



# SURVEY IN TIMES OF WAR IN UKRAINE

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## KIIS INFO

- *Kyiv International Institute of Sociology* is a private Ukrainian research organisation collaborating with the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.
- KIIS has a small permanent scientific and administrative staff and **600 part-time workers** (CATI interviewers, moderators of focus groups, regional supervisors, and interviewers) all around Ukraine.
- We have been working in the Ukrainian market for thirty years.
- Our research activity focuses on **the following areas**: Socio-economic, Political Research, Health Care, Educational and Marketing research.
- Among our core **strengths** is our ability to design, manage and implement large, complex, multi-year research projects in Ukraine.
- Before the war, we annually implemented 100-150 projects on our initiative and at clients' request.

# Activity after the start of full-scale invasion

- After the beginning of the war, almost all international projects scheduled to begin in 2022 were frozen or terminated, as well as internal activities.  
(Global adult tobacco survey, Adult Education Survey)
- We had to stop work for several months to adapt to new challenges.
- The European and American universities and the academic community were the first to come to help us. Thanks to their support, our research work was able to resume.

University of Manchester	George Mason University	The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)	University College London
George Washington University	University of Colorado Boulder	University of Bremen	<i>Centre for East European and International Studies (ZOiS)</i>

- We also wish to note the collaboration with the Czech Social Data Archive (CSDA) on transferring, backup and storing the research data from “Kyiv Archive”, that were under threat during the energy crisis and shelling. CSDA also helps us move towards integration with the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA).

# The main challenges now

## General challenges

- Security threats
- Migration of our employees abroad
- Technical support of our work (electricity, telephone communication, Internet, heating in winter)
- A general decrease in economic activity in the country
- The mental consequences of an extended stay in a threatening environment on the desire of people to cooperate and openly communicate with researches

## Methodical challenges

- Defining what is now our population from the point of view of people and territory. Now part of our general population is outside the country, and we must solve this methodological problem
- It is necessary to continue long-term monitoring studies in order to fix what is changing in the country during the war
- We need to figure out what causes the changes that we fix. Are they real or are they explained by occupation, migration, the situation of war, the insincerity of the respondents, etc.?

# What are we doing now?

## 1) Studies of humanitarian and social needs

*UN World Food Programme*

*RECAH Initiative Ukraine*

*UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office*

*CLEAR Project (USAID/BHA)*

***Regular baby food monitoring for International Medical Corps***

## 2) Studies of IDPs and Ukrainian refugees

## 3) The implementation of reforms (Community Safety, Corruption in Ukraine, Health index, Education, State of civil society, Business environment)

## 4) Changes in socio-political orientations and values of Ukrainian society

## 5) Media consumption and critical perception of information

## 6) Victims of war, families of servicemen etc.

## 7) Interethnic relations (University of Manchester, George Washington University, Wittenberg University)

## 8) Support to farmers (World Bank, German-Ukrainian agro-political dialogue)

## 9) After-war reconstruction (USAID-funded UCBI project, ISAR Ednannia)

10) Now we carefully study not only the public opinion in Ukraine, but also the dynamics of public opinion in Europe and the United States. Since in democratic countries aid to Ukraine depends on the mood of voters, and its reduction is a big threat to our country.

# How do we work now?

Now we are conducting surveys that are representative of 94-96% of the present population of Ukraine (if we distinguish between permanent and present population, as demographers do), i.e. those who now live in Ukraine.

- CATI (**96% have mobile phones**)
- Online surveys
- Qualitative studies

# What do we expect?

- It is necessary right now to plan the restoration of Ukraine.
- The return of Ukrainian refugees (especially children and youth) is one of the key goals in the medium-term perspective.
- We want to take steps to integrate Ukraine into the European Union. Getting familiar with European standards and incorporating them into our life and work requires a lot of effort.
- For all this, making reasonable decisions based on current data is necessary.
- The changes in Ukrainian society are extremely dynamic processes requiring regular, systematic surveys and longitudinal studies. Ukraine has an acute shortage of data collected regularly using a strong methodology. This is especially true of demographic and socio-economic surveys.