

Dataset Description

Self-Assessed Household Financial Situation in Ukraine (1994 - 2024)

Data from nationwide public opinion surveys conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology

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Short description

This merged dataset contains data on subjective household financial well-being, collected through nationwide representative surveys conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) among the adult population of Ukraine in the period from 1994 to 2024.

Respondents' self-evaluation of their household's financial situation is based on the question: *"Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?"*. Responses are given on a five-point scale:

1. We do not have enough money even for food.
2. We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes.
3. We have enough money to buy food and can save some, but it is not enough to purchase items such as a refrigerator or TV.
4. We can buy some expensive items (e.g., a TV or refrigerator), but cannot afford everything we want.
5. We can afford to buy everything we want.

This question has been regularly included in KIIS surveys since 1994 as part of a standardized demographic module. For most of the period, it was asked multiple times per year, enabling both cumulative annual estimates and analysis of within-year variation.

The dataset combines data from 119 individual survey waves conducted over a 30-year period (1994–2024). All surveys used samples representative of Ukraine's adult population (18 years and older), with an average sample size of approximately 2,000 respondents per wave.

The dataset enables analysis of changes in self-assessed household financial situation over time - both at the national level and across different population groups.

In addition to self-assessed financial situation, the dataset includes key socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, such as gender, age, education, nationality, occupation, and place of residence (oblast and type of settlement). However, it is important to note that the surveys record only the respondent's socio-demographic characteristics, not those of all household members. Therefore, subgroup analyses should be interpreted accordingly.

The data is available in an SAV format (Ukrainian, Russian, English) as well as a converted CSV format (with a codebook).

The Data Documentation includes a short overview and discussion of survey results (with tables in Annex 1).

Question wording

Original wording (Ukrainian)	Original wording (Russian)	English translation
<p>D7. Скажіть, будь ласка, яке із тверджень найточніше відповідає фінансовому становищу Вашої сім'ї?</p> <p>1. Нам не вистачає грошей навіть на їжу</p> <p>2. Нам вистачає грошей на їжу, але купувати одяг вже важко</p> <p>3. Нам вистачає грошей на їжу, одяг і ми можемо дещо відкласти, але цього не вистачає, щоб купувати дорогі речі (такі як холодильник або телевізор)</p> <p>4. Ми можемо дозволити собі купувати деякі коштовні речі (такі як телевізор або холодильник)</p> <p>5. Ми можемо дозволити собі купити все, що захочемо</p> <p>9. ВАЖКО СКАЗАТИ / ВІДМОВА</p>	<p>D7. Скажите, пожалуйста, какое из утверждений наиболее точно соответствует финансовому положению Вашей семьи?</p> <p>1. Нам не хватает денег даже на еду</p> <p>2. Нам хватает денег на еду, но купить одежду уже трудно</p> <p>3. У нас достаточно денег на еду и одежду, и мы можем какое-то количество отложить, но этого недостаточно, чтобы покупать дорогие вещи (такие, как телевизор или холодильник)</p> <p>4. Мы можем позволить себе покупать некоторые дорогие вещи (такие как телевизор или холодильник)</p> <p>5. Мы можем позволить себе всё, что хотим</p> <p>9. ТРУДНО СКАЗАТЬ/ ОТКАЗ ОТВЕЧАТЬ</p>	<p>D7. Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?</p> <p>1. We do not have enough money even for food.</p> <p>2. We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes.</p> <p>3. We have enough money to buy food and can save some, but it is not enough to purchase items such as a refrigerator or TV.</p> <p>4. We can buy some expensive items (e.g., a TV or refrigerator), but cannot afford everything we want.</p> <p>5. We can afford to buy everything we want.</p> <p>9. HARD TO SAY / REFUSE</p>

Survey methodology

The polls up to and including February 2020 were conducted by face-to-face interviews at the respondents' place of residence.

The May 2020 survey and beyond have been conducted by computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI).

For face-to-face surveys, four-stage random sample scheme was employed. After collecting the data, special statistical weights were constructed to bring the socio-demographic structure of the sample in line with the structure of the Ukrainian population (according to the statistics available at the time).

CATI surveys were conducted on the basis of a random sample of mobile phone numbers (with random generation of phone numbers and subsequent statistical weighting).

Statistical Error Estimates:

Face-to-face surveys (95% probability, design effect 1.5)

- **Sample of ~2,000 respondents:** max $\pm 3.3\%$ (for indicators close to 50%), $\pm 2.8\%$ (25%/75%), $\pm 2.0\%$ (10%/90%), $\pm 1.4\%$ (5%/95%).

CATI surveys (95% probability, design effect 1.1)

- **Sample of ~2,000 respondents:** max $\pm 2.4\%$ (50%), $\pm 2.1\%$ (25%/75%), $\pm 1.5\%$ (10%/90%), $\pm 1.1\%$ (5%/95%).

More detailed information on the dates of data collection, geographical coverage, and number of respondents is provided in the table below.

List of surveys

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
19940500	KIIS Survey May 1994	13 April – 29 May 1994	Ukraine	18+	2154	f2f
19950400	KIIS Survey April 1995	28 March – 15 April 1995	Ukraine	18+	1930	f2f
19960400	KIIS Survey Spring 1996	1 May – 30 June 1996	Ukraine	18+	1909	f2f
19961100	KIIS Omnibus 1996-11	28 October – 11 November 1996	Ukraine	18+	1431	f2f
19970200	KIIS Omnibus 1997-02	14-24 February 1997	Ukraine	18+	1672	f2f
19970401	Politics 1997-04	7-26 April 1997	Ukraine	18+	3439	f2f
19970600	KIIS Omnibus 1997-06	4-17 June 1997	Ukraine	18+	1890	f2f
19971100	KIIS Omnibus 1997-11	7-23 November 1997	Ukraine	18+	2076	f2f
19980300	KIIS Omnibus 1998-03	20-28 March 1998	Ukraine	18+	1506	f2f
19980301	Politics 1998-03	25 February – 6 March 1998	Ukraine	18+	2912	f2f
19980801	Politics 1998-08	25 August – 16 September 1998	Ukraine	18+	4933	f2f
19981001	Politics 1998-10	9-18 October 1998	Ukraine	18+	1998	f2f
19981100	KIIS Omnibus 1998-11	2-12 November 1998	Ukraine	18+	1573	f2f
19990201	Politics 1999-02	1-5 February 1999	Ukraine	18+	1709	f2f
19990700	KIIS Omnibus 1999-07	6-13 July 1999	Ukraine	18+	1977	f2f
19991000	KIIS Omnibus 1999-10	30 September – 11 October 1999	Ukraine	18+	1773	f2f
19991100	KIIS Omnibus 1999-11	2-9 November 1999	Ukraine	18+	1253	f2f
20010100	KIIS Omnibus 2001-01	8-21 January 2001	Ukraine	18+	1997	f2f
20011201	Politics 2001-12	11-21 December 2001	Ukraine	18+	2229	f2f
20020301	Politics 2002-03	20-25 March 2002	Ukraine	18+	2218	f2f
20021100	KIIS Omnibus 2002-11	5-15 November 2002	Ukraine	18+	2023	f2f
20030200	KIIS Omnibus 2003-02	18-27 February 2003	Ukraine	18+	1986	f2f
20031000	KIIS Omnibus 2003-10	26 September – 6 October 2003	Ukraine	18+	2020	f2f
20040900	KIIS Omnibus 2004-09	25 August – 3 September 2004	Ukraine	18+	1981	f2f
20041000	KIIS Omnibus 2004-10	2-11 October 2004	Ukraine	18+	2010	f2f
20050400	KIIS Omnibus 2005-04	14-24 April 2005	Ukraine	18+	2045	f2f
20050900	KIIS Omnibus 2005-09	14-26 September 2005	Ukraine	18+	2015	f2f
20051200	KIIS Omnibus 2005-12	9-20 December 2005	Ukraine	18+	2018	f2f
20060100	KIIS Omnibus 2006-01	18-29 January 2006	Ukraine	18+	2037	f2f
20060200	KIIS Omnibus 2006-02	4-13 February 2006	Ukraine	18+	2014	f2f
20060300	KIIS Omnibus 2006-03	22 February – 5 March 2006	Ukraine	18+	2004	f2f
20060600	KIIS Omnibus 2006-06	8-19 June 2006	Ukraine	18+	2025	f2f
20061000	KIIS Omnibus 2006-10	13-24 October 2006	Ukraine	18+	2000	f2f

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
20070300	KIIS Omnibus 2007-03	9-19 March 2007	Ukraine	18+	2014	f2f
20070900	KIIS Omnibus 2007-09	15-24 September 2007	Ukraine	18+	2040	f2f
20071000	KIIS Omnibus 2007-10	12-21 October 2007	Ukraine	18+	2032	f2f
20071200	KIIS Omnibus 2007-12	7-16 December 2007	Ukraine	18+	2039	f2f
20080200	KIIS Omnibus 2008-02	8-17 February 2008	Ukraine	18+	2046	f2f
20080300	KIIS Omnibus 2008-03	12-24 March 2008	Ukraine	18+	2036	f2f
20080400	KIIS Omnibus 2008-04	4-13 April 2008	Ukraine	18+	2037	f2f
20080600	KIIS Omnibus 2008-06	7-16 June 2008	Ukraine	18+	2039	f2f
20080800	KIIS Omnibus 2008-08	9-18 August 2008	Ukraine	18+	2032	f2f
20080900	KIIS Omnibus 2008-09	30 August – 8 September 2008	Ukraine	18+	2072	f2f
20081000	KIIS Omnibus 2008-10	11-20 October 2008	Ukraine	18+	2036	f2f
20090200	KIIS Omnibus 2009-02	6-15 February 2009	Ukraine	18+	2038	f2f
20090300	KIIS Omnibus 2009-03	13-23 March 2009	Ukraine	18+	2000	f2f
20090400	KIIS Omnibus 2009-04	3-12 April 2009	Ukraine	18+	1984	f2f
20090500	KIIS Omnibus 2009-05	21-31 May 2009	Ukraine	18+	2008	f2f
20090600	KIIS Omnibus 2009-06	12-22 June 2009	Ukraine	18+	2012	f2f
20091000	KIIS Omnibus 2009-10	8-20 October 2009	Ukraine	18+	1997	f2f
20100200	KIIS Omnibus 2010-02	9-17 February 2010	Ukraine	18+	2032	f2f
20100300	KIIS Omnibus 2010-03	19-29 March 2010	Ukraine	18+	1226	f2f
20100400	KIIS Omnibus 2010-04	9-18 April 2010	Ukraine	18+	2037	f2f
20100600	KIIS Omnibus 2010-06	11-21 June 2010	Ukraine	18+	2028	f2f
20101000	KIIS Omnibus 2010-10	8-18 October 2010	Ukraine	18+	2038	f2f
20110200	KIIS Omnibus 2011-02	8-20 February 2011	Ukraine	18+	2040	f2f
20110300	KIIS Omnibus 2011-03	11-18 March 2011	Ukraine	18+	1020	f2f
20110400	KIIS Omnibus 2011-04	8-22 April 2011	Ukraine	18+	1020	f2f
20110600	KIIS Omnibus 2011-06	10-20 June 2011	Ukraine	18+	2040	f2f
20111100	KIIS Omnibus 2011-11	4-15 November 2011	Ukraine	18+	2037	f2f
20120200	KIIS Omnibus 2012-02	11-20 February 2012	Ukraine	18+	2029	f2f
20120400	KIIS Omnibus 2012-04	12-26 April 2012	Ukraine	18+	2038	f2f
20120900	KIIS Omnibus 2012-09	21 September – 3 October 2012	Ukraine	18+	2043	f2f
20121100	KIIS Omnibus 2012-11	3-21 November 2012	Ukraine	18+	2038	f2f
20130200	KIIS Omnibus 2013-02	8-20 February 2013	Ukraine	18+	2032	f2f

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
20130500	KIIS Omnibus 2013-05	21 May-1 June 2013	Ukraine	18+	2030	f2f
20130900	KIIS Omnibus 2013-09	13-25 September 2013	Ukraine	18+	2044	f2f
20131100	KIIS Omnibus 2013-11	9-20 November 2013	Ukraine	18+	2011	f2f
20140200	KIIS Omnibus 2014-02	7-17 February 2014	Ukraine	18+	2041	f2f
20140400	KIIS Omnibus 2014-04	29 April - 11 May 2014	Ukraine, excluding Autonomous Republic of Crimea	18+	2022	f2f
20140900	KIIS Omnibus 2014-09	12-21 September 2014	Ukraine, excluding Crimea and Luhansk oblast	18+	2035	f2f
20141000	KIIS Omnibus 2014-10	9-18 October 2014	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2025	f2f
20141200	KIIS Omnibus 2014-12	6-17 December 2014	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2011	f2f
20150200	KIIS Omnibus 2015-02	14-24 February 2015	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2013	f2f
20150500	KIIS Omnibus 2015-05	19-29 May 2015	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2022	f2f
20150900	KIIS Omnibus 2015-09	9-24 September 2015	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2041	f2f
20151200	KIIS Omnibus 2015-12	1-14 December 2015	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2022	f2f
20160200	KIIS Omnibus 2016-02	5-16 February 2016	Ukraine, excluding Crimea. In Luhansk oblast, only government-controlled areas were surveyed; in Donetsk, both government- and non-government-controlled areas	18+	2020	f2f
20160500	KIIS Omnibus 2016-05	19-31 May 2016	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2014	f2f
20160900	KIIS Omnibus 2016-09	16-26 September 2016	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2040	f2f
20161200	KIIS Omnibus 2016-12	3-12 December 2016	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories	18+	2040	f2f

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
			(Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).			
20170200	KIIS Omnibus 2017-02	10-20 February 2017	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2040	f2f
20170500	KIIS Omnibus 2017-05	19-29 May 2017	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2040	f2f
20170900	KIIS Omnibus 2017-09	16-29 September 2017	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2027	f2f
20171200	KIIS Omnibus 2017-12	1-14 December 2017	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2039	f2f
20180200	KIIS Omnibus 2018-02	9-21 February 2018	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2043	f2f
20180500	KIIS Omnibus 2018-05	18 May - 5 June 2018	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2025	f2f
20180900	KIIS Omnibus 2018-09	8-23 September 2018	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2026	f2f
20181000	KIIS Omnibus 2018-10	27 October – 9 November 2018	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2044	f2f
20181200	KIIS Omnibus 2018-12	30 November – 14 December 2018	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2034	f2f
20190200	KIIS Omnibus 2019-02	9-20 February 2019	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2042	f2f
20190500	KIIS Omnibus 2019-05	24 May – 7 June 2019	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2021	f2f
20190900	KIIS Omnibus 2019-09	8-20 September 2019	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2035	f2f
20191200	KIIS Omnibus 2019-12	1-12 December 2019	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2043	f2f
20200200	KIIS Omnibus 2020-02	8-18 February 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2038	f2f
20200500	KIIS Omnibus 2020-05	31 May – 4 June 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2000	CATI
20200901	KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 1)	12-26 September 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2001	CATI

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
20200902	KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 2)	16-25 September 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2001	CATI
20200904	KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 4)	22-27 September 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2000	CATI
20201201	KIIS Omnibus 2020-12 (questionnaire 1)	4-8 December 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2001	CATI
20201204	KIIS Omnibus 2020-12 (questionnaire 4)	15-20 December 2020	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2000	CATI
20210200	KIIS Omnibus 2021-02	5-7 February 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2005	CATI
20210600	KIIS Omnibus 2021-06	8-9 June 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2007	CATI
20210901	KIIS Omnibus 2021-09 (questionnaire 1)	10-15 September 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2002	CATI
20210903	KIIS Omnibus 2021-09 (questionnaire 3)	18-27 September 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2006	CATI
20211100	KIIS Omnibus 2021-11	2-11 November 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2003	CATI
20211200	KIIS Omnibus 2021-12	3-11 December 2021	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2000	CATI
20220200	KIIS Omnibus 2022-02	5-13 February 2022	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).	18+	2004	CATI
20220501	KIIS Omnibus 2022-05 (questionnaire 1)	13-18 May 2022	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2000	CATI
20220900	KIIS Omnibus 2022-09	7-13 September 2022	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2000	CATI
20221200	KIIS Omnibus 2022-12	4-27 December 2022	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2005	CATI
20230201	KIIS Omnibus 2023-02 (questionnaire 1)	14-22 February 2023	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those	18+	2002	CATI

Survey ID	Name of the survey	Data collection period	Geographical area covered	Age	Number of respondents	Method of data collection
			who left the country after 24 February 2022.			
20230500	KIIS Omnibus 2023-05	26 May – 5 June 2023	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2013	CATI
20230900	KIIS Omnibus 2023-09	29 September – 9 October 2023	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2014	CATI
20231200	KIIS Omnibus 2023-12	29 November – 10 December 2023	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2009	CATI
20240200	KIIS Omnibus 2024-02	17-28 February 2024	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2008	CATI
20240500	KIIS Omnibus 2024-05	16-28 May 2024	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2002	CATI
20240900	KIIS Omnibus 2024-09	20 September – 3 October 2024	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2004	CATI
20241200	KIIS Omnibus 2024-12	2-17 December 2024	Ukraine, excluding residents of temporarily occupied territories (Crimea, parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts), and those who left the country after 24 February 2022.	18+	2000	CATI

Note: "f2f" – face-to-face surveys at the respondent's place of residence; CATI – computer-assisted telephone interviews.

In order to facilitate the work with the data and interpretation of results, the table below provides some explanations about the variables of the merged dataset.

List of variables of the merged data set

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
id	ID of the questionnaire	As it is	Questionnaire identification number, unique for all KIIS surveys. It consists of the survey identification number (survey_id, first 8 digits) and the questionnaire number within a particular survey (q_id, 9-15 digits)
year	Year of the survey	As it is	Year when the survey was conducted
month	Month of the survey	As it is	Month when the survey was conducted. If the survey took place on the border or over several months, the month of the beginning or

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
			the month in which most of the interviews were conducted is indicated
yyyymm	Year and month of the survey (YYYYMM)	As it is	Year and month when the survey was conducted in the format YYYYMM (1-4 digits indicate the year, 5-6 digits indicate the month when the survey was conducted)
survey_id	Code (name) of the survey	19940500 KIIS Survey May 1994 19950400 KIIS Survey April 1995 19960400 KIIS Survey Spring 1996 19961100 KIIS Omnibus 1996-11 19970200 KIIS Omnibus 1997-02 19970401 Politics 1997-04 19970600 KIIS Omnibus 1997-06 19971100 KIIS Omnibus 1997-11 19980300 KIIS Omnibus 1998-03 19980301 Politics 1998-03 19980801 Politics 1998-08 19981001 Politics 1998-10 19981100 KIIS Omnibus 1998-11 19990201 Politics 1999-02 19990700 KIIS Omnibus 1999-07 19991000 KIIS Omnibus 1999-10 19991100 KIIS Omnibus 1999-11 20010100 KIIS Omnibus 2001-01 20011201 Politics 2001-12 20020301 Politics 2002-03 20021100 KIIS Omnibus 2002-11 20030200 KIIS Omnibus 2003-02 20031000 KIIS Omnibus 2003-10 20040900 KIIS Omnibus 2004-09 20041000 KIIS Omnibus 2004-10 20050400 KIIS Omnibus 2005-04 20050900 KIIS Omnibus 2005-09 20051200 KIIS Omnibus 2005-12 20060100 KIIS Omnibus 2006-01 20060200 KIIS Omnibus 2006-02 20060300 KIIS Omnibus 2006-03 20060600 KIIS Omnibus 2006-06 20061000 KIIS Omnibus 2006-10 20070300 KIIS Omnibus 2007-03 20070900 KIIS Omnibus 2007-09 20071000 KIIS Omnibus 2007-10 20071200 KIIS Omnibus 2007-12 20080200 KIIS Omnibus 2008-02 20080300 KIIS Omnibus 2008-03 20080400 KIIS Omnibus 2008-04 20080600 KIIS Omnibus 2008-06 20080800 KIIS Omnibus 2008-08 20080900 KIIS Omnibus 2008-09 20081000 KIIS Omnibus 2008-10 20090200 KIIS Omnibus 2009-02 20090300 KIIS Omnibus 2009-03 20090400 KIIS Omnibus 2009-04 20090500 KIIS Omnibus 2009-05 20090600 KIIS Omnibus 2009-06 20091000 KIIS Omnibus 2009-10 20100200 KIIS Omnibus 2010-02 20100300 KIIS Omnibus 2010-03 20100400 KIIS Omnibus 2010-04 20100600 KIIS Omnibus 2010-06 20101000 KIIS Omnibus 2010-10 20110200 KIIS Omnibus 2011-02 20110300 KIIS Omnibus 2011-03 20110400 KIIS Omnibus 2011-04 20110600 KIIS Omnibus 2011-06 20111100 KIIS Omnibus 2011-11 20120200 KIIS Omnibus 2012-02 20120400 KIIS Omnibus 2012-04 20120900 KIIS Omnibus 2012-09 20121100 KIIS Omnibus 2012-11	Survey identification number, unique for all KIIS surveys. It consists of the year and month of the survey (first 6 digits) and the number of the survey in this month of the year (7-8 digits).

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
		20130200 KIIS Omnibus 2013-02 20130500 KIIS Omnibus 2013-05 20130900 KIIS Omnibus 2013-09 20131100 KIIS Omnibus 2013-11 20140200 KIIS Omnibus 2014-02 20140400 KIIS Omnibus 2014-04 20140900 KIIS Omnibus 2014-09 20141000 KIIS Omnibus 2014-10 20141200 KIIS Omnibus 2014-12 20150200 KIIS Omnibus 2015-02 20150500 KIIS Omnibus 2015-05 20150900 KIIS Omnibus 2015-09 20151200 KIIS Omnibus 2015-12 20160200 KIIS Omnibus 2016-02 20160500 KIIS Omnibus 2016-05 20160900 KIIS Omnibus 2016-09 20161200 KIIS Omnibus 2016-12 20170200 KIIS Omnibus 2017-02 20170500 KIIS Omnibus 2017-05 20170900 KIIS Omnibus 2017-09 20171200 KIIS Omnibus 2017-12 20180200 KIIS Omnibus 2018-02 20180500 KIIS Omnibus 2018-05 20180900 KIIS Omnibus 2018-09 20181000 KIIS Omnibus 2018-10 20181200 KIIS Omnibus 2018-12 20190200 KIIS Omnibus 2019-02 20190500 KIIS Omnibus 2019-05 20190900 KIIS Omnibus 2019-09 20191200 KIIS Omnibus 2019-12 20200200 KIIS Omnibus 2020-02 20200500 KIIS Omnibus 2020-05 20200901 KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 1) 20200902 KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 2) 20200904 KIIS Omnibus 2020-09 (questionnaire 4) 20201201 KIIS Omnibus 2020-12 (questionnaire 1) 20201204 KIIS Omnibus 2020-12 (questionnaire 4) 20210200 KIIS Omnibus 2021-02 20210600 KIIS Omnibus 2021-06 20210901 KIIS Omnibus 2021-09 (questionnaire 1) 20210903 KIIS Omnibus 2021-09 (questionnaire 3) 20211100 KIIS Omnibus 2021-11 20211200 KIIS Omnibus 2021-12 20220200 KIIS Omnibus 2022-02 20220501 KIIS Omnibus 2022-05 (questionnaire 1) 20220900 KIIS Omnibus 2022-09 20221200 KIIS Omnibus 2022-12 20230201 KIIS Omnibus 2023-02 (questionnaire 1) 20230500 KIIS Omnibus 2023-05 20230900 KIIS Omnibus 2023-09 20231200 KIIS Omnibus 2023-12 20240200 KIIS Omnibus 2024-02 20240500 KIIS Omnibus 2024-05 20240900 KIIS Omnibus 2024-09 20241200 KIIS Omnibus 2024-12	
type	Survey method	1 Face-to-face 2 Computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI)	Data collection method
q_id	Questionnaire number	As it is	Questionnaire identification number, unique within each survey
langl	Which language is	-99 No answer	At the beginning of the interview, the

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
	more convenient for the respondent to speak:	1 Ukrainian 2 Russian 3 Equally, but more often speaks Ukrainian 4 It's hard to say – replied in Ukrainian 5 Equally, but more often speaks Russian 6 It's hard to say – replied in Russian	interviewer identifies which language is more convenient for the respondent to speak. If Ukrainian (options 1,3 or 4), the Ukrainian version of questionnaire is used, and if Russian (options 2, 5 or 6), the Russian version of questionnaire is used.
sex	D1. GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT:	-99 No answer 1 Male 2 Female	The gender of the respondent is recorded by the interviewer without asking
age	D2. How old are you?	-99 No answer	Age of the respondent (number of full years) at the time of the interview
educ8gr	D3. What is your education?	-99 No answer 1 Primary (less than 7 grades) 2 Incomplete secondary (less than 10 grades) 3 Vocational training (e.g., PTU after 7–8 grades) 4 Complete general secondary (10–11 grades) 5 Vocational secondary (SPTU, PTU after 10–11 grades) 6 Specialized secondary (technical school, etc.) 7 Incomplete higher education (3 or more years of study) 8 Complete higher education 97 HARD TO SAY / DON'T KNOW	In face-to-face surveys, respondents were offered a card with printed options 1-8, while in telephone surveys, the answers were read out by the interviewer. The option " HARD TO SAY / DON'T KNOW" was not read out / shown to the respondent
nat1	D4. What nationality do you consider yourself to be?	-99 No answer 1 Ukrainian 2 Russian 3 Both Ukrainian and Russian (if the respondent defines himself/herself as such) 4 Belarusian 5 Moldovan 6 Crimean Tatar 7 Bulgarian 8 Hungarian 9 Romanian 10 Pole 11 Jew 12 Other 13 HARD TO SAY / DON'T KNOW	Answer options are not read out. In some surveys, a limited list of alternatives was used (for example, "Ukrainian", "Russian", "other"). In such cases, the category "other" includes all those nationalities that were not listed in the survey questionnaire.
occup	D6. What is your MAIN occupation?	-99 No answer 1 Worker, agricultural worker 2 Clerk (non-physical labour that does not require higher education) 3 Specialist (non-physical labor requiring higher education) 4 Self-employed 5 Entrepreneur, business owner, farmer 6 Military servant, law enforcement officer 7 Doing housework (homemaker) 8 Retired (due to age, disability) 9 Studying (pupil, student) 10 Looking for a job (unemployed) 11 Other 97 HARD TO SAY / DON'T KNOW	In face-to-face surveys, respondents were offered a card with printed options 1-11, while in telephone surveys, the answers were read out by the interviewer. The option " HARD TO SAY / DON'T KNOW" was not read out / shown to the respondent
finsit	D7. Please tell me which of the statements most	-99 No answer 1 We do not have enough money even for food	In face-to-face surveys, respondents were offered a card with printed options 1-5, while in telephone surveys, the answers were read

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
	closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?	2 We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes 3 We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set 4 We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want 5 We can afford to buy everything we want 9 HARD TO SAY / REFUSE	out by the interviewer. The option " HARD TO SAY / REFUSAL" was not read out / shown to the respondent
obl_beforeFeb24	What oblast did you live in before February 24, 2022, i.e. before Russia's full-scale invasion?	-99 No answer 2 Kyiv city 3 Kyiv oblast 4 Vinnytsia oblast 5 Volyn oblast 6 Dnipropetrovsk oblast 7 Donetsk oblast [GCA ONLY] 8 Zhytomyr oblast 9 Zakarpattia oblast 10 Zaporizhzhia oblast 11 Ivano-Frankivsk oblast 12 Kirovohrad oblast 13 Luhansk oblast [GCA ONLY] 14 Lviv oblast 15 Mykolaiv oblast 16 Odesa oblast 17 Poltava oblast 18 Rivne oblast 19 Sumy oblast 20 Ternopil oblast 21 Kharkiv oblast 22 Kherson oblast 23 Khmelnytskyi oblast 24 Cherkasy oblast 25 Chernivtsi oblast 26 Chernihiv oblast	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to all respondents.
set_type_before_Feb24	Type of settlement where the respondent lived before 24.02.2022 (6 categories)	-99 No answer 1 Village 2 Urban-type settlement 3 Small town (up to 20,000 residents) 4 Medium-sized city (20,000–99,000) 5 Large city (100,000–499,000) 6 Very large city (over 500,000)	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to all respondents. Respondents are asked about the name of the settlement where lived before February 24, 2022 (for villages – additionally, the rayon of the oblast). The type of settlement is identified by the name of the settlement.
okul	Status of the settlement where the respondent lived before 24.02.2022 – Occupied / Not occupied	-99 No answer 1 Occupied 2 Not occupied	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to all respondents. Respondents are asked about the name of the settlement where lived before February 24, 2022 (for villages – additionally, the rayon of the oblast). The status is identified by the name of the settlement.
displ_status	Are you currently living in this settlement, or have you moved to another one?	-99 No answer 1 The same settlement 2 Moved	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to all respondents.
obl_moved_to	IF MOVED AFTER 24.02.2022: In which oblast do you live?	-99 No answer -98 Not applicable 2 Kyiv city 3 Kyiv oblast 4 Vinnytsia oblast 5 Volyn oblast 6 Dnipropetrovsk oblast 7 Donetsk oblast [GCA ONLY] 8 Zhytomyr oblast	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to those who moved after February 24, 2022 (answer 2 in displ_status).

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
		9 Zakarpattia oblast 10 Zaporizhzhia oblast 11 Ivano-Frankivsk oblast 12 Kirovohrad oblast 13 Luhansk oblast [GCA ONLY] 14 Lviv oblast 15 Mykolaiv oblast 16 Odesa oblast 17 Poltava oblast 18 Rivne oblast 19 Sumy oblast 20 Ternopil oblast 21 Kharkiv oblast 22 Kherson oblast 23 Khmelnytskyi oblast 24 Cherkasy oblast 25 Chernivtsi oblast 26 Chernihiv oblast	
set_type_moved_to	IF MOVED AFTER 24.02.2022: Type of settlement to which the respondent moved after 24.02.2022 (6 categories)	-99 No answer -98 Not applicable 1 Village 2 Urban-type settlement 3 Small town (up to 20,000 residents) 4 Medium-sized city (20,000–99,000) 5 Large city (100,000–499,000) 6 Very large city (over 500,000)	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to those who moved after February 24, 2022 (answer 2 in displ_status). Respondents are asked about the name of the settlement where they moved to (for villages – additionally, the rayon of the oblast). The type of settlement is identified by the name of the settlement.
oku2	IF MOVED AFTER 24.02.2022: Status of the settlement to which the respondent moved after 24.02.2022 – Occupied/Not occupied	-99 No answer -98 Not applicable 1 Occupied 2 Not occupied	The question has been included in surveys conducted after the full-scale invasion (i.e., after February 24, 2022). Asked to those who moved after February 24, 2022 (answer 2 in displ_status). Respondents are asked about the name of the settlement where they moved to (for villages – additionally, the rayon of the oblast). The status is identified by the name of the settlement.
lang2_3gr	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE RESPONDENT (3 categories):	-99 No answer 1 Ukrainian 2 Mixed Ukrainian-Russian 3 Russian	Question for the interviewer. The interviewer fills in this information after the interview is over. The version with 3 options is a default and is used in most KIIS surveys.
lang2_5gr	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE RESPONDENT (5 categories)	-99 No answer 1 Ukrainian 2 Mostly in Ukrainian, sometimes in Russian 3 It is difficult to say for sure - a mix of Ukrainian and Russian 4 Mostly in Russian, sometimes in Ukrainian 5 Russian	The 5-option version of the question was used in some KIIS surveys in the late 90s and early 2000s. Question for the interviewer. The interviewer fills in this information after the interview is over
lang2_6gr	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE RESPONDENT (6 categories)	-99 No answer 1 In Ukrainian 2 Mostly in Ukrainian, but sometimes in Russian 3 Half in Ukrainian, half in Russian 4 In a mixture of Ukrainian and Russian (surzhyk) 5 Mostly in Russian, but sometimes in Ukrainian 6 In Russian	The six-option version was used in some surveys conducted in 2020-2021. Question for the interviewer. The interviewer fills in this information after the interview is over
obl	OBLAST	-99 No answer 1 Crimea 2 Kyiv city 3 Kyiv oblast 4 Vinnytsia oblast 5 Volyn oblast	In face-to-face surveys at the respondent's place of residence, this information is recorded by the interviewer after the interview is completed. In telephone surveys, the answer to this

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
		6 Dnipropetrovsk Oblast 7 Donetsk oblast 8 Zhytomyr oblast 9 Zakarpattia oblast 10 Zaporizhzhia oblast 11 Ivano-Frankivsk oblast 12 Kirovohrad oblast 13 Luhansk oblast 14 Lviv oblast 15 Mykolaiv oblast 16 Odesa oblast 17 Poltava oblast 18 Rivne oblast 19 Sumy oblast 20 Ternopil oblast 21 Kharkiv oblast 22 Kherson oblast 23 Khmelnytskyi oblast 24 Cherkasy oblast 25 Chernivtsi oblast 26 Chernihiv oblast	<p>question is given by the respondent ("In which oblast do you live?").</p> <p>In surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 this variable indicates the oblast where the respondent lived before February 24, 2022, i.e. before the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine (their home oblast or area of permanent residence before the full-scale invasion, <i>obl_beforeFeb24</i>). This will match the respondent's current place of residence if they have not relocated or have returned. Otherwise, it refers to their home oblast if they moved to another location following the invasion and currently reside elsewhere.</p>
ldnr	!!! For interviewers in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Under whose control is the territory where you conducted this interview?	-99 No answer -98 Not applicable 1 Ukraine 2 DPR or LPR 3 HARD TO SAY	<p>Question for the interviewer. The interviewer fills in this information after completing the interview. Applies to Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts only.</p> <p>The question was used from September 2014 to May 2016, when KIIS conducted interviews in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, including territories not under Ukraine's control at that time.</p> <p>Since May 2016, the surveys in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts have been conducted only in territories under Ukraine's control.</p>
set_type_6gr	SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE (6 categories)	-99 No answer 1 Village 2 Urban-type settlement 3 Small town (up to 20,000 residents) 4 Medium-sized city (20,000–99,000) 5 Large city (100,000–499,000) 6 Very large city (over 500,000)	<p>In face-to-face surveys at the respondent's place of residence, this information is recorded by the interviewer after the interview is completed.</p> <p>In telephone surveys, respondents are asked about the name of the settlement (for villages – additionally the rayon of the oblast); the type of settlement is identified by the name of the settlement.</p> <p>Surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 indicate the type of settlement where the respondent lived before February 24, 2022, i.e. before the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine (their home settlement or settlement of permanent residence before the invasion, <i>set_type_before_Feb24</i>). This will match their current place of residence if they have not relocated or have returned. Otherwise, it refers to their home settlement if they moved to another location following the invasion and currently reside elsewhere.</p>
set_type_5gr	SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE (5 categories)	-99 No answer 1 Village 2 Urban-type settlement 3 City with less than 200 thousand inhabitants 4 City of more than 200 and less than 500 thousand inhabitants 5 City with at least 500 thousand inhabitants	<p>The version of the question with 5 options was used as a standard in KIIS surveys until 2000.</p> <p>Questions for the interviewer. The interviewer records this information after the interview is completed.</p>
set_type_3gr	SETTLEMENT TYPE AND SIZE	-99 No answer 1 Village	<p>The version of the question with 3 options was used in some KIIS surveys until 2001.</p>

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
	(3 categories)	2 Urban-type settlement 3 City	Questions for the interviewer. The interviewer records this information after the interview is completed.
agegr	Age groups	1 18-29 2 30-39 3 40-49 4 50-59 5 60-69 6 70+	6 age categories. Recoded from the <i>age</i> variable.
reggr	4 Macro-regions	1 West 2 Center 3 South 4 East	4 groups of oblasts. Recoded from the <i>obl</i> variable, which, in surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 refers to a permanent place of residence before the full-scale russian invasion (home). Western macro-region: Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi oblasts; Central macro-region: Kyiv city, Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Sumy, Cherkasy, Chernihiv oblasts; Southern macro-region: AR of Crimea, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson oblasts; Eastern macro-region: Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk oblasts.
urbrur	Urban-rural	1 Urban 2 Rural	The division into urban and rural populations. Recoded from the settlement type and size variable (<i>set_type_6gr</i> / <i>set_type_3gr</i> depending on which version was used in the survey questionnaire). In surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 it refers to a permanent place of residence before the full-scale russian invasion (home).
oblast_now	Oblast of current residence	2 Kyiv city 3 Kyiv oblast 4 Vinnytsia oblast 5 Volyn oblast 6 Dnipropetrovsk oblast 7 Donetsk oblast [GCA ONLY] 8 Zhytomyr oblast 9 Zakarpattia oblast 10 Zaporizhzhia oblast 11 Ivano-Frankivsk oblast 12 Kirovohrad oblast 13 Luhansk oblast [GCA ONLY] 14 Lviv oblast 15 Mykolaiv oblast 16 Odesa oblast 17 Poltava oblast 18 Rivne oblast 19 Sumy oblast 20 Ternopil oblast 21 Kharkiv oblast 22 Kherson oblast 23 Khmelnytskyi oblast 24 Cherkasy oblast 25 Chernivtsi oblast 26 Chernihiv oblast	In surveys conducted after February 24, 2022, this variable indicates the respondent's current place of residence: <i>obl_beforeFeb24</i> if they remain in their pre-war location, or <i>obl_moved_to</i> if they have relocated
reggr_now	Region of current residence	1 West 2 Center 3 South 4 East	4 groups of oblasts. Recoded from the <i>obl_now</i> variable, which, in surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 refers to a current place of residence. Western macro-region: Volyn, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Chernivtsi oblasts; Central macro-region: Kyiv city, Kyiv, Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Kirovohrad, Poltava,

NAME	LABEL	VALUES	COMMENT
			Sumy, Cherkasy, Chernihiv oblasts; Southern macro-region: AR of Crimea, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson oblasts; Eastern macro-region: Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk oblasts.
settlement_ now_6gr	Type of settlement of current residence	1 Village 2 Urban-type settlement 3 Small town (up to 20,000 residents) 4 Medium-sized city (20,000– 99,000) 5 Large city (100,000–499,000) 6 Very large city (over 500,000)	In surveys conducted after February 24, 2022, this variable refers to the current place of residence: <i>set_type_before_Feb24</i> if they remain in their pre-war location, or <i>set_type_moved_to</i> if they have relocated.
urbrur_now	Urban / rural of current residence	1 Urban 2 Rural	In surveys conducted after February 24, 2022 it refers to the current place of residence. Recoded from type of settlement of current residence variable (settlement_now_6gr).
weight	Statistical weights	As it is	Weighting coefficients to bring the sample structure in line with the population structure according to certain characteristics that can be verified by available statistics. The weighting coefficients were calculated according to the statistical data available at the time of survey. In KIIS face-to-face surveys, weighting adjusted the sample for gender, age distribution, and (additionally in some surveys) for place of residence (urban/rural population, macroregion). For telephone surveys, an extra correction is made to account for the number of telephone numbers used by the respondent. When working with a dataset, the data must be weighted using the weight variable.

Survey results

People’s perceptions of their material well-being are an important part of understanding respondents’ life circumstances (background). In addition, self-assessments are a convenient tool for tracking long-term changes, as they allow for the use of a consistent scale over time – unlike objective indicators such as income, which are harder to compare across years.

KIIS measures respondents' subjective material well-being using the question: “*Which of these statements best describes the financial situation of your household?*” with five response options ranging from “*1 – not enough money even for food*” to “*5 – we can afford anything we want.*”

This question has been used in the same wording since the mid-1990s and remains part of the standard demographic section in KIIS surveys. Its continuity over time allows for tracking changes in well-being, identifying vulnerable groups, and comparing trends across different time periods. Although this measure relies on subjective perceptions, previous research has shown that responses to the question are strongly correlated with more complex methods of assessing household welfare. This supports its reliability as an indicator of material well-being.

Chart 1 presents the distribution of responses to the question on household material well-being across different survey waves. Charts 2 and 3 illustrate the relationship between self-assessed financial well-being and some key macroeconomic indicators:

- *Chart 2* compares GDP per capita with the share of respondents who describe their household as having average or above-average financial standing – that is, those who report being able to afford more than basic necessities (responses 3–5).
- *Chart 3* shows the inflation rate alongside the share of respondents from low-income households – those who report not having enough money for food or only enough for food (responses 1–2).

Trends in public perceptions of household financial conditions, as measured by KIIS surveys, closely mirror changes in Ukraine’s economic conditions reflected in official statistics.

According to official economic statistics, since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine’s economy has gone through alternating periods of crisis and growth. The 1990s were marked by a deep economic collapse, hyperinflation, and a sharp decline in living standards. Recovery began in the early 2000s, and by 2008, incomes had increased and poverty levels had fallen. However, the global financial crisis triggered a new recession. Between 2010 and 2013, the economy showed modest growth, followed by a downturn in 2014–2015 caused by Russian aggression. Recovery resumed in 2016, briefly slowed by the pandemic in 2020, and continued in the following years. The full-scale invasion in 2022 led to another economic decline – however, it was less severe than in 2014. In 2023–2024, the Ukrainian economy continues to demonstrate resilience, though significant risks remain.

As with objective indicators, KIIS survey data show that the population’s material well-being was low in the 1990s, followed by a gradual improvement interrupted by several significant downturns.

From the mid to late 1990s, only 7–14% of respondents reported being able to afford more than basic necessities – a reflection of the deep economic crisis following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Starting in the early 2000s, the share of people reporting financial comfort gradually increased, reaching 47% by 2007–2008. However, following the global financial crisis, this figure dropped to 37% in 2009.

From 2010 to early 2014, the financial situation of the population gradually improved. And another decline occurred after 2014 with the onset of Russian aggression: the share of respondents reporting the ability to afford more than essentials fell from 47% in 2013 to 32% in 2015.

From 2016 onward, perceptions began to recover again. By 2021, 57% of respondents said they could afford more than essentials.

The full-scale invasion in 2022 reduced the share of those able to afford more than essentials to 53%, but by 2023–2024 it returned to 59%, the same level as before the invasion.

It is important to emphasize there that this indicator reflects both objective economic conditions and personal expectations and needs. The fact that people’s self-assessment of their material well-being did not decline significantly during the first two years of the full-scale war reflects both the absence of a sharp economic collapse and a possible shift in expectations: in wartime, people’s needs may become more modest, making them more likely to feel content with limited resources. In any case, this trend appears rather positive, suggesting that a degree of optimism and resilience persists despite the ongoing war.

Survey data indicate that the financial situation of the population varies across socio-demographic groups. As of December 2024, women, older individuals, residents of the South and East, and those without higher education reported lower levels of material well-being compared to other groups (see Table 3 in the Appendix). Although the question refers to household rather than individual income, these differences suggest an unequal distribution of economic hardship across society, reflecting underlying objective income disparities among socio-demographic groups.

See also:

Dynamics of self-assessment of the family's material situation after the Russian invasion: February 2022 - May 2023. KIIS press release, 4 July 2023.

<https://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=eng&cat=reports&id=1256&t=7&page=1>

Chart 1. Self-assessed household financial situation, by year and month of survey

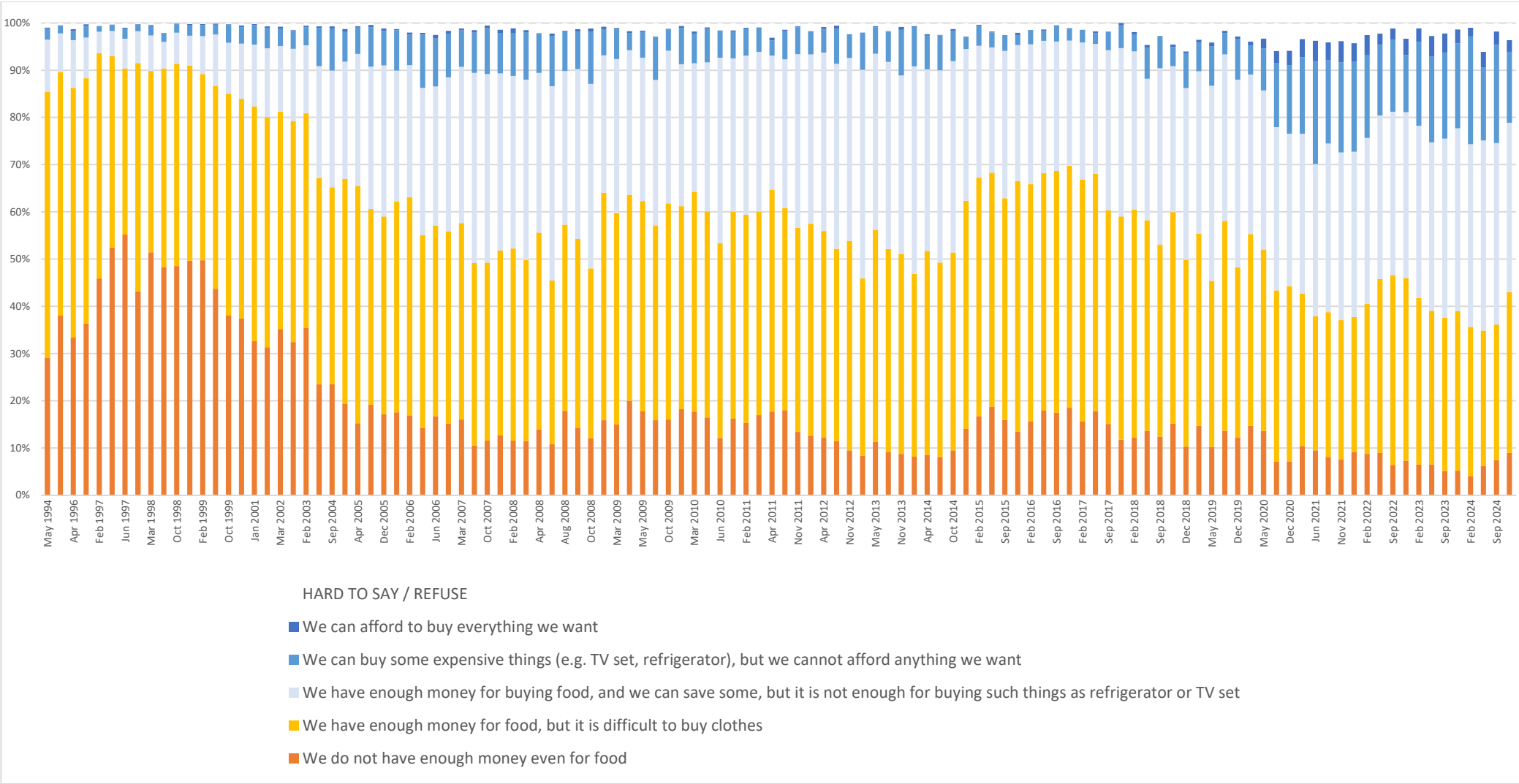
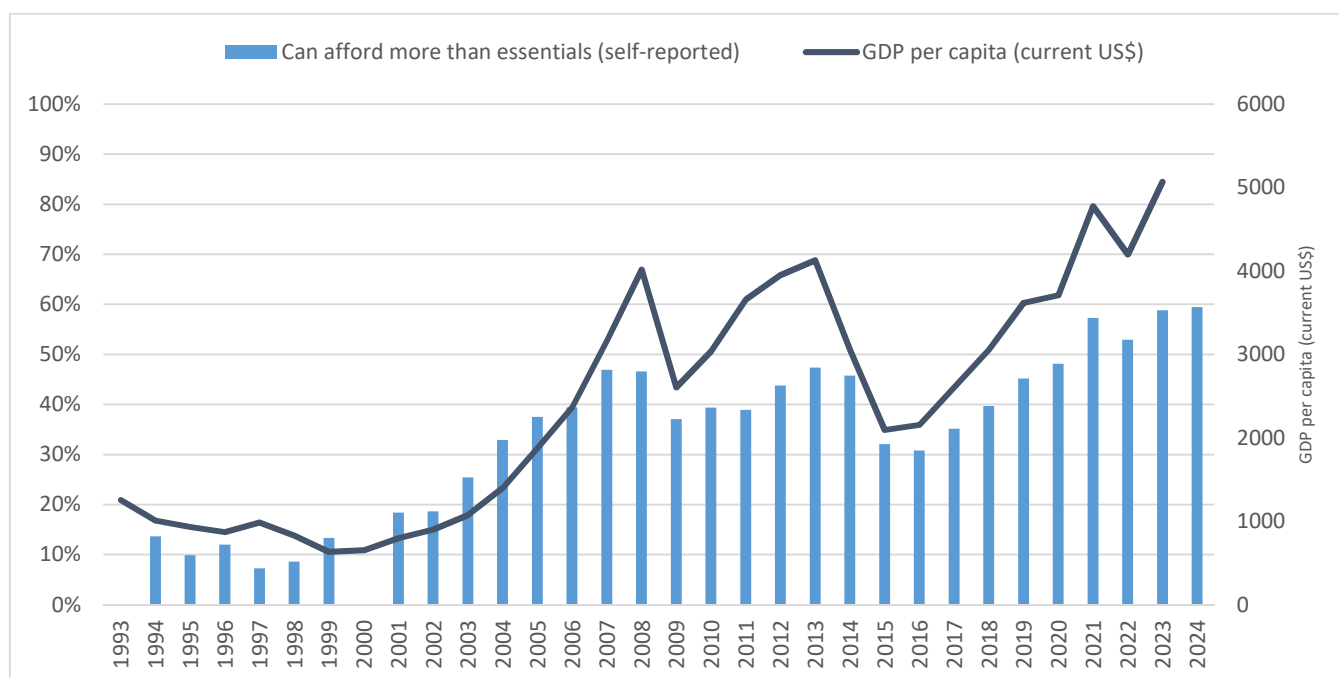
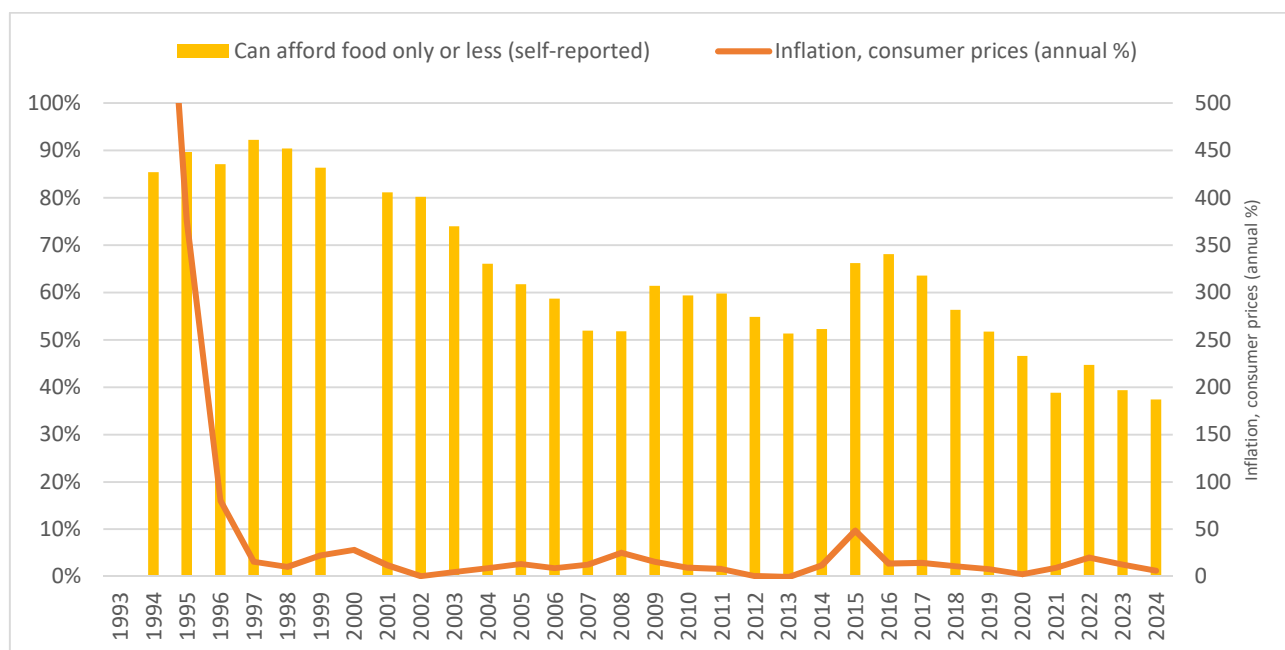


Chart 2. GDP per capita and share reporting ability to afford more than essentials



Note: GDP per capita (current US\$) data is sourced from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=UA>). The percentage of respondents whose household can afford more than essentials is based on KIIS survey data and includes responses 3–5 to the question on self-assessed household financial situation.

Chart 3. Inflation and self-reported inability to afford more than food



Note: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) data is sourced from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG?locations=UA>). The percentage of respondents whose household can afford food only or less is based on KIIS survey data and includes responses 1–2 to the question on self-assessed household financial situation.

Annex 1

Tables

Source: Public opinion polls conducted by KIIS, representative of the adult population of Ukraine. *Note:* The surveys conducted up to and including February 2014 covered the entire territory of Ukraine. Since April 2014, the polls do not cover AR Crimea. From September 2014 onwards, they also exclude the non-government controlled parts of the Luhansk oblast. Since May 2016, the surveys conducted exclusively in the government-controlled areas (excluding AR Crimea and the occupied parts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts).

Table 1. Self-assessed household financial situation, by year and month of survey

		Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
		We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Year and month of survey	May 1994	29.1	56.4	11.1	2.3	0.3	0.9
	April 1995	38.1	51.5	8.2	1.6	0.2	0.5
	April 1996	33.4	52.8	10.1	2.0	0.3	1.3
	November 1996	36.4	51.9	8.6	2.5	0.3	0.3
	February 1997	45.9	47.8	4.5	1.2	0.1	0.6
	April 1997	52.4	40.5	5.3	1.3	0.1	0.3
	June 1997	55.2	35.2	6.3	2.1	0.3	1.0
	November 1997	43.2	48.4	6.7	1.4	0.1	0.2
	March 1998	51.4	38.4	7.5	2.2	0.1	0.4
	August 1998	48.3	42.1	5.6	1.8	0.0	2.1
	October 1998	48.5	42.9	6.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
	November 1998	49.6	41.4	6.3	2.2	0.3	0.2
	February 1999	49.7	39.4	8.1	2.3	0.2	0.2
	July 1999	43.7	43.0	10.8	2.1	0.3	0.1
	October 1999	38.1	46.9	10.8	3.8	0.1	0.3
	November 1999	37.4	46.5	11.7	3.5	0.4	0.5
	January 2001	32.6	49.7	13.1	4.1	0.2	0.2
	December 2001	31.4	48.7	14.6	4.4	0.3	0.7
	March 2002	35.2	46.0	13.9	3.7	0.4	0.7
	November 2002	32.4	46.8	15.3	3.8	0.2	1.5
	February 2003	35.4	45.4	14.4	3.8	0.3	0.6
	October 2003	23.5	43.7	23.7	8.1	0.3	0.7
	September 2004	23.5	41.7	24.7	8.9	0.5	0.7
	October 2004	19.3	47.7	24.8	6.3	0.6	1.3
	April 2005	15.3	50.3	27.9	5.7	0.2	0.7
	September 2005	19.1	41.5	30.2	8.3	0.5	0.4
	December 2005	17.1	41.9	32.0	7.3	0.6	1.1
	January 2006	17.5	44.7	27.7	8.6	0.2	1.3
	February 2006	16.9	46.2	27.9	6.5	0.4	2.0
	March 2006	14.2	40.9	31.2	11.3	0.4	2.1
	June 2006	16.7	40.4	29.5	10.2	0.7	2.5
	October 2006	15.2	40.7	32.6	9.2	0.7	1.6
	March 2007	16.0	41.6	33.1	7.7	0.4	1.1
	September 2007	10.5	38.6	40.3	8.5	0.6	1.5
	October 2007	11.6	37.7	39.9	9.7	0.6	0.5
	December 2007	12.7	39.1	37.6	8.6	0.7	1.4
	February 2008	11.6	40.7	36.5	9.1	1.0	1.1
	March 2008	11.5	38.3	38.2	10.0	0.4	1.5
	April 2008	13.9	41.7	33.8	8.3	0.1	2.1
	June 2008	10.8	34.7	41.2	10.7	0.5	2.2
	August 2008	17.9	39.4	32.5	8.3	0.3	1.6

	Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
	We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
September 2008	14.3	40.0	36.0	7.9	0.5	1.3
October 2008	12.0	36.0	39.1	11.1	0.7	1.1
February 2009	15.9	48.2	29.1	5.6	0.5	0.7
March 2009	15.0	44.8	32.6	6.2	0.4	1.0
April 2009	20.0	43.7	30.6	3.7	0.4	1.7
May 2009	17.8	44.5	30.3	5.5	0.3	1.6
June 2009	15.9	41.3	30.8	9.0	0.1	2.9
October 2009	16.0	45.8	32.3	4.5	0.2	1.2
February 2010	18.2	43.0	30.1	7.7	0.4	0.6
March 2010	17.7	46.5	27.2	6.2	0.5	1.8
April 2010	16.5	43.6	31.5	7.2	0.3	0.9
June 2010	12.1	41.3	39.3	5.7	0.1	1.5
October 2010	16.2	43.8	32.5	5.7	0.3	1.5
February 2011	15.3	44.1	33.7	5.7	0.2	1.0
March 2011	17.0	43.1	33.8	5.2	0.1	0.9
April 2011	17.7	47.0	28.4	3.2	0.6	3.1
June 2011	18.0	42.8	31.5	6.0	0.3	1.4
November 2011	13.4	43.2	36.8	5.7	0.2	0.7
February 2012	12.6	44.9	35.9	4.9	0.1	1.7
April 2012	12.2	43.8	37.8	5.1	0.3	0.9
September 2012	11.5	40.7	39.2	7.5	0.6	0.6
November 2012	9.5	44.4	38.7	5.0	0.1	2.3
February 2013	8.4	37.5	44.2	7.9	0.1	2.0
May 2013	11.3	44.9	37.3	5.6	0.2	0.7
September 2013	9.1	43.1	39.6	6.4	0.1	1.7
November 2013	8.7	42.3	37.8	9.7	0.6	0.8
February 2014	8.1	38.7	43.9	8.2	0.3	0.7
April 2014	8.5	43.2	38.5	7.1	0.3	2.4
September 2014	8.1	41.2	40.7	7.4	0.1	2.5
October 2014	9.5	41.9	40.5	6.4	0.4	1.3
December 2014	14.0	48.3	32.2	2.5	0.1	2.9
February 2015	16.7	50.5	27.9	4.2	0.3	0.4
May 2015	18.7	49.5	26.6	3.2	0.2	1.8
September 2015	15.9	47.0	31.2	3.4	0.0	2.5
December 2015	13.5	53.1	28.8	2.2	0.5	2.0
February 2016	15.7	50.2	29.6	3.0	0.1	1.4
May 2016	17.9	50.3	28.0	2.1	0.3	1.4
September 2016	17.5	51.2	27.4	3.3	0.2	0.5
December 2016	18.5	51.3	26.5	2.6	0.1	1.0
February 2017	15.6	51.2	29.1	2.6	0.1	1.4
May 2017	17.8	50.3	27.5	2.3	0.4	1.8
September 2017	15.1	45.2	33.9	3.9	0.1	1.8
December 2017	11.8	47.3	35.7	4.8	0.5	0.0
February 2018	12.1	48.3	33.5	3.6	0.5	1.9
May 2018	13.7	44.6	30.0	6.5	0.7	4.6
September 2018	12.4	40.6	37.3	6.7	0.1	2.7
October 2018	15.2	44.8	30.9	4.1	0.5	4.6
December 2018	10.3	39.6	36.4	7.4	0.4	6.0
February 2019	14.7	40.7	34.4	6.1	0.6	3.5
May 2019	10.2	35.2	41.3	8.3	0.9	4.1
September 2019	13.6	44.5	35.3	4.5	0.5	1.7
December 2019	12.1	36.1	39.8	8.7	0.5	2.8
February 2020	14.8	40.6	33.7	6.1	0.9	3.9
May 2020	13.6	38.4	33.7	8.8	2.1	3.3

		Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
		We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
	September 2020	7.2	36.2	34.6	13.5	2.6	6.0
	December 2020	7.2	37.1	32.3	14.5	3.1	5.9
	February 2021	10.4	32.2	33.9	16.2	3.9	3.4
	June 2021	9.5	28.4	32.2	21.8	4.3	3.7
	September 2021	8.1	30.6	35.7	17.6	3.8	4.1
	November 2021	7.6	29.5	35.5	19.1	4.5	3.8
	December 2021	9.1	28.6	35.0	19.1	3.9	4.3
	February 2022	8.7	31.8	35.1	17.5	4.3	2.6
	May 2022	9.0	36.8	34.6	14.9	2.4	2.2
	September 2022	6.4	40.2	34.7	15.2	2.4	1.2
	December 2022	7.3	38.7	35.1	12.1	3.4	3.3
	February 2023	6.4	35.3	36.5	17.8	2.9	1.1
	May 2023	6.5	32.5	35.7	18.1	4.4	2.7
	September 2023	5.1	32.4	38.0	18.2	4.1	2.2
	December 2023	5.2	33.9	38.7	18.0	3.0	1.3
	February 2024	4.0	31.6	38.7	22.9	1.8	1.0
	May 2024	6.2	28.7	40.3	15.5	3.2	6.1
	September 2024	7.4	28.7	38.4	20.8	2.8	1.8
	December 2024	9.0	34.0	35.9	15.0	2.5	3.6

Table 2. Self-assessed household financial situation by year of survey

		Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
		We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Year of survey	1994	29.1	56.4	11.1	2.3	0.3	0.9
	1995	38.1	51.5	8.2	1.6	0.2	0.5
	1996	34.7	52.5	9.5	2.2	0.3	0.9
	1997	49.7	42.5	5.7	1.5	0.1	0.5
	1998	49.6	40.9	6.5	2.0	0.1	1.0
	1999	42.6	43.8	10.3	2.8	0.2	0.2
	2001	31.9	49.2	13.9	4.3	0.3	0.5
	2002	33.9	46.4	14.6	3.8	0.3	1.1
	2003	29.4	44.6	19.1	6.0	0.3	0.6
	2004	21.4	44.7	24.8	7.6	0.6	1.0
	2005	17.2	44.6	30.0	7.1	0.4	0.7
	2006	16.1	42.6	29.8	9.1	0.5	1.9
	2007	12.7	39.2	37.7	8.6	0.6	1.1
	2008	13.1	38.7	36.8	9.3	0.5	1.6
	2009	16.7	44.7	31.0	5.8	0.3	1.5
	2010	16.0	43.4	32.5	6.5	0.3	1.2
	2011	16.0	43.8	33.3	5.4	0.3	1.3
	2012	11.4	43.4	37.9	5.6	0.2	1.4
	2013	9.4	42.0	39.7	7.4	0.3	1.3
	2014	9.6	42.6	39.2	6.4	0.2	1.9
	2015	16.2	50.0	28.6	3.2	0.2	1.7

		Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
		We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
	2016	17.4	50.7	27.9	2.7	0.2	1.1
	2017	15.1	48.5	31.5	3.4	0.3	1.2
	2018	12.7	43.6	33.6	5.7	0.4	4.0
	2019	12.7	39.1	37.7	6.9	0.6	3.0
	2020	9.2	37.4	33.7	12.1	2.4	5.3
	2021	8.8	30.0	34.7	18.6	4.0	3.9
	2022	7.8	36.9	34.9	14.9	3.1	2.3
	2023	5.8	33.5	37.2	18.0	3.6	1.8
	2024	6.6	30.8	38.3	18.6	2.6	3.1

Table 3. Self-assessed household financial situation by socio-demographic group, December 2024

		Please tell me which of the statements most closely corresponds to the financial situation of your family?					
		We do not have enough money even for food	We have enough money for food, but it is difficult to buy clothes	We have enough money for buying food, and we can save some, but it is not enough for buying such things as refrigerator or TV set	We can buy some expensive things (e.g. TV set, refrigerator), but we cannot afford anything we want	We can afford to buy everything we want	HARD TO SAY / REFUSE
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
Respondent's gender	Male	8.1	26.9	37.4	20.4	3.0	4.2
	Female	9.7	39.9	34.7	10.5	2.0	3.1
Age group	18-29	1.4	19.9	50.6	20.2	6.0	1.9
	30-39	5.0	27.3	47.5	16.3	1.1	2.9
	40-49	5.7	36.5	31.7	18.8	3.3	4.1
	50-59	10.7	35.6	32.6	16.7	1.0	3.5
	60-69	16.4	40.4	28.1	8.8	0.8	5.5
	70+	17.3	47.9	20.4	6.9	3.3	4.1
Education	Without higher	12.5	40.9	32.9	8.5	1.7	3.5
	Some or completed higher	4.0	25.9	40.5	23.6	3.4	2.6
Displacement status (since the full-scale invasion)	Not displaced	8.8	33.5	35.9	15.3	2.6	3.8
	Relocated (and now living in a different settlement)	9.7	37.4	35.7	13.3	1.6	2.3
Region of current residence	West	10.0	30.2	36.8	15.7	3.5	3.8
	Center	8.9	31.4	36.7	16.8	3.0	3.3
	South	8.0	39.6	34.9	12.4	1.0	4.1
	East	8.5	42.1	32.7	12.3	1.2	3.2
Type of settlement of current residence	Urban	8.3	33.0	37.0	15.9	2.2	3.7
	Rural	10.4	36.3	33.6	13.1	3.2	3.4

Western macro-region – Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Khmelnytskyi, and Chernivtsi oblasts;
Central macro-region – Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Sumy, Chernihiv, Poltava, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy, Kyiv oblasts, and the city of Kyiv;
Southern macro-region – Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Odesa oblasts;
Eastern macro-region – Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv oblasts.