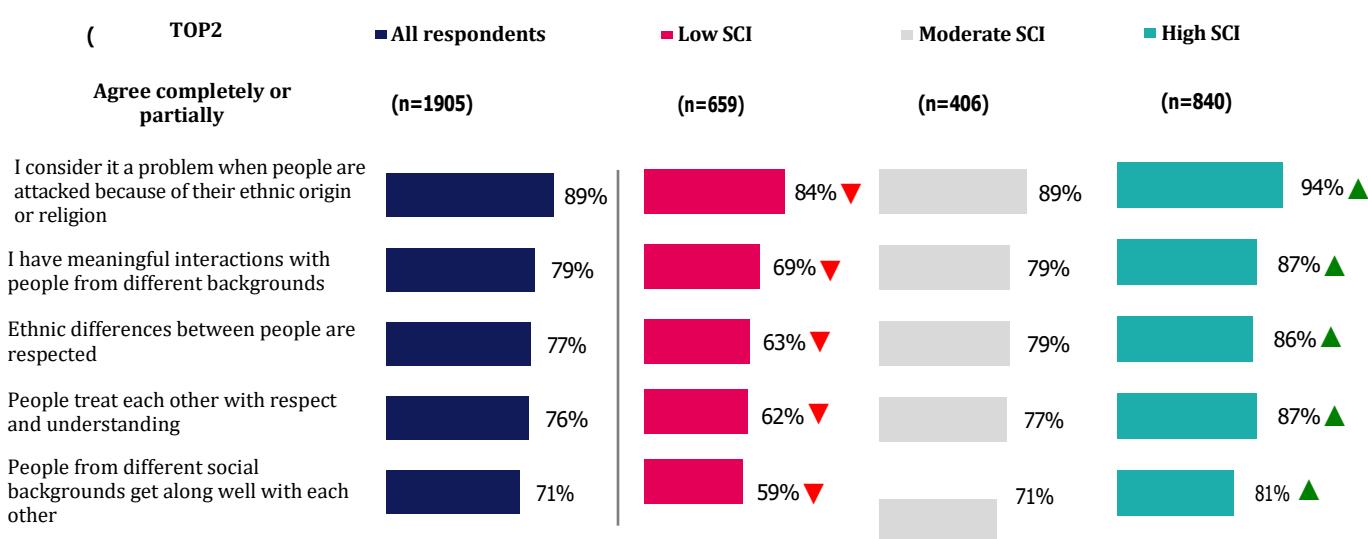
5.4 Perception of social diversity in the immediate environment

In general, Ukrainians declare high level of tolerance towards social and cultural diversity – most among those who demonstrate a high level of social cohesion.

Compared to 2024, the proportion of respondents who do not support attacks on people based on their ethnic origin or religion has increased (89% in 2025 compared to 86% in 2024).

Diagram 25.

Perception of social diversity in the immediate environment – in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



2025
survey

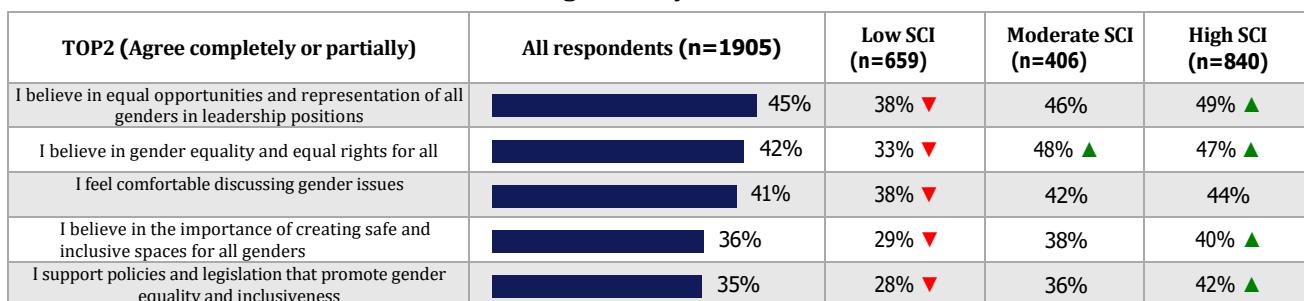
5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5.5 Attitudes toward gender issues

Respondents with a high level of social cohesion are generally more likely to support gender equality issues, most often referring to equal opportunities and representation of all genders in leadership positions (49%). A similar correlation can be seen in behavioral support indicators: one-third of respondents with a high level of social cohesion say they avoid gender stereotypes in their own behavior, and more than a quarter say they educate and encourage others. However, overall support for gender equality issues has declined over the past year (negative dynamics is recorded due to the group with higher education / degree). At the same time, indicators of support for gender equality policies remain stable, as does the indicator of feeling comfortable when discussing gender issues.

Diagram + Table 28.

Attitudes towards gender issues
 - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion

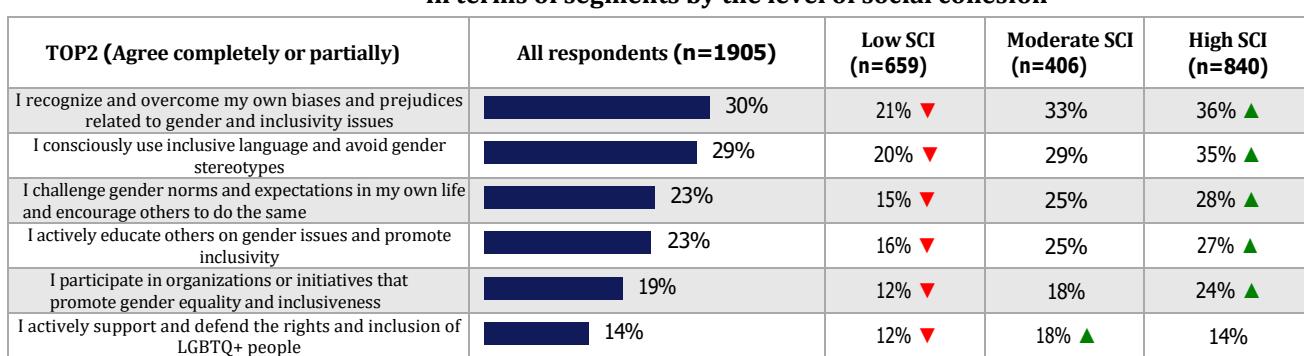


2025 survey

▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram + Table 29.

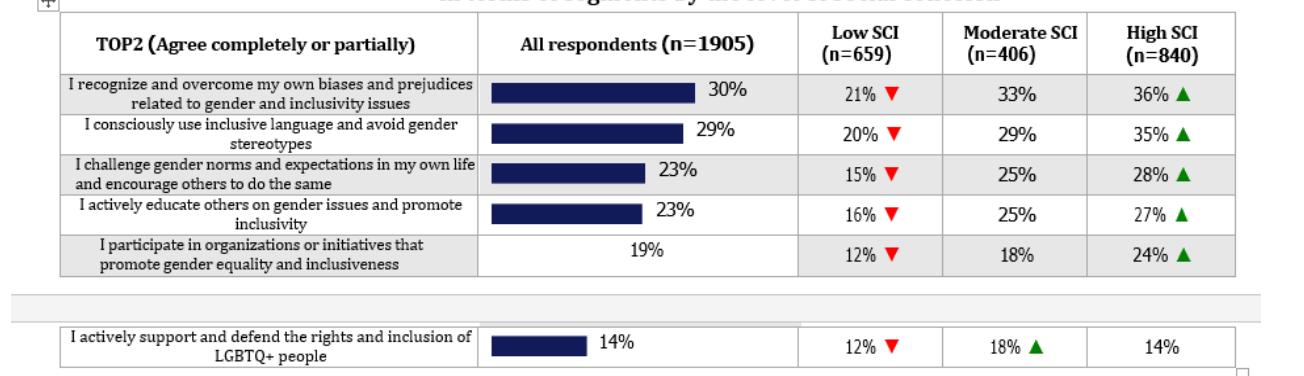
Behavioral engagement with gender issues
 - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



2025 survey

Diagram + Table 29.

Behavioral engagement with gender issues
 - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



2025 survey

5. Social Relations and Mutual Assistance

5.6 Readiness to Mutual Assistance

Most respondents indicate that people in their community are willing to help when needed (this figure increased to 71% in 2025 compared to 67% in 2024). 80% believe that they can count on help in their community when it comes to finding medicines and accessing medical services, 79% on practical help in solving minor everyday issues, and the same percentage believe that they can count on material assistance to cover their basic needs. Respondents are least likely to expect help in developing their own business (45%), finding a job (66%), and finding or restoring housing (64%).

Respondents with a high level of social cohesion show greater expectations regarding the willingness of their environment and community to help.

Diagram 26.

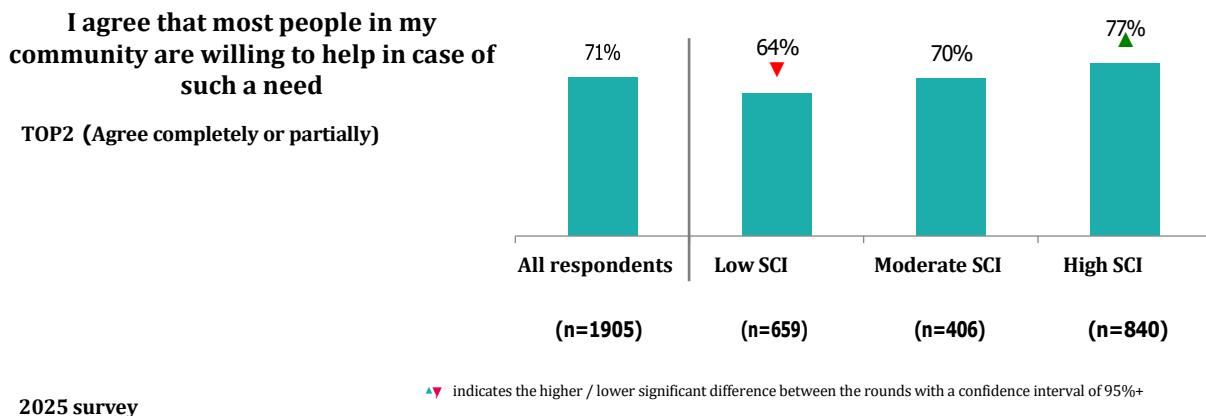
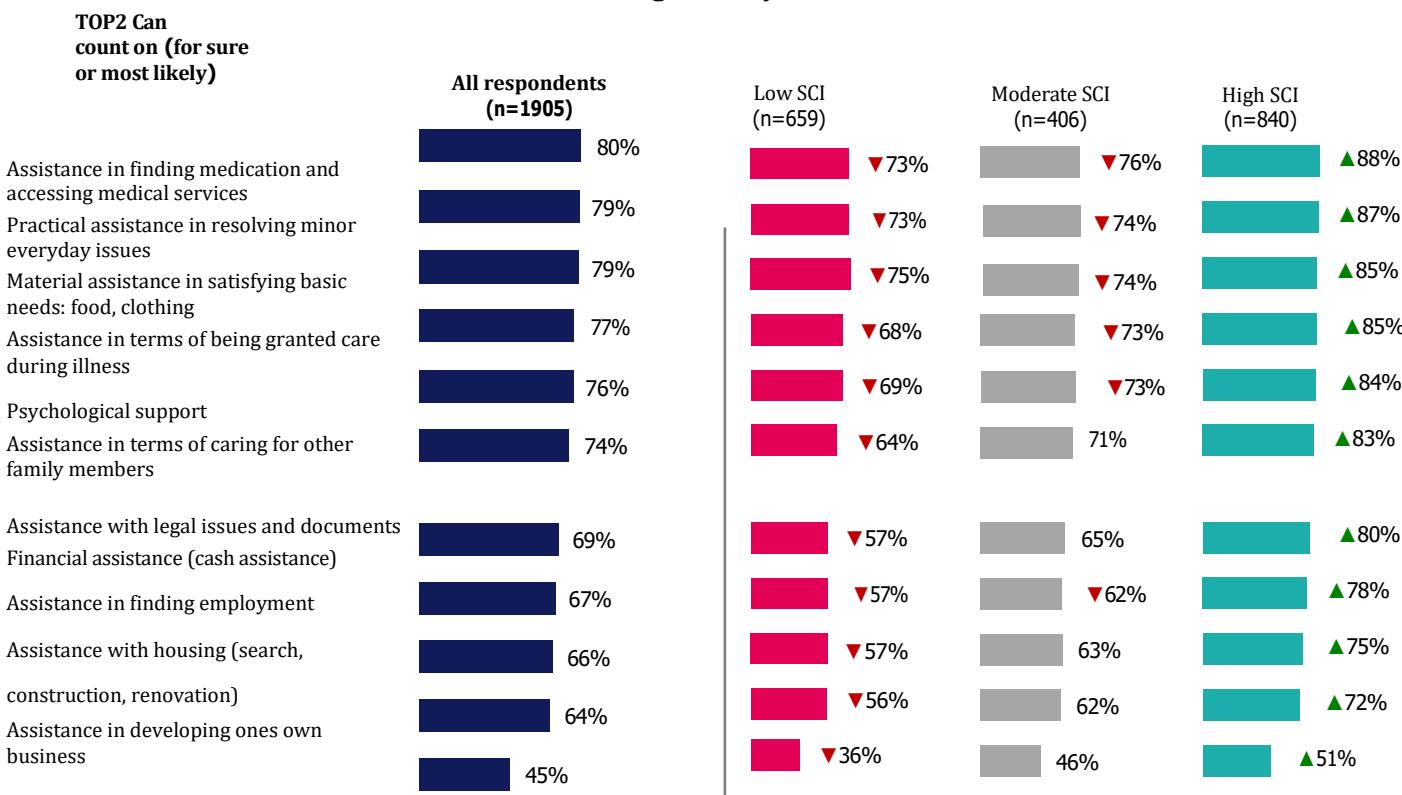


Diagram 27.

What kind of assistance can be expected from the community - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



06

Associations with Social Groups

6. Associations with Social Groups

An analysis of the dynamics of social cohesion demonstrated an increase in civic identity within the **Inclusion** component. This is confirmed by data showing an increase in the proportion of those who primarily consider themselves citizens of Ukraine.

In particular, this indicator rose from 58% in 2024 to 72% in 2025 among respondents with low social cohesion. However, it has not yet reached the levels recorded among respondents with medium or high social cohesion levels.

A greater sense of local identity is observed among older people, while young people under the age of 30 mostly consider Ukrainian civic identity to be a priority. It is important to note that there are no significant differences in this indicator between residents of cities and towns, which indicates a general trend toward strengthening national identity.

Respondents with low levels of social cohesion tend to engage in more active local networking. Most often, this involves membership in local groups such as neighborhood committees, condominiums (apartment building co-owners association), parent committees (school, kindergarten), volunteer groups, interest groups (e.g., dance, sports, art), and church groups. This trend indicates that local ties are an important part of respondents' identity, which can be a tool for strengthening social cohesion within communities.



6. Associations with Social Groups

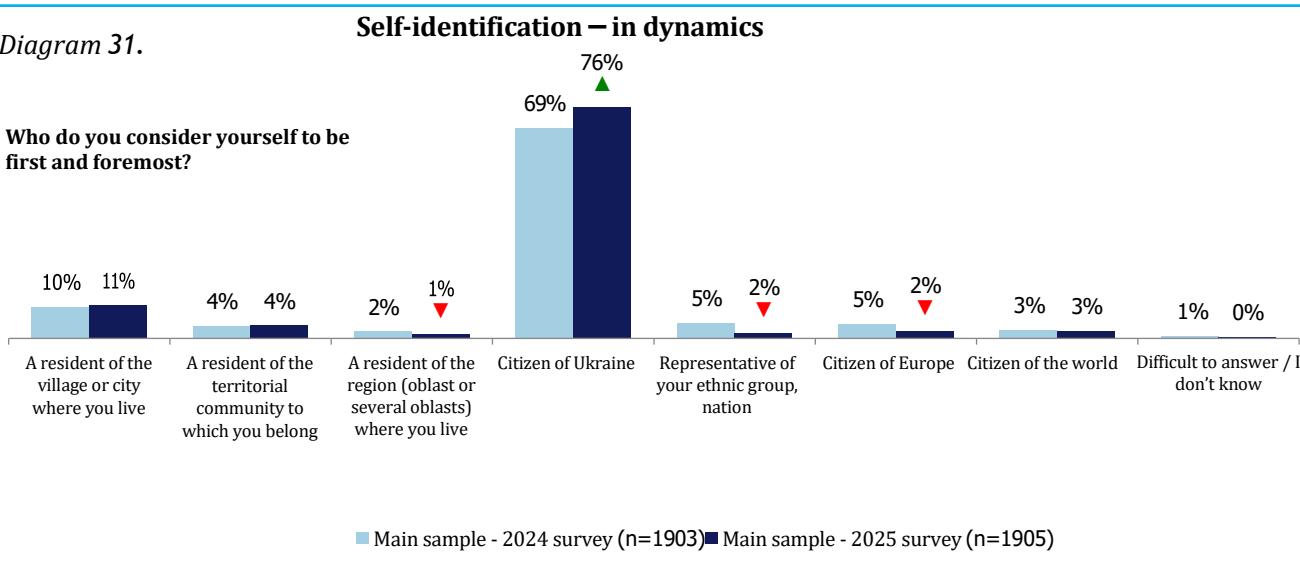
6.1 Self-Identification as a Citizen of Ukraine

Civic identity is an important factor determining social cohesion.

Most respondents identify themselves as citizens of Ukraine as their primary identity, and this indicator has increased significantly over the past year (from 69% in 2024 to 76% in 2025). This indicator is the same for residents of cities, villages, and towns; at the same time, it displays a correlation with age: more than 80% among respondents under 30 consider Ukrainian citizenship to be their primary identity, while this figure amounts to 70% among respondents over 60 (and a larger proportion of those who primarily associate themselves with their place of residence).

As for respondents with low social cohesion, the indicator of priority identification with Ukrainian citizenship increased significantly (from 58% in 2024 to 72% in 2025), but has not yet reached the level recorded among respondents with moderate or high social cohesion. About 20% of respondents with low social cohesion demonstrate a more local self-identification as a priority for themselves.

Diagram 31.



Таблиця 32.

Self-identification - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion

Who do you consider yourself to be first and foremost?	n=	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
		1,905	659	406	840
A resident of the village or city where you live	%	11%	11%	9%	12%
A resident of the territorial community to which you belong	%	4%	7% ▲	3%	3% ▼
A resident of the region (oblast or several oblasts) where you live	%	1%	3% ▲	2%	0% ▼
Citizen of Ukraine	%	76%	72% ▼	80% ▲	77%
Representative of your ethnic group, nation	%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Citizen of Europe	%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Citizen of the world	%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Difficult to answer / I don't know	%	0%	1%	0%	1%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

6. Associations with Social Groups

6.2 Networking and belonging to local groups

Respondents with low levels of social cohesion are more likely to engage in networking at the local level: 38% identified at least one group to which they belong (compared to 30% among respondents with high levels of social cohesion). Young people are most prone to networking (49% among respondents aged 18-24).

Most often, respondents mention their membership in local groups such as neighborhood committees, condominiums (apartment building co-owners association), parent committees (school, kindergarten), volunteer groups, interest groups (dance, sports, art, etc.), and church groups.

Diagram 33.

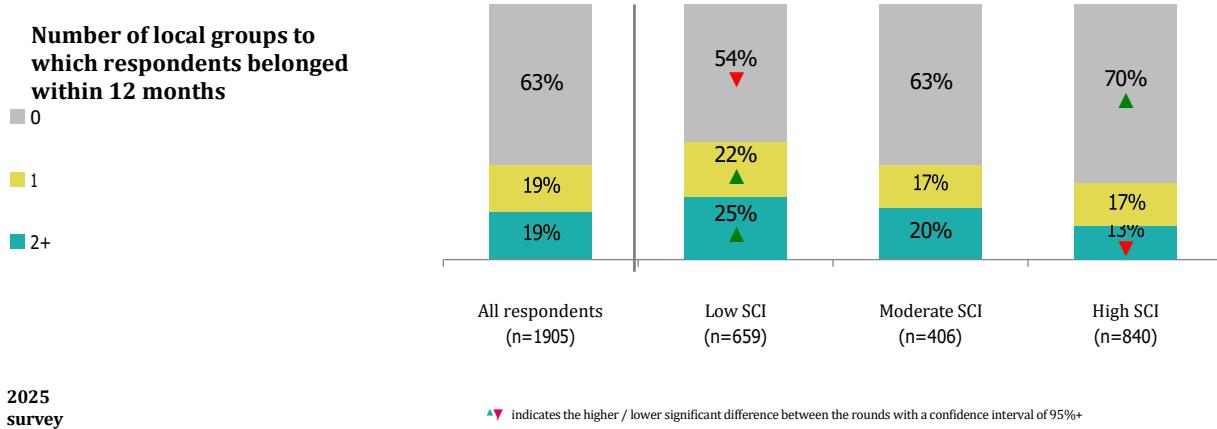


Table 34.

Belonging to local groups
- in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion

	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)	
n=	1 905	659	406	840	
neighborhood committees, condominiums (apartment building co-owners association)	%	13%	18% (▲)	14%	9% (▼)
parent committees (school, kindergarten)	%	10%	13% (▲)	10%	7% (▼)
volunteer groups	%	10%	14% (▲)	11%	6% (▼)
interest groups (dance, sports, art, etc.)	%	9%	12% (▲)	10%	5% (▼)
church groups	%	9%	8%	7%	10%
professional union, trade union	%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Support group (psychological support, self-help groups, etc.)	%	3%	3%	3%	2% (▼)
entrepreneurial (business) community, association	%	2%	4% (▲)	3%	1% (▼)
youth association (NGO or initiative group)	%	2%	3%	2%	2%
group, association of veterans, families of veterans	%	1%	2% (▲)	1%	1%
group, association of IDPs	%	1%	2% (▲)	1%	1% (▼)
civil society group	%	1%	1%	1%	0%

07

Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

7. Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

Trust in the political system as a factor of social cohesion is confirmed by the example of local and central government institutions: local councils, mayors or village heads, heads of amalgamated territorial communities, regional state administrations, the President, the Cabinet of Ministers, the social policy system, and the media. The group with high social cohesion demonstrates greater trust towards these institutions than the group with low cohesion. Trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is highest among the group with high cohesion, but in other groups it also exceeds 90%.

At the same time, respondents' attitudes towards institutions with which they may interact on a daily basis (the State Emergency Service, the education system, the healthcare system, the police, and other law enforcement agencies) are not necessarily predictors of the level of social cohesion.

Over the course of the year, there has been a general trend of declining trust towards most systemic institutions, with the exception of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and personalized institutions such as the President and city mayors. This trend of declining trust towards systemic institutions is also evident among those who received financial support from the state (although trust in the President and the Armed Forces of Ukraine has increased in this group).

The survey shows a consistently small proportion (less than 20% of respondents) of those who are involved in civic and political activities. Among those involved, the level of social cohesion has declined across all components: social relations, connection to the system, and common good. Also noteworthy is the negative trend in the expression of political and social opinions: fewer respondents feel comfortable discussing political topics, and fewer express their opinions on social issues in social media.

The share of respondents who provided financial assistance increased to 82%. Respondents with high social cohesion consistently demonstrate high activity in providing assistance. The most popular type of assistance is donations to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine. There is a positive trend in medical support initiatives. However, the trend also reflects a decrease in support for IDPs.



7. Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

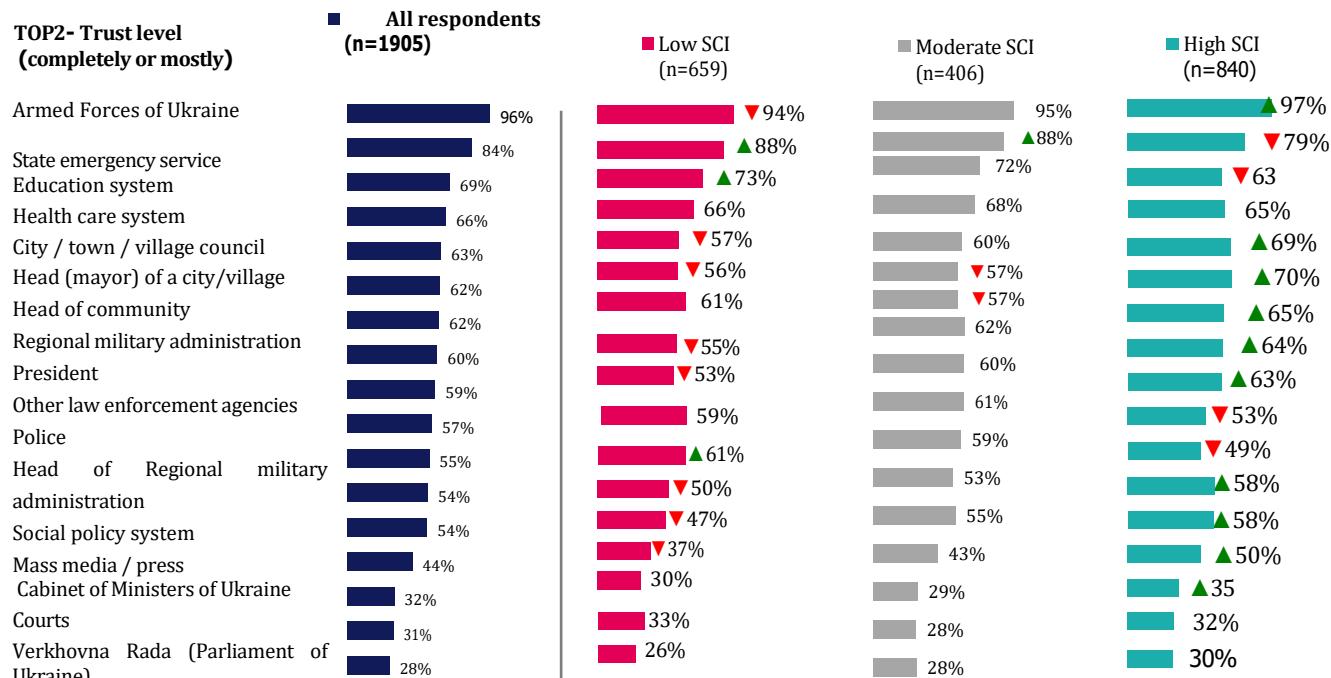
7.1 Trust towards social institutions

The link between trust towards the political system and the level of social cohesion is confirmed by the following local and central government institutions: local councils and mayors or village heads, heads of amalgamated territorial communities, regional state administrations and their heads, the president, the cabinet of ministers, as well as the social policy system and the media. The group with a high level of social cohesion declares a higher level of trust towards these institutions compared to the group with low social cohesion. Trust in the Armed Forces of Ukraine as an institution is also highest in the group with a high level of social cohesion, but in other groups this indicator is also above 90%.

However, respondents' attitudes toward institutions with which they may interact on a daily basis (the State Emergency Service, the education system, the healthcare system, the police, and other law enforcement agencies) are not necessarily predictors of the level of social cohesion.

Diagram 35.

Trust towards social institutions – in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



2025
 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

7. Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

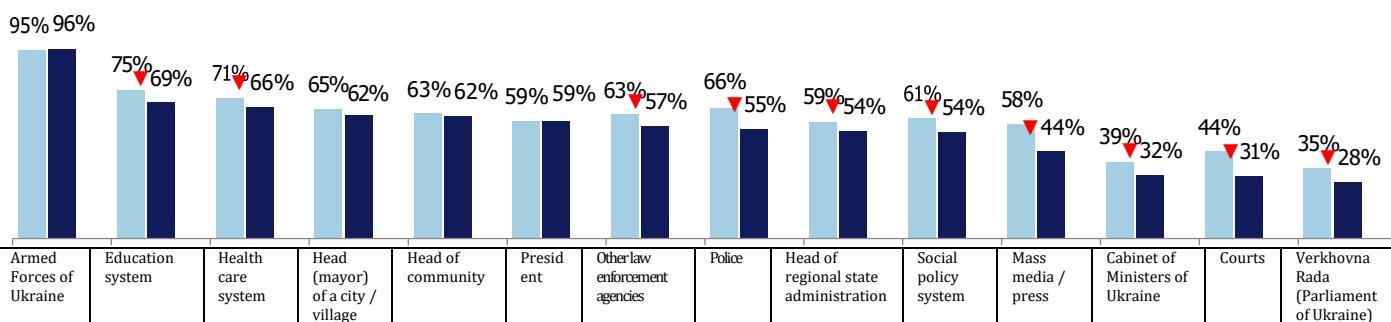
The dynamics show a general trend toward declining trust towards most systemic institutions, with the exception of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and personalized institutions such as the President, the mayor of a city or town, and the head of a territorial community.

Among those who have received financial support from the state over the past 12 months, there is also a trend towards a decline in trust in most systemic institutions, however, the level of trust in the President (60% in 2024 vs 70% in 2025) and in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (93% in 2024 vs 98% in 2025) has increased. It is worth noting that the proportion of people who declare receiving state support has doubled (from 18% in 2024 to 37% in 2025), and among the low-income group, this figure exceeds 50% (it also exceeds 50% in the de-occupied regions and in Kyiv). However, receiving financial support is not a direct predictor of high social cohesion (on the contrary, respondents with high social cohesion are less likely to declare receiving state support - 34% in 2025).

Diagram 36.

Trust towards social institutions – in dynamics

TOP2- Trust level (completely or mostly)



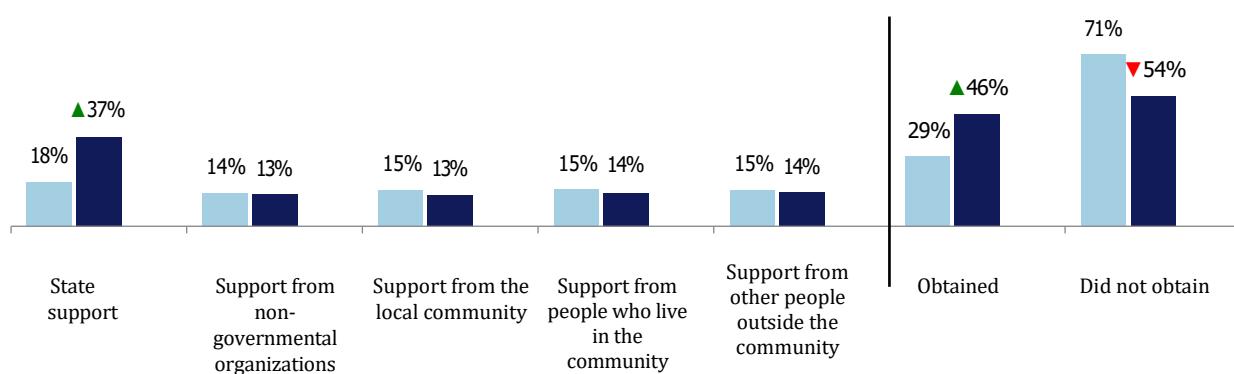
* Such options as State Emergency Service, City / town / village council, Regional military administration were added in 2025 and are not reflected in the dynamics.

■ Main sample - 2025 survey (n=1905) ■ Main sample - 2024 survey (n=1903)

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram 37.

Obtaining financial assistance within the last 12 months – in dynamics



■ Main sample - 2025 survey (n=1905) ■ Main sample - 2024 survey (n=1903)

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

7. Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

7.2 Political and civic engagement

Less than 20% of respondents declare that they are involved in civic and political activities (this indicator is stable compared to 2024). Changes can be seen in the structure by type of activity – more respondents declare participation in community-level projects (9% in 2025 compared to 7% in 2024), and fewer mention work in an NGO or volunteer group (7% in 2025 compared to 9% in 2024) or political activity (6% in 2025 compared to 3% in 2024). Among those involved in activities, the level of social cohesion has significantly decreased over the past year, which can be seen in all components of the index: Social relations (based on the indicator of shared priorities among all Ukrainians), Connection to the system (based on the indicators of Fair treatment and Trust towards the system), and Common good (responsibility to help other citizens). In the context of social engagement, the negative trend in readiness to express political and social opinions is also noteworthy: fewer respondents feel comfortable discussing political topics, and fewer express their opinions on social issues on social media.

Diagram 38.

Political and social activities – in dynamics

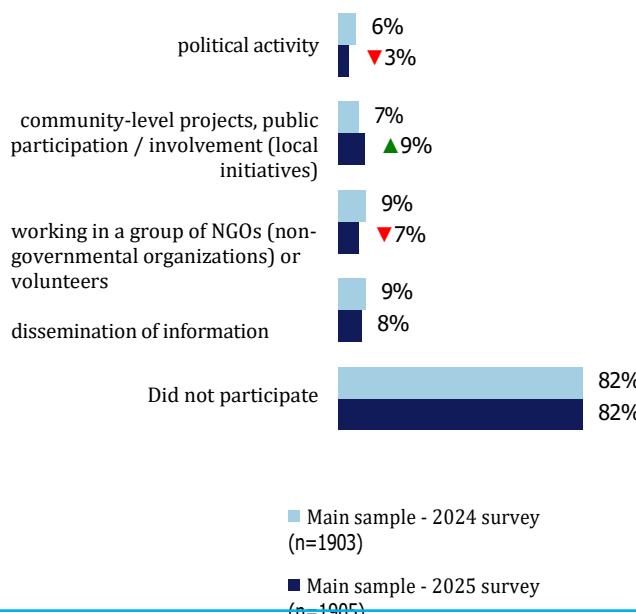
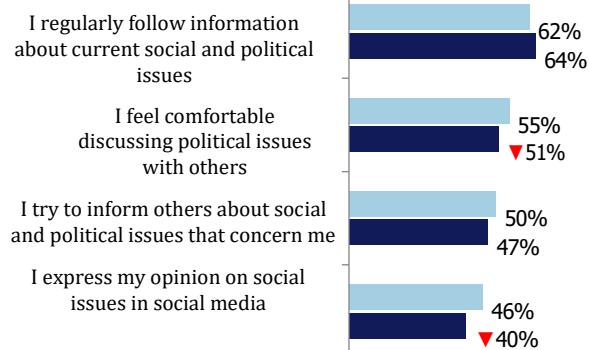


Diagram 39.

Communication behavior – in dynamics

TOP2- Agree (fully or partially)



Political and social activities – dynamics by components of the social cohesion index

Table 40.

Main sample	All respondents		Political activity		community-level projects, public participation / involvement (local initiatives)		Group of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) or volunteers		Dissemination of information		Did not participate	
	Xb'24	Xb'25	Xb'24	Xb'25	Xb'24	Xb'25	Xb'24	Xb'25	Xb'24	Xb'25	Xb'24	Xb'25
n=	1903	1905	115	66*	132	167	176	128	176	152	1555	1555
SOCIAL COHESION INDEX	12.5	9.5	37	-16	37	4	32	-10	19	-1	10	14
Low SCI	33%	35%	18%	43% (▲)	21%	35% (▲)	23%	42% (▲)	29%	36%	34%	33%
Moderate SCI	22%	21%	27%	30%	21%	25%	22%	26%	23%	29%	21%	20%
High SCI	45%	44%	55%	27% (▼)	58%	39% (▼)	55%	32% (▼)	48%	35% (▼)	44%	47%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

7. Connection to the System – Trust towards Institutions, Involvement

7.3 Donations to the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other initiatives

The share of respondents who provided financial assistance to others increased over the past year to 82% (compared to 74% in 2024) – positive dynamics can be seen in all groups regardless of the level of social cohesion. The most popular type of assistance is support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine (77%), fundraising for victims (30%), and support for veterans (25%). Indicators of assistance to support IDPs have decreased significantly over the past year (29% in 2025 compared to 23% in 2024), and there is a positive trend in medical support initiatives.

Respondents with a high level of social cohesion consistently demonstrate higher rates of financial assistance granted to others (81%), but the structure of their assistance shows a decrease in support for IDPs, affected persons, and local community programs. Respondents with low or moderate levels of social cohesion demonstrate higher rates of assistance over time. The main areas in which their support is increasing are: the Armed Forces of Ukraine, fundraising for victims, support for veterans, and medical support initiatives.

Diagram 41. Providing financial assistance to others over the past 12 months – in dynamics

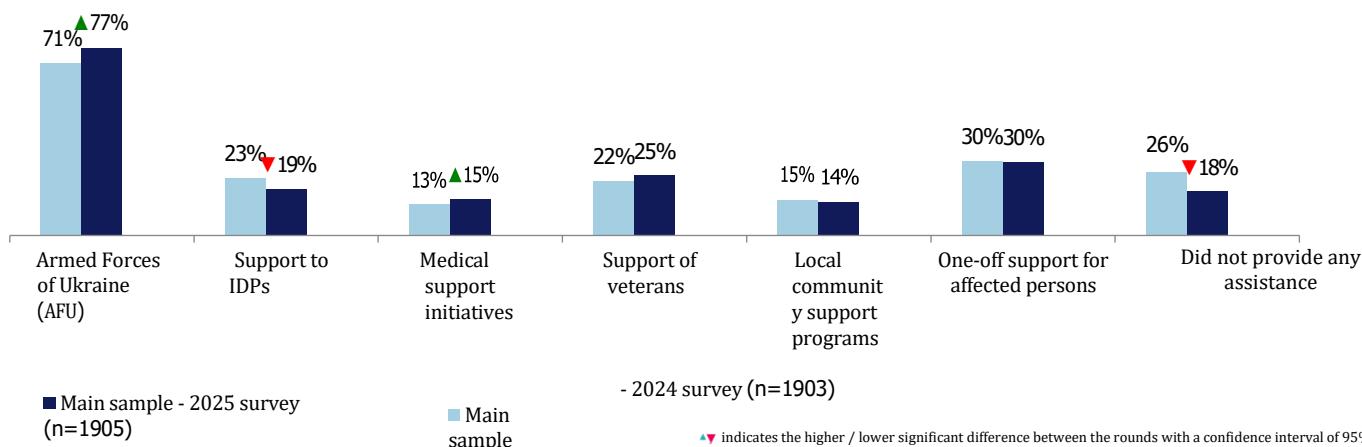
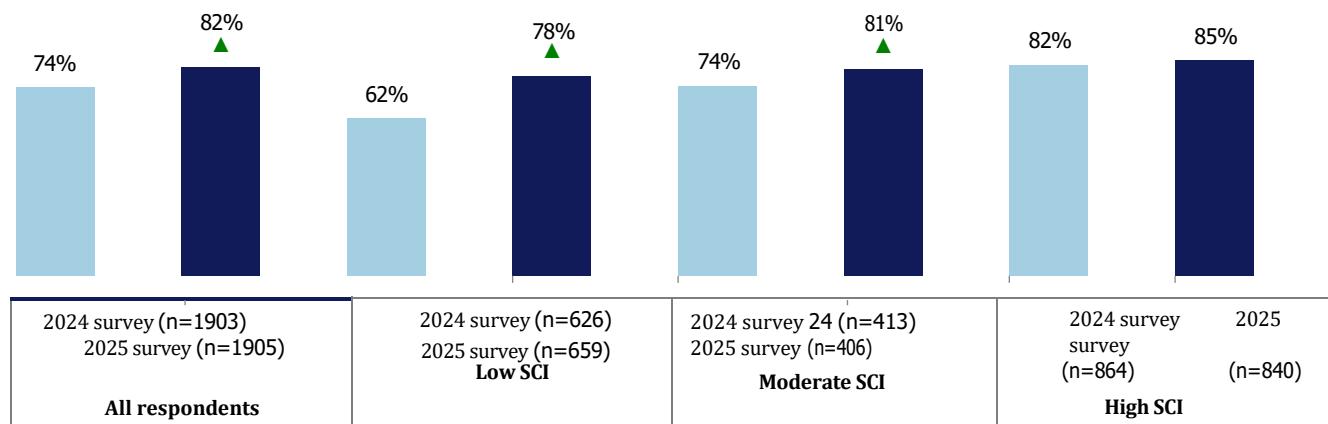


Diagram 42. Providing financial assistance to others over the past 12 months – in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion



08

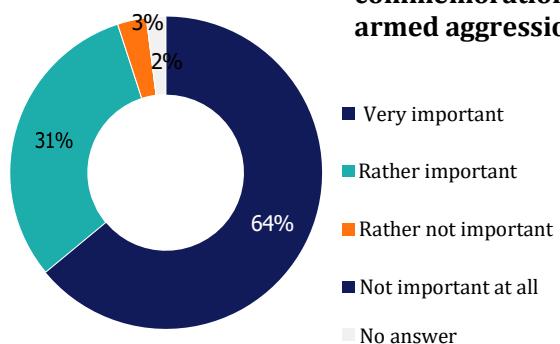
Attitudes toward Initiatives to Honor Memory of Ukraine's Defenders and Veterans

8 Honoring Memory of Ukraine's Defenders and Veterans

Most respondents in all groups consider it important to honor the memory of those who became heroes and victims of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine (95% of all respondents) and support initiatives such as the creation of a National Military Memorial Cemetery (90% support it overall, including 58% who support it absolutely) and the Decree on a Nationwide Minute of Silence to honor the memory of those who died as a result of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine (94% support it overall, including 65% who support it absolutely). Lower, but still high, is support for initiatives to rename settlements, streets, and squares in honor of fallen soldiers, military personnel, and veterans (80%) or in honor of volunteers and activists who were most active during the war (75%).

Respondents with a high level of social cohesion demonstrate the highest levels of support for such initiatives and are also more inclined to express absolute support, while respondents with a low level of social cohesion are more inclined to express moderate support.

Diagram + Table 43.



How important are the issues of remembrance and dignified commemoration of those who became heroes and victims of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine to you personally?

	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
TOP-2 Important	91% ▼	93%	98% ▲
Very important	54% ▼	58% ▼	74% ▲
Rather important	37% ▲	35% ▲	24% ▼

2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram 44.

Support for initiatives to honor memory in segments based on the level of social cohesion

TOP2- Support

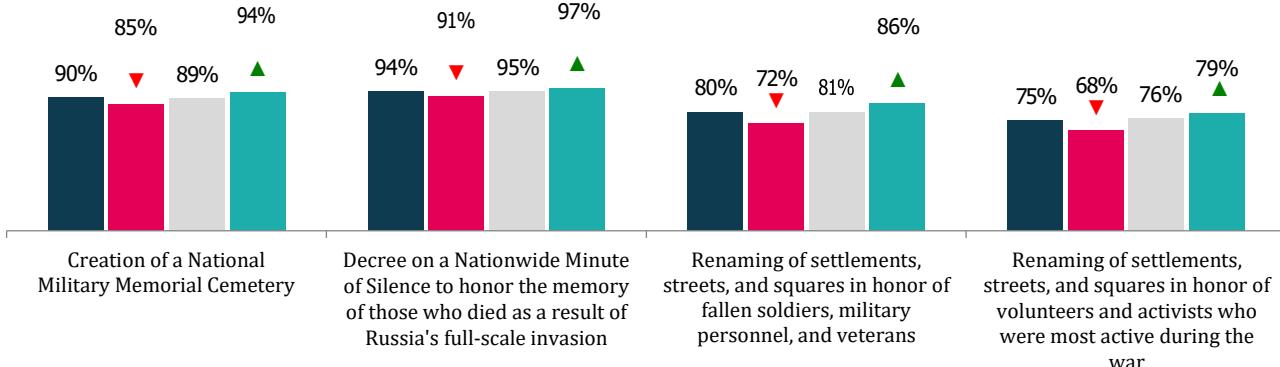
(absolutely or rather)

■ All respondents (n=1905)

■ Low SCI (n=659)

■ Moderate SCI (n=406)

■ High SCI (n=840)



2025
survey

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

09

Prioritizing Community Needs

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

The survey revealed a general trend toward a decline in the sense of security among Ukrainians, even though the majority of respondents (84%) declare their area of residence to be safe during the daytime. Negative dynamics are also observed in terms of children's safety from bullying. Although the lowest ratings of safety are more common in segments with low social cohesion, a decline in the sense of safety is observed in all groups, regardless of the level of social cohesion.

Half of the respondents indicated an increase in the level of violence in their area of residence or denied that crimes occur in their area. Most often, respondents point out an increase in police brutality. They also often point to domestic and online violence (harassment or bullying arising from the use of digital platforms).

Compared to last year, respondents are less likely to point to crimes linked to organized violent groups (gangs). Also, community-level violence and hate crimes are less frequently mentioned in the structure of types of violence.

There is also a correlation between the level of social cohesion and the problems in the community that respondents consider relevant. Respondents with a high level of social cohesion report fewer problems, but even in this group, every second respondent points to the relevance of medical problems and social support. Transportation and roads are the most pressing issues for the group with a high level of social cohesion (the most significant factor is the issue of road repair and construction).

Based on the results of the survey, certain areas of concern can be identified, the relevance of which has significantly decreased over the past year. The most significant of these are:

1. Psychological support: although it remains important for a quarter of respondents, its relevance as a basic need is showing a downward trend (11% in 2025 compared to 17% in 2024).
2. Assistance with document restoration: the relevance of this need has decreased among respondents in general (important for 12% compared to 15% in 2024, essential for 4% compared to 8% in 2024), and among the group of people whose homes have been destroyed.
3. A similar trend can be observed in the indicator of material assistance in restoring/repairing damaged housing (important for 17% in 2025 compared to 22% in 2024).
4. Bridges being open for transport: the issue of open bridges is becoming less relevant as a basic need (6% in 2025 compared to 10% in 2024).
5. Unobstructed access to public / administrative buildings: significantly fewer people consider this a primary need (8% in 2025 compared to 13% in 2024).

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

Key Community Needs:

1. Medical Services and Medicines:

- **Access to affordable medicines** (29% highlighted this as the key challenge)
- Access to a family doctor
- Availability of drugs for critical or regular use
- Availability of emergency medical care
- Availability of medical clinics and outpatient clinics
- Availability of care services for the elderly
- Access to medical/special transport

2. Social support:

- Psychological assistance
- Simplified access to social protection benefits and services
- Legal assistance and support
- Infrastructure for children and young people
- Resocialization measures (for veterans, people returning from occupation, internally displaced persons)

3. Transport and roads:

- **Road repair and construction** (35% highlighted this as the key challenge)
- Affordable public transport
- Availability of evacuation transport

4. Safety:

- **Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition** (30% highlighted this as the key challenge)
- **Access to shelters** (20% highlighted this as the key challenge)

5. Utility services needs and communication services:

- Provision of high-quality potable water
- Stable electricity supply
- Stable mobile communications and internet

6. Accessible infrastructure:

- Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets for people with disabilities
- Comfortable public transport for people with disabilities
- Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for wheelchairs, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)

7. Information accessibility:

- Providing internet access in all public places

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.1 Security situation in the community

Although most respondents (84%) declare their neighborhood to be safe during the day, there is a general trend towards a decline in the sense of security: significantly more respondents report an increase in violence over the past year (40% compared to 30% in 2024), and there is a decrease in the proportion of those who feel safe in their neighborhood at night (68% compared to 75% in 2024). There are also fewer people who believe that crime is rare in their neighborhood (68% compared to 75% in 2024).

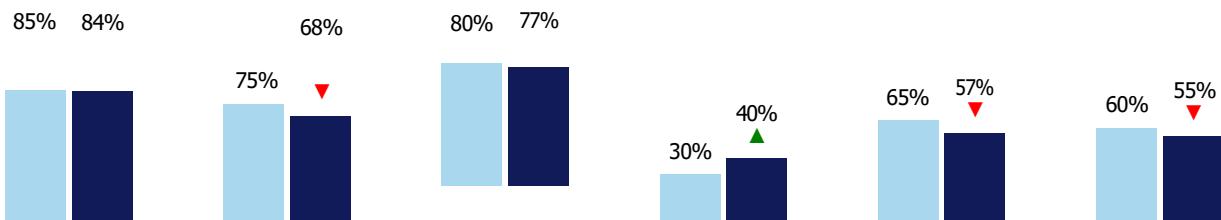
Negative dynamics can also be observed in terms of children's safety in terms of bullying at school and on the street – this indicator has decreased among all groups of respondents, but most significantly among young people aged 18-14 (in terms of safety from bullying at school, a decrease to 49% from 67% in 2024, and for safety from bullying on the street, a decrease to 42% from 62% in 2024).

Although the lowest ratings of safety are more common in the segment with low social cohesion, the decline in the sense of safety is observed in all groups, regardless of the level of social cohesion.

Diagram 45.

Sense of security – in dynamics

TOP2 Agree
(partially or completely)



I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood during the day	I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood at night	Crimes rarely occur in my neighborhood	The level of violence has increased over the last 12 months	Children are protected from bullying and insults at school	Children are protected from bullying and insults on the street
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■ Main sample, 2024 survey ■ Main sample, 2025 survey

Table 46.

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Sense of security – in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion

TOP2 Agree (partially or completely)	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood during the day	84%	81% ▼	82%	87% ▲
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood at night	68%	62% ▼	64%	74% ▲
Crimes rarely occur in my neighborhood	77%	71% ▼	79%	81% ▲
The level of violence has increased over the last 12 months	40%	34% ▼	40%	44% ▲
Children are protected from bullying and insults at school	57%	49% ▼	55%	64% ▲
Children are protected from bullying and insults on the street	55%	46% ▼	54%	62% ▲
My city/town rarely suffers from shelling by the Russian Federation	60%	50% ▼	59%	67% ▲
In my city/town, I do not feel threatened by Russia or military action.	49%	39% ▼	47%	58% ▲

2025
survey

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

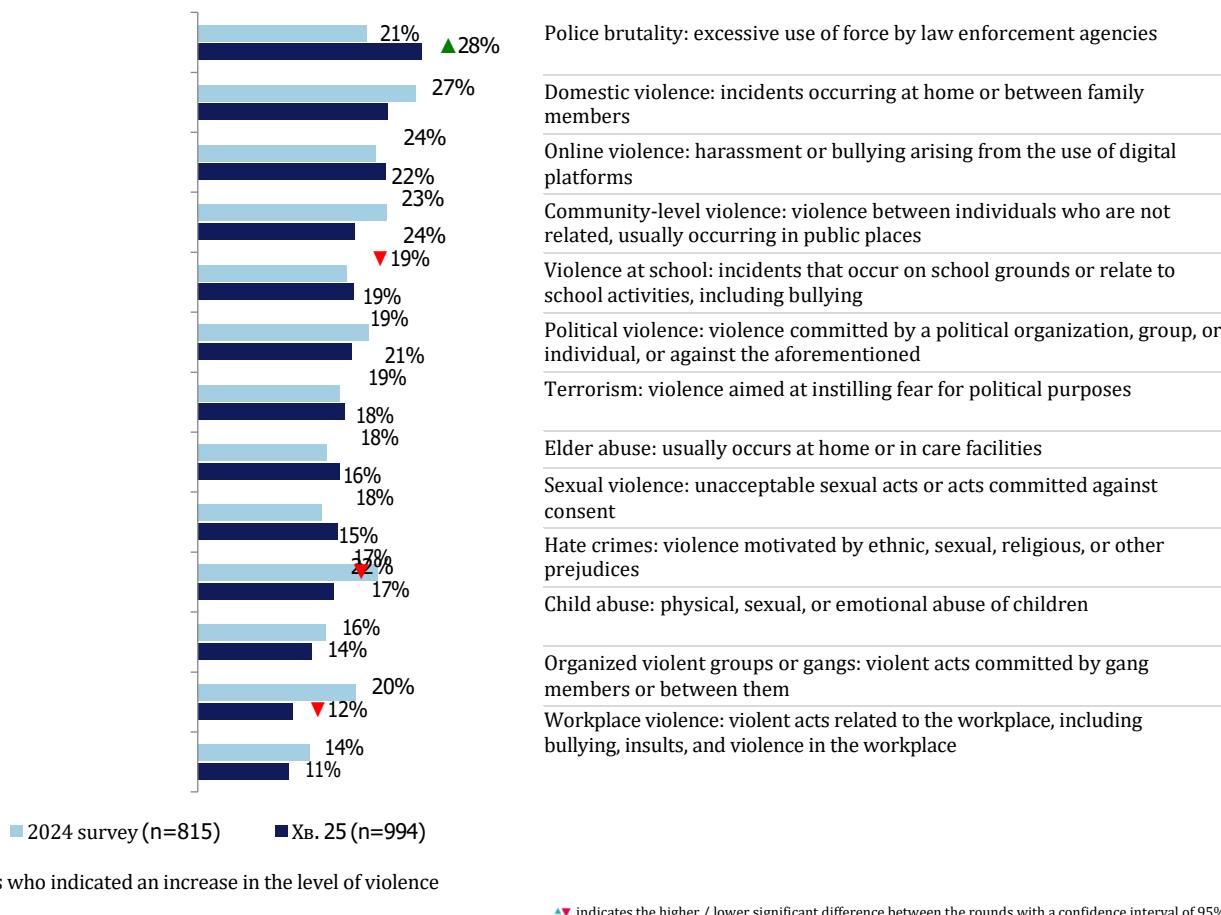
9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.2 Violence Types

Half of respondents (52%) indicated an increase in violence in their neighborhood or denied that crimes occur in their neighborhood (43% in 2024). Most often, respondents point to an increase in police brutality (28% in 2025 compared to 21% in 2024). Respondents also often point to domestic violence and online violence (harassment or bullying arising from the use of digital platforms). Crime associated with organized violent groups (gangs), on the contrary, shows a downward trend. Community violence and hate crimes are also less frequently mentioned in the structure of types of violence.

Diagram 47.

Types of violence where an increase in cases has been noted - dynamics



9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.3 Most important categories of issues

The largest clusters of needs requiring immediate resolution relate to medical care (important for 78% and most important for 59%), social support (important for 77% and most important for 56%), transport and roads (important for 76% and most important for 54%), and security issues (important for 66% and most important for 44%).

In general, there is a correlation between the level of issues and the level of social cohesion – respondents with a low level of social cohesion report fewer problems overall, but even in this group, every second respondent points out the relevance of medical problems and social support. Transport and roads are the most pressing issues for the group with a high level of social cohesion, specifically due to the restoration and construction of roads (42% in the group with a high level of social cohesion and 28% in the group with a low level).

Diagram + Table 48. Issues in the community that require immediate resolution

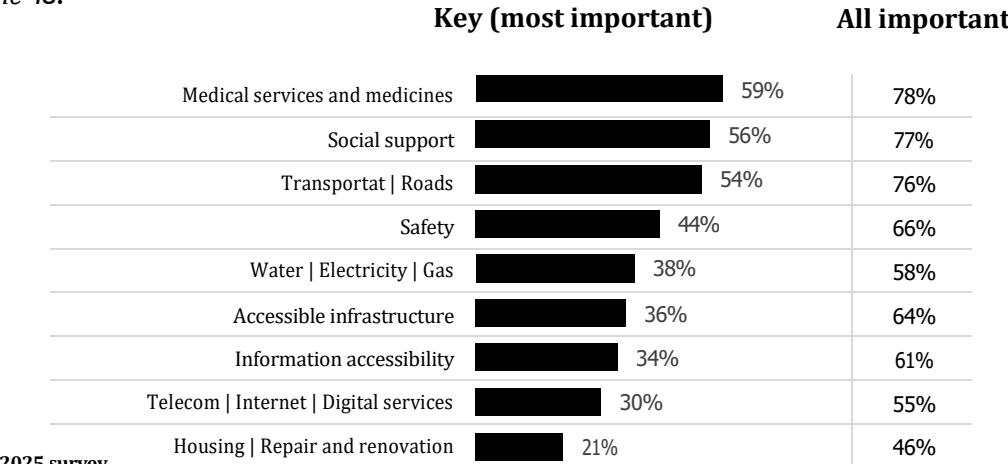


Table 49. The most important issues in the community - broken down by segments according to the level of social cohesion

Categories of issues - most important ones	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
Medical services and medicines	59%	70% ▲	62%	49% ▼
Social support	56%	64% ▲	54%	50% ▼
Transport Roads	54%	54%	49% ▼	57% ▲
Safety	44%	49% ▲	44%	40% ▼
Water Electricity Gas	38%	41% ▲	43% ▲	33% ▼
Accessible infrastructure	36%	41% ▲	41% ▲	30% ▼
Information accessibility	34%	38% ▲	37%	29% ▼
Telecom Internet Digital services	30%	34% ▲	32%	25% ▼
Housing Repair and renovation	21%	25% ▲	23%	18% ▼

2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.4 Most important issues - elaboration

Medical services and affordability of medicines.

Access to affordable medicines remains the main need in this group – this issue is important for almost half of respondents (an increase to 47% compared to 41% in 2024), and for 29% it is one of the main issues. This issue is more pressing in the group with low social cohesion (34%), but even among those who demonstrate high social cohesion, one in four (25%) needs access to affordable medicines.

For 23%, access to a family doctor is important (with no significant changes in dynamics), including 11% for whom this need is a primary one.

The survey saw an increase in the number of respondents who considered the availability of medicines for regular use / critical medicines (26% compared to 19% in 2024), the availability of emergency medical care (24% compared to 19% in 2024), the availability of medical clinics and outpatient clinics (21% compared to 17% in 2024), and the availability of care services for the elderly (21% compared to 16% in 2024) an important issue. At the same time, there is no significant change in the basic needs indicators.

Instead, access to medical / special transport is becoming increasingly important (important for 17% compared to 8% in 2024, essential for 6% compared to 3% in 2024).

Table 50. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in dynamics

Medical services and medicines (78% important / 59% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Access to affordable medicines	41%	47% ▲	31%	29%
Availability of medications for critical/regular use (e.g., blood pressure control, diabetes treatment, cancer treatment, hormone therapy, etc.)	19%	26% ▲	11%	12%
Access to a family doctor	21%	23%	11%	11%
Accessibility of emergency medical care	19%	24% ▲	10%	10%
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	17%	21% ▲	8%	8%
Access to healthcare services (primary care, chronic diseases, trauma care, care for children, pregnant women, etc.)	-	19%	-	8%
The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery	16%	19%	8%	7%
Accessibility of care services for older people (social care services, state compensation for care)	16%	21% ▲	7%	6%
Access to medical / special transport	8%	17% ▲	3%	6% ▲

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.4 Most important issues - elaboration

Social support.

Psychological assistance remains important for a quarter of respondents, but is becoming less relevant in terms of basic needs (11% compared to 17% in 2024), regardless of the level of social cohesion.

Respondents rate the importance of improving access to social protection benefits and services and the need for legal assistance and support at the same level, showing growth in dynamics. The need to develop infrastructure for children and young people, as well as to implement resocialization measures (for veterans, people who have returned from occupation, and internally displaced persons) in safe spaces, has also been identified at around 20%.

At the same time, the data reflects an improvement in assistance with document restoration – the relevance of this need is decreasing among respondents in general (important for 12% compared to 15% in 2024, essential for 4% compared to 8% in 2024).

Transport and roads.

The need to repair and build roads has become more pressing over the past year and is now important for almost half of respondents and essential for one third of respondents (35% compared to 31% in 2024). It is most pressing for respondents with high level of social cohesion. The importance of accessible public transport (28% compared to 23% in 2024) and the availability of evacuation transport (18% compared to 15% in 2024) is also increasing.

On the other hand, the issue of bridges being open for transport is losing relevance as a basic need (6% compared to 10% in 2024).

Table 51. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in dynamics (continued)

	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Social support (77% important /56% essential)				
Psychological assistance	28%	26%	17%	11% ▼
Improved access to social protection payments and services	21%	25% ▲	12%	11%
Infrastructure for children and young people	-	23%	-	11%
Legal assistance and support	18%	24% ▲	9%	10%
Resocialization measures (for veterans, people returning from occupation, IDPs) in safe spaces	-	21%	-	8%
Accessibility of kindergartens	16%	16%	6%	6%
Spaces for children so that women can work and study	-	16%	-	6%
Recreational and cultural events	-	14%	-	5%
Assistance in restoring lost / damaged documents	15%	12% ▼	8%	4% ▼
Opportunity for children to attend secondary school (access to secondary education)	11%	12%	4%	4%
Psychological assistance	-	13%	-	4%
Improved access to social protection payments and services	-	9%	-	3%
Transport Roads (76% important /54% essential)	Important		Essential	
Reconstruction of roads, road construction	43%	49% ▲	31%	35% ▲
Accessibility of public transport	23%	28% ▲	13%	12%
Availability of evacuation transport	15%	18% ▲	7%	8%
Open and functioning bridges and roads	18%	18%	10%	6% ▼
Operation of rail transport	11%	12%	3%	3%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.4 Most important issues - elaboration

Safety

The proportion of Ukrainians (up to 50%) for whom the availability of shelters and improvement of their condition is an important need, including as a basic need (30% compared to 24% in 2024), has increased significantly. The largest number of such people are in the group with low social cohesion (35%).

Besides, the issue of access to shelters is relevant for a third of respondents (for all groups) (important for 39%, including 16% for whom this is a primary need).

Utility services needs and communication services

Almost all utility services issues have grown in importance over the past year.

The most popular are the provision of high-quality potable water (important for 29% compared to 19% in 2024) and a stable (uninterrupted) electricity supply (important for 29% compared to 25% in 2024). For respondents with a high level of social cohesion, these needs are less pressing.

The relevance of the need for stable communication and internet connection is also growing. To be more specific, stable mobile communication and mobile internet are important for one-third of respondents (important for 36% compared to 31% in 2024).

Table 52. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in dynamics (continued)

Safety (66% important / 44% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions	34%	50% ▲	24%	30% ▲
Access to shelters during air raids / alerts	-	39%	-	20%
Demining of territories	-	17%	-	6%

Water Electricity Gas (58% important / 38% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Stable (uninterrupted) power supply	19%	29% ▲	10%	17% ▲
Provision of high-quality potable water	25%	29% ▲	17%	16%
Heat supply	11%	11%	6%	4% ▼
Hot water supply	9%	11% ▲	3%	3%
Restoration of water supply	5%	8% ▲	2%	2%
Restoration of power supply	6%	10% ▲	1%	2% ▲
Restoration of gas supply	6%	7%	1%	1%

Telecom Internet Digital services (55% important / 30% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Stable mobile connection, mobile internet	31%	36% ▲	18%	18%
Replacement of lost/damaged mobile phone available	6%	12% ▲	2%	3% ▲
Restoration of stable internet connection	12%	17% ▲	4%	5%
Access to electronic services for receiving services / vouchers / assistance, etc. (e.g., availability of a smartphone)	-	12%	-	3%
Ability to use government e-services	-	12%	-	3%

▲ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.4 Most important issues - elaboration

Accessible infrastructure

The need for sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, and streets for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, people of retirement age, people with prosthetic limbs, etc. remains the most pressing need in this group, and is even growing in importance (important for 34%, including a primary need for 16%). The importance of ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities is also growing (currently important for 27%, including a primary need for 10%).

More people also consider it important to install tactile coverings and introduce signals, provide information in Braille for people with visual impairments (14% compared to 11% in 2024), and interactive navigation systems that help people find their way (11% compared to 9% in 2024). On the other hand, compared to the previous year, significantly fewer people consider barrier-free access to public / administrative buildings to be among their top priorities (8% compared to 13% in 2024).

Table 53. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in dynamics (continued)

Accessible infrastructure (64% important / 36% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, seniors, people with prosthetic limbs, people with partial or complete loss of vision or hearing, people with musculoskeletal disorders, etc.)	28%	34% ▲	15%	16%
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	19%	27% ▲	9%	10%
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	26%	23%	13%	8% ▼
Accessibility of financial services (availability of ATMs, banks, and cards)	-	16%	-	5%
Installation of tactile coverings and introduction of signals, provision of information in Braille for people with visual impairments	11%	14% ▲	3%	4%
Adaptation of websites and mobile applications for convenient use by people with physical and cognitive impairments	10%	11%	3%	3%
Interactive navigation systems that help people find their way	9%	11% ▲	3%	2%

▲ ▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.4 Most important issues - elaboration

Information accessibility

Overall, the needs in this area are growing in importance, but not as basic needs. The most important need in this context is ensuring Internet access in all public places (important for 28%, including a basic need for 12%).

Housing | Repair and renovation

Financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing is not as relevant as it was a year ago (important for 17% compared to 22% in 2024).

Instead, there is a growing importance of providing temporary housing for a short period with decent conditions for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged (important for 15% compared to 12% in 2024) and improving the living conditions of temporary housing (important for 17% compared to 12% in 2024), but these needs are less important for 10%.

Table 54. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in dynamics (continued)

Information accessibility (61% important / 34% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Ensuring Internet access in all public places	22%	28% ▲	11%	12%
Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (e.g., veterans, people with disabilities)	15%	18% ▲	8%	6% ▼
Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places (in transport, at stations, in catering establishments, hospitals, pharmacies, etc.)	12%	18% ▲	5%	5%
Teaching citizens to use digital technologies and Internet resources	11%	15% ▲	4%	4%
Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields	13%	15% ▲	5%	4%
E-government systems for convenient access to public services	12%	13%	5%	3% ▼
Online platforms for distance learning and education	11%	13%	4%	3%
Access to electronic libraries and other educational resources	8%	14% ▲	3%	3%
Introduction of electronic systems for assessing service quality and feedback from citizens	9%	12% ▲	4%	3%
Availability of information materials on the use of electronic public services / digital literacy.	-	11%	-	2%

Housing Repair and renovation (46% important / 21% essential)	Important		Essential	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing	22%	17% ▼	15%	6% ▼
Provision of temporary housing for a short period with decent conditions for people who have lost their homes / whose homes have been damaged	12%	15% ▲	4%	5%
Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing	12%	17% ▲	4%	5%
Cash assistance program for short-term rental housing for people who have lost their homes / whose homes have been damaged	-	16%	-	5%
Need for long-term housing	14%	16%	6%	4% ▼

▲ ▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.5 The most important issues in terms of social cohesion levels among different groups

Table 55. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of segments by level of social cohesion

Categories of issues - most important	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
n=	1,905	659	406	840

The most pressing needs (>10% in at least one group in terms of social cohesion)

Medical services and medicines					
Access to affordable medicines	%	29%	34% ▲	29%	25% ▼
Availability of medications for critical/regular use (e.g., blood pressure control, diabetes treatment, cancer treatment, hormone therapy, etc.)	%	12%	17% ▲	12%	7% ▼
Access to a family doctor	%	11%	13% ▲	11%	9% ▼
Accessibility of emergency medical care	%	10%	14% ▲	10%	8% ▼
Access to healthcare services (primary care, chronic diseases, trauma care, care for children, pregnant women, etc.)	%	8%	11% ▲	7%	6% ▼
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	%	8%	10% ▲	8%	6% ▼
The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery	%	7%	8%	10% ▲	5% ▼

Social support					
Psychological assistance	%	11%	11%	11%	12%
Improved access to social protection payments and services	%	11%	13% ▲	10%	10%
Infrastructure for children and young people	%	11%	13% ▲	11%	9% ▼
Legal assistance and support	%	10%	13% ▲	7% ▼	9%
Resocialization measures (for veterans, people returning from occupation, IDPs) in safe spaces	%	8%	10% ▲	7%	7%

Transport Roads					
Reconstruction of roads, road construction	%	35%	28% ▼	30% ▼	42% ▲
Accessibility of public transport	%	12%	14%	11%	11%
Availability of evacuation transport	%	8%	11% ▲	8%	6% ▼
Open and functioning bridges and roads	%	6%	10% ▲	5%	4% ▼

Safety					
Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions	%	30%	35% ▲	29%	26% ▼
Access to shelters during air raids / alerts	%	20%	22%	21%	19%

Water Electricity Gas					
Stable (uninterrupted) power supply	%	17%	21% ▲	19%	12% ▼
Provision of high-quality potable water	%	16%	18%	19%	14% ▼

▲ ▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

9. Prioritizing Community Needs

9.5 The most important issues in terms of social cohesion levels among different groups

Table 56.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of segments by the level of social cohesion (continued)

Categories of problems - most important ones	All respondents (n=1905)	Low SCI (n=659)	Moderate SCI (n=406)	High SCI (n=840)
n=	1,905	659	406	840

The most pressing needs (>10% in at least one group in terms of social cohesion)

Accessible infrastructure					
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, seniors, people with prosthetic limbs, people with partial or complete loss of vision or hearing, people with musculoskeletal disorders, etc.)	%	16%	17%	17%	14%
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	%	10%	11%	14% ▲	7% ▼
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	%	8%	8%	11% ▲	6% ▼

Telecom Internet Digital services					
Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet	%	18%	23% ▲	17%	15% ▼

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference between the rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

10

Target Groups of Social Cohesion Policies Requiring Interventions

9. Population groups that require interventions

10.1 Social cohesion indicator in terms of targeting groups

In almost all vulnerable or war affected groups considered in the analysis the social cohesion index is below average. Only families with members over 60 years of age demonstrate the national average level of social cohesion.

A significant decline in social cohesion over the past year has been observed among **families with children**. Social cohesion has also declined significantly over the past year in households with **people with disabilities** (including 27% of such families where the respondent themselves has a disability). Compared to the previous year, the proportion of military families in this group has increased (36% compared to 25% in 2024), as well as the proportion of those who have lost their loved ones (33% compared to 17% in 2024).

Among veterans, the social cohesion index is also significantly lower compared to the overall level (by 9 percentage points), as is the case among military families (by 8 percentage points) and those who have lost a close relative in the military (by 12 percentage points). Among women who have lost a close relative due to military service, this index is even lower (by 19 percentage points).

Among groups that have **suffered damage or destruction of their homes**, as well as people who **lived in occupied territory that has been liberated**, the social cohesion index remains negative, despite a slight improvement in dynamics. It is also in this group that the survey reveals a positive dynamic in terms of the sense of safety and security in their neighborhood. It should be noted that about 70% of these groups are comprised of women, and the social cohesion index among them is significantly lower (-21 percentage points).

Diagram +
Table 57.

Social cohesion index in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups – in dynamics

		2024	2025
Families with children (under 18 years old) <i>n</i> (2025) = 838	37%	22%	41%
Households with people over 60 years of age <i>n</i> (2025) = 711	36%	23%	42%
Households with people with disabilities <i>n</i> (2025) = 309	39%	22%	39%
Households with insufficient income levels, <i>n</i> (2025) = 809	36%	26%	38%
Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed, <i>n</i> (2025) = 216	45%	23%	32%
People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated <i>n</i> (2025) = 214	43%	22%	35%
Families of service members <i>n</i> (2025) = 545	43%	23%	34%
Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces <i>n</i> (2025) = 291	44%	24%	32%
Veterans <i>n</i> (2025) = 261*	46%	17%	37%
IDPs in general (after 2022 or earlier) <i>n</i> (2025) = 174	43%	23.84%	32.95%
IDPs (exclusively after 2022) <i>n</i> (2025) = 120	45%	25%	30%
..IDPs (after 2022, changed region) <i>n</i> (2025) = 105	37%	25%	39%
..IDPs (both after 2014 and after 2022) <i>n</i> (2025) = 125*	48%	14%	38%
All respondents (main sample) <i>n</i> (2025) = 1905	35%	21%	44%

2025
survey

*With due account of the boost
interviews

Low SCI Moderate SCI High SCI

indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

indicates the lower significant difference in the SCI indicator from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.1 Social cohesion indicator in terms of targeting groups

The social cohesion index is higher than 0 in households with people **over 60** (+6 pp) and in households with insufficient income (+2 pp). However, the social cohesion index is lower among men compared to women in these groups.

The social cohesion indicator is also positive in families with **children under the age of 18** (+4, but decreasing by 12 pp over the year), with no significant differences between men and women. Families with two or more children show a similar level (+5 pp) of social cohesion.

Among **IDPs in general**, the social cohesion indicator has a negative value (-10 pp). The lowest values are among IDPs who were forced to change their place of residence after 2014 and after 2022 (-11 pp), as well as IDPs who moved to another region (-10 pp). It should be noted that more than half of the respondents in these groups also suffered from the destruction or loss of their homes (68% among those who changed regions and 65% among those who have multiple experiences of forced relocation). Female IDPs demonstrate the same level of social cohesion as internally displaced men.

Diagram +
Table 58.

Social cohesion index in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups – by gender

		2025 survey	All	Woman	Man
Families with children (under 18 years old) <i>n</i> (2025) = 838	▲ 68%	32% ▼	+4	+4	+5
Households with people over 60 years of age <i>n</i> (2025) = 711	63%	37%	+6	+3	+12
Households with people with disabilities <i>n</i> (2025) = 309	▲ 70%	30% ▼	0	0	+1
Households with insufficient income levels <i>n</i> (2025) = 809	64%	36%	+2	-3	+10
Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed <i>n</i> (2025) = 216	▲ 69%	31% ▼	-13	-21	-
People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated <i>n</i> (2025) = 214	▲ 71%	29% ▼	-8	-21	-
Families of service members <i>n</i> (2025) = 545	▲ 71%	29% ▼	-9	-8	-12
Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces <i>n</i> (2025) = 291	▲ 69%	31% ▼	-12	-19	+5
Veterans <i>n</i> (2025) = 261*	13% ▼	87% ▲	-9	-	-7
IDPs in general (after 2022 or earlier) <i>n</i> (2025) = 174	68%	32%	-10	-10	-
IDPs (exclusively after 2022) <i>n</i> (2025) = 120	68%	33%	+2	+2	-
..IDPs (after 2022, changed region) <i>n</i> (2025) = 105	65%	35%	-10	-9	-
..IDPs (both after 2014 and after 2022) <i>n</i> (2025) = 125*	58%	42%	-11	-	-
All respondents (main sample) <i>n</i> (2025) = 1905	62%	38%	+9.5	+6	+16

*With due account of the boost interviews
 (SCI is only demonstrated for samples >100 respondents)

■ % of woman ■ % of man

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.2 Needs emphasized in the context of targeting groups

Families with children under 18 (the group is by 68% comprised of women) – SCI +4

This group requires assistance in the areas of infrastructure for children and youth, education, child safety, communications and logistics, transport accessibility, medical care, and financial support

Infrastructure and education: focus on infrastructure for children and young people (14%), access to electronic libraries and other educational resources (6%), spaces for children so that women can work and study (7%).

Child safety: the problem of bullying – about 20% strongly disagree that children are protected from bullying at school and on the street.

Communication and logistics: stable mobile communication, mobile Internet (21%), affordable phone replacement (6%), access to electronic services via phone (4%), Internet access in public places (14%).

Transport and infrastructure: road repair and construction (36%), ensuring comfortable public transport for people with prams (11%, 14% among families with more than one child).

Safety: availability of shelters, their improvement (30%).

Medical needs: access to affordable medicines (28%), access to healthcare services (8%, 12% in families with two or more children).

Support: this group relies less on government financial support and focuses more on the possibility of earning money independently. They are confident that they will receive help from the community if needed in finding a job (72%) or developing their own business (49%).

Households with people over 60 – SCI +6

This group needs assistance in the areas of healthcare, social protection, transport accessibility, and financial support.

Medical needs: focus on access to affordable medicines (32%, which is one out of three respondents, although less than the 38% registered in 2024), availability of medicines for critical/regular use (14%).

Social protection: access to social protection benefits and services (14%).

Transport and infrastructure: issues of affordable transport for medical needs or evacuation, road conditions (34%) are becoming more pressing.

Support: these households depend on financial support from both the state (50%) and other institutions. At the same time, they feel that they are unlikely to receive assistance in other areas, such as employment.

Households with insufficient income levels – SCI +2 (-3 among women)

This group needs assistance in the areas of healthcare, utilities, communications and internet access, as well as financial support.

Medical needs: focus on access to affordable medicines (35%), availability of medical clinics (10%).

Infrastructure: stable (uninterrupted) electricity supply (24%), heat supply (6%).

Also, focus on communications and the internet (especially relevant for women): ensuring stable communications (21%), internet access in public places (14%).

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.2 Needs emphasized in the context of targeting groups

Households with insufficient income levels (continued)

Support: This group depends on financial support from both the state (52%) and other institutions. For 16%, it is important to improve access to social protection benefits and services. At the same time, they feel that they are unlikely to receive assistance in other areas, such as employment and housing.

Households with people with disabilities (by 70% comprised of women) – SCI =0

This group needs assistance in the areas of healthcare, transport accessibility, safety, and financial support. Particular attention should be paid to the accessibility of medical services and medicines, as well as the adaptation of public transport to the needs of people with disabilities.

Medical needs: focus on access to affordable medicines (38%), family doctors in rural areas (16%), access to emergency medical care (15%), medical clinics and outpatient clinics (12%), access to care services for the elderly (10%), transport, namely the availability of evacuation transport (16%), access to special medical transport (11%), rail transport (6%). Over the past year, there has been a significant increase in demand for comfortable public transport for people with disabilities (15%).

There has been an increase in demand for safety measures: availability of shelters (36%), access to shelters during air raid alerts (29%).

Support: this group is dependent on financial support from both the state (49%) and other institutions.

Table 59. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups

2025 survey	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261	
Medical services Medicines	59%	60%	64%▲	71%▲	65%▲	64%	67%▲	66%▲	63%	66%▲
Access to affordable medicines	29%	28%	32%	38%▲	35%▲	32%	46%▲	34%▲	36%▲	32%
Availability of medications for critical/regular use	12%	12%	14%	15%	11%	21%▲	15%	12%	11%	17%▲
Access to a family doctor	11%	11%	13%	16%▲	12%	14%	17%	13%	12%	8%
Accessibility of emergency medical care	10%	10%	12%	15%▲	10%	12%	9%	11%	11%	11%
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	8%	8%	10%	9%	8%	9%	4%▼	9%	8%	13%▲
Access to healthcare services	8%	7%	10%	12%▲	10%▲	7%	2%▼	8%	6%	7%
The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	5%	7%	4%▼	9%
Accessibility of care services for older people	6%	6%	8%	10%▲	9%▲	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%
Access to medical / special transport	6%	6%	6%	11%▲	6%	6%	7%	8%▲	6%	8%

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.2 Needs emphasized in the context of targeting groups

Table 60.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
	n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261
Social support	56%	58%	55%	59%	59%	64%▲	56%	62%▲	59%	67%▲
Psychological assistance	11%	12%	11%	10%	11%	14%	9%	15%▲	14%	18%▲
Improved access to social protection benefits and services	11%	8%▼	14%▲	14%	16%▲	14%	12%	11%	17%▲	20%▲
Infrastructure for children and young people	11%	14%▲	8%▼	9%	13%	11%	10%	14%	15%▲	6%▼
Legal assistance, support	10%	9%	11%	10%	9%	14%	9%	11%	8%	16%▲
Resocialization measures	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	12%▲	16%▲	11%▲	10%	22%▲
Accessibility of kindergartens	6%	7%	5%	3%▼	4%	8%	12%▲	5%	2%▼	4%
Spaces for children so that women can work and study	6%	7%▲	4%	4%	6%	1%▼	2%▼	7%	5%	4%
Recreational and cultural events	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	6%	3%	3%
Opportunity for children to attend secondary school (access to secondary education)	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	3%	5%	4%	2%
Assistance in restoring lost/damaged documents	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	2%	4%	3%	5%
Assistance with preparing documents to receive compensation for destroyed housing	4%	3%	5%	5%	4%	7%▲	3%	4%	3%	3%
Accessibility of administrative services (availability of Centers of administrative services provision)	3%	3%	4%	7%▲	4%	3%	0%	3%	4%	3%

2025 survey	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
	n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261
Transport Roads	54%	56%	55%	55%	52%	51%	53%	56%	58%	55%
Reconstruction, road construction	35%	36%	34%	27%▼	31%▼	24%▼	29%	32%	32%	34%
Accessibility of public transport	12%	12%	13%	14%	10%	14%	13%	13%	14%	12%
Availability of evacuation transport	8%	9%	9%	16%▲	13%▲	15%▲	26%▲	15%▲	23%▲	8%
Open and operational bridges and roads	6%	7%	6%	7%	4%▼	7%	6%	7%	4%	6%
Rail transport operations	3%	2%	5%	6%▲	4%	6%▲	5%	4%	3%	2%
Safety	44%	46%	42%	54%▲	46%	49%	67%▲	50%▲	51%▲	43%
Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions	30%	30%	29%	36%▲	30%	32%	58%▲	35%▲	35%	25%
Access to shelters during air raid alerts	20%	21%	19%	29%▲	22%	26%	30%▲	21%	26%▲	26%▲
Demining of territories	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	11%▲	5%	8%	7%	6%

▲▼ позначено вищу/нижчу значущу різницю між групою відносно вибірки в цілому з довірчим інтервалом 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.2 Needs emphasized in the context of targeting groups

Table 61.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
	n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261
Water Electricity Gas	38%	40%	36%	38%	44%▲	43%	44%	47%▲	47%▲	35%
Stable (uninterrupted) power supply	17%	18%	17%	19%	24%▲	22%	33%▲	25%▲	32%▲	17%
Provision of high-quality potable water	16%	16%	13%	14%	17%	11%▼	3%▼	17%	14%	16%
Heat supply	4%	4%	3%	3%	6%▲	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%
Hot water supply	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Housing Repair and renovation	21%	23%	24%	21%	22%	37%	23%	25%	20%	21%
Financial assistance for the restoration/repair of damaged housing	6%	5%	7%	7%	6%	11%▲	6%	7%	5%	7%
Cash assistance program for short-term rental housing for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged	5%	7%	6%	3%	5%	10%▲	6%	6%	5%	4%
Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	4%	7%	5%	4%
Provision of short-term temporary housing with decent conditions for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	7%	6%	5%	3%	5%
Need for long-term housing	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	11%▲	8%▲	5%	5%	6%

2025 survey	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
	n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261
Accessible infrastructure	36%	39%	38%	42%	39%	42%	39%	41%	46%▲	42%
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, etc.)	16%	17%	14%	17%	14%	18%	12%	15%	20%	17%
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	10%	11%	9%	15%▲	14%▲	12%	17%▲	13%▲	23%▲	16%▲
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	8%	9%	9%	7%	9%	12%▲	10%	9%	11%	9%
Accessibility of financial services (availability of ATMs, banks, and cards)	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%
Installation of tactile coverings and introduction of signals, provision of information in Braille for people with visual impairments	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%▲	4%	4%	3%	7%▲
Adaptation of websites and mobile applications for convenient use by people with physical and cognitive impairments	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	4%
Interactive navigation systems that help people find their way	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%

▲▼ позначено вищу/нижчу значущу різницю між групою відносно вибірки в цілому з довірчим інтервалом 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.2 Needs emphasized in the context of targeting groups

Table 62. Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - in terms of vulnerable or war affected groups (continued)

Хвиля'25	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Households with insufficient income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
n= 1905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261	
Telecom Internet Digital services	30%	36%▲	27%	27%	31%	28%	37%▲	34%▲	34%	27%
Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet	18%	21%▲	15%▼	16%	20%	17%	28%▲	24%▲	24%▲	17%
Restoration of stable internet connection	5%	7%	4%	4%	3%▼	3%	1%▼	4%	4%	5%
Ability to use government e-services	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Replacement of lost/damaged mobile phone available	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	6%▲	6%	3%	5%	2%
Information accessibility	34%	38%	30%	35%	34%	35%	35%	38%	36%	34%
Providing internet access in all public places	12%	14%	9%▼	11%	14%	11%	17%▲	15%▲	14%	9%
Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (e.g., veterans, etc.)	6%	6%	4%	6%	4%	7%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places (in transport, at stations, in catering establishments, hospitals, pharmacies, etc.)	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	8%▲	6%	6%	6%	6%
Access to electronic libraries and other educational resources	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	6%▲	6%▲	6%▲	3%

▲▼indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 63.

Cross-cutting of vulnerable groups

2025 survey (% of group per column)	All respondents	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Household s with people over 60 years of age	Household s with people with disabilities	Househol ds with insufficie nt income levels	Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members	Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	War veterans
<i>n=</i>	1,905	838	711	309	809	216	214	545	291	261*
Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	11%	11%	16% ▲	14%	16% ▲	-	48% ▲	19% ▲	23% ▲	16%
People who lived in occupied territory that has been	11%	12%	14% ▲	13%	15% ▲	47% ▲	-	19% ▲	24% ▲	21%
Families of service members	29%	34% ▲	29%	36% ▲	33% ▲	49% ▲	50% ▲	-	53% ▲	33%
Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	15%	16%	16%	29% ▲	21% ▲	32% ▲	33% ▲	28% ▲	-	33%
Households with insufficient income levels	42%	35% ▼	60% ▲	59% ▲	-	60% ▲	58% ▲	49% ▲	60% ▲	39%
Households with people over 60 years of age	37%	24% ▼	-	64% ▲	52% ▲	52% ▲	46% ▲	38%	40%	31%
Households with people with disabilities	16%	15%	28% ▲	-	23% ▲	20%	18%	21% ▲	31% ▲	45%
Families with children (under 18 years old)	44%	-	28% ▼	39%	36% ▼	44%	48%	52% ▲	46%	48%
Families with 2+ children (under 18 years old)	14%	32% ▲	8% ▼	15%	14%	14%	17%	20% ▲	18% ▲	16%
War veterans	3%	3%	3%	7% ▲	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	-

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

*With due account of the boost interviews

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.3 Needs emphasized in the context of veterans' groups and families of defenders

War veterans (87% are men) – SCI = -9

This group needs assistance in the areas of medical care, social support, psychological assistance, accessible infrastructure, security, and financial support. Particular attention should be paid to the issues of resocialization, legal support, and psychological support for veterans.

Medical needs: focus on the availability of critical or regular medication (17%), access to healthcare services, including assistance with chronic diseases and injuries (13%).

Social support: need for psychological support (18%). Need for improved access to social protection benefits and services (20%). Measures are needed for resocialization (22%) and legal assistance and support (16%). Only one-third have undergone skills development training, and one-third declare that they belong to a veterans' association. Moreover, involvement in these social activities does not demonstrate a positive correlation with a sense of social cohesion.

Among veterans, 30% have disabilities (this group is characterized by the lowest level of social cohesion is -43 pp), and therefore also need accessible infrastructure, in particular, comfortable public transport for people with disabilities (16%), the installation of tactile coverings and signals, and information in Braille for people with visual impairments (7%).

It is important that shelters are accessible during air raid alerts (26%).

Support: More than 70% declare that they cannot count on psychological support, practical assistance in minor household matters, assistance in caring for other family members, assistance with legal issues, with finding housing and amenities, or with finding employment. It should be noted that the opportunity to work is not only a necessity for veterans, but also has a positive connection with social cohesion (employed veterans are the only group where the social cohesion index has a positive value of +2).

Table 64.

Indicators of social cohesion in terms of veterans' subgroups

	All respondents	All veterans	Discharged / released from service after 2022	With disability	Belong to 18–39 age group	Belong to 40+ age group	Employed	Married / have a partner	Completed skills development training (12 months)	Received financial assistance (any amount over 12 months)	Belong to a group, association of veterans, families of veterans
% share of sub-groups among veterans as a whole	100%	79%	30%	39%	61%	60%	75%	37%	76%	31%	
n= 1903	261	206*	78*	101*	160*	157*	195	96*	198*	80*	
Social Cohesion Index	+ 9.5	-9	-8	-43	-4	-13	+2	-9	-23	-20	-43
Groups by level of social cohesion											
Low SCI	35%	46%	45%	63%▲	42%	49%	40%▼	48%	51%	51%▲	64%▲
Moderate SCI	21%	17%	17%	16%	20%	15%	18%	13%▼	20%	18%	16%
High SCI	44%	37%	37%	20%▼	38%	36%	42%▲	39%	28%▼	31%▼	20%▼
Indicators by index components											
Social Relation	+20	+10	+13	+3	+19	+5	+14	+14	-3	+4	+7
Connectedness	+34	+14	+14	-17	+15	+12	+25	+12	+7	+3	-20
Common Good	-34	-36	-36	-56	-44	-31	-30	-36	-39	-42	-56

* indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample of veterans with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.3 Needs emphasized in the context of veterans' groups and families of defenders

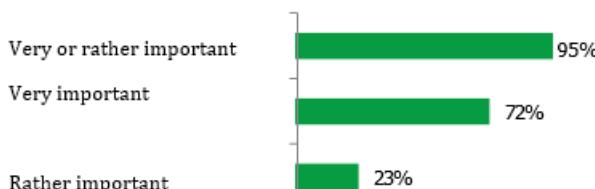
At the very same time, 76% of veterans received financial assistance over the past year—both from the state (65%) and from other institutions (33% received support from non-governmental organizations and 41% from the local community). The level of assistance from individuals was also higher than in other groups: 42% received financial support from people in their own community and 39% received financial assistance from people outside the community.

The fact of receiving financial support in itself does not have a positive correlation with the level of social cohesion. Comprehensive support from both the state and the community is important, including initiatives to honor the memory of war heroes and the fallen. This is important for almost all veterans (95%), and very important for 72% of respondents, but only 53% of veterans (67% among veterans with disabilities) report participating in official commemorative events (27% at the state level and 43% at the community level), more among those who belong to veterans' associations (42% participated in commemorative events at the state level and 54% at the community level).

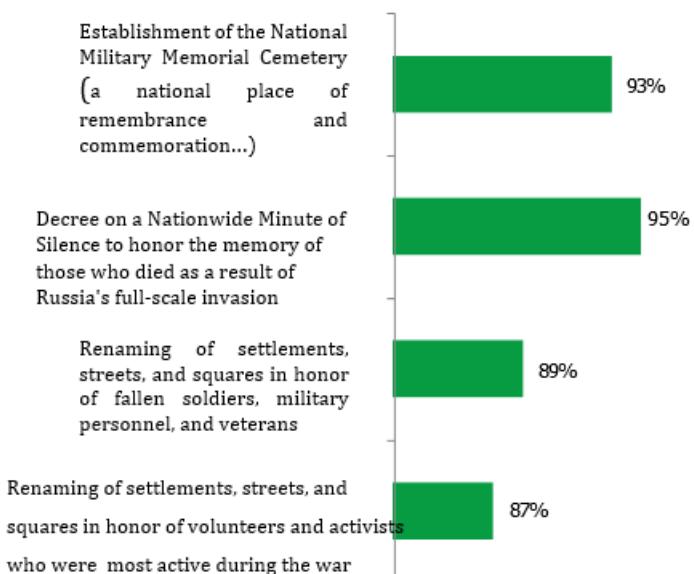
Table 65.

Attitudes towards memorialization initiatives among veterans

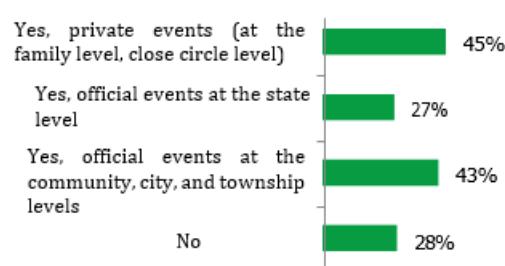
The importance of remembering and honoring the heroes and victims of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine



Attitude toward initiatives – TOP-2 Support (absolutely or somewhat)



Participation in events honoring the heroes and victims of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine (over 3 years)



10. Population groups that require interventions

10.3 Needs emphasized in the context of veterans' groups and families of defenders

Families of service members and those who have lost a close relative among Ukraine's defenders are expressing similar characteristics and problems. Both groups express significant concern about human rights violations during mobilization, violations of military rights, social inequality, and political corruption. The prevalence of these issues ranges from 44% to 54%, indicating the severity of these issues for these groups.

It is also important to note that these groups often overlap with other vulnerable categories. In particular, they are twice as likely to face damage to or loss of housing compared to other groups. About half of the representatives of these categories have children, with every fifth raising more than one child. A significant proportion of these families also belong to the basic income category. Such a high level of overlap with other vulnerable categories highlights the complexity of the problems these families face and the need to develop multidimensional approaches to support them.

Families of service members (71% are women) – SCI = -9

This group needs assistance in the areas of utilities, medical care, transport accessibility, communications, psychological support, and security.

Electricity supply and communications: focus on stable electricity supply without interruptions (25%). Also, stable mobile communications (24%), ensuring Internet access in all public places (15%).

Medical services: access to affordable medicines (34%), availability of medicines for regular use / critical medicines (12%).

Transportation: Availability of evacuation transport (15%, up from 11% last year), access to special medical transport (8%), ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities (13%).

Psychological and social support: resocialization measures, in particular for veterans and people who have returned from occupied territories (11%), psychological assistance (15%).

Safety: availability of shelters, improvement of shelters (35%).

Support: 49% received state financial assistance over the past year.

Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces (69% are women)

– SCI = -12 (among women -19)

Particular attention should be paid to issues of stable electricity supply, access to medicines and evacuation transport, as well as social support and security.

Electricity supply and communications: focus on stable electricity supply without interruptions (32%), stable mobile communications, mobile internet (24%).

Medical services: access to affordable medicines (36%).

Social protection and infrastructure: improved access to social protection benefits and services (17%), infrastructure for children and young people (15%).

Safety: access to shelters during air raid alerts (26%).

Support: 57% received financial support from the state. A high percentage (77%) agree that there are many people in their community who are willing to help, with more than 80% being confident that, if necessary, they can count on material assistance with basic necessities, psychological support, practical help in everyday life, as well as care during illness, including assistance in finding medicines and medical facilities.

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.4 Needs emphasized in the context of groups whose homes have been damaged or destroyed

47% of persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed belong to the group of those who lived in the occupied territory that has already been liberated, so both groups demonstrate similar characteristics and problems.

It is also important to note that in these groups, about half of the respondents belong to families of defenders, and about a third have lost a close relative among Ukraine's defenders.

In addition, about 60% belong to the category of families with basic or low level of income, and half are members of households with people over 60.

Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed – SCI = -13 (69% are women with SCI at the level of -21)

This group needs assistance in the areas of housing restoration, medical care, social support, infrastructure accessibility, security, and utilities. Despite positive developments compared to last year, housing issues remain a priority for this group.

Housing restoration: Although the need for material assistance to restore or repair damaged housing has decreased (53% last year), it remains relevant for 11% of the group. Cash assistance programs for short-term housing rentals (10%), the provision of temporary housing with decent conditions (7%), the improvement of living conditions in temporary housing (8%), and the provision of long-term housing (11%) remain relevant.

Utilities: The importance of having good potable water has gone down (11% compared to 24% last year). Instead, more people need a steady power supply (22%, compared to 12% last year).

Medical needs: the need for access to medicines for regular use / critical medicines has increased (21% compared to 7% last year). Access to affordable medicines, although less so, remains a pressing need (32% compared to 43% last year).

Safety: there has been a significant increase in the need for access to shelters and improvements to their condition (32%, compared to 19% last year). 11% also express a pressing need for demining of the territory (11%).

Social support and infrastructure accessibility: resocialization measures (12%), assistance with paperwork for compensation for destroyed housing (7%), adaptation of infrastructure for people with disabilities, in particular barrier-free access to public and administrative buildings (12%) are mentioned as important.

Support: there has been a decrease in support from the local community (33% compared to 42% last year), which highlights the need to strengthen assistance mechanisms at the state level.

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.4 Needs emphasized in the context of groups whose homes have been damaged or destroyed

People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated – SCI = -8

(71% are women with SCI at the level of -21)

This group needs assistance in the areas of utilities and communications, medical care, housing, transportation, social support, education, and security. There has been a significant increase in needs in many areas compared to the previous year, especially in terms of electricity supply, medical services, and security.

Utilities and communications: There has been a significant increase in demand for stable, uninterrupted electricity supply (33% compared to 18% last year). There has also been an increase in the need for stable mobile communications and mobile internet (28% compared to 20% last year). Providing internet access in all public places was voiced out as a pressing issue (17%).

Medical needs: Access to affordable medicines remains a critical need (46%).

There has been a significant increase in the need for access to a family doctor (17% compared to 8% last year) and the availability of medicines for critical or regular use (15% compared to 3% last year).

Housing and transportation: The need for long-term housing remains relevant (8%). The need for evacuation transport has increased significantly (26%).

Safety: The need for shelters and improvements to their condition has increased significantly (58% compared to 40% last year). Access to shelters during air raid alerts is also important (30%).

Social support and education: Resocialization measures (16%), accessibility of kindergartens (12%), ensuring the comfort of public transport (17%), and access to libraries and other educational resources (6%) remain relevant.

Support: 68% received financial assistance from the state over the past year (significantly more than last year's 18%). More respondents also reported receiving financial support from non-governmental organizations (22% compared to 13% last year).

There is also a growing sense of confidence that community members are willing to help when needed (75% compared to 62% last year).

It should be noted that most respondents in this group live in the region of de-occupied communities in the Kyiv and Sumy regions. Therefore, the escalation of the military situation in the Sumy region is likely to be a factor in the growth of needs in many areas, especially in terms of shelter, evacuation, and access to medical services and medicines.

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

IDPs (68% are women) – SCI = -10

IDPs continue to require comprehensive assistance, primarily in the areas of housing, social support and adaptation, security, medical care, and access to basic infrastructure. Although there has been some positive progress compared to the previous year, particularly with regard to certain infrastructure issues, problems with long-term housing and social integration remain the most acute for this group.

It is important to note that the needs of IDPs often overlap with those of other vulnerable groups, such as people who have lost their homes, families of military personnel, and people with low incomes, which calls for a particularly careful and individualized approach to providing assistance.

The experience of IDPs significantly overlaps with the loss or damage of housing (more than 60% in various groups, except for IDPs who moved within their region, declare that their homes were damaged or destroyed). At the same time, IDPs who lived in the now liberated but previously occupied territory account for less than 30% of all IDPs.

Also, almost half of IDPs belong to yet another category - families of service members (the largest group, and more specifically 58%, is among IDPs who moved after 2014 and after 2022), and 28% of IDPs have lost loved ones who were among Ukraine's defenders.

There are also many families with people over 60 among IDPs (the largest group, 50%, among IDPs who had their first experience of forced displacement after 2022). In addition, more than half of IDPs belong to the category with a basic or low income level, although 66% have a job (which corresponds to the national average). Forty percent have full-time jobs, and this is the only group where the social cohesion indicator displays a positive value.

Table 66.

Overlap of IDPs with other vulnerable groups

2025 survey (% of group per column)	All respon dents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (change of region)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)
<i>n=</i>	1,905	402*	239*	295*	69*	125*
Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	11%	63%▲	66%▲	72%▲	38%▲	65%▲
People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	11%	27%▲	25%▲	27%▲	21%▲	28%▲
Families of service members	29%	48%▲	43%▲	48%▲	50%▲	58%▲
Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	15%	28%▲	27%▲	30%▲	17%	28%▲
Households with insufficient income levels	42%	57%▲	57%▲	58%▲	49%	55%▲
Households with people over 60 years of age	37%	43%▲	50%▲	44%▲	40%	30%
Households with people with disabilities	16%	18%	16%	18%	14%	19%
Families with children (under 18 years old)	44%	49%	48%	48%	49%	49%
Families with 2+ children (under 18 years old)	14%	17%	17%	16%	17%	16%
War veterans	3%	9%▲	5%▲	8%▲	9%▲	13%▲

*With due account of the boost
interviews

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

Table 67.

Social cohesion indicators among subgroups of IDPs

	All respondents	All IDPs	18-39	40+	Employed	Working full-time	Level C (basic, low)	Families with children (under 18 years old)	Completed skills development training (over 12 months)	Received financial assistance (any 12 months)	Belong to a group, association of IDPs
% share of sub-groups among veterans as a whole			40%	60%	66%	40%	56%	49%	32%	76%	14%
n=	1903	174	72	102	265*	162*	227*	198*	130*	133	55*
Social Cohesion Index	+ 9.5	-10	-17	-5	-2	+17	-4	-14	-11	-12	-16
Groups by level of social cohesion											
Low SCI	35%	43%	47%	41%	40%	30%▼	38%	46%	44%	44%	44%
Moderate SCI	21%	24%	24%	24%	22%	22%	28%	23%	22%	24%	29%
High SCI	44%	33%	30%	35%	38%	47%▲	34%	32%	33%	32%	27%

*With due account of the boost interviews

(SCI analysis is not recommended for samples <100 respondents)

▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample of IDPs with a confidence interval of 95%+

As in other groups, medical needs are one of the largest clusters of needs for IDPs. However, the need for social support is even more pronounced. Housing issues, despite some positive developments, also make up for an important segment of needs.

Housing: The need for long-term housing remains a problem for IDPs (18% of all respondents). This being the case, cash assistance programs for short-term housing rentals (18%) or the provision of temporary housing for a short period (14%) are relevant for this group. The need to improve the living conditions of temporary housing also remains relevant (15%). At the same time, the need for material assistance to restore or repair damaged housing has significantly decreased, but remains more relevant for IDPs than for other groups (10% compared to 46% last year among IDPs who changed their region after 2022). It is also worth noting that it is in the group of IDPs with double displacement experience that respondents demonstrate a significantly lower sense of security in the area where they currently live (73% feel safe during the day in their neighborhood, while among IDPs in general this figure is 83%). 30% of IDPs with double displacement experience focus on the problem of access to shelters (25% among IDPs in general). **Social support:** easier access to social protection payments and services (20%) and psychological assistance (16%) remain important for IDPs. There is also a continuing need for legal assistance and support (14%), help with paperwork to receive compensation for lost housing (10%), and restoration of lost or damaged documents (8%). Resocialization measures are important (13%), although for IDPs who have experienced two displacements (both after 2014 and after 2022), psychological support is more relevant (23%), and resocialization activities are less of immediate interest (7%). It is also in the group of IDPs with double displacement exposure that respondents report they are less sure that children are protected from bullying (only 51% agree that children are protected from bullying at school, and 50% agree that they are protected from bullying at the streets).

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

Medical needs: Access to affordable medicines is the most pressing issue, as in other population groups. For 13%, access to a family doctor is a pressing issue (19% for IDPs with double displacement experience). The importance of access to critical or regular medication is growing (11% compared to 4% last year).

Infrastructure and utilities: The issues related to infrastructure restoration are gaining less importance, particularly roads (17% compared to 47% last year), stable mobile communications or the Internet (14% compared to 26% last year), provision of quality drinking water (13% compared to 30% last year), and heat supply (4% compared to 17% last year).

Support: More than 60% of IDPs received state financial assistance over the past year (51% among IDPs who remained within their region). In addition, 39% received financial assistance from non-governmental organizations (only 28% in the group of IDPs with double displacement experience) and 41% from the local community.

The mere fact of receiving financial support does not have a positive correlation with the level of social cohesion. Comprehensive support from both the state and the community is important. It is worth noting the positive changes in the dynamics among IDPs who changed their place of residence after 2022—the data reflects the normalization of relations in the community—IDPs have become more trusting of people in the community, their neighbors in particular. Sixty-nine percent of IDPs are confident that in case of critical need, they can count on help from other people in the community, including help with basic material things, practical help with household matters, and getting hold of medicine. However, there are still more than 40% of IDPs who do not trust people from their community (less among IDPs who have double experience), and more than half of IDPs do not feel trusted by the community.

Table 68.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	All IDPs from 2022
<i>n=</i> 1905	402*	239*	295*	125*	364*	
Medical services Medicines	59%	63%	61%	65%	68%▲	64%
Access to affordable medicines	29%	31%	32%	33%	27%	31%
Availability of medications for critical/regular use	12%	11%	12%	11%	6%	10%
Access to a family doctor	11%	13%	10%	14%	19%▲	13%
Accessibility of emergency medical care	10%	12%	11%	12%	15%	13%
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	8%	9%	10%	8%	5%	8%
Access to healthcare services	8%	7%	9%	7%	5%	8%
The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery	7%	6%	7%	7%	5%	6%
Accessibility of care services for older people	6%	6%	5%	7%	9%	7%
Access to medical / special transport	6%	7%	6%	6%	9%	7%

*With due account of the boost interviews

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

Table 69.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	All IDPs from 2022
n= 1905	402*	239*	295*	125*	364*	
Social support	56%	71%▲	70%▲	70%▲	70%▲	70%▲
Psychological assistance	11%	16%▲	14%	16%▲	23%▲	17%▲
Improved access to social protection benefits and services	11%	20%▲	21%▲	20%▲	15%	19%▲
Infrastructure for children and young people	11%	10%	12%	9%	6%	10%
Legal assistance, support	10%	14%▲	14%	13%	14%	14%▲
Resocialization measures	8%	13%▲	14%▲	12%▲	7%	12%▲
Accessibility of kindergartens	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%
Spaces for children so that women can work and study	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Recreational and cultural events	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%
Opportunity for children to attend secondary school (access to secondary education)	4%	5%	4%	5%	7%	5%
Assistance in restoring lost/damaged documents	4%	8%▲	9%▲	9%▲	7%	8%▲
Assistance with preparing documents to receive compensation for destroyed housing	4%	10%▲	10%▲	11%▲	11%▲	10%▲

* indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 70.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	All IDPs from 2022
n= 1905	402*	239*	295*	125*	364*	
Water Electricity Gas	38%	34%	38%	34%	31%	35%
Stable (uninterrupted) power supply	17%	13%	14%	13%	12%	13%
Provision of high-quality potable water	16%	14%	14%	13%	15%	15%
Heat supply	4%	4%	6%	4%	1%	4%
Hot water supply	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Housing Repair and renovation	21%	49%▲	53%▲	52%▲	44%▲	50%▲
Financial assistance for the restoration/repair of damaged housing	6%	10%▲	13%▲	10%▲	6%	11%▲
Cash assistance program for short-term rental housing for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged	5%	18%▲	20%▲	20%▲	16%▲	18%▲
Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing	5%	15%▲	17%▲	17%▲	14%▲	16%▲
Provision of short-term temporary housing with decent conditions for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged	5%	14%▲	15%▲	15%▲	11%▲	13%▲

* indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

Table 71.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	All IDPs from 2022
n= 1905	402*	239*	295*	125*	364*	
Transport Roads	54%	41%▼	42%▼	41%▼	39%▼	41%▼
Reconstruction, road construction	35%	18%▼	20%▼	17%▼	13%▼	18%▼
Accessibility of public transport	12%	11%	12%	11%	9%	11%
Availability of evacuation transport	8%	10%	10%	10%	9%	10%
Open and operational bridges and roads	6%	6%	4%	6%	11%	6%
Rail transport operations	3%	4%	6%▲	4%	2%	5%
Safety	44%	44%	43%	42%	45%	44%
Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions	30%	26%	26%	24%▼	23%	25%
Access to shelters during air raid alerts	20%	25%▲	22%	23%	30%▲	25%
Demining of territories	6%	7%	8%	7%	4%	6%

*▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 72.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	All IDPs from 2022
n= 1905	402*	239*	295*	125*	364*	
Accessible infrastructure	36%	36%	40%	34%	30%	37%
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, etc.)	16%	17%	18%	16%	17%	18%
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	10%	10%	11%	9%	7%	10%
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	8%	8%	10%	8%	5%	8%
Accessibility of financial services (availability of ATMs, banks, and cards)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Installation of tactile coverings and introduction of signals, provision of information in Braille for people with visual impairments	4%	5%	6%	4%	2%	5%
Adaptation of websites and mobile applications for convenient use by people with physical and cognitive impairments	3%	3%	5%	3%	1%	4%
Interactive navigation systems that help people find their way	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%	4%

*▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

10.5 Needs emphasized in the context of forced displacement (IDPs) group

Table 73.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – among IDP groups (continued)

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 (did not move before 2022)		IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)
<i>n</i> = 1905	402*	239*			295*	125*
Telecom Internet Digital services	30%	27%	24%		26%	29%
Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet	18%	14%	11%▼		14%	17%
Restoration of stable internet connection	5%	5%	4%		5%	9%▲
Ability to use government e-services	3%	4%	5%		3%	1%
Replacement of lost/damaged mobile phone available	3%	4%	5%		5%	2%
Information accessibility	34%	34%	34%		34%	32%
Providing internet access in all public places	12%	8%▼	7%▼		8%▼	9%
Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (e.g., veterans, etc.)	6%	6%	6%		6%	6%
Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places (in transport, at stations, in catering establishments, hospitals, pharmacies, etc.)	5%	7%	9%▲		7%	3%
Access to electronic libraries and other educational resources	3%	2%	3%		3%	2%

▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 74.

Relationships within the community – in terms of IDP groups

2025 survey	All respondents	All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double experience)	IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	IDPs since 2022 (changed the region)	Changes compared to 2024 survey for those displaced after 2022 (changed the region)
<i>n</i> = 1905	402*	125*		69*	295*	
Feel the trust of those around them as IDPs (TOP-2 trusted)	-	49%	56%	48%	48%	-
Trust their neighbors (TOP-2 trusted)	60%	55%	66%▲	54%	55%	+26%
Trust people in the village / town / community / city (TOP-2 trusted)	54%	56%	71%▲	54%	59%	+30%
Have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds (TOP-2 agree)	79%	81%	75%	75%	82%	-6%
Most people in this community are willing to help if needed (TOP-2 agree)	69%	68%	72%	72%	67%	-

▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample of IDPs with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

Annex to Chapter 10. Dynamics in the cross-section of the most important needs among targeting groups

Table 75.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community – in dynamics (only categories that demonstrate significant changes in dynamics are included)

Categories of problems - most important	All respondents		Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed		People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated		Families of service members		Households with insufficient income levels		Households with people over 60 years of age		Households with people with disabilities		Families with children (under 18 years old)		IDPs since 2022 (changed the region)		
			2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey			2024 survey	2025 survey									
	n=	1903	1905	260	216	325	214	506	545	857	809	609	711	190	309	778	838	75	295
Medical services Medicines																			
Access to affordable medicines	31%	29%	43%	32% ▼	50%	46%	39%	34%	32%	35%	38%	32% ▼	45%	38%	28%	28%	40%	33%	
Availability of medications for critical/regular use	11%	11%	19%	14%	8%	17% ▲	15%	13%	12%	12%	14%	13%	15%	16%	9%	11%	21%	14%	
Access to a family doctor	11%	12%	7%	21% ▲	3%	15% ▲	9%	12%	11%	11%	14%	14%	17%	15%	10%	12%	4%	11% ▲	
Accessibility of emergency medical care	8%	8%	5%	7%	5%	2% ▼	7%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	12%	7%	7%	4%	7%	
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	8%	7%	8%	7%	15%	5% ▼	9%	7%	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%	8%	9%	7%	4%	7%	
Access to healthcare services	3%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7% ▲	3%	8% ▲	2%	6% ▲	3%	6% ▲	4%	11% ▲	4%	6%	0%	6% ▲	
Water Electricity Gas																			
Provision of high-quality potable water	17%	16%	24%	11% ▼	11%	3% ▼	24%	17% ▼	24%	17% ▼	20%	13% ▼	14%	14%	15%	16%	30%	13% ▼	
Stable (uninterrupted) electricity supply	10%	17% ▲	12%	22% ▲	18%	33% ▲	14%	25% ▲	11%	24% ▲	9%	17% ▲	11%	19% ▲	11%	18% ▲	5%	13%	
Restoration of electricity supply	1%	2%	1%	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	0%	3% ▲	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	4%	
Heat supply	6%	4%	7%	3%	4%	1% ▲	7%	4% ▼	10%	6% ▼	8%	3% ▼	5%	3%	5%	4%	17%	4% ▼	
Housing Repair and renovation																			
Financial assistance for the restoration/repair of damaged housing	15%	6% ▼	53%	11% ▼	33%	6% ▼	31%	7% ▼	16%	6% ▼	19%	7% ▼	9%	7%	12%	5% ▼	46%	10% ▼	
Cash assistance program for short-term rental housing for people who have lost their homes or whose homes have been damaged	6%	4% ▼	13%	11%	4%	8%	9%	5% ▼	7%	4% ▼	8%	4% ▼	4%	2%	5%	4%	26%	21%	
Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing	4%	5%	9%	8%	5%	4%	5%	7% ▲	4%	7% ▲	4%	6%	5%	6%	4%	5%	11%	17%	
Transport Roads																			
Reconstruction, road construction	31%	35% ▲	45%	24% ▼	40%	29% ▼	43%	32% ▼	34%	31%	38%	34%	33%	27%	31%	36% ▲	47%	17% ▼	
Open and operational bridges and roads	10%	6% ▼	25%	7% ▼	21%	6% ▼	14%	7% ▼	8%	4% ▼	11%	6% ▼	5%	7%	10%	7% ▼	22%	6% ▼	
Availability of evacuation transport	7%	8%	12%	15%	16%	26% ▲	11%	15% ▲	8%	13% ▲	5%	9% ▲	4%	16% ▲	7%	9%	6%	10%	
Telecom Internet Digital services																			
Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet	18%	18%	22%	17%	20%	28% ▲	24%	24%	23%	20%	17%	15%	18%	16%	19%	21%	26%	14% ▼	
Replacement of lost/damaged mobile phone available	2%	3%	2%	6% ▲	1%	6% ▲	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	5% ▲	3%	4%	2%	5% ▲	0%	5%	

▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

10. Population groups that require interventions

Annex to Chapter 10. Dynamics in the cross-section of the most important needs among targeting groups

Table 76.

Elaboration on the most important issues in the community - dynamics (only categories that demonstrate significant changes in dynamics are included) (continued)

Categories of problems - most important	All respondents		Persons whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	Families of service members		Households with insufficient income levels	Households with people over 60 years of age	Households with people with disabilities	Families with children (under 18 years old)		IDPs since 2022 (changed the region)							
	n=	1903	1905	260	216	325	214	506	545	857	809	609	711	190	309	778	838	75	295
Social support																			
Psychological assistance	17%	11% ▼	33%	14% ▼	37%	9% ▼	23%	15% ▼	12%	11%	15%	11% ▼	13%	10%	19%	12% ▼	24%	16%	
Legal assistance, support	9%	10%	11%	14%	21%	9% ▼	9%	11%	6%	9% ▲	8%	11%	6%	10%	10%	9%	9%	13%	
Assistance in restoring lost/damaged documents	8%	4% ▼	19%	5% ▼	28%	2% ▼	15%	4% ▼	7%	4% ▼	5%	4%	5%	5%	10%	4% ▼	8%	9%	
Accessibility of kindergartens	6%	6%	5%	8%	7%	12%	6%	5%	7%	4% ▼	5%	5%	7%	3%	9%	7%	7%	6%	
Accessible infrastructure																			
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, etc.)	15%	16%	16%	18%	17%	12%	20%	15% ▼	19%	14% ▼	16%	14%	22%	17%	15%	17%	24%	16%	
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	13%	8% ▼	16%	12%	15%	10% ▼	20%	9% ▼	14%	9% ▼	13%	9% ▼	11%	7%	14%	9% ▼	14%	8%	
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	9%	10%	7%	12%	11%	17% ▲	11%	13%	10%	14% ▲	7%	9%	8%	15% ▲	9%	11%	8%	9%	
Installation of tactile coverings and introduction of signals, provision of information in Braille for people with visual impairments	3%	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	4%	1%	4% ▲	2%	4%	4%	4%	1%	4%	
Adaptation of websites and mobile applications for convenient use by people with physical and cognitive impairments	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	1%	4% ▲	1%	3%	4%	3%	0%	3%	
Information accessibility																			
Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (e.g., veterans, people with disabilities)	8%	6%	4%	7%	8%	4%	9%	5% ▼	9%	4% ▼	6%	4%	10%	6%	8%	6%	0%	6% ▲	
Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields	5%	4%	6%	3%	7%	2% ▼	8%	4% ▼	7%	4% ▼	5%	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%	0%	6% ▲	
E-government systems for convenient access to public services	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	
Online platforms for distance learning and education	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	4%	2%	1%	
Access to electronic libraries and other educational resources	3%	3%	2%	5% ▲	2%	6% ▲	4%	6%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%	
Safety																			
Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions	24%	30% ▲	19%	32% ▲	40%	58% ▲	29%	35% ▲	25%	30% ▲	19%	29% ▲	24%	36% ▲	29%	30%	14%	24%	

▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11

Regional Dimension

10. Regional Dimension

10.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Although the overall indicator of social cohesion in Ukraine has not shown any statistically significant changes over the past year, the current survey points out significant changes at the regional level.

The social cohesion index has seen an increase in the frontline and de-occupied regions, but still has a negative value (-4 pp for the frontline regions and -6 pp for the de-occupied regions).

In contrast to this, the social cohesion index of Kyiv city has fallen significantly and shows a negative value (-8 pp). While in the previous wave the indicator in Kyiv city was at the level of the country as a whole, in 2025 it approached the level of frontline and de-occupied communities.

A decrease in the social cohesion indicator is also witnessed in regions of the rear.

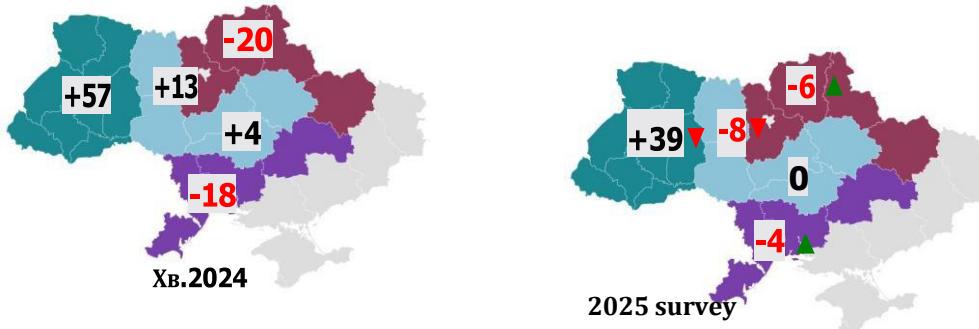
Despite this, the level of social cohesion in this region remains the highest (+39 pp).

The social cohesion index of the Regions in transition is 0 pp with no significant changes in dynamics.

Thus, the positive balance of social cohesion at the national level is maintained due to the positive value in the Regions located in the rear of the country.

Diagram
 Table 77.

Social cohesion index across the regions - dynamics



n=	All respondents		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition (Center)		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501
Social Cohesion Index NET(High - Low)	12.5	1.5	-18	-7▲	-20	-6▲	13	-8▼	4	0	57	39▼
% Low SCI	33%	35%	48%	40%▼	49%	42%	28%	40%▲	37%	38%	12%	24%▲
% Moderate SCI	22%	21%	22%	25%	22%	22%	33%	29%	22%	25%	19%	14%▼
% High SCI	45%	44%	30%	36%	29%	36%▲	40%	32%	41%	38%	69%	63%▼
Components:												
Social Relation	22	20	0	1	3	26▲	18	1	18	1	52	40▼
Connectedness	36	34	17	36▲	13	1	25	10	23	25	72	58▼
Common Good	-36	-35	-51	-47	-53	-0	-31	-11▼	-35	-7	-17	-14

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

In Frontline regions, the social cohesion index has a negative value (-4 pp), despite its increase in dynamics (-18 pp in 2024) – the growth of the index in dynamics is recorded in the communities of Mykolaiv (-35 pp, compared to -74 pp in 2024) and Odesa regions (+46 pp, compared to +5 pp in 2024). In the Dnipropetrovsk region, the social cohesion index has a negative value not displaying any statistically significant changes in dynamics (-13 pp, compared to -1 pp in 2024).

In particular, the level of trust in neighbors, people from one's own community, one's own ethnic group, and other ethnic groups has more than doubled in Mykolaiv region. At the same time, the Mykolaiv region has a higher proportion of internally displaced persons (16%), people whose homes have been destroyed (23%), households with people over 60 years of age (62%), and families of military service members (46%) compared to other oblasts in the region.

Trust towards the mayor of a city, town, or village, as well as towards the president, the Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers, has also grown over the past year in Mykolaiv region.

The study records an increase in the acceptance of social diversity over the past year in Odesa region, with more than 90% of respondents agreeing that they have meaningful interactions with people of different backgrounds and consider it a problem when people are attacked because of their ethnic origin or religion (in 2024, this figure was less than 70%). Also, 85% agree that ethnic differences between people are respected (71% in 2024). The level of trust towards the Cabinet of Ministers has also increased in Odesa region.

It is worth noting a decrease in the proportion of respondents who express their opinions on social issues on social media (21%, compared to 32% in 2024) in Dnipropetrovsk region, while the level of regular monitoring of information on current social and political issues is increasing (65%, compared to 54% in 2024).

In the De-occupied regions, the social cohesion index also has a negative value of -6 pp, despite its increase in dynamics (-20 pp in 2024). To be more specific, in the communities of Sumy region, the social cohesion index reached a positive level of +12 pp (-9 pp in 2024), while in Kyiv region, the index remains negative (-24 pp, compared to -31 pp in 2024).

Both Sumy and Kyiv regions have seen an increase over the past year in trust towards neighbors, people from their own community, their own ethnic group, other ethnic groups, and meaningful interaction with people of different backgrounds is observed. Overall, the region has a high proportion of respondents whose homes have been damaged or destroyed (29%), who lived in occupied territory that has now been liberated (51%), households with people over 60 (43%), households with people with disabilities (28%), families of military personnel (43%), and internally displaced persons (15%).

The De-occupied regions also have the highest proportion of respondents (50%, the same as the previous year) for whom economic instability and unemployment are pressing issues.

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

In Kyiv city, the social cohesion index has a negative value of -8 pp, showing a decline in dynamics (+13 pp in 2024).

Similar to the de-occupied areas Kyiv city has a high proportion of internally displaced persons (15%), households with people over 60 (46%), and households that have people with disabilities (23%). At the same time, respondents in Kyiv city show an increase in the acceptance of social diversity: 79% agree that people from different social backgrounds get along well with each other (67% in 2024), and another 80% agree that people treat each other with respect and understanding (68%).

Kyiv city (as well as Kyiv region) also shows high levels of concern about demographic issues, with 51% (40% in 2024) concerned about emigration and the outflow of people from the country, and 41% (26% in 2024) – about internal migration and internal displacement.

At the same time, fewer respondents in Kyiv city (compared to the previous year) report participating in public events or local self-government (29% compared to 39% in 2024), donating or volunteering (48% compared to 62% in 2024). Fewer respondents in Kyiv city also say they have provided financial assistance to others: donations to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, support for internally displaced persons, fundraising efforts for victims, medical support initiatives, etc.

It is worth paying special attention to the dynamics of civic identification in Kyiv city: while last year 22% of respondents in Kyiv city identified themselves primarily as citizens of the world or Europe, in 2025 this figure fell to 7% (instead, more respondents identify themselves primarily as citizens of Ukraine – 83% compared to 68% the previous year).

The Regions in transition can boast of the balanced social cohesion index at the level of 0 pp (for comparison, it reached +4 pp in 2024). Within the broader region there is an increase in the index in Poltava oblast (+22 pp, compared to -10 pp in 2024), while the social cohesion index has decreased in Vinnytsia oblast (+7 pp, compared to +41 pp in 2024), and there is also a negative trend in Zhytomyr oblast (-2 pp, compared to +17 pp in 2024). At the same time, the lowest SCI level here is observed in Kirovohrad oblast (-26 pp) without significant changes in dynamics.

Communities in Vinnytsia oblast have the highest proportion (among oblasts in the region) of respondents belonging to vulnerable groups: families of military personnel (57%), those who have lost a relative among the ranks of Ukraine's defenders (23%), veterans (11%), internally displaced persons (16%), families with insufficient level of income (54%), and families with members over 60 years of age (53%).

It is worth noting a decrease in the proportion of respondents who declare that they have meaningful interactions with people of different origins in Zhytomyr oblast (62%, compared to 80% in 2024), and fewer respondents indicate that they trust people from other ethnic or linguistic groups (23%, compared to 40% in 2024), while the level of trust towards neighbors is increasing (56%, compared to 37% in 2024). There is also a large proportion of respondents who primarily identify themselves with their local community or their own settlement (28%) here.

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Kirovohrad oblast also has a high proportion of respondents who primarily identify themselves with their local community or their own settlement (26%, compared to 11% in 2024).

In contrast, there is a growing level of trust towards neighbors and people from one's own ethnic group in Poltava oblast, and more respondents here say they believe in the importance of equality and social justice (75%, compared to 49% in 2024).

It is worth noting the growth in trust towards many social institutions in the region, which is particularly evident in Poltava, Kirovohrad, and Zhytomyr oblasts.

Regions in the rear are characterized by the social cohesion index of +39 pp, which is significantly higher than in other regions, due to Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Zakarpattia oblasts, while in Rivne and Khmelnytskyi oblasts social cohesion indices are lower (+10 pp and -10 pp, respectively). Over the course of the year, there has been a decline in the regional social cohesion index (in 2024, the index was +57 pp), in particular, a decline in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast (+60 pp, compared to +95 pp in 2024), as well as in Khmelnytsky oblast (-10 pp, compared to +48 pp in 2024). At the same time, it is worth noting the growth of the social cohesion indicator in the Zakarpattia oblast (+95 pp, compared to +80 pp in 2024). Lviv and Rivne oblasts display no statistically significant changes in the social cohesion indicator.

While the proportion of respondents in the rear regions who belong to various vulnerable groups is lower than in other regions, Khmelnytskyi and Rivne oblasts are distinguished by a significant proportion of service members' families (more than 30%), households with insufficient level of income (36% in Khmelnytskyi region and 63% in Rivne region), and families with people with disabilities (more than 20%). Also, 10% of respondents in Khmelnytskyi oblast report that their homes have been damaged or destroyed, while in Rivne oblast, 58% of respondents indicate that they have people over 60 years of age in their households, with 29% reporting they have lost a close relative who was defending the country.

In general, the region has seen a decline in trust towards law enforcement agencies, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada, the courts, the head of the regional state administration, the social policy system, and the media. For the Khmelnytskyi oblast specifically, it is also important to note a decline in trust towards the mayor of the city, town, or village.

Khmelnytskyi and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts demonstrate a decline in trust towards various social groups and acceptance of social diversity. At the same time, the proportion of respondents who say they feel comfortable discussing political issues with others is decreasing in these regions.

Zakarpattia oblast, on the contrary, boasts of increased level of trust towards various social groups which is at the highest compared to other oblasts in the region.

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 78.

Social Cohesion Index – dynamics by region and oblasts

	n=	Social Cohesion Index	% Low SCI	% Moderate SCI	% High SCI
Front-line regions					
2024 survey	402	-18	48%	22%	30%
2025 survey	402	 -4	40%	25%	36%
Dnipropetrovsk					
2024 survey	202	-1	39%	23%	38%
2025 survey	201	-13	44%	25%	31%
Mykolaiv					
2024 survey	100	-74	77%	20%	3%
2025 survey	100	 -35	55%	25%	20%
Odesa					
2024 survey	100	5	37%	21%	42%
2025 survey	101	 46	15%	25%	60%
De-occupied regions					
2024 survey	401	-20	49%	22%	29%
2025 survey	402	 -6	42%	22%	36%
Kyiv					
2024 survey	200	-31	56%	20%	25%
2025 survey	202	-24	51%	23%	26%
Sumy					
2024 survey	201	-9	42%	24%	33%
2025 survey	200	 12	34%	21%	46%
Kyiv city					
2024 survey	200	13	28%	33%	40%
2025 survey	200	 -8	40%	29%	32%

	n=	Social Cohesion Index	% Low SCI	% Moderate SCI	% High SCI
Regions in transition (Center)					
2024 survey	400	4	37%	22%	41%
2025 survey	400	0	38%	25%	38%
Poltava					
2024 survey	100	-10	45%	20%	35%
2025 survey	100	 22	30%	18%	52%
Kirovohrad					
2024 survey	100	-32	55%	22%	23%
2025 survey	100	-26	57%	12%	31%
Vinnitsia					
2024 survey	100	41	20%	19%	61%
2025 survey	100	 7	26%	 41%	 33%
Zhytomyr					
2024 survey	100	17	29%	25%	46%
2025 survey	100	-2	37%	28%	35%
Regions in the rear					
2024 survey	500	57	12%	19%	69%
2025 survey	501	 39	 24%	 14%	 63%
Khmelnytskyi					
2024 survey	100	48	12%	28%	60%
2025 survey	101	 -10	 45%	21%	 35%
Rivne					
2024 survey	100	27	23%	27%	50%
2025 survey	100	10	 36%	18%	46%
Lviv					
2024 survey	100	35	21%	23%	56%
2025 survey	100	41	20%	19%	61%
Ivano-Frankivsk					
2024 survey	100	95	1%	3%	96%
2025 survey	100	 60	 17%	6%	 77%
Zakarpattia					
2024 survey	100	80	4%	12%	84%
2025 survey	100	 95	 0%	5%	 95%

  indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

the confidence interval for both parts of the indicator is taken into account for NET indicators

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 79.

Indicators of trust and perception of social diversity – dynamics by region and oblasts

TOP2 – Trust level (trust completely or mostly)	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	n=	1903	1905	402	402	202	201	100	100	100	101	401	402	200	202	201	200	200
Towards social groups - TOP-2 (trust completely or mostly)																		
Trust towards neighbors	47%	60%	29%	35%	38%	30%	14%	52%	25%	28%	53%	74%	61%	90%	45%	59%	52%	55%
Trust towards people in the village / town /community / city	48%	54%	25%	35%	28%	29%	21%	53%	24%	28%	43%	59%	50%	71%	35%	47%	52%	45%
Trust towards people from one's own ethnic or linguistic group	43%	56%	24%	34%	24%	26%	21%	53%	27%	29%	32%	67%	46%	84%	19%	50%	53%	53%
Trust towards people from other ethnic or linguistic groups	35%	44%	16%	19%	15%	9%	22%	38%	13%	19%	25%	58%	46%	79%	5%	37%	42%	42%
Trust towards volunteers	58%	57%	53%	48%	55%	50%	64%	52%	37%	42%	57%	63%	40%	81%	75%	46%	61%	54%
Trust towards veterans	-	72%	-	64%	-	64%	-	71%	-	58%	0%	80%	-	92%	-	69%	-	74%
Trust towards IDPs in one's own village / community / city	-	48%	-	39%	-	20%	-	50%	-	65%	0%	57%	-	70%	-	45%	-	44%
Perception of social diversity - TOP-2 (Agree completely or partially)																		
People from different social backgrounds get along well with each other	74%	71%	67%	60%	61%	52%	83%	58%	61%	76%	63%	72%	55%	83%	72%	62%	67%	79%
I have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds	78%	79%	77%	76%	75%	71%	87%	70%	69%	92%	60%	85%	66%	88%	54%	83%	75%	82%
Ethnic differences between people are respected	76%	77%	72%	71%	67%	67%	82%	63%	71%	85%	63%	59%	68%	72%	73%	81%		
People treat each other with respect and understanding	76%	76%	73%	73%	73%	72%	85%	75%	63%	73%	63%	72%	55%	76%	71%	67%	68%	80%
I consider it a problem when people are attacked because of their ethnic background	86%	89%	78%	87%	76%	90%	92%	76%	68%	93%	86%	90%	81%	92%	85%	84%	88%	

TOP2 – Trust level (trust completely or mostly)	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad градська		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey		
	n=	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Towards social groups - TOP-2 (trust completely or mostly)																						
Trust towards neighbors	54%	64%	70%	84%	61%	76%	48%	38%	37%	56%	50%	65%	65%	42%	13%	51%	33%	69%	75%	58%	89%	
Trust towards people in the village / town /community / city	60%	63%	85%	77%	46%	67%	66%	66%	44%	41%	58%	60%	65%	32%	22%	45%	34%	63%	88%	73%	79%	88%
Trust towards people from their own ethnic or linguistic group	52%	60%	61%	73%	36%	66%	65%	64%	44%	35%	53%	61%	32%	18%	50%	71%	85%	71%	92%			
Trust towards people from other ethnic or linguistic groups	43%	47%	43%	71%	32%	37%	57%	58%	40%	23%	47%	48%	53%	15%	16%	10%	18%	62%	68%	87%		
Trust towards volunteers	57%	59%	74%	73%	55%	49%	51%	62%	46%	51%	61%	60%	78%	50%	18%	56%	77%	79%	66%	55%	62%	
Trust towards veterans	-	70%	-	77%	-	66%	-	73%	-	64%	-	74%	-	59%	-	75%	-	74%	-	76%	-	84%
Trust towards IDPs in one's own village / community / city	-	54%	-	78%	-	50%	-	56%	-	33%	-	46%	-	22%	-	20%	-	59%	-	61%	-	70%
Perception of social diversity - TOP-2 (Agree completely or partially)																						
People from different social backgrounds get along well with each other	75%	74%	63%	79%	69%	62%	91%	84%	76%	70%	85%	73%	82%	56%	74%	60%	80%	82%	97%	94%	93%	
I have meaningful interactions with people from different backgrounds	83%	75%	84%	79%	82%	71%	85%	87%	80%	87%	79%	83%	58%	77%	75%	82%	86%	99%	84%	91%		
Ethnic differences between people are respected	78%	78%	72%	78%	69%	70%	88%	89%	81%	75%	86%	81%	75%	55%	70%	67%	89%	87%	91%	86%		
People treat each other with respect and understanding	79%	80%	77%	79%	63%	73%	90%	89%	87%	78%	86%	78%	79%	67%	70%	66%	89%	100%	93%	97%		
I consider it a problem when people are attacked because of their ethnic background	87%	88%	88%	93%	83%	87%	91%	90%	86%	82%	91%	91%	89%	74%	87%	96%	88%	97%	95%	95%	96%	

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 80.

Civic identity indicators - dynamics by region and oblasts

What do you consider yourself to be first and foremost?	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city					
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey				
	n= 1903	n= 1905	n= 402	n= 402	n= 202	n= 202	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 401	n= 402	n= 200	n= 202	n= 201	n= 200	n= 200	n= 200				
A resident of the village or city where you live	10%	11%	10%	10%	4%	9%	4%	4%	28%	37%	12%	8%	6%	18%	15%	5%	4%					
A resident of the territorial community to which you belong	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	7%	9%	7%	3%	8%	4%	16%	4%	0%	3%	3%					
A resident of the region (oblast or several provinces) where you live	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%	1%	2%					
A citizen of Ukraine	69%	74%	70%	87%	81%	62%	61%	61%	55%	49%	79%	79%	52%	46%	68%	80%	83%					
A representative of your ethnic group, nation	5%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	16%	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%					
A citizen of Europe	5%	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%	17%	5%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	9%	0%	0%	16%					
A citizen of the world	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	6%					
																	1%					
What do you consider yourself to be first and foremost?	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	n= 400	n= 400	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 500	n= 501	n= 100	n= 101	n= 100	n= 101	n= 100	n= 101	n= 100	n= 101	n= 100	n= 101
A resident of the village or city where you live	15%	13%	6%	16%	22%	15%	10%	10%	21%	19%	9%	10%	12%	19%	1%	10%	9%	8%	9%	8%	12%	13%
A resident of the territorial community to which you belong	3%	6%	5%	10%	1%	6%	7%	7%	0%	9%	2%	3%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	5%	8%	
A resident of the region (oblast or several provinces) where you live	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	6%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	
A citizen of Ukraine	63%	71%	62%	60%	69%	72%	43%	84%	79%	67%	82%	80%	82%	80%	86%	84%	86%	86%	86%	76%	78%	
A representative of your ethnic group, nation	6%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	20%	7%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	3%	9%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	
A citizen of Europe	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	12%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
A citizen of the world	7%	2%	21%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%		

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 81.

Social engagement indicators - dynamics by region and oblasts

TOP-2 (Agree completely or partially)	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	n= 1903	n= 1905	n= 402	n= 402	n= 202	n= 202	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 100	n= 401	n= 402	n= 200	n= 202	n= 201	n= 200	n= 200	n= 200
I regularly follow information about current social and political issues	62%	64%	50%	57%	54%	65%	37%	48%	54%	50%	67%	68%	67%	74%	67%	61%	60%	56%
I participate in public events or local government	32%	31%	18%	18%	12%	12%	27%	32%	22%	16%	24%	28%	40%	38%	8%	19%	19%	29%
I express my opinion on social issues on social media	46%	40%	31%	25%	32%	21%	40%	37%	20%	22%	48%	42%	57%	54%	40%	44%	41%	41%
I regularly make donations or volunteer for causes that are important to me	47%	45%	31%	29%	28%	23%	32%	44%	37%	27%	47%	50%	54%	71%	39%	62%	29%	48%
I feel comfortable discussing political issues with others	55%	51%	38%	35%	43%	41%	38%	36%	29%	23%	55%	46%	53%	52%	57%	50%	53%	53%
I try to inform others about social and political issues that concern me	50%	47%	32%	30%	30%	32%	32%	30%	35%	26%	56%	49%	57%	51%	55%	48%	45%	43%

TOP-2 (Agree completely or partially)	Regions in transition				Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear				Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey		
	n=	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	501	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
I regularly follow information about current social and political issues	56%	56%	70%	57%	38%	▲58%	69%	68%	48%	39%	71%	73%	82%	48%	61%	79%	71%	72%	79%	73%	73%	89%	89%	89%	89%	
I participate in public events or local government	29%	32%	17%	25%	16%	27%	59%	60%	25%	14%	44%	40%	17%	48%	30%	20%	42%	64%	50%	73%	62%	73%	73%	73%	73%	
I express my opinion on social issues on social media	48%	43%	57%	66%	36%	33%	69%	53%	31%	18%	54%	47%	44%	31%	45%	30%	43%	50%	68%	52%	68%	70%	50%	52%	52%	
I regularly make donations or volunteer for causes that are important to me	46%	48%	32%	30%	54%	57%	62%	66%	34%	39%	55%	49%	36%	46%	48%	41%	44%	48%	75%	53%	71%	58%	53%	53%	53%	
I feel comfortable discussing political issues with others	53%	61%	56%	77%	51%	53%	63%	68%	41%	47%	69%	58%	75%	47%	54%	45%	59%	55%	85%	63%	73%	81%	63%	63%	63%	
I try to inform others about social and political issues that concern me	50%	40%	64%	41%	34%	39%	68%	55%	33%	26%	61%	64%	68%	40%	49%	54%	39%	67%	76%	68%	75%	90%	90%	90%	90%	

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 82.

Civic identity indicators – dynamics by region and oblasts

What do you consider yourself to be first and foremost?	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
A resident of the village or city where you live	10%	11%	10%	10%	4%	9%	4%	15%	28%	37%	12%	8%	6%	18%	15%	5%	4%	
A resident of the territorial community to which you belong	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	7%	9%	7%	3%	8%	4%	16%	1%	0%	3%	3%	3%
A resident of the region (oblast or several provinces) where you live	2%	1%	3%	1%	2%	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%
A citizen of Ukraine	69%	74%	70%	87%	81%	62%	61%	61%	55%	49%	79%	52%	46%	80%	68%	83%	83%	
A representative of your ethnic group, nation	5%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	16%	1%	0%	3%	32%	0%	2%	2%	2%
A citizen of Europe	5%	2%	4%	1%	0%	17%	5%	0%	0%	8%	4%	16%	9%	0%	0%	16%	6%	6%
A citizen of the world	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	5%	0%	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%

What do you consider yourself to be first and foremost?	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
A resident of the village or city where you live	15%	13%	6%	16%	22%	15%	10%	2%	21%	19%	9%	10%	12%	19%	1%	9%	10%	8%	9%	8%	12%	13%
A resident of the territorial community to which you belong	3%	6%	5%	10%	1%	6%	7%	0%	0%	9%	2%	3%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	5%	8%
A resident of the region (oblast or several provinces) where you live	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	0%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
A citizen of Ukraine	63%	71%	62%	60%	69%	72%	43%	84%	79%	67%	82%	80%	82%	80%	86%	84%	94%	86%	86%	76%	78%	78%
A representative of your ethnic group, nation	6%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	20%	7%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	3%	9%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%
A citizen of Europe	4%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	12%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
A citizen of the world	7%	2%	21%	5%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

Table 83.

Social engagement indicators – dynamics by region and oblasts

TOP-2 (Agree completely or partially)	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
I regularly follow information about current social and political issues	62%	64%	50%	57%	54%	65%	37%	48%	54%	50%	67%	68%	67%	74%	67%	61%	60%	56%
I participate in public events or local government	32%	31%	18%	18%	12%	12%	27%	32%	22%	16%	24%	28%	40%	38%	8%	19%	39%	29%
I express my opinion on social issues on social media	46%	40%	31%	25%	32%	21%	40%	37%	20%	22%	48%	42%	57%	54%	40%	29%	44%	41%
I regularly make donations or volunteer for causes that are important to me	47%	45%	31%	29%	28%	23%	32%	44%	37%	27%	47%	50%	54%	71%	39%	29%	62%	48%
I feel comfortable discussing political issues with others	55%	51%	38%	35%	43%	41%	38%	36%	29%	23%	55%	46%	53%	52%	57%	39%	50%	53%
I try to inform others about social and political issues that concern me	50%	47%	32%	30%	30%	32%	32%	30%	35%	26%	56%	49%	57%	51%	55%	48%	45%	43%

TOP 2 (Agree completely or partially)	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	501	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	101
n=																						
I regularly follow information about current social and political issues	56%	56%	70%	57%	38%	▲58%	69%	68%	48%	39%	71%	73%	82%	▼61%	48%	▲66%	79%	71%	72%	79%	73%	▲89%
I participate in public events or local government	29%	32%	17%	25%	16%		27%	59%	60%	25%	14%	44%	40%	17%	48%	▼17%	20%	▲42%	64%	73%	62%	
I express my opinion on social issues on social media	48%	43%	57%	66%	36%	33%	69%	▼53%	31%	▼18%	54%	44%	31%	45%	43%	50%	68%	69%	70%	▼50%		
I regularly make donations or volunteer for causes that are important to me	46%	48%	32%	30%	54%	57%	62%				34%	39%	55%	49%	36%	46%	48%	41%	44%	48%	75%	71%
I feel comfortable discussing political issues with others	53%	▲61%	56%	▲77%	51%	53%	63%	68%	41%	47%	69%	75%	54%	45%	59%	55%	85%	85%	73%	81%	▼53%	
I try to inform others about social and political issues that concern me	50%		▼40%	64%	34%	39%	68%	55%	33%	26%	61%	64%	68%	49%	54%	39%	76%	68%	75%	90%	▼63%	

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 84. Trust towards social institutions – dynamics by region and oblasts

TOP-2 Trust institutions (Moderately or extensively)	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
n*	1903	1905	402	402	202	201	100	100	100	101	401	402	200	202	201	200	200	200
Armed Forces of Ukraine	95%	96%	95%	92%	98%	99%	97%	85%	86%	87%	97%	94%	99%	99%	100%	99%	94%	92%
State Emergency Service of Ukraine	-	84%	-	87%	-	96%	-	74%	-	83%	-	94%	-	96%	-	91%	-	83%
Education system	75%	▼69%	80%	▼68%	79%	▼70%	87%	▼65%	75%	67%	79%	75%	88%	▼73%	70%	76%	85%	78%
Healthcare system	71%	▼66%	70%	67%	69%	67%	90%	▼70%	53%	65%	81%	▼68%	87%	▼66%	75%	70%	81%	▼70%
City / town / village council	-	63%	-	61%	-	62%	-	65%	-	54%	-	52%	-	62%	-	43%	-	47%
Head of our local community	65%	62%	61%	63%	61%	62%	72%	69%	51%	60%	69%	▼58%	65%	63%	74%	▼54%	55%	52%
Mayor of the city / town / village where I live	63%	62%	58%	55%	56%	49%	59%	▲75%	60%	48%	63%	▼48%	67%	▼56%	59%	▼39%	54%	51%
Regional military administration	-	60%	-	63%	-	67%	-	65%	-	54%	-	61%	-	62%	-	61%	-	52%
President	59%	59%	47%	▲54%	60%	▼47%	11%	▲69%	57%	53%	71%	▼57%	60%	▼41%	83%	▼73%	60%	62%
Other law enforcement agencies	63%	▼57%	64%	▼50%	60%	51%	91%	▼66%	47%	34%	65%	65%	81%	▲90%	50%	▼40%	64%	67%
Police	66%	▼55%	70%	▼49%	70%	▼53%	87%	▼61%	55%	▼30%	71%	66%	84%	▲94%	58%	▼39%	65%	64%
Head of the Regional Military Administration	59%	▼54%	57%	59%	50%	55%	67%	67%	62%	57%	66%	▼47%	62%	▼42%	71%	▼52%	57%	49%
Social policy system	61%	▼54%	59%	54%	53%	▼43%	78%	68%	50%	62%	62%	▼51%	62%	▼41%	62%	62%	56%	54%
Mass media / press	58%	▼44%	53%	▼35%	41%	▼25%	84%	▼49%	47%	41%	56%	▼37%	52%	▼21%	60%	54%	58%	▼43%
Cabinet of Ministers	39%	▼32%	29%	34%	39%	▼22%	8%	▲46%	31%	▲45%	31%	▼19%	35%	▼4%	27%	34%	34%	27%
Courts	44%	▼31%	42%	▼28%	26%	23%	85%	▼43%	30%	25%	51%	▼17%	35%	▼2%	68%	▼33%	32%	25%
Supreme Council (Parliament)	35%	▼28%	20%	24%	24%	▼12%	8%	▲50%	25%	20%	29%	▼21%	36%	▼9%	22%	▲33%	33%	▼24%

TOP-2 Trust institutions (Moderately or extensively)	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey		
	n=	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	501	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Armed Forces of Ukraine	97%	95%	98%	96%	98%	96%	93%	95%	99%	91%	93%	97%	96%	85%	98%	100%	94%	100%	91%	98%		
State Emergency Service of Ukraine	-	91%	-	92%	-	97%	-	92%	-	83%	-	70%	-	87%	-	93%	-	61%	-	69%	-	42%
Education system	77%	87%	72%	90%	65%	83%	87%	88%	84%	87%	66%	51%	87%	78%	67%	74%	71%	46%	55%	43%	50%	12%
Healthcare system	74%	87%	69%	88%	70%	94%	80%	83%	78%	81%	61%	50%	72%	75%	70%	66%	60%	42%	55%	52%	48%	17%
City / town / village council	-	70%	-	76%	-	51%	-	81%	-	71%	-	71%	-	67%	-	63%	-	65%	-	82%	-	79%
Head of our local community	63%	69%	47%	84%	56%	43%	79%	78%	70%	71%	64%	61%	79%	72%	66%	67%	60%	51%	59%	61%	54%	53%
Mayor of the city / town / village where I live	63%	68%	60%	74%	46%	46%	76%	84%	69%	68%	75%	75%	83%	61%	66%	64%	66%	86%	86%	82%	90%	
Regional military administration	-	77%	-	84%	-	78%	-	76%	-	68%	-	50%	-	54%	-	66%	-	45%	-	46%	-	40%
President	60%	63%	41%	51%	51%	52%	81%	80%	67%	67%	60%	61%	76%	80%	76%	69%	54%	49%	49%	55%	44%	41%
Other law enforcement agencies	63%	76%	67%	83%	65%	76%	69%	74%	52%	71%	60%	40%	76%	76%	59%	58%	40%	33%	49%	38%	11%	
Police	64%	72%	63%	75%	60%	71%	74%	71%	58%	72%	61%	38%	76%	79%	60%	49%	37%	33%	43%	39%	8%	
Head of the Regional Military Administration	62%	74%	60%	85%	58%	68%	65%	70%	64%	71%	54%	46%	72%	59%	63%	46%	37%	51%	45%	44%	37%	
Social policy system	57%	72%	45%	68%	34%	77%	76%	72%	71%	70%	66%	43%	81%	72%	56%	53%	38%	44%	54%	20%		
Mass media / press	47%	59%	52%	56%	44%	53%	54%	64%	37%	61%	68%	45%	83%	65%	64%	66%	41%	41%	60%	29%		
Cabinet of Ministers	39%	51%	25%	54%	17%	31%	72%	67%	41%	53%	51%	28%	62%	67%	33%	22%	52%	27%	41%	27%	14%	
Courts	40%	58%	51%	80%	27%	42%	46%	51%	34%	58%	47%	28%	53%	50%	74%	24%	31%	48%	25%	37%	5%	
Supreme Council (Parliament)	36%	47%	34%	47%	24%	26%	62%	66%	23%	50%	50%	26%	64%	68%	31%	25%	47%	41%	29%	8%		

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.1 Social Cohesion Index in Regional Dimension – changes in dynamics

Table 85.

Pressing issues for the country and community – dynamics by region and oblasts

Current issues	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
n=	1903	1905	402	402	202	201	100	100	100	101	401	402	200	202	201	200	200	200
<i>Indicators of perceived fair treatment</i>																		
<i>Political corruption and governance</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	44%	46%	40%	43%	44%	51%	19%	20%	55%	50%	66%	64%	53%	71%	79%	58%	47%	45%
.. at the level of the community	31%	▲ 35%	29%	34%	31%	33%	15%	20%	40%	49%	48%	▲ 56%	40%	▲ 60%	55%	52%	36%	44%
<i>Social inequality and poverty</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	36%	▲ 43%	44%	▲ 52%	54%	61%	17%	▲ 29%	50%	56%	41%	▲ 52%	44%	49%	51%	32%	▲ 53%	44%
.. at the level of the community	27%	▲ 36%	38%	▲ 47%	44%	▲ 60%	23%	24%	42%	45%	29%	▲ 42%	33%	▲ 44%	25%	▲ 44%	29%	▲ 45%
<i>Human rights violations when implementing mobilization measures</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	-	39%	-	38%	-	42%	-	20%	-	48%	-	59%	-	72%	-	47%	-	47%
.. at the level of the community	-	32%	-	25%	-	20%	-	17%	-	45%	-	56%	-	68%	-	45%	-	37%
<i>Injustice of judiciary</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	25%	▲ 33%	23%	▲ 31%	24%	▲ 43%	12%	14%	33%	24%	39%	▲ 52%	52%	▲ 63%	25%	▲ 42%	28%	▲ 44%
.. at the level of the community	17%	▲ 26%	20%	21%	20%	▲ 31%	12%	9%	29%	▲ 15%	22%	▲ 42%	37%	▲ 54%	7%	▲ 30%	19%	▲ 38%
<i>Violation of military personnel rights (including decent pay, right to healthcare, demobilization terms, etc.)</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	-	33%	-	32%	-	27%	-	21%	-	51%	-	50%	-	65%	-	34%	-	44%
.. at the level of the community	-	25%	-	20%	-	14%	-	11%	-	40%	-	44%	-	54%	-	34%	-	41%
<i>Insufficient level of respect for human rights</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	-	30%	-	28%	-	39%	-	11%	-	24%	-	44%	-	52%	-	37%	-	34%
.. at the level of the community	-	23%	-	18%	-	22%	-	8%	-	21%	-	40%	-	49%	-	32%	-	29%
<i>Insufficient level of social justice</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	-	27%	-	32%	-	39%	-	14%	-	35%	-	44%	-	57%	-	31%	-	33%
.. at the level of the community	-	23%	-	26%	-	33%	-	8%	-	29%	-	39%	-	48%	-	30%	-	31%
<i>Perceived economic problems</i>																		
<i>Economic instability and unemployment</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	37%	37%	39%	39%	44%	44%	12%	22%	55%	45%	53%	50%	49%	53%	57%	47%	48%	43%
.. at the level of the community	30%	31%	33%	33%	35%	36%	14%	20%	49%	40%	42%	46%	43%	47%	42%	45%	30%	32%
<i>Perceptions of migration</i>																		
<i>Emigration and outflow of people from the country</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	32%	▲ 39%	36%	38%	51%	48%	0%	▲ 23%	42%	34%	45%	52%	44%	▲ 55%	46%	49%	40%	▲ 51%
.. at the level of the community	19%	▲ 28%	25%	21%	33%	▲ 21%	0%	▲ 21%	32%	21%	20%	▲ 43%	30%	▲ 43%	11%	▲ 43%	30%	▲ 40%
<i>Internal migration, internal displacement</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	22%	▲ 28%	28%	32%	41%	40%	2%	▲ 21%	28%	25%	23%	▲ 41%	32%	▲ 48%	14%	▲ 33%	26%	▲ 41%
.. at the level of the community	19%	20%	23%	19%	33%	▲ 22%	2%	▲ 14%	23%	18%	34%	33%	22%	▲ 42%	46%	▲ 24%	22%	▲ 39%
<i>Perceived lack of cultural events</i>																		
<i>Insufficient measures aimed at development of Ukrainian culture, language, and history</i>																		
.. at the level of the country	11%	▲ 16%	7%	11%	7%	11%	0%	▲ 8%	15%	15%	14%	17%	23%	24%	5%	11%	17%	▲ 28%
.. at the level of the community	9%	▲ 13%	7%	8%	6%	7%	0%	▲ 6%	17%	13%	12%	19%	19%	26%	5%	▲ 13%	17%	24%

Актуальні проблеми в даний час	Regions in transition		Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear		Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv		Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey		
n=	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	501	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	101	100	101
Indicators of perceived fair treatment																						
<i>Political corruption and governance</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	60%	▼42%	77%	▼46%	49%	37%	35%	35%	77%	▼49%	25%	38%	27%	15%	36%	57%	▼32%	12%	33%	13%	▲28%	
.. at the level of the community	38%	▼26%	39%	▼21%	36%	30%	35%	31%	41%	▼21%	17%	▲27%	23%	▲60%	12%	31%	35%	▼19%	12%	▲24%	5%	▲16%
<i>Social inequality and poverty</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	44%	38%	52%	51%	36%	29%	23%	29%	66%	22%	▲33%	20%	19%	34%	35%	17%	25%	18%	28%			
.. at the level of the community	29%	24%	44%	32%	18%	23%	23%	27%	31%	▼13%	17%	▲30%	19%	▲46%	17%	▲34%	26%	29%	16%	26%	13%	▲25%
<i>Human rights violations when implementing mobilization measures</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	-	35%	-	60%	-	30%	-	14%	-	37%	-	26%	-	49%	-	26%	-	22%	-	21%	-	10%
.. at the level of the community	-	29%	-	56%	-	30%	-	19%	-	10%	-	23%	-	44%	-	28%	-	12%	-	24%	-	7%
<i>Injustice of judiciary</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	29%	▼23%	28%	23%	26%	29%	12%	20%	49%	▼18%	16%	▲26%	22%	▲41%	6%	▲27%	27%	29%	14%	21%	10%	12%
.. at the level of the community	16%	17%	15%	10%	17%	20%	11%	▲26%	20%	▼10%	12%	▲22%	16%	27%	4%	▲26%	19%	25%	12%	12%	8%	▲20%
<i>Violation of military personnel rights (including decent pay, right to healthcare, demobilization terms, etc.)</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	-	30%	-	34%	-	28%	-	16%	-	40%	-	22%	-	39%	-	31%	-	16%	-	21%	-	4%
.. at the level of the community	-	17%	-	17%	-	17%	-	18%	-	16%	-	17%	-	26%	-	11%	-	19%	-	3%		
<i>Insufficient level of respect for human rights</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	-	24%	-	27%	-	36%	-	14%	-	18%	-	23%	-	41%	-	28%	-	22%	-	16%	-	10%
.. at the level of the community	-	16%	-	20%	-	23%	-	15%	-	5%	-	16%	-	28%	-	21%	-	16%	-	7%	-	8%
<i>Insufficient level of social justice</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	-	22%	-	27%	-	26%	-	19%	-	15%	-	14%	-	26%	-	21%	-	10%	-	9%	-	3%
.. at the level of the community	-	14%	-	16%	-	27%	-	12%	-	2%	-	14%	-	23%	-	24%	-	9%	-	9%	-	6%
<i>Perceived economic problems</i>																						
<i>Economic instability and unemployment</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	46%	▼34%	65%	▼49%	35%	24%	28%	25%	55%	▼37%	18%	▲29%	17%	▲51%	8%	▲32%	41%	▼26%	12%	▲27%	12%	10%
.. at the level of the community	33%	▼25%	52%	▼36%	24%	19%	25%	26%	29%	20%	18%	22%	22%	▲39%	7%	▲25%	39%	▼13%	15%	17%	9%	17%
<i>Perceptions of migration</i>																						
<i>Emigration and outflow of people from the country</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	36%	32%	49%	53%	29%	26%	26%	24%	40%	▼23%	18%	▲33%	19%	▲53%	6%	▲22%	39%	36%	15%	20%	9%	▲32%
.. at the level of the community	20%	22%	27%	35%	20%	28%	29%	19%	5%	6%	10%	▲24%	16%	▲28%	5%	▲16%	20%	29%	3%	▲24%	5%	▲24%
<i>Internal migration, internal displacement</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	27%	23%	40%	31%	14%	▲27%	22%	14%	33%	▼20%	14%	18%	23%	33%	7%	10%	20%	16%	11%	21%	10%	9%
.. at the level of the community	15%	▼10%	21%	13%	22%	12%	14%	12%	4%	2%	9%	12%	18%	6%	9%	15%	13%	4%	▲14%	1%	▲7%	
<i>Perceived lack of cultural events</i>																						
<i>Insufficient measures aimed at development of Ukrainian culture, language, and history</i>																						
.. at the level of the country	18%	16%	17%	13%	18%	23%	13%	21%	25%	▼6%	4%	▲13%	6%	▲22%	4%	▲14%	4%	▲15%	3%	▲11%	4%	4%
.. at the level of the community	10%	14%	11%	9%	21%	21%	8%	▲19%	1%	5%	4%	▲9%	8%	16%	4%	▲13%	4%	3%	1%	▲8%	2%	3%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.2 Attitudes towards the inclusion of veterans and IDPs by region

The survey data indicate a high level of support for the inclusion of veterans in all regions, while the proportion of respondents who consider the inclusion of IDPs as acceptable is significantly lower.

The lowest level of acceptance of IDP inclusion is in the frontline regions, and the highest is in Kyiv and the transitional regions.

Front-line regions: support the inclusion of IDPs (68%) and people with disabilities (84%) less than in other regions. People are concerned about IDPs due to: possible increased competition for jobs (40%) and possible increase in conflict situations (39%), as well as risks of increased financial burden (28%) more than in other regions.

It is also worth noting that this region has the highest number of people who are concerned about the possible aggressive behavior of veterans (49%).

De-occupied regions: the level of acceptance of IDPs (69%) is lower than that of veterans (88%) and people with disabilities (89%). Residents are concerned about IDPs due to: possible increased competition for jobs (44%) and the risks of increased financial burden (29%) or use of limited community resources (21%) more than in other regions. Representatives of this region are also concerned that IDPs will bring changes to the usual way of life and traditions of their city / town / village (26%). With regard to veterans, a large proportion (42%) of the region's residents are concerned about a possible increase in alcohol and drug use among veterans as a result of post-traumatic stress disorders. There are also more people in the region who are concerned about aspects of communication with both IDPs and veterans.

Kyiv city: High level of inclusion as regards IDPs (83%). Similar to the de-occupied regions, Kyiv city has a high proportion of people who are concerned that IDPs may have significantly different political, religious, or cultural views (30%).

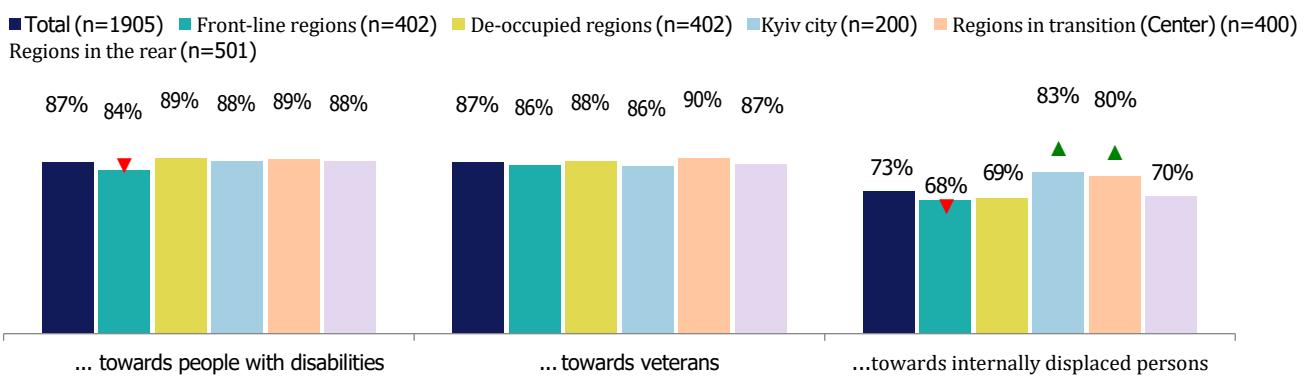
Regions in transition: high level of IDPs inclusion (80%), but lower than acceptance of veterans (90%) and people with disabilities (89%). The region has a high proportion of people who are concerned that IDPs may have significantly different political, religious, or cultural views (36%).

Regions in the rear: the level of IDPs inclusion (70%) is lower than that of veterans (87%) and people with disabilities (88%). The main factor of concern regarding IDPs is the possible increase in conflict situations (36%).

Diagram 86.

Attitudes toward the inclusion of social groups
- regional differences

TOP 2- Acceptable or Highly acceptable



11. Regional Dimension

11.2 Attitudes towards the inclusion of veterans and IDPs by region

Main reasons for concerns regarding IDPs - regional differences

Diagram +Table 87.

	All respondents (n=1682)	Front-line regions (n=369)	De-occupied regions (n=340)	Kyiv city (n=166)	Regions in transition (n=338)	Regions in the rear (n=469)
possible increase in competition for jobs	34%	40% ▲	44% ▲	33%	28% ▼	27% ▼
possible increase in conflict situations	32%	39% ▲	27% ▼	25% ▼	28%	36% ▲
may lead to an increase in crime rate	26%	29%	23%	22%	25%	26%
may have significantly different political, religious, or cultural views	24%	18% ▼	22%	36% ▲	30% ▲	22%
may require excessive support or resources, privileges, leading to an increased financial burden	22%	28% ▲	29% ▲	21%	22%	15% ▼
might bring changes to the usual way of life and traditions of our city/town/village	21%	22%	26% ▲	23%	25%	15% ▼
are unsure how to behave and communicate with them (so as not to offend them and to be ethical)	19%	13% ▼	27% ▲	22%	15% ▼	20%
may use limited community resources (housing, educational and medical services, etc.)	16%	19%	21% ▲	14%	17%	11% ▼

* The question was answered by respondents who indicated that they had a neutral or reserved attitude toward the inclusion of veterans, or expressed a low level of trust towards veterans

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram +Table 88.

Main reasons for concerns regarding veterans - regional differences

2025 survey	All respondents (n=1327)	Front-line regions (n=309)	De-occupied regions (n=257)	Kyiv city (n=133)	Regions in transition (n=264)	Regions in the rear (n=361)
may have mental health issues and require special communication methods	47%	49%	60% ▲	56% ▲	50%	33% ▼
may behave aggressively due to their military experience	38%	49% ▲	32% ▼	26% ▼	30% ▼	42%
there may be an increase in alcohol and drug use among veterans as a result of post-traumatic stress disorder	29%	28%	42% ▲	34%	28%	22% ▼
may lead to situations involving uncontrolled use of weapons	26%	28%	27%	26%	29%	23%
may require medical rehabilitation and place an excessive burden on the healthcare system	21%	25%	26%	21%	19%	16% ▼
are unsure how to behave and communicate with them (so as not to offend them and to be ethical)	21%	13% ▼	26% ▲	25%	27% ▲	19%
may violate rules (community safety, domestic violence, traffic rules, etc.)	19%	22%	33% ▲	11% ▼	12% ▼	17%
may require excessive support or resources, privileges, which will lead to an increase in financial burden	18%	22%	22%	18%	14% ▼	16%

* The question was answered by respondents who indicated that they had a neutral or reserved attitude toward the inclusion of veterans, or expressed a low level of trust towards veterans

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Support for initiatives to honor the memory of Ukraine's defenders and veterans at the regional level

In general, all regions show strong support for initiatives to honor the memory of Ukraine's defenders and veterans, but certain regional characteristics can still be singled out:

Front-line regions: lower support ratings for all initiatives covered by the survey. However, 90% still support the decree on a nationwide minute of silence to honor the memory of those who died as a result of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

De-occupied regions: Almost all (98%) support the decree on a nationwide minute of silence to honor the memory of those who died as a result of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and 93% support the creation of a National Military Memorial Cemetery.

Kyiv city: residents here support the renaming of settlements more than those in other regions.

Regions in transition: equally support the decree on a nationwide minute of silence to honor the memory of those who died as a result of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine and the creation of a National Military Memorial Cemetery (95% respectively).

Regions in the rear: residents here support the renaming of settlements more than those in other regions.

Diagram + Table 89. Support to initiatives aimed at honoring the memory of Ukraine's defenders and veterans - regional differences

TOP-2 Support (absolutely or rather)	All respondents (n=1905)	Front-line regions (n=402)	De-occupied regions (n=402)	Kyiv city (n=200)	Regions in transition (Center) (n=400)	Regions in the rear (n=501)
Decree on a Nationwide Minute of Silence to honor the memory of those who died as a result of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine	94%	90% ▼	98% ▲	92%	95%	95%
Creation of a National Military Memorial Cemetery (a national place of honor and commemoration for the fallen (deceased) defenders of Ukraine)	90%	80% ▼	93% ▲	91%	94% ▲	91%
Renaming of settlements, streets, or squares in Ukraine in honor of fallen soldiers, military personnel, and veterans	80%	62% ▼	79%	88% ▲	82%	90% ▲
Renaming of settlements, streets, or squares in Ukraine in honor of volunteers and activists who died or were most active during the war	75%	56% ▼	75%	88% ▲	73%	84% ▲

2025
survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.4 Satisfaction with one's neighborhood and sense of security

The survey demonstrates low levels of satisfaction with the area of residence in the frontline regions, despite an increase in this indicator over the year (38% compared to 27% in 2024). This indicator is also below the national level in Kyiv city (53%) with no significant changes in dynamics. In a meanwhile, the level of satisfaction with one's area of residence is significantly higher in the transitional and rear regions (75% and 71%, respectively). At the same time, the de-occupied regions and regions in the rear have also seen an increase in the level of satisfaction with one's area of residence over the past year. Similar regional trends are observed when analyzing the sense of security in one's area.

Front-line regions: the lowest levels of perceived safety – overall and due to threats from war. In particular, over the past year, the level of perceived safety at night has decreased (42% in 2025 compared to 52% in 2024) – due to Dnipropetrovsk and Odesa oblasts. In Mykolaiv oblast, on the contrary, this indicator has increased.

Every second respondent in the region declares that the level of violence has increased over the past year (50% compared to 42% in 2024) – most often referring to police brutality and domestic violence

De-occupied regions: perceived safety indicators have improved compared to last year, thanks to Kyiv oblast. Also, fewer people here (27%) report an increase in violence as contrasted with other regions (compared to last year, this indicator has decreased in Kyiv oblast, while Sumy oblast sees more respondents who indicate an increase in violence in the region). At the same time a significant proportion of respondents feel war-related danger (shelling and military actions) in the de-occupied regions.

Kyiv city: almost all security indicators display a decline in dynamics over the year. A high proportion of respondents feel unprotected from war-related risks (shelling and military action). One-third of respondents report an increase in violence, most often referring to online violence. In particular, in Kyiv city, more than in other regions, respondents point out crime related to online violence and organized violent groups or gangs.

Regions in transition: Overall, people feel safer in their area than in the frontline and de-occupied regions, although they feel less safe at night than a year ago. It is worth noting the negative trend in terms of perceived safety in Zhytomyr oblast.

Also, fewer people in Transition Regions compared to other regions (27% at last year's level) report an increase in violence, most often referring to domestic violence and violence at the community level.

Regions in the rear: Despite a decline in dynamics over the past year (in Khmelnytskyi, Lviv, and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts), the region as a whole demonstrates higher levels of perceived security compared to frontline and de-occupied regions. There is a high level of awareness that these areas are less affected by Russian shelling or military action. At the same time, every second person notes an increase in crime over the past year (50% in 2025 compared to 26% in 2024). Sexual and online violence are highlighted most often.

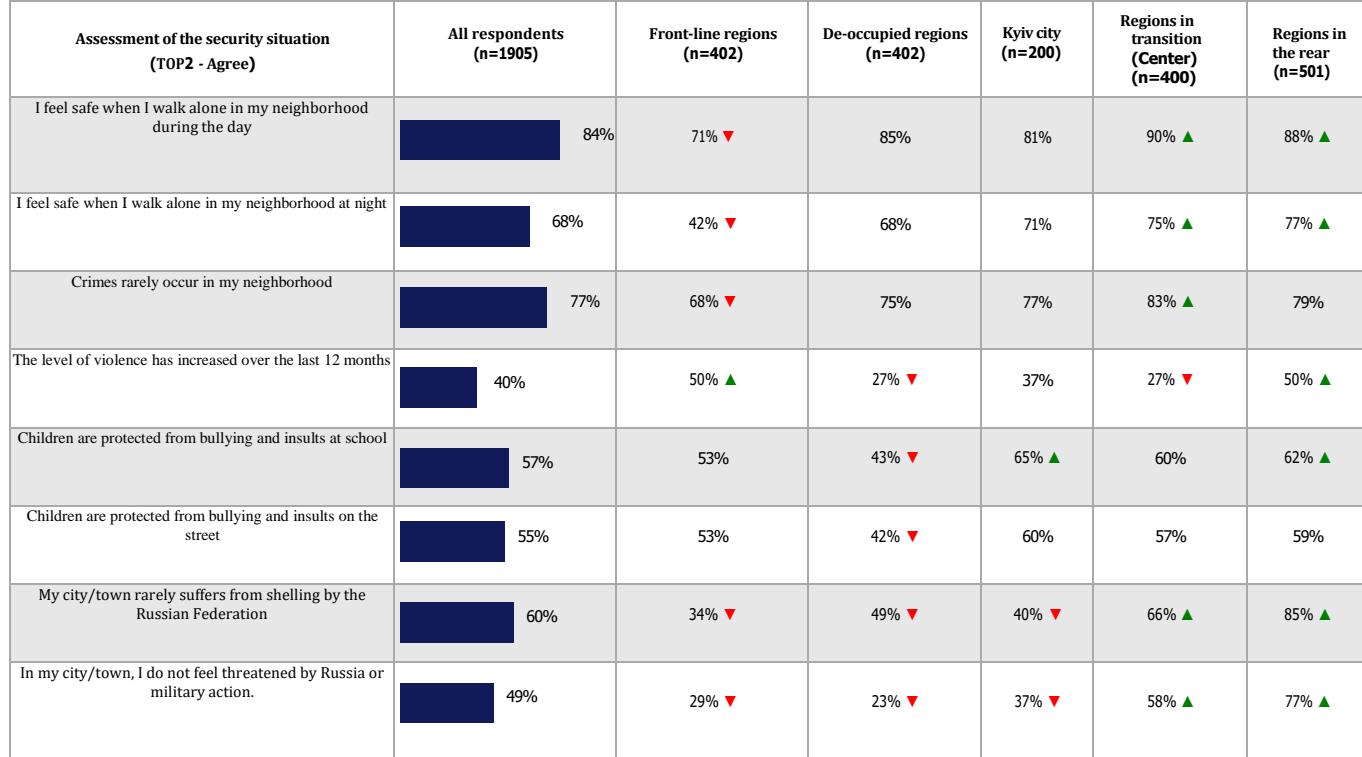
11. Regional Dimension

11.2 Satisfaction with one's neighborhood and sense of security

Diagram
Table 90.

Perceived sense of security - regional differences

15.2 Types of violence

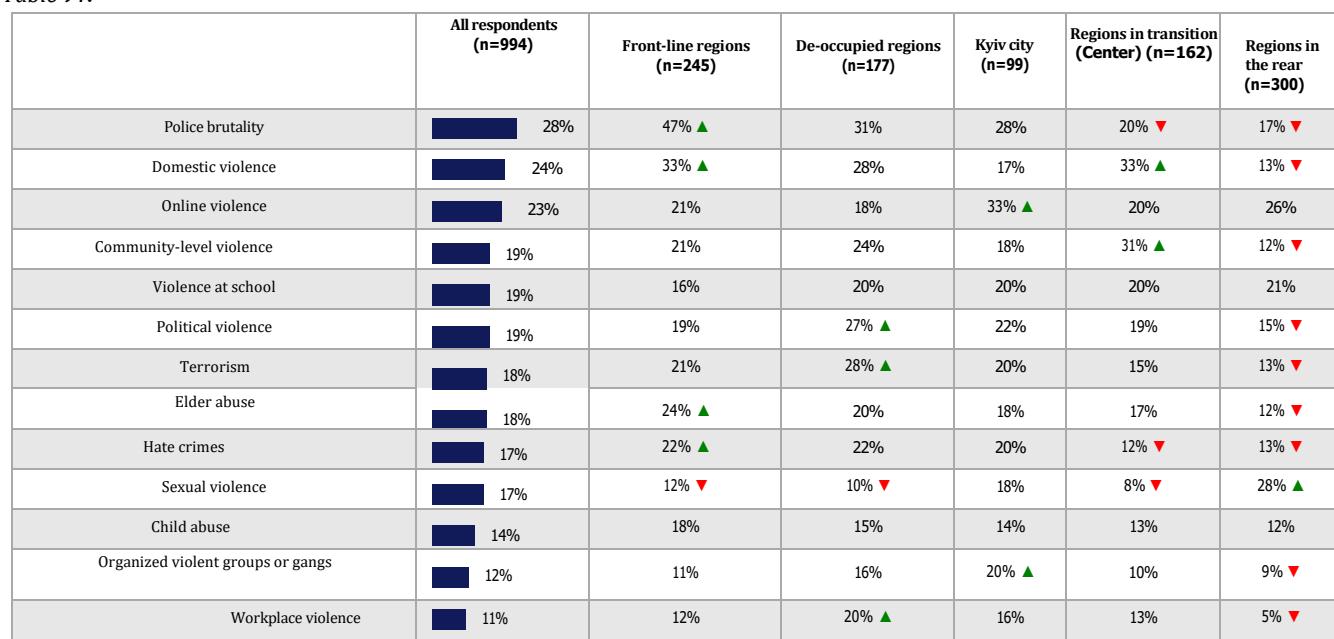


2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram
Table 91.

Types of violence where an increase in cases has been noted - regional differences



2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Baseline: respondents who indicated an increase in the level of violence

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 COMMUNITIES IN WAR CONTEXT -
 2-d round

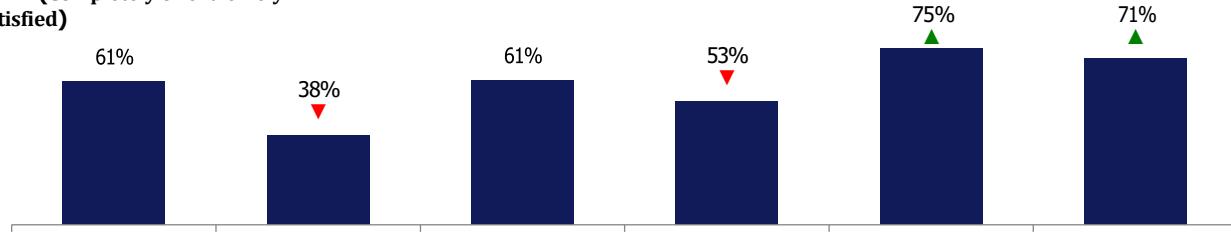
11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

Diagram 92.

Satisfaction with one's neighborhood as a place to live - regional differences

TOP 2 (Completely or extremely satisfied)



Total (n=1905)
regions

Front-line
(n=402)

De-occupied
regions
(n=402)

Kyiv city (n=200)
Regions in
transition (Center)
(n=400)

Regions in the rear (n=501)

2025
survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram 93.

Satisfaction with one's neighborhood and perceived sense of security – dynamics by region and oblasts

	All regions		Front-line regions		Dnipropetrovsk		Mykolaiv		Odesa		De-occupied regions		Kyiv		Sumy		Kyiv city	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey
n=																		
<i>Satisfied with their neighborhood as a place to live</i>	1903	1905	402	402	202	201	100	100	100	101	401	402	200	202	201	200	200	200
TOP-2 Satisfied (Completely or Moderately)																		
<i>Perceived sense of security in the area of residence - Agree (partially or completely)</i>	51%	61%	27%	38%	22%	26%	7%	40%	58%	59%	45%	61%	48%	73%	42%	50%	49%	53%
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood during the day	85%	84%	72%	71%	85%	83%	38%	71%	82%	49%	75%	85%	76%	98%	74%	73%	90%	81%
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood at night	75%	68%	52%	42%	63%	42%	41%	58%	43%	28%	67%	68%	81%	80%	53%	57%	84%	71%
Crimes rarely occur in my neighborhood	80%	77%	70%	68%	79%	77%	46%	70%	75%	50%	67%	75%	71%	80%	63%	71%	90%	77%
The level of violence has increased over the last 12 months	30%	40%	42%	50%	54%	40%	13%	43%	47%	79%	26%	27%	36%	21%	16%	33%	32%	37%
Children are protected from bullying and insults at school	65%	57%	56%	53%	53%	61%	60%	66%	60%	27%	57%	43%	54%	58%	60%	28%	84%	65%
Children are protected from bullying and insults on the street	60%	55%	49%	53%	47%	58%	59%	66%	41%	31%	47%	42%	52%	58%	42%	26%	77%	60%
My city/town rarely suffers from shelling by the Russian Federation	-	60%	-	34%	-	19%	-	50%	-	49%	-	49%	-	53%	-	44%	-	40%
In my city/town, I do not feel threatened by Russia or military action.	-	49%	-	29%	-	16%	-	42%	-	43%	-	23%	-	25%	-	22%	-	37%

	Regions in transition				Kirovohrad		Poltava		Vinnytsia		Zhytomyr		Regions in the rear				Khmelnytskyi		Rivne		Lviv				Ivano-Frankivsk		Zakarpattia			
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey						
	Total	400	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	501	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				
Satisfied with their neighborhood as a place to live																														
TOP-2 Satisfied (Completely or Moderately)																														
<i>Perceived sense of security in the area of residence - Agree (partially or completely)</i>																														
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood during the day	92%	90%	91%	92%	93%	90%	91%	99%	91%	93%	93%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%	97%	95%	95%	89%	88%	88%	89%			
I feel safe when I walk alone in my neighborhood at night	84%	84%	84%	85%	68%	62%	93%	92%	91%	89%	89%	89%	88%	93%	93%	70%	69%	88%	88%	99%	99%	93%	93%	86%	81%	81%	86%			
Crimes rarely occur in my neighborhood	83%	83%	74%	90%	73%	72%	92%	96%	94%	89%	89%	74%	79%	79%	84%	96%	64%	94%	94%	96%	96%	93%	93%	85%	74%	74%	85%			
The level of violence has increased over the last 12 months	24%	27%	27%	24%	26%	36%	35%	34%	9%	15%	26%	50%	11%	50%	50%	14%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	28%	28%	61%	64%	64%	64%			
Children are protected from bullying and insults at school	70%	60%	60%	50%	81%	65%	69%	79%	70%	44%	66%	62%	34%	49%	58%	63%	67%	58%	85%	85%	87%	87%	79%	79%	64%	64%	64%	64%		
Children are protected from bullying and insults on the street	70%	57%	62%	46%	78%	56%	69%	83%	70%	44%	64%	59%	38%	41%	54%	64%	56%	55%	83%	83%	88%	88%	73%	73%	65%	65%	65%	65%		
My city/town rarely suffers from shelling by the Russian Federation	-	66%	-	38%	-	67%	-	93%	-	66%	-	85%	-	72%	-	91%	-	89%	-	86%	-	89%	-	89%	-	89%	-	89%	-	89%
In my city/town, I do not feel threatened by Russia or military action.	-	58%	-	26%	-	60%	-	89%	-	55%	-	77%	-	60%	-	77%	-	78%	-	83%	-	83%	-	83%	-	83%	-	83%	-	83%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

When analyzing needs on a regional basis, it is important to pay attention to De-occupied communities, where almost all vulnerable groups studied in the survey are represented more than in other regions.

It is also worth highlighting differences between other regions. In particular, there are more households with insufficient income in the Frontline regions (54%), while the Regions in transition have more families with children (52%). Similar to the de-occupied territories Kyiv city is characterized by many households with people over 60 years of age, families with people with disabilities, and IDPs.

Among the priority needs of communities, the medical cluster remains one of the most popular for all regions. However, in the Frontline regions and Regions in transition (Mykolaiv, Kirovohrad, and Vinnytsia oblast), needs related to social support are also in focus. Respondents of Regions in the rear most often indicate needs related to transport and roads. And in de-occupied regions, security-related needs are of great importance.

	Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
Front-line regions	<p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions (38%)Access to shelters during air raid alerts (23%) <p>Medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to affordable medicines (38%) <p>Infrastructure and utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of high-quality potable water (37%)Stable power supply (23%)Reconstruction of roads, road construction (32%)	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Stable power supplyAvailability of shelters and improvement of their condition <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to a family doctorAccessibility of emergency medical careFinancial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housingReconstruction of roads, road constructionStable mobile connection, mobile InternetPsychological assistanceAccessible infrastructure (sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets, unrestricted access to administrative buildings)
Moreover, certain needs are more emphasized in certain oblasts:		
Dnipropetrovsk	Heat supply (22%) Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet (27%) Reconstruction of roads, road construction (33%)	
Mykolaiv	Accessibility of emergency medical care (20%) Financial assistance for the restoration or repair of damaged housing (27%) Access to social protection benefits and services (22%) Demining of territories (24%)	
Odesa	Accessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (28%), as well as resocialization measures (17%)	

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

	Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
De-occupied regions	<p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (52%) Access to shelters during air raid alerts (30%) <p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (40%) Access to a family doctor (23%) <p>Infrastructure and utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable power supply (25%) Reconstruction of roads, road construction (26%) Availability of evacuation transport (24%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a family doctor, to medication for critical/regular use, to medical / special transport, polyclinics, and outpatient clinics Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water Access to affordable medicines The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery Financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing Road and bridge repairs, public transport accessibility Psychological assistance Legal assistance, support, including that in the restoration of lost / damaged documents Accessible infrastructure
Moreover, certain needs are more emphasized in certain oblasts:		
Kyiv	<p>Availability of medications for critical / regular use (21%)</p> <p>Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet (26%)</p> <p>Resocialization measures (19%)</p> <p>Ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities (21%)</p>	
Sumy	<p>A trend towards growing relevance of the needs, regarding the availability of medical services: Access to a family doctor (27%), emergency medical care (15%), Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics (13%).</p>	
Kyiv city	<p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water (33%) <p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (27%) The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery (23%) <p>Accessible infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (20%) Ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities (20%) <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (31%) Access to shelters during air raid alerts (27%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water Accessibility of emergency medical care <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance, support Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises Information accessibility - online consultation tools with specialists in various fields, online platforms for distance learning and education, introduction of electronic systems for assessing service quality and feedback from citizens
Regions in transition	<p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (23%) <p>Infrastructure and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of roads, road construction (34%) Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet (30%) <p>Accessible infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (29%) <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (21%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable (uninterrupted) power supply Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing Restoring a stable Internet connection Accessible infrastructure, including sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets, as well as ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat supply Improved access to social protection benefits and services

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

	Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
Regions in transition		
Moreover, certain needs are more emphasized in certain oblasts:		
Poltava	<p>Infrastructure for children and young people (29%)</p> <p>Ensuring Internet access in all public places (33%)</p> <p>Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields (19%)</p>	
Kirovohrad	<p>Provision of high-quality potable water (22%)</p> <p>Availability of medications for critical / regular use (20%)</p> <p>Accessibility of public transport (19%)</p> <p>Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (27%)</p>	
Vinnytsia	<p>Stable (uninterrupted) power supply (34%)</p> <p>Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing (26%)</p> <p>Availability of evacuation transport (24%)</p> <p>Access to shelters during air raid alerts (27%)</p>	
Zhytomyr	<p>Stable (uninterrupted) power supply (20%)</p> <p>Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (23%)</p>	
Regions in the rear	<p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (21%) <p>Infrastructure and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of roads, road construction (49%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of roads, road construction Legal assistance, support Accessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets Ensuring Internet access in all public places Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to a family doctor
Moreover, certain needs are more emphasized in certain oblasts:		
Khmelnytskyi	<p>Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet (34%)</p> <p>Psychological assistance (21%)</p> <p>Infrastructure for children and young people (23%)</p> <p>Ensuring Internet access in all public places (27%)</p> <p>Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (26%)</p>	
Rivne	<p>Improved access to social protection benefits and services (33%)</p> <p>Access to healthcare services (primary care, chronic diseases, trauma care, care for children, pregnant women, etc.) (29%)</p>	
Lviv	Access to shelters during air raid alerts (17%)	
Ivano-Frankivsk	<p>Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (24) as well as access to shelters during air raid alerts (19%) financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing (12%) and a cash assistance program for short-term housing rentals (7%)</p> <p>Open and functioning bridges and roads (16%)</p> <p>Legal assistance, support (16%)</p>	
Zakarpattia	<p>Utilities, in particular electricity and water supply, as well as restoring a stable Internet connection (9%)</p> <p>Legal assistance, support (11%)</p> <p>Accessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (12%)</p>	

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

Table 94.

Vulnerable populations requiring intervention - penetration of groups in regions

Category (affected and vulnerable groups)	All respondents (n=1905)	Front-line regions (n=402)	De-occupied regions (n=402)	Kyiv city (n=200)	Regions in transition (Center) (n=400)	Regions in the rear (n=501)
Families with children (under 18 years old)	44%	42%	49%	36% ▼	52% ▲	41%
Families with 2+ children (under 18 years old)	14%	12%	17% ▲	13%	15%	13%
Households with insufficient income levels	43%	54% ▲	58% ▲	40%	38% ▼	28% ▼
Households with people over 60 years of age	38%	39%	43% ▲	46% ▲	34%	31% ▼
Households with people with disabilities	16%	11% ▼	28% ▲	23% ▲	10% ▼	14%
People whose homes have been damaged or destroyed	12%	12%	29% ▲	11%	5% ▼	4% ▼
People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated	12%	3% ▼	51% ▲	3% ▼	1% ▼	0% ▼
Families of service members	29%	26%	43% ▲	32%	29%	20% ▼
Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces	15%	12% ▼	26% ▲	18%	10% ▼	13%
War veterans	3%	3%	1% ▼	5%	5% ▲	2%
All IDPs (since 2022 and since 2014)	10%	11%	15% ▲	15% ▲	8%	3% ▼
IDPs since 2022	9%	10%	13% ▲	14% ▲	8%	3% ▼
IDPs since 2022 (changed the region)	6%	7%	8% ▲	10% ▲	5%	2% ▼
IDPs since 2022 and since 2014 (double displacement experience)	2%	2%	3% ▲	3%	1%	1% ▼
IDPs since 2022 (without changing the region)	3%	3%	4% ▲	4%	3%	1% ▼

2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

Diagram

+

Key categories of needs - regional distribution

Table 95.

Categories of challenges - most pressing ones	All respondents (n=1905)	Front-line regions (n=402)	De-occupied regions (n=402)	Kyiv city (n=200)	Regions in transition (n=400)	Regions in the rear (n=501)
Medical services and medicines	59%	71% ▲	65% ▲	63%	61%	46% ▼
Social support	56%	65% ▲	55%	54%	66% ▲	44% ▼
Transport Roads	54%	49% ▼	54%	37% ▼	57%	62% ▲
Safety	44%	56% ▲	64% ▲	46%	36% ▼	28% ▼
Water Electricity Gas	38%	59% ▲	34% ▼	46% ▲	42%	22% ▼
Accessible infrastructure	36%	27% ▼	35%	44% ▲	60% ▲	27% ▼
Information accessibility	34%	22% ▼	30% ▼	41% ▲	56% ▲	28% ▼
Telecom Internet Digital services	30%	27%	26% ▼	22% ▼	51% ▲	23% ▼
Housing Repair and renovation	21%	27% ▲	20%	19%	29% ▲	15% ▼

2025 survey

▲▼ indicates the higher/lower significant difference between the group and the sample as a whole with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

Table 96.

Most pressing community challenges - regional dynamics (continued)

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Medical services medicines	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501
Access to affordable medicines	31%	29%	43%	38%	49%	40%	24%	27%	19%	23%	21%	21%
Availability of medications for critical/regular use (e.g., blood pressure control, diabetes treatment, cancer treatment, hormone therapy, etc.)	11%	12%	12%	10%	3%	14%	16%	13%	14%	16%	10%	9%
Access to a family doctor	11%	11%	20%	13%	6%	23%	8%	9%	4%	4%	12%	7%
Accessibility of emergency medical care	10%	10%	18%	12%	11%	12%	5%	11%	9%	9%	7%	9%
Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics	8%	8%	10%	10%	4%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	10%	7%
Access to healthcare services (primary care, chronic diseases, trauma care, care for children, pregnant women, etc.)	-	8%	-	6%	-	5%	-	14%	-	10%	-	8%
The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery	8%	7%	7%	9%	15%	6%	20%	23%	5%	8%	4%	2%
Accessibility of care services for older people (social care services, state compensation for care)	7%	6%	8%	5%	10%	8%	6%	8%	6%	7%	5%	6%
Accessibility of medical / special transport	3%	6%	3%	3%	6%	10%	4%	5%	2%	8%	2%	3%

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Social support	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501
Psychological assistance	17%	11%	21%	14%	34%	11%	15%	14%	8%	8%	12%	11%
Improved access to social protection benefits and services	12%	11%	13%	13%	11%	12%	10%	12%	15%	7%	11%	10%
Infrastructure for children and young people	-	11%	-	9%	-	8%	-	11%	-	19%	-	8%
Legal assistance, support	9%	10%	9%	11%	20%	10%	16%	8%	3%	9%	4%	10%
Resocialization measures (for veterans, people returning from occupation, IDPs) in safe spaces	-	8%	-	9%	-	11%	-	9%	-	9%	-	5%
Accessibility of kindergartens	6%	6%	10%	7%	6%	8%	7%	5%	4%	6%	5%	4%
Spaces for children so that women can work and study	-	6%	-	7%	-	3%	-	6%	-	12%	-	2%
Recreational and cultural events	-	5%	-	3%	-	1%	-	7%	-	8%	-	4%
Opportunity for children to attend secondary school (access to secondary education)	4%	4%	8%	8%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%	1%	2%
Assistance in restoring lost / damaged documents	8%	4%	6%	6%	27%	2%	3%	2%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Assistance in preparing documents to receive compensation for destroyed housing	-	4%	-	7%	-	4%	-	3%	-	5%	-	2%
Accessibility of administrative services (availability of Administrative Service Centers)	-	3%	-	3%	-	6%	-	1%	-	3%	-	2%

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500
Reconstruction of roads, road construction	31%	▲35%	42%	▼32%	35%	▼26%	12%	17%	35%	34%	25%	▲49%
Accessibility of public transport	13%	12%	7%	11%	22%	▼12%	13%	17%	8%	12%	14%	11%
Availability of evacuation transport	7%	8%	7%	4%	22%	24%	4%	8%	4%	7%	1%	2%
Open and functioning bridges and roads	10%	▼6%	11%	▼4%	18%	▼5%	15%	19%	3%	5%	6%	6%
Operation of rail transport	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	▲5%	1%	3%	4%	5%	3%	2%

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500
Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition	24%	▲30%	25%	▲38%	44%	▲52%	28%	31%	21%	21%	12%	▲17%
Access to shelters during air raid alerts	-	20%	-	23%	-	30%	-	27%	-	14%	-	14%
Demining of territories	-	6%	-	13%	-	7%	-	6%	-	5%	-	1%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

Table 96.

Most pressing community challenges - regional dynamics (continued)

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones		All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
Water Electricity Gas		2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501	
Stable (uninterrupted) power supply	10%	▲ 17%	6%	▲ 23%	20%	25%	12%	11%	9%	▲ 17%	7%	10%	
Provision of high-quality potable water	17%	16%	40%	37%	14%	▼ 4%	23%	▲ 33%	11%	15%	5%	6%	
Heat supply	6%	▼ 4%	16%	12%	3%	1%	3%	1%	10%	▼ 2%	0%	▲ 2%	
Hot water supply	3%	3%	6%	5%	3%	2%	7%	▼ 2%	3%	2%	1%	▲ 3%	
Restoration of water supply	2%	2%	1%	▲ 4%	3%	▼ 1%	2%	4%	0%	1%	2%	2%	
Restoration of power supply	1%	▲ 2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	▲ 5%	1%	3%	
Restoration of gas supply	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones		All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
Accessible infrastructure		2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501	
Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (for people in wheelchairs, suitable for strollers with children, seniors, people with prosthetic limbs, people with partial or complete loss of vision or hearing, people with musculoskeletal disorders, etc.)	15%	16%	19%	▼ 11%	18%	▼ 11%	18%	20%	23%	▲ 29%	7%	▲ 13%	
Ensuring the comfort of public transport for people with disabilities	9%	10%	8%	5%	14%	14%	15%	20%	6%	▲ 11%	7%	7%	
Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)	13%	▼ 8%	14%	▼ 5%	16%	▼ 7%	18%	▼ 11%	14%	14%	9%	6%	
Accessibility of financial services (availability of ATMs, banks, and cards)	-	5%	-	5%	-	7%	-	1%	-	8%	-	4%	
Installation of tactile coverings and introduction of signals, provision of information in Braille for people with visual impairments	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	5%	5%	6%	8%	1%	1%	
Adaptation of websites and mobile applications for convenient use by people with physical and cognitive impairments	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	▼ 2%	10%	6%	2%	▲ 6%	1%	2%	
Interactive navigation systems that help people find their way	3%	2%	3%	2%	8%	▼ 2%	4%	2%	2%	4%	0%	1%	

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
Information accessibility	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
N=	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501
Ensuring Internet access in all public places	11%	12%	16%	7%	11%	15%	15%	12%	14%	14%	5%	12%
Providing up-to-date information on official local government websites and community social networks regarding accommodation, services, employment, humanitarian aid, etc. for groups in need of assistance (e.g., veterans, people with disabilities)	8%	6%	12%	4%	9%	4%	10%	9%	11%	11%	2%	4%
Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places (in transport, at stations, in catering establishments, hospitals, pharmacies, etc.)	5%	5%	8%	2%	9%	4%	8%	7%	4%	12%	2%	2%
Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields	5%	4%	3%	1%	11%	2%	11%	3%	5%	10%	2%	4%
Teaching citizens to use digital technologies and Internet resources	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	3%	7%	8%	7%	8%	2%	2%
Introduction of electronic systems for assessing service quality and feedback from citizens	4%	3%	3%	2%	5%	5%	13%	7%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Access to electronic libraries and other educational resources	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	6%	9%	6%	3%	3%	2%	3%
E-government systems for convenient access to public services	5%	3%	6%	3%	6%	3%	7%	2%	5%	4%	3%	2%
Online platforms for distance learning and education	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	11%	6%	7%	5%	2%	2%
Availability of information materials on the use of electronic public services / digital literacy	-	2%	-	2%	-	2%	-	4%	-	4%	-	2%

indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a

11. Regional Dimension

11.3 Key issues and needs of communities

Table 96.

Most pressing community challenges - regional dynamics (continued)

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Telecom Internet Digital services												
N= 1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501	
Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet	18%	18%	24%	17%	20%	18%	6%	7%	25%	30%	11%	14%
Restoring a stable Internet connection	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	10%	5%	5%
Ability to use government e-services	-	3%	-	3%	-	2%	-	6%	-	5%	-	3%
Replacement of lost/damaged mobile phone available	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	5%	5%	1%	6%	2%	1%
Access to electronic services for receiving services / vouchers / assistance, etc. (e.g., availability of a smartphone)	-	3%	-	3%	-	2%	-	6%	-	6%	-	1%

Challenges of the community - most pressing ones	All regions		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
Housing Repair and renovation												
N= 1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501	
Financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing	15%	6%	29%	11%	29%	5%	7%	5%	5%	4%	4%	
Cash assistance program for short-term rental housing for people who have lost their homes / whose homes have been damaged	-	5%	-	6%	-	6%	-	7%	-	5%	-	4%
Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing	4%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%	2%	5%	11%	3%	4%
Provision of temporary housing for a short period with decent conditions for people who have lost their homes / whose homes have been damaged	4%	5%	5%	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	4%	7%	3%	3%
Need for long-term housing	6%	4%	14%	6%	4%	4%	6%	5%	7%	4%	1%	2%

▲▼ indicates the higher / lower significant difference from among survey rounds with a confidence interval of 95%+

12

Conclusions and Recommendations

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

12.1 Key changes in the context of war

The context of the war in Ukraine remains the most pressing and alarming issue for Ukrainian society, affecting all aspects of people's lives. Despite a decrease in the proportion of respondents for whom the war is the number one issue (87% in 2025 versus 89% in 2024), it still ranks first among the problems mentioned most often. Other significant problems, according to respondents, include political corruption, violations of rights (civil, military, during mobilization, etc.), and the growing relevance of issues such as social inequality and poverty, economic instability and unemployment, emigration and brain drain, and the demographic crisis.

A significant part of Ukraine's population has been directly affected by Russian aggression. Many families either have members of their families serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine (parents, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) or have lost close relatives due to the war.

The survey also notes a shift in the age structure, namely an increase in the proportion of the older generation. This, in turn, may mean an increased burden on social infrastructure in the coming years, especially in the areas of healthcare, old age benefits (pensions), and social services for older people.

All these changes, taking place against the backdrop of war, underscore the importance of adapting social policy approaches and conducting ongoing monitoring to properly assess their impact on social cohesion. The following groups require particular attention: people over 60 and their families, people with disabilities and their families, families with insufficient financial resources, families with children, families of defenders, including those who have lost relatives enrolled in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, veterans, people who have been forced to internal displacement, as well as those who have lost their homes or whose homes have been destroyed, and people from territories that were occupied and are now liberated.

12.2 Social cohesion dynamics

The overall social cohesion index in Ukraine has declined slightly over the past year: from +12.5 points in 2024 to +9.5 in 2025.

The presence of large polar groups in terms of social cohesion remains an important characteristic of Ukrainian society: 35% - low level, 44% - high level. There remains an imbalance between the various components of social cohesion: Inclusion and Social relations show strong positive values, while Focus on common good remains a weak component due to the perceived corruption in the system.

The fact of employed population groups and groups with average or above-average financial status demonstrating higher levels of social cohesion remains stable in terms of dynamics. At the same time, these same groups show a tendency toward declining levels of social cohesion. A decline in social cohesion is also observed in the group with a high level of education.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

SOCIAL COHESION INDEX

Net (High - Low)

+12.5

High

45%

Net (High - Low)

+9.5

High

44%

Moderate
(fluctuating)

22%

Moderate
(fluctuating)

21%

Low

33%

Low

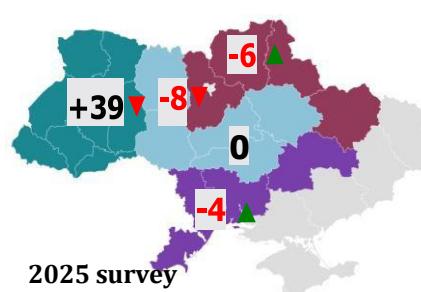
35%

Main sample of 2024 survey (n=1903)

Main sample of 2025 survey (n=1905)

Despite the fact that the indicator of social cohesion at the national level has not shown significant changes in dynamics over the past year, the survey indicates significant changes at the regional level, namely an increase in social cohesion in the frontline and de-occupied regions and a significant decrease in social cohesion in Kyiv and the regions in the rear. Currently, the positive balance of social cohesion at the national level is maintained due to positive values in rear regions, while other regions show negative social cohesion indicators (front-line regions, de-occupied regions, Kyiv city) or 0 pp (Regions in transition).

Social cohesion index across the regions - dynamics



The positive dynamics of social cohesion indicators in frontline and de-occupied regions show that even in a situation of prolonged military aggression, social cohesion can grow due to the fact of facing common threats and challenges. The common goal of protection and survival stimulates cooperation and shared responsibility, creating a basis for strengthening social ties. This emphasizes the importance of preserving unity as a strategic resource in crisis conditions.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

12.3 Social cohesion factors

Social relations

In both regions where the survey records a decline in social cohesion indicators (Kyiv city, Regions in the rear), there is a decline in the Social relations component.

This aspect of social cohesion is balanced by strong indicators of trust towards other citizens, which have also strengthened over the course of the year. At the same time, the proportion of those who deny that ethnic or cultural diversity is good for the country is growing (25% in 2025 compared to 22% in 2024), despite tolerant attitudes towards representatives of other ethnic or religious groups (89% do not support attacks on people because of their ethnic origin or religion). This gap in the perception of social diversity may signal the need for additional awareness raising effort to explain the benefits of cultural diversity for society.

A comparison of the levels of trust declared towards social groups and felt by the very same social groups revealed a significant gap in the perception of veterans as a social group: despite the fact that 75% of respondents declare a high level of trust towards veterans, only half of veteran respondents (54%) confirm that they feel a high level of trust towards themselves. The main concerns about distrust towards veterans relate to fears about mental health issues that require special communication (47%) and their possible aggressive behavior (38%).

An assessment of these concerns over time indicates a need for training on how to interact appropriately with veterans—how to behave around them and how to communicate with them effectively.

Focus on common good

This component of social cohesion remains negative and significantly weakens the overall social cohesion index. A negative factor within this component remains the perception of the Ukrainian system as corrupt – more than 90% of respondents believe this to be the case, with 46% considering political corruption and governance to be among the greatest challenges faced by the state (giving way only to the military threat, that is viewed as the greatest challenge).

At the same time, the study revealed a fairly high and stable level (82%) of responsibility to help other Ukrainian citizens.

In particular, there is a positive trend in the indicator of providing financial assistance to others (growing from 74% in 2024 to 82% in 2025). The most popular type of financial assistance remains support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine (an increase from 71% in 2024 to 77% in 2025), and there is also a positive trend in medical support initiatives. At the same time, support for internally displaced persons is decreasing.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Connectivity

This aspect of social cohesion balances between a negative trend in the perception of fair treatment (27% in 2025 versus 23% in 2024 of respondents deny feeling that they are treated fairly as citizens of Ukraine) and a strengthening of civic identity (the share of respondents who identify themselves as citizens of Ukraine as their primary identity has increased significantly from 69% in 2024 to 76% in 2025).

The results of the survey confirm the link between the level of social cohesion and trust towards the political system, using the example of local and central government institutions: local councils, mayors or village heads, heads of amalgamated territorial communities, regional state administrations, the President, the Cabinet of Ministers, the social policy system, and the media. At the same time, analysis of indicators over the course of the year shows a decline in trust in most systemic state institutions, with the exception of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and personalized institutions such as the President or heads of settlements. This trend may indicate a critical attitude towards the systemic response to the challenges of war and the need to reform and strengthen trust towards institutions.

Community needs and perceived sense of security

The results of the survey confirm the existence of a correlation between the level of social cohesion and the level of relevance of local community needs. This being the case, the social and regional groups where needs in the medical care, social support, housing, including the provision of utilities, communications, security measures, accessible infrastructure, and information accessibility are more acute, are characterized by the social cohesion indicators below the general level. The same correlation is observed for indicators of perceived sense of security in one's region of residence.

The study revealed a general downward trend in the perceived sense of security among Ukrainians, even though the majority of respondents (84%) declared their neighborhood to be safe during the day. Negative dynamics are also observed in children's safety from the view point of bullying. Although the lowest perceived sense of security ratings are more common in segments with low social cohesion, a decline in perceived sense of security is observed in all groups regardless of the level of social cohesion.

The need for medical care and social support remains the most pressing issue for communities. There is a growing need in access to affordable medicines, medications for critical and regular use, emergency medical care, polyclinics, outpatient clinics, as well as services for the elderly and special medical transport. A growing need for improved access to social benefits and social protection services, as well as legal assistance is observed in the area of social assistance.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

It is worth noting the need for shelters and improvements to their condition – every second respondent (50%) considers this important (last year this figure amounted to 34%). Other important needs that are showing a growing trend include stable electricity supply, access to high-quality drinking water, stable mobile and internet connectivity, internet access in all public places, road repairs and public transport accessibility, ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities, and improving the accessibility of sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, and streets for people with special needs.

In general, the most pressing needs requiring intervention can be grouped up and summarized as follows:

Medical needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to affordable medicines (29% identified it as the main problem) - Access to a family doctor - Availability of medicines for critical/regular use - Accessibility of emergency medical care - Accessibility of medical clinics and outpatient clinics - Access to care services for the elderly - Accessibility of medical / special transport
Social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychological assistance - Easier access to social protection benefits and services - Legal assistance and support - Infrastructure for children and young people - Resocialization measures (for veterans, people who have returned from occupied territories, IDPs)
Transport and roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road reconstruction, road construction (35% identified it as the main problem) - Accessibility of public transport - Availability of evacuation transport
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions (30% identified it as the main problem) - Access to shelters (20% identified it as the main problem)
Utilities and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of high-quality potable water - Stable power supply - Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet
Information accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring Internet access in all public places
Accessible infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets for people with disabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comfortable public transport for people with disabilities - Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises (space for strollers, ramps, sufficient width of passageways, handrails)

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

At the same time, comparing the results of the study with last year's findings, we can identify certain areas of concern relevance of which is declining. The most significant of these are:

1. Psychological assistance: although it remains important for a quarter of respondents, its relevance as a basic need is showing a downward trend;
2. Assistance with document restoration: the relevance of this need has decreased both among respondents in general and among the group of people whose homes have been destroyed;
3. A similar trend can be observed in the indicator "Financial assistance for the restoration/repair of damaged housing."
4. Open bridges as a basic need.
5. Unobstructed access to public/administrative premises as a basic need.

12.4 Needs emphasized by vulnerable populations requiring interventions

Group and social cohesion level	Description of needs emphasized by the group
<u>Families with children (under 18 years old)</u> SCI = +4 pp (68% of whom are women)	Require assistance in the areas of infrastructure for children and youth, education, child safety (shelter), communications and logistics, transport accessibility, medical care, and financial support.
<u>Households with people over 60 years of age</u> SCI = +6 pp	Require assistance in the areas of medical care, social protection, transport accessibility, and financial support.
<u>Households with insufficient income levels</u> SCI = +2 pp	Require assistance in the areas of medical care, utilities, communications and internet access, as well as financial support.
<u>Households with people with disabilities</u> SCI = 0 pp (70% of whom are women)	Require assistance in the areas of medical care, transport accessibility, safety, and financial support. Particular attention should be paid to issues of access to medical services and medicines, as well as the adaptation of public transport to the needs of people with disabilities.
<u>War veterans</u> SCI = -9 pp (87% of whom are men)	Require assistance in the areas of medical care, social support, psychological assistance, accessible infrastructure, security, and financial support. Particular attention should be paid to the issues of resocialization, legal support, and psychological support for veterans. Comprehensive support from both the state and the community is important, including initiatives to honor the memory of war heroes and the fallen.
<u>Families of service members</u> SCI = -9 pp (71% of whom are women)	Require assistance in the areas of utilities, medical care, transportation accessibility, communications, psychological support, and security. (often overlap with other vulnerable categories)
<u>Lost a close relative who served in Ukraine's Armed Forces</u> SCI = -12 pp (69% of whom are women)	(in terms of needs similar to the group of <u>Families of service members</u>) Particular attention should be paid to issues of stable electricity supply, access to medicines and evacuation transport, as well as social support and security.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Group and social cohesion level	Description of needs emphasized by the group
<u>People whose homes have been damaged or destroyed</u> SCI = -13 pp (69% of whom are women)	Require assistance in the areas of housing rehabilitation, medical care, social support, infrastructure accessibility, security, and utilities. Despite positive developments compared to the previous year, housing issues remain a priority for this group. (47% also belong to the group of those who <u>lived in occupied territory that has been liberated</u>).
<u>People who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated</u> SCI = -8 pp (71% of whom are women with SCI = -21)	Require assistance in the areas of utilities and communications, medical care, housing, transportation, social support, education, and security. There has been a significant increase in needs in many areas compared to the previous year, especially in terms of electricity supply, medical services, and security.
<u>Internally displaced persons</u> SCI = -10 pp (68% of whom are women)	Continue to require comprehensive assistance, primarily in the areas of housing, social support and adaptation, security, medical care, and access to basic infrastructure. Although there has been some positive progress compared to last year, especially with regard to certain infrastructure issues, problems with long-term housing and social integration remain the most acute for this group. (The needs of IDPs often overlap with those of other vulnerable groups, such as people who have lost their homes, families of service members, and low-income groups, which requires a particularly careful and individualized approach to providing assistance.)

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

12.5 Key changes by region

Despite the fact that at the national level, the indicator of social cohesion in Ukraine has not shown significant changes in dynamics over the past year, the survey indicates significant changes at the regional level, namely an increase in social cohesion in the frontline and de-occupied regions and a significant decrease in social cohesion in Kyiv city and regions in the rear.

Social cohesion index across the regions - dynamics

n=	All respondents		Front-line regions		De-occupied regions		Kyiv city		Regions in transition (Center)		Regions in the rear	
	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey	2024 survey	2025 survey
	1903	1905	402	402	401	402	200	200	400	400	500	501
Social Cohesion Index NET (High - Low)	+12.5	+9.5	-18	-4 ▲	-20	-6▲	+13	-8 ▼	+4	0	+57	+39 ▼
Components:												
Social Relation	22	20	0	1	3	26 ▲	18	5 ▼	18	11	52	40 ▼
Connectedness	36	34	17	36▲	13	8	25	20	23	26	72	58▼
Common Good	-36	-35	-51	-47	-53	-50	-31	-41▼	-35	-37	-17	-14

Front-line regions

The social cohesion indicator has a negative value, despite its increase in dynamics – growth in the indicator in dynamics is recorded in communities in the Mykolaiv and Odesa oblasts. Dnipropetrovsk oblast is characterized by the social cohesion indicator with a negative value despite the absence of statistically significant changes in dynamics.

Social Cohesion Index	Front-line regions	Dnipropetrovsk	Mykolaiv	Odesa
2024 survey	-18	-1	-74	+5
2025 survey	-4▲	-13	-35▲	+46▲

In particular, the positive dynamics in terms of social cohesion in Mykolaiv oblast correlates with improved social relations and an increase in trust towards certain social institutions (city, town, or village leaders, the President, the Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers).

The region also has the lowest perceived sense of security indicators—both overall and due to threats from war. To be more specific, the night time perceived sense of security indicator has declined over the past year, mainly due to survey results in Dnipropetrovsk and Odesa oblasts. Mykolaiv oblast, on the contrary, has strengthened this indicator.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Every second respondent in the region declares that the level of violence has increased over the past year – most often referring to police brutality and domestic violence.

Key needs in the region:

Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
Safety	Growing relevance of the needs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions (38%) Access to shelters during air raid alerts (23%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable power supply Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition
Medicine	Decreasing relevance of the needs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (38%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of a family doctor Accessibility of emergency medical care Financial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housing Reconstruction of roads, road construction Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet Psychological assistance Accessible infrastructure (sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets, unrestricted access to administrative buildings)
Infrastructure and utilities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water (37%) Stable power supply (23%) Reconstruction of roads, road construction (32%) 	

De-occupied regions

The social cohesion indicator has a negative value, despite its increase in dynamics. In particular, in the communities of Sumy oblast, the social cohesion indicator has reached a positive level, while in Kyiv oblast, the indicator remains negative.

Social Cohesion Index	De-occupied regions	Kyiv	Sumy
2024 survey	-20	-31	-9
2025 survey	-6▲	-24	+12▲

Both Sumy and Kyiv oblasts have seen an increase over the past year in the level of trust towards neighbors, people from one's own community, one's own ethnic group, other ethnic groups, as well as in the level of meaningful interaction with people of different backgrounds.

All in all, the region has a high proportion of respondents belonging to the categories as follows: people whose homes were damaged or destroyed (29%), people who lived in occupied territory that has been liberated (51%), households with people over 60 (43%), households with people with disabilities (28%), families of service members (43%), and internally displaced persons (15%).

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Perceived sense of security indicators have improved compared to last year, thanks to Kyiv oblast. Besides, fewer people here compared to other regions report an increase in violence (compared to last year, this indicator has decreased in Kyiv oblast, while Sumy oblast saw an increase in the share of respondents who indicate an increase in violence in their oblast). At the same time, a significant proportion of respondents feel military danger (shelling and military actions) in the de-occupied regions.

Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
<p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Availability of shelters, improvement of shelter conditions (52%)Access to shelters during air raid alerts (30%) <p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to affordable medicines (40%)Access to a family doctor (23%) <p>Infrastructure and utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Stable power supply (25%)Reconstruction of roads, road construction (26%)Availability of evacuation transport (24%)	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to a family doctor, to medication for critical/regular use, medical / special transport, polyclinics, and outpatient clinicsAvailability of shelters and improvement of their condition <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of high-quality potable waterAccess to affordable medicinesThe possibility of performing a scheduled surgeryFinancial assistance for the restoration / repair of damaged housingRoad and bridge repairs, accessibility of public transportPsychological assistanceLegal assistance, support, including that in the restoration of lost / damaged documentsAccessible infrastructure

Kyiv city

The social cohesion indicator has a negative value, showing a decline in dynamics (from +13 pp in 2024 to -8 pp in 2025). The downward trend in social cohesion correlates with a decrease in citizen participation in public events, local self-government, and volunteering, as well as a reduction in financial assistance to others, including donations to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. These changes may signal a decline in focus on the common good and a potential weakening of civic engagement in the capital.

In addition, Kyiv city (as well as in Kyiv oblast) has a greater concern about demographic problems, in particular emigration and the outflow of people from the country, as well as internal migration and internal displacement. Similar to the de-occupied regions, there is a high proportion of internally displaced persons (15%), households with people over 60 (46%), and households with people with disabilities (23%).

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Also, according to the survey results, Kyiv city has seen a decline in annual dynamics within almost all security indicators. A high proportion of respondents feel vulnerable to military risks (shelling and military action). One-third of respondents report an increase in violence, most often referring to online violence. In particular, Kyiv city residents report more crime related to online violence and organized violent groups or gangs than residents of other regions.

Key needs in the region:

Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
<p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water (33%) <p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (27%) The possibility of performing a scheduled surgery (23%) <p>Accessible infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (20%) Ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities (20%) <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (31%) Access to shelters during air raid alerts (27%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of high-quality potable water Accessibility of emergency medical care <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance, support Unobstructed access to public / administrative premises Information accessibility – in particular: online consultation tools with specialists in various fields, online platforms for distance learning and education, introduction of electronic systems for assessing service quality and feedback from citizens

Regions in transition

The social cohesion indicator is balanced at 0 pp, but within the region, an increase in the indicator is recorded in Poltava oblast, while the social cohesion indicator has decreased in Vinnytsia oblast, and there is also a negative trend in Zhytomyr oblast. At the same time, the lowest level of the indicator in the region is observed in the Kirovohrad oblast, with no significant changes in dynamics.

Social Cohesion Index	Regions in transition (Center)	Poltava	Kirovohrad	Vinnytsia	Zhytomyr
2024 survey	+4	-10	-32	+41	+17
2025 survey	0	+22 ▲	-26	+7 ▼	-2

Communities in Vinnytsia oblast have the highest proportion (among oblasts in the region) of respondents belonging to vulnerable groups: families of service members (57%), those who have lost a relative among Ukraine's defenders (23%), veterans (11%), internally displaced persons (16%), families with insufficient level of income (54%), and families with members over 60 years of age (53%).

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Zhytomyr oblast is characterized by a tendency towards a decrease in meaningful interaction with people of different origins (62%, compared to 80% in 2024), and fewer respondents indicating that they trust people from other ethnic or linguistic groups.

In the Zhytomyr and Kirovohrad oblasts, there is also a high proportion of respondents who primarily identify themselves with their local community or their own settlement.

In contrast, Poltava oblast is boasting a growing level of trust towards neighbors and people from one's own ethnic group, and more respondents say they believe in the importance of equality and social justice.

It is worth noting the growth in trust towards numerous social institutions in the region.

The region as a whole has higher levels of perceived sense of security in one's own neighborhood than in the frontline and de-occupied regions, although the sense of security at night is lower than a year ago. Regions in transition, compared to other regions, less frequently (27% in 2024) report an increase in violence, most often referring to domestic violence and violence at the community level.

Key needs in the region:

Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
<p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to affordable medicines (23%) <p>Infrastructure and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of roads, road construction (34%) Stable mobile connection, mobile Internet (30%) <p>Accessible infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets (29%) <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of shelters and improvement of their condition (21%) 	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable (uninterrupted) power supply Improvement of living conditions in temporary housing Restoring a stable Internet connection Accessible infrastructure, including sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streets, ensuring comfortable public transport for people with disabilities Placing information relevant to people with disabilities in public places Online consultation tools with specialists in various fields <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat supply Improved access to social protection payments and services

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Regions in the rear

The social cohesion index amounts to +39 pp, which is significantly higher than in other regions, due to contributions of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, and Zakarpattia oblasts, while in Rivne and Khmelnytskyi oblasts, social cohesion indicators are lower. Over the year, there has been a decline in the regional social cohesion index in Ivano-Frankivsk and Khmelnytskyi oblasts (both oblasts have seen a decline in trust towards various social groups and acceptance of social diversity). At the same time, there has been an increase in the social cohesion index in Zakarpattia oblast (there has also been an increase in trust towards various social groups). No statistically significant changes in terms of social cohesion index have been observed in Lviv and Rivne oblasts.

Social Cohesion Index	Regions in the rear	Khmelnytskyi	Rivne	Lviv	Ivano-Frankivsk	Zakarpattia
2024 survey	+57	+48	+27	+35	+95	+80
2025 survey	+39 ▼	-10 ▼	+10	+41	+60 ▼	+95 ▲

Although the proportion of people belonging to various vulnerable groups is lower in the rear regions than in other regions, Khmelnytskyi and Rivne oblasts are distinguished by a significant proportion of service members' families (more than 30%), households with insufficient income (36% in Khmelnytskyi oblast and 63% in Rivne oblast), and families with people with disabilities (more than 20%). In addition, 10% of respondents in Khmelnytskyi oblast report damage or destruction to their homes, while 58% of respondents in Rivne oblast report having people over 60 years of age in their households, and 29% report having lost a close relative who has joined the military to defend Ukraine.

In general, the region has seen a decline in trust towards law enforcement agencies, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada, the courts, the head of the regional state administration, the social policy system, and the media. It is also important to note a decline in trust towards the mayor of the city, town, or village in Khmelnytskyi oblast.

Despite a decline in dynamics over the past year (in Khmelnytskyi, Lviv, and Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts), the region as a whole demonstrates higher levels of perceived sense of security than the frontline and de-occupied regions, as well as a high level of understanding that these areas are less affected by Russian shelling or are at lower risk of suffering from military actions. At the same time, every second person highlights an increase in crime rates over the past year (50% in 2025 compared to 26% in 2024). Sexual and online violence are most often mentioned.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Key needs in the region:

Most common problems	Key changes in dynamics over the year
<p>Medical needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to affordable medicines (21%) <p>Infrastructure and communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reconstruction of roads, road construction (49%)	<p>Growing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reconstruction of roads, road constructionLegal assistance, supportAccessible sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, streetsEnsuring Internet access in all public placesAvailability of shelters and improvement of their condition <p>Decreasing relevance of the needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Access to a family doctor

As a general conclusion of the survey, the analysis of social cohesion in the context of the war in Ukraine reveals a complex and dynamic picture that varies significantly depending on the region and the degree of proximity to the combat zone:

- Regional variability: there is a clear correlation between the proximity of a region to the combat zone and the level of social cohesion. Regions in the rear demonstrate the highest social cohesion indicators, while front-line regions and de-occupied regions have lower levels thereof.
- Dynamics of trust towards social and political institutions: in some oblasts, there has been an increase in trust in local authorities (Mykolaiv, Kirovohrad), which may be the result of their effective work in crisis conditions. However, there are also opposite trends, noticeable in the de-occupied and rear regions.
- Gap in perceptions of social diversity: despite the fact that many regions are showing a trend toward greater tolerance towards people from other ethnic or cultural groups, overall there is a negative trend in perceptions of cultural diversity as something that is good for the country.
- Safety as a key factor: perceived sense of security proved to be a critical component of social cohesion. Regions with lower levels of security also demonstrate lower levels of social cohesion, underscoring the importance of interventions to ensure physical security. A separate aspect is the need for shelters, their arrangement, and accessibility. Overall, the survey notes the growing relevance of shelters in every oblast, but most of all in the frontline and de-occupied regions
- Vulnerable groups factor: the presence of a significant number of vulnerable groups (internally displaced persons, veterans, persons with disabilities, elderly persons) in certain regions creates additional challenges for social integration and cohesion.

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

Regular measurement of social cohesion level in Ukrainian society can become an effective tool for identifying trends in the development of society and understanding the needs of the Ukrainian community for tailoring effective political, economic and humanitarian interventions urgently needed by Ukrainian communities, as well as for measuring the success of programs in strengthening social unity/cohesion.

When planning programs, it is also advisable to focus on indicators that have the most significant impact on social cohesion, to be more specific:

- Trust towards authorities and institutions, political stability, perception of fair treatment of citizens by the system
- Relations between social groups (trust towards different social groups, acceptance of cultural diversity in society)
- Critical needs
- Focus on helping others
- Safety (crime, protection from the impact of the military action, availability of shelters, safety of children, particularly protection from bullying).



FOR MORE INFORMATION

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