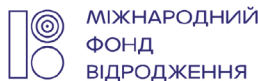




Gedos

Employment, social protection, housing:

The population's attitude towards
government programs of socioeconomic
support and the need for them

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We ask you to support bringing our victory closer by donating to help the Armed Forces of Ukraine and humanitarian initiatives. You can also support the work of our team. Donations currently received by Cedos for its own activities are directed to research and analysis about the impact of the war on Ukrainian society as well as the search for ways to solve social problems caused by the war.

Cedos is an independent think tank and community working on the issues of social development since 2010. We believe that every person is entitled to a decent standard of living. So Cedos's goal is to look for systemic causes of social problems and options for solving them. Our approach is research-based. We study social processes and public policies, spread critical knowledge, promote progressive change, teach and strengthen the community of supporters of this change.

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November 15, 2022

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● Introduction

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has been going on for nine months. The population of Ukraine has been facing the consequences of the war both for their personal safety and for their own and their family's economic welfare. Central and local government bodies offer some help to those affected by the war, especially people who have lost their homes, have been forced to move to another locality, etc. Some of these support programs had existed even before the full-scale invasion of February 24; other measures have only just recently begun to be implemented. The draft Restoration Plan presented in July also lists some more long-term plans to support the population during and after the war.

All of this is happening while the state budget revenue is shrinking and the time when the war will end is unclear. Many international institutions predict that the longer the war goes on, the higher share of the country's population will end up in ever more vulnerable situations, while the resources that would allow people to hold on without any help from the outside will gradually be exhausted.

Since the first weeks of the full-scale war, the Cedos team has been collecting and analyzing the data on how the war affects different aspects of people's lives and Ukrainian society.¹ In view of the socioeconomic impact of the war, in October we also decided to conduct a nationwide survey focusing on what kinds of support people would like to receive from the government and what they think about the existing support programs.

The findings of the survey can be useful for a better understanding of the extent to which the existing support programs meet the population's needs as well as the extent to which they match the dominant ideas as to which measures and policies are fair, necessary and acceptable during wartime.

This text consists of a description of the survey's methodology and sample as well as a presentation of its key findings. First we present the results of an analysis of the answers related to socioeconomic support in general, and at the end we focus in a bit more detail on questions related to providing the population with housing.

¹ You can read an analysis of the data we have collected (three waves had been conducted in total by November) in materials on the Cedos website. The report on the latest study conducted in August is available here: <https://cedos.org.ua/en/researches/six-months-of-full-scale-war-in-ukraine-thoughts-feelings-actions/>.

● Methodology

The survey was conducted by the Info Sapiens company upon the Cedos Think Tank's commission in the period between October 11 and 18, 2022, in the Ukrainian territory. Using the method of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) based on a random sample of cell phone numbers, 1,020 respondents aged 18 and above were surveyed. The survey could not reach respondents in the territories which were not controlled by the Ukrainian government and had no cell connection from Ukrainian cell phone providers.²

The theoretical margin of error for the sample is up to 3.1%. At the same time, additional systematic deviations of the sample can be caused by the consequences of the full-scale invasion, particularly the forced displacement of millions of citizens.

The weighting procedure was applied to the data. Thus, the weighted data correspond to the distribution of Ukraine's population according to the State Statistics Service data (as of January 1, 2021) by age, sex, macroregion, size of settlement, and region.

² In the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Luhansk Region, as well as certain temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk, Kherson, Zaporizhia, Mykolayiv, Kharkiv Regions.

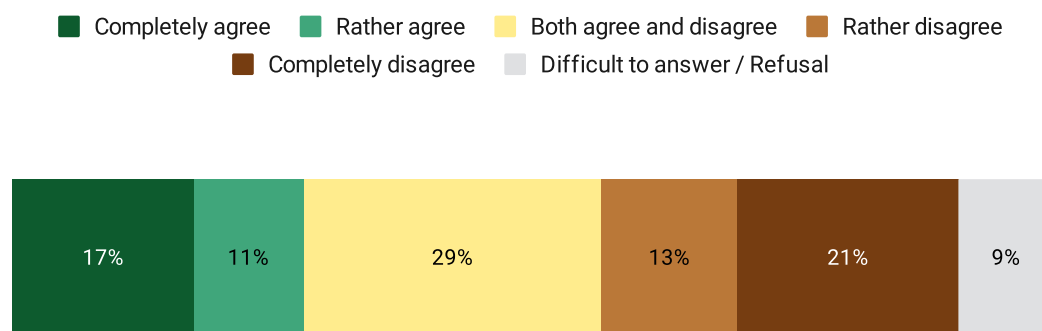
● Survey findings

Socioeconomic support

We asked the respondents to **evaluate statements about various forms of aid (monetary and non-monetary) which are currently provided to people by the government or which could be provided.** Respondents evaluated the statements on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 meant “completely disagree” and 5 meant “completely agree.”

A little under a third of the respondents (29%) believe **that aid received by the people from the government is sufficient**, while another third (34%) disagree with this statement (including 21% who completely disagree).

The help people receive from the government is generally sufficient



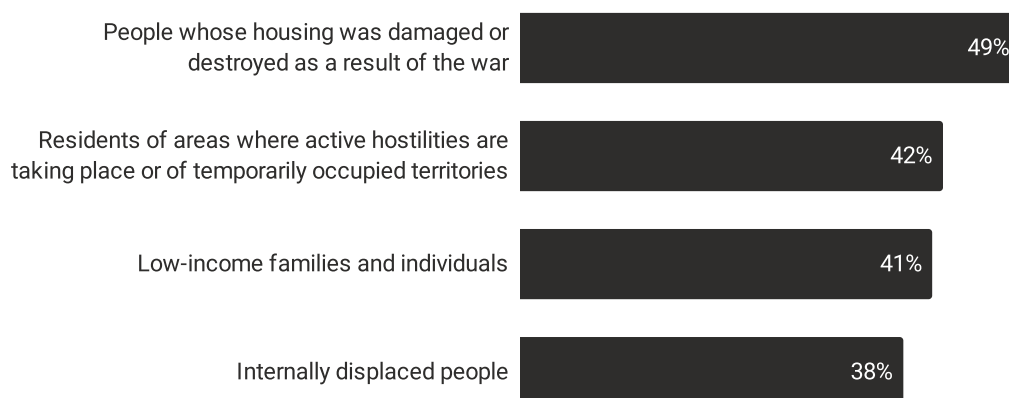
Note: N=1020.

The respondents who listed pensions and other welfare payments from the government among their main sources of income before the beginning of the full-scale war evaluated this statement almost identically to the general survey sample.

Generally, the share of respondents who completely or rather disagree with the statement that aid from the government is sufficient is higher among a number of vulnerable groups than among the sample in general. Among the respondents who identified as members of low-income families and low-income individuals (which was almost a third of all the respondents), this opinion is shared by 41%; among IDPs, by 38%; and among residents of territories where active hostilities are taking place or of the temporarily occupied territories, 42%. Among those whose homes have been damaged, half (49%) do not consider government aid to be sufficient.³

³ The statistically significant association in all cases is weak (Cramér's V = 0.1).

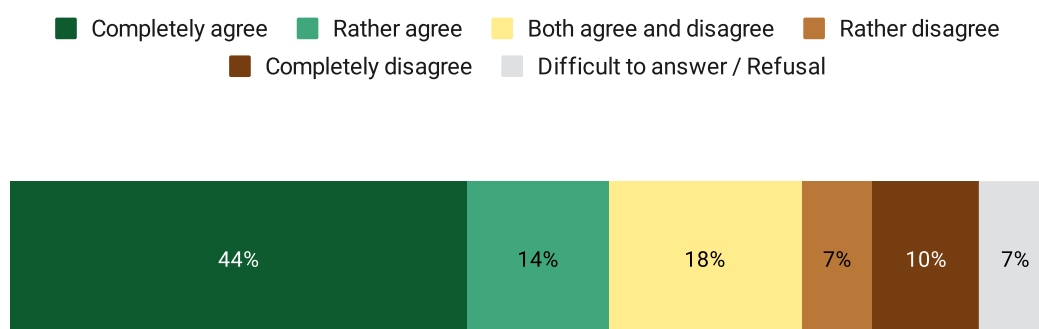
Aid received from the government is sufficient: shares of those who disagree with the statement among specific groups



Note: N=1020.

As for the **distribution of the aid received by citizens from the government**, a little over a half of the surveyed (58%) believe this distribution to be generally fair. 17% of the respondents completely or rather disagree with this statement.

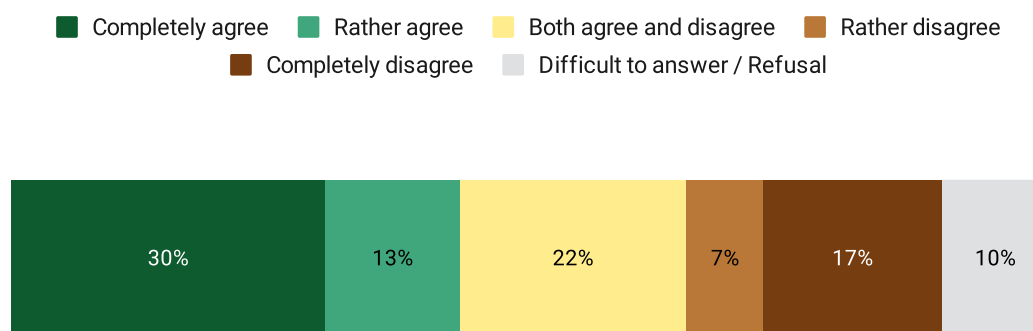
Distribution of aid from the government for those who need it is generally fair



Note: N=1020.

At the same time, a little less than a half of the respondents (43%) believe that it is **difficult to obtain aid from the government**. Only a quarter of the respondents completely or rather disagree with this statement.

It is difficult to obtain aid from the government



Note: N=1020.

Among the respondents who identified as low-income, as well as among the respondents who live in areas where active hostilities are taking place or in the temporarily occupied territories, the share of those who believe that it is difficult to obtain aid from the government is higher than in the general sample, at 48% and 49%, respectively.⁴

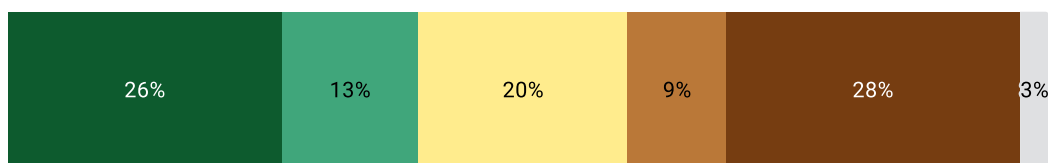
At the same time there is no statistically significant association between a respondent's answer to this question and whether they had been receiving welfare payments and/or pensions at the moment when the full-scale war began. This can mean that the respondents who are in a difficult situation for one reason or another but do not receive aid from the government tend to be more convinced that it is difficult to obtain aid from the government.

As for the question **whether the government has the right to cut its spending on welfare, health care, and education during a full-scale war**, the respondents' opinions were divided: 39% of the respondents completely or rather agreed with this statement, while almost the same share (38%) completely or rather disagreed with it.

⁴ In both cases the statistically significant association is weak (Cramér's $V = 0.1$).

In the conditions of a full-scale war, the government has the right to cut its spending on welfare, health care and education

■ Completely agree
 ■ Rather agree
 ■ Both agree and disagree
 ■ Rather disagree
 ■ Completely disagree
 ■ Difficult to answer / Refusal

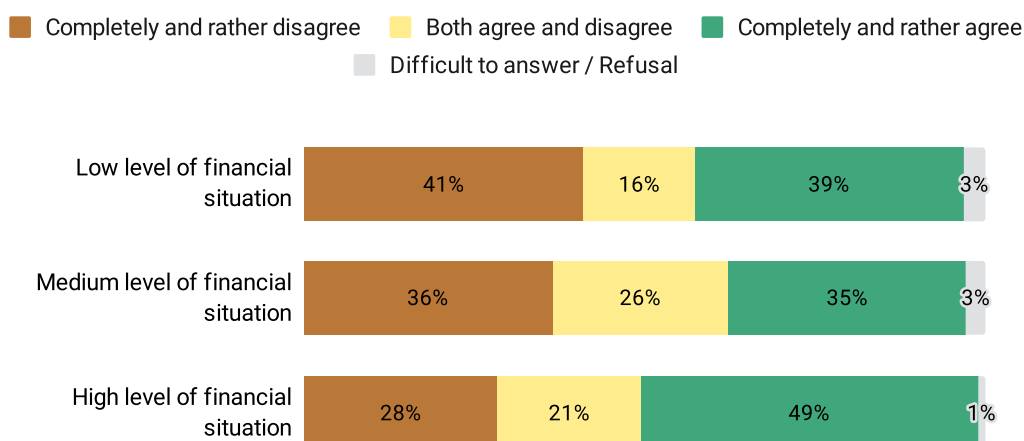


Note: N=1020.

There is a statistically significant association between the evaluation of this statement and the income of the household which a respondent belongs to⁵: the higher level of consumption a household can afford, the lower their rate of disagreement with this statement. For instance, among the respondents belonging to households which cannot afford food and those which can afford food but are not always able to afford clothing, 41% completely or rather disagree with the statement that the government has the right to cut its spending on welfare, health care, and education. Meanwhile, among the respondents from more well-off households, only a bit over a quarter (29%) disagree with this statement. We can assume that more well-off respondents may be more likely to agree with cuts in the government's spending on public goods because they have more financial opportunities to use paid educational, medical, and other services from private providers if needed.

⁵ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

In the conditions of a full-scale war, the government has the right to cut its spending on welfare, health care and education



Note: N=1020.

In addition, the share of those who disagree with cuts in the government's spending on welfare, health care, and education is significantly higher among the respondents who identified as members of vulnerable groups: low-income families (41% completely or rather disagree), internally displaced people (50%), and residents of areas where active hostilities are taking place or temporarily occupied territories (48%).⁶

In turn, among the respondents who indicated that they did not belong to any of the vulnerable groups offered as options, on the contrary, there was a higher (than average for the sample) share of those who rather or completely agreed with the acceptability of cutting government spending on public goods: 44%.⁷

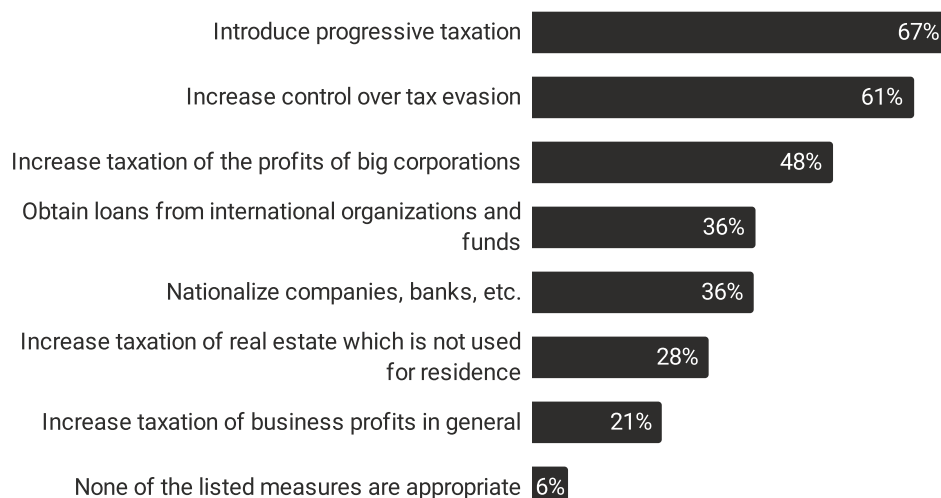
Since the beginning of the full-scale war, local and central budget revenue has decreased significantly, while estimates of the increase of budget deficit—and therefore the increase of inflation—are discouraging. So we asked the respondents' opinion about the **steps the government must take to ensure spending on welfare, health care, and education at the prewar level**. The respondents could choose all the measures from the proposed list which would be necessary in their opinion.

The figure below presents the results of this choice.

⁶ The statistically significant association in all cases is weak (Cramér's $V = 0.1$).

⁷ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's $V = 0.1$).

What should the government do to ensure spending on welfare, health care, and education at the prewar level?



Note: N=1020. Refusal to answer: 1%.

One of the necessary measures that were picked by the respondents the most often was the introduction of a progressive scale of income taxation. 67% of the surveyed agreed that people with higher incomes must pay significantly higher taxes than people with low incomes.

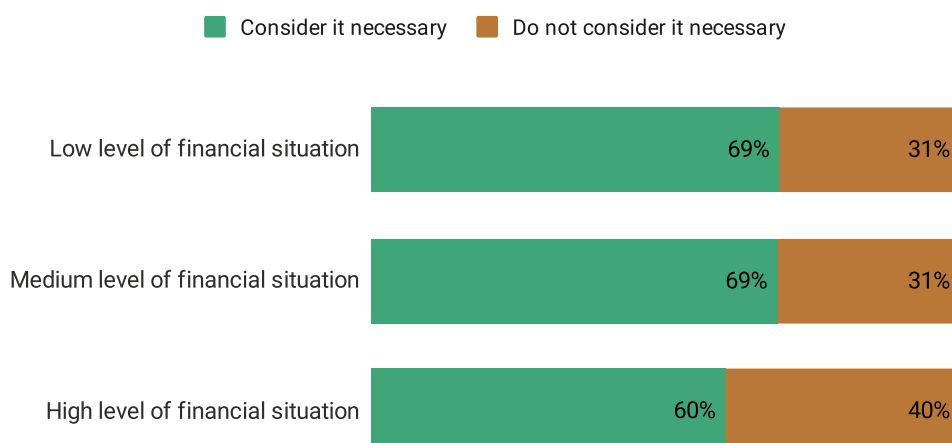
Among the respondents who identified as low-income, the share of those who rather or completely agree with the need for such changes in taxation is higher than average for the sample at 74%.⁸

The lower the income level of the household a respondent belongs to, the higher their support for the introduction of a progressive scale of income taxation.⁹ For example, among those who cannot afford food and those who can afford food but cannot afford clothes, the support is at 69%. The level of support is the same among those whose households can afford food and clothes but may not always be able to afford household appliances. However, among the respondents who can afford household appliances but not a car or an apartment, as well as those who can afford a car and other goods of similar value, 60% support these taxation changes.

⁸ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

⁹ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

Change the approach to income taxation: support for this measure among respondents in different financial situations



Note: N=1020.

Answer to the question “Which of these statements most accurately describes the current financial situation of your household?” and the evaluation of the statement “Change the approaches to income taxation: people with higher income must pay significantly higher taxes than people with low income.”

In addition, higher redistribution of income finds more support among respondents in older age groups. 71% of the respondents aged 55–65 and 79% of the respondents in the oldest age group (65 and older) support higher redistribution. In turn, among the respondents in the two youngest age groups, 18–24 and 25–34, the shares of supporters of this measure are 60% and 62%, respectively.¹⁰

Another measure chosen by the respondents the most often was **increased control over tax evasion**. It is supported by 61% of the surveyed.

As for increased taxation of big business (major companies, corporations), the respondents’ opinions were divided almost equally: 48% considered this measure to be necessary while the other half of the surveyed disagreed with this.

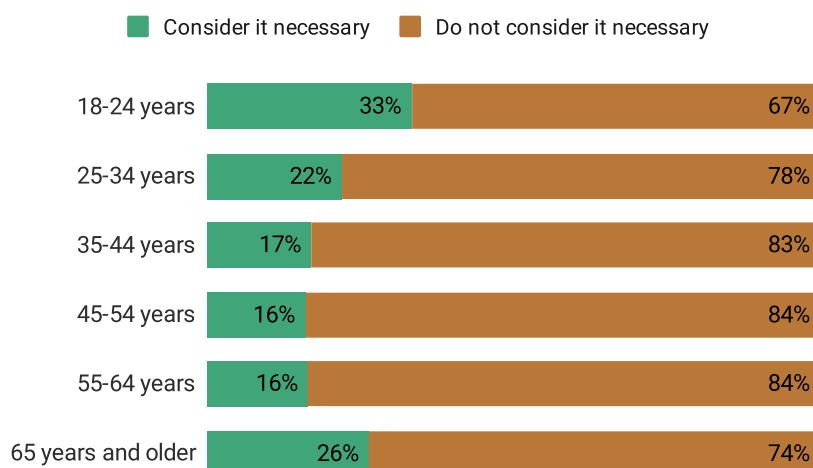
Meanwhile, the idea to increase taxation of all businesses in general received the least support from the respondents: only a little less than a quarter (21%) agreed with it.

The evaluation of both statements on the need to increase taxation of businesses in order to ensure spending on welfare, health care, and education at the prewar level has a statistically significant association with

¹⁰ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér’s $V = 0.1$).

the respondent's age group.¹¹ The share of those who completely and rather agree that the government should increase the taxation of big business profits is higher among the two youngest¹² and two oldest¹³ age groups compared to middle-aged respondents¹⁴. It is the highest among the very youngest group of respondents, where it reaches 57%. Support for the need to increase taxation of business profits in general is the highest among the youngest (18–24) and the oldest (65 and older) age groups at 33% and 26%, respectively.¹⁵

Increase taxation of business profits in general: support for this measure among respondents in different age groups



Note: N=1020.

Answer to the question “Please tell us how old you are, in full years” and evaluation of the statement “Increase taxation of business profits in general.”

A little over a quarter of the respondents support the idea of increasing the taxation of real estate which is owned by someone but is not used for residence. This measure was supported by 28% of the surveyed.

A third of the respondents (36%) believe that in order to ensure spending on welfare, health care, and education at the prewar level, the government should nationalize companies and banks.

¹¹ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

¹² Age groups of 18–24 and 25–34.

¹³ Age groups of 55–64 and 65 and older.

¹⁴ Age groups of 35–44 and 45–54.

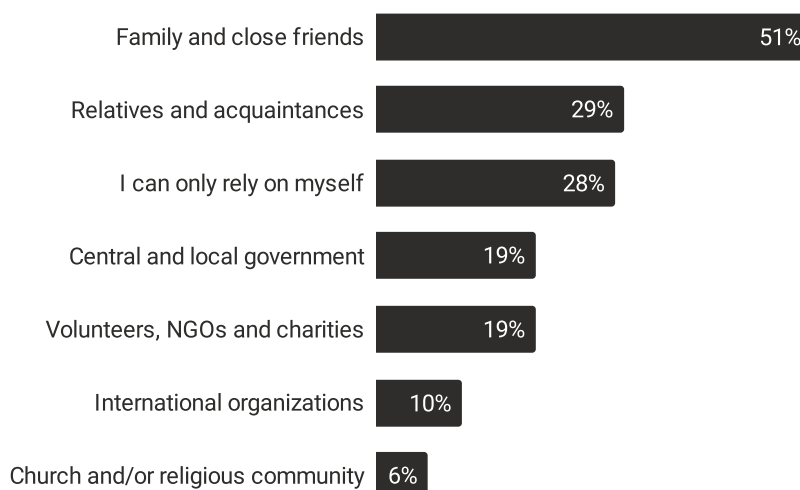
¹⁵ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

Since the beginning of the full-scale war, a significant share of budget spending has been funded with aid received from international donors (such as the International Monetary Fund). This funding can be received as grants or loans. Receiving such aid from international organizations and funds in the form of loans is considered to be necessary by a third of the respondents (36%).

According to the UNDP predictions published in the first month of the full-scale war, if the war lasts throughout the next year, in the worst-case scenario the share of those who live under the poverty line and those vulnerable to poverty can reach 90.5%.¹⁶ Even according to more “optimistic” predictions, many Ukrainians may end up in economic hardship and/or lose their homes, and millions of Ukrainians have already lost their job and still have not found a new one.

We asked the respondents whom would they ask for help in this case or whom did they ask if they were already in that situation.¹⁷

If you find yourself in a difficult economic situation and/or lose housing, whose help can you rely on first of all?



Note: N=1020.

¹⁶ According to this prediction, 28% will end up under the poverty line, and 62.5% will be vulnerable to poverty. Before the war, according to the UN estimate, 2% of the Ukrainian population lived under the poverty line and 43.4% were vulnerable to poverty. The predictions use the international poverty indicator, \$5.5 per day, and vulnerability to poverty is defined as the range of \$5.5 to \$13 per day. See the detailed UNDP predictions and the possible scenarios of the impact of the full-scale war on poverty rates in Ukraine here: <https://www.undp.org/publications/development-impact-war-ukraine-initial-projections>.

¹⁷ Question formulation: “If in the next three months you find yourself in economic hardship and/or lose your housing, or if you are currently in this situation, whose help can you rely on first of all? Pick up to three options.”

Answer to the question “If you find yourself in a difficult economic situation and/or lose housing in the next three months or if you are currently in that situation, whose help can you rely on first of all?” The respondents could choose up to three options. Difficult to answer and refusal to answer: 1%.

Half of the respondents (51%) believe that in this situation they could primarily rely on the help of their families and close friends.

Only a little less than a third of the respondents (28%) answered that they could only rely on themselves first of all; a similar share (29%) could rely on the help of their relatives and acquaintances. The share of those who can only rely on themselves first of all was higher among men than among women¹⁸ (33% versus 24%).

Less than a quarter of the respondents rely on help from the government, including the local government (19%). The same number of the respondents relies on help from volunteers, NGOs and charities within Ukraine. Women are somewhat more likely to rely on the government's help than men (22% versus 15%¹⁹).

The lowest shares of the respondents picked international organizations (10%) and the church (6%) as their first sources of support.

We also asked the respondents what kind of help they would like to receive from the government if they lose their main source of income.²⁰

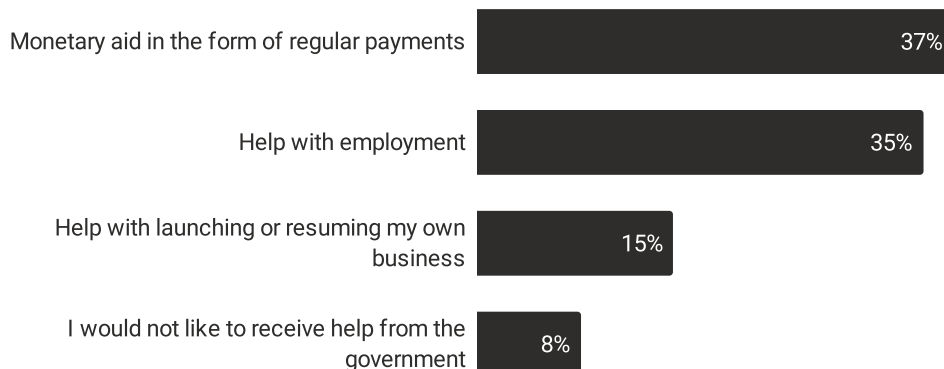
A little over a third of the respondents (37%) would like to receive aid in the form of regular monetary payments, another third (35%) would like to receive help with employment. 15% would like to receive help from the government with launching or restoring their own business, e.g. in the form of a discount loan. 8% would not like to receive any kind of help from the government.

¹⁸ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

¹⁹ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

²⁰ Question formulation: “If you lose your main source of income in the next three months or if you are currently in this situation, what kind of help from the government would you like to receive if you had the opportunity to choose? Pick one option.”

If you lose your main source of income, what kind of help from the government would you like to receive?



Note: N=1020. Difficult to answer and refusal to answer: 4%.

Among the respondents who listed pensions and other welfare payments from the government among the sources of their income before the beginning of the full-scale war, the share of those who would like to receive aid in the form of regular payments is predictably higher at 58%, more than twice as many as among the respondents who did not list this source of income before the war (24%).²¹

The share of those who would prefer regular monetary payments is also significantly higher among women: 45%²² (versus 28% among men).

In turn, the share of those who would like to receive the government's help with launching their business is higher among men (21% versus 11% among women).²³ The willingness to receive help with launching or restoring their business is also predictably higher among those who used to receive income from business or self-employment before the full-scale war began. In these categories, 53% and 33% respectively would like to receive this kind of help, which is higher than in the general sample.²⁴

As for the respondents who would not like to receive any help from the government if they find themselves in a difficult economic situation, their share is higher among the people who have no dependants (11%

²¹ Statistically significant association of medium strength (Cramér's $V = 0.4$).

²² Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's $V = 0.2$).

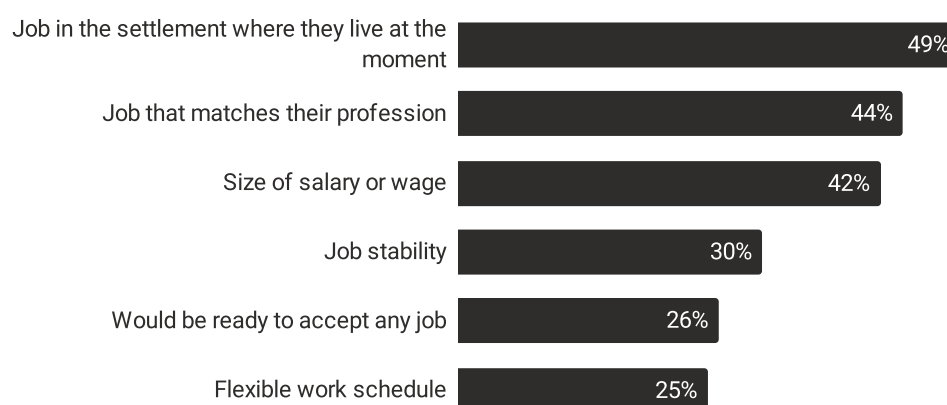
²³ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's $V = 0.2$).

²⁴ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's $V = 0.2$).

versus 6% among those who have one or more dependants),²⁵ as well as among men (10% versus 7% among women).²⁶

We also asked the respondents who would be interested in receiving help with employment from the government to clarify **what criteria would be important for them while choosing this vacancy**. The surveyed could pick three criteria from the proposed list. None of the criteria was picked by more than a half of the respondents.

Which criteria would be important while choosing this vacancy?



Note: N=358. Other: 1%.

Almost half of the respondents (49%) mentioned having a job in the city, town or village where they live as an important criterion. A job that matches their profession and the size of their wage or salary are important criteria while choosing a vacancy for 44% and 42% of the surveyed, respectively. A flexible schedule and job stability are important criteria for 25% and 30%.

A quarter of the respondents who are interested in receiving help with employment from the government would be ready to accept any job they are offered. The majority of them (86%) live in villages or small towns.²⁷

The government currently uses a different approach to people who have lost their jobs than before the full-scale war. For instance, in June this year, the Ukrainian government approved a Decree on a new approach

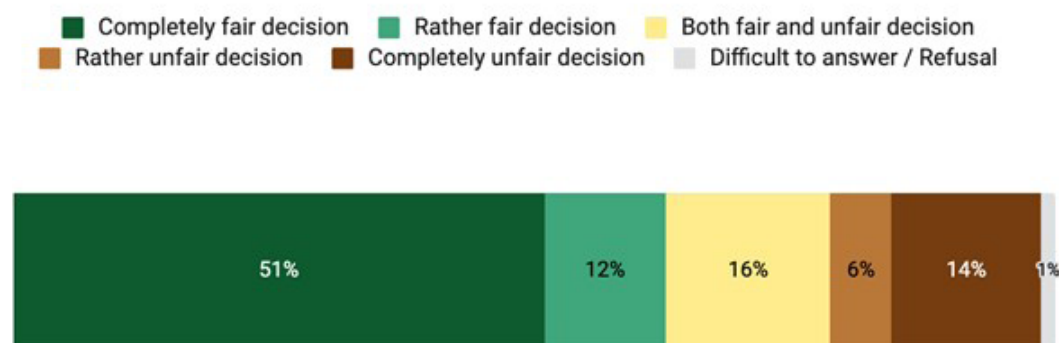
²⁵ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.1).

²⁶ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.2).

²⁷ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V = 0.2).

to paying unemployment benefits.²⁸ From now on, people registered as jobless who have not been employed for 30 days can be engaged in socially useful²⁹ works with a compensation no lower than the minimum wage; those who refuse will be stripped of their unemployed status and deprived of unemployment benefits. Since this is a rather significant change in the procedure for supporting the unemployed, we asked the respondents to assess the extent to which they consider this decision to be fair.

Attitude to the Cabinet's decree on involving the unemployed in socially useful works during martial law



Note: N=1020.

The decision is considered to be completely or rather fair by 62% of the respondents, while 20% have the opposite opinion. Among the respondents who mentioned that they were unemployed themselves, a third (35%) view this decision as rather or completely unfair.

²⁸ <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/npas/pro-vnesennya-zmin-do-postanov-kabinetu-ministriv-ukrayini-vid-13-lipnya-2011-r-753-i-vid-20-berezhnya-2013-r-175-i210622-716>

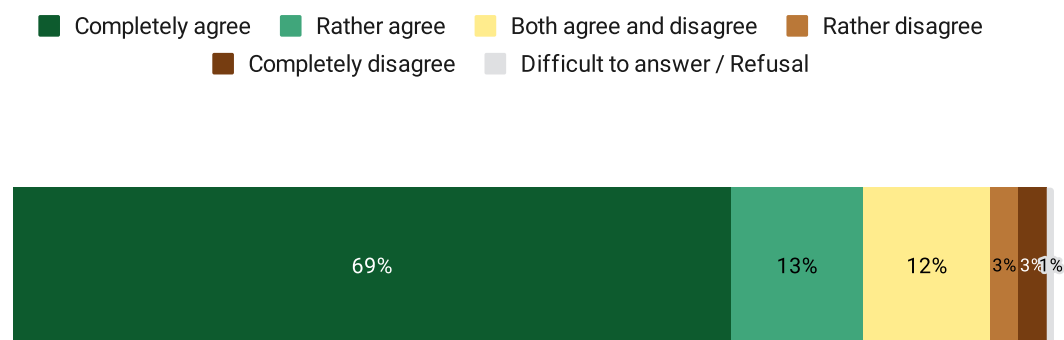
²⁹ Socially useful works are defensive in nature or serve to eliminate the consequences of emergency situations.

Housing provision

We asked the respondents to evaluate statements related to the housing provision. Respondents evaluated the statements on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 meant “completely disagree” and 5 meant “completely agree.”

The results of the evaluation suggest that the respondents have high expectations of the government’s housing policies and the role of the government in solving the housing issue. For instance, the overwhelming majority of the respondents (82%) believe that **the government must provide housing to people who need it**.

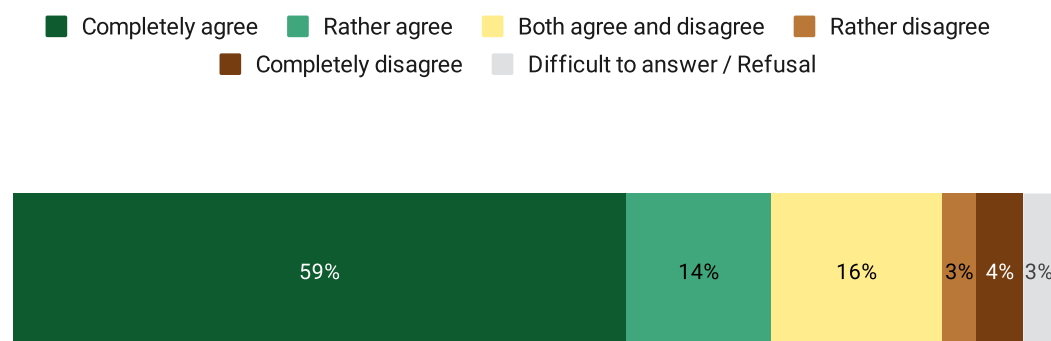
The government must provide housing to people who need it



Note: N=1020.

As for specific measures to solve the housing issue, a significant share (73%) of respondents completely or rather agreed with the statement that **the government must ensure access to affordable rental housing**. Only 8% of the respondents completely or rather disagreed with this statement.

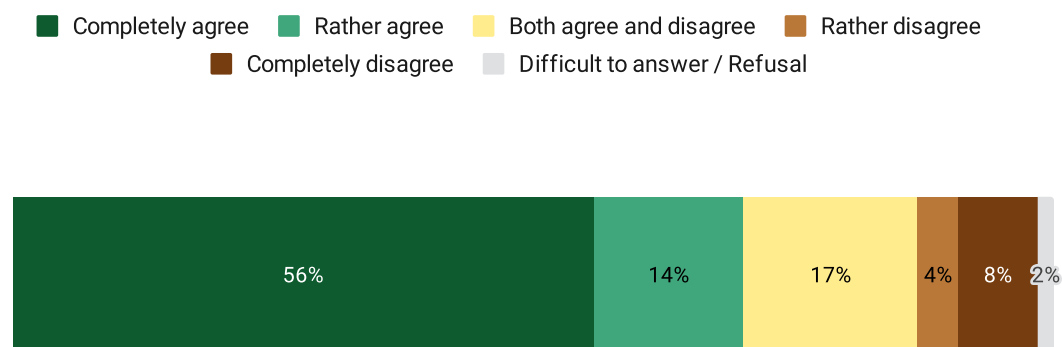
The government must ensure access to affordable rental housing



Note: N=1020.

Citizens also have high expectations of the government when it comes to purchasing housing to own. For instance, 70% believe that **the government must help citizens with the purchase of housing**³⁰ (including the 56% who completely agree with this statement).

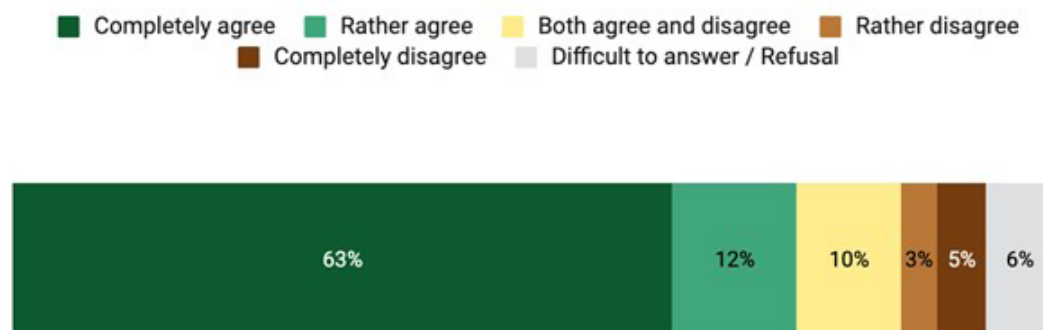
The government must help citizens with the purchase of housing



Note: N=1020.

75% believe that **in order to solve housing issues by purchasing housing, the government must ensure low mortgage interest rates**.

In order to solve the housing issue, the government must ensure low mortgage interest rates



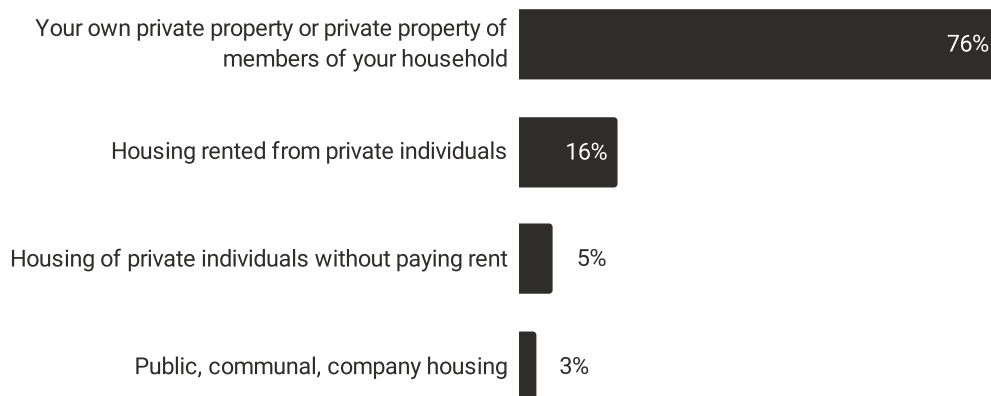
Note: N=1020.

The majority of the respondents live in housing owned by them or by members of their household. At the same time, almost a quarter of the

³⁰ According to the aforementioned Cedos survey on living conditions and attitudes towards the government's housing policies, in 2019, 83% of respondents rather or completely agreed with the statement that the government must help citizens buy housing. That is, the share of those who believe that the government must help citizens purchase housing has shrunk by 13%, which is a rather significant change in views over four years.

surveyed live in housing which they do not own. 16% of them rent housing from individuals;³¹ 5% live in housing owned by others without paying rent; and around 3% live in public, communal or company housing, including facilities refurbished for residential needs (schools, kindergartens, theaters, etc.).

The housing you currently live in is...

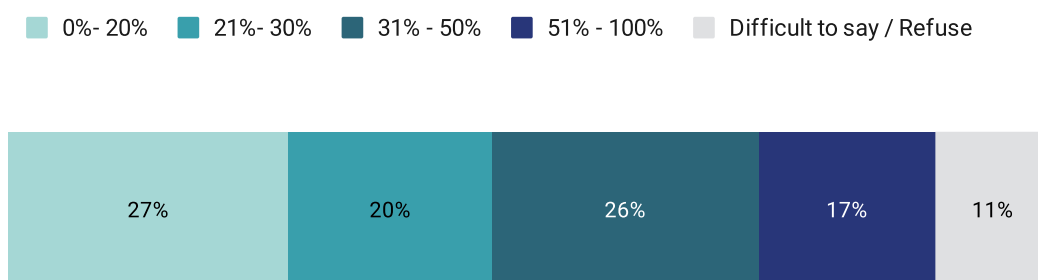


Note: N=1020.

We asked the respondents to assess **which share of their household's total monthly income they spend on housing on average**. We asked them to include all the possible costs in their housing spending: rent, mortgage payments, utilities, etc. Almost a half (48%) of the surveyed spend less than 30% of their total income on housing. 32% spend from a third (31%) to almost two thirds (60%) of their income on housing. For one in ten respondents (10%), housing costs take up more than two thirds of their income. Another 9% of the study participants found it difficult to answer this question or decided to refrain from answering.

³¹ According to a national representative survey about living conditions and attitudes towards the state's housing policies which was conducted by Cedoss in 2019, 8% of Ukrainians lived in housing units rented from private individuals. Even though the sample of the survey whose findings we are presenting in this text and the availability of the respondents have been affected by the consequences of Russia's full-scale invasion in February this year, it is still representative, so its findings can be compared to the similar survey of 2019. As we can see, the number of people living in rental housing has increased.

Share of monthly household income spent on housing costs by respondents



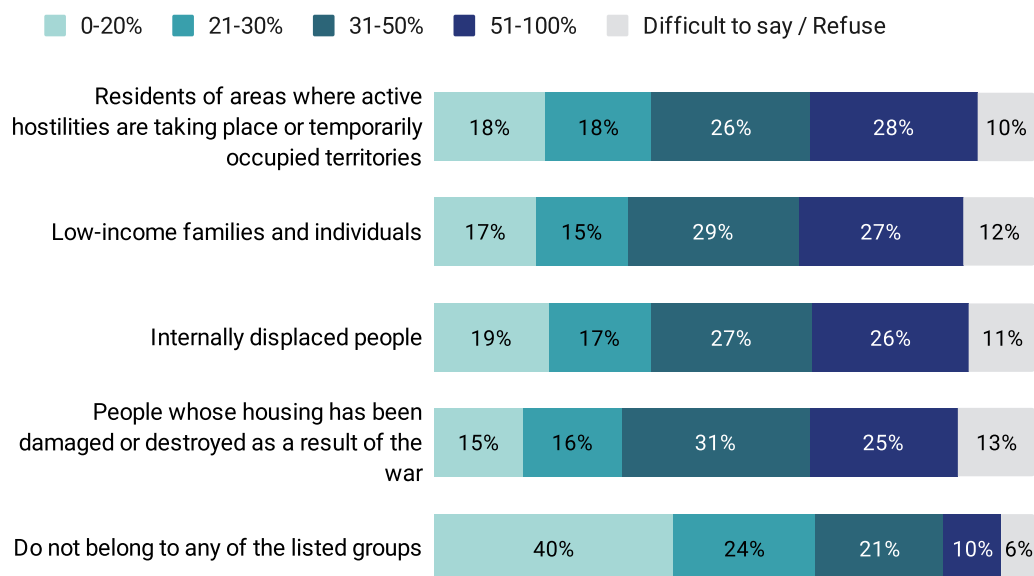
Note: N=1020.

At the same time, people who identify as members of vulnerable groups such as residents of temporarily occupied territories, low-income people, internally displaced people, spend much more on housing than people who do not belong to any of these groups. For example, 28% of residents of temporarily occupied territories and areas where active hostilities are taking place spend more than half of their household income on housing.³² Meanwhile, only 10% of people who do not identify as members of vulnerable groups spend the same share of their income on housing.³³

³² Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V value = 0.1)

³³ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V value = 0.3)

The share of household income spent on housing by the respondents



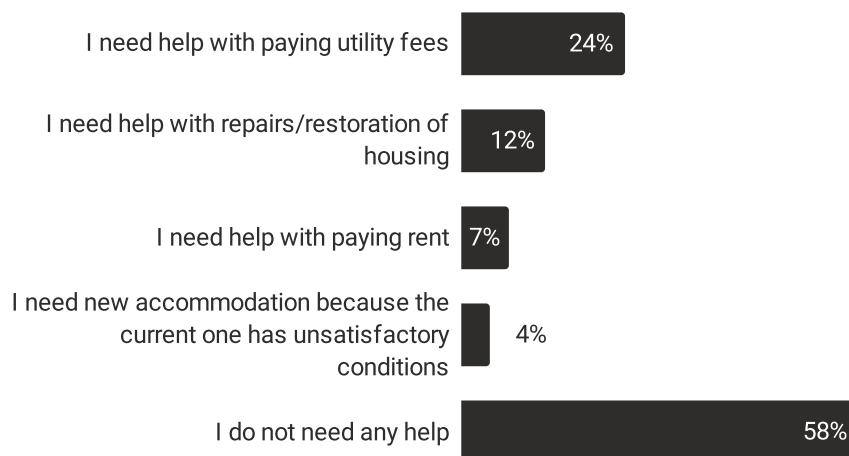
Note: n=152, n=312, n=153, n=61, n=385, respectively. Answer to the question “I am going to list various social groups. Please pick all the groups you personally belong to (identify with)” and “What is the average percentage of your total monthly household income which you spend on housing costs? This includes all the possible housing costs: rent, mortgage, utilities, etc. If you cannot name a specific number, please round it.”

In the estimates of infrastructural damages from the Russian invasion, residential buildings constitute the biggest share of losses. According to the Kyiv School of Economics, at least 135,800 private houses and apartment buildings had been damaged or destroyed in total by October 2022.³⁴ However, the World Bank estimated that about 817,000 residential buildings had already been damaged by the same month.³⁵ So **we asked the study participants about their needs in terms of housing aid from the government.** The respondents could choose all the options that suited them.

³⁴ https://kse.ua/ua/about-the-school/news/zagalna-suma-pryamih-zbitkiv-infrastrukturi-vzhe-perevishhuje-105-5-mlrd/?__cf_chl_tk=_Rsabj8LNS9STF11odv8ew007nhqfaD.KoLjDWi2mpQ-1653740310-0-gaNycGzNCP0

³⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/uk/news/press-release/2022/09/09/ukraine-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-estimated-349-billion>

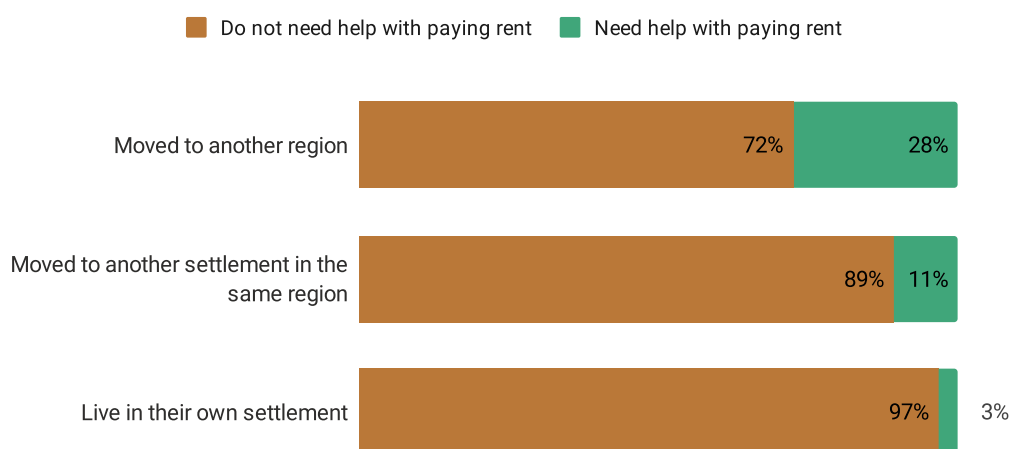
What kind of help with housing do you need?



Note: N=1020.

The highest share of the respondents, namely almost a quarter (24%), need help with paying utility fees. The need for help with repairs or restoration of housing was noted by 13% of the respondents; 7% reported

Need for the government's help with paying rent



Note: n=70.

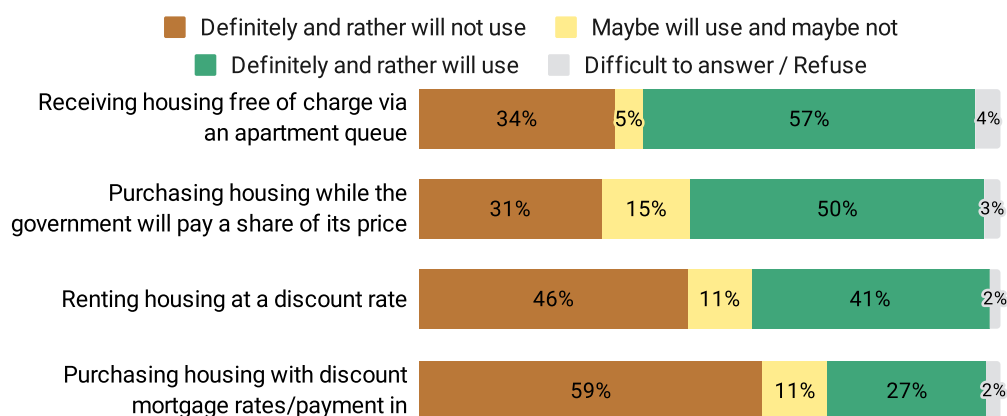
We offered the respondents to assess the extent to which they or members of their household were considering the possibility of using certain options of help from the government. The respondents eval-

³⁶ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V value = 0.2)

³⁷ Weak statistically significant association (Cramér's V value = 0.3)

uated the proposed aid options on the scale of 1 to 5, where 1 meant “definitely would not use” and 5 meant “definitely would use.” This question was only asked of those respondents who answered in the previous question that they needed help with new housing, paying rent for housing, or repairing housing.

To what extent are you or members of your household considering the possibility of using the following options of help from the government?



Note: n=221.

The highest share of the respondents would potentially use the opportunity to receive housing free of charge via an apartment queue (57%, including 51% who would definitely use this opportunity).

Half of the study participants would purchase housing if the government paid a part of its price (50%, including 38% who would definitely use this opportunity).

Somewhat fewer respondents would be interested in the opportunity to rent housing at a discount rate and the opportunity to buy housing with discount mortgage or other loans: respectively, 41%, of whom 32% would definitely use this opportunity; and 27%, of whom 20% would definitely use this opportunity.

For all of the proposed aid options, from a quarter to a half of the respondents said that they would not use that particular type of help.

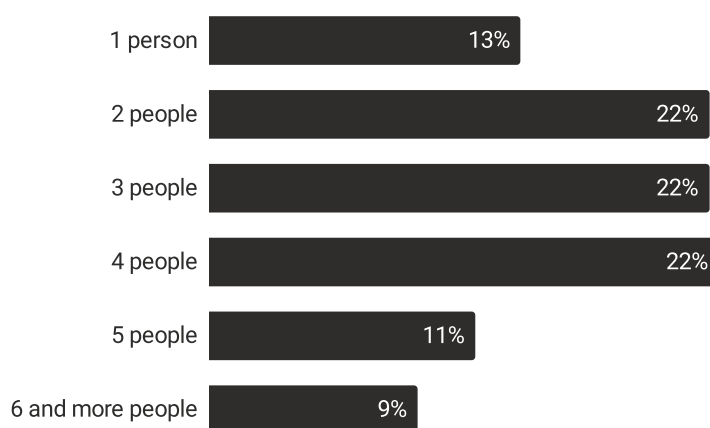
- **Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents**

Over a half (54%) of the respondents belong to the core working age (25-54). 17% belong to the mature working age (55-64) and 8% to the early working age (18-24). One in five (21%) respondents were 65 and older.

55% of study participants were women and 45% were men.

The households of more than a half (56%) of the respondents had 3 to 5 people, including the respondent themselves.³⁸ More than a fifth (22%) of the respondents had a shared household for two people, while 14% had a single-person household. Another 9% of the respondents had 6 and more people in their household.

How many people belong to your household, including yourself?



Note: N=1020.

Almost half (49%) of the respondents had no dependants.³⁹ More than a third (37%) had one or two dependants. 13% of the respondents had three or more dependants.

While assessing the financial situation of their household, 13% of the respondents reported that they could not afford food; 37% could afford food but were not always able to afford clothing; 31% could afford food and clothing but were not always able to afford household appliances; 14% could afford household appliances but could not afford a car or an apartment; 3% could afford a car and other goods of similar value.

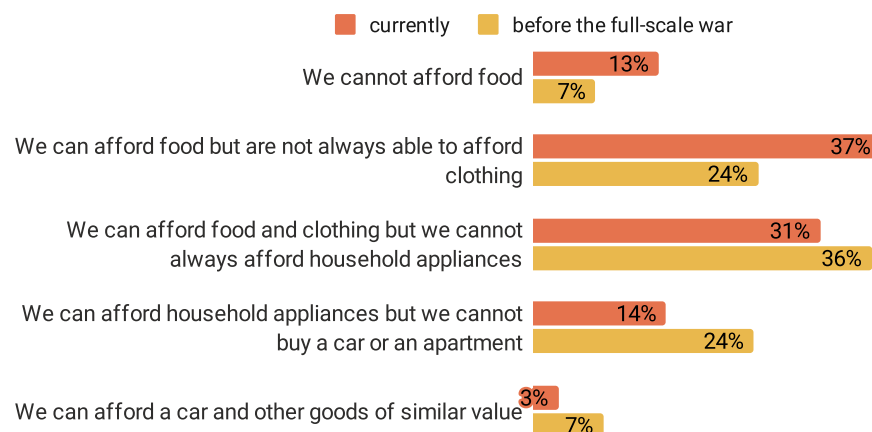
Their household's financial situation **at the moment when the full-scale war began** was described by the respondents as follows: 7% of the respondents reported that they could not afford food; 24% could afford

³⁸ A household means people who live together and have a shared economic life.

³⁹ Dependants include underage children as well as spouses, parents or other individuals who are unable to work / have become disabled.

food but were not always able to afford clothing; 36% could afford food and clothing but were not always able to afford household appliances; 24% could afford household appliances but could not afford a car or an apartment; 7% could afford a car and other goods of similar value.

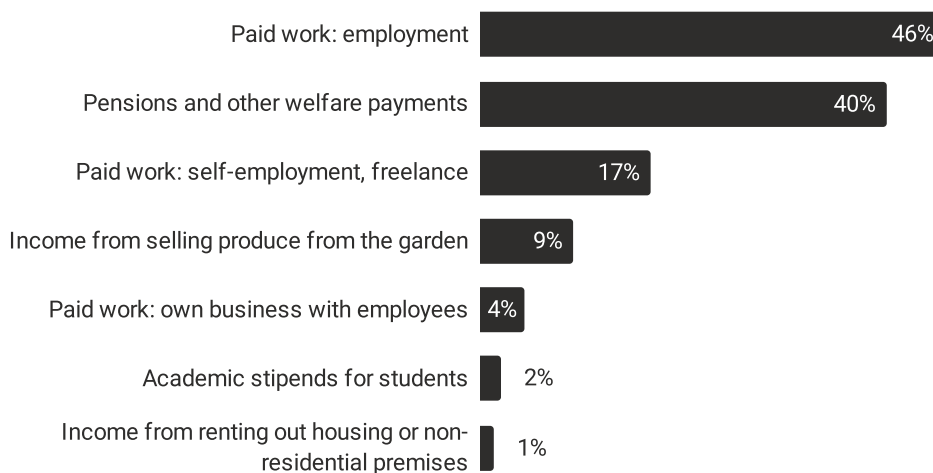
Which of these statements describes the financial situation of your household the most accurately?



Note: N=1020.

We asked the respondents about the sources of income they had before the beginning of the full-scale war. The respondents could choose all the options from the proposed list which described their situation. Two thirds (67%) of the study participants received income from paid employment. Among them 46% were employees, 17% were self-employed or freelancers, 4% had their own business with employees. More than a third (40%) of the respondents received pensions or other welfare payments from the government; 9% received income from selling produce from their garden or household; 2% received academic stipends for students; and 1% had income from renting out housing or non-residential premises. Another 4% had no income of their own and were supported by their parents or spouses.

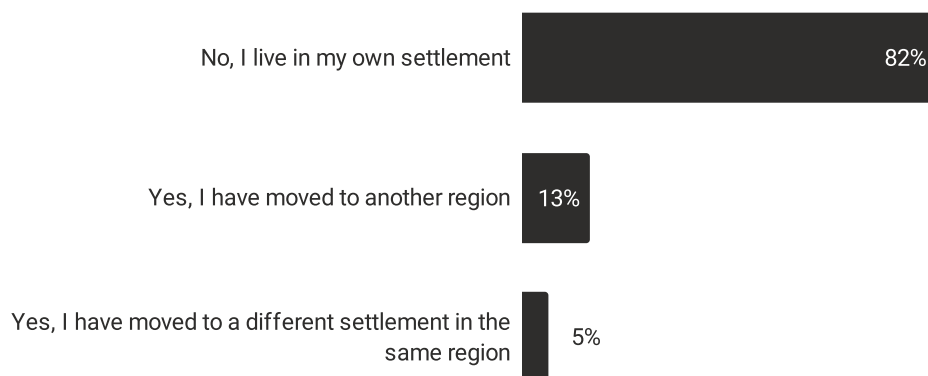
Before the beginning of the full-scale war, what were the sources of your income?



Note: N=1020.

The majority (82%) of the respondents were living in the same settlement as before the beginning of the full-scale war. At the same time, almost a fifth of the respondents reported that they had to move. 13% of them had moved to another region and 5% had moved to a different settlement within the same region.

Have you moved since the beginning of the full-scale war on February 24?



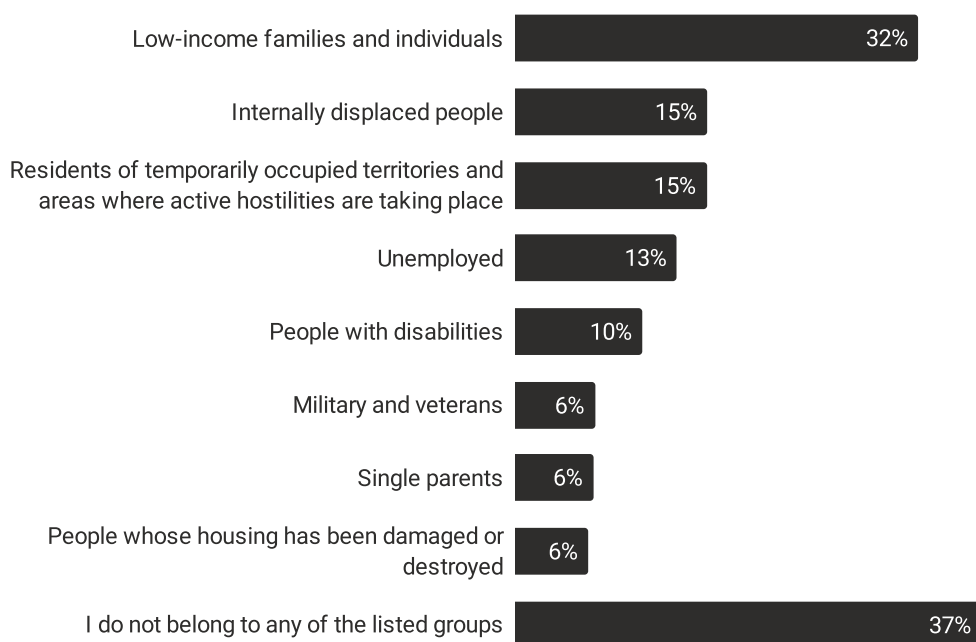
Note: N=1020.

Before the beginning of the full-scale war, about two thirds (68%) of the study participants permanently lived in urban areas. About 46% of them lived in cities with the population of 50,000 to 500,000; almost 23%

lived in cities with the population of over 500,000. Almost a third (32%) of the study participants permanently lived in rural areas.

A quarter (25%) of the study participants permanently lived in central regions of Ukraine before February 24. Almost the same share (24%) of the respondents lived in western regions. 16% lived in the South, 13% lived in the North and 13% in the East. Another 8% lived in Kyiv.

Which groups do you belong to?



Note: N=1020.

We also asked the respondents to report whether they identify as members of one or several vulnerable groups. Almost a third (32%) of the participants identify as members of low-income families or low-income individuals. 15% of the surveyed are internally displaced; the same share reported being residents of temporarily occupied territories or areas where active hostilities are taking place. Almost 13% of the study respondents reported being unemployed; 10% were people with disabilities; 6% served in the military or were veterans; 6% were single parents; 6% had housing which was destroyed or damaged as a result of the war. A little over a third of the respondents (37%) did not identify as members of any of the groups from the list.

