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# HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PROCESS OF OVERCOMING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR: SURVEY RESULTS 2024



# Human Rights in the Process of Overcoming the Consequences of the War: Survey Results 2024

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# KEY FINDINGS

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## Needs and Opportunities for Assistance to War Victims

- The overwhelming majority of respondents (78%) consider themselves and their family to be affected or rather affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war.
- Most often, the respondents noted that because of the war they suffered mental traumas (39%); their chronic worsened or they developed new diseases (19%); they lost their job or business (18%); they were forced to leave their home (16%) or the settlement/region where they lived (15%).
- Almost every second respondent noted that he/she did not need anything in connection with the war (46%). Others most often noted that they needed monetary assistance (21%), psychological assistance and rehabilitation (17%), and medical assistance, including patient care (11%).
- Comparing the existing needs, as well as the ease of finding information about their satisfaction and the accessibility of the appropriate assistance, it should be noted that the key needs, according to the majority of citizens, can be met. At the same time, the needs faced by a limited number of war victims are more difficult to satisfy, in particular, it concerns compensation for losses, restoration of lost property, search for and return of relatives, etc.
- Generally, citizens learn about services for war victims from several sources at the same time. The most popular sources of information are as follows: Internet (56%); channels/groups in messengers (Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram) (48%) and social media outlets (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter) (47%).
- 21% of respondents indicated a vital need for humanitarian aid, another 24% noted that it was rather important.
- Among the necessary changes in the provision of humanitarian aid to war victims, the absolute majority refers to the more convenient delivery of humanitarian aid for less mobile population groups and people with disabilities (94%); better control over the abuse of humanitarian aid (94%) and better access to aid in small and remote communities (92%).
- Almost half of Ukrainians (47%) rate the government's performance in providing assistance to war victims as very poor or rather poor. However, 37% of respondents give a very good or rather good assessment of this work.
- 24% of respondents received assistance as war victims. Most often respondents received assistance from international organizations (59%) and state bodies (47%). One in four victim was helped by local authorities (26%). 20% of respondents were helped by volunteers. The affected population most often received monetary assistance (77%) and food (66%). Every third person received hygiene and laundry products (33%).

## Internal Displacement Experience

- The majority of Ukrainians surveyed (73.3%) have no experience of forced displacement as a result of the war. At the same time, the other 27% have left their homes because of the war.
- 78% of IDPs have not experienced neglect by members of the local community. Those 22% of IDPs who experienced discrimination due to displacement noted that for 9% it happened when receiving social assistance and social services; for 6% – when renting/buying housing, for 5% – in domestic relations with relatives, neighbors, and similarly when looking for a job and during medical care.
- The majority of IDPs (79%) are interested in the life of the host community, with 41% of them taking an active part in its life.
- Almost half of the respondents (47%) expressed their willingness to return to the place where they had lived before the war. Of these, 23% of respondents named cessation of war as a condition for return, 20% cited cessation of hostilities in their region, 4% said that they would return after receiving compensation for their lost property. 9% of Ukrainians noted that they had no intention at all to return to the place where they had lived.

## Attitudes Towards Residents of Temporarily Occupied Territories

- The majority of respondents (57%) noted that they treat TOT residents well and with sympathy. 15% indicated that their attitude is rather good than bad. Only 6% of respondents indicated a totally negative attitude, and another 7% expressed a relatively negative attitude towards the TOT residents.
- Almost half of Ukrainians (47%) do not approve of Russian passports being issued to the TOT residents. At the same time, 21% treat such people very well, with sympathy, and another 11% – rather well than bad. 21% of answers are ambiguous, people find it difficult to answer this question.
- At the same time, when asked about the assessment of coercion in obtaining Russian passports, only 10% believe that people have a choice whether to take a Russian passport or not. When asked about the risks of renouncing Russian citizenship, only 3% of respondents said that there are no risks. The majority (64%) agree that there are risks to the life and health of Ukrainian citizens in the TOT due to the renunciation of Russian citizenship. Another 17% of respondents see such renunciation as a threat to vital services.
- The attitude towards Russians who have settled in the occupied territories is extremely negative for the absolute majority of respondents. 45% of respondents were in favor of their deportation, 31% advocated the need to try them. 12% said that they should be allowed to leave on their own.

## Awareness and Evaluation of the TOT and the War Coverage in the Media

- The vast majority of Ukrainians are interested in information about the temporarily occupied territories in one way or another (74%), with 43% of them reading it on a regular basis.
- The key sources of information about what is happening in the temporarily occupied territories for Ukrainians are social media (46%), television (38%), YouTube (33%) and communication with relatives and friends (31%).
- Also, the majority of Ukrainians (71%) believe that after the end of the war it is necessary to clarify all the circumstances of various events that took place during the war and after its end.
- 30% of respondents are satisfied with the coverage of the war in the national media, but the majority (56%) is totally dissatisfied with the way it is done. Satisfaction with the information about the war in Ukraine in the international media is approximately at the same level (28%), with the difference that about a third of Ukrainians (32%) do not follow international media. Even fewer follow Russian media – 59% said they do not follow them. Only 1% of Ukrainians are satisfied with the coverage of the war in the Russian mass media.

## Attitudes Towards Wartime Collaboration

- The absolute majority of respondents (86%) agree in one way or another with the need to criminalize collaboration with Russians in the TOT.
- According to the respondents, taking leadership (71%) or any (61%) positions in the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories, service in the so-called law enforcement and judicial bodies in the temporarily occupied territories (67%) and military service in the temporarily occupied territories (59%) can be considered cooperation with the occupation administrations, for which there should be criminal liability. A mere 7% of respondents believe that criminal liability can occur simply for living in the TOT.
- According to the survey participants, those who have worked in leadership positions (51% support this) or any positions (47%) in the occupation administrations or the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories have no right to hold certain positions in the future. 35% of respondents agree that those who organized the educational process in accordance with Russian standards should be restricted in their access to education-related work. 34% of respondents indicated that all TOT residents would need to undergo a procedure to confirm their Ukrainian citizenship. Only 16% of respondents support a general restriction on the exercise of certain rights (e.g., electoral rights) for all TOT residents. 22% of respondents believe that there should be no restrictions on rights (22%).
- Most respondents agree that representatives of such professions as healthcare professionals (53%); employees of social institutions (46%); entrepreneurs and service workers (43%); and employees of educational institutions (42%) should be subject to amnesty. The least deserving of amnesty are employees of so-called law enforcement

and judicial bodies (19%); heads of population self-organization bodies (20%) and officials of so-called authorities (21%).

## Public Opinion on Reparations

- The majority of respondents (61%) expressed their disbelief in the possibility of receiving reparations from Russia. Another 26% believe that such a possibility exists, but only in the long term.
- Ukrainians count on several sources of funds to compensate for the losses caused to the country during the war. First of all, these are seized Russian assets (47%), aid from European countries (48%), aid from international organizations (44%), and aid from international organizations (44%).
- 42% expressed the need to direct the funds received for compensation of losses to economic recovery. Significantly fewer respondents (23%) favored using these funds to rebuild housing and public infrastructure, while 18% supported directing them toward strengthening defense capabilities.

# METHODOLOGY

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**Dates:** data collection took place from February 21 to March 10, 2024.

**Methodology:** Quantitative standardized survey of Ukrainian residents aged 18 years and older by face-to-face (F2F) interviews using tablets and the Lemur computer platform (TAPI) at respondents' places of residence.

**General population:** adult population of Ukraine. The sample did not include residents of territories that are not temporarily controlled by the Ukrainian authorities, and the survey was not conducted with citizens who went abroad after February 24, 2022.

**The size of the sample population:** 2,116 respondents.

**Sampling design:** route combined sampling – probability sampling at the stage of selecting settlements and starting addresses for routes, quota sampling at the stage of selecting respondents by place of residence (by sex and age quotas). The sample is proportionally stratified by the regions of Ukraine (Center / North / West / East / South / Kyiv) and type of settlements (regional centers / other urban population / rural population). The sample represents the main socio-demographic characteristics of the general population. The statistical base for the stratification and quotas is the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of the beginning of 2022. Statistical error with a probability of 0.95 for these univariate distributions does not exceed 2.1%<sup>1</sup>.

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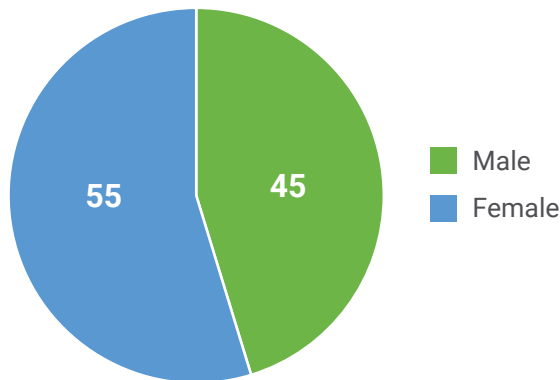
<sup>1</sup> Theoretical error excluding sample design effect.



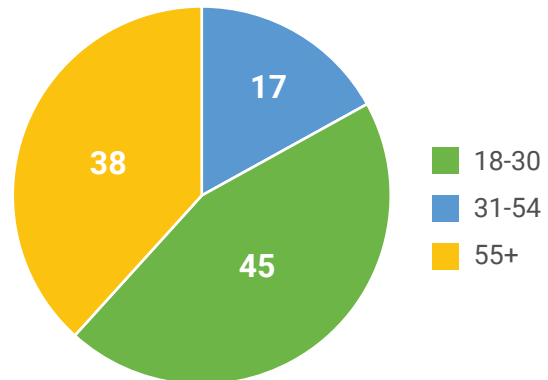
# INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENTS

- 55% of women and 45% of men participated in the survey.
- Among the respondents, 17% were aged 18-30 years old; 45% were aged 31-54 years old; 38% were older than 55 years old.

**Fig.1. Gender** (as a % of those surveyed)

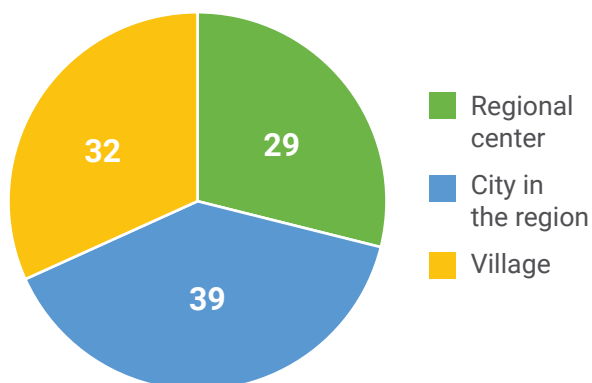


**Fig. 2. Age** (as a % of respondents)

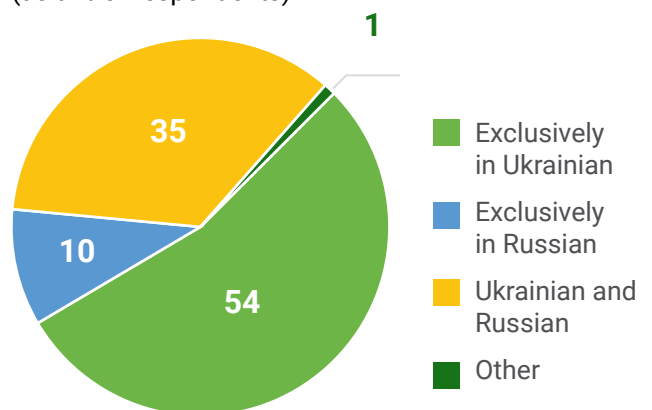


- 29% of respondents live in regional centers; 39% reside in cities in the region and 32% live in villages. By region of residence, the distribution is as follows: East – 33%, West – 25%, South – 11%, North – 12%, Center – 12% and Kyiv – 7%.
- 54% of respondents communicate exclusively in Ukrainian. 35% noted that they communicate in both Ukrainian and Russian. 10% indicated that they communicate exclusively in Russian.

**Fig.3. Place of residence** (as a % of respondents)

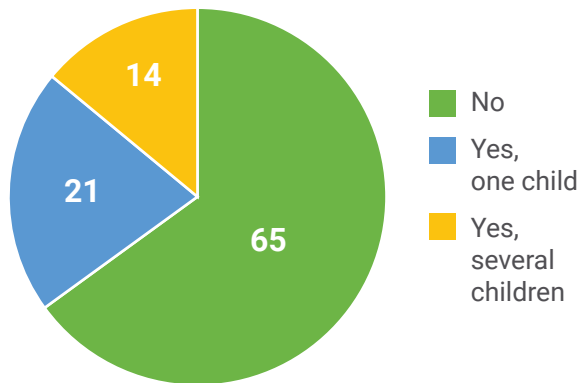


**Fig.4. Language of communication** (as a % of respondents)

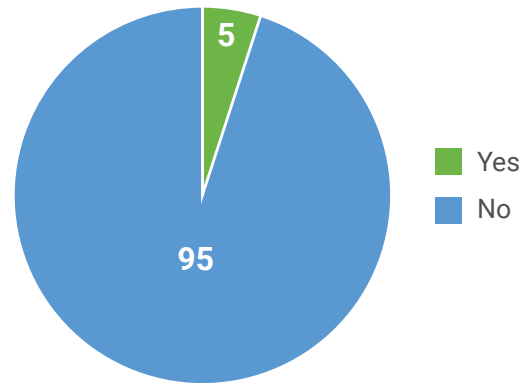


- 65% of respondents have no minor children. 21% stated having one minor child, 14% have several minor children.
- 5% of respondents serve in the Security and Defense Forces.

**Fig.5. Presence of minor children**  
(as a % of respondents)

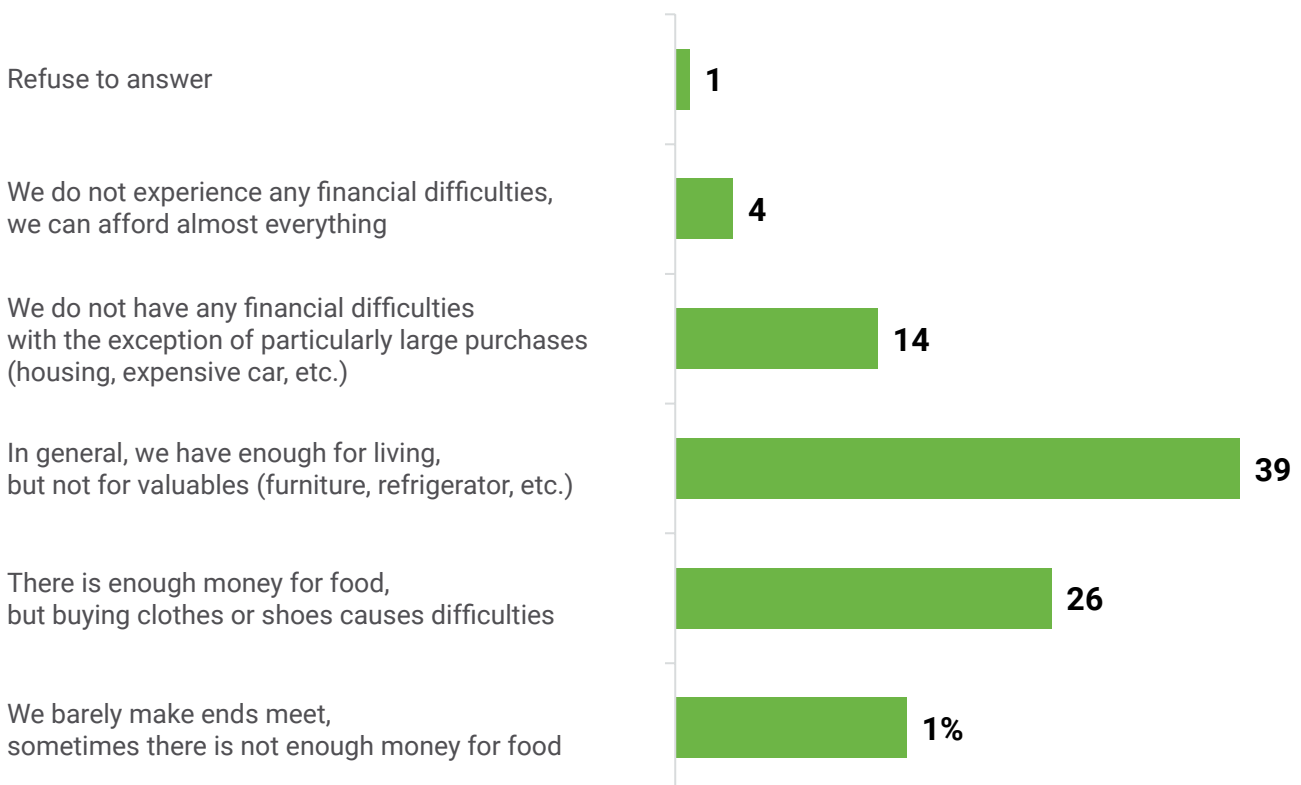


**Fig.6. Service in the Security and Defense Forces**  
(as a % of respondents)



- 39% of respondents in general consider that they have enough income for living, but it is not enough to buy valuables. 26% noted that they have enough money to buy food, but have difficulties in buying clothes or shoes. 16% are on the verge of poverty, as sometimes money is not enough even for food. 14% consider themselves financially stable, if it is not a question of purchasing housing, an expensive car, etc. 4% of respondents answered that they do not experience any financial difficulties.

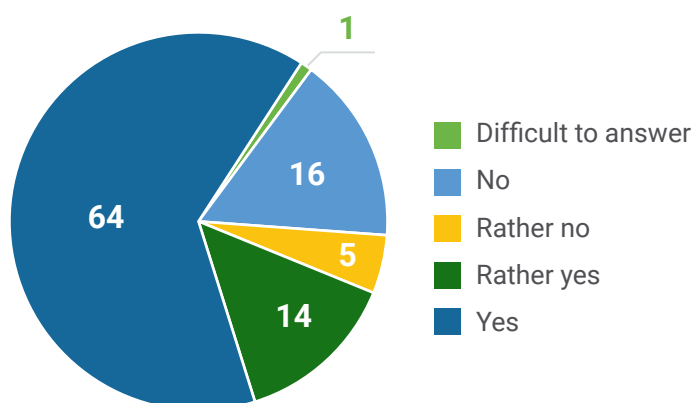
**Fig.7. Assessment of the financial condition of the family** (as a % of respondents)



# NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ASSISTANCE TO WAR VICTIMS

The overwhelming majority of respondents (78%) consider themselves and their family to be affected or rather affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war (February 2014 – to date). Only one in five Ukrainians (21%) did not or rather did not experience the impact of the war on themselves and their family.

**Fig.8. Self-assessment of whether the respondent or his/her family has been affected by the Russian-Ukrainian war (February 2014-present) (as a % of respondents)**



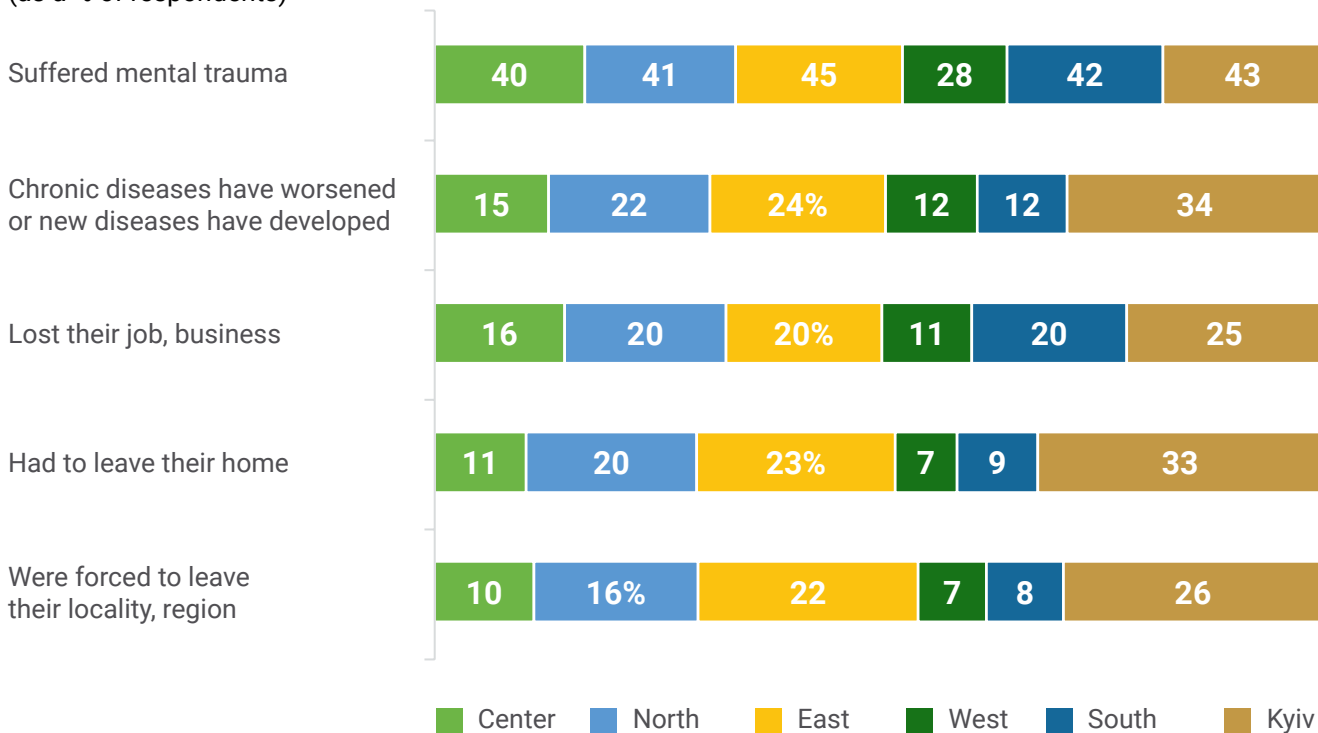
According to the survey results, the respondents noted that because of the war they suffered mental traumas (39%); their chronic worsened or they developed new diseases (19%); they lost their job or business (18%); they were forced to leave their home (16%) or the settlement/region where they lived (15%).

**Table 1. Damage suffered by the population of Ukraine due to the war (as a % of responses)**

Sustained mental traumas	<b>39</b>
None	<b>25</b>
Chronic diseases have worsened or new diseases have developed	<b>19</b>
Lost job, business	<b>18</b>
Was forced to leave home	<b>16</b>
Was forced to leave the settlement, region where he/she lived	<b>15</b>
Was separated from the family as a result of a family member's service in the security and defense forces or relocation abroad.	<b>13</b>
Relatives died	<b>10</b>
Lost real estate (apartment, house)	<b>8</b>
Other	<b>5</b>
Lost movable property (car, valuables)	<b>4</b>
Was under occupation	<b>4</b>
Received injuries, wounds	<b>3</b>
Relatives have gone missing	<b>3</b>
Relatives are in captivity	<b>2</b>

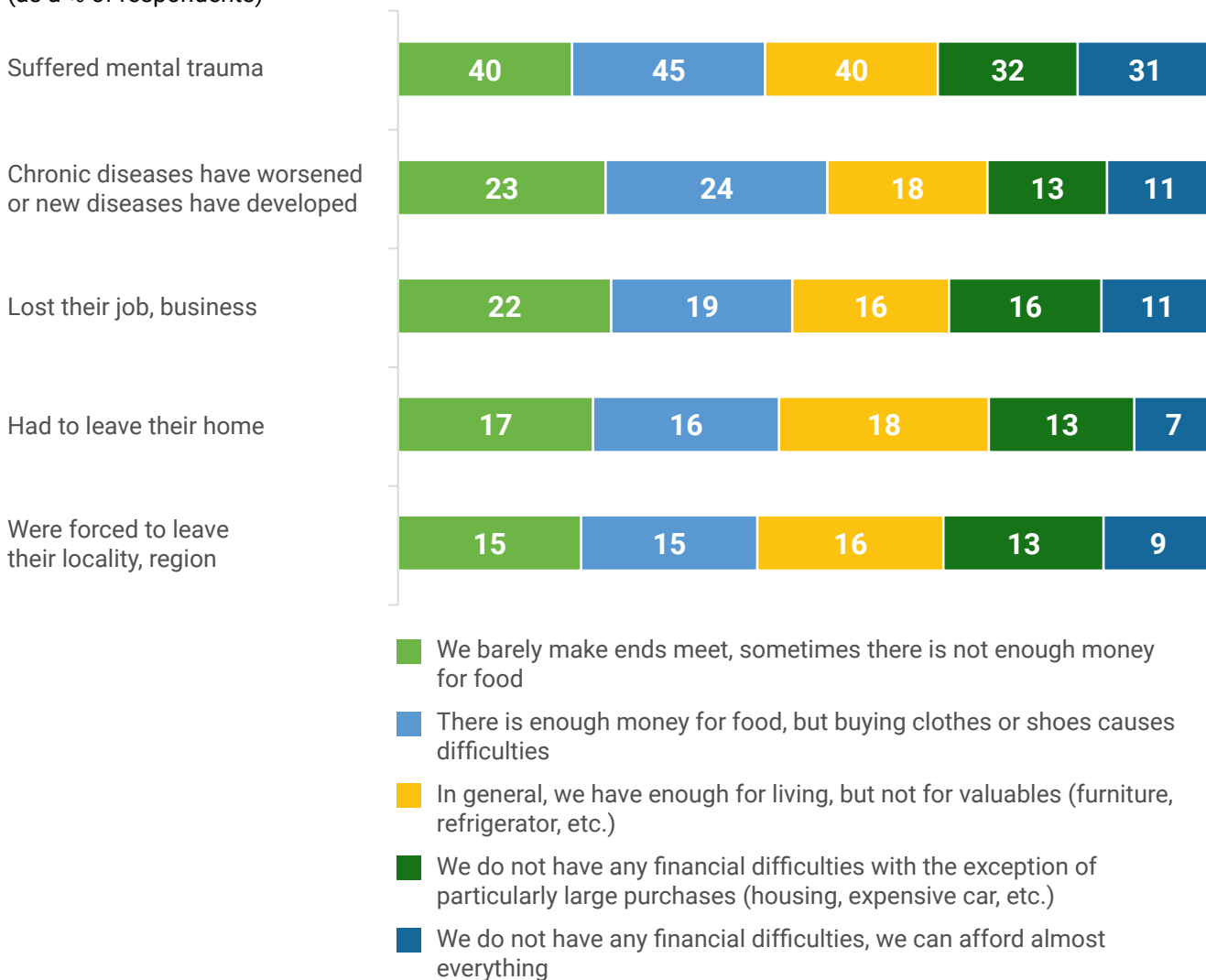
Mental trauma affected almost all regions evenly, only residents of the West were somewhat less likely to indicate such a consequence of the war. Chronic diseases worsened the most in Kyiv, North and East. Loss of work or business was least experienced by the residents of the Center and the West.

**Fig.9. Main consequences suffered by the population of different regions due to the war**  
(as a % of respondents)



The presence of negative consequences of the war is also to some extent influenced by the financial situation. Thus, people with lower financial status have more problems with health and work than people of medium or high income.

**Fig.10. Main consequences of the war for the population with different financial statuses**  
(as a % of respondents)



It should also be noted that women, as well as middle-aged (31-54 years old) and older people (over 55 years old) predominantly complained about chronic illnesses and mental trauma.



Almost every second respondent noted that he/she did not need anything in connection with the war (46%). The respondents also noted that they need monetary assistance (21%); psychological assistance, rehabilitation (17%) and medical assistance (including patient care) (11%). People over the age of 55 need monetary and medical assistance, as well as physical rehabilitation and aids, the most.

One in ten survey participants would welcome help with employment (10%). 8% noted that they need food.

IDPs noted a much higher number of needs – 76% of displaced people need assistance to one degree or another. The key needs are the same as for the general population of Ukraine: money (43%), psychological assistance and rehabilitation (27%) and medical assistance (18%). At the same time, IDPs somewhat more than others need help with food (18%), with restoring justice and compensation for losses (22%), help with restoring lost property (19%), with legal registration of war damage and help with settlement (12%).

**Table 2. War-related needs of the population and IDPs separately** (as a % of responses)

	All surveyed	IDPs
I do not need anything	46	24
Financial assistance	21	43
Psychological assistance and rehabilitation	17	27
Medical care (including nursing care)	11	18
Employment assistance	10	14
Assistance in the form of food	8	18
Restoration of justice and reparations	7	22
Physical rehabilitation and aids	5	9
Assistance with tracing and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured)	4	3
Assistance in restoring lost property	4	19
Legal assistance in dealing with state authorities	4	8
Assistance with children's education and child care	4	9
Assistance with settlement, finding a place to live	3	12
Assistance in the form of different products	3	9
Educational assistance (obtaining a new profession, qualification)	3	8
Legal registration of damage received during the war	3	12
Assistance with documents (recovery, obtaining)	2	6
Assistance in connection with mobilization (demobilization)	2	2
Legal assistance in court	2	4
Other	2	1
Assistance with relocation	1	5

Respondents consider the following types of assistance to be the most accessible for war victims: assistance in the form of different products (69%); assistance in the form of food (67%); medical assistance, including nursing care (63%); assistance with children's education and childcare (59%); psychological assistance and rehabilitation (55%); monetary assistance (54%); assistance with documents (54%) and physical rehabilitation, aids (51%). The least accessible, according to the survey participants, is assistance in connection with mobilization (demobilization) – 21%; restoration of justice and compensation for losses – 24%; assistance with restoration of lost property – 24% and assistance with search and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured) – 28%.

**Table 3. Assessment of the availability of assistance for war-affected people** (as a % of respondents)

	<b>Accessible</b>	<b>Inaccessible</b>	<b>Difficult to answer</b>
Assistance in the form of different products	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>
Assistance in the form of food	<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>
Medical care (including nursing care)	<b>63</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>
Assistance with children's education and child care	<b>59</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>
Psychological assistance and rehabilitation	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>
Financial assistance	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
Assistance with documents (recovery, obtaining)	<b>54</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>
Physical rehabilitation and aids	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>
Assistance with settlement, finding a place to live	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>
Educational assistance (obtaining a new profession, qualification)	<b>47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>
Legal assistance in dealing with state authorities	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>
Assistance with relocation	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>
Employment assistance	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>
Legal assistance in court	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>
Legal registration of damage received during the war	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>
Assistance with tracing and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured)	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>
Other	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>
Restoration of justice and reparations	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>
Assistance in restoring lost property	<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>
Assistance in connection with mobilization (demobilization)	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>56</b>

When looking for help, Ukrainians affected by the war find it easiest to find assistance with products (67% said it was easy); assistance with food (67%); medical assistance (59%); assistance with children’s education and childcare (59%); psychological assistance and rehabilitation (54%); assistance with documents (53%) and educational assistance (51%). Restoration of justice and compensation for damages is available according to one third of Ukrainians (32%). It is most difficult to get help with restoration of lost property (39% noted that it is difficult) and assistance with search and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured) (38%).

**Table 4. Assessment of how easy it is to find out about assistance for war-affected persons**  
(as a % of respondents)

	Easy	Difficult	Difficult to answer
Assistance in the form of food	67	14	19
Assistance in the form of different products	67	13	20
Assistance with children's education and child care	59	16	25
Medical care (including nursing care)	59	23	18
Psychological assistance and rehabilitation	54	22	24
Assistance with documents (recovery, obtaining)	53	20	27
Educational assistance (obtaining a new profession, qualification)	51	19	30
Employment assistance	50	30	20
Physical rehabilitation and aids	49	23	28
Financial assistance	48	30	22
Legal assistance in dealing with state authorities	44	26	30
Assistance with settlement, finding a place to live	44	32	24
Assistance with relocation	41	28	31
Legal assistance in court	38	26	36
Restoration of justice and reparations	32	32	36
Legal registration of damage received during the war	32	32	36
Assistance in connection with mobilization (demobilization)	28	26	46
Assistance in restoring lost property	27	39	34
Assistance with tracing and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured)	25	38	37
Other	21	38	41

Comparing the existing needs, as well as the ease of finding information about their satisfaction and the accessibility of the appropriate assistance, it should be noted that the key needs, according to the majority of citizens, can be met. At the same time, the needs faced by a limited number of war victims are more difficult to satisfy, in particular, it concerns compensation for losses, restoration of lost property, search for and return of relatives, etc.

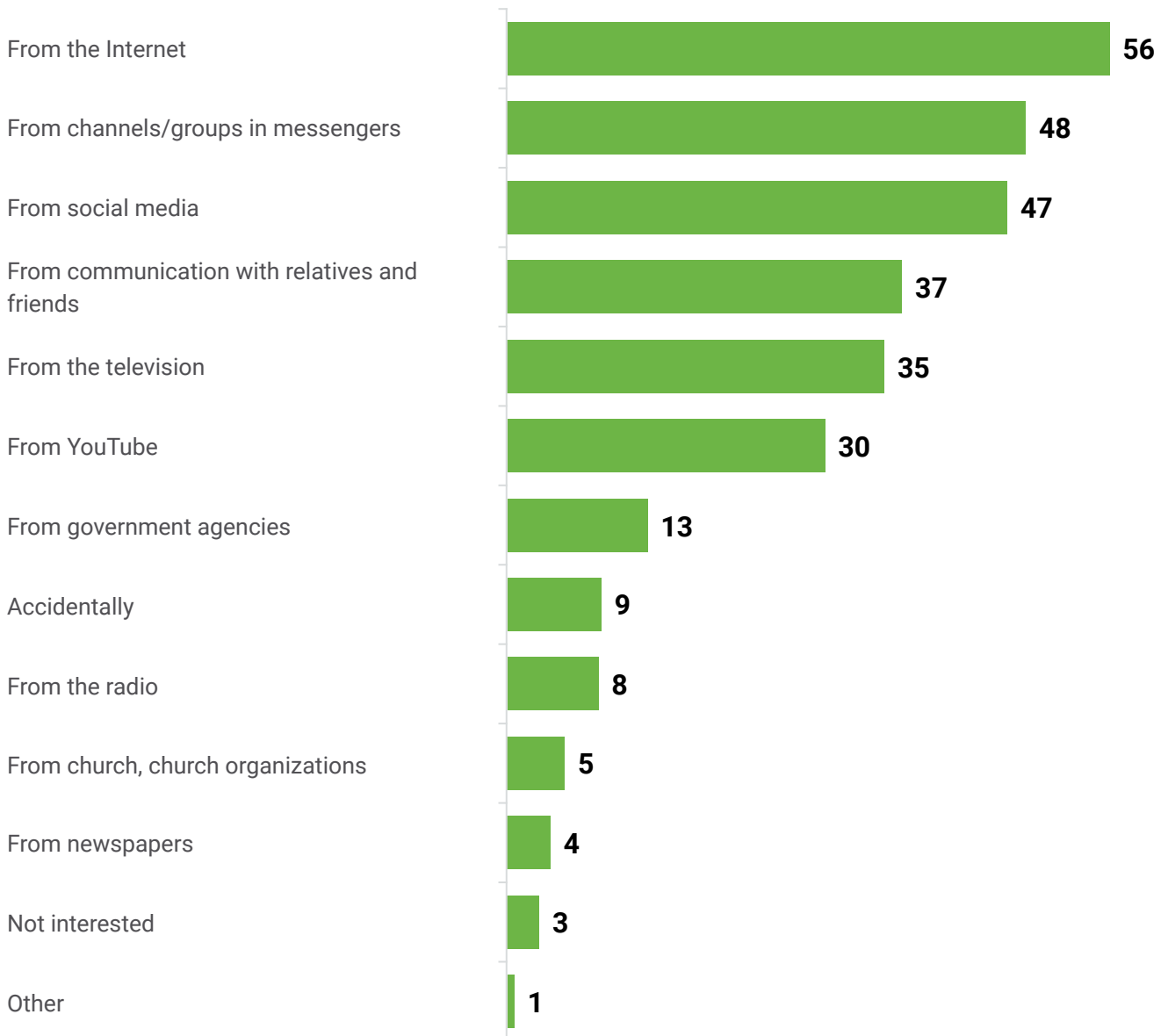
**Table 5. Comparative table of the existing needs of the population with the ease of finding information on assistance and its accessibility**

	<b>Needs</b> (as a % of responses)	<b>Ease of finding information about assistance</b> (as a % of respondents)	<b>Accessibility of assistance</b> (as a % of respondents)
Financial assistance	<b>21</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>
Psychological assistance and rehabilitation	<b>17</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>
Medical care (including nursing care)	<b>11</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>
Employment assistance	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>
Assistance in the form of food	<b>8</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>
Restoration of justice and reparations	<b>7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>
Physical rehabilitation and aids	<b>5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>
Assistance with tracing and return of relatives (in particular, deported, captured)	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>
Assistance in restoring lost property	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>
Legal assistance in dealing with state authorities	<b>4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>
Assistance with children's education and child care	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>
Assistance with settlement, finding a place to live	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>
Assistance in the form of different products	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>
Educational assistance (obtaining a new profession, qualification)	<b>3</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>
Legal registration of damage received during the war	<b>3</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
Assistance with documents (recovery, obtaining)	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
Assistance in connection with mobilization (demobilization)	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>
Legal assistance in court	<b>2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>
Other	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>
Assistance with relocation	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>

Generally, citizens learn about services for war victims from several sources at the same time. The most popular sources of information are as follows: Internet (56%); channels/groups in messengers (Viber, WhatsApp, Telegram) (48%) and social media outlets (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter) (47%). Only 3% of respondents are not interested in this topic.

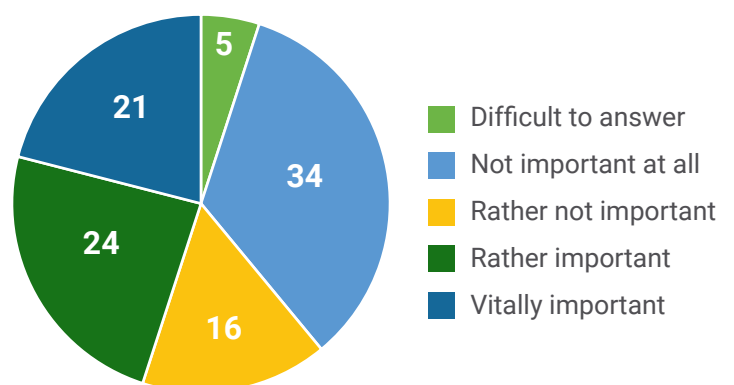
In addition to using the Internet (48%), messengers (39%) and social media (38%), older people also like to get information from TV (50%) and relatives (41%). Young and middle-aged people prefer online sources of information.

**Fig.11 Main sources of information about services for war victims** (as a % of responses)



For every second Ukrainian (50%), it is not important or rather vitally unimportant to receive humanitarian aid. At the same time, 21% of respondents noted as vital the need for humanitarian aid, and another 24% noted that it is rather important.

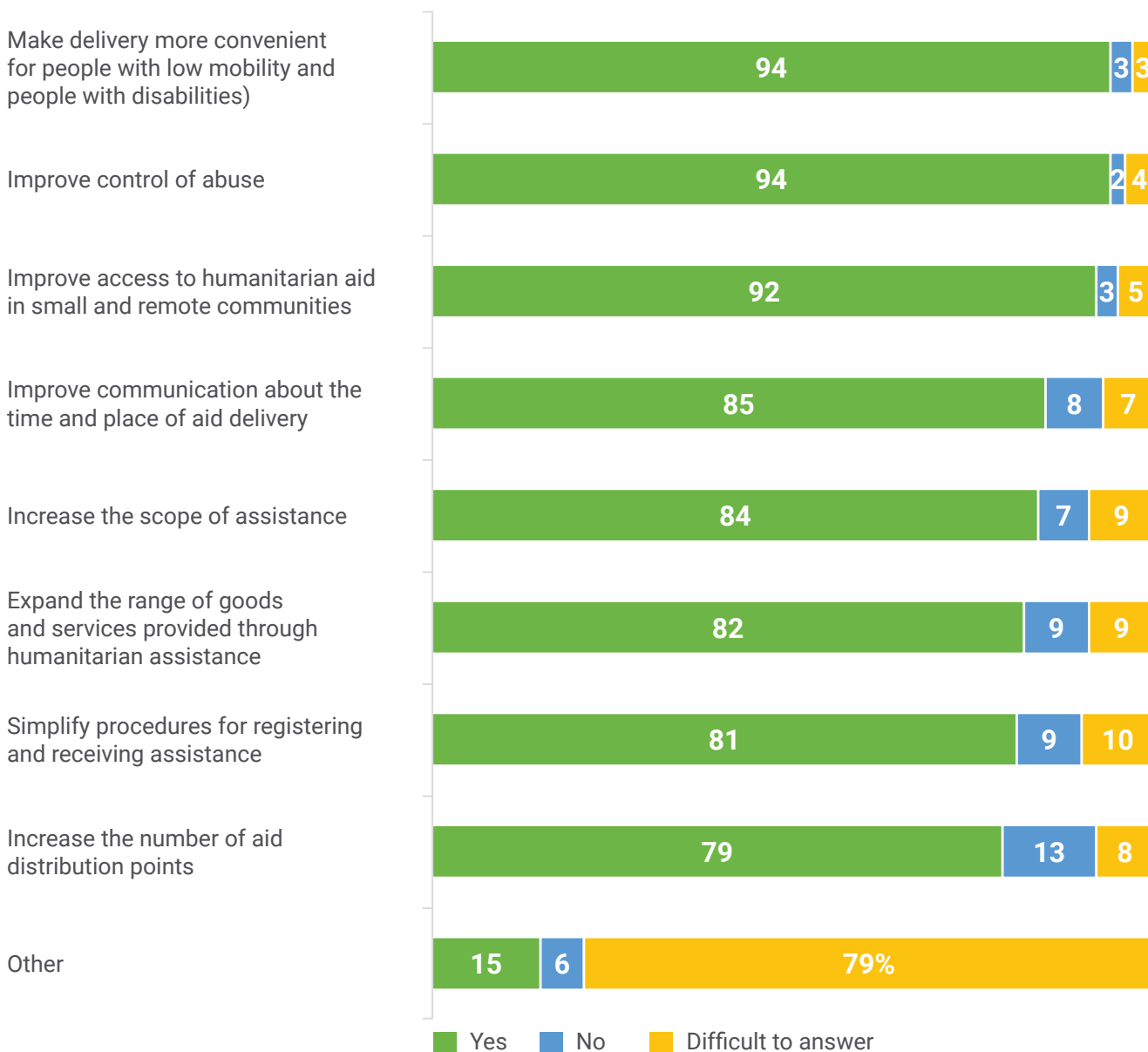
**Fig.12. Importance of receiving humanitarian aid for life** (as a % of respondents)





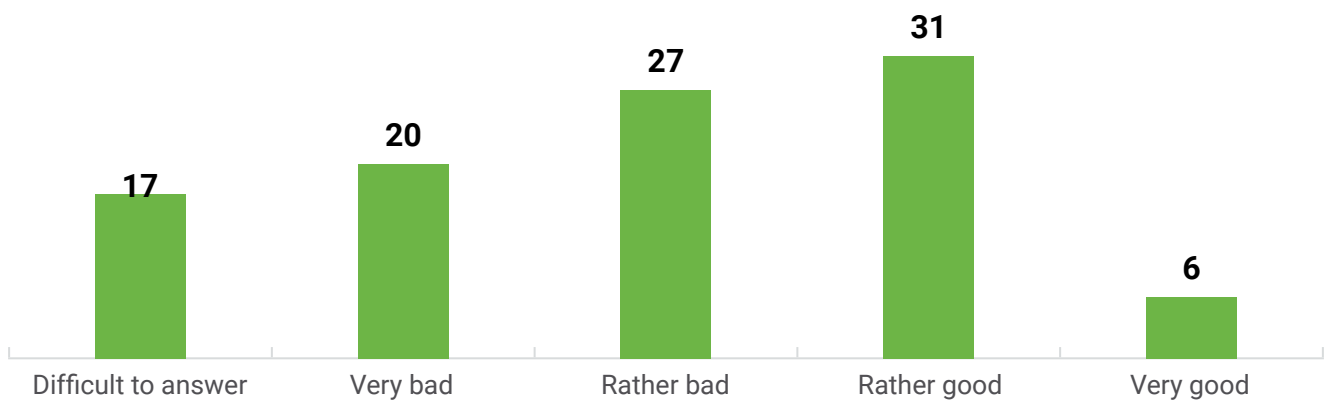
Among the necessary changes in the provision of humanitarian aid to war victims, the absolute majority refers to the more convenient delivery of humanitarian aid for less mobile population groups and people with disabilities (94%); better control over the abuse of humanitarian aid (94%) and better access to aid in small and remote communities (92%).

**Fig. 13. Changes needed in the provision of humanitarian assistance to war-affected people**  
(as a % of respondents)



Almost half of Ukrainians (47%) rate the government’s performance in providing assistance to war victims as very poor or rather poor. However, 37% of respondents give a very good or rather good assessment of this work.

**Fig.14. Evaluation of the work of the state in providing assistance to war victims (as a % of respondents)**



90% of respondents noted that they had not fallen victims to fraudulent schemes that disguised as assistance to war victims. At the same time, every tenth Ukrainian (10%) has such experience.

The respondents believe that it is difficult for many categories of people affected by the war to receive assistance. Most often such categories include IDPs (43%); those who have lost immovable property (42%); those whose relatives are missing (40%); those whose relatives are in captivity (39%); those whose relatives have died (38%); those who have sustained physical injuries and wounds (37%); those who were themselves in captivity (36%), and others.

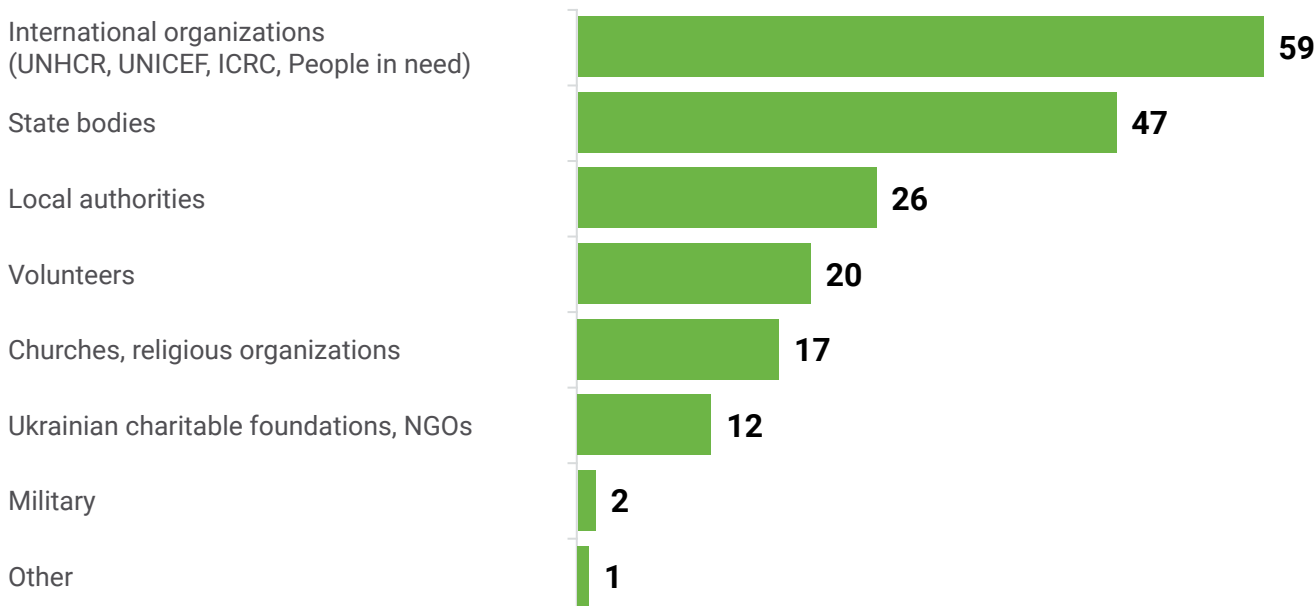
**Table 6. Opinion of the population regarding the categories of citizens who find it most difficult to receive assistance (as a % of respondents)**

Those who were forced to leave their homes	43
Those who lost their real estate (apartment, house)	42
Those whose relatives are missing	40
Those who were forced to leave the locality, region where they lived	39
Those whose relatives are in captivity	39
Those whose relatives died	38
Those who have suffered physical injuries, wounds	37
Those who were themselves held captive	36
Those who have persons with limited mobility or people with disabilities in their family	36
Those who were under occupation	34
Those who have suffered mental trauma	33
The participants of hostilities	33
Those who have been subjected to physical abuse, torture, violence	32
Those who have lost their jobs, business	31
Those who have lost movable property (car, valuables)	28
Those whose chronic diseases have worsened or those who developed new diseases	28
Those who have been sexually abused	28
Those who have children	22
Other	11

24% of respondents received assistance as war victims. Most assistance was provided to residents of the East (39%), the North (30%) and Kyiv (33%) in contrast to the South (15%), the Center (12%) and the West (8%).

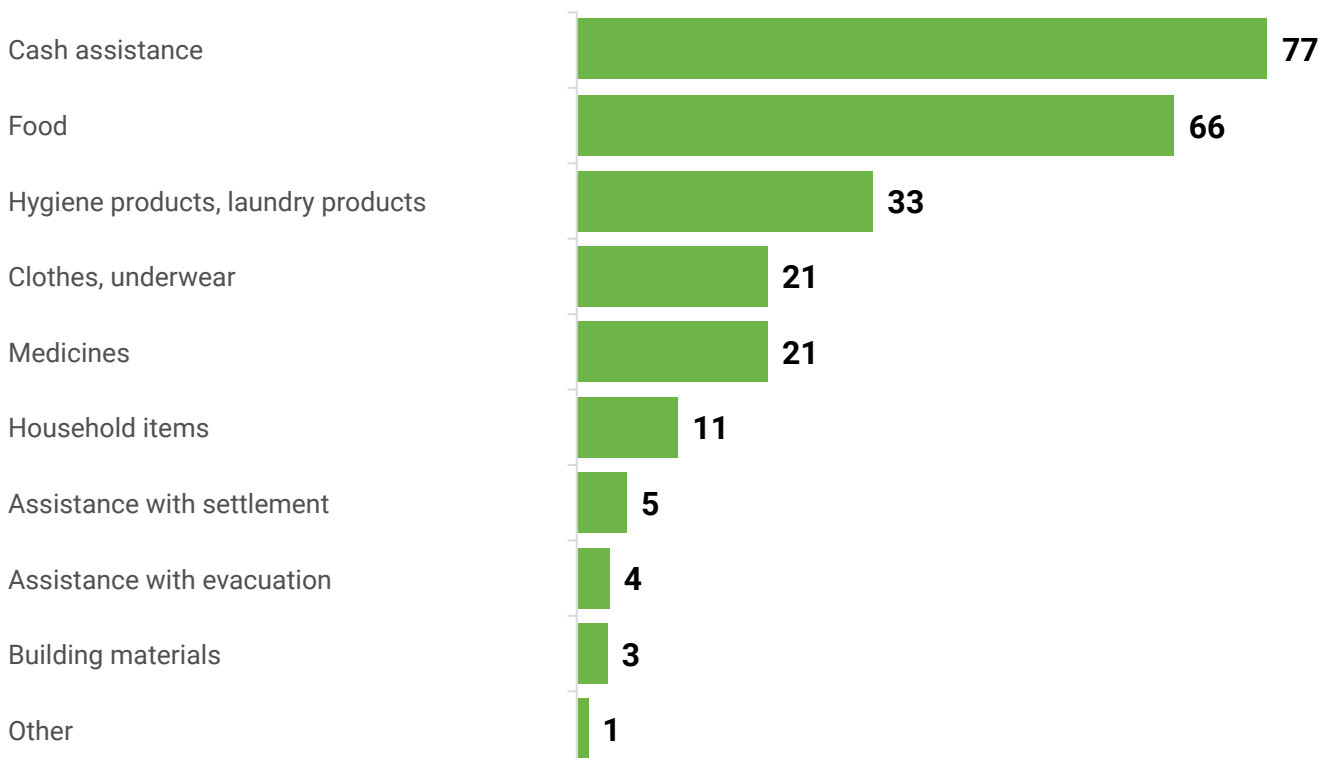
Most often respondents received assistance from international organizations (59%) and state bodies (47%). One in four victim was helped by local authorities (26%). 20% of respondents were helped by volunteers.

**Fig.15. Sources of receiving humanitarian aid** (as a % of responses)



The affected population most often received monetary assistance (77%) and food (66%). Every third person received hygiene and laundry products (33%).

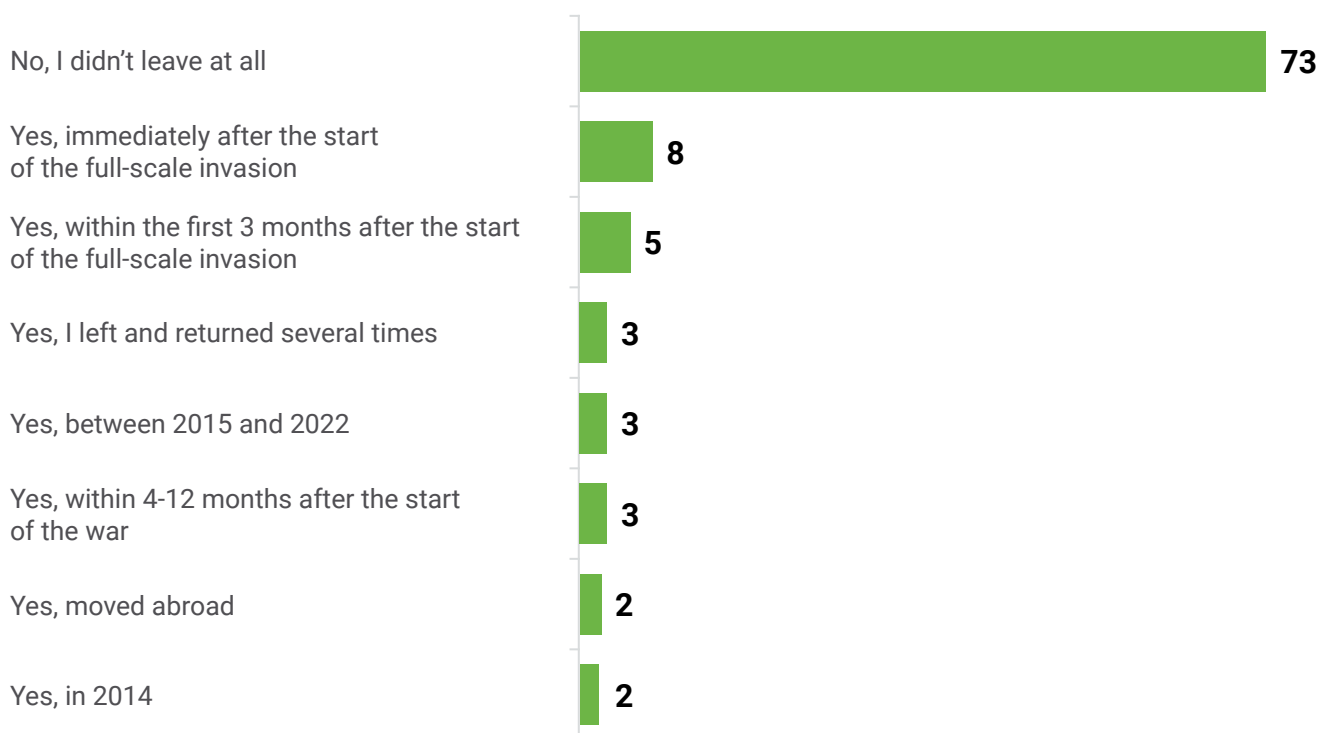
**Fig.16. Assistance received** (as a % of respondents)



# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT EXPERIENCE

The majority of Ukrainians surveyed (73.3%) have no experience of forced displacement as a result of the war. At the same time, the other 27% have left their homes because of the war. Of these, 8% left immediately after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and another 5% left during the first 3 months of the full-scale war. The largest number of displaced persons is among the residents of Kyiv (50%), East (31%) and North (29%), fewer persons left the Center (19%), South (15%) and West (11%).

**Fig.17. Forced displacement due to war** (as a % of respondents)



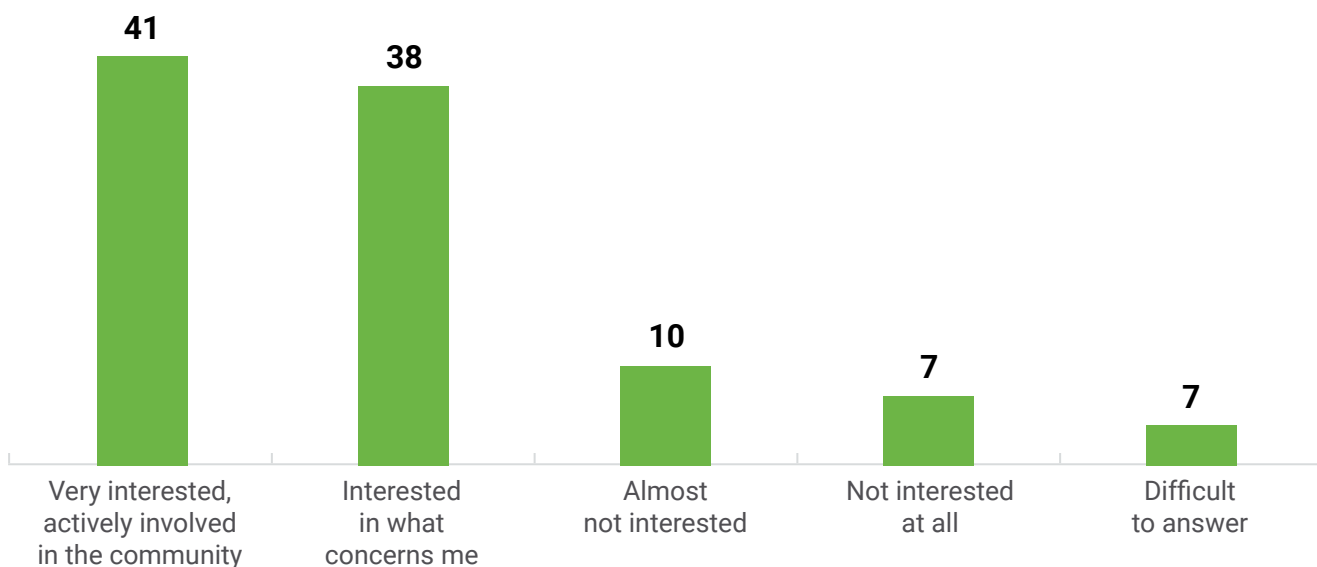
78% of IDPs have not experienced neglect by members of the local community. However, those who have not experienced it are more likely to be older (86%) compared to middle-aged (73%) and younger (76%) people. Among those who faced discrimination due to displacement (22%), for 9% it happened while receiving social assistance and social services; for 6% – while renting/buying housing, for 5% – in domestic relations with relatives, neighbors, and also while looking for a job (5%) and during medical care (5%).

**Fig.18. Experience of disdainful attitude towards migrants on the part of local community representatives** (as a % of responses)



The majority of IDPs (79%) are interested in the life of the host community, with 41% of them taking an active part in its life.

**Fig.19. Level of IDPs' interest in the life of the host community** (as a % of respondents)





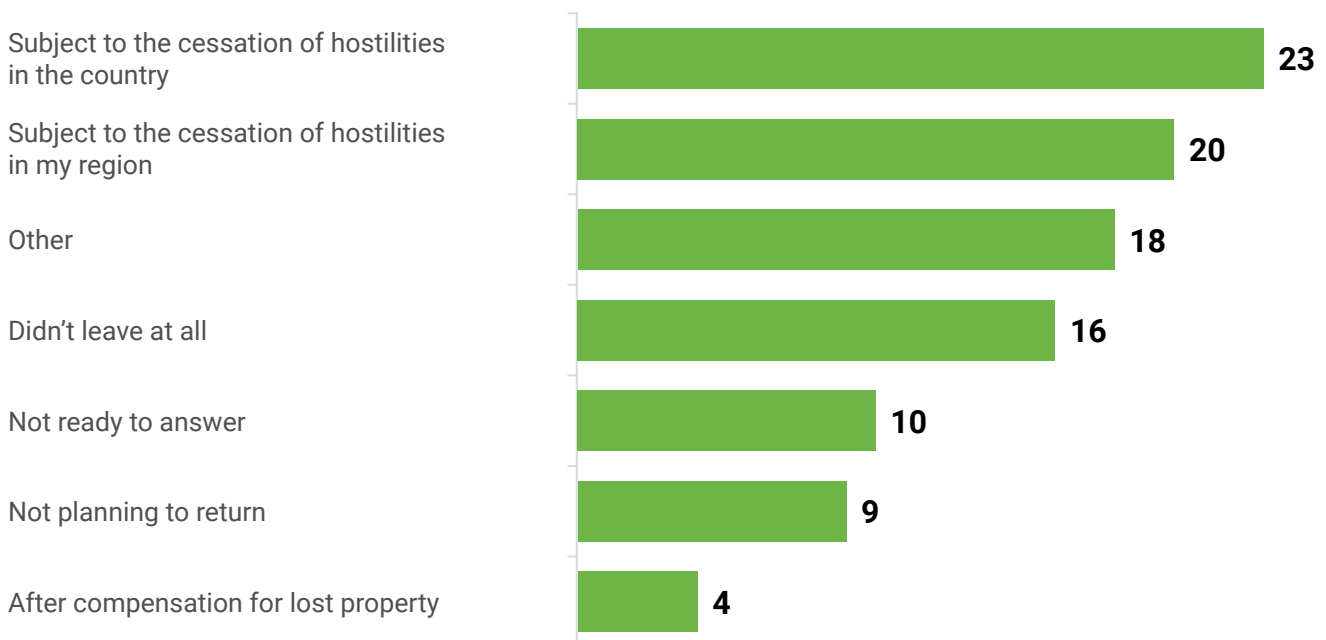
The least interested in active participation in the life of the community are residents of the South (24%) and the city of Kyiv (28%), but they are more interested in what concerns them.

**Table 7. Level of IDPs' interest in the life of the host community depending on the previous place of residence (as a % of respondents)**

	Center	North	East	West	South	Kyiv
Not interested at all	4	4	8	9	6	11
Almost not interested	10	11	10	12	6	8
Interested in what concerns me	44	39	33	29	53	47
Very interested, actively involved in the community	40	43	46	43	24	28
Difficult to answer	2	3	2	7	12	7

Almost half of the respondents (47%) expressed their willingness to return to the place where they had lived before the war. Of these, 23% of respondents named cessation of war as a condition for return, 20% cited cessation of hostilities in their region, 4% said that they would return after receiving compensation for their lost property. 9% of Ukrainians noted that they had no intention at all to return to the place where they had lived.

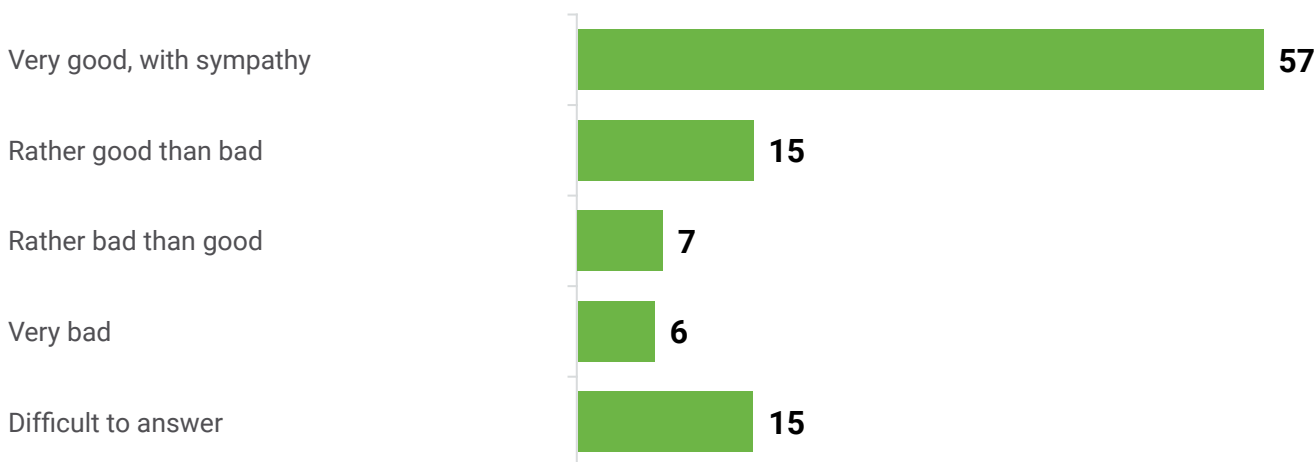
**Fig.20. Conditions under which IDPs are ready to return to the place where they had lived before (as a % of respondents)**



# ATTITUDES TOWARDS RESIDENTS OF TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

During the survey of Ukrainians regarding their attitude towards persons who stayed in the temporarily occupied territories, the majority (57%) noted that they treat such people well, with sympathy. 15% indicated that their attitude is rather good than bad. Only 6% of respondents demonstrate a totally negative attitude, and another 7% expressed a relatively negative attitude towards the TOT residents.

**Fig.21. Attitude towards those Ukrainians who remained in the temporarily occupied territories** (as a % of respondents)



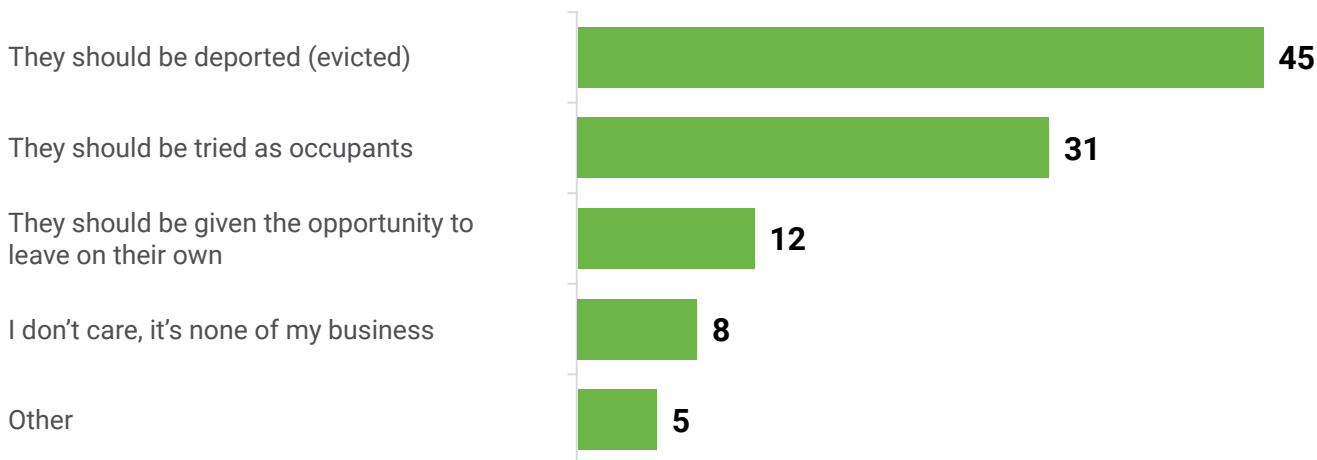
The best attitude towards TOT residents is observed in the south of Ukraine (67%), the worst – in the west (11% have a very bad attitude).

**Table 8. Attitude towards those Ukrainians who remained in the temporarily occupied territories depending on the place of residence** (as a % of respondents)

	Center	North	East	West	South	Kyiv
Very good, with sympathy	60	58	60	50	67	50
Rather good than bad	16	17	16	12	9	21
Rather bad than good	10	6	5	10	3	9
Very bad	6	7	4	11	5	6
Difficult to answer	8	12	15	17	17	14

The attitude of the absolute majority of respondents to Russians who settled in the occupied territories is extremely negative. 45% of respondents were in favor of their deportation, 31% advocated the need to try them. 12% said that they should be allowed to leave on their own. 12% said that they should be allowed to leave on their own.

**Fig.22. Necessary course of action with regard to Russians who have settled in the occupied territories** (as a % of respondents)



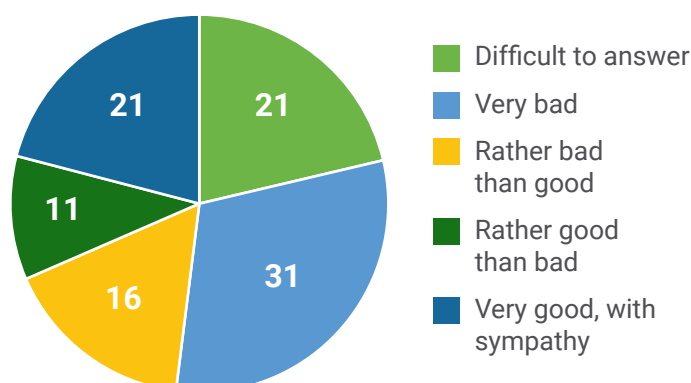
Residents of the West are the most resolute about the deportation of Russians (56%). The least supportive of such an idea are the residents of the South of the country (33%).

**Table 9. Necessary course of action with regard to Russians settled in the TOT according to the opinion of residents of different regions of Ukraine** (as a % of respondents)

	Center	North	East	West	South	Kyiv
They should be deported (evicted)	40	40	45	56	33	40
They should be given the opportunity to leave on	14	13	11	8	17	9
They should be tried as occupants	36	39	29	26	24	40
I don't care, it's none of my business	5	7	8	4	21	5
Інше	5	1	6	6	6	5

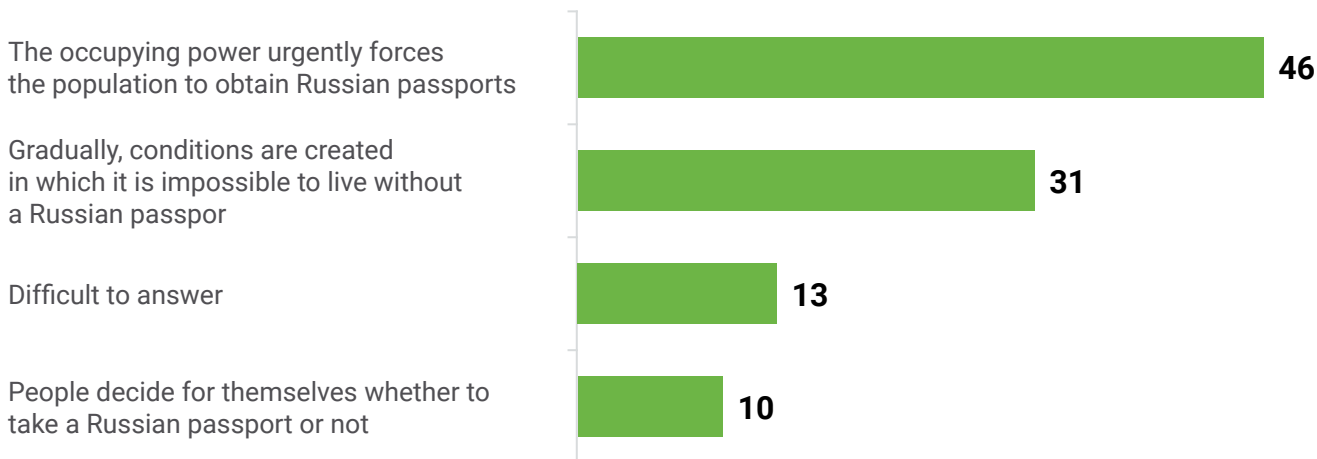
Almost half of Ukrainians (47%) do not approve of Russian passports being issued to the TOT residents. At the same time, 21% treat such people very well, with sympathy, and another 11% – rather well than bad. 21% of answers are ambiguous, people find it difficult to answer this question.

**Fig.23. Attitude towards people who receive Russian passports in the temporarily occupied territories** (as a % of respondents)



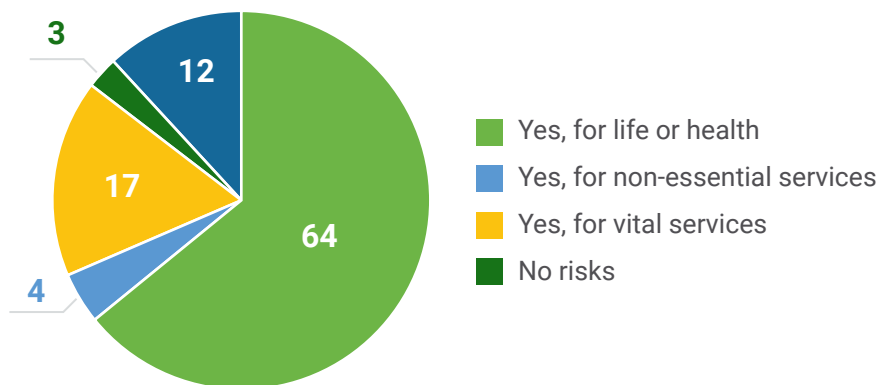
The overwhelming majority of respondents (46%) express the opinion that granting Russian Federation passports to Ukrainian citizens in the occupied territories is the result of coercion on the part of the occupation authorities. Another 31% of respondents believe that special conditions are created in which it becomes impossible to live without obtaining a Russian passport. At the same time, 10% believe that people have a choice whether to take a Russian passport or not.

**Fig.24. Opinion of the population on the voluntariness of obtaining Russian passports in the occupied territories by the citizens of Ukraine (as a % of respondents)**



The majority of respondents (64%) agree that there are risks to the life and health of Ukrainian citizens who refuse to obtain Russian passports in the temporarily occupied territories. Another 17% of respondents see a threat to vital services. Only 3% believe that there are no risks.

**Fig.25. Risks for Ukrainian citizens who refuse to obtain Russian passports in the occupied territories (as a % of respondents)**

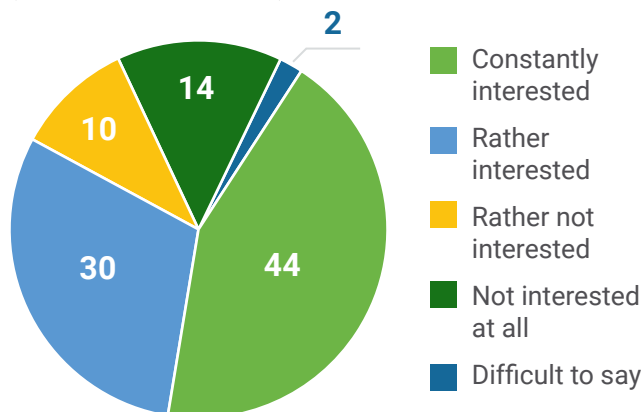


# AWARENESS AND EVALUATION OF THE TOT AND THE WAR COVERAGE IN THE MEDIA

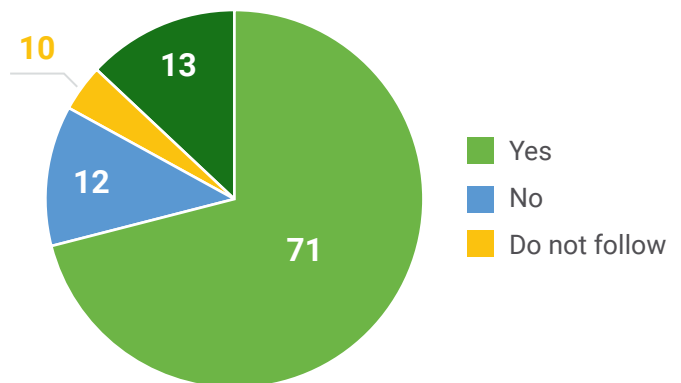
The vast majority of Ukrainians are interested in information about the temporarily occupied territories in one way or another (74%), with 43% of them reading it on a regular basis. A quarter of respondents (24%) on the contrary are rather uninterested or not interested in such information at all.

Also, the majority of Ukrainians (71%) believe that after the end of the war it is necessary to clarify all the circumstances of various events that took place during the war and after its end. 12% believe that it is not necessary or rather not necessary to clarify the circumstances of all events. 13% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question.

**Fig.26. Interest in information about temporarily occupied territories**  
(as a % of respondents)



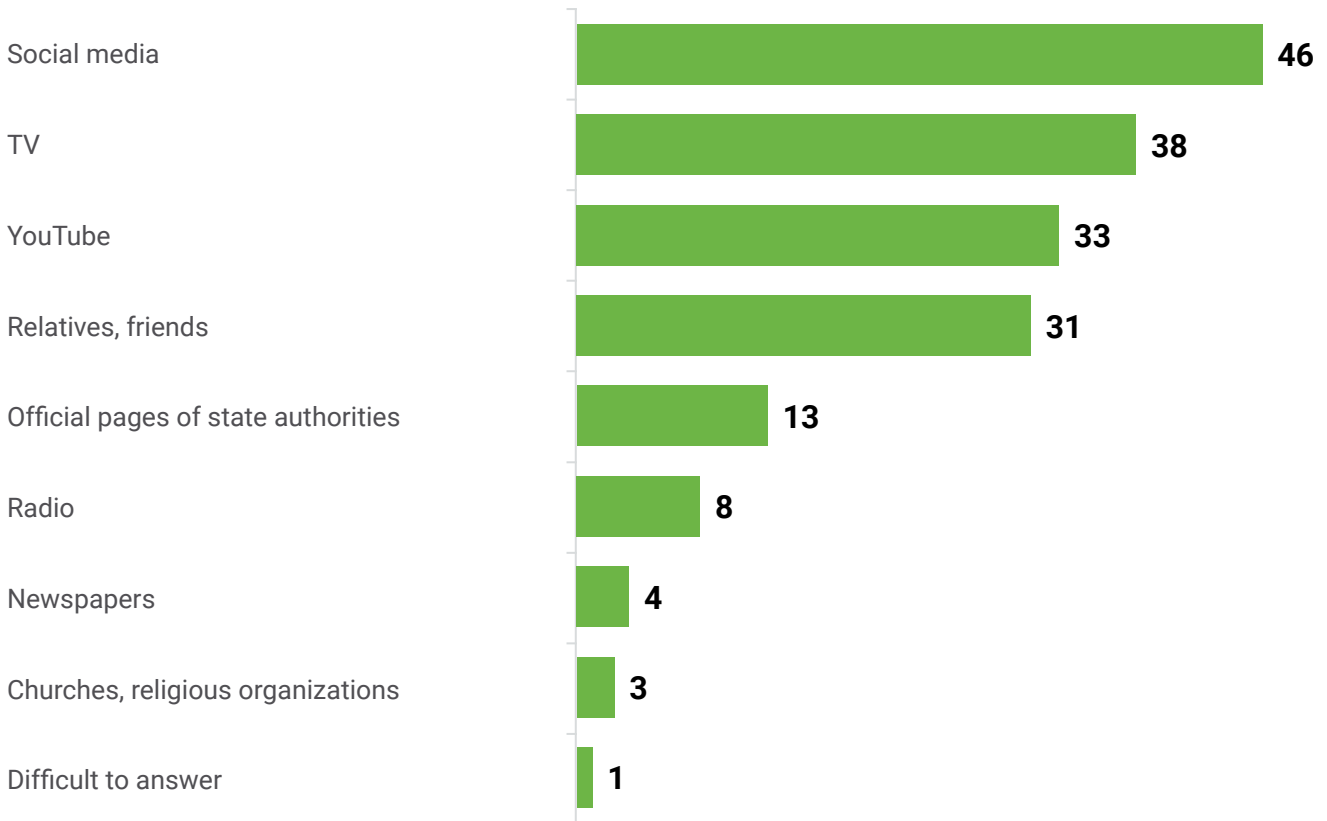
**Fig.27. Necessity to find out all circumstances of various events that took place during the war and after its end**  
(as a % of respondents)



The key sources of information about what is happening in the temporarily occupied territories for Ukrainians are social media (46%), television (38%), YouTube (33%) and communication with relatives and friends (31%).

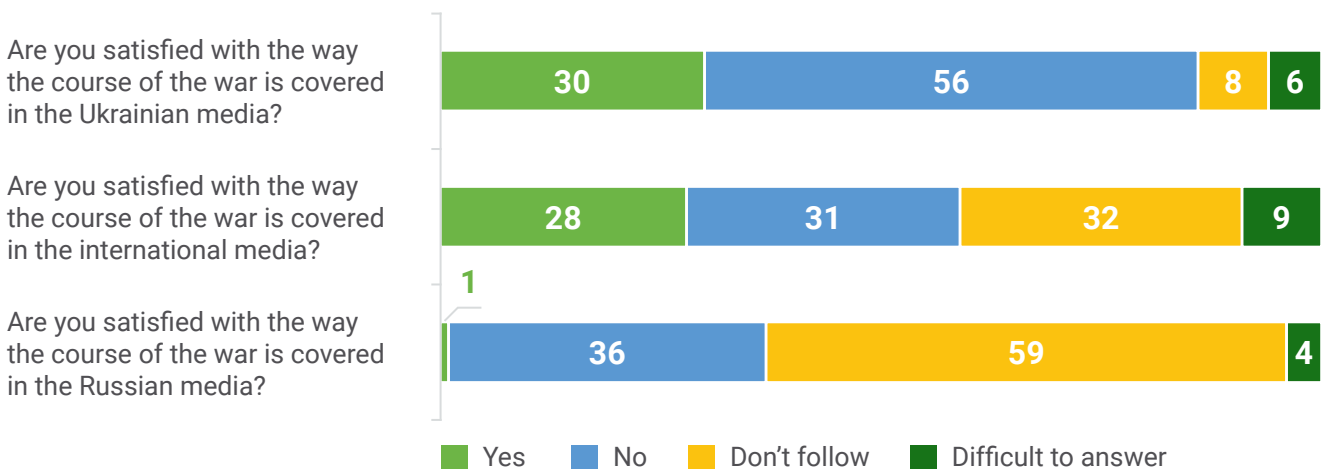


**Fig.28. Main sources of information about news in the TOT (as a % of reponses)**



30% of respondents are satisfied with the coverage of the war in the national media, but the majority (56%) is totally dissatisfied with the way it is done. Satisfaction with information about the war in Ukraine in the international media is at about the same level (28%), with the difference that about a third of Ukrainians (32%) do not follow the international media. Even fewer follow Russian media – 59% said they do not follow them. Only 1% of Ukrainians are satisfied with the coverage of the war in the Russian mass media.

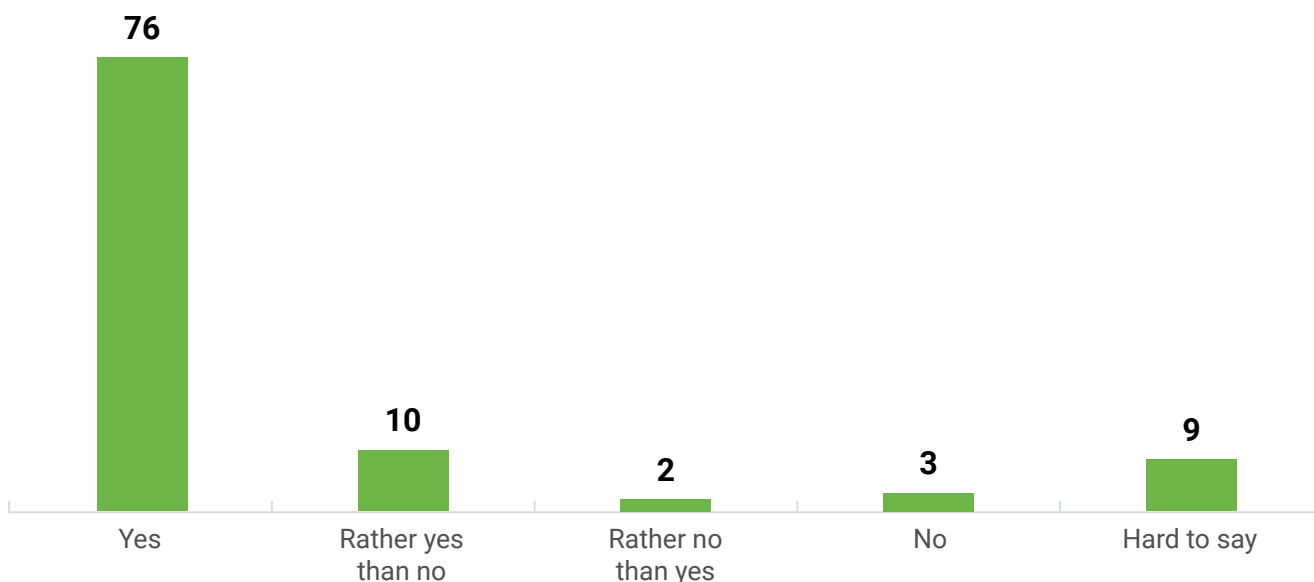
**Fig.29. Level of satisfaction with the coverage of the war (as a % of respondents)**



# ATTITUDES TOWARDS WARTIME COLLABORATION

The absolute majority of respondents (86%) agree in one way or another with the need to criminalize collaboration with Russians in the TOT.

**Fig.30. Opinion of the population regarding criminal responsibility for cooperation with Russians in the temporarily occupied territories** (as a % of respondents)



Residents of the West (85%) and the North (83%) are most in favor of criminal responsibility, those the least in favor are the residents of the South (59%), who find it most difficult to decide on their answer.

**Table 10. Opinion of the population regarding criminal responsibility for cooperation with Russians in the TOT, depending on the region of residence** (as a % of respondents)

	Center	North	East	West	South	Kyiv
Yes	74	83	75	85	59	69
Rather yes than no	14	7	10	7	12	19
Rather no than yes	4	2	2	1	2	1
No	2	2	3	1	9	4
Hard to say	7	7	10	5	18	7

According to the respondents, taking leadership (71%) or any (61%) positions in the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories, service in the so-called law enforcement and judicial bodies in the temporarily occupied territories (67%) and military service in the temporarily occupied territories (59%) can be considered cooperation with the occupation administrations, for which there should be criminal liability. A mere 7% of respondents believe that criminal liability can occur simply for living in the TOT. Employment in social institutions in the temporarily occupied territories (18%); business activity and payment of taxes in the TOT (17%) and employment in healthcare facilities in the TOT (15%) are also the least condemned.

**Table 11. Population's understanding of what can be considered as cooperation with occupation administrations, for which there should be criminal responsibility (as a % of responses)**

Holding management positions in the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>71</b>
Service in the so-called law enforcement, judicial bodies on the temporarily occupied territories	<b>67</b>
Holding any positions in the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>61</b>
Compulsory military service in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>59</b>
Management of self-organization bodies of the population (homeowners associations, etc.) in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>46</b>
Employment in educational institutions in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>24</b>
Employment in social institutions in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>18</b>
Engagement in business activities and payment of taxes in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>17</b>
Employment in healthcare facilities in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>15</b>
Refusal to answer	<b>13</b>
Residence in the temporarily occupied territories	<b>7</b>
Other	<b>1</b>

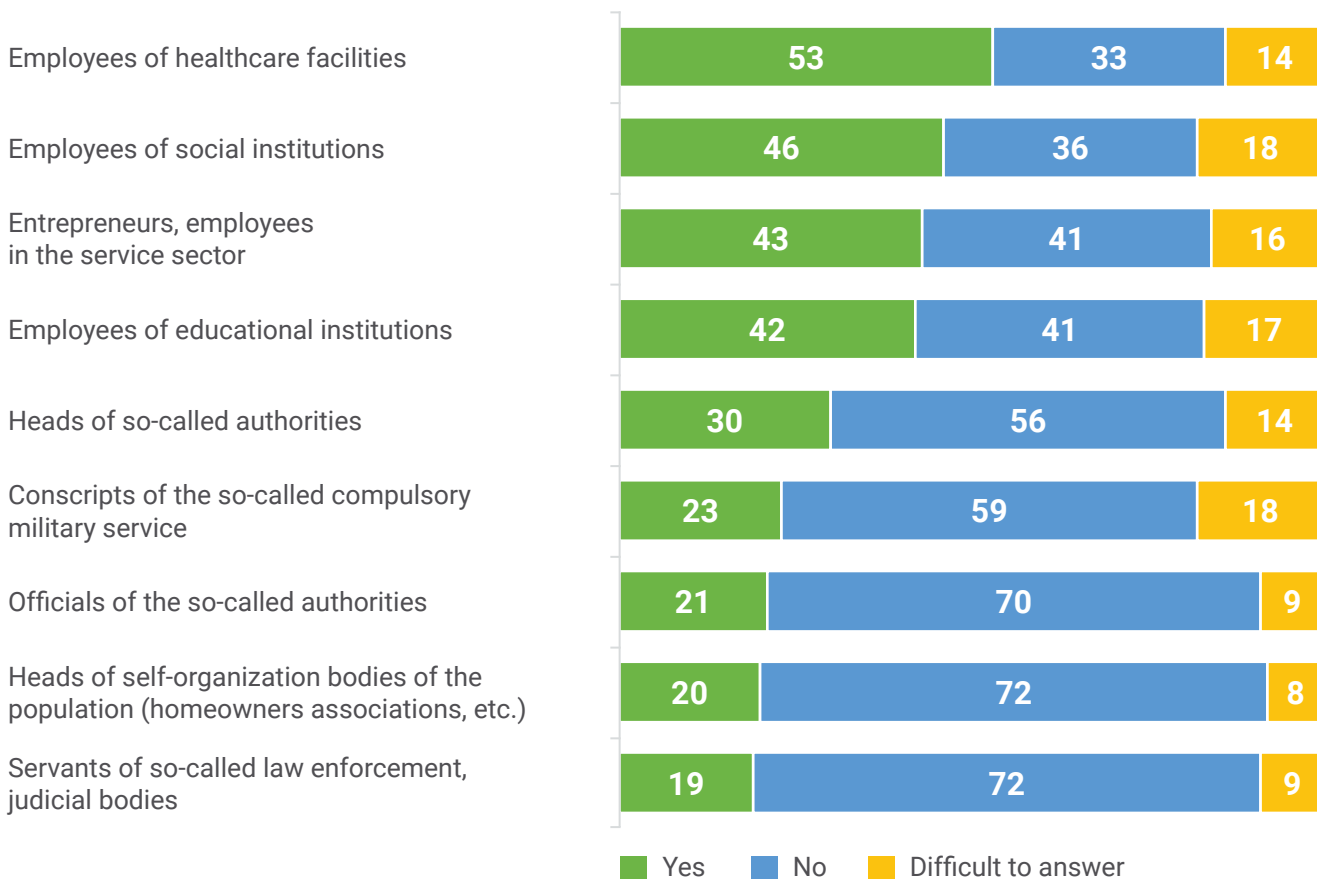
According to the survey participants, those who have worked in leadership positions (51% support this) or any positions (47%) in the occupation administrations or the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories have no right to hold certain positions. 35% of respondents agree that those who organized the educational process in accordance with Russian standards should be restricted in their access to education-related work. 34% of respondents indicated that all TOT residents would need to undergo a procedure to confirm their Ukrainian citizenship. Only 16% of respondents support a general restriction on the exercise of certain rights (e.g., electoral rights) for all TOT residents. 22% of Ukrainians believe that there should be no restrictions on rights.

**Table 12. Opinion of the population about the restriction of rights of TOT residents after the return of these territories under the control of Ukraine (as a % of responses)**

Yes, those who held management positions in the occupation administrations or in the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories have no right to hold certain positions	<b>51</b>
Yes, all those who worked in the occupation administrations, bodies of the so-called authorities in the temporarily occupied territories have no right to hold	<b>47</b>
Yes, those who organized the educational process in accordance with Russian standards should be restricted in access to certain positions	<b>35</b>
Yes, they will have to undergo the procedure of confirmation of Ukrainian	<b>34</b>
No, there should be no restrictions on rights	<b>22</b>
Yes, teachers who taught in educational institutions during the occupation should be	<b>19</b>
Yes, they should all be limited in exercising certain rights (e.g., electoral)	<b>16</b>
Hard to say	<b>10</b>
Refusal to answer	<b>2</b>

Most respondents agree that representatives of such professions as healthcare professionals (53%); employees of social institutions (46%); entrepreneurs and service workers (43%); and employees of educational institutions (42%) should be subject to amnesty. The least deserving of amnesty are employees of the so-called law enforcement and judicial bodies (19%); heads of self-organization bodies of the population (20%) and officials of the so-called authorities (21%).

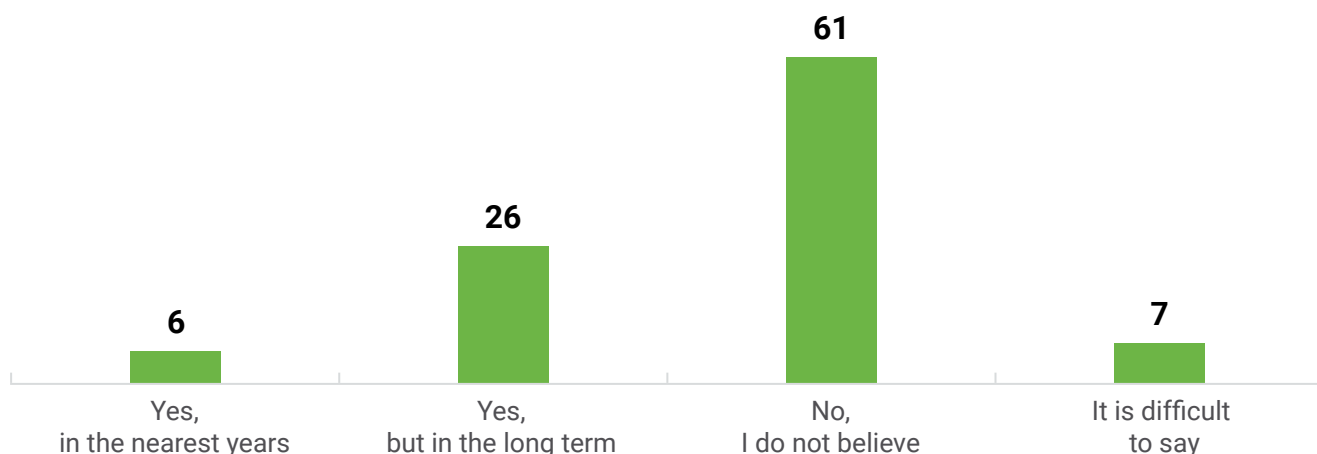
**Fig.31. Opinion of the population regarding the amnesty for the representatives of various professional categories who cooperated with Russians in the temporarily occupied territories** (as a % of respondents)



# PUBLIC OPINION ON REPARATIONS

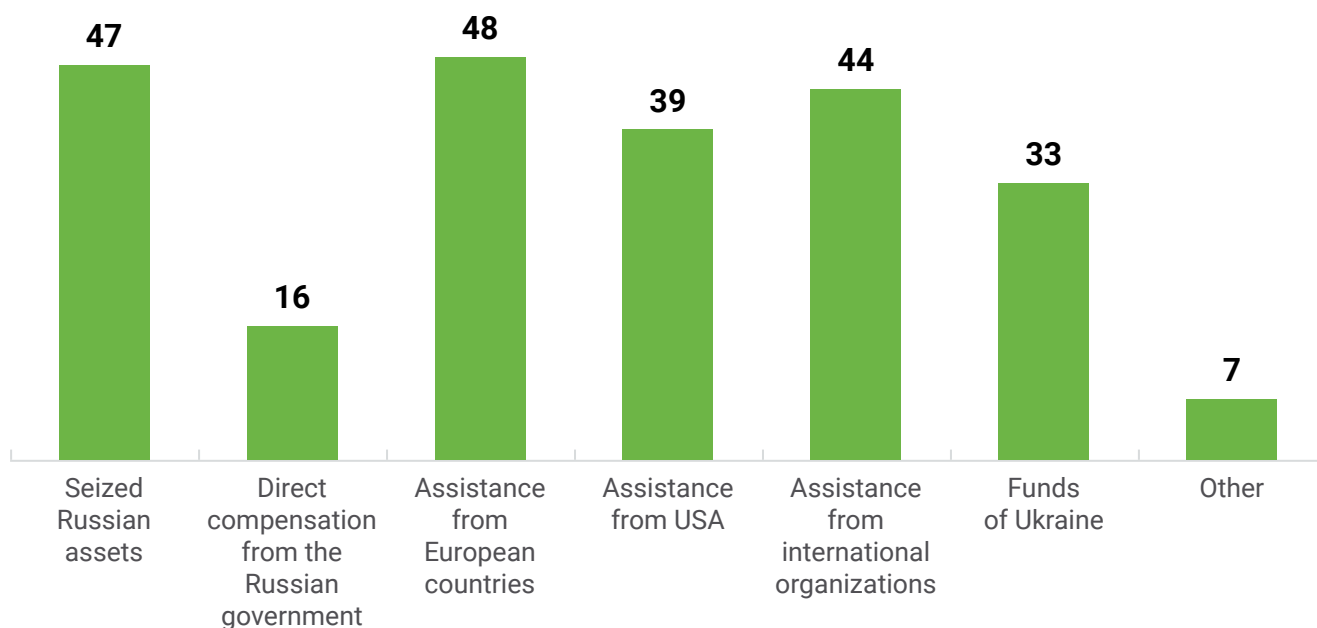
The majority of respondents (61%) expressed their disbelief in the possibility of receiving reparations from Russia. Another 26% believe that such a possibility exists, but only in the long term. A mere 6% expressed a positive attitude and believe that reparations will be paid in the nearest years.

**Fig.32. Opinion of the population about the possibility of reparations from Russia (as a % of respondents)**



According to the survey results, Ukrainians count on several sources of funds to compensate for the losses caused to the country during the war. First of all, these are seized Russian assets (47%), aid from European countries (48%), aid from international organizations (44%) and aid from the United States (39%). Only 16% of respondents believe in the possibility of direct compensation from the Russian government.

**Fig.33. Possible sources of funds to compensate for the damage caused to Ukraine during the war (as a % of responses)**



42% expressed the need to direct the funds received for compensation of losses to economic recovery. Significantly fewer respondents (23%) favored using these funds to rebuild housing and public infrastructure, while 18% supported directing them toward strengthening defense capabilities. Only 2% of respondents indicated the need to use these funds to finance the social protection and support system, also 2% would like them to be used to compensate for moral damage to the affected population.

**Fig.34. Utilization of funds received for compensation for losses** (as a % of respondents)

