

#### METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted by "INFO SAPIENS" LLC at the request of the School for Policy Analysis NaUKMA within the framework of the Think Tank Development Initiative for Ukraine carried out by the International Renaissance Foundation in partnership with the Open Society Initiative for Europe (OSIFE) with financial support of the Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine. The views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine, the International Renaissance Foundation, and the Open Society Initiative for Europe (OSIFE).

The survey was conducted within Omnibus using the CATI method (computer-assisted telephone interviewing) based on a random sample of cell phone numbers.

The fieldwork lasted from January 11 to 23, 2023. The sample consists of 1,000 people aged 16 and over. The sample is representative of the population of this age group by sex, age, size and type of settlement, and region of residence in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2022.

The survey was not conducted in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, as well as in other territories of Ukraine temporarily occupied by Russia, where Ukrainian operators do not provide cell phone services. Also, the survey does not cover Ukrainians who have gone abroad.

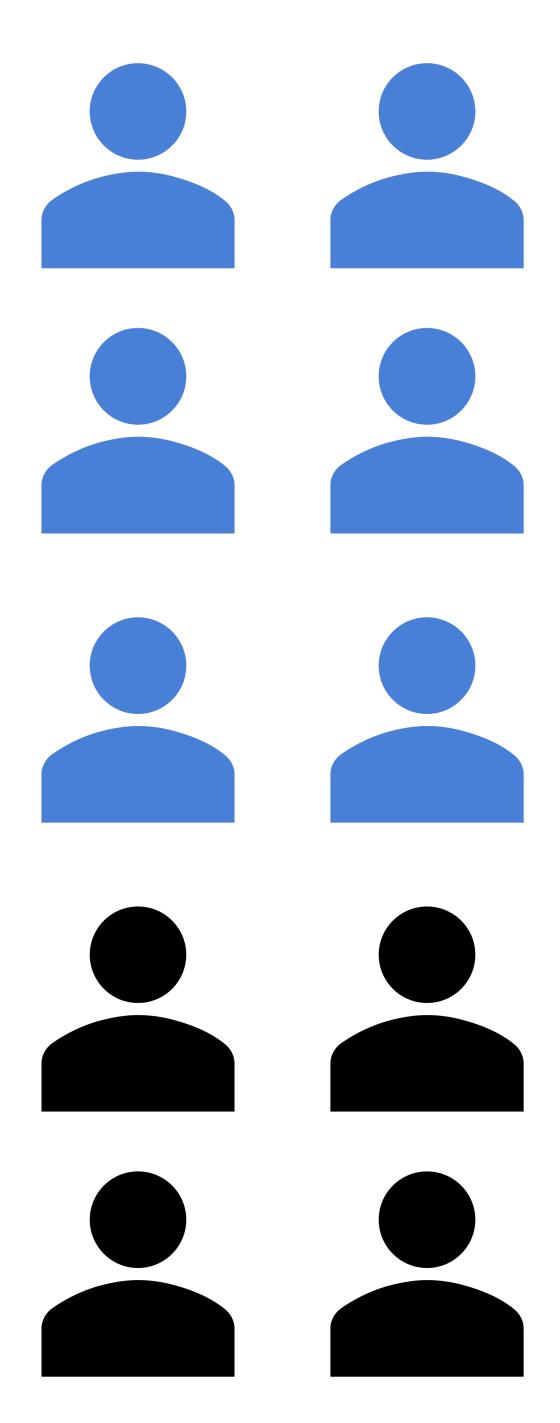
The maximum theoretical error does not exceed 3.1%.

### TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES



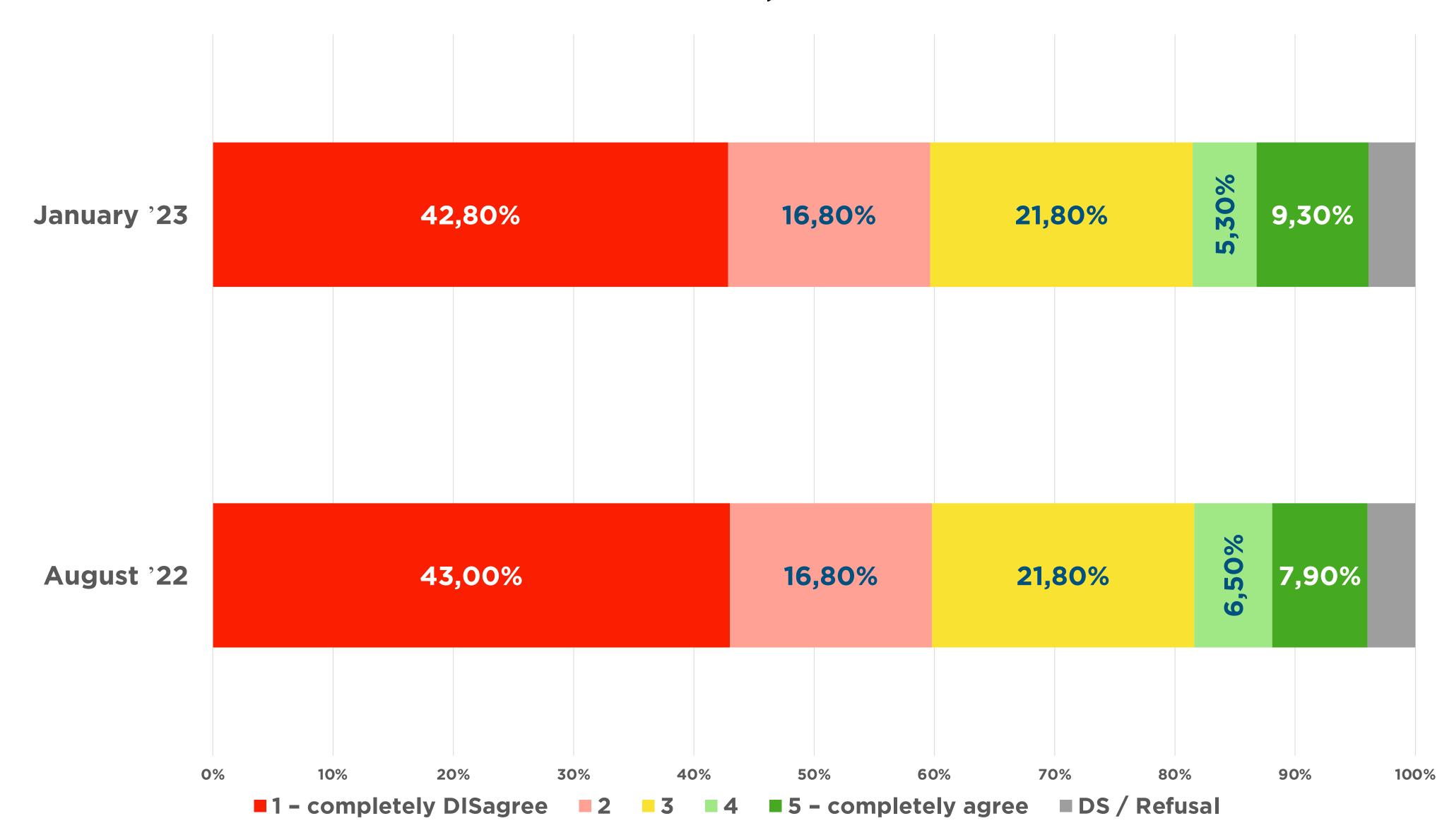
### 59,6%

of the respondents do NOT agree that people who live in the territories of Donetsk, Luhansk, and Crimea regions occupied before the February 24, 2022 are against Ukraine.



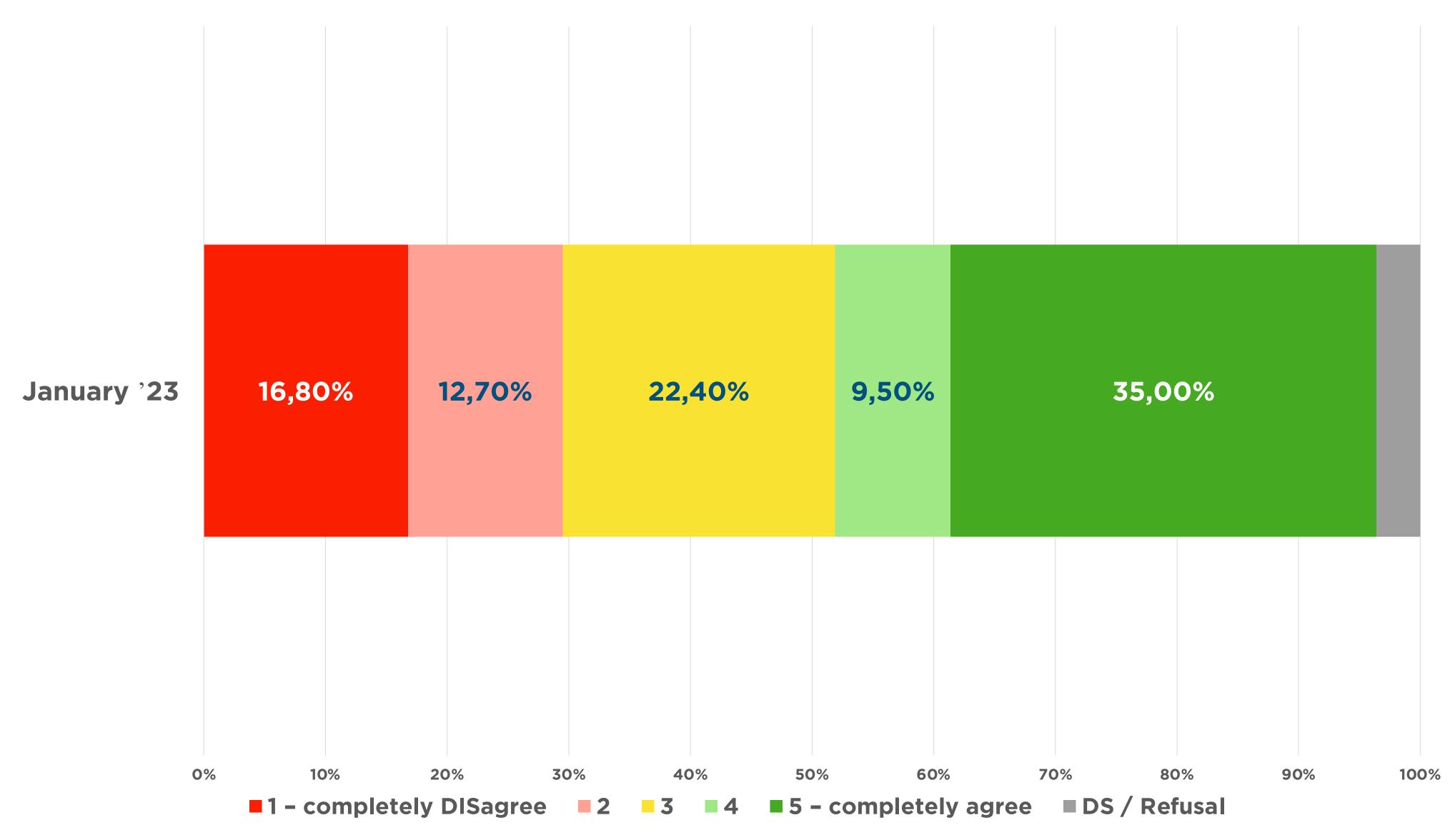
#### Школа Політичної Ан **НаУКМА**

#### EVERYONE WHO CONTINUED TO LIVE IN THE TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BEFORE FEBRUARY 24, 2022 IS AGAINST UKRAINE



### EVERYONE WHO LEFT OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF UKRAINE AND CAME TO RUSSIA IS AGAINST UKRAINE





### Політичної Аналітики **НаУКМА**

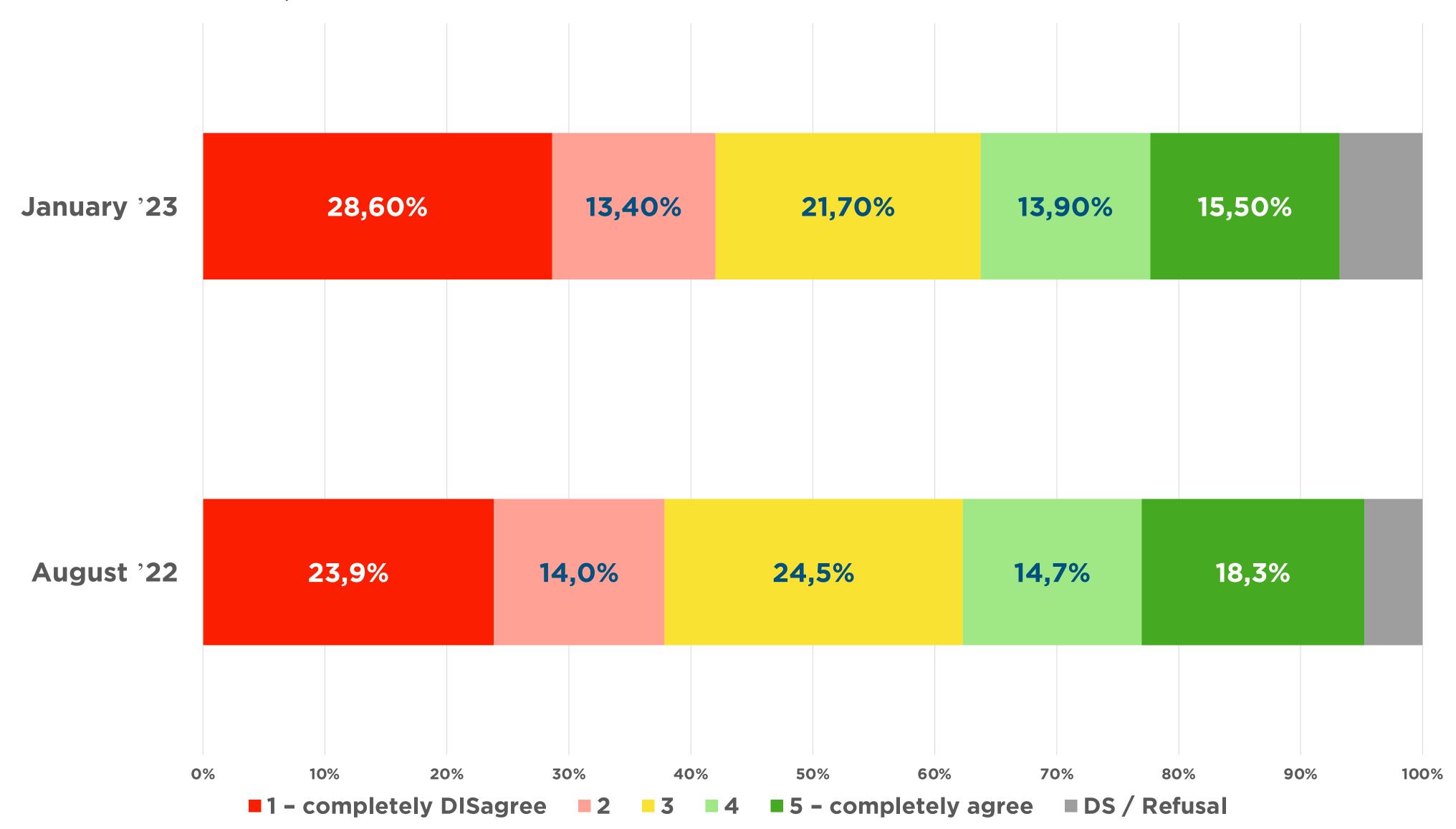
### PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES DO NOT HAVE A CHOICE AND HAVE TO GET RUSSIAN PASSPORTS

	January 2023	August 2022	September 2020*	September 2019*	
<b>Completely disagree</b>	26,8%	26,4%	24,0%	29,5%	
Partly disagree	10,7%	10,2%	13,6%	12,0%	
Yes and no	25,2%	23,2%	21,5%	10,2%	
Partly agree	13,7%	17,0%	13,2%	11,9%	
Partly disagree	18,2%	18,7%	9,0%	17,3%	
Difficult to say / Refusal	5,5%	4,4%	18,7%	19,0%	

<sup>\*</sup>In 2019 and 2020, the wording of the statement was the following: "Those who got Russian passports in the uncontrolled Donbas regions did not have a choice and had to do so"

Політичної Аналі **НаУКМА** 

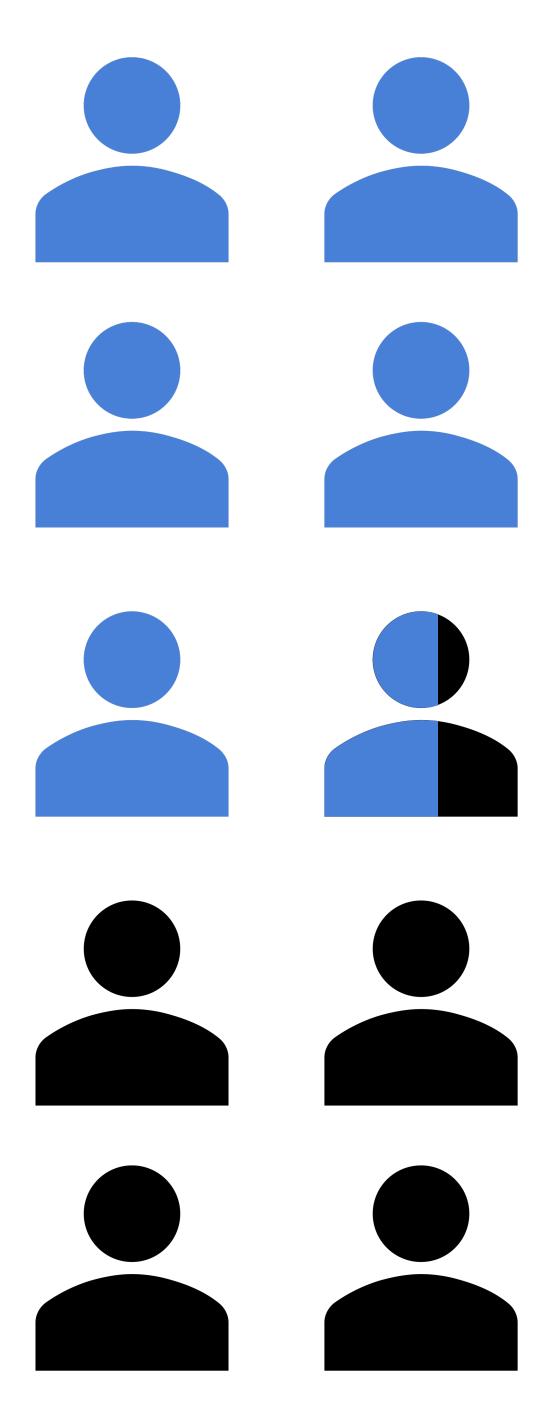
CITIZENS OF UKRAINE WHO WERE MOBILIZED INTO ILLEGAL ARMED UNITS OF "DPR\LPR" AND DID NOT COMMIT ANY SERIOUS CRIMES (E.G. TORTURING, HOSTAGE-TAKING, MURDERING OR INJURING CIVILIANS OR PRISONERS OF WAR) SHOULD NOT BE LIABLE



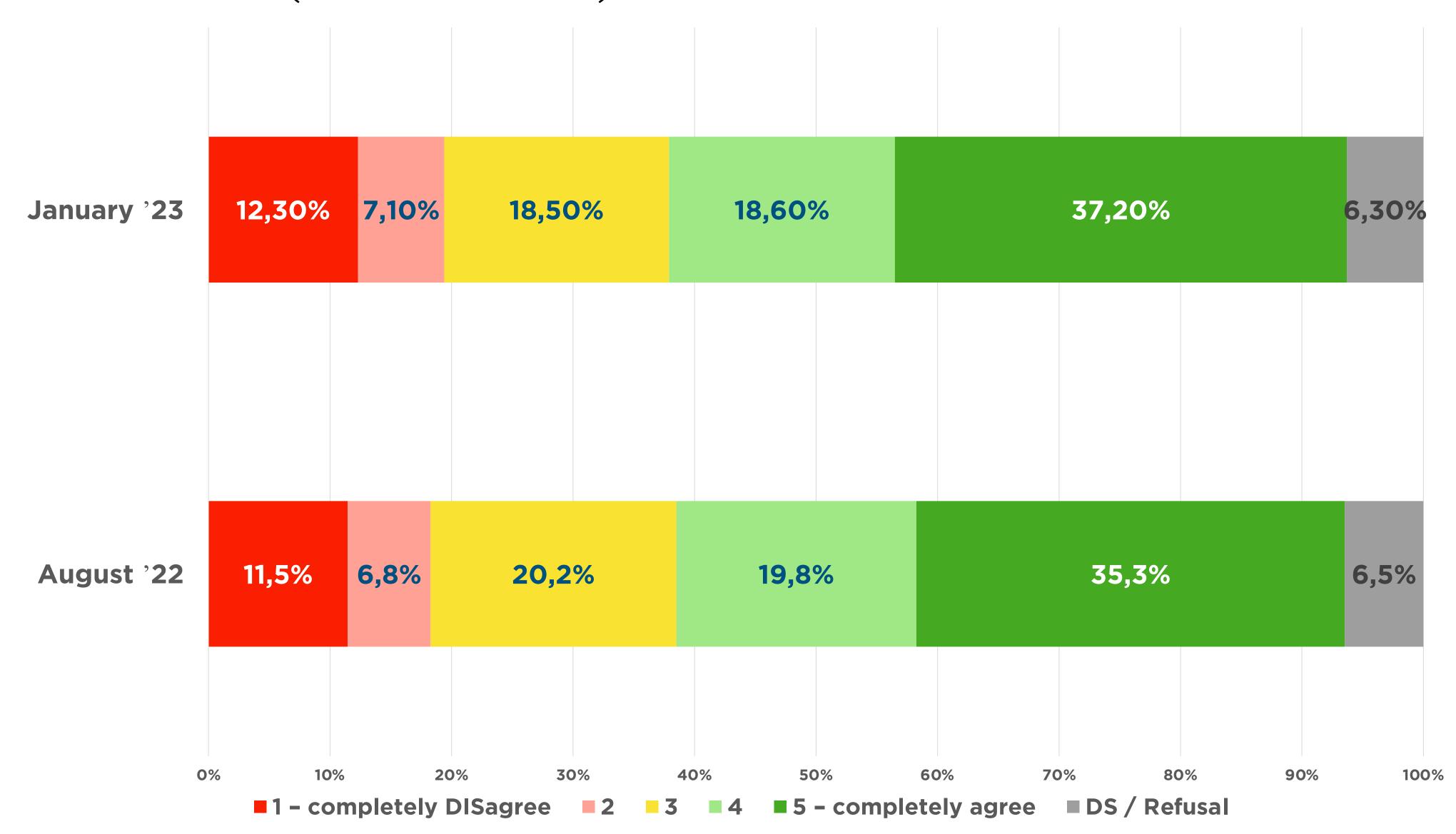


### 55,8%

of the respondents believe that Ukrainian authorities must take into consideration whether the person was forcibly mobilized into the illegal armed units of "DPR/LPR" when establishing their liability.



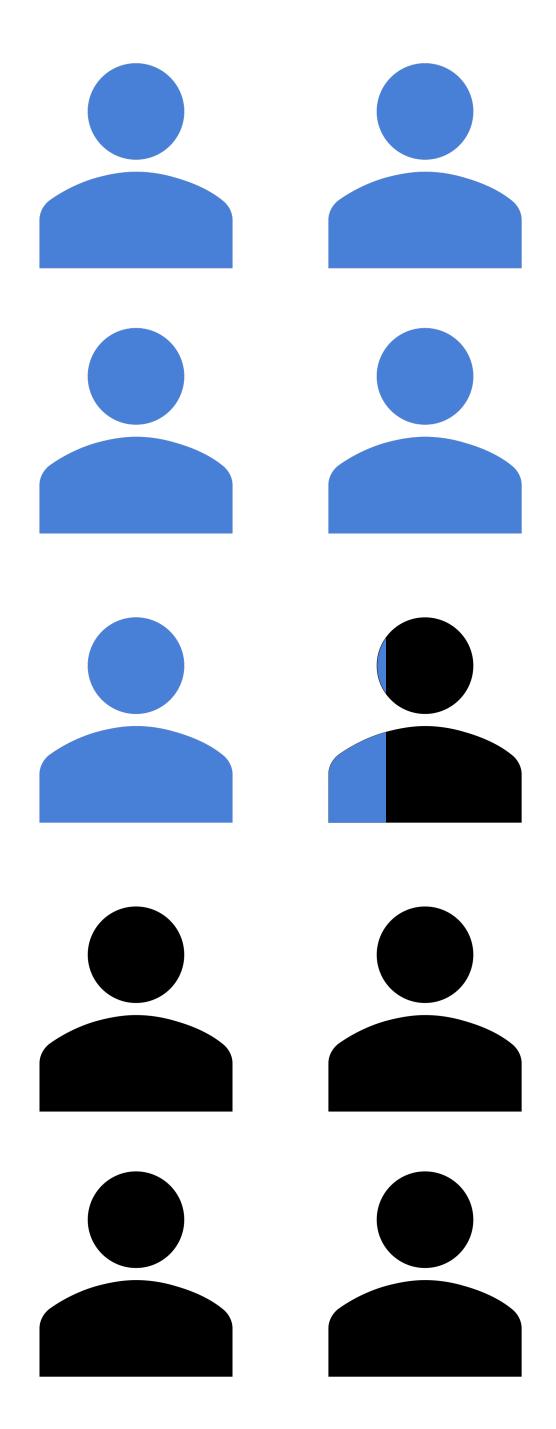
UKRAINIAN AUTHORITIES MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION WHETHER THE PERSON WAS FORCIBLY MOBILIZED INTO "DPR/LPR" ILLEGAL ARMED UNITS WHEN ESTABLISHING THEIR LIABILITY (E.G. IN THE COURT)



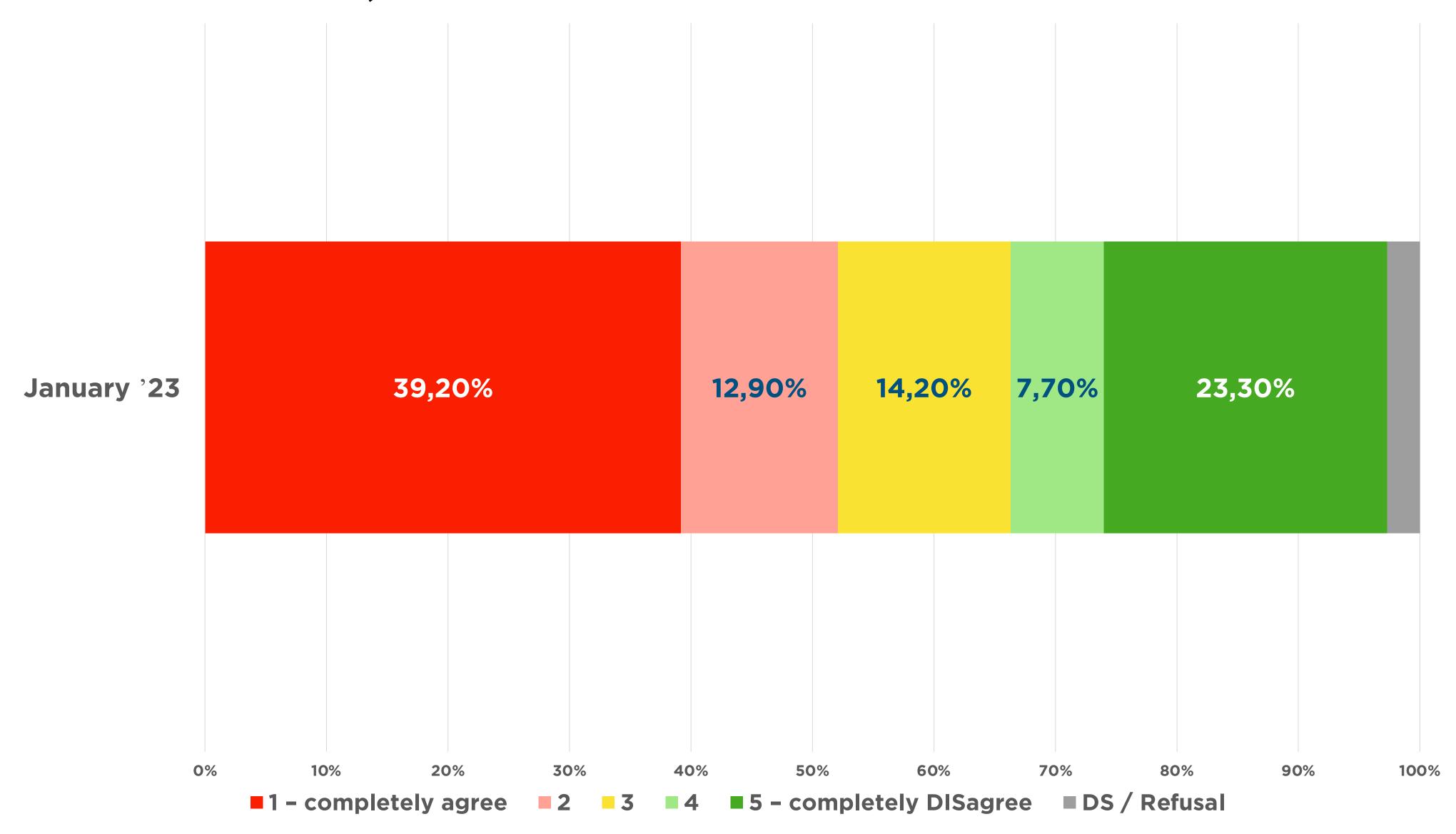


### 52,1%

of the respondents believe that residents of the liberated territories do NOT have the right to take the law into their own hands regarding those who supported Russia (either with words or actions).



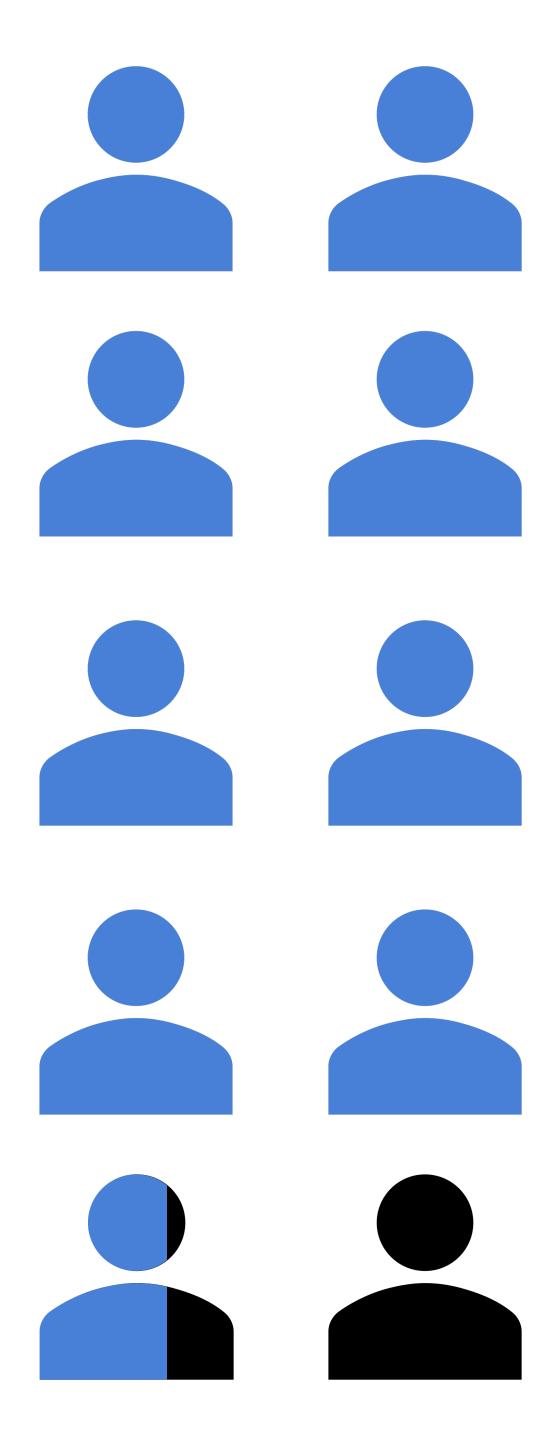
RESIDENTS OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES HAVE THE RIGHT TO TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS REGARDING THOSE WHO SUPPORTED RUSSIA (EITHER WITH WORDS OR ACTIONS)





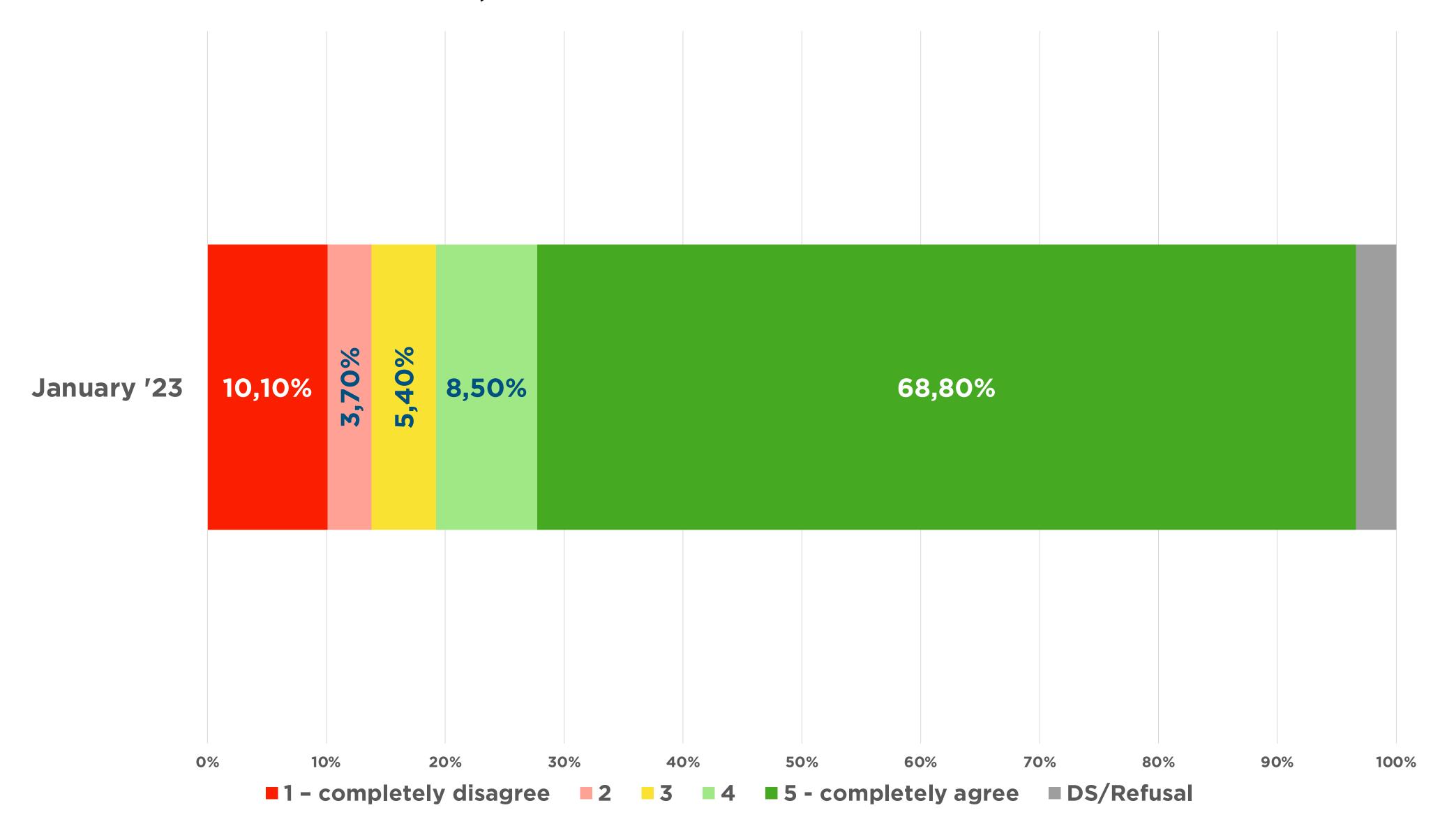
### 7,3%

of the respondents believe that friendly relations with the occupation forces, especially the military and officials, deserve public condemnation.



#### Школа Політичної Ан **НаУКМА**

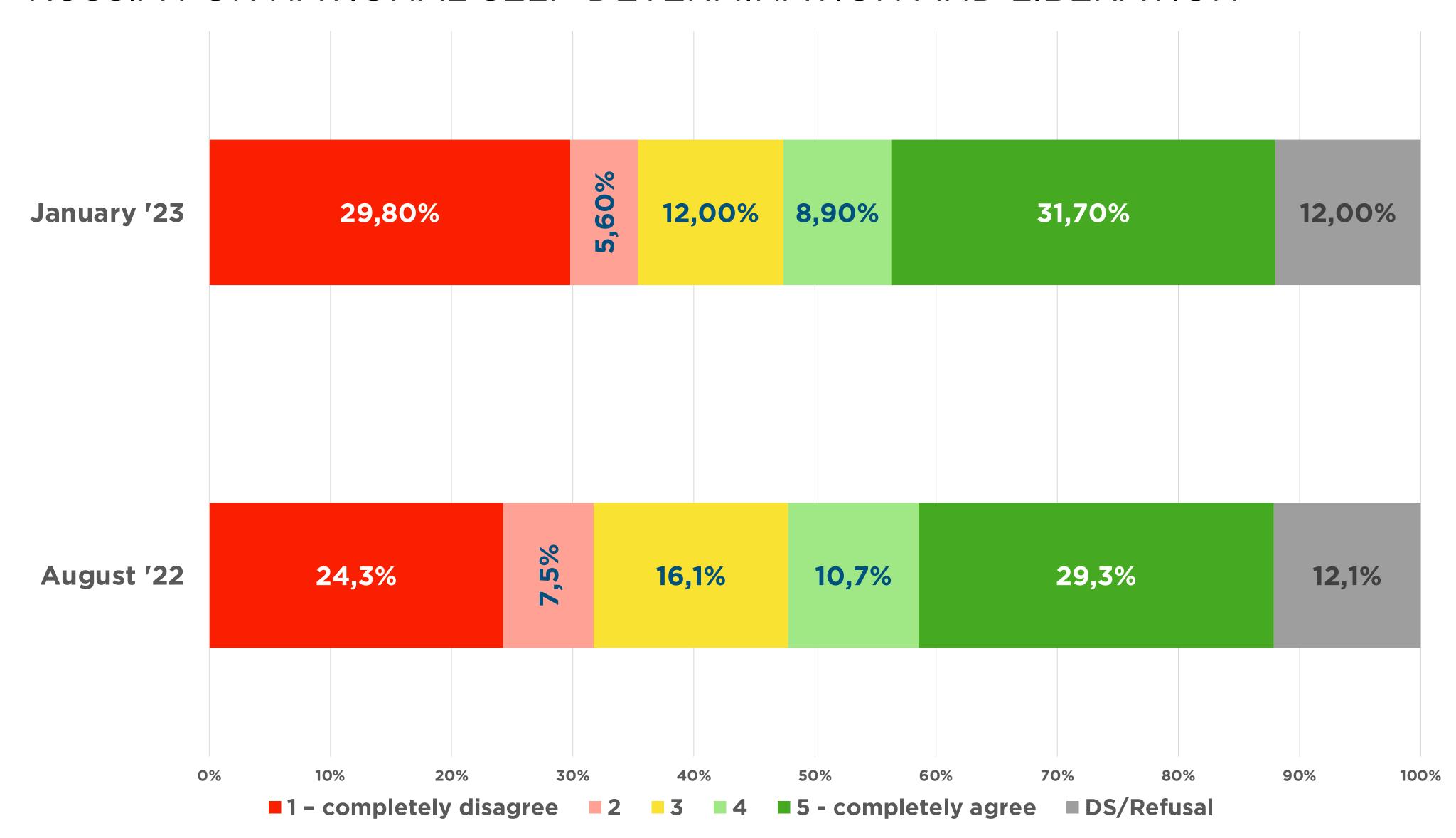
#### FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES, ESPECIALLY THE MILITARY AND OFFICIALS, DESERVE PUBLIC CONDEMNATION



# SUPPORT FOR THE OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA AND BELARUS

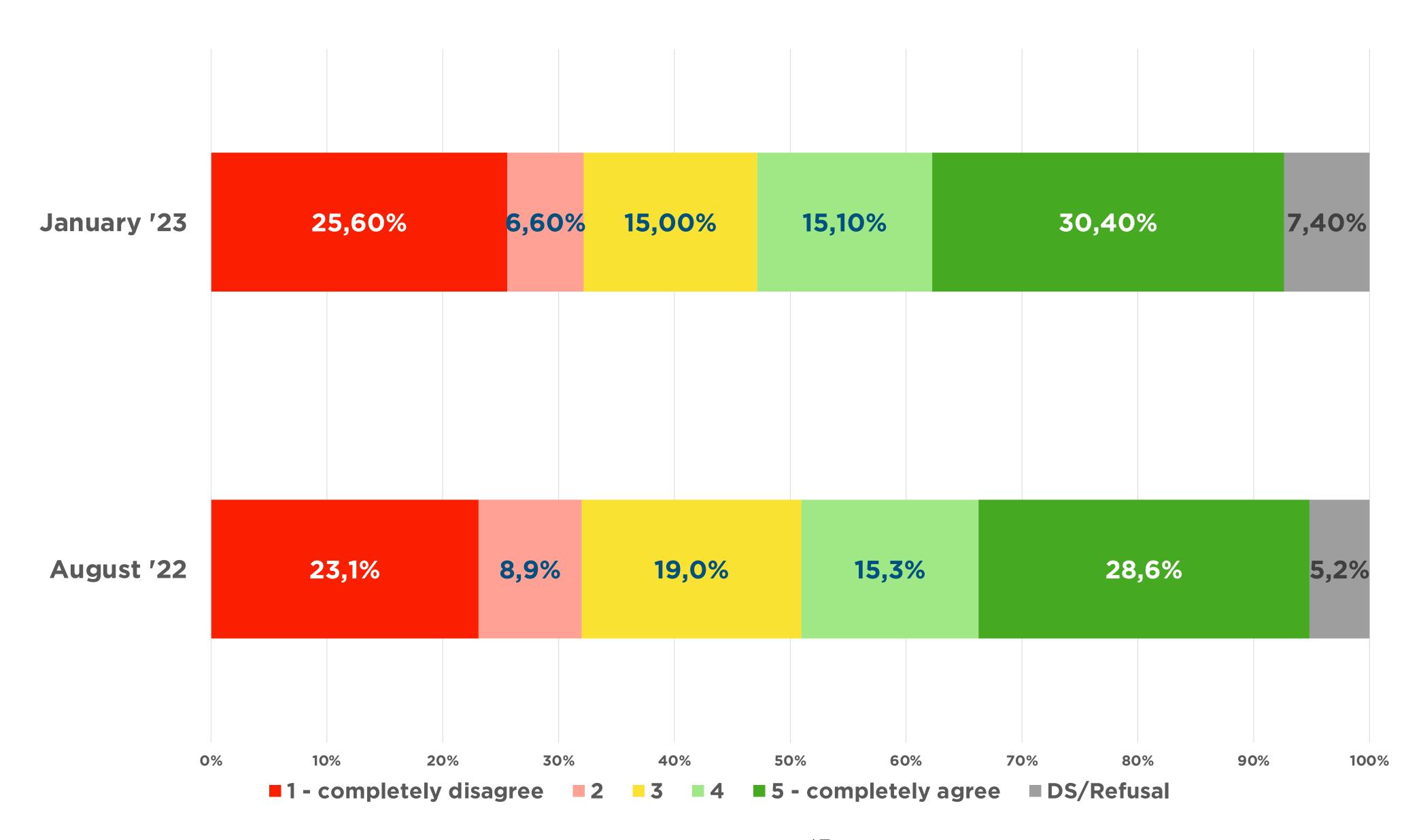
### Школа Політичної Ана **НаУКМА**

#### UKRAINE SHOULD SUPPORT THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA FOR NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION AND LIBERATION



#### Школа Політичної **НаУКМА**

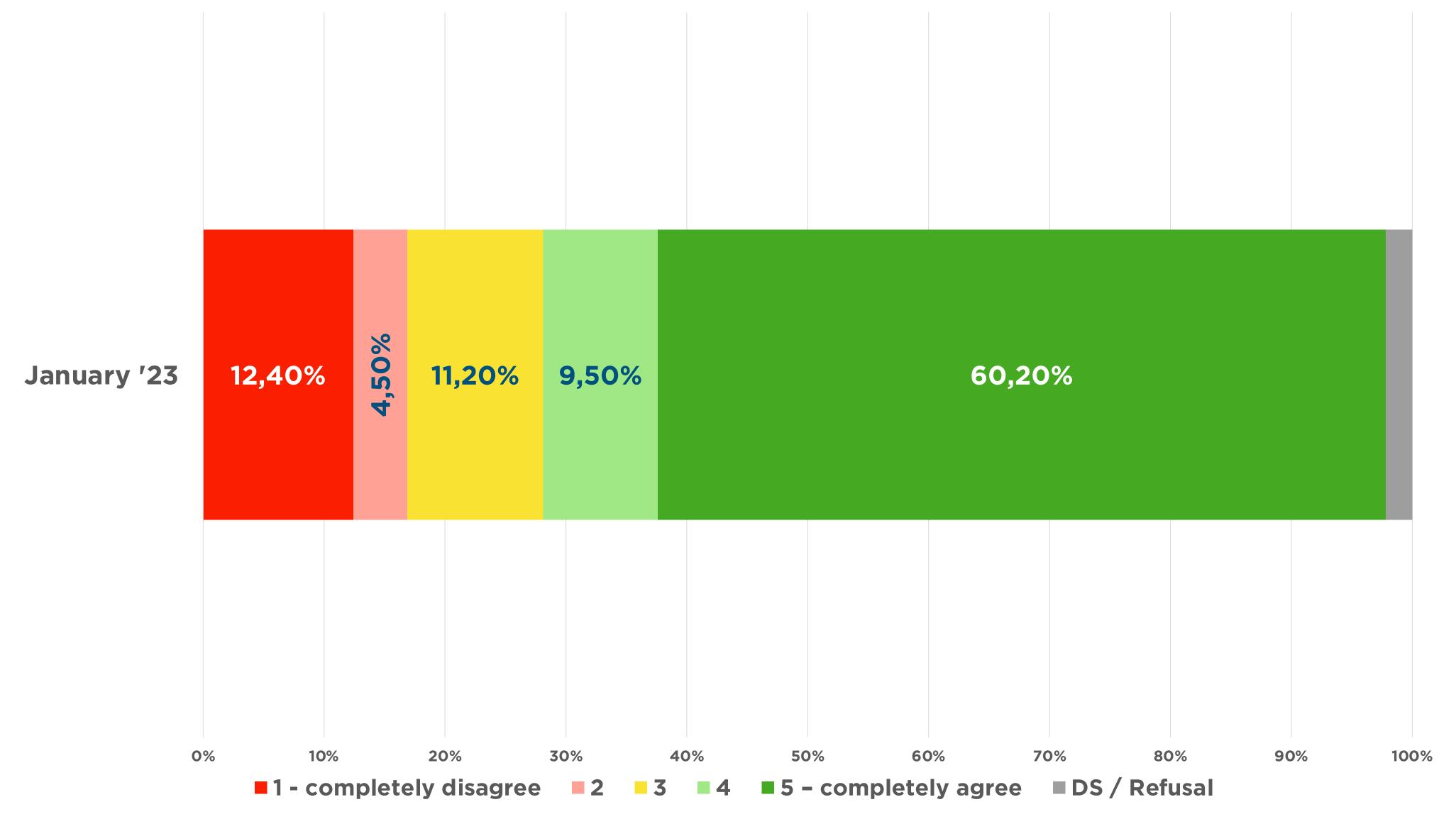
#### UKRAINE SHOULD SUPPORT BELARUSIAN OPPOSITION



### RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR

### TO CALL RUSSIANS "ORKY" (ORCS), "SVYNOSOBAKY" (PIGDOGS), "RUSNYA" IS ACCEPTABLE

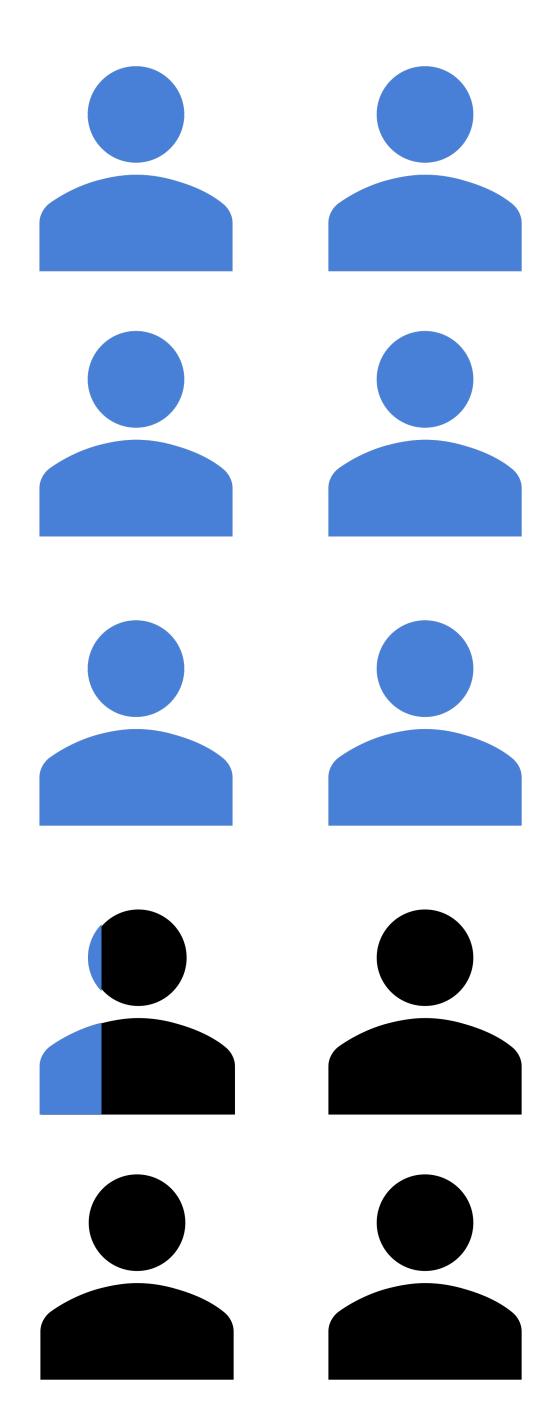






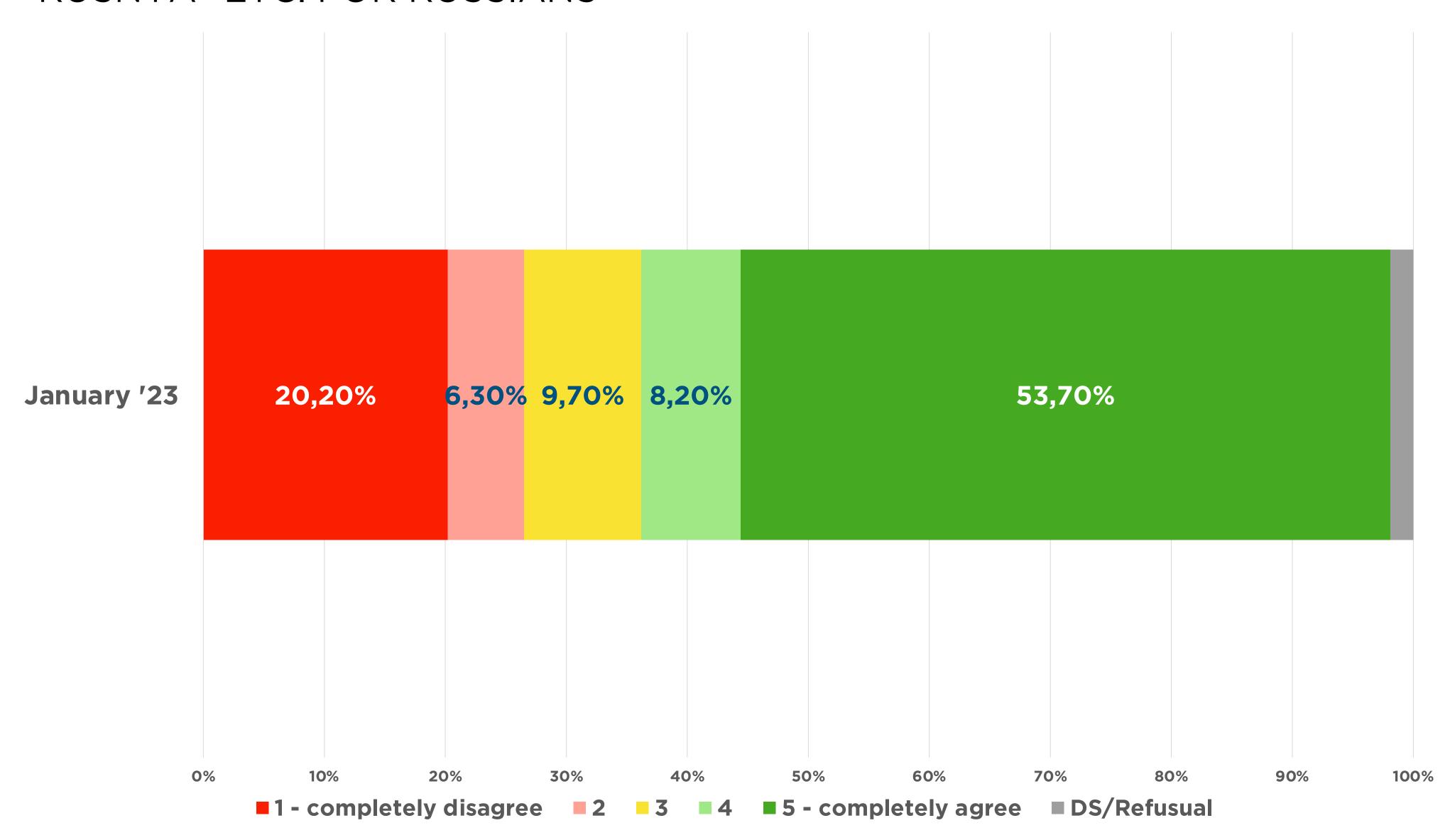
### 61,9%

of the respondents use such words as "orky" (orcs), "svynosobaky" (pigdogs), "rusnya" etc. to refer to Russians.



#### Школа Політичної Ана **НаУКМА**

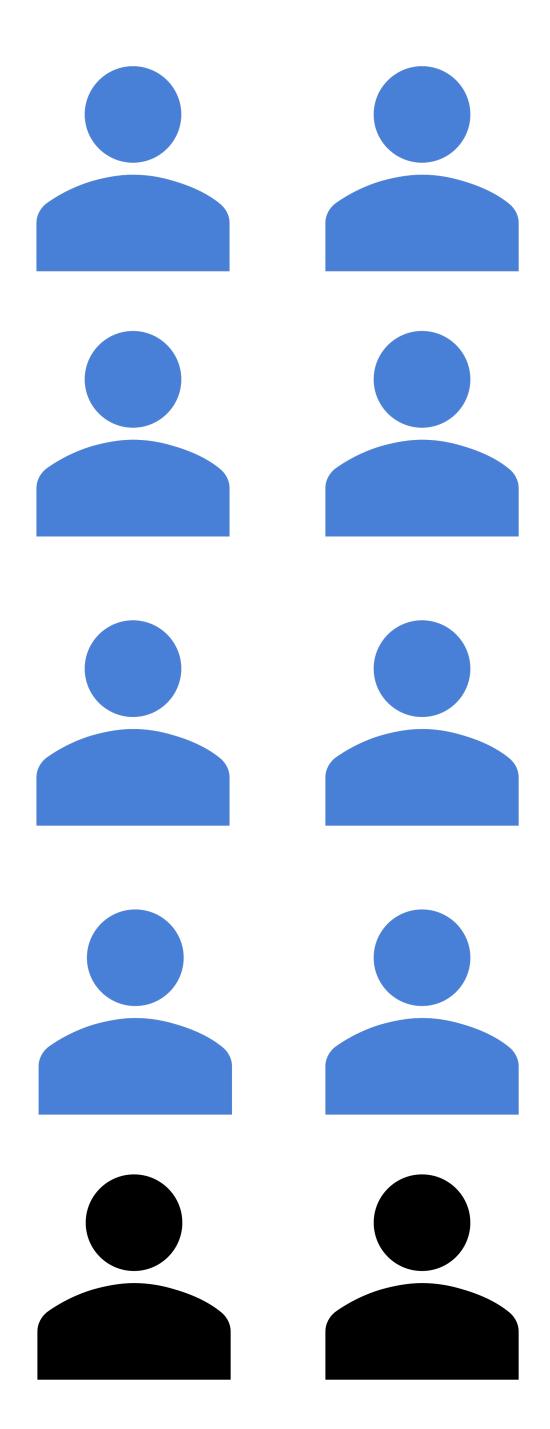
#### I USE SUCH WORDS AS "ORKY" (ORCS), "SVYNOSOBAKY" (PIGDOGS), "RUSNYA" ETC. FOR RUSSIANS





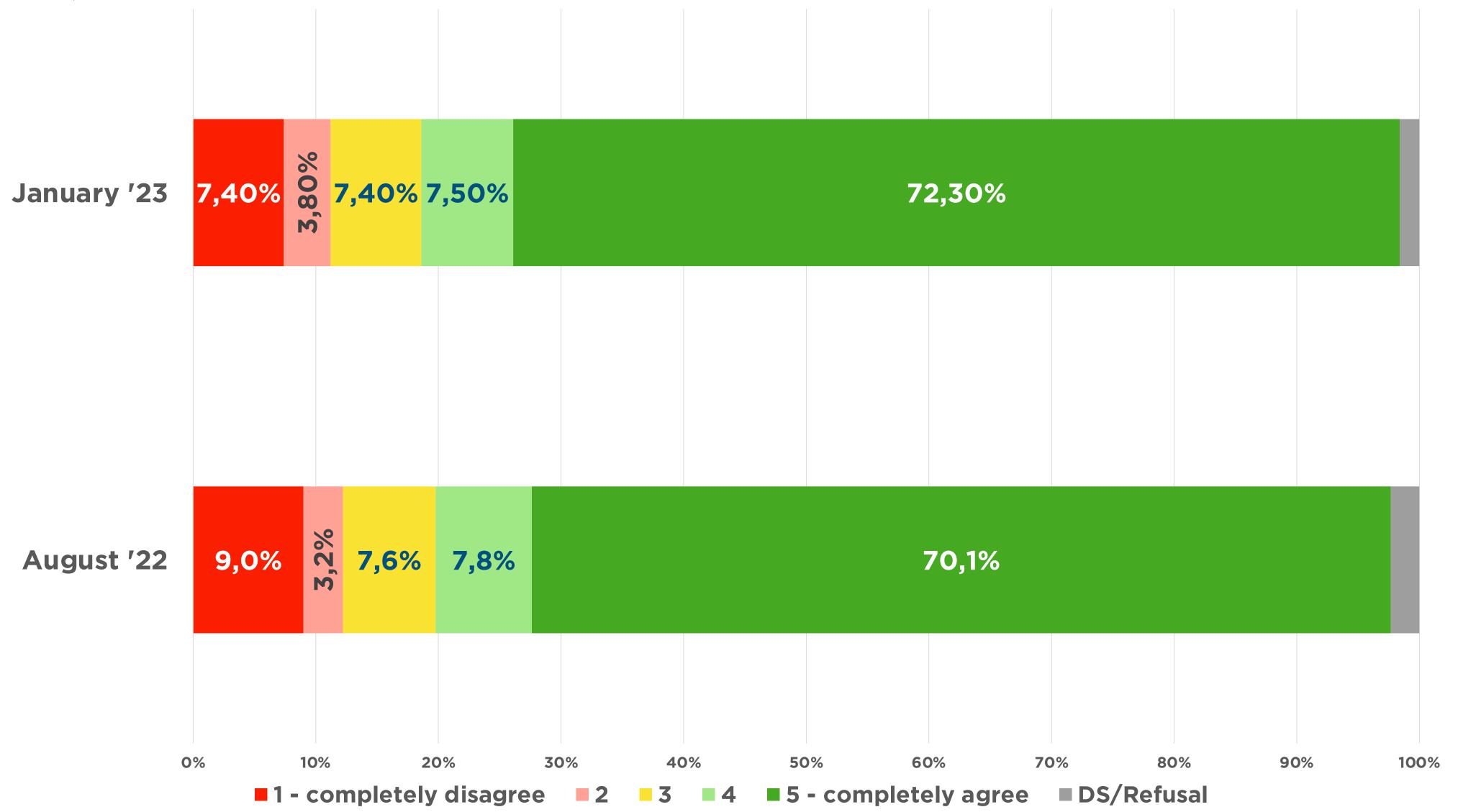
### 79,8%

of the respondents believe that both the Russian authorities and the Russian people are equally responsible for the war against Ukraine.



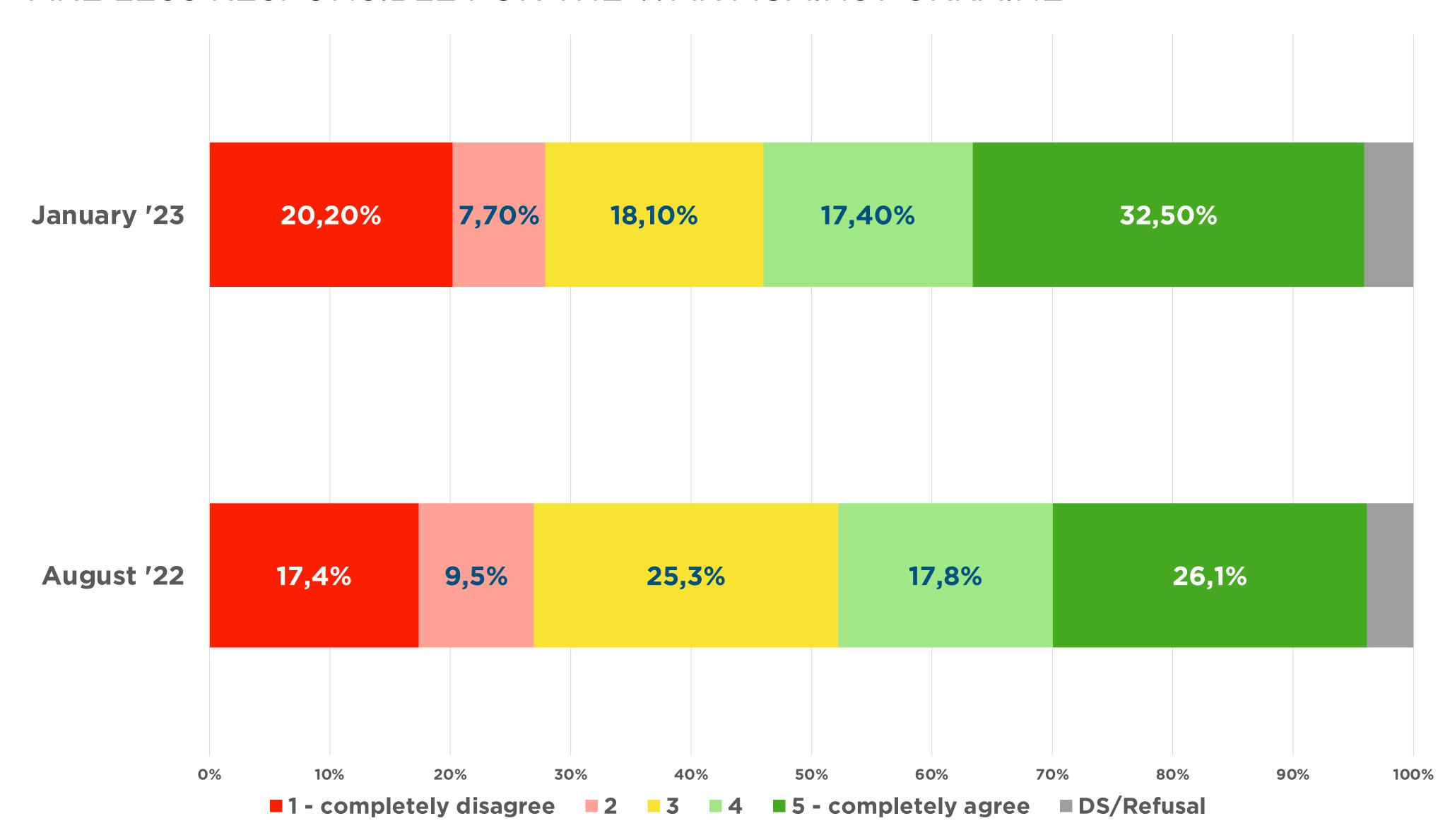
### Школа Політичної Ана **НаУКМА**

### BOTH THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES AND RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR AGAINST UKRAINE



## Політичної Ана **НаУКМА**

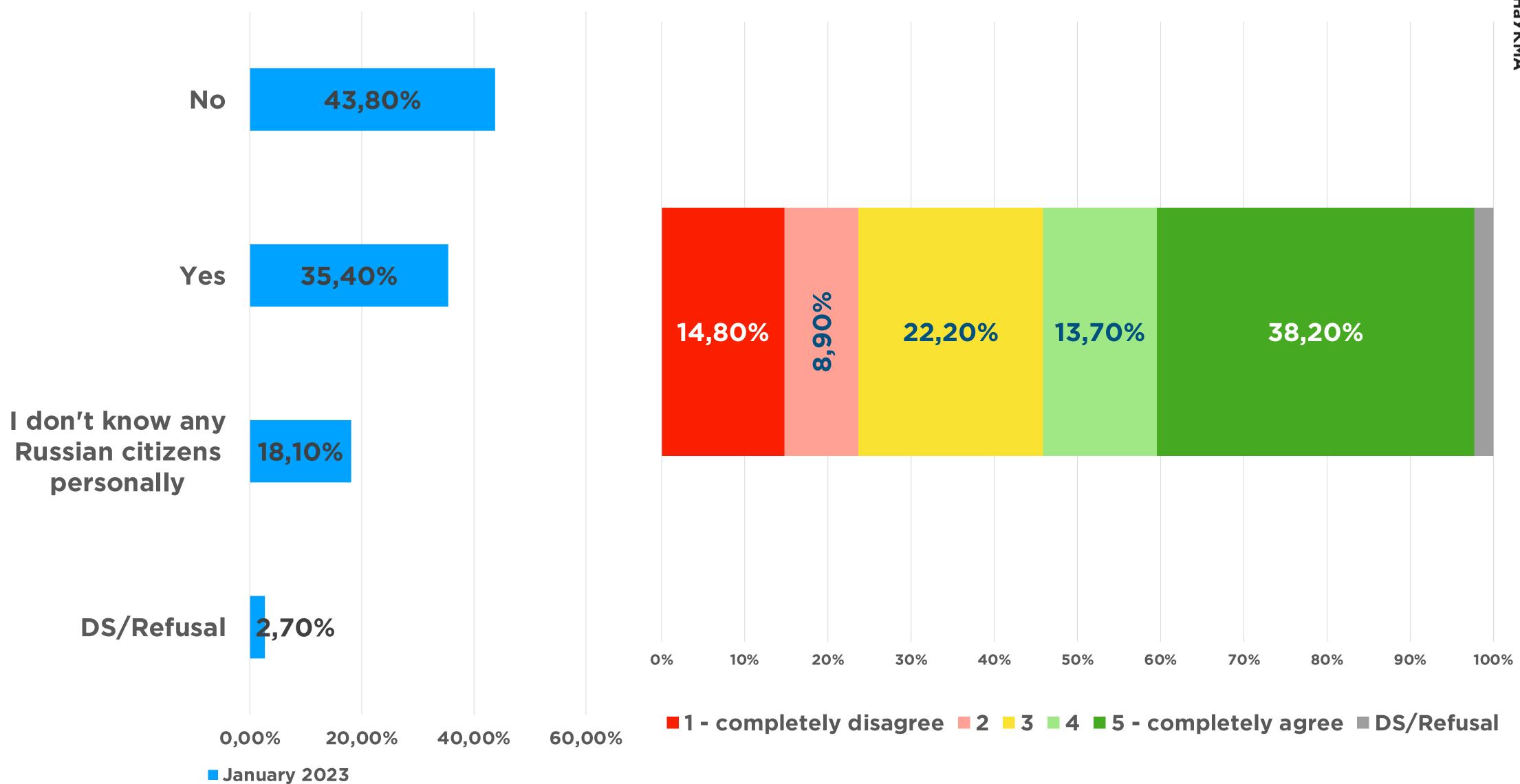
#### RUSSIANS WHO ACTIVELY HELP UKRAINIANS (INSIDE RUSSIA OR ABROAD) ARE LESS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR AGAINST UKRAINE



### DO YOU PERSONALLY KNOW ANY RUSSIAN CITIZENS WHO SUPPORT UKRAINE (EITHER WITH WORDS OR ACTIONS)?

### THOSE RUSSIAN CITIZENS WHOM I KNOW PERSONALLY AND WHO SUPPORT UKRAINE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR, January 2023





## ATTITUDES TO RUSSIAN MEDIA PRODUCTS



### almost doubled

the number of Ukrainians who consider watching and listening to the entertainment programs by Russian media unacceptable:

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from 39,9% in July 2021
to 71,7% in January 2023
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### Політичної Аналітики **НаУКМА**

### WATCHING AND LISTENING TO ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS BY RUSSIAN MEDIA IS ACCEPTABLE

	March 2020	September 2020	January 2021	July 2021	July -August 2021	August 2022	January 2023
<b>Completely disagree</b>	20.8%	18.3%	17.5%	27,2%	35,37%	65,2%	60,4%
Partly disagree	16.5%	10.7%	10.4%	12,7%	10,42%	13,2%	11,3%
Yes and no	17.7%	24.8%	21.7%	18,2%	16,3%	11,8%	13,5%
Partly agree	14.5%	18.6%	20.3%	19,0%	14,01%	3,7%	5,1%
Completely agree	17.8%	18.0%	21.5%	21,1%	23,24%	5,2%	7,8%
DS/Refusal	12.7%	9.6%	8.6%	1,9%	0,67%	,9%	1,8%

### Політичної Аналітики **НаУКМА**

### TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT EVENTS IN UKRAINE FROM THE RUSSIAN MEDIA IS ACCEPTABLE

	March 2020	September 2020	January 2021	July 2021	July - August 2021	August 2022*	January 2023
<b>Completely disagree</b>	30.4%	28.2%	24.9%	46,6%	52,08%	54,8%	58,1%
I partly disagree	15.5%	13.4%	13.0%	13,7%	10,02%	11,6%	10,4%
Yes and no	18.8%	21.9%	16.9%	14,0%	12,37%	14,3%	12,6%
Partly agree	11.8%	15.4%	19.2%	12,5%	9,39%	6,0%	6,4%
Completely agree	10.4%	10.8%	16.9%	11,1%	14,85%	9,5%	8,9%
DS/Refusal	13.2%	10.3%	9.1%	2,0%	1,29%	3,8%	3,5%

<sup>\*</sup> In 2022, the wording of the statement was the following: To get information about events in Ukraine from the Russian mass media, in particular <u>opposition media</u>, is acceptable.



### SCHOOL FOR POLICY ANALYSIS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV-MOHYLA ACADEMY

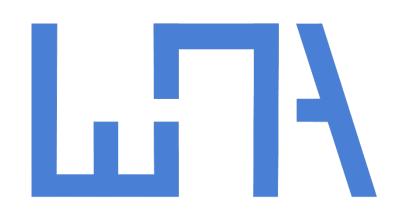
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