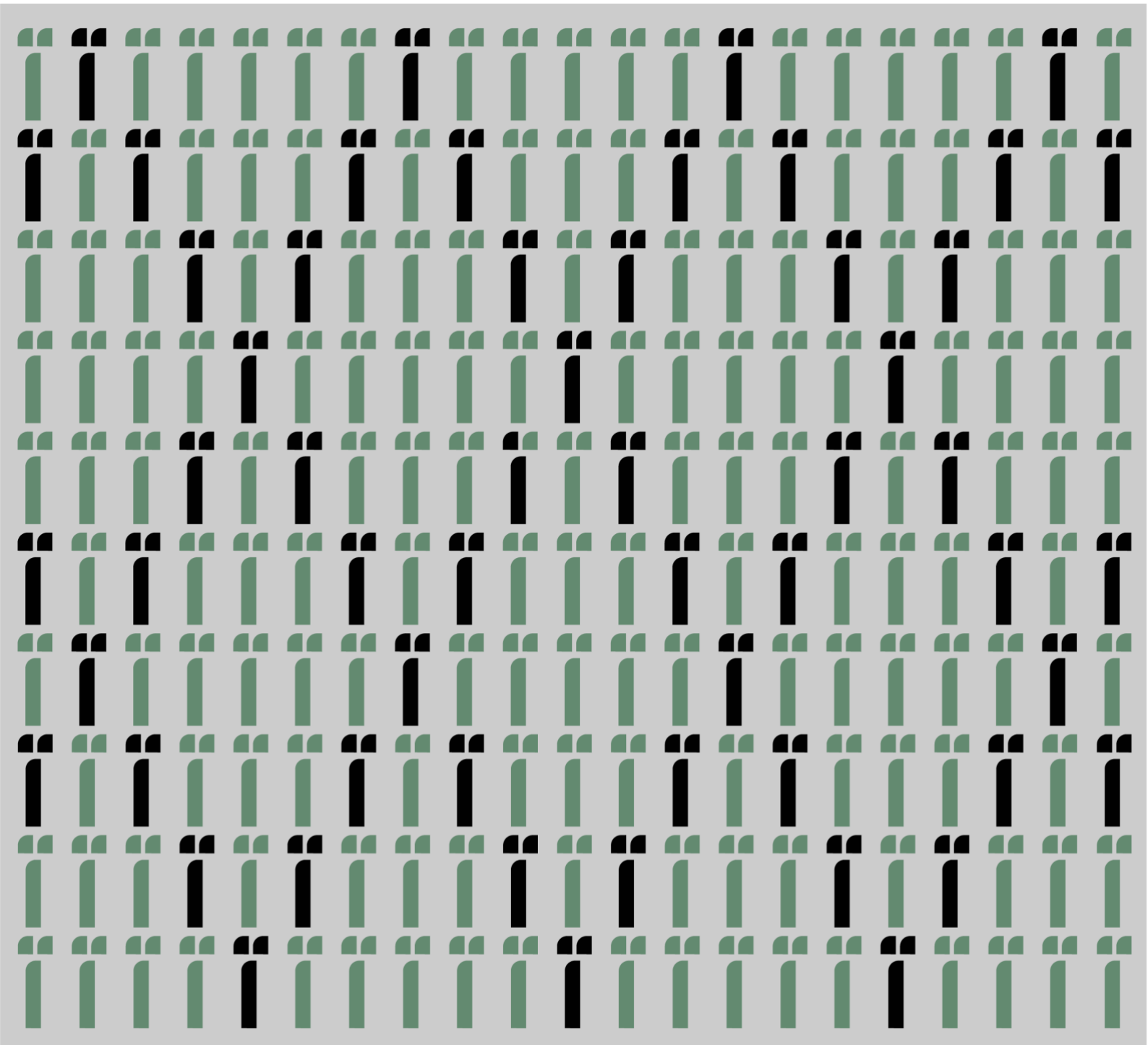




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SHARP WAVE 2 BIG PICTURE REPORT



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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METHODOLOGY

The present report outlines the key findings from the second wave (hereafter, Wave 2) of the **SCORE-inspired Holistic Assessment of Resilience of Population (SHARP)**. The report addresses five thematic sections: **Elements of Social Cohesion, Trust in Institutions, Provision of Services and Basic Necessities, Displacement and Tensions, and Civic Engagement and Resistance**.

The SHARP study and the data presented herein are based on a quantitative survey deployed at two time points – Autumn 2022 and Summer 2023. A third wave of the SHARP study will be deployed in Winter 2024.

The SHARP research employed a multi-stage sampling strategy to attain a representative sample of the adult population (18 years and above) residing in the government-controlled areas of Ukraine. Data was collected using CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing) with Random Digit Dialing (RDD) of mobile phone numbers. Quota restrictions were applied to ensure that the sample composition accurately reflected the distribution of the adult population across oblasts, with State Statistical Service of Ukraine data as of 1st January 2022 used as a reference value.

The fieldwork for Wave 2 was conducted between 27th June and 20th August 2023, and the final sample consisted of 4,995 respondents.

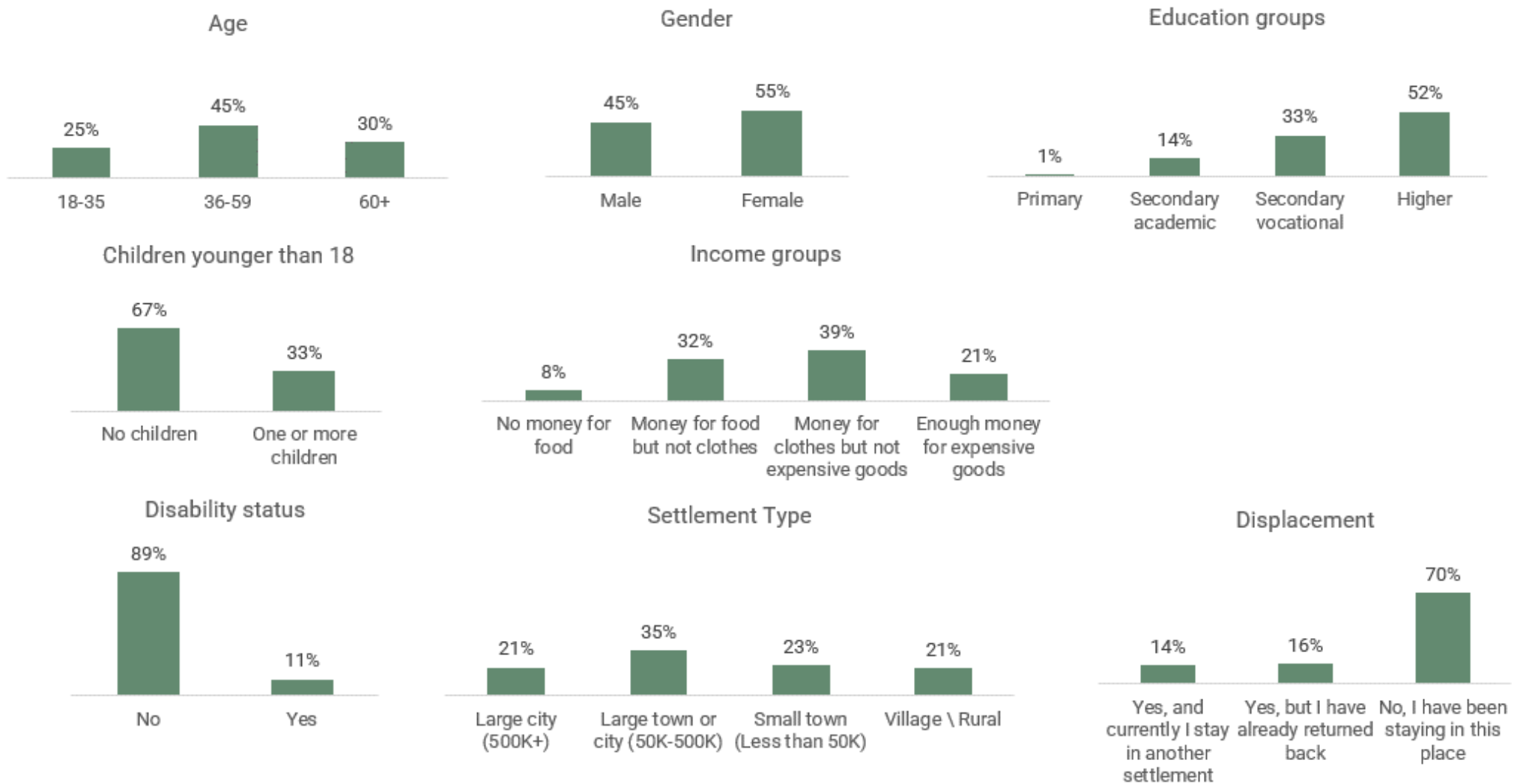
The present report follows the analytical report “[SHARP: Assessing Social Cohesion, Resistance, and People’s Needs in Ukraine Amid Russian Full-Scale Invasion](#)”, which covered findings from the first wave (hereafter, Wave 1) of the SHARP research. Wave 1 employed a sample of 4,327 respondents, with fieldwork conducted between September and November 2022¹.

Due to differences in the sampling frames, comparisons between the findings of the two waves are only possible at the national level.

For more details on the methodology, see app.scoreforpeace.org.

¹ Data collection for the panel sample was conducted between September 23rd and October 5th, 2022. Data collection for the random sample was conducted from September 26th to November 5th, 2022.

Figure 1. Demographic Composition of the SHARP, Wave 2 (2023) Sample.



HOW TO READ MEAN SCORES

SHARP quantifies the levels of societal phenomena using indicators based on questions from the SHARP survey. Using several questions to create one indicator allows us to reliably measure particular phenomenon from different perspectives. Scores for each indicator are given a value from 0 to 10, where 0 corresponds to the total absence of a phenomenon in an individual, location or in society, and 10 corresponds to its strong presence. Heatmaps, such as the one shown below (page 6), indicate the mean score achieved by each oblast in the sample in that indicator.

For example, the indicator **Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity**, is measured using three questions on a scale from 0 (“Strongly disagree”) to 3 (“Strongly agree”).

Q1. I think all people living in Ukraine can be Ukrainians no matter their ethnic or religious backgrounds.

Q2. I think in Ukraine, we have always been one people, despite all conflicts and historic divisions.

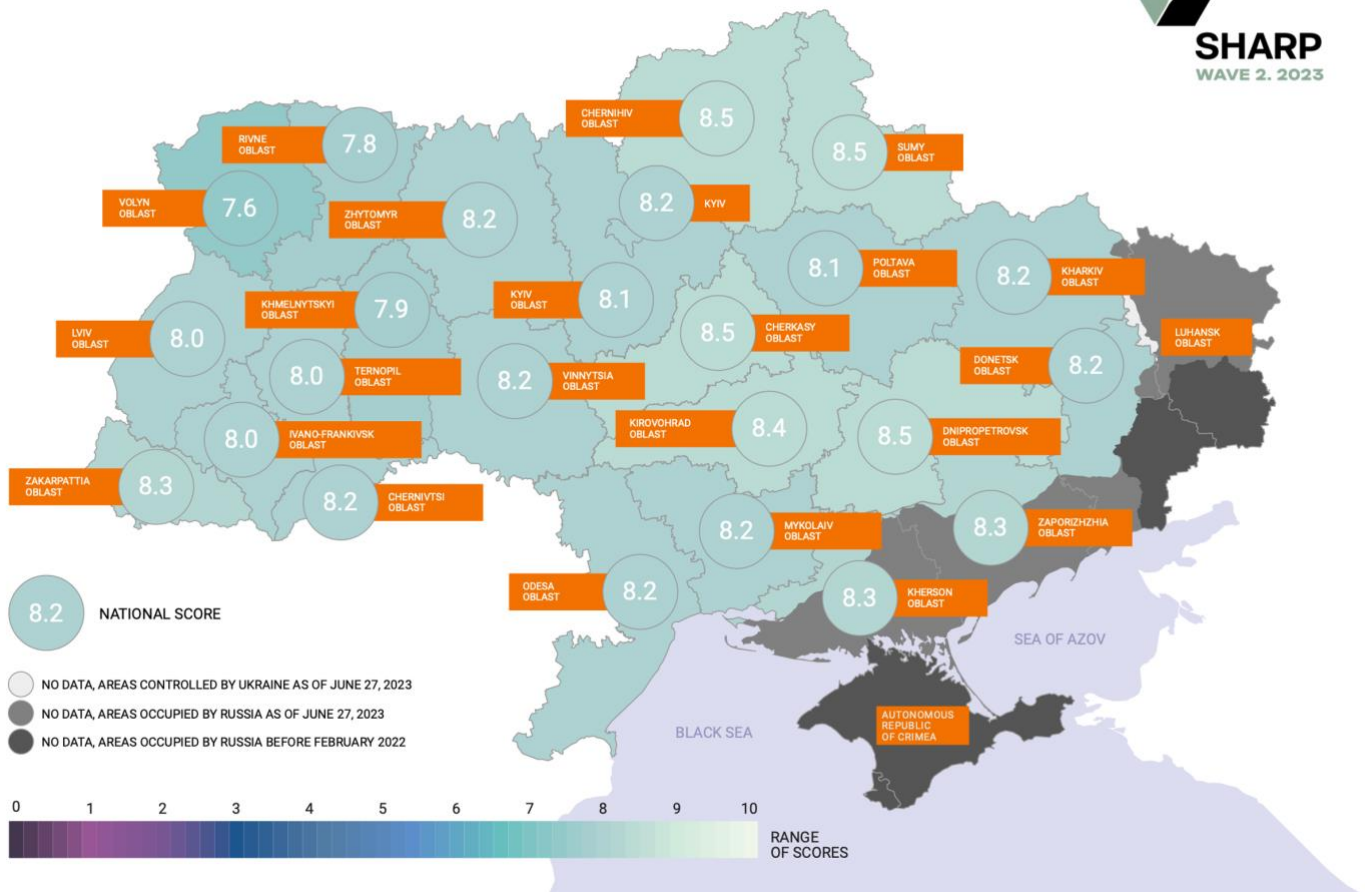
Q3. I think only those who speak Ukrainian can be called true Ukrainians.

The responses to these questions are then summed and rescaled from 0 to 10 to give the scores shown on the map below, based on the equation:

$$10 - \left((Q1 + Q2 + (3 - Q3)) * \frac{10}{9} \right)$$

Figure 2. Heatmap of Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity. Mean scores on a scale from 0 to 10. SHARP, 2023.

PLURALISTIC UKRAINIAN IDENTITY



Mean scores are not an indication of percentage or proportion of responses to a specific question. For this reason, percentages are also quoted throughout this report in order to provide more detail on indicators of interest.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL COHESION

What is the status of selected elements of social cohesion across Ukraine, following the full-scale invasion by Russia? How has this changed from 2022 to 2023?

The scores measuring the elements of social cohesion, defined below, remain relatively high in 2023, and the scores in the domains of Identification, Orientation for Common Good and Action for Common Good are largely stable over time.

Confidence in Political Figures and Institutions, both at national and local levels, has decreased since Autumn 2022 and requires attention.

Sense of Belonging to the Country is higher among women respondents and people aged over 60 years old, while Sense of Civic Duty is highest in younger respondents.

The SHARP research measured the levels of selected elements of social cohesion across nine indicators grouped under four key domains²:

- **Identification:** Sense of Belonging to the Country and Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity.
- **Confidence in Political Institutions and Figures:** Authorities Care, Trust in Central Institutions, and Trust in Local Institutions.
- **Orientation for Common Good:** Sense of Civic Duty and Social Tolerance.
- **Actions for Common Good:** Community Cooperation and Civic Engagement.

² For definitions of these indicators, see Glossary.

Details on the selection of these elements, which was underpinned by scholarly literature and previous work by SeeD in Ukraine³, can be found in the report [“SHARP: Assessing Social Cohesion, Resistance, and People’s Needs in Ukraine Amid Russian Full-Scale Invasion”](#). For more details on this conceptualization, see the Annex (section titled “Elements of Social Cohesion”).

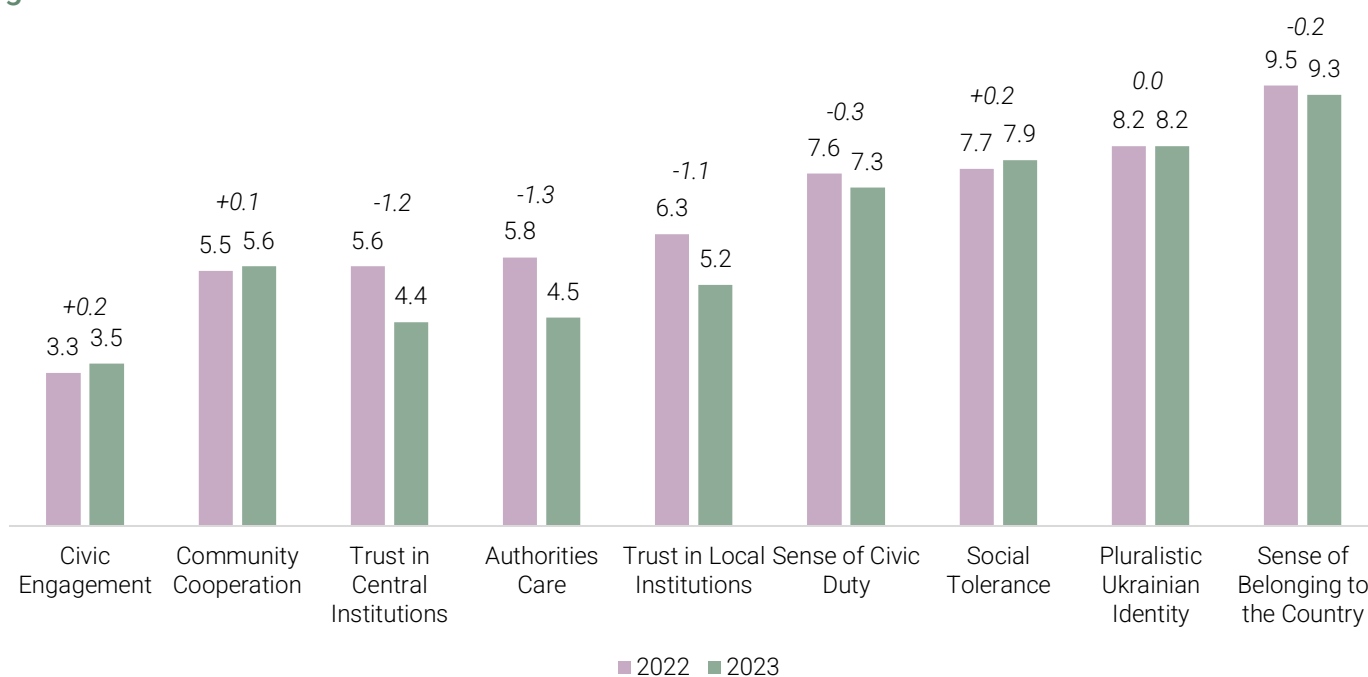
Figure 3 shows the national average score for each indicator ranging from 0 to 10⁴ as measured in the first (2022) and the second (2023) wave. Four of the nine indicators encompassing social cohesion remained high across the two waves. Sense of Belonging to the Country and Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity, which underpin the Identification domain, display the highest scores, followed by Sense of Civic Duty and Social Tolerance, which make up the domain of Orientation for Common Good.

Confidence in Political Institutions and Figures is the only domain that experienced a decrease since Wave 1: Trust in Central Institutions dropped by 1.2 points out of 10, Trust in Local Institutions by 1.1, and Authorities Care by 1.3. This decline in indicators surrounding the confidence in institutions merits attention by actors seeking to sustain vertical cohesion in Ukrainian society.

³ For SeeD’s previous work on Social Cohesion in Ukraine using the SCORE Index, see: A Guest, O Panayiotou, Social Cohesion in Ukraine Part I: [Defining and measuring social cohesion using the SCORE \(2022\)](#).

⁴ A mean score is calculated for each indicator. Scores range from 0 to 10, where 0 indicates that the phenomenon the indicator is measuring is not observed in the context at all, and 10 indicates that it is observed very strongly and prevalently.

Figure 3. Elements of Social Cohesion. Mean scores on a scale from 0 to 10.



Of the indicators encompassing social cohesion, **Sense of Belonging to the Country** demonstrates a marked gender difference, with higher scores among women respondents⁵. Differences between men and women in **Sense of Civic Duty**⁶ are significant but small, as are those for **Authorities Care**⁷. Age differences are detected in the indicators measuring **Trust in Institutions**, as detailed in the following chapter. **Sense of Civic Duty**⁸ is also higher among respondents aged 18 to 35, while **Sense of Belonging to the Country**⁹ is lower in this age group. Smaller differences between demographic groups are also seen in the scores measuring **Community Cooperation**¹⁰ and **Social Tolerance**¹¹ towards marginalized groups, which are lower in respondents over the age of 60, as outlined in the Annex.

⁵ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 57$, Cohen's d 0.2. Mean score for women 9.5, for men 9.1.

⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 16$, Cohen's d 0.1. Mean score for women 7.2, for men 7.5.

⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 12$, Cohen's d 0.1. Mean score for women 4.6, for men 4.4.

⁸ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 129$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.2 and 0.6. Mean scores in Annex.

⁹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 58$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.2 and 0.4.

¹⁰ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 24$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.3 and 0.4.

¹¹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 43$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.3.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the sample report slightly lower levels of **Civic Engagement**¹² and **Community Cooperation**¹³ than returnees and people who were not displaced (stayers), as well as higher levels of **Social Tolerance** – particularly compared to people who were not displaced¹⁴. Urban respondents also report slightly higher levels of **Sense of Civic Duty**¹⁵ and **Social Tolerance**¹⁶. Respondents with lower household income levels are less likely to feel that authorities care equally about all parts of Ukraine and are responsive to their views and concerns (**Authorities Care**), have lower **Civic Engagement**, **Community Cooperation**, **Sense of Civic Duty** and **Social Tolerance** than higher income groups¹⁷.

¹² ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 16$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.3 and 0.2.

¹³ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 9$. Cohen's d effect sizes 0.2 and 0.1.

¹⁴ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 22$. Cohen's d effect size 0.2.

¹⁵ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 29$. Cohen's d 0.2 compared to rural.

¹⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 49$. Cohen's d 0.2.

¹⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 44, 52, 27, 71, 22$, respectively.

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

What are the levels of trust in different institutions? How has this changed over time? What are the associations between trust in institutions and other indicators in the study?

The institutions responsible for defense and emergency response (the Armed Forces and the State Emergency Service) enjoy the highest levels of trust in 2023. **Trust in non-governmental organizations** also remains high. Local Institutions continue to experience more trust than Central Institutions in 2023.

Nevertheless, trust in most other institutions has decreased between Wave 1 and Wave 2, with the biggest decreases observed for **Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers** and **the Parliament**.

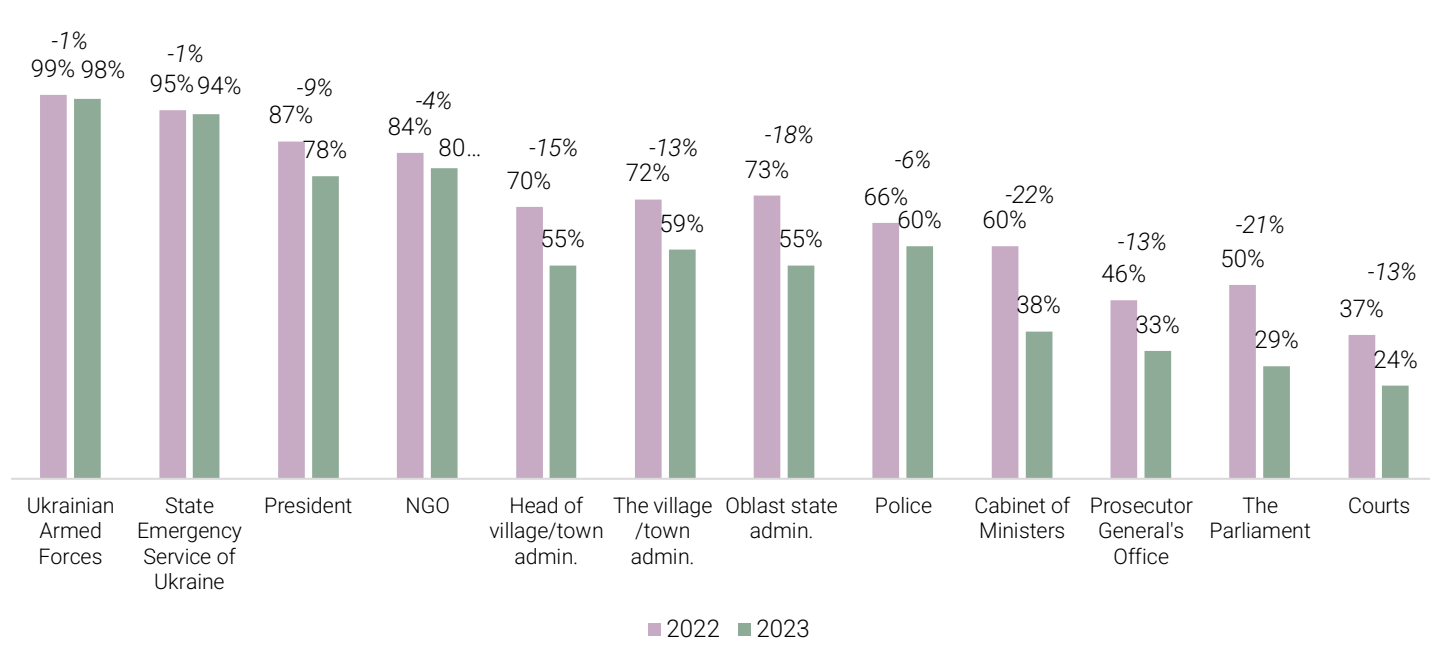
In 2023, **Trust in Courts** displays the lowest score, followed by **Trust in the Parliament** and **the Prosecutor General's Office**. This highlights the need to focus on building confidence in the justice and legislative system.

There is a correlation between the level of **Trust in Central and Local Institutions**, and **Trust in Daily News on the Television**, in **Political Talk Shows**, in **News on the Radio**, in **Newspapers**, and in **News Websites**.

Respondents in Donetsk oblast report slightly lower **Trust in the President** and **the Ukrainian Armed Forces**, while respondents with lower household income report lower levels of **Trust in the Parliament** and in **the Police**.

Trust in the Ukrainian Armed Forces and **the State Emergency Service of Ukraine** remains high, with 98% and 94% of respondents expressing full or partial trust in them, respectively (Figure 4). Further, 8 in 10 respondents either somewhat or fully trust non-governmental organizations (NGO). Although it remains high, **Trust in the President** decreased by 9 percentage points (p.p.) since Wave 1.

Figure 4. Trust in Institutions. Percentage (%) of respondents who “somewhat” + “fully” trust institutions. N = 4,327 in 2022, N = 4,995 in 2023.



The institutions that experienced the biggest decrease in trust between the two waves were the Cabinet of Ministers (-22 p.p.) and the Parliament (-21 p.p.), followed by the Oblast State Administration (-18 p.p.). At both timepoints, Courts were trusted the least, followed by the Parliament and the Prosecutor General’s Office. Given the importance of these institutions in providing a sense of justice, particularly for the victims of the Russian war of aggression, it is crucial to prioritize reform of the justice system.

Respondents in Kharkiv oblast report significantly¹⁸ higher levels of **Trust in Local Institutions** (Figure 5), while citizens in Zaporizhzhia oblast report the lowest levels¹⁹ compared to the full sample. In Ternopil and Volyn²⁰ Oblasts, **Trust in the Oblast Administration** is lower than other local authorities measured. In Ternopil and Chernivtsi oblasts, this is significantly lower than **Trust in the Oblast Administration** in the full sample²¹. In Mykolaiv oblast, **Trust in the Oblast Administration** is higher than in other local authorities²². Despite reporting necessities as harder to come by (see next chapter), rural residents are also more trusting of local institutions than their urban counterparts²³. In Donetsk oblast, respondents are less trusting of the President²⁴ and of the Ukrainian Armed Forces²⁵ than in other parts of the country, although they report higher levels of **Trust in Courts**²⁶. In Kyiv city, respondents are slightly more trusting of the police²⁷.

Overall, respondents aged 36 to 59 have the lowest levels of **Trust in Central and Local Institutions**²⁸. While respondents under the age of 35 have slightly higher **Trust in Central Institutions** than those over 60 years old²⁹, the reverse is observed for local institutions³⁰, which enjoy slightly higher levels of trust from those over the age of 60. Additional demographic differences in trust include the slightly lower levels of **Trust in the Parliament**³¹ and in **the Police**³² reported by respondents with low-income levels.

¹⁸ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 48$, Cohen's d effect size 0.4.

¹⁹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 64$, Cohen's d effect size 0.5

²⁰ In Volyn oblast, the mean score of Trust in Oblast Administration is 5.1, while that in the town or village administration and in the head of the town or village is 6.1. In Ternopil oblast, the scores are 3.7, 5.0 and 4.7, respectively.

²¹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 50$ and Cohen's d effect size 0.6 in Ternopil oblast, $F = 20$, Cohen's d 0.4 in Chernivtsi oblast.

²² Mean scores 6.3, 5.4, 5.5, respectively.

²³ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 28$, Cohen's d 0.2.

²⁴ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 41$ and Cohen's d effect size 0.2. Mean score Donetsk oblast 5.9, full sample 7.0.

²⁵ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 61$ and Cohen's d effect size 0.5. Mean score Donetsk oblast 8.7, full sample 9.4.

²⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 22$, Cohen's d effect size 0.3. Mean score Donetsk oblast 3.8, full sample 3.1.

²⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 25$, Cohen's d effect size 0.3.

²⁸ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 25, 34$, respectively. Cohen's d with other age groups 0.3 and 0.1, 0.1 and 0.2, respectively.

²⁹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 25$. Cohen's d between youngest and oldest age groups 0.2.

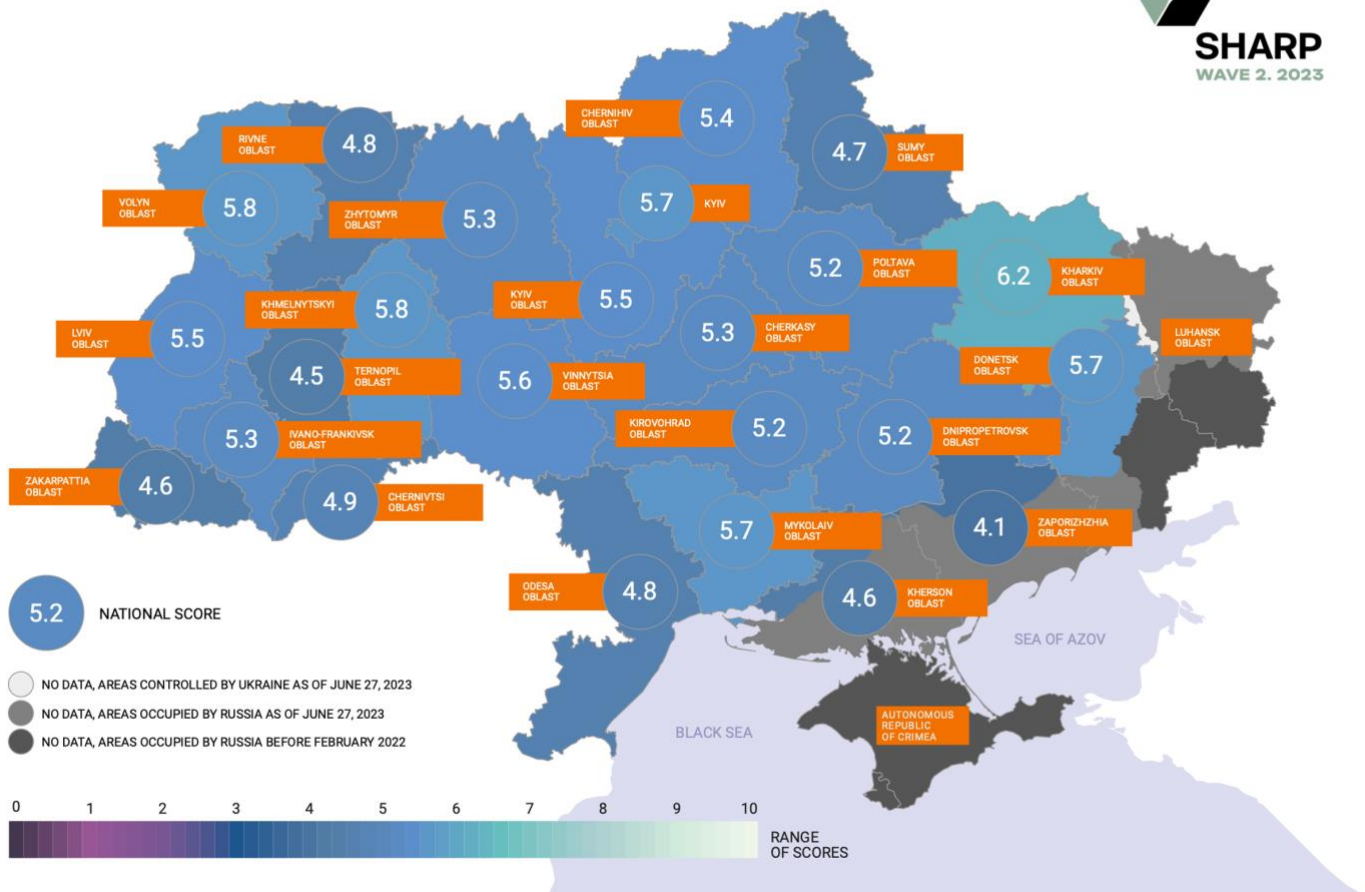
³⁰ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 34$. Cohen's d between youngest and oldest age groups 0.3.

³¹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 20$.

³² ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 22$.

Figure 5. Trust in Local Institutions. Mean scores on a scale from 0 to 10.

TRUST IN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS



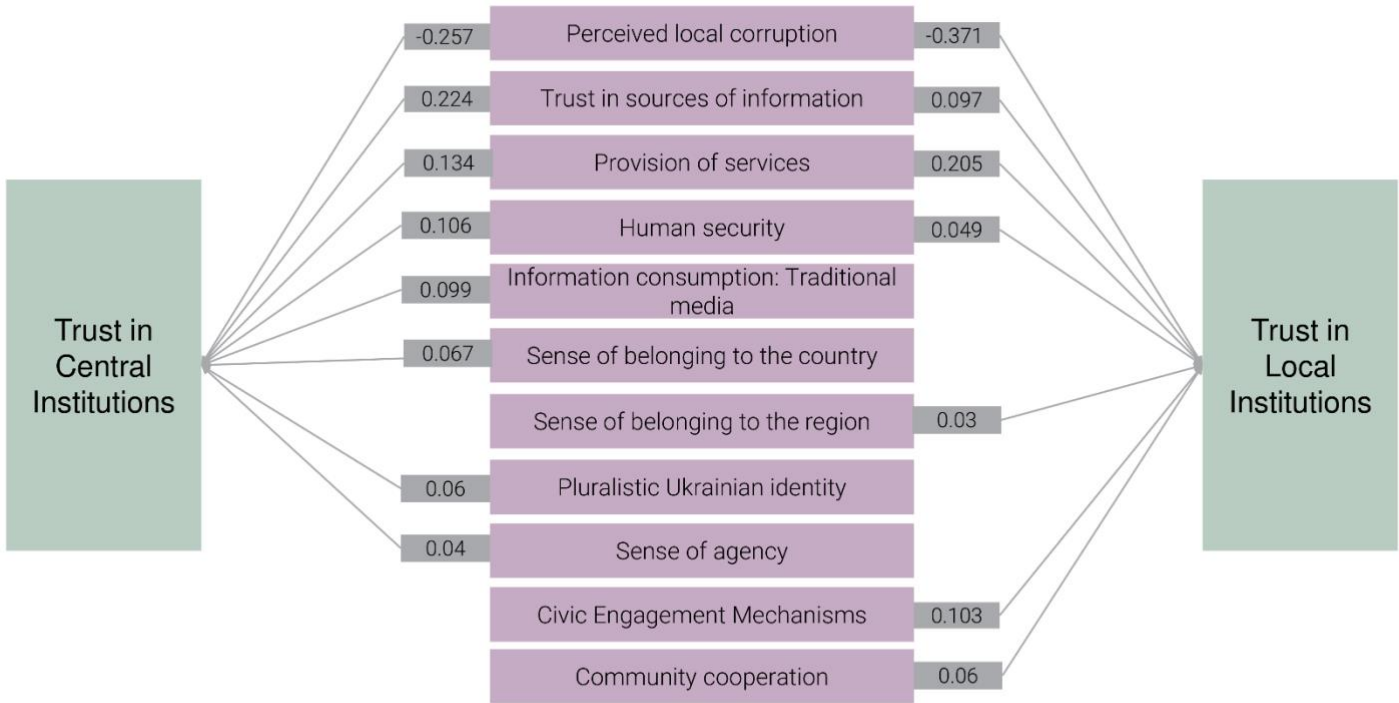
Levels of trust in different institutions are highly correlated. The strongest correlations were found between trust in the Parliament and the Cabinet of Ministers (Pearson correlation coefficient, $r = 0.76$), between the town or village administration and the head of village or town civic/military administration ($r = 0.76$), between the Prosecutor General’s Office and Courts ($r = 0.57$), and between the town or village administration and the oblast state/military administration ($r = 0.54$)³³.

³³ The full table of correlations can be found in the Annex.

Trust in Institutions is also correlated with trust in the media. Respondents who exhibit higher trust in daily news on the television also tend to exhibit higher trust in central governmental institutions, such as the President ($r = 0.41$), the Cabinet of Ministers ($r = 0.37$), the Parliament ($r = 0.31$), and the Prosecutor General’s Office ($r = 0.27$)³⁴.

As part of this study, an exploratory linear regression analysis was also performed to explore the drivers that influence **Trust in Central Institutions** and **Trust in Local Institutions**. The drivers included **Perceived Local Corruption**, **Trust in Sources of Information**, **Human Security**, and **Provision of Services**³⁵.

Figure 6. Results of Linear Regressions for Trust in Institutions. Purple boxes represent the drivers. Green boxes represent two dependent variables. Standardized beta weights are shown in the grey boxes. $R^2 = 0.27$ for Trust in Central Institutions. $R^2 = 0.36$ for Trust in Local Institutions. Models were controlled for age and urbanity. $N = 4,995$ $p < 0.05$.



³⁴ The full table of correlations can be found in the Annex.

³⁵ The full results of the two linear regressions can be found in the Annex.

The regression model for **Trust in Central Institutions** explains 27% of the variance for the dependent variable ($R^2 = 0.27$), and the model for **Trust in Local Institutions** explains 36% of the variance ($R^2 = 0.36$). Given that the regression models were of exploratory nature, and that the drivers tested are significant, the R^2 values may be admissible for empirical social science research³⁶.

Correlation analysis was also used to understand the strongest associations between service provision and **Trust in Institutions**. The strongest correlations are observed between **Trust in Institutions** and **Provision of Justice Services** ($r = 0.242$ for local institutions, $r = 0.318$ for central institutions) and **Provision of Administrative Services** ($r = 0.313$ for local institutions, $r = 0.224$ for central institutions).

³⁶ Ozili, Peterson K, The Acceptable R-Square in Empirical Modelling for Social Science Research (June 5, 2022). Social Research Methodology and Publishing Results, Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4128165>

PROVISION OF SERVICES AND BASIC NECESSITIES

What is the perceived status of service delivery and access to basic necessities according to respondents across Ukraine? Has satisfaction with services changed between 2022 and 2023?

Evaluation of service delivery is moderate to high across the country.

Satisfaction with the **Quality of Roads, Basic Schooling and Higher Education, Justice and Administrative Services** has decreased nationwide compared to Wave 1, while satisfaction with other services remained relatively intact (see Table 1).

Respondents are the least satisfied with the quality of roads, followed by justice services. In light of these findings and those outlined in the previous chapter, road networks, justice and administrative services can be identified as areas that require to be improved.

The availability of bomb shelters and mental health and psychosocial support services is reportedly low.

Rural respondents report significantly lower availability of necessities, which merits the attention of policymakers and development actors, as does the observation that respondents in Kherson and Donetsk oblasts report slightly lower provision of certain services. Women also report lower availability of cash, bomb shelters, fuel and electricity, while respondents in low-income households report barriers in accessing services and necessities.

Across both waves of the SHARP research, **Provision of Services** and the **Availability of Necessities** remain moderate. **Mobile Connection** and **Access to the Internet** are evaluated as the most efficiently provided³⁷.

³⁷ The efficiency of mobile connectivity is considered to be unrelated to the CATI methodology of the SHARP survey, as the reSCORE which is based on CAPI methodology provides similar results. For more on the reSCORE face-to-face survey of 5,914 Ukrainian citizens in March - June 2023, see <https://app.scoreforpeace.org/en/ukraine/datasets>

The **Provision of Basic Schooling** and of **Higher Education**, the **Quality of Roads**, and the **Provision of Justice Services** experienced the biggest decreases in efficiency ratings since 2022 (Table 1). At both timepoints, **Justice Services** are perceived among the least efficiently provided, with 19% of respondents in 2022 and 39% in 2023 reporting that these are not provided at all. Alongside the low **Trust in Courts** outlined in the previous chapter, this underlines the urgency of justice reform. Perceptions about the quality of roads are also relatively low, with the majority (52%) of respondents in 2023 reporting that these are provided but not very efficiently.

Table 1. Provision of Services. Percentage of responses in 2022 (purple, N = 4,327) and 2023 (green, N = 4,995)

	Not provided at all		Provided not very efficiently		Provided efficiently	
Access to the Internet	1%	1%	11%	9%	84%	87%
Mobile Connection	0%	0%	14%	13%	86%	86%
Provision of Basic Utilities	2%	1%	18%	21%	78%	77%
Public Transportation	5%	6%	18%	22%	70%	68%
Administrative Services	3%	3%	15%	23%	68%	66%
Healthcare	3%	3%	18%	24%	68%	65%
Welfare Payments	2%	1%	15%	20%	63%	62%
Basic Schooling	2%	3%	16%	24%	53%	50%
Quality of Roads	1%	1%	41%	52%	56%	45%
Higher Education	15%	21%	12%	18%	35%	34%
Justice Services	19%	39%	19%	39%	38%	29%

Most basic necessities, such as electricity, food and medicine, are reportedly sufficient or abundantly available. In contrast, the majority of citizens report that bomb shelters are absent or hard to come by (56%), and over one third report an absence of or difficulty in accessing psychosocial support and counselling, as well as cultural centers or leisure facilities (Figure 7). The absence of or difficulty in accessing bomb shelters presents a challenge across the country. The finding that 28% of respondents report that they “do not know” when asked about the availability of psychological counselling and support, while almost 4 in 10 (38%) say that these are hard to come by or absent, also merits attention by relevant actors.

Respondents in Kherson and Donetsk oblasts report slightly lower provision of certain services and necessities. In both of these oblasts, the perceived **Provision of Basic Schooling**³⁸ is significantly³⁹ lower than the rest of the country, as is the **Availability of Childcare**⁴⁰ (sufficient or abundantly available for just 18% of respondents). In both of these oblasts, there are reportedly significantly lower levels of **Availability of Cultural Centers and Leisure Facilities**⁴¹ (available to just 9% of people in Kherson oblast and 15% of people in Donetsk oblast).

Further, in Kherson oblast, respondents report significantly lower **Provision of Administrative Services**⁴² and **Welfare Payments**⁴³ compared to the rest of the sample. Respondents in Donetsk oblast report a lower⁴⁴ availability of food, with just 87% reporting that food is sufficient or abundantly available, compared to the national average of 96%.

³⁸ Mean score for Donetsk oblast 5.5, for Kherson oblast 5.2. Cohen’s d effect size between each oblast and the rest of the sample is larger than 0.5, $p < 0.05$. Full sample mean score 6.5.

³⁹ ANOVA for each oblast compared to the rest of the sample. Significant differences are those with $p < 0.05$. Differences considered noteworthy are those with F-statistic > 20 and/or Cohen’s d effect size between the groups being compared larger than 0.4 (medium).

⁴⁰ Mean score for Donetsk oblast 2.8, for Kherson oblast 3.0. Cohen’s d effect size between each oblast and the rest of the sample is larger than 0.5, $p < 0.05$. Full sample mean score 5.0.

⁴¹ Mean score for Donetsk oblast 2.2, Kherson oblast 2.0. Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 , $p < 0.05$. Full sample mean score 5.1.

⁴² Mean score 5.8. Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 , $p < 0.05$. Full sample mean scores 6.8 and 7.1, respectively.

⁴³ Mean score 6.1, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 , $p < 0.05$.

⁴⁴ Mean score 6.5, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 , $p < 0.05$.

Respondents from rural areas also report significantly⁴⁵ lower availability of necessities (Figure 8). While women report significantly lower availability of cash to withdraw, bomb shelters, fuel and electricity⁴⁶ compared to men, there are no gender differences in the perceptions about provision of all types of services. Respondents over the age of 60 report lower availability of medicine and food⁴⁷ than younger people, as do persons with disabilities compared to those without disabilities⁴⁸.

Respondents with lower income levels report more difficulties in accessing necessities and barriers in the **Provision of Services**. The lowest income respondents, those who report that their household cannot afford money even for food, report the least efficient **Provision of Basic Schooling**⁴⁹, of **Healthcare**⁵⁰, and of **Welfare Payments**⁵¹, as well as less efficient mobile connectivity⁵² and internet access⁵³.

⁴⁵ Mean score for availability of all necessities is 4.7 for rural respondents, 6.2 for urban, and 5.9 in the full sample. F between rural and urban = 1244, p < 0.05, Cohen's d 1.23.

⁴⁶ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F values 22, 45, 40, 27 respectively. Mean scores for women and men in the Annex.

⁴⁷ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F 56 and 101, respectively. Mean scores in Annex.

⁴⁸ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F 27 and 37, respectively. Cohen's d 0.21 and 0.23. Mean scores in Annex.

⁴⁹ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F between income groups = 32. Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.2-0.5.

⁵⁰ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F between income groups = 33. Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.1-0.5.

⁵¹ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F between income groups = 21. Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.1-0.4.

⁵² ANOVA, p < 0.01, F between income groups = 54. Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.1-0.5.

⁵³ ANOVA, p < 0.01, F between income groups = 26. Cohen's d effect sizes between 0.1-0.5.

Figure 7. Provision of Basic Necessities. Percentage of responses, 2023 (N = 4,995).

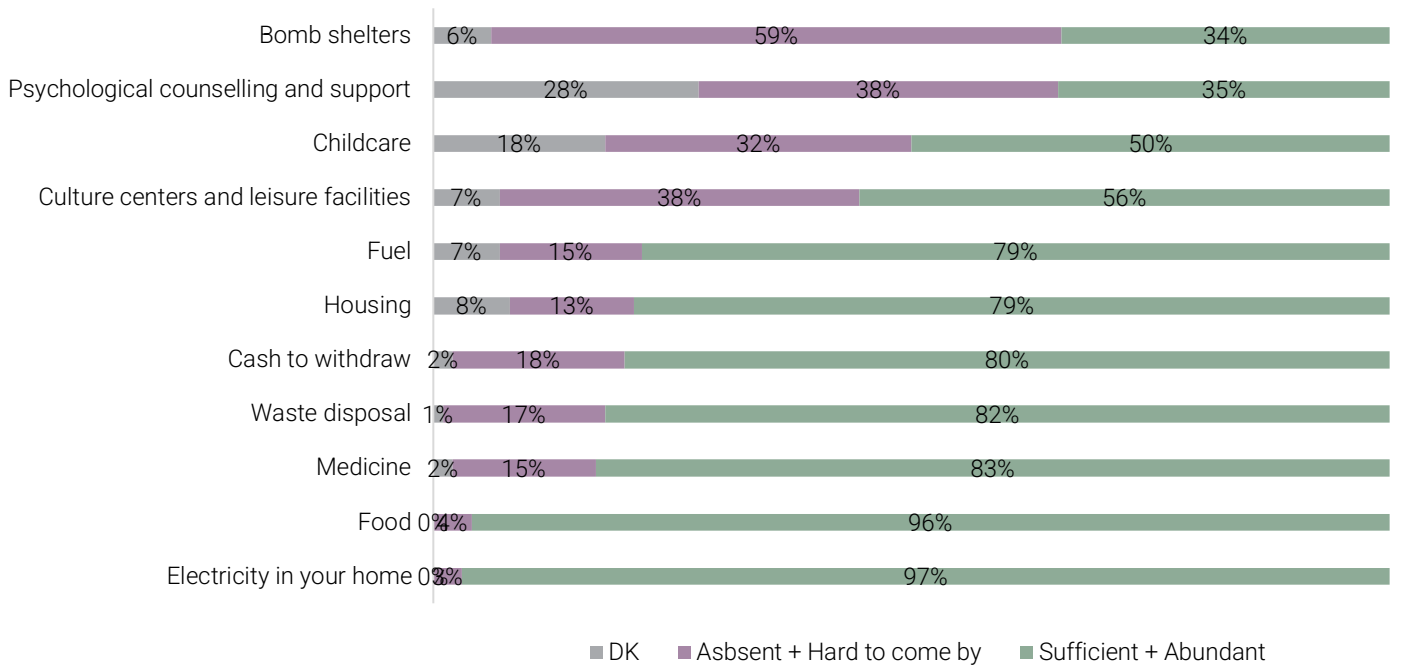
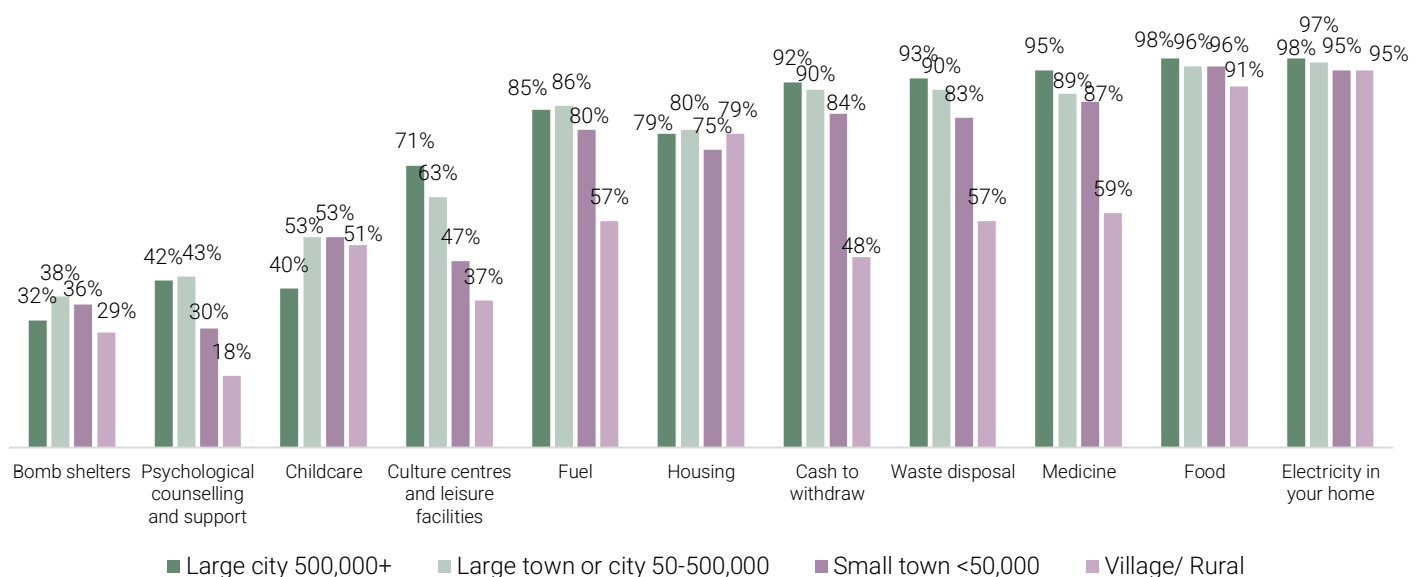


Figure 8. Provision of Basic Necessities by Settlement Type. Percentage (%) of responses for “sufficient” + “abundant” in respondents’ locality.



DISPLACEMENT AND TENSIONS

What are the main sources of tensions between host communities and internally displaced persons? Have these sources of tension changed from 2022 to 2023?

Perceptions of tensions are minimal but remain slightly higher in western oblasts. Although marginal, these tensions have the potential to become a source of fragility which may undermine social cohesion. Hence, tailored interventions aimed at mitigating the sources of these tensions are necessary.

Those who feel tensions list draft evasion and antisocial behavior as the main sources of tension. These are followed by stereotypes about political, cultural or linguistic differences, which are reported more frequently in Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Zakarpattia oblasts. Tensions due to overstressed services are reported less frequently than other sources of tension.

Around 1 in 10 (14%) of respondents are currently internally displaced persons (IDPs), 16% were previously displaced and have already returned to their previous location (returnees), while 70% did not leave their place of permanent residence (stayers).

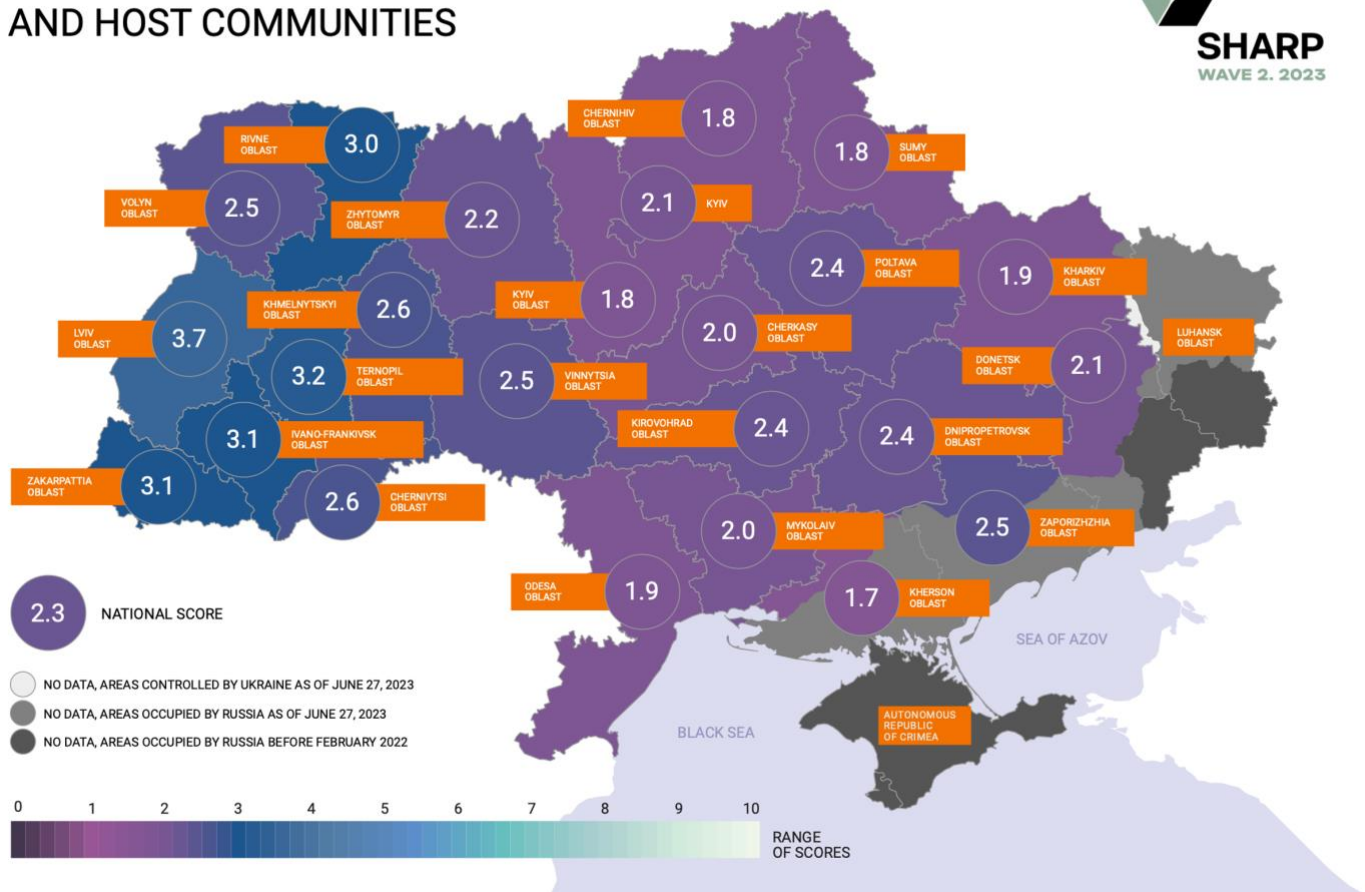
Overall, tensions between IDPs and host communities are low: only 14% of the total sample experienced or witnessed tensions personally, equivalent to 11% of returnees, 14% of stayers, and 18% of IDPs. Of stayers and returnees who somewhat agree with the existence of tensions, less than a half (42%) have experienced or witnessed tensions personally, while of stayers and returnees who strongly agree with the existence of tensions, just over one third (36%) have experienced or witnessed them personally. Among IDPs, these figures constitute 45% and 64%, respectively.

Perceptions of tensions are somewhat more prevalent in western oblasts (Figure 9). These perceptions are highest in Lviv oblast⁵⁴. While approximately 2 in 10 IDPs (18%) at the national level note that they have experienced or witnessed tensions, this increases to 4 out 10 IDPs in Lviv oblast.

⁵⁴ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$ and Cohen's $d > 0.5$.

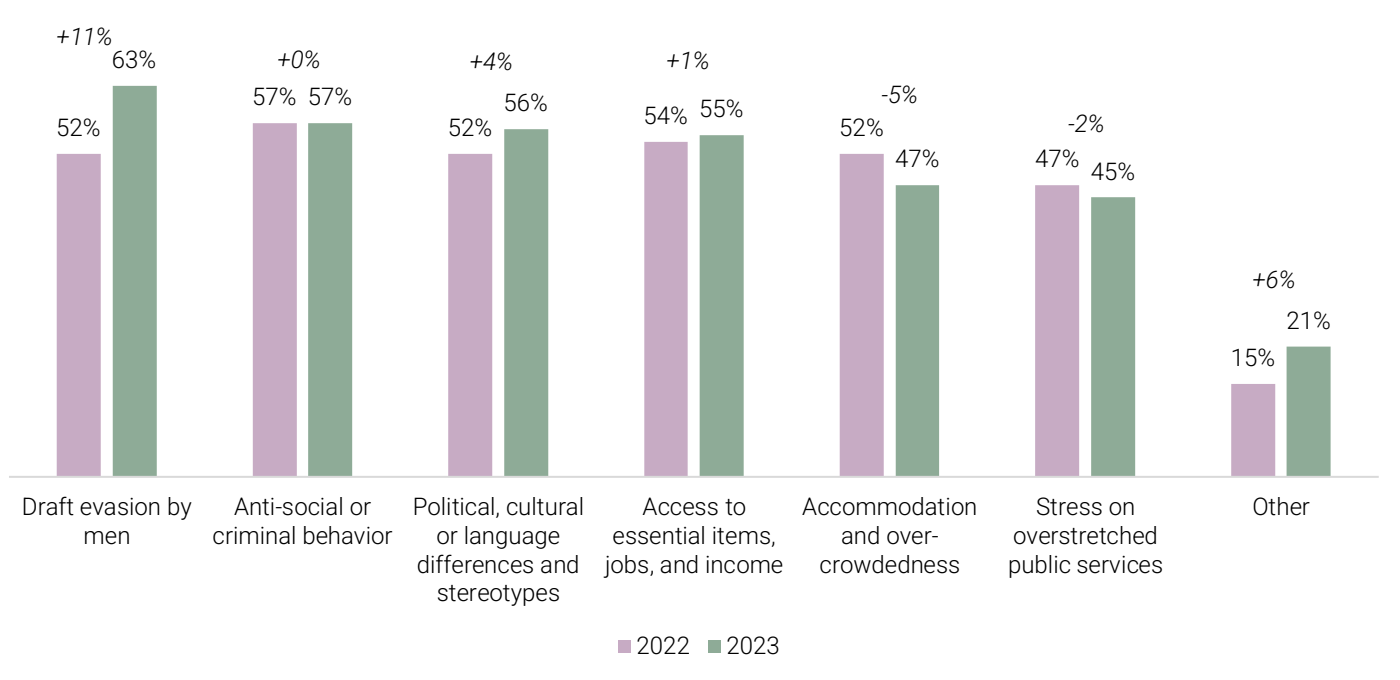
Figure 9. Feeling of Tensions. Mean scores on a scale from 0 to 10.

FEELING OF TENSIONS BETWEEN IDP AND HOST COMMUNITIES



Neither the perception of tensions nor their sources showed any significant changes between Wave 1 and Wave 2, with the exception of tensions related to draft evasion by men, which has increased by 11%. This is the most frequently reported source of tension, followed by anti-social or criminal behavior, political, cultural or linguistic stereotypes, and access to jobs and essential items (Figure 10). Tensions due to accommodation and overcrowdedness, and due to overstretched services are reported slightly less frequently.

Figure 10. Sources of Tensions. Percentage (%) of those who responded “yes”⁵⁵ (N = 703 in 2023, N = 687 in 2022).



Tensions arising due to access to essential items are perceived as more prevalent in Zhytomyr oblast⁵⁶, while political, cultural or linguistic differences are more often cited as a source of tensions in Lviv⁵⁷, Ivano-Frankivsk⁵⁸ and Zakarpattia⁵⁹ oblasts, and tensions due to draft evasion apparently cause concern for those in Ternopil⁶⁰ oblast. Perceptions of tensions overall are slightly higher in younger respondents⁶¹.

⁵⁵ Question 21 “In your view, what are the sources of tensions between the internally displaced and the host community in your current settlement?” was only administered to respondents who somewhat or strongly agree that there is a feeling of tensions in their locality. N = 703, 14% of the total sample.

⁵⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 . Mean score in full sample 5.4, in Zhytomyr oblast 8.0.

⁵⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 . Mean score in full sample 5.6, in Lviv oblast 8.5.

⁵⁸ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 . Mean score in full sample 5.6, in Ivano-Frankivsk oblast 8.4.

⁵⁹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 . Mean score in full sample 5.6, in Zakarpattia oblast 8.1.

⁶⁰ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s d effect size > 0.5 . Mean score in full sample 6.3, in Ternopil oblast 8.7.

⁶¹ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 14$, Cohen’s d effect sizes 0.1-0.2.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND RESISTANCE

What are citizens' patterns of engagement in civic life and in resistance? Have these changed since 2022?

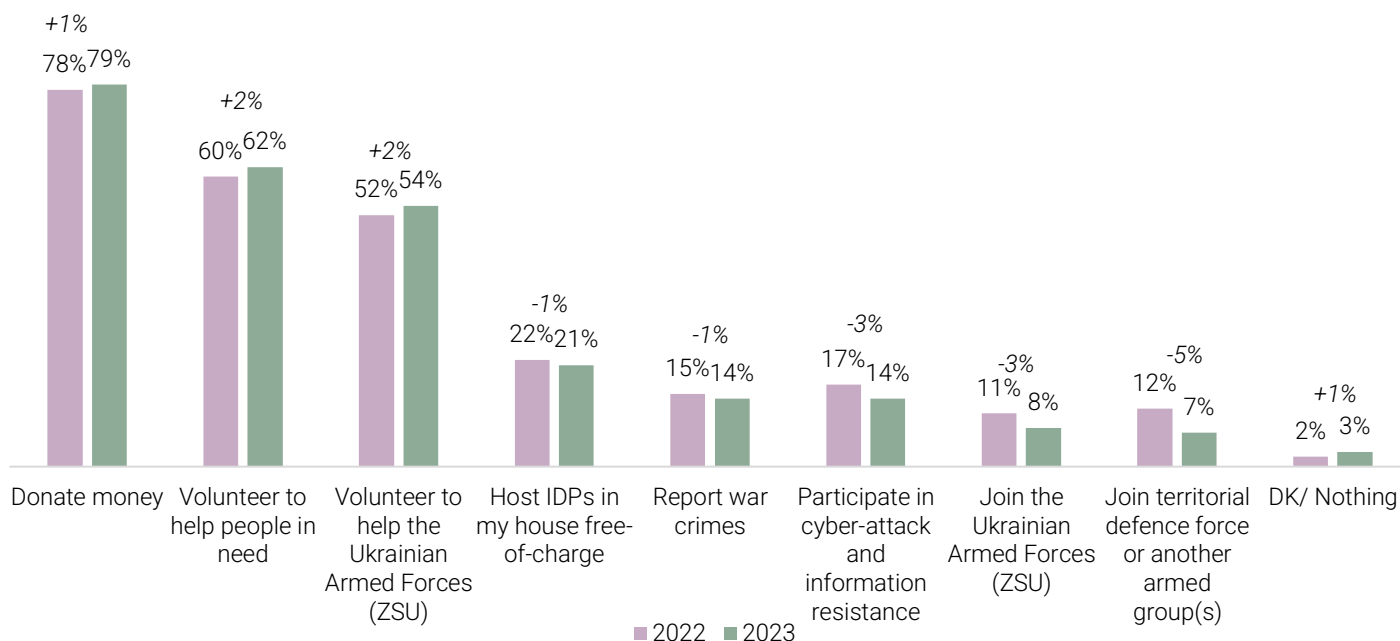
The majority of Ukrainians continue to actively engage in various forms of civic resistance. The most popular form of civic resistance continues to be donating, followed by volunteering to help people in need and to help the Ukrainian army.

While Ukrainians exhibit a strong **Sense of Civic Duty**, engagement in the events of local authorities is low, and there appears to be a lack of effective channels allowing residents to participate in decision-making processes. Respondents with lower income and education levels are less engaged in civic life.

Community cooperation in Ukraine is at a moderate level. Most people believe that they can rely on their neighbors and report that communities are somewhat active in addressing common issues.

Civic engagement and resistance have not displayed marked changes since Wave 1. Donating money continues to be the most popular form of civic resistance (reported by 79% of respondents in Wave 2), followed by volunteering to help people in need (62%) and volunteering to help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (54%).

Figure 11. Forms of Civic Resistance. Percentage (%) of respondents who responded “yes”. N = 4,327 in 2022, N = 4,995 in 2023.



The most common forms of **Civic Engagement** are voting in elections (83% reported that they participate “often” or “very often”) and participating in charitable efforts (39%) followed by neighborhood work (32%) and signing petitions (32%). Overall, around 7 in 10 people reportedly engage in such activities at least “sometimes”. Coupled with a strong **Sense of Civic Duty** (mean score of 7.3 out of 10), the findings suggest that meaningful participation in civic life remains a priority for Ukrainians. Although 14% report that there are no community centers accessible to them, 90% believe that they can rely on members of their community to some extent if they have a serious problem, and 82% that people in their community actively solve common problems to some extent.

In contrast, 75% of people report that they “never” participate in events organized by local authorities, and 10% say that there are no accessible mechanisms for public consultations between citizens and local authorities where they live. Lower income and lower education respondents continue to be less engaged⁶², indicating the importance of ensuring that they do not feel marginalized from civic life. **Civic Engagement**⁶³ is also lower in Donetsk oblast, where respondents are also less likely to donate money⁶⁴.

Regarding **Civic Resistance**, men are more likely to have volunteered to help the Ukrainian Armed Forces, participated in cyber-attacks or information resistance, or reported war crimes than women⁶⁵. Younger respondents (aged 18 to 35) are more likely to have volunteered to help the Armed Forces of Ukraine, to help people in need, to participate in cyber-attacks or information resistance, or to have donated money compared to those over 60 years old⁶⁶. Respondents with disabilities are also less likely to take part in civic activities⁶⁷.

⁶² ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 52$ for income groups, $F = 122$ for education groups. For detailed demographic differences see Annex.

⁶³ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s $d > 0.5$. Mean score for Donetsk oblast 2.6, for full sample 3.5.

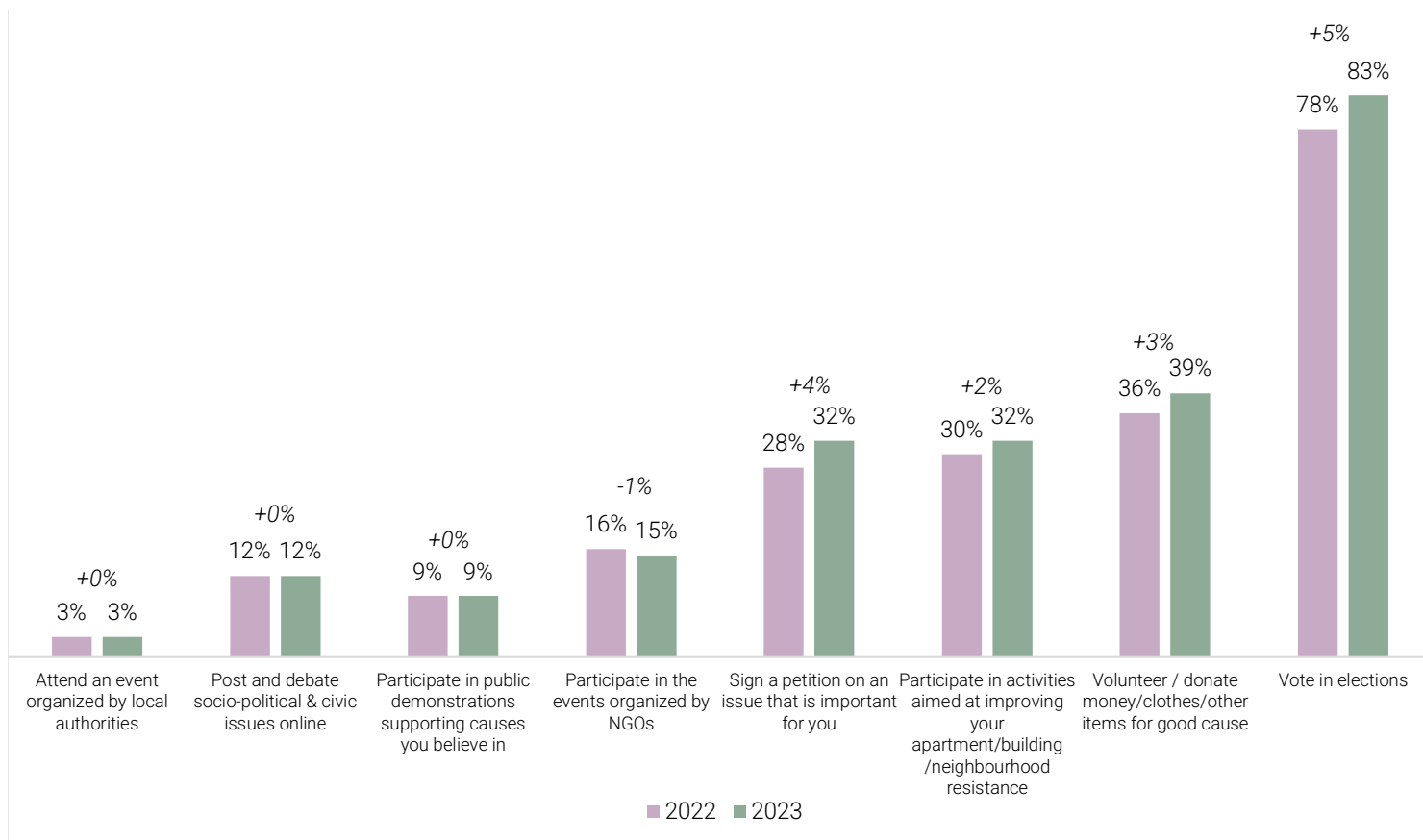
⁶⁴ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F > 20$, Cohen’s $d > 0.5$. Mean score for Donetsk oblast 4.9, for full sample 7.9.

⁶⁵ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$. $F = 29, 36, 45$, respectively.

⁶⁶ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 39, 23, 109, 82$, respectively.

⁶⁷ ANOVA, $p < 0.01$, $F = 13$ for Civic engagement.

Figure 12. Civic Engagement. Percentage (%) of respondents who responded “often” or “very often”. N = 4,327 2022, N = 4,995 2023.



GLOSSARY

Availability of Basic Necessities The extent to which respondents report that all basic needs are sufficiently available in their locality, as opposed to being hard to come by or absent. Respondents were asked about bomb shelters and equipped facilities, cash to withdraw, childcare, cultural centers and leisure facilities, electricity in their home, food, housing, medicine, mobile reception, psychosocial counselling, waste disposal and water supply in their homes.

Authorities Care The degree to which respondents feel that Ukrainian authorities represent their concerns and views, equally care about all parts of Ukraine, and are ready to listen to views different to their own.

Civic Engagement The degree to which respondents participate in civic, social, and political matters such as voting in elections, attending events organized by local authorities, volunteering, participating in activities aimed at improving one's neighborhood etc.

Civic Resistance The extent to which respondents report having taken part in a range of activities in response to Russia's full-scale invasion. Respondents were asked about joining the Ukrainian Armed Forces, joining any other armed group or territorial defense force, volunteering to help the Ukrainian Armed Forces or to help people in need, hosting IDPs, donating money, participating in cyber-attacks or information resistance, and reporting war crimes.

Community Cooperation The degree to which respondents feel that people in their community can rely on each other for help, and that people in their community actively solve common problems together.

Feelings of Tensions between IDP and Host Communities The extent to which respondents agree that there are tensions between IDPs and host communities in their locality.

Human Security A composite indicator made up of economic, environmental, health, personal and political security indicators (for more information on these indicators, please refer to [SeeD's Data Hub](#)).

Information Consumption: Traditional Media The frequency with which the respondent obtains information about political affairs from the daily news on television, political talk shows on television, news on the radio, newspapers.

Perceived Local Corruption The degree to which respondents believe that local authorities can be bribed, that they ask for additional payments to provide services, and that they embezzle public funds.

Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity The degree to which one believes that everyone who lives in Ukraine, despite their ethnic or religious background, is equally Ukrainian, that those living in Ukraine have always been one people despite all conflicts and historic divisions, and that people can be considered Ukrainian even if they do not speak Ukrainian.

Provision of Services The extent to which respondents report that services are provided efficiently in their locality. Respondents were asked about administrative services, basic schooling, emergency services, healthcare, higher education, justice services, roads, public transportation, utilities, and welfare payments.

Sense of Agency The extent to which respondents believe that ordinary people can change things in their community and that voting makes a difference.

Sense of Belonging to the Country The extent to which respondents report feeling very attached, as opposed to not at all, to the country.

Sense of Belonging to the Region The extent to which respondents report feeling very attached, as opposed to not at all, to the region.

Sense of Civic Duty The extent to which respondents feel that ordinary people can make a change in their community, that politics is not just for politicians and that they can contribute to politics, that they are interested in the future of Ukraine and that there is a point in voting and that their vote would make a difference.

Social Tolerance The extent to which respondents would accept to interact with marginalized groups personally, as opposed to accepting them in their community but avoiding personal communication or

preferring that they left their community completely. Respondents were asked about immigrants, Muslims, Jews, the Roma community, LGBT people, people with a different color of skin, drug addicts, people from other regions, Russian-speaking Ukrainians and Ukrainian-speaking Ukrainians.

Trust in Central Institutions The extent to which respondents trust the President, Parliament/Verkhovna Rada, Cabinet of Ministers, and Courts.

Trust in Local Institutions The extent to which respondents trust the oblast state or military

administration in their current oblast, the village or town administration in their current locality, and the mayor or head of their village or town or military civic administration in their current locality.

Trust in Sources of Information The extent to which respondents trust information about political affairs from all sources, including from social networks, traditional and online media.

ABOUT SHARP

The Partnership Fund for a Resilient Ukraine (PFRU), in cooperation with the Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD), the USAID-funded Democratic Governance East (DG East), USAID’s Transformation Communications Activity (TCA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), designed and deployed the SCORE-inspired Holistic Assessment of Resilience of Population (SHARP). SHARP is an agile and responsive mobile surveying tool, deployed across three timepoints, aimed at providing evidence for fostering Ukraine’s resilience, understood through the lenses of social cohesion, resistance, and people’s needs. Data from SHARP can be used to support Ukrainian communities, actors, and national and local policymakers during and in the aftermath of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine. SHARP is SCORE-inspired in its partnership, in its methodology (indicators and analytical toolkit), as well as in its sampling. By adopting indicators that are comparable to the SCORE 2021 and rescore 2023 surveys, SHARP also aims to maintain a level of comparability and continuity.

ABOUT PARTNERS

Centre for Sustainable Peace and Democratic Development (SeeD) works with international development organizations, governments, and civil society to design and implement evidence-based, people-centered strategies for the development of peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable societies. SeeD provides policy advice for social transformation that is based on citizen engagement strategies and empirical understanding of the behavior of individuals, groups, and communities. SeeD's approach focusses on understanding the root causes of social problems by developing and empirically testing a science-based theory of change.

The Partnership Fund for a Resilient Ukraine (PFRU) unites the Government of Ukraine with its closest international government partners to deliver projects in liberated, frontline and, where possible, occupied areas that strengthen Ukraine's resilience against Russia's war of aggression. In partnership with its financing partners, the Government of Ukraine governs PFRU's political, strategic, and technical direction. By bringing together the Government of Ukraine's and its allies' influence and expertise, PFRU seeks to deliver essential and immediate support and rally behind the Ukrainian people.

Democratic Governance East Activity (DG East) is an 8-year programme of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). DG East works with civil society, local government entities, and independent media outlets in and from eastern and southern Ukraine to strengthen the connection and trust between citizens and their government. The overall objectives of DG East are to 1) support greater acceptance of a shared civic culture based on common values and understanding; and 2) promote participation to improve Ukraine's governance, reform processes, and help resolve community problems. The programme addresses immediate war-response needs, promotes good governance, and strengthens an inclusive civic identity.

USAID’s Transformation Communications Activity (TCA) is a six-year activity of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which aims to strengthen Ukrainian democracy through comprehensive research, innovative communication initiatives, and the creation of socially meaningful content.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports strategic capacity development initiatives to promote inclusive growth and sustainable human development. Through partnerships with national, regional, and local governments, civil society, and the private sector, UNDP strives to support Ukraine in its efforts to eliminate poverty, develop the population’s capacity, achieve equitable results, sustain the environment, and advance democratic governance.

ANNEX

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL COHESION

In the SHARP research, social cohesion is defined as the degree of connectedness and unity within a society, when individuals and groups share a common sense of identity and belonging, and work towards the same goals⁶⁸. For the purposes of the SHARP research, social cohesion is understood to consist of the elements shown below, which were measured in the SHARP survey.

Figure 13. Elements of Social Cohesion. Domains of social cohesion (right) and their constituent indicators in the SHARP research.



Identification can promote cohesion through attachment to the country and a belief in the inclusion and unity of all citizens, regardless of their backgrounds or of historical divisions.

Confidence in Political Institutions and Figures can promote cohesion through trust in authorities coupled with the perception that Ukrainian authorities fairly represent individuals' concerns and views, care about all regions of Ukraine, and are responsive to public input.

Orientation for Common Good can promote cohesion through social tolerance towards marginalized groups, as well as a commitment to the well-being of society and the belief in the ability of ordinary citizens to effect positive change in their communities.

Actions for Common Good can promote cohesion through the willingness of individuals in a community to support each other, work collaboratively to address shared challenges, and actively engage in civic, social, and political activities.

⁶⁸ Minich R, Sereda P, [SHARP: Assessing Social Cohesion, Resistance and People's Needs in Ukraine Amid Russian Full-Scale Invasion – Wave 1 \(2022\)](#) (May 2023).

DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

In the following tables, mean scores are displayed on a scale from 0 to 10, for different demographic groups.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to determine statistical significance between the demographic groups in a particular table. Differences are statistically significant if the p-value is less than 0.05.

Differences between two groups are considered large if the Cohen's d effect size is larger than 0.8, or if the F-statistic is larger than 20. Differences between two groups with a Cohen's d effect size of 0.5 to 0.8 are considered medium size, and those below 0.5 are considered small differences.

The tables only refer to indicators mentioned in the present report. For more indicators measured in the SHARP study, see app.scoreforpeace.org.

Table 2. ANOVA – Gender. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen's d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Women Mean	Men Mean
Provision of Public Services	5.6	0.02	6.2	6.2	6.2
Access to Information And Communication Means	20.33	0	8	7.9	8.1
Provision of Infrastructure	2.3	0.13	6.6	6.5	6.6
Provision of Services	0.11	0.74	6.7	6.7	6.7
Provision of Healthcare	1.97	0.16	6.8	6.8	6.7
Provision of Basic Schooling	6.82	0.01	6.5	6.6	6.4
Provision of Higher Education	0.02	0.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Provision of Justice Services	0.25	0.62	5.3	5.3	5.3
Provision of Administrative Services	6.63	0.01	6.8	6.9	6.7
Provision of Welfare Payments	13.21	0	7.1	7.2	7
Quality of Roads	5.82	0.02	5.7	5.7	5.8
Quality of Public Transportation	3.4	0.07	6.8	6.7	6.8
Provision of Utilities	1.9	0.17	7.2	7.2	7.1
Internet Access	34.18	0	8.1	8	8.3
Mobile Connection	4.02	0.04	7.9	7.8	7.9
Provision of Emergency Services	1.42	0.23	7.9	7.9	8
Availability of Necessities	45.54	0	6	5.9	6.2
Availability of Necessities New	36.33	0	5.9	5.8	6
Availability of Medicine	10.83	0	6.7	6.6	6.8
Availability of Food	8.41	0	7.4	7.3	7.4
Availability of Housing	9.22	0	6.6	6.6	6.7
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	22.28	0	6.3	6.2	6.5
Availability of Bomb Shelters	44.68	0	4	3.8	4.3
Availability of Childcare	8.55	0	5	4.9	5.1
Availability of Fuel	39.56	0	6.3	6.1	6.5
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	27.07	0	7	6.9	7.1
Availability of Waste Disposal	5.52	0.02	6.2	6.2	6.3
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	3.24	0.07	5.1	5	5.1
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	2.73	0.1	4.1	4	4.2
Authorities Care	11.74	0	4.5	4.6	4.4
Trust in Institutions	1.87	0.17	5.6	5.6	5.6
Trust in Central Institutions	0.52	0.47	4.4	4.4	4.4
Trust in Local Institutions	7.43	0.01	5.2	5.3	5.1
Trust in the President	4.62	0.03	6.9	7	6.8
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	2.06	0.15	3.5	3.5	3.6
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	0.12	0.73	4.1	4.1	4.1
Trust in Courts	3.32	0.07	3.2	3.2	3.1
Trust in Police	1.44	0.23	5.3	5.3	5.3
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	0.03	0.86	4.1	4.2	4.1
Trust in Oblast State Administration	2.25	0.13	5.3	5.3	5.2
Trust in Town or Village Administration	8.31	0	5.3	5.4	5.2
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	6.51	0.01	5.1	5.2	5
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	5.18	0.02	9.4	9.4	9.3
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	0.04	0.84	6.9	6.8	6.9
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	13.24	0	8.3	8.2	8.4
Civic Engagement	0	0.96	3.5	3.5	3.5
Community Cooperation	0.27	0.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Sense of Civic Duty	15.53	0	7.3	7.2	7.5
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	0.19	0.66	8.2	8.2	8.2
Social Tolerance	0.43	0.51	7.9	7.8	7.9
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	0.02	0.87	7.2	7.2	7.2
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	1.34	0.25	8.5	8.5	8.4
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	7.67	0.01	8.1	8	8.2
Social Tolerance towards Jews	0.16	0.69	8.7	8.7	8.7
Social Tolerance towards Roma	2.32	0.13	6.8	6.7	6.9
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	28.29	0	5.6	5.9	5.2
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	1.53	0.22	8.9	8.9	9
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	9.08	0	3.9	3.7	4.1
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	6.79	0.01	9.4	9.3	9.4
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	6.97	0.01	9	8.9	9.1
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	2.25	0.13	9.8	9.8	9.8
Trust in Daily News On TV	19.57	0	6.1	6.2	5.9
Trust in Political Talk Shows	0.11	0.74	5.1	5.1	5.1
Trust in News on Radio	19.33	0	6.2	6.4	6.1
Trust in Newspapers	1.12	0.29	6	6	5.9
Trust in News Websites	16.75	0	5.9	6.1	5.8
Trust in Social Media	0.06	0.8	5.7	5.8	5.7
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	58.86	0	0.8	0.5	1.1
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	110.5	0	0.7	0.4	1.1
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	28.57	0	5.4	5.1	5.9
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	2.59	0.11	2.1	2	2.2
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	0.38	0.54	6.2	6.3	6.2
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	36.41	0	1.4	1.2	1.8
Resistance - Donate Money	0.88	0.35	7.9	7.9	8
Resistance - Report War Crimes	45.03	0	1.4	1.1	1.8
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	1.35	0.25	8.5	8.5	8.6
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	1.23	0.27	2.3	2.3	2.2
Sense of Belonging to the Country	57.14	0	9.3	9.5	9.1

Table 3. ANOVA – Age. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen's d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Mean 18-35 yo	Mean 36-59 yo	Mean 60+ yo
Provision of Public Services	31.46	0	6.2	6.4	6.2	6
Access to Information And Communication Means	48.49	0	8	8.3	8	7.7
Provision of Infrastructure	3.55	0.03	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6
Provision of Services	23.51	0	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6
Provision of Healthcare	3.73	0.02	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7
Provision of Basic Schooling	36.05	0	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.2
Provision of Higher Education	19.45	0	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.5
Provision of Justice Services	52.65	0	5.3	5.8	5.2	4.9
Provision of Administrative Services	3.21	0.04	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7
Provision of Welfare Payments	2.73	0.07	7.1	7	7.1	7.2
Quality of Roads	11.07	0	5.7	5.6	5.6	6
Quality of Public Transportation	1.1	0.33	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8
Provision of Utilities	0.98	0.38	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2
Internet Access	71.49	0	8.1	8.5	8.2	7.7
Mobile Connection	13.95	0	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7
Provision of Emergency Services	12.46	0	7.9	8.1	8	7.8
Availability of Necessities	111.25	0	6	6.5	6.1	5.6
Availability of Necessities New	87.51	0	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.5
Availability of Medicine	56.2	0	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.3
Availability of Food	100.82	0	7.4	7.8	7.4	6.9
Availability of Housing	32.22	0	6.6	7	6.6	6.4
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	32.8	0	6.3	6.7	6.4	5.9
Availability of Bomb Shelters	44.44	0	4	4.4	4.1	3.5
Availability of Childcare	55.33	0	5	5.6	5	4.6
Availability of Fuel	30.71	0	6.3	6.6	6.2	6
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	36.2	0	7	7.3	7	6.8
Availability of Waste Disposal	1.51	0.22	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	10.55	0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	39.68	0	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.6
Authorities Care	0.96	0.38	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Trust in Institutions	12.39	0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.7
Trust in Central Institutions	24.93	0	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.4
Trust in Local Institutions	34.36	0	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.7
Trust in the President	13.81	0	6.9	7.3	6.7	7
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	15.72	0	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.6
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	14.85	0	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.3
Trust in Courts	31.36	0	3.2	3.7	3	2.9
Trust in Police	9.14	0	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	21.77	0	4.1	4.5	4	4.1
Trust in Oblast State Administration	24.49	0	5.3	5	5.2	5.7
Trust in Town or Village Administration	21.08	0	5.3	5	5.2	5.7
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	29.95	0	5.1	4.7	5	5.6
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	8.01	0	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	5.08	0.01	6.9	7	6.9	6.7
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	6.68	0	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.3
Civic Engagement	64.71	0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.1
Community Cooperation	23.73	0	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.2
Sense of Civic Duty	129.08	0	7.3	7.9	7.5	6.7
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	13.91	0	8.2	8	8.2	8.4
Social Tolerance	42.84	0	7.9	8.1	8	7.5
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	44.25	0	7.2	7.5	7.3	6.7
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	45.36	0	8.5	8.9	8.6	7.9
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	22.36	0	8.1	8.4	8.2	7.6
Social Tolerance towards Jews	0.12	0.88	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7
Social Tolerance towards Roma	4.25	0.01	6.8	7	6.8	6.6
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	100.89	0	5.6	6.4	6	4.3
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	35.45	0	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.5
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	12.04	0	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.5
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	24.34	0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.1
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	1.81	0.16	9	8.9	9	8.9
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	2.15	0.12	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Trust in Daily News On TV	36.64	0	6.1	5.6	6	6.4
Trust in Political Talk Shows	8.84	0	5.1	5	5	5.3
Trust in News on Radio	22.32	0	6.2	6	6.2	6.6
Trust in Newspapers	12.47	0	6	5.8	5.8	6.3
Trust in News Websites	1.06	0.35	5.9	5.9	6	5.9
Trust in Social Media	5.09	0.01	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	1.91	0.15	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	2.99	0.05	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	38.54	0	5.4	6	5.7	4.5
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	1.89	0.15	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	22.59	0	6.2	6.6	6.5	5.5
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	108.96	0	1.4	2.6	1.2	0.8
Resistance - Donate Money	81.81	0	7.9	8.6	8.3	6.8
Resistance - Report War Crimes	16.19	0	1.4	1.8	1.5	1
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	32.05	0	8.5	8.9	8.8	7.9
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	13.83	0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1
Sense of Belonging to the Country	58.17	0	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.7

Table 4. ANOVA – Displacement Status. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen’s d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Mean Stayers	Mean IDPs	Mean Returnees
Provision of Public Services	6.83	0	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2
Access to Information And Communication Means	1.84	0.16	8	8	8	8.1
Provision of Infrastructure	11.24	0	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5
Provision of Services	8.67	0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
Provision of Basic Schooling	0.61	0.55	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5
Provision of Higher Education	2.19	0.11	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9
Provision of Justice Services	4.29	0.01	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.2
Provision of Administrative Services	11.85	0	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.7
Provision of Welfare Payments	29.73	0	7.1	7	7.6	7
Quality of Roads	6.07	0	5.7	5.7	6	5.8
Quality of Public Transportation	3.37	0.03	6.8	6.7	7	6.8
Provision of Utilities	13.18	0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7
Internet Access	2.19	0.11	8.1	8.1	8	8.2
Mobile Connection	1.69	0.18	7.9	7.9	7.9	8
Provision of Emergency Services	1.37	0.25	7.9	7.9	8	7.9
Availability of Necessities	5.25	0.01	6	6	5.9	6.1
Availability of Necessities New	3.24	0.04	5.9	5.9	5.8	6
Availability of Medicine	2.04	0.13	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8
Availability of Food	6.36	0	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.5
Availability of Housing	18.76	0	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.8
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	5.72	0	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6
Availability of Bomb Shelters	0.8	0.45	4	4	3.9	4
Availability of Childcare	2.57	0.08	5	5	5	4.8
Availability of Fuel	3.11	0.04	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	3.34	0.04	7	7	7.1	7.1
Availability of Waste Disposal	2.45	0.09	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4
Availability of Cultural Centers and Leisure Facilities	3	0.05	5.1	5	5.3	5.1
Availability of Psychological Counselling and Support	4.48	0.01	4.1	4	4.3	4.3
Authorities Care	2.89	0.06	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Trust in Institutions	3.7	0.02	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7
Trust in Central Institutions	0.8	0.45	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Trust in Local Institutions	8.78	0	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.2
Trust in the President	0.47	0.62	6.9	6.9	6.9	7
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	1.9	0.15	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	0.88	0.41	4.1	4.1	4	4.2
Trust in Courts	2.65	0.07	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1
Trust in Police	2.62	0.07	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4
Trust in Oblast State Administration	2.08	0.13	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4
Trust in Town or Village Administration	11.49	0	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.2
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	8.79	0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.1
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	0.64	0.53	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	1.57	0.21	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	0.97	0.38	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
Civic Engagement	15.8	0	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.7
Community Cooperation	9.11	0	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.9
Sense of Civic Duty	10.16	0	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	1.36	0.26	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2
Social Tolerance	22.12	0	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.1
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	18.71	0	7.2	7.1	7.6	7.5
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	11.28	0	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.6
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	9.6	0	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.3
Social Tolerance towards Jews	6.32	0	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.8
Social Tolerance towards Roma	2.16	0.12	6.8	6.7	7	6.8
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	12.68	0	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	3.08	0.05	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	5.76	0	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.5
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	20.13	0	9	8.8	9.4	9.1
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	2.68	0.07	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9
Trust in Daily News On TV	4.01	0.02	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9
Trust in Political Talk Shows	2.66	0.07	5.1	5.1	5	4.9
Trust in News on Radio	3.76	0.02	6.2	6.3	6	6.3
Trust in Newspapers	1.83	0.16	6	6	5.8	5.8
Trust in News Websites	4.76	0.01	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1
Trust in Social Media	5.34	0	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	8.13	0	2.3	2.3	2.6	2
Sense of Belonging to the Country	1.78	0.17	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3

Table 5. ANOVA – Urbanity. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen’s d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Rural Mean	Urban Mean
Provision of Public Services	126.13	0	6.2	5.8	6.3
Access to Information And Communication Means	95.93	0	8	7.6	8.1
Provision of Infrastructure	131.89	0	6.6	6	6.7
Provision of Services	208.78	0	6.7	6.3	6.8
Provision of Healthcare	94.8	0	6.8	6.2	6.9
Provision of Basic Schooling	0.01	0.92	6.5	6.5	6.5
Provision of Higher Education	229.62	0	4.8	3.6	5.1
Provision of Justice Services	30.25	0	5.3	5	5.4
Provision of Administrative Services	34.19	0	6.8	6.5	6.9
Provision of Welfare Payments	2.02	0.16	7.1	7	7.1
Quality of Roads	83.19	0	5.7	5.2	5.9
Quality of Public Transportation	132.42	0	6.8	6	7
Provision of Utilities	9.5	0	7.2	7	7.2
Internet Access	81.18	0	8.1	7.7	8.2
Mobile Connection	65.3	0	7.9	7.5	8
Provision of Emergency Services	76.34	0	7.9	7.5	8
Availability of Necessities	907.29	0	6	4.9	6.3
Availability of Necessities New	1243.59	0	5.9	4.7	6.2
Availability of Medicine	748.02	0	6.7	5	7.1
Availability of Food	116.76	0	7.4	6.8	7.5
Availability of Housing	21.47	0	6.6	6.4	6.7
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	1269.41	0	6.3	4	6.9
Availability of Bomb Shelters	192.31	0	4	3	4.3
Availability of Childcare	64.59	0	5	4.4	5.2
Availability of Fuel	855.28	0	6.3	4.6	6.7
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	26.45	0	7	6.8	7.1
Availability of Waste Disposal	930.47	0	6.2	4.4	6.7
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	422.14	0	5.1	3.6	5.5
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	791.93	0	4.1	2.2	4.6
Authorities Care	2.86	0.09	4.5	4.4	4.6
Trust in Institutions	0.85	0.36	5.6	5.7	5.6
Trust in Central Institutions	0.05	0.83	4.4	4.4	4.4
Trust in Local Institutions	27.98	0	5.2	5.6	5.2
Trust in the President	2.99	0.08	6.9	7.1	6.9
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	2.77	0.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	0.32	0.57	4.1	4	4.1
Trust in Courts	0.07	0.79	3.2	3.1	3.2
Trust in Police	27.21	0	5.3	4.9	5.4
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	0.16	0.69	4.1	4.2	4.1
Trust in Oblast State Administration	3.44	0.06	5.3	5.1	5.3
Trust in Town or Village Administration	60.93	0	5.3	6	5.2
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	50.17	0	5.1	5.7	5
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	2.33	0.13	9.4	9.4	9.4
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	2.95	0.09	6.9	6.8	6.9
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	8.45	0	8.3	8.2	8.4
Civic Engagement	3.66	0.06	3.5	3.4	3.5
Community Cooperation	3.82	0.05	5.6	5.7	5.6
Sense of Civic Duty	28.9	0	7.3	7	7.4
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	1.26	0.26	8.2	8.2	8.2
Social Tolerance	49.07	0	7.9	7.5	8
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	40.76	0	7.2	6.8	7.3
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	7.18	0.01	8.5	8.3	8.5
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	31.42	0	8.1	7.6	8.2
Social Tolerance towards Jews	74.7	0	8.7	8	8.8
Social Tolerance towards Roma	2.81	0.09	6.8	6.6	6.8
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	58.88	0	5.6	4.7	5.8
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	26.91	0	8.9	8.6	9
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	1.67	0.2	3.9	3.7	3.9
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	24.98	0	9.4	9.1	9.4
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	36.04	0	9	8.6	9.1
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	3.72	0.05	9.8	9.8	9.8
Trust in Daily News On TV	1.2	0.27	6.1	6.1	6
Trust in Political Talk Shows	1.59	0.21	5.1	5	5.1
Trust in News on Radio	0.18	0.67	6.2	6.3	6.2
Trust in Newspapers	0	0.95	6	5.9	6
Trust in News Websites	3.67	0.06	5.9	5.8	6
Trust in Social Media	0.88	0.35	5.7	5.7	5.8
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	7.84	0.01	0.8	1	0.7
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	17.4	0	0.7	1	0.6
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	1.18	0.28	5.4	5.6	5.4
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	17.15	0	2.1	2.5	1.9
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	3.55	0.06	6.2	6.5	6.2
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	2.7	0.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
Resistance - Donate Money	6.85	0.01	7.9	7.6	8
Resistance - Report War Crimes	0.75	0.39	1.4	1.3	1.4
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	3.16	0.08	8.5	8.7	8.5
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	1.02	0.31	2.3	2.2	2.3
Sense of Belonging to the Country	3.04	0.08	9.3	9.4	9.3

Table 6. ANOVA – Education Level. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen's d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Higher Education Mean	Primary Education Mean	Secondary Academic Mean	Secondary Vocational Mean
Provision of Public Services	16.8	0	6.2	6.3	6	6.2	6
Access to Information and Communication Means	20.33	0	8	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8
Provision of Infrastructure	3.48	0.02	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Provision of Services	19.69	0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.6
Provision of Healthcare	13.58	0	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.6
Provision of Basic Schooling	4.61	0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
Provision of Higher Education	10.89	0	4.8	5	4.5	4.8	4.5
Provision of Justice Services	7.6	0	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1
Provision of Administrative Services	12.42	0	6.8	7	6.7	6.6	6.6
Provision of Welfare Payments	1.6	0.19	7.1	7.1	6.8	7	7.1
Quality of Roads	5.72	0	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.7
Quality of Public Transportation	3.14	0.02	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.6
Provision of Utilities	0.62	0.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Internet Access	18.57	0	8.1	8.3	8	8	7.9
Mobile Connection	13.31	0	7.9	8	8.1	7.9	7.7
Provision of Emergency Services	4.59	0	7.9	8	8.1	8	7.8
Availability of Necessities	59.45	0	6	6.3	5.4	5.9	5.7
Availability of Necessities New	67.22	0	5.9	6.1	5.2	5.7	5.6
Availability of Medicine	36.86	0	6.7	7	6.2	6.3	6.3
Availability of Food	39.24	0	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.2	7
Availability of Housing	18.4	0	6.6	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.4
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	51.75	0	6.3	6.8	5	6	5.9
Availability of Bomb Shelters	5.84	0	4	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.8
Availability of Childcare	15.12	0	5	5.2	4.1	5	4.7
Availability of Fuel	32.15	0	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	12.47	0	7	7.1	7	7	6.9
Availability of Waste Disposal	14.89	0	6.2	6.4	5.8	6	6.1
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	33.48	0	5.1	5.4	4	4.6	4.7
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	37.45	0	4.1	4.4	2.6	3.8	3.7
Authorities Care	9.3	0	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.3
Trust in Institutions	4.09	0.01	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6
Trust in Central Institutions	5.18	0	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3
Trust in Local Institutions	2.29	0.08	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2
Trust in the President	8.86	0	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.4	7
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	10.56	0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	6.4	0	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.1	3.8
Trust in Courts	4.57	0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3
Trust in Police	9	0	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.1
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	4.96	0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4
Trust in Oblast State Administration	1	0.39	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.2
Trust in Town or Village Administration	2.36	0.07	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	2.66	0.05	5.1	5	5.4	5.4	5.2
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	0.79	0.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	3.39	0.02	6.9	6.8	7	7	6.9
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	0.41	0.75	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
Civic Engagement	122.21	0	3.5	3.9	2.6	2.9	3.1
Community Cooperation	5.54	0	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Sense of Civic Duty	62.25	0	7.3	7.7	6.5	7.1	6.9
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	3.57	0.01	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.4
Social Tolerance	24.76	0	7.9	8.1	6.9	7.6	7.7
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	23.76	0	7.2	7.5	6.1	6.9	7
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	9.14	0	8.5	8.6	7.2	8.3	8.4
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	10.94	0	8.1	8.3	6.8	7.9	7.9
Social Tolerance towards Jews	23.33	0	8.7	8.9	7.2	8.3	8.5
Social Tolerance towards Roma	0.35	0.79	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.8	6.8
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	39.4	0	5.6	6.2	4.3	4.9	5
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	13.17	0	8.9	9.1	8.1	8.7	8.8
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	10.81	0	3.9	4.2	2.8	3.5	3.7
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	17.98	0	9.4	9.5	8.5	9.2	9.2
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	2.01	0.11	9	9	8.5	8.8	9
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	7.97	0	9.8	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.8
Trust in Daily News On TV	9.06	0	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.2
Trust in Political Talk Shows	4.49	0	5.1	5	4.1	5.2	5.2
Trust in News on Radio	1.7	0.16	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.3
Trust in Newspapers	2.15	0.09	6	5.9	5.5	6.1	6
Trust in News Websites	4.31	0	5.9	6	5.3	5.8	5.9
Trust in Social Media	0.44	0.72	5.7	5.7	6	5.8	5.7
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	8.15	0	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.9
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	5.23	0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	19.16	0	5.4	6	5	4.8	4.9
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	7	0	6.2	6.5	5	5.9	6
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	16.04	0	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	1
Resistance - Donate Money	77.2	0	7.9	8.7	4.7	7	7.2
Resistance - Report War Crimes	1.2	0.31	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	6.82	0	8.5	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.4
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	5.62	0	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Sense of Belonging to the Country	1.92	0.12	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4

Table 7. ANOVA – Income Group. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen's d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Enough money for Expensive Goods Mean	Money for Clothes but Not Expensive Goods Mean	Money for Food but Not Clothes Mean	No Money for Food Mean
Provision of Public Services	50.01	0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.6
Access to Information And Communication Means	50.66	0	8	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.4
Provision of Infrastructure	7.54	0	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2
Provision of Services	54.01	0	6.7	7	6.8	6.6	6.2
Provision of Healthcare	32.47	0	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.7	6
Provision of Basic Schooling	31.61	0	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8
Provision of Higher Education	10.38	0	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5
Provision of Justice Services	17.31	0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.7
Provision of Administrative Services	17.91	0	6.8	7	6.9	6.7	6.2
Provision of Welfare Payments	21.24	0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.4
Quality of Roads	4.28	0.01	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5
Quality of Public Transportation	3.7	0.01	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.4
Provision of Utilities	5.39	0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8
Internet Access	53.68	0	8.1	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.5
Mobile Connection	26.37	0	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.3
Provision of Emergency Services	11.79	0	7.9	8.1	8	7.9	7.5
Availability of Necessities	141.03	0	6	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.2
Availability of Necessities New	126.39	0	5.9	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.1
Availability of Medicine	67.22	0	6.7	7.4	6.7	6.4	5.7
Availability of Food	116	0	7.4	8	7.4	7.1	6.3
Availability of Housing	65.68	0	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.3	5.9
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	58.04	0	6.3	7.1	6.4	6	5.2
Availability of Bomb Shelters	35.06	0	4	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.3
Availability of Childcare	48.63	0	5	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.3
Availability of Fuel	40.69	0	6.3	6.8	6.3	6	5.6
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	37.44	0	7	7.3	7	6.9	6.5
Availability of Waste Disposal	9.36	0	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.1	6
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	38.19	0	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.3
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	35.13	0	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.3
Authorities Care	43.84	0	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.6
Trust in Institutions	13.98	0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.2
Trust in Central Institutions	15.42	0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.8
Trust in Local Institutions	3.51	0.01	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	4.9
Trust in the President	1.85	0.14	6.9	7	7	6.9	6.6
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	20.27	0	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.7
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	15.24	0	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.4
Trust in Courts	7.03	0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6
Trust in Police	21.96	0	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.5
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	7.93	0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.6
Trust in Oblast State Administration	4.38	0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8
Trust in Town or Village Administration	2.71	0.04	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	1.81	0.14	5.1	5	5.2	5.2	4.9
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	1.46	0.22	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	2.26	0.08	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	5.11	0	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8
Civic Engagement	52.11	0	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.9
Community Cooperation	26.86	0	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.8
Sense of Civic Duty	71.14	0	7.3	8	7.4	7.1	6.5
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	3.06	0.03	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8
Social Tolerance	22.09	0	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.4
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	23.93	0	7.2	7.6	7.3	7	6.6
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	10.81	0	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	7.8
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	15.4	0	8.1	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.3
Social Tolerance towards Jews	8.95	0	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.1
Social Tolerance towards Roma	3.75	0.01	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.5
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	30.02	0	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.7
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	15.87	0	8.9	9.2	9	8.8	8.3
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	11.01	0	3.9	4.4	4	3.6	3.5
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	12.26	0	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.9
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	0.64	0.59	9	8.9	9	9	8.9
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	3.8	0.01	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7
Trust in Daily News On TV	6.23	0	6.1	5.8	6	6.2	6.3
Trust in Political Talk Shows	2.19	0.09	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1
Trust in News on Radio	2.18	0.09	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
Trust in Newspapers	2.7	0.04	6	5.8	6	6.1	5.7
Trust in News Websites	5.81	0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5
Trust in Social Media	3.52	0.01	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	2.57	0.05	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	1.16	0.33	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	41.72	0	5.4	6.5	5.8	4.7	4
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	0.94	0.42	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	14.07	0	6.2	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.4
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	35.76	0	1.4	2.3	1.6	1	0.8
Resistance - Donate Money	118.27	0	7.9	9.1	8.4	7.2	5.3
Resistance - Report War Crimes	3.98	0.01	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	17.71	0	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.3	7.6
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	3.97	0.01	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7
Sense of Belonging to the Country	5.72	0	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5

Table 8. ANOVA – Disability Status. Significant differences are those with p value < 0.05 (black font). F statistics > 20 in yellow. Blue cells indicate that any pair-wise Cohen's d between the groups tested is larger than 0.4. Purple shaded indicators are components of Social Cohesion.

Indicator	F	p value	Full Sample Mean	Persons without Disabilities	Persons with Disabilities
Provision of Public Services	7.35	0.01	6.2	6.2	6.1
Access to Information And Communication Means	11.06	0	8	8	7.8
Provision of Infrastructure	2.87	0.09	6.6	6.6	6.4
Provision of Services	11.13	0	6.7	6.8	6.6
Provision of Healthcare	5.55	0.02	6.8	6.8	6.6
Provision of Basic Schooling	1.44	0.23	6.5	6.5	6.4
Provision of Higher Education	1.11	0.29	4.8	4.8	4.7
Provision of Justice Services	13.83	0	5.3	5.3	5
Provision of Administrative Services	1.82	0.18	6.8	6.8	6.7
Provision of Welfare Payments	0.27	0.61	7.1	7.1	7.1
Quality of Roads	0	0.97	5.7	5.7	5.7
Quality of Public Transportation	8.32	0	6.8	6.8	6.5
Provision of Utilities	0.3	0.58	7.2	7.2	7.1
Internet Access	10.72	0	8.1	8.1	7.9
Mobile Connection	6.42	0.01	7.9	7.9	7.7
Provision of Emergency Services	5.87	0.02	7.9	8	7.8
Availability of Necessities	25.51	0	6	6.1	5.7
Availability of Necessities New	22.38	0	5.9	5.9	5.6
Availability of Medicine	27.49	0	6.7	6.8	6.2
Availability of Food	36.56	0	7.4	7.4	6.9
Availability of Housing	3.98	0.05	6.6	6.6	6.5
Availability of Cash to Withdraw	14.76	0	6.3	6.4	5.9
Availability of Bomb Shelters	7.36	0.01	4	4	3.7
Availability of Childcare	2.56	0.11	5	5	4.8
Availability of Fuel	4.13	0.04	6.3	6.3	6.1
Availability of Electricity in Your Home	12.31	0	7	7	6.8
Availability of Waste Disposal	2.27	0.13	6.2	6.3	6.1
Availability of Cultural Centres And Leisure Facilities	3.6	0.06	5.1	5.1	4.9
Availability of Psychological Counselling And Support	5.65	0.02	4.1	4.1	3.8
Authorities Care	7.03	0.01	4.5	4.6	4.3
Trust in Institutions	0.11	0.74	5.6	5.6	5.6
Trust in Central Institutions	0.28	0.6	4.4	4.4	4.5
Trust in Local Institutions	0.02	0.9	5.2	5.2	5.3
Trust in the President	1.04	0.31	6.9	6.9	7.1
Trust in Verkhovna Rada	1.68	0.2	3.5	3.5	3.7
Trust in the Cabinet of Ministers	2.25	0.13	4.1	4	4.2
Trust in Courts	5.41	0.02	3.2	3.2	2.9
Trust in Police	7.46	0.01	5.3	5.3	5
Trust in Prosecutor General's Office	0.47	0.49	4.1	4.2	4.1
Trust in Oblast State Administration	0.12	0.72	5.3	5.3	5.3
Trust in Town or Village Administration	0.61	0.44	5.3	5.3	5.2
Trust in Head of the Town/Village	0.51	0.47	5.1	5.1	5.2
Trust in Ukrainian Armed Forces	0.93	0.34	9.4	9.4	9.3
Trust in Non-Governmental Organisations	0.02	0.88	6.9	6.9	6.9
Trust in State Emergency Service of Ukraine	0.68	0.41	8.3	8.3	8.3
Civic Engagement	13.45	0	3.5	3.5	3.2
Community Cooperation	13.13	0	5.6	5.7	5.3
Sense of Civic Duty	23.34	0	7.3	7.4	6.9
Pluralistic Ukrainian Identity	0.26	0.61	8.2	8.2	8.3
Social Tolerance	6.98	0.01	7.9	7.9	7.7
Social Tolerance (Comparable to 2021)	5.85	0.02	7.2	7.2	7
Social Tolerance towards Immigrants	7.06	0.01	8.5	8.5	8.2
Social Tolerance towards Muslims	4.03	0.04	8.1	8.1	7.8
Social Tolerance towards Jews	3.47	0.06	8.7	8.7	8.5
Social Tolerance towards Roma	1.25	0.26	6.8	6.8	7
Social Tolerance towards LGBT People	12.66	0	5.6	5.7	5
Social Tolerance towards People With A Different Colour of Skin	11.2	0	8.9	9	8.6
Social Tolerance towards Drug Addicts	0.27	0.61	3.9	3.9	3.8
Social Tolerance to People From Other Regions	3.35	0.07	9.4	9.4	9.2
Social Tolerance to Russian-Speaking Ukrainians	2.2	0.14	9	9	8.8
Social Tolerance to Ukrainian-Speaking Ukrainians	6.86	0.01	9.8	9.8	9.7
Trust in Daily News On TV	0.36	0.55	6.1	6.1	6.1
Trust in Political Talk Shows	0.4	0.53	5.1	5.1	5
Trust in News on Radio	0.76	0.38	6.2	6.2	6.3
Trust in Newspapers	1.95	0.16	6	5.9	6.1
Trust in News Websites	2.23	0.14	5.9	6	5.8
Trust in Social Media	2.11	0.15	5.7	5.8	5.6
Resistance - Join the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	1.86	0.17	0.8	0.8	0.9
Resistance - Join Territorial Defence Force or Another Armed Group	2.57	0.11	0.7	0.7	0.9
Resistance - Volunteer to Help the Ukrainian Armed Forces (ZSU)	3.02	0.08	5.4	5.5	5.1
Resistance - Host IDPs in My House Free-of-Charge	13.05	0	2.1	2	2.6
Resistance - Volunteer to Help People in Need	0.88	0.35	6.2	6.2	6
Resistance - Participate in Cyber-Attack And information Resistance	1.97	0.16	1.4	1.5	1.2
Resistance - Donate Money	25.83	0	7.9	8	7.1
Resistance - Report War Crimes	0.17	0.68	1.4	1.4	1.5
Resistance - Trying to Keep Myself And My Family Safe	3.31	0.07	8.5	8.6	8.3
Feeling of Tensions Between IDP And Host Communities	0.02	0.89	2.3	2.3	2.3
Sense of Belonging to the Country	0.75	0.39	9.3	9.3	9.4

CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Table 9. Correlations of Trust in Institutions. Pearson correlation coefficient shown, $p < 0.05$, $N = 4,995$.

<i>Trust in the...</i>	President	Parliament of Ukraine	Cabinet of Ministers	Courts	Prosecutor General's Office	Police	Oblast state/military admin.	Town/village admin.	Head of village/town/military civic admin.
President		0.39	0.47	0.21	0.33	0.21	0.28	0.16	0.16
Parliament of Ukraine	0.39		0.76	0.48	0.50	0.38	0.40	0.30	0.26
Cabinet of Ministers	0.47	0.76		0.48	0.52	0.40	0.42	0.32	0.29
Courts	0.21	0.48	0.48		0.57	0.46	0.36	0.32	0.29
Prosecutor General's Office	0.33	0.50	0.52	0.57		0.51	0.44	0.34	0.30
Police	0.21	0.38	0.40	0.46	0.51		0.43	0.36	0.31
Oblast state/military admin.	0.28	0.40	0.42	0.36	0.44	0.43		0.54	0.48
Town/village admin.	0.16	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.54		0.76
Head of village/town/military civic admin.	0.16	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.48	0.76	

Table 10. Correlations between Trust in Institutions and Trust in the Media. Pearson correlation coefficient shown, $p < 0.05$, $N = 4,995$.

<i>Trust in...</i>	Daily News on TV	News on the Radio	Newspapers	Political Talk Shows	News Websites	Social Media
The President	0.41	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.13
The Cabinet of Ministers	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.19	0.14
The Parliament	0.31	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.13
The Prosecutor General's Office	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.15	0.10
The oblast state administration	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.16	0.10
The police	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.10
The town/village admin.	0.21	0.20	0.23	0.15	0.12	0.09
Courts	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.13	0.09
NGOs	0.21	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15
The State Emergency Service	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.10
The head of the town/village	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.11	0.11	0.08
The Ukrainian Armed Forces	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.13