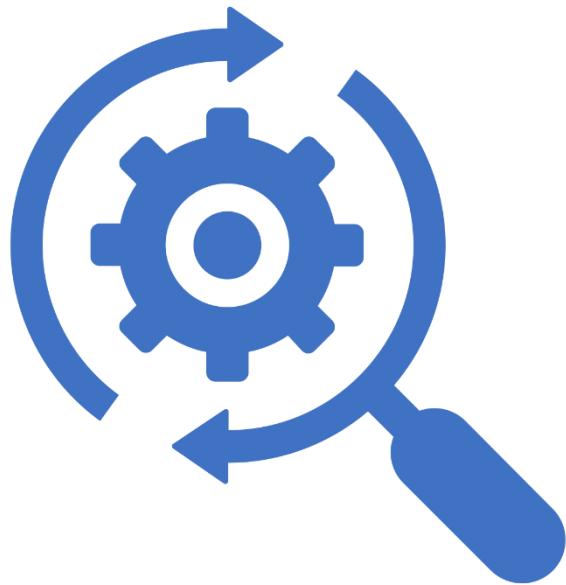




**PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY FOR
THE EUROPEAN UNION ADVISORY MISSION IN UKRAINE**

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY



Geography

- All the territories of Ukraine, except temporarily occupied territories and territories where it is dangerous to conduct surveys



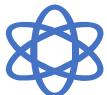
Target audience

- Females | Males 18+ y.o.



Sample

- Totally 2005 respondents in all accessible regions of Ukraine (except temporarily occupied territories and inaccessible due to safety)
- Nationwide representative sample by region, settlement type (urban or rural), sex, and age
- Margin of error for the confidence probability 95% and $p=0.5$ considering design-effect does not exceed 3.3%



Mode of data collection

- CAPI, computer-assisted personal interviews
- Interview duration – approximately 25-30 minutes



Field stage dates

- September 4-20, 2023

Regions:

West	Volynska, Rivnenska, Lvivska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopilska, Zakarpatska, Khmelnytska, Chernivetska oblasts
city of Kyiv	city of Kyiv
Center	Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Sumska, Chernihivska, Poltavska, Kirovohradska, Cherkaska, Kyivska oblasts
South	Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, Mykolaivska, Khersonska, Odeska oblasts. Due to the high level of danger in the Khersonska oblast, the survey was not conducted there
East	Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv oblasts. Since the Luhanska oblast is occupied, and Donetsk oblast has a high level of danger, the survey was conducted only in the Kharkivska oblast

Type of cities:

Up to 50K	Urban type villages (UTV), towns with population up to 20K and towns with population 20-49K
50-499K	Cities with population 50-499K
500K+	Cities with population 500K and more



Figure is statistically significantly (level no less than 95%) higher / lower than the figure among the total sample (for the tables where the results are presented with the disaggregation by certain sociodemographic categories of the respondents)



Figure is statistically significantly (level no less than 95%) higher / lower than the figure for the survey conducted in 2021



KEY SURVEY RESULTS

GENERAL SOCIOPOLITICAL VIEWS AND OPINIONS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- After the large-scale invasion in Ukraine, one may observe the effect of “rallying around the flag”: trust in state bodies, especially in the President, has increased significantly. So, currently 73% of respondents trust the President (21% – distrust), 54% – trust the Government (38% – distrust), 49% of respondents trust regional administrations (34% – distrust), 51% - trust local authorities (38 % – distrust).
- 50% of respondents trust non-governmental organizations, 31% – do not trust them. Although the trust-distrust balance is positive, the significant proportion of those who do not trust is a cause for concern.
- 65% of respondents trust the EU (25% – do not trust), and 59% – trust NATO (28% – do not trust). A significant share of those who do not trust may be related to the feeling that Ukraine's support during the invasion was insufficient (or insufficiently fast or decisive).
- Despite significant destruction and economic losses, the level of self-assessment of family wealth has practically not changed compared to 2021 (in particular, both now and in 2021, the share of those who are forced to save even on food is 17%). It is possible that respondents in difficult conditions lowered their sights (especially when there is an opportunity to compare with those in even worse conditions). However, as before, respondents mostly tend to value their wealth at low rate. It is important to note that women and older people are more vulnerable and have worse assessment of their situation.
- 21% of respondents at least occasionally need psychological support to overcome challenges related to the invasion (somewhat more this applies to women). A particularly significant request for support is among residents of Eastern Ukraine, where 53% feel such a need.
- In addition, 50% of respondents note deterioration of their sense of safety after the beginning of the large-scale invasion.
- There are widespread feelings among respondents about possible conflicts between those who left Ukraine and those who stayed. Thus, about half of the respondents expect that the attitude may be different towards different categories of citizens (54%) and expect that some problems may arise (52%). Besides, half of the respondents expect that the authorities may adopt laws unfavorable to refugees (49%). At the same time, every third respondent (36%) considers a likely scenario in which refugees will be perceived by the society as traitors.

- As for information sources, we can state a transition from dominance of television and several TV channels to predominance of Internet sources and significant fragmentation of the media landscape. For example, 44% of respondents now obtain information from Telegram channels, 43% – from television (senior respondents), 36% – from YouTube channels, 34% – from online news publications. Other KIIS surveys show that there are no unequivocal leaders among the same Telegram channels, and respondents name hundreds or thousands of different channels. At the same time, there is a request among respondents for quick and concise format of information presentation (with short texts or videos).
- At the same time, 49% of respondents trust Ukrainian mass media, 43% – do not trust them.

UKRAINE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 77% of respondents say that they find important that Ukraine becomes a member of the EU (51% of them say that it is very important for them). At the same time, from West to East, the share of those for whom it is important that Ukraine becomes a member of the EU decreases – from 86% to 62% (in particular, from 61% to 24%, there are fewer for whom it is very important). Although in general, across all regions, the majority consider this topic as important.
- At the same time, 60% of respondents insist that Ukraine defend its interests and are ready that joining the EU may be delayed for a certain period. In contrast to them, 27% of respondents believe that it is necessary to fulfill all EU requirements to join the EU as soon as possible.
- Respondents have quite conservative assessments of Ukraine's readiness to join the EU. For example, only 22% of them consider Ukraine fully ready, and 43% – speak tactfully about the need for reforms. Another 25% of respondents believe that Ukraine is not ready at all.
- 73% of respondents obtain information about the EU's efforts to help Ukraine during the war on a regular basis (at least once a week).
- At the same time, there is an opposite perception of the usefulness and sufficiency of aid. Although 75% recognize aid as useful, while only 34% consider it sufficient (and 56% believe that EU aid is insufficient).
- 46% of respondents would like the EUAM to help with the fight against corruption, 38% – with prosecuting international crimes, 33% – to help de-occupied territories, 31% – to advise on joining the EU.

PERCEPTION OF THE REFORMS IN UKRAINE

- The vast majority of respondents critically assess the authorities' efforts to carry out reforms – only 19% consider the efforts sufficient (in 2021 it was 15%). Instead, 71% of respondents consider efforts insufficient (in 2021 it was 76%).
- At the same time, the respondents observe insufficient coverage of the reforms in the media – only 15% believe that the reform process is well covered in the media, another 45% consider the coverage to be partial. The awareness level of individual reforms / tasks is also low.
- At the same time, the biggest request is for fighting corruption. Among the 10 reforms/tasks, 90% of respondents include anti-corruption activities in the top 3, in particular, 58% of them consider it the #1 task for Ukraine. Other top reforms: tasks related to the war (77% count in the top 3) and reform of the judiciary (43%). 26% of respondents talk about ensuring human rights, and 21% about the reform of law enforcement agencies.

PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE RULE OF LAW BY THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE

- Compared to 2021, trust among Ukrainians in most bodies in the public security sector has increased significantly. Thus, for the National Guard, trust increased from 50% to 72%, for the SSU – from 23% to 59%, for the NPU – from 30% to 56%, for the NSDC – from 27% to 49%. It is important that in relation to SSU and NPU we see a change in trend from “mostly do not trust” to “mostly trust”. When it comes to the NPU, 68% believe that the police can prevent crimes, and 55% believe that they can investigate them (increase in figures compared to 2021). Such a significant increase in trust is most likely a consequence of the established association between these bodies and the defense of the country, which means these bodies are perceived as elements of confronting and chasing out the enemy.
- The situation with the trust of the SBGSU requires special attention. The body maintains the predominance of trust, but the trust index itself decreased from 54% to 49%. In 2021, the SBGSU was actually the leader in terms of trust, and now it has begun to lose ground to other bodies, although the SBGSU is a very important component of the Defense Forces. Perhaps, due to the mass migration of the population abroad, more people have had direct and indirect experience of crossing the border. As a result, the SBGSU may be perceived by a large part of people no longer as a member of the Defense Forces, but as an institution operating on the Western border.

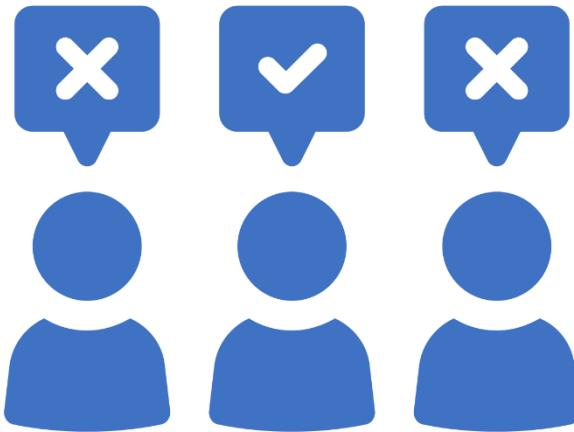
KEY SURVEY RESULTS 4/5

- The difficult situation regarding trust remains with the prosecutor's office, the State Customs Service, NABU and the judiciary. Although the level of trust in them has also increased, it still remains low (25-32%) and at the same time more people do not trust them. As for other questions, only 31-38% of respondents answered that courts and prosecutors are able to punish fairly (and the belief in this has become even lower than it was in 2021). In addition, only 33% consider anti-corruption bodies to be effective in the fight against corruption. It can be said that in the current turbulent period there is a certain "window of opportunity" for these bodies to transform the attitude towards them (especially if there is a certain positive trend). However, at the same time, the society's demand for more visible efforts on their part is perceivable.
- In the context of recent public discussions about financial declaration, it is appropriate to note the increase in share (36% to 47% have) of those who consider financial declaration to be an effective anti-corruption tool (while currently 41% do not think so).
- Among other bodies, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is trusted by 42%, while 39% do not trust it, the SBI – 39% versus 32%. When it comes to ESBU, the indicators are 27% against 32%, but 41% of respondents do not have a formed opinion about this body.
- It is important to pay attention to more positive evaluations among younger people, and much more critical (except for the National Police) assessments in the East of Ukraine.
- Respondents overwhelmingly claim that access to law enforcement services has not changed since the invasion. At the same time, 14% talk about improvement of access, 8% – worsening of access.
- No more than a quarter of respondents follow the official communication channels of public security agencies at least from time to time (relatively the most people talk about SSU, NPU, NGU, SBGSU). Given that mostly respondents do not personally contact such bodies, their impression is formed through other media channels.
- 20% of respondents contacted the National Police between January and mid-September 2023. Among those contacted, 74% responded that police representatives behaved fairly and without prejudice, and 90% reported that no bribes were directly or indirectly demanded from them.
- 62% of respondents say they feel safe walking in their neighborhood (increase from 56% in 2021). At the same time, 62% worry about their property when they are not at home (in 2021 it was 69%). If among men 71% feel safe on the street, then among women – 55%.

- Despite the slight improvement, the situation with the rule of law remains acute. 68% of respondents believe that to achieve justice, someone must be paid (in 2021 it was 65%). Instead, only 32% believe that respondents are actually capable of resisting abuse by officials (32%, in 2021 – 27%), that an ordinary person can achieve justice in Ukraine (29%, in 2021 – 25%). Moreover, women have a worse perception of their opportunities to counter the abuse of officials.

HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AND DISCRIMINATION

- Although compared to 2021, there were more people who believe that the police respect the human rights of suspects, but still only 38% do. At the same time, 43% of respondents believe that the police do not respect the human rights of suspects.
- 85% of respondents (the same number in 2021) believe that women and men are equally qualified to work in the public safety sector.
- For 72% of respondents, domestic violence is a serious problem that requires special measures (in 2021 it was 78%). Among women, 77% consider violence to be a particular problem (among men - 65%). At the same time, only 55% believe that the police are able to effectively fight gender-based violence and domestic violence.
- Although the majority of respondents (65%) believe that equality between women and men has not changed since the invasion, 19% see positive changes (compared to only 5% who say it has worsened). At the same time, regarding the response of the police to gender-based violence and domestic violence, 9% note an improvement in the situation and 6% – a deterioration (58% believe that nothing has changed, and another 27% could not answer the question).
- Quite a lot of people believe that in Ukraine people are discriminated against on a certain basis. Most respondents (45%) talk about discrimination based on language. The second place – 34% – on sexual grounds. About a quarter of respondents talk about discrimination on grounds of disability, age, ethnicity, gender.



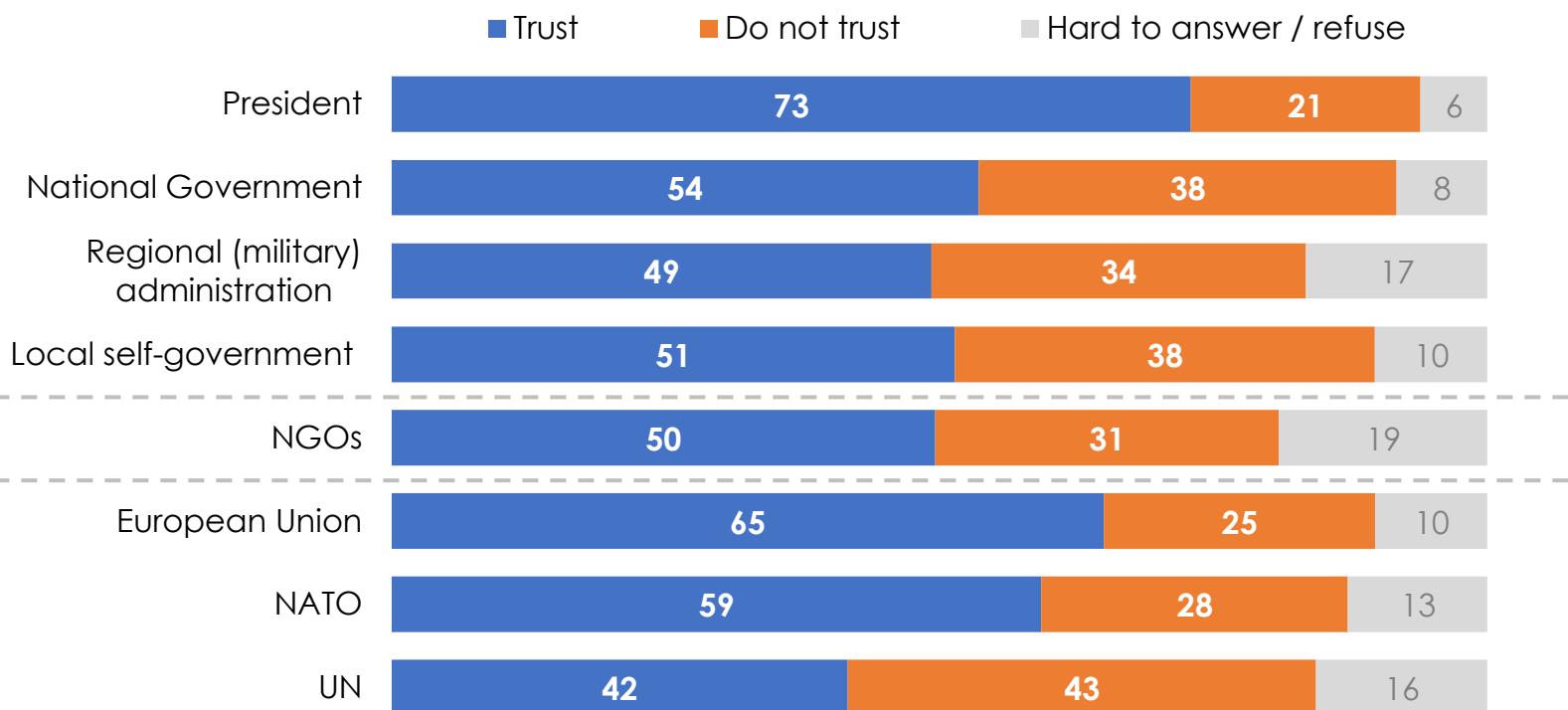
CHAPTER I. GENERAL SOCIOPOLITICAL VIEWS AND OPINIONS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT BODIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The vast majority of the country's population (73%) retain their trust in the President. At the same time, although trust in the National Government, regional administration and local self-government is lower (49-54%), it remains at a fairly high (for Ukraine) level. In addition, in the case of the National Government, regional administration, and local self-government, there are more people who trust them (that is, the trust-distrust balance is positive).

NGOs also have a positive trust-distrust balance (50% trust and 31% distrust). The majority of the population trusts the EU and NATO (respectively, 65% and 59%). However, a fairly significant part (a quarter of the population) does not trust these international institutions. When it comes to the UN, the level of trust is 42%, distrust is 43%.

Do you trust the following organizations?



TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT BODIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: DETAILS

It is worth noting that younger respondents trust the President, the National Government and regional administration to a greater extent. In addition, younger respondents trust the EU more (although among all age groups, the majority trusts the EU).

In the regional dimension, it is important to pay attention to a more positive attitude towards the EU / NATO / UN in the West and at the same time noticeably more criticizing – in the South and East. In particular, the East (actually represented in the sample by the Kharkiv oblast), where less than half trust the EU, is particularly criticizing. In addition to international institutions, the East is noticeably more criticizing of the President (although the majority still trust him) and the National Government.

% trust

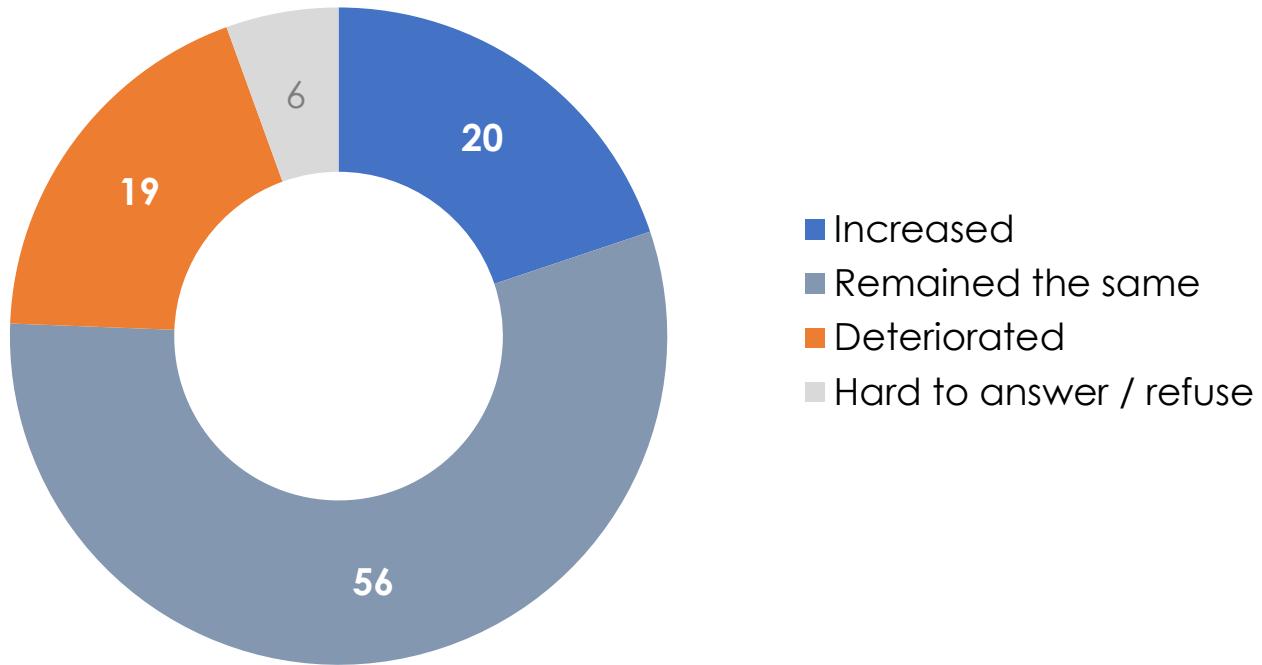
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement			Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50k	50-500k	500+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ► 2005		901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Government bodies:																				
President	73	70	75	87	76	71	67	74	76	73	75	71	59	74	77	71	69	71	75	84
National Government	54	52	55	66	60	47	47	56	53	54	58	53	36	52	58	56	50	52	54	71
Regional administration	49	48	51	61	56	44	44	50	52	44	47	52	44	50	48	49	49	45	53	56
Local self-government	51	50	53	59	50	48	48	56	59	44	50	46	55	60	54	48	41	49	54	53
Public sector:																				
NGOs	50	48	51	55	50	50	48	49	54	47	53	41	51	52	50	52	44	46	54	49
International institutions:																				
European Union	65	67	63	74	66	63	61	66	75	70	67	55	41	67	69	62	61	62	68	71
NATO	59	63	56	62	59	60	54	63	70	58	62	50	38	60	65	59	53	57	62	62
UN	42	42	41	53	43	39	38	42	50	31	45	36	23	45	49	40	32	43	41	38

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

IMPACT OF A LARGE-SCALE INVASION ON GENERAL TRUST IN THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Although a number of other polls conducted before and after the invasion show a “rallying around the flag” effect and an increase in trust in government institutions, only 20% of respondents “admit” that their trust in state bodies has increased because of the invasion. The majority (56%) prefer the answer “my attitude remained the same.”

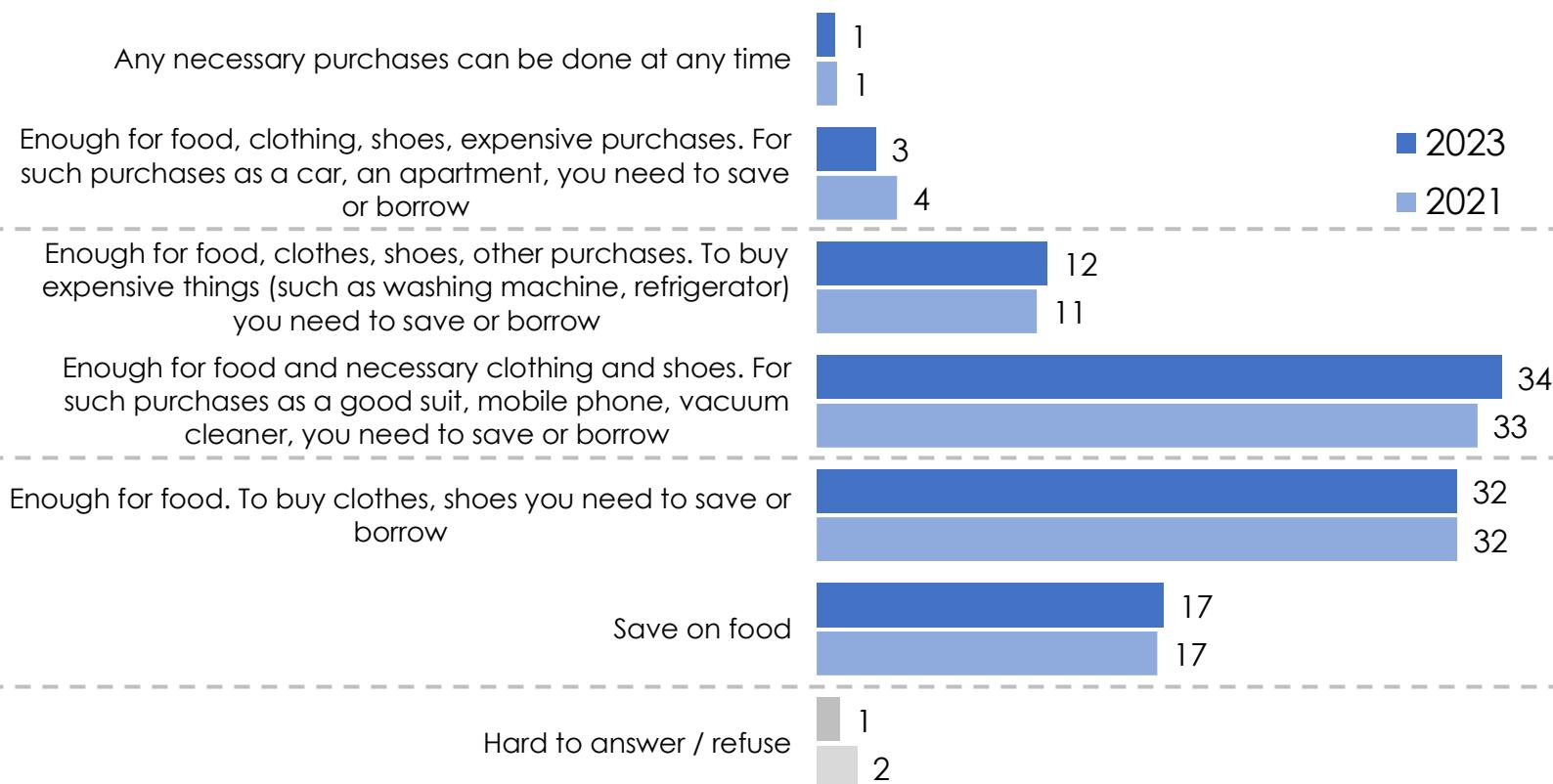
Has the full-scale invasion changed your level of trust in state bodies in general?



SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE FAMILY WELFARE

Compared to 2021, self-assessment by families of their wealth has practically not changed. In particular, in 2021, 17% of respondents answered that their families are even forced to save on food, and now the indicator remains the same. In general, as in 2021, 49% of respondents count themselves among low-income families.

What can you say about the financial situation of your family?



SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE FAMILY WELFARE: DETAILS

Among older respondents, the welfare level is lower – if among 18-24-year-old respondents, only 3% answered that their families save on food, then among 60+ year olds – 31%.

In addition, the situation is more difficult among women – among them, 20% are forced to save on food compared to 13% among men (however, this is largely due to age – among the older age groups, which are at greater risk, there are more women).

What can you say about the financial situation of your family?

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50k	50-500k	500k+
Number of respondents ► 2005		901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473
Any necessary purchases can be done at any time	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Enough for food, clothing, shoes, expensive purchases	3	4	2	11	7	3	1	1	3	9	3	2	1	3	3	2	4
Enough for food, clothes, shoes, other purchases	12	14	10	24	18	13	11	4	11	33	10	7	10	9	10	9	18
Enough for food and necessary clothing and shoes	34	35	34	36	46	40	34	22	37	29	30	36	40	31	33	39	35
Enough for food	32	32	32	20	18	29	36	42	30	21	35	35	31	37	28	30	31
Save on food	17	13	20	3	9	13	15	31	18	5	20	19	14	19	24	17	10
Hard to answer / refuse	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

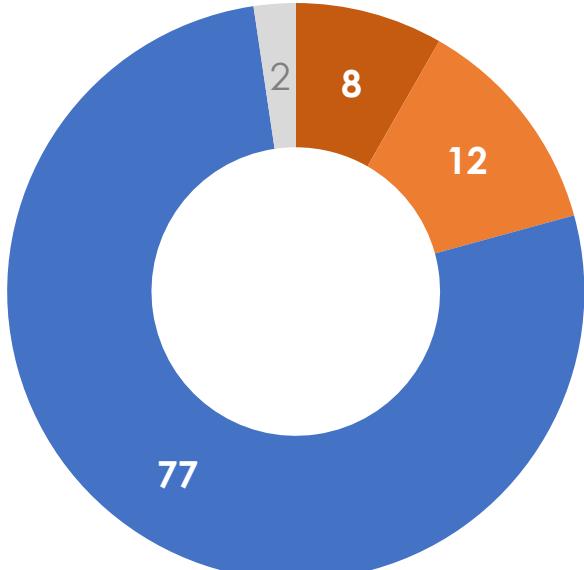
NEED FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND A FEELING OF SAFETY

One in five respondents (21%) said that they need psychological support at least occasionally to cope with the challenges of the Russian invasion.

In addition, 50% of respondents note that their sense of safety deteriorated.

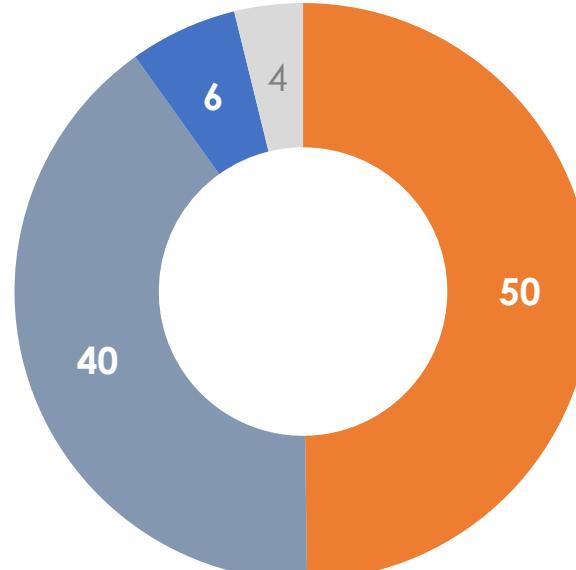
Do you personally need the psychological support to overcome/ face the challenges brought by the large-scale invasion of Russia?

- Essential / need to a large extent
- Need occasionally
- Not needed
- Hard to answer / refuse



Since the full-scale invasion, your feeling of safety...?

- Deteriorated
- Not changed
- Improved
- Hard to answer / refuse



NEED FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND A FEELING OF SAFETY: DETAILS

If in the West, in the city of Kyiv, in the Center, and in the South, 15-23% of respondents at least occasionally feel the need for psychological support, then in the East - 53% (although regarding the sense of safety, the situation in the East is quite similar to assessments in other regions).

It is also advisable to pay attention to the somewhat greater need for support among women (24% versus 17% among men).

Total	Sex		Age					Region					Settlement				Income		
	Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ► 2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77

Psychological support:

Essential / need to a large extent	8	7	9	5	9	9	8	8	7	5	10	6	19	7	9	8	11	9	8	3
Need occasionally	12	10	14	16	10	13	12	13	10	15	13	10	34	11	11	12	16	11	14	12
Not needed	77	80	74	76	79	76	78	76	81	78	73	83	46	79	79	76	73	77	76	84

Hard to answer / refuse

2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	4	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	1
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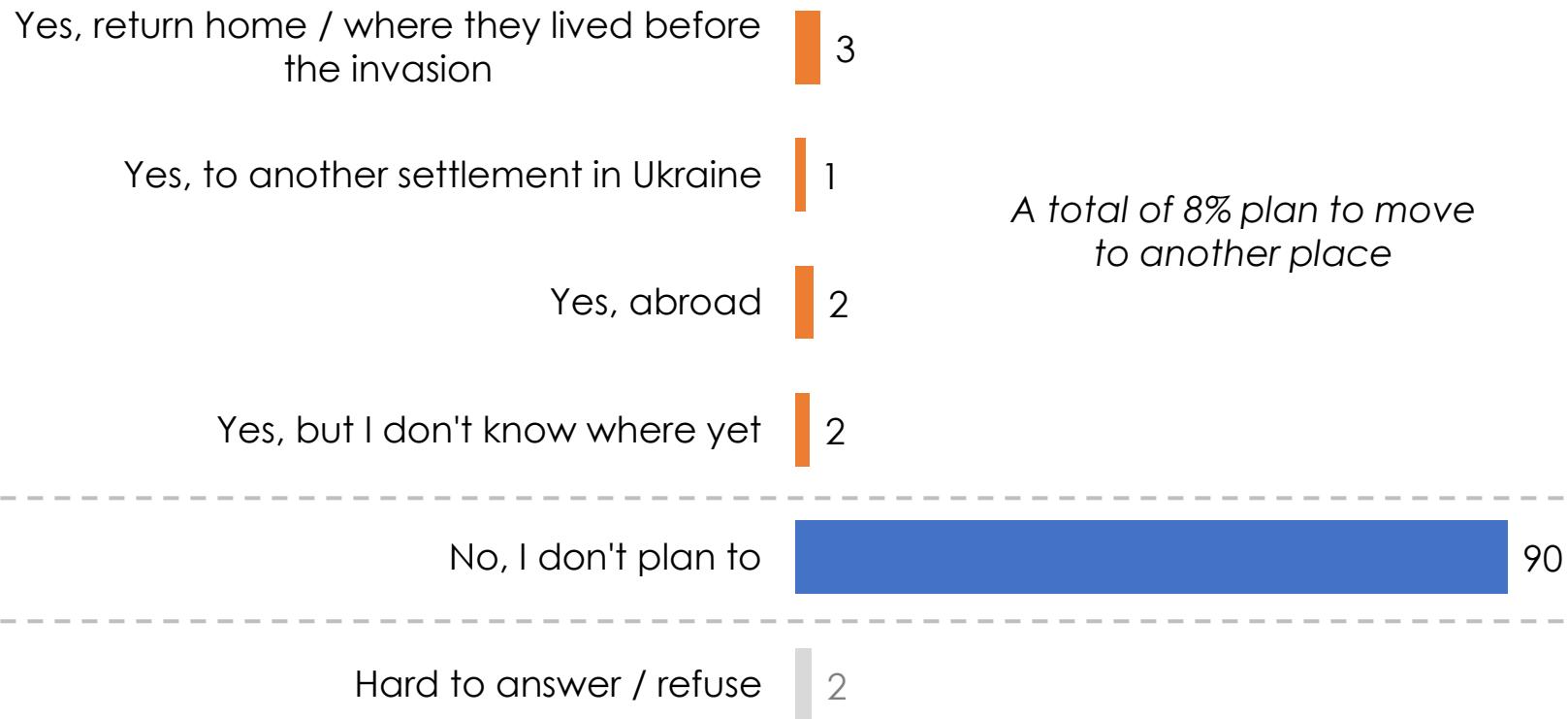
Feeling of safety:

Deteriorated	50	46	53	51	51	52	50	47	44	62	51	51	48	46	43	51	59	49	51	47
Not changed	40	44	37	40	41	38	39	43	48	32	36	41	33	45	47	38	30	42	39	44
Improved	6	6	6	8	5	7	6	5	5	4	7	4	18	6	6	5	7	5	7	5
Hard to answer / refuse	4	4	4	1	2	4	4	5	2	3	6	4	1	3	4	5	3	5	3	4

PLANS TO MOVE TO ANOTHER SETTLEMENT / ABROAD

9 out of 10 respondents do not plan to move to another settlement. Among 8% of those who plan to move, the directions are quite different: 3% would like to move to the settlement where they lived before the invasion (we are talking about IDP respondents), 1% – to another settlement in Ukraine, and 2% – abroad. Another 2% do not know where exactly they would like to move.

Are you planning to move to another settlement / abroad / return home?



PLANS TO MOVE TO ANOTHER SETTLEMENT / ABROAD: DETAILS

Younger respondents (13% among 18-24-year-olds and 12% among 25-34-year-olds) have more expressive feelings about moving elsewhere. Although the absolute majority still do not plan to move.

It is worth to pay attention to the East, where 21% would like to move, compared to 6-10% in other regions. However, among these 21%, the majority (12%) do not know where they would like to move.

Are you planning to move to another settlement / abroad / return home?

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
Yes, return home		3	2	4	1	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	0	
Yes, to another settlement		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	3	
Yes, abroad		2	3	1	4	4	2	3	0	1	4	1	3	4	2	1	3	4	2	5	
Yes, don't know where		2	2	2	7	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	12	2	1	1	3	1	2	4
No, I don't plan to		90	90	90	82	85	89	91	94	94	85	92	88	75	92	93	90	84	91	89	87
Hard to answer / refuse		2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	0	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	3	1

PROBABILITY OF DIFFERENT SCENARIOS OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

Respondents see potential for conflict around Ukrainian refugees who will return home later. On the one hand, the majority of respondents (66%) believe that the civil society will accept people who return from abroad to normal life in Ukraine. On the other hand, about half expect that the attitude may be different towards different categories of citizens (54%), and expect that some problems may arise (52%). Moreover, half of the respondents expect that the authorities may enact laws unfavorable to refugees (49%).

A third of respondents (36%) even consider it a likely scenario that the civil society will perceive refugees abroad as traitors.

Imagine that after the end of the full-scale invasion, the Ukrainians that left the country because of the war or the ones that did not return to be reachable for military conscription (both males and females) are returning to Ukraine. Under your point of view rate how likely are the following statements.

■ Very or rather likely

■ Very or rather unlikely

■ Hard to answer / refuse

The civil society will accept the people returning to their normal lives



The civil society will not perceive them as traitors but could start to make some differences between citizens



There could be problems between people that stayed in Ukraine and people who left the country because of this topic



The State can enact laws that are not favourable to personnel who have not been in the country during the war



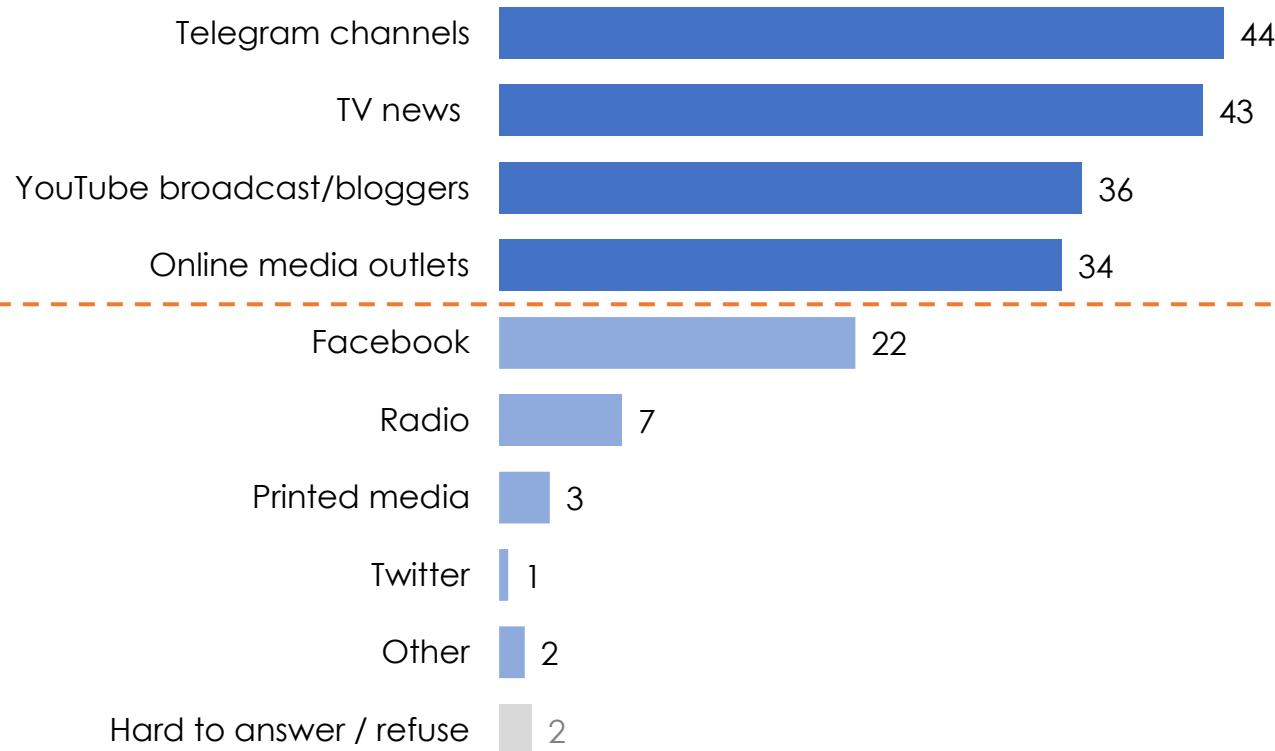
The civil society will perceive them as traitors



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

There is a significant transition to using and obtaining information from Internet sources, and television has lost its former undisputed leadership. At the same time, most respondents (44%) usually get information from Telegram channels (43% from television). Other important online sources are: YouTube channels (36%) and online media outlets (34%). Fewer respondents named other sources (in particular, 22% named Facebook).

Where do you normally get information and media updates from? Choose up to 3 main sources for you.



SOURCES OF INFORMATION: DETAILS

The use of Internet sources is common among all age groups and in fact dominates in all age groups – 18-59. However, among the 60+ year olds, television still dominates (72%), although many also use Telegram, YouTube, and news websites. It is also important to note that with aging there are more people who rely on television, even among 18-59 year olds: 13% of 18-24 year olds talk about TV and then the figure increases to 45% among 45-59 year olds. It is also worth to pay attention to the East, where (as a vulnerable region) there are fewer people who rely on television, but the most – those who rely on telegram channels.

Where do you normally get information and media updates from? Choose up to 3 main sources for you.

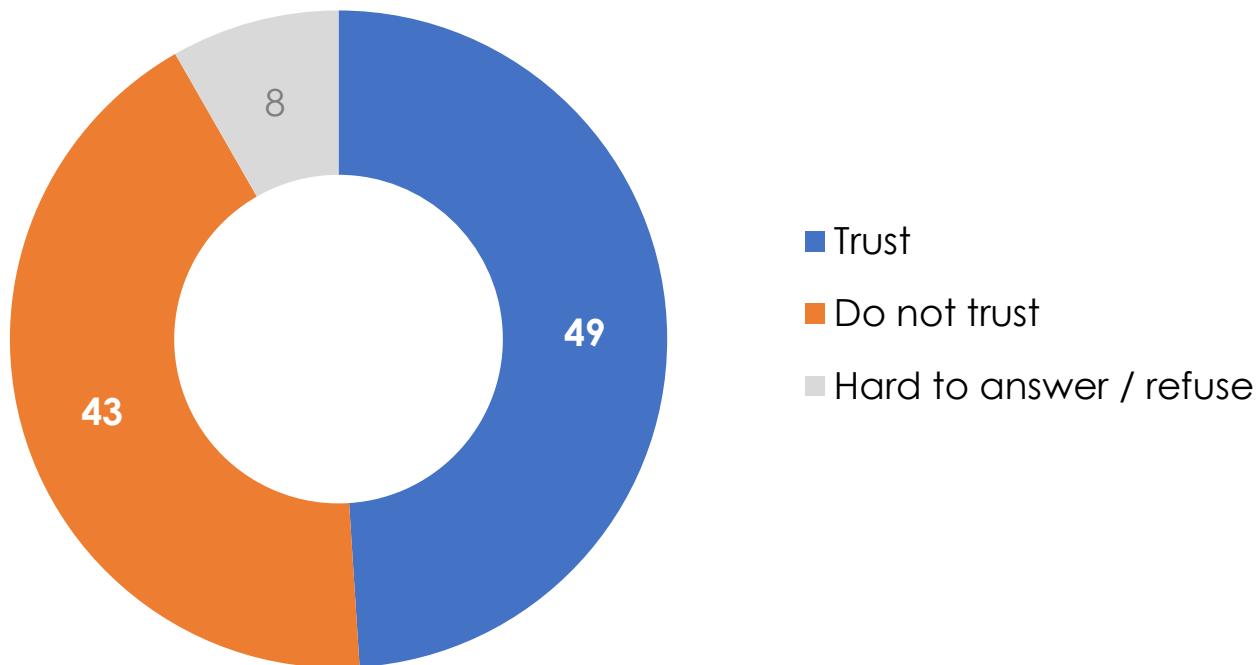
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income			
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Telegram channels	44	41	47	76	61	56	42	20	41	49	38	51	60	38	45	41	56	33	54	77
TV news	43	42	44	13	21	30	45	72	46	39	51	34	30	50	47	41	32	53	35	17
YouTube-channels	36	38	34	39	43	42	38	24	37	28	33	42	30	31	38	39	37	32	39	44
Online media outlets	34	37	32	36	40	42	38	23	35	34	33	34	44	29	37	34	40	31	39	25
Facebook	22	18	25	19	26	26	26	14	34	10	18	18	12	25	28	21	13	21	23	26
Radio	7	9	6	1	2	5	7	14	9	6	11	3	4	12	4	7	5	10	6	0
Printed media	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	6	6	0	3	1	0	5	4	2	1	4	2	0
Twitter	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other	2	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hard to answer / refuse	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

TRUST IN UKRAINIAN MEDIA

Although 49% of respondents generally trust Ukrainian mass media, at the same time 43% – do not.

Tell me please, to what extent do you trust or don't trust media in Ukraine?



TRUST IN UKRAINIAN MEDIA: DETAILS

Residents of the East are significantly more criticizing of Ukrainian mass media, where only 19% trust them (43-59% in other regions).

Tell me please, to what extent do you trust or don't trust media in Ukraine?

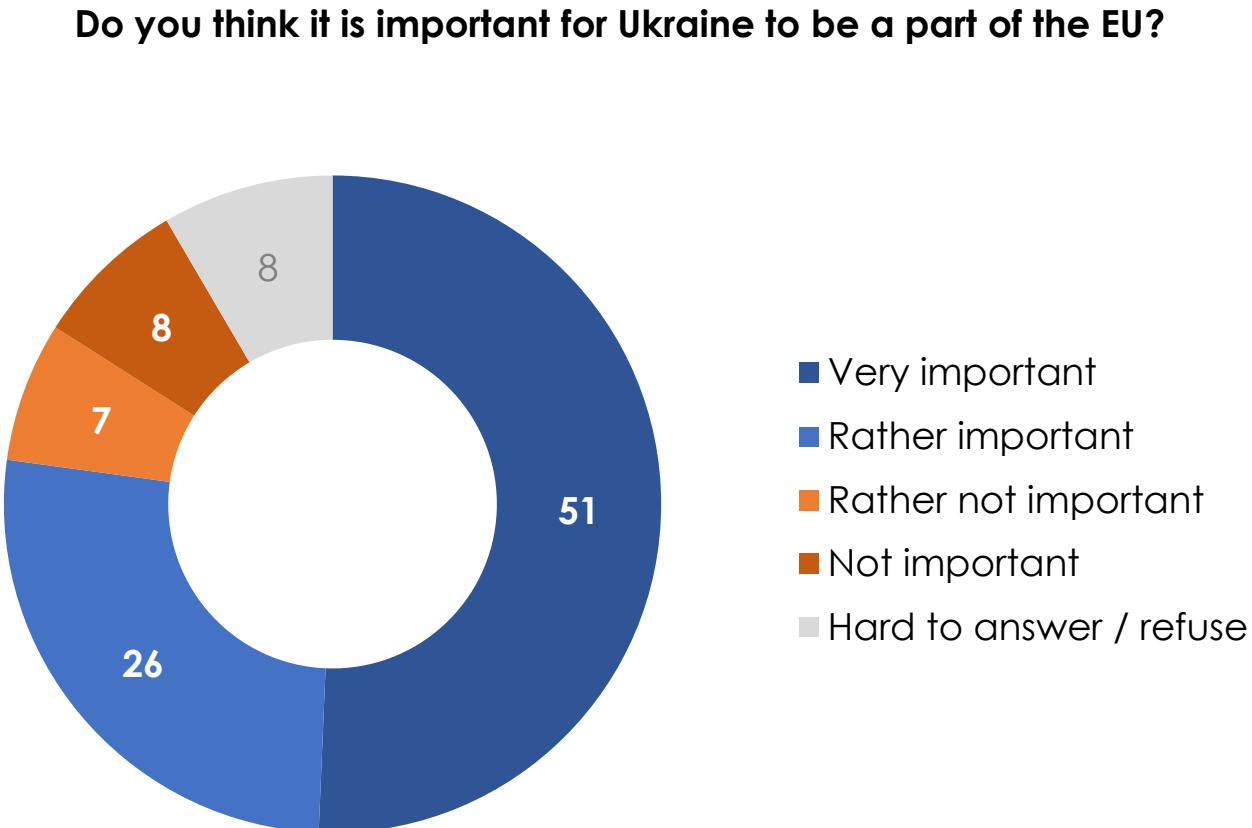
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
Trust		49	47	51	51	48	41	45	57	48	58	59	43	19	45	54	52	47	49	49	51
Do not trust		43	46	40	39	44	50	46	35	45	34	36	45	70	46	39	41	43	43	42	43
Hard to answer / refuse		8	7	9	10	8	9	9	7	7	9	5	13	11	9	7	7	10	8	9	6



CHAPTER II. UKRAINE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

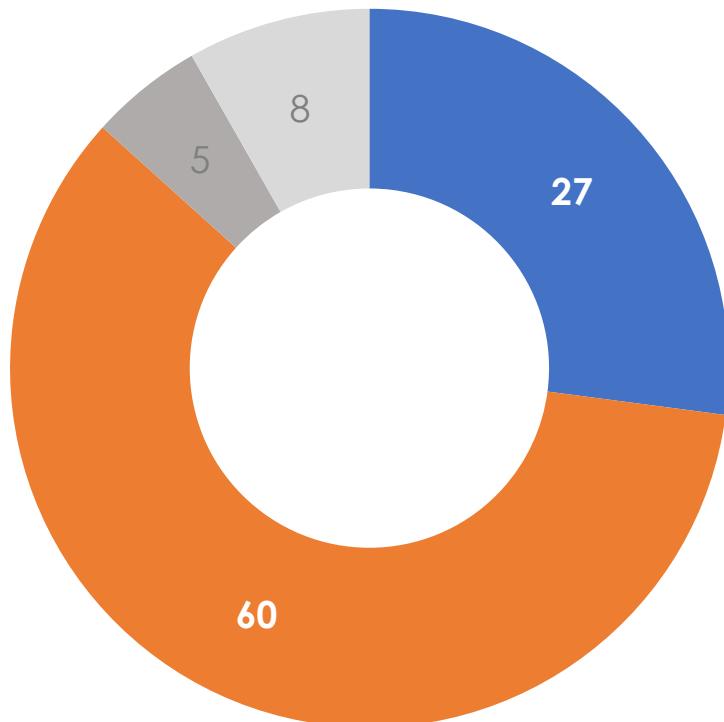
IMPORTANCE OF EU MEMBERSHIP FOR UKRAINE

For 77% of respondents, it is important for Ukraine to be a part of the EU (although 51% say that it is very important).



ACCELERATED ACCESSION VS. DEFENSE OF INTERESTS

At the same time, only 27% of Ukrainians prefer an accelerated pace of EU integration and support adoption of all EU laws and requirements. Instead, the majority (60%) are ready for a delay in the EU membership so that Ukraine defends its interests during negotiations with the EU.

Which point do you agree with to a greater extent?

- Ukraine must adopt all the necessary laws and fulfil all the requirements of the European Union, just to become a member of the European Union as soon as possible
- Ukraine must defend its interests and not agree to individual demands of the European Union, even if this delays Ukraine's acquisition of full membership
- Against the EU membership
- Hard to answer / refuse

UKRAINE'S READINESS TO ACCESS EU

Only 22% of respondents believe that Ukraine is ready to join the EU, and 43% believe that further reforms are necessary. One in four (25%) generally holds the view that Ukraine is not ready to join the EU at all.

How do you assess Ukraine's readiness to join the EU?



UKRAINE'S ACCESSION TO EU: DETAILS

From West to East, the share of those for whom it is important that Ukraine becomes a member of the EU decreases - from 86% to 62% (in particular, from 61% to 24%, there are fewer for whom it is very important).

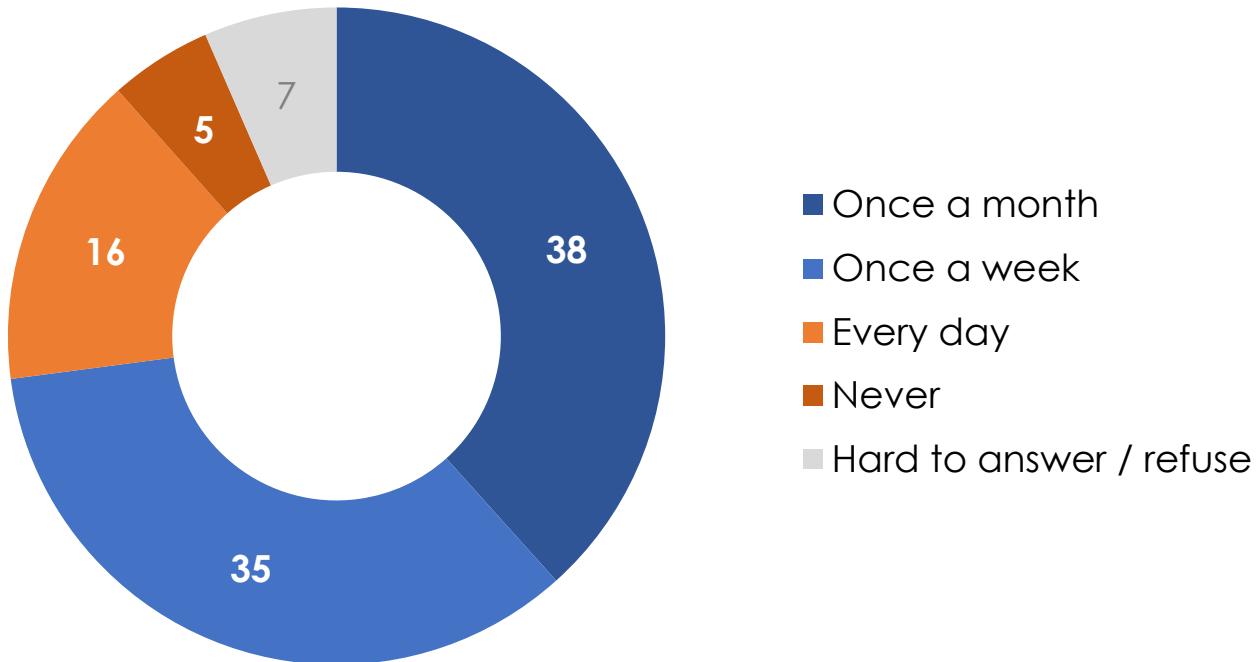
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income			
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ► 2005	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Importance of accession:																				
Very important	51	52	49	55	50	48	50	52	61	59	52	41	24	50	58	51	45	47	54	56
Rather important	26	26	27	23	28	28	25	27	25	21	26	28	38	26	25	27	27	28	25	27
Rather not important	7	7	7	9	8	7	8	5	5	4	5	8	25	7	5	5	11	7	7	4
Not important	8	8	7	9	9	8	8	5	4	10	7	12	6	8	4	8	10	7	7	13
Hard to answer / refuse	8	7	10	4	5	9	9	11	5	5	10	12	7	10	8	9	7	12	6	0
Accession pace:																				
Comply with all required	27	32	23	36	26	24	27	27	32	33	25	20	34	27	26	25	30	22	31	40
Defend interests	60	58	61	57	60	63	59	58	59	48	62	64	52	62	60	60	56	62	58	53
Against EU membership	5	5	6	1	6	5	7	4	2	8	5	7	8	4	4	6	6	5	5	3
Hard to answer / refuse	8	6	10	6	8	8	7	10	7	11	9	9	6	7	10	10	7	11	5	4
Readiness to access:																				
Already ready	22	20	23	29	24	22	19	22	26	26	20	19	21	22	24	20	23	23	21	30
Reforms needed	43	44	43	44	44	43	44	42	48	38	43	40	41	44	44	45	40	40	46	44
Not ready at all	25	27	22	21	24	23	27	25	19	24	26	29	26	25	21	26	27	26	24	21
Hard to answer / refuse	10	9	11	6	8	12	10	11	7	12	11	12	12	10	11	9	10	11	9	5

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

HOW OFTEN HEAR ABOUT EU HELP TO UKRAINE

73% of respondents obtain information about the EU's efforts to help Ukraine during the war on a regular basis (at least once a week).

How often have you heard about the efforts of EU to provide help to Ukraine in times of war?

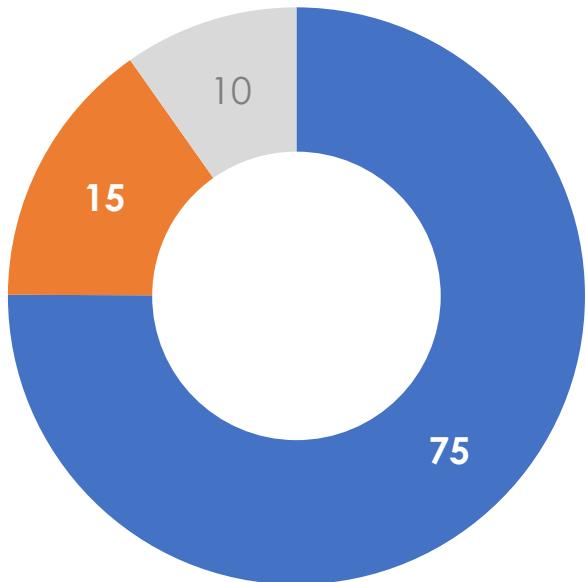


USEFULNESS AND SUFFICIENCY OF EU SUPPORT

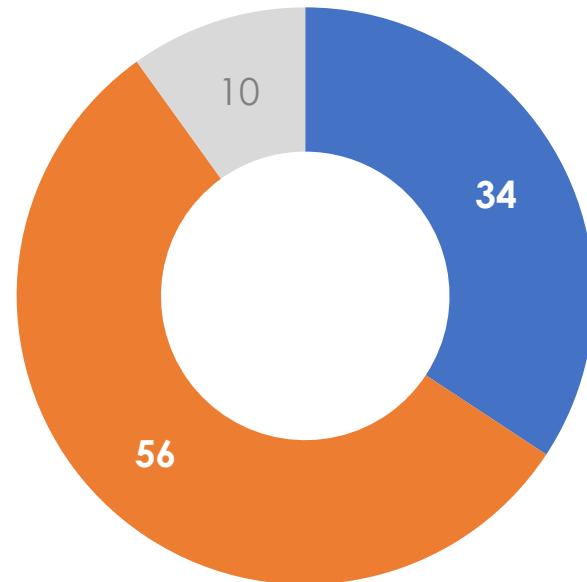
Respondents have asymmetric views on the usefulness and sufficiency of EU aid. On the one hand, 75% agree that EU aid is useful (and only 15% consider it not useful). Along with this, on the other hand, 56% consider the aid insufficient (and only 34% consider it sufficient).

How do you evaluate the usefulness of EU efforts to support Ukraine?

- Useful
- Not useful
- Hard to answer / refuse

**How do you evaluate sufficiency of EU efforts to support Ukraine?**

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Hard to answer / refuse



EU SUPPORT TO UKRAINE: DETAILS

From West to East, there are fewer and fewer people who consider EU aid useful and sufficient. Although in general the trends are similar – in each region, the majority consider the aid to be useful, but at the same time – insufficient.

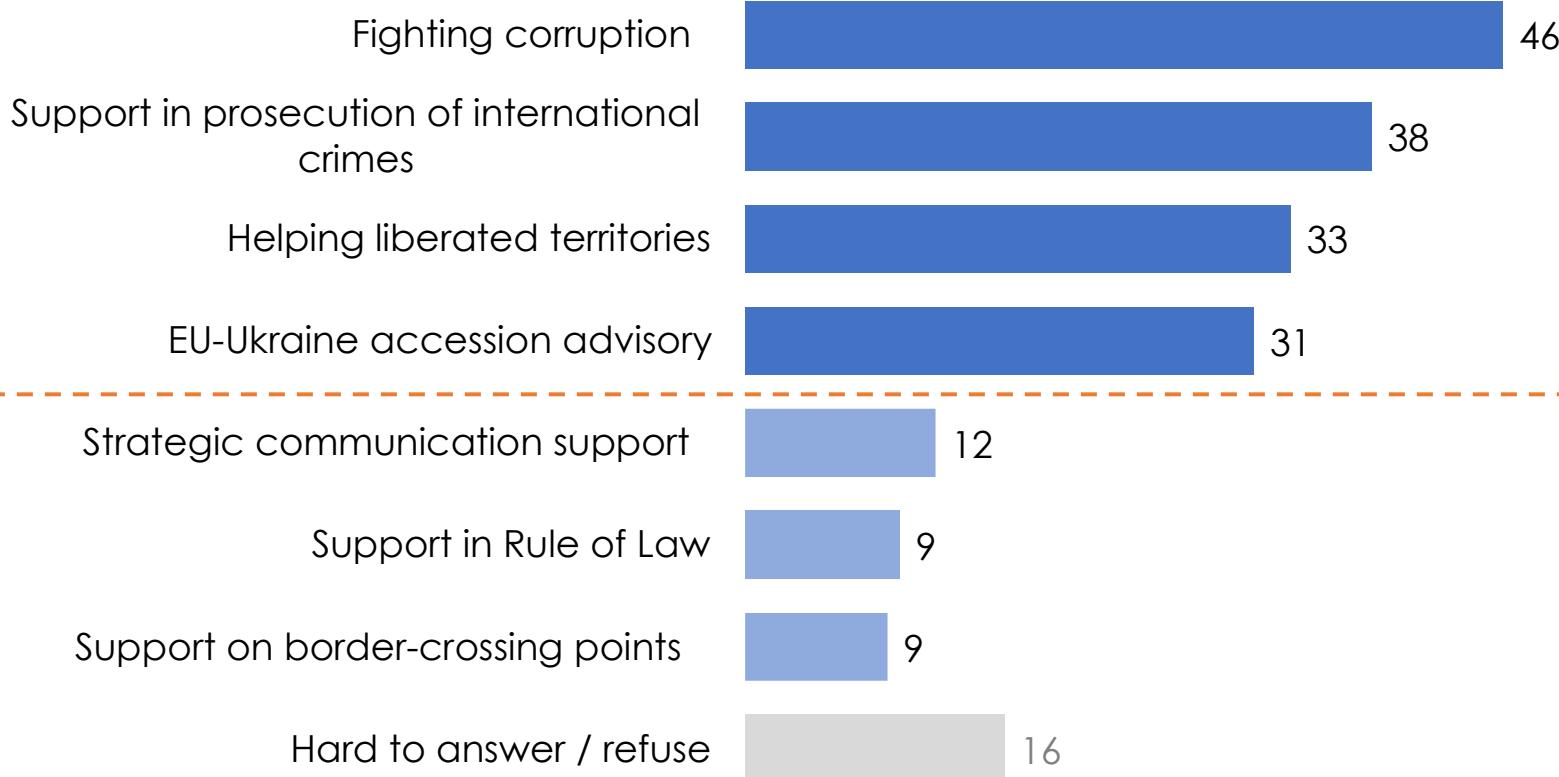
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement			Income					
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
How often hear:																					
Once a month		38	41	37	36	35	37	38	43	49	37	35	36	14	39	41	40	34	40	36	45
Once a week		35	34	35	38	38	36	36	30	35	38	35	35	29	36	35	30	37	33	36	38
Every day		16	15	16	18	15	20	14	14	11	10	18	16	29	16	16	15	14	15	17	12
Never		5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	2	4	6	4	22	4	3	6	8	5	5	4
Hard to answer / refuse		7	6	7	2	7	4	7	9	3	11	7	9	6	5	6	9	7	7	6	1
Support usefulness:																					
Useful		75	78	73	77	76	72	75	76	84	74	76	68	58	78	77	74	70	73	78	69
Not useful		15	15	15	18	12	17	17	13	12	16	13	17	31	13	13	16	20	16	14	17
Hard to answer / refuse		10	7	12	5	11	11	8	11	4	11	11	14	12	9	10	11	10	10	9	14
Support sufficiency:																					
Sufficient		34	37	32	39	39	29	32	35	38	42	36	27	27	36	33	33	34	33	35	36
Insufficient		56	54	57	57	53	60	57	54	57	49	52	60	63	55	55	56	57	56	56	56
Hard to answer / refuse		10	8	11	4	8	11	12	10	5	9	13	13	10	9	11	10	9	11	9	8

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

THE MOST RELEVANT EUAM SUPPORT TO UKRAINE

All respondents were asked which support of the EUAM is the most relevant. The top directions for support are fighting corruption (46% of respondents say this), prosecution of international crimes (38%), helping liberated territories (33%) and EU-Ukraine accession advisory (31%).

Which EUAM support out of this list is the most relevant to Ukraine now? Choose up to 3 answers.



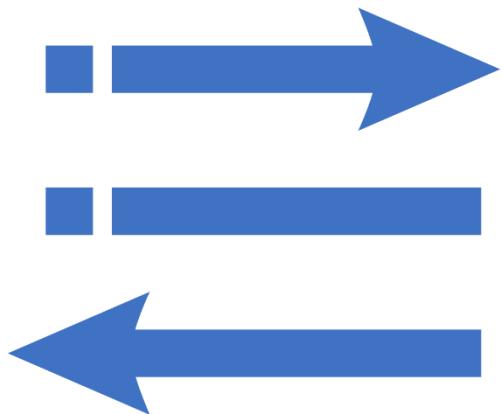
THE MOST RELEVANT EUAM SUPPORT TO UKRAINE: DETAILS

It is worth to pay attention to the fact that in the East of Ukraine there is less emphasis on fighting corruption and a greater demand for prosecution. It is also noticeable that from the West to the East there are fewer people who talk about EU-Ukraine accession advisory.

Which EUAM support out of this list is the most relevant to Ukraine now? Choose up to 3 answers.

	Total	Sex		Age						Region				Settlement				Income		
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50k	50-500k	500k+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Fighting corruption	46	47	46	49	44	47	42	50	48	41	46	51	25	49	52	42	42	47	46	48
Support in prosecution of international crimes	38	41	36	41	40	40	40	33	42	41	36	32	50	35	40	39	41	36	40	43
Helping liberated territories	33	32	34	37	44	32	32	28	33	34	32	35	36	30	35	36	34	31	36	39
EU-Ukraine accession advisory	31	30	32	38	36	30	32	26	36	41	29	29	14	29	33	29	34	27	35	35
Strategic communication support	12	13	11	20	12	14	12	8	11	16	10	12	17	11	14	6	16	11	11	21
Support in rule of Law	9	12	7	6	7	12	11	8	9	17	7	11	7	9	8	7	13	8	11	12
Support on border-crossing points	9	9	8	11	9	10	8	8	8	11	7	11	9	8	9	8	10	8	9	13
Hard to answer / refuse	16	14	17	11	12	16	15	20	11	15	21	16	15	17	13	20	12	19	13	9

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

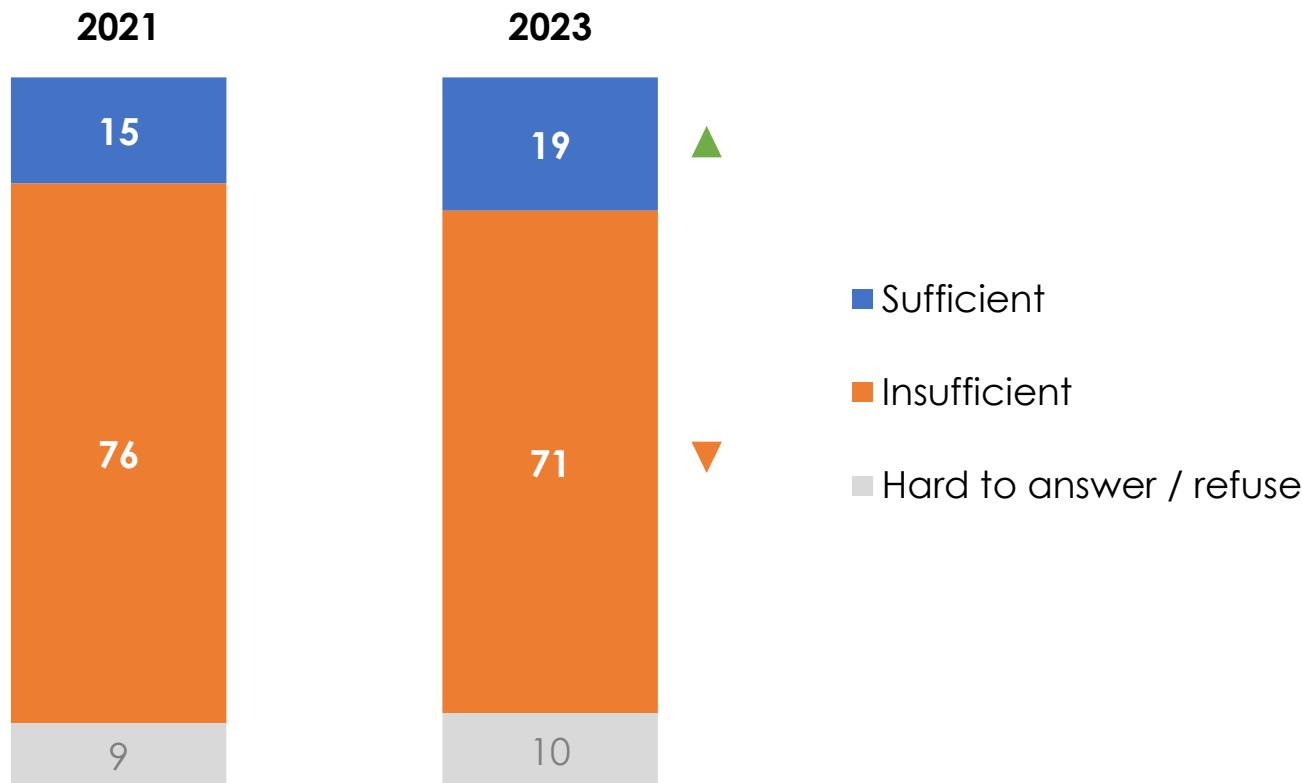


CHAPTER III. PERCEPTION OF THE REFORMS IN UKRAINE

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFORTS OF UKRAINIAN LEADERSHIP IN RUNNING REFORMS

Although the situation has become a little better compared to 2021, the overwhelming majority of respondents still consider the actions of the top leadership of Ukraine to carry out reforms to be insufficient. Currently, only 19% consider the efforts sufficient.

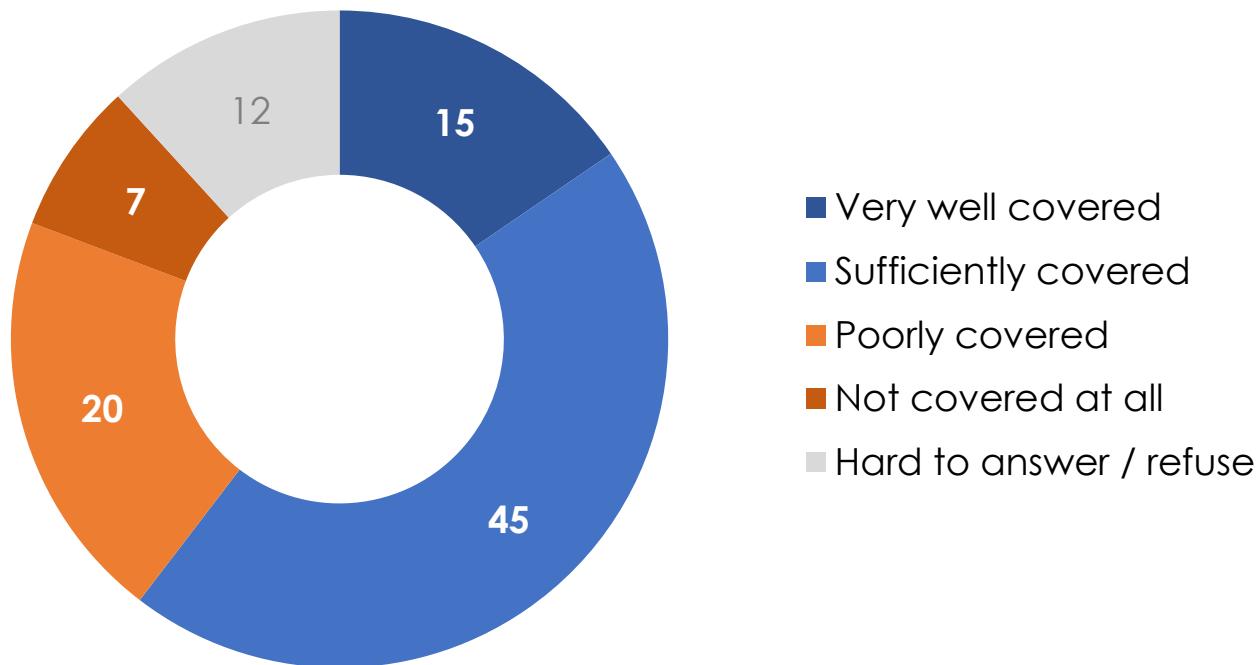
How do you evaluate the efforts of Ukrainian leadership in running reforms in Ukraine?



COVERAGE OF THE REFORMS IN UKRAINE

Besides, only 15% of respondents believe that the reform process is very well covered in the media, another 45% consider the coverage to be partial.

How well is the reforms process in Ukraine covered in media, including social media?



ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFORTS OF UKRAINIAN LEADERSHIP IN RUNNING REFORMS & COVERAGE OF THE REFORMS IN UKRAINE: DETAILS

Younger respondents and residents of Kyiv assess the actions of the country's leadership a little better. However, even among them, most consider the efforts insufficient.

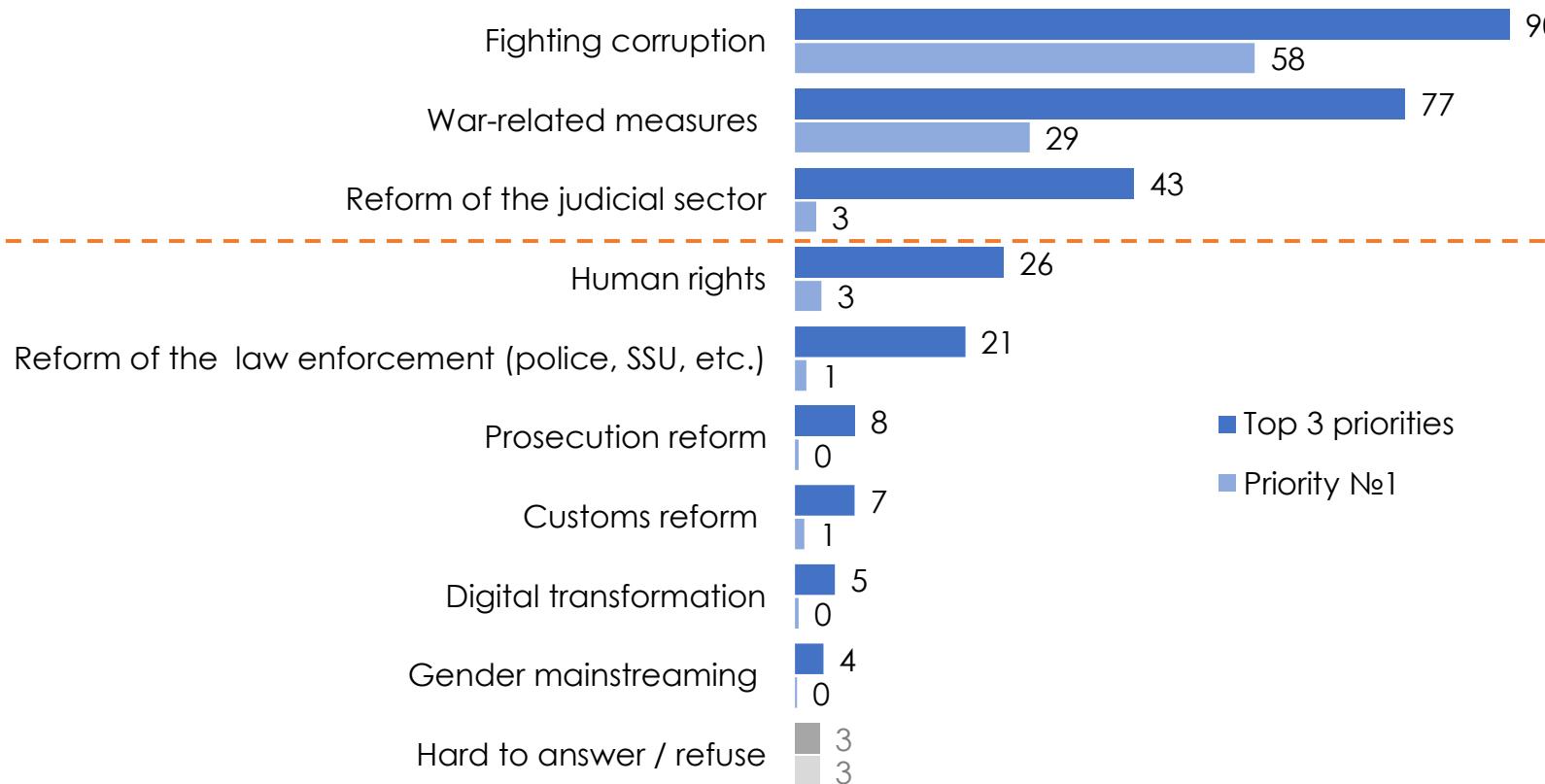
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement			Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50k	50-500k	500+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ► 2005	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Efforts of the leadership:																				
Sufficient	19	20	18	38	25	16	16	15	19	28	20	16	12	17	19	19	20	16	20	29
Insufficient	71	71	70	55	67	75	73	73	73	62	70	70	80	72	71	69	70	73	70	66
Hard to answer / refuse	10	9	12	7	8	10	11	13	8	11	10	14	7	10	10	11	10	11	10	5
Coverage of the reforms:																				
Very well covered	15	15	16	13	18	17	15	14	14	22	16	17	3	14	17	17	14	15	15	26
Sufficiently covered	45	46	44	56	46	46	42	43	48	45	45	48	18	46	45	46	44	43	48	44
Poorly covered	20	21	20	18	17	18	22	23	21	11	18	18	51	20	22	18	22	22	19	16
Not covered at all	7	8	7	5	7	8	9	7	6	4	9	5	20	7	6	8	9	8	7	9
Hard to answer / refuse	12	11	13	7	12	12	12	13	10	18	12	12	7	13	10	11	12	12	11	5

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

PRIORITIZATION OF THE REFORMS (FROM THE LIST)

Among the population, the demand for fighting corruption is very notable. Thus, among the list of 10 reforms / tasks, 90% include anti-corruption activities in the top 3, in particular, for 58% – fighting corruption is task #1. Other top reforms: war-related measures (77% count in the top 3) and reform of the judicial sector (43%).

Please assess the level of priority of the following tasks or reforms for Ukraine?



PRIORITIZATION OF THE REFORMS (FROM THE LIST): DETAILS

Among all socio-demographic categories, the absolute majority primarily speak of the need to fight corruption.

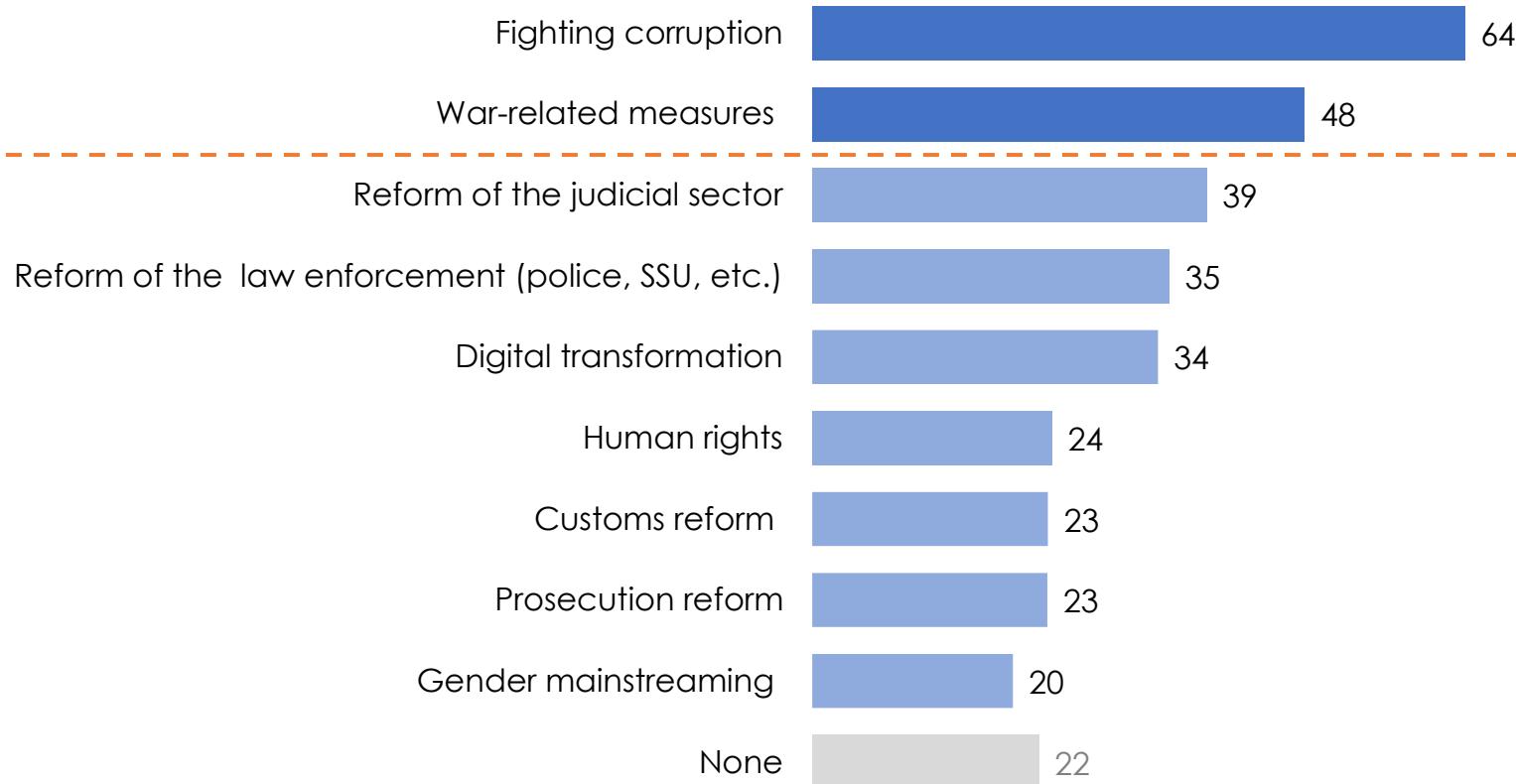
**Please assess the level of priority of the following tasks or reforms for Ukraine?
Top-3 priorities**

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income			
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50k	50-500k	500+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Fighting corruption	90	89	90	89	89	92	90	89	94	88	90	86	88	90	91	89	89	89	91	88
War-related measures	77	75	78	79	77	73	77	77	83	77	73	74	72	77	78	75	76	76	77	79
Reform of the judicial sector	43	45	41	30	41	44	45	44	51	46	40	36	32	41	41	46	44	43	43	35
Human rights	26	24	28	30	24	27	29	24	21	28	28	28	31	28	28	24	25	26	26	34
Reform of the law enforcement	21	22	21	28	24	23	21	17	19	21	24	23	17	21	24	21	20	19	24	29
Prosecution reform	8	8	7	11	8	7	7	7	5	7	8	13	7	8	6	10	7	8	6	
Customs reform	7	10	6	7	7	5	9	8	10	8	5	6	12	8	6	7	9	8	7	6
Digital transformation	5	6	5	7	7	7	3	4	2	12	5	4	12	4	2	4	10	4	6	9
Gender mainstreaming	4	3	4	5	6	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	7	3	5	3	4	3	4	3
Hard to answer / refuse	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	5	2	4	3	1

WHAT REFORMS KNOW

Most respondents know something about fighting corruption. The second place is occupied by the war-related measures. No more than 39% know about other reforms/tasks.

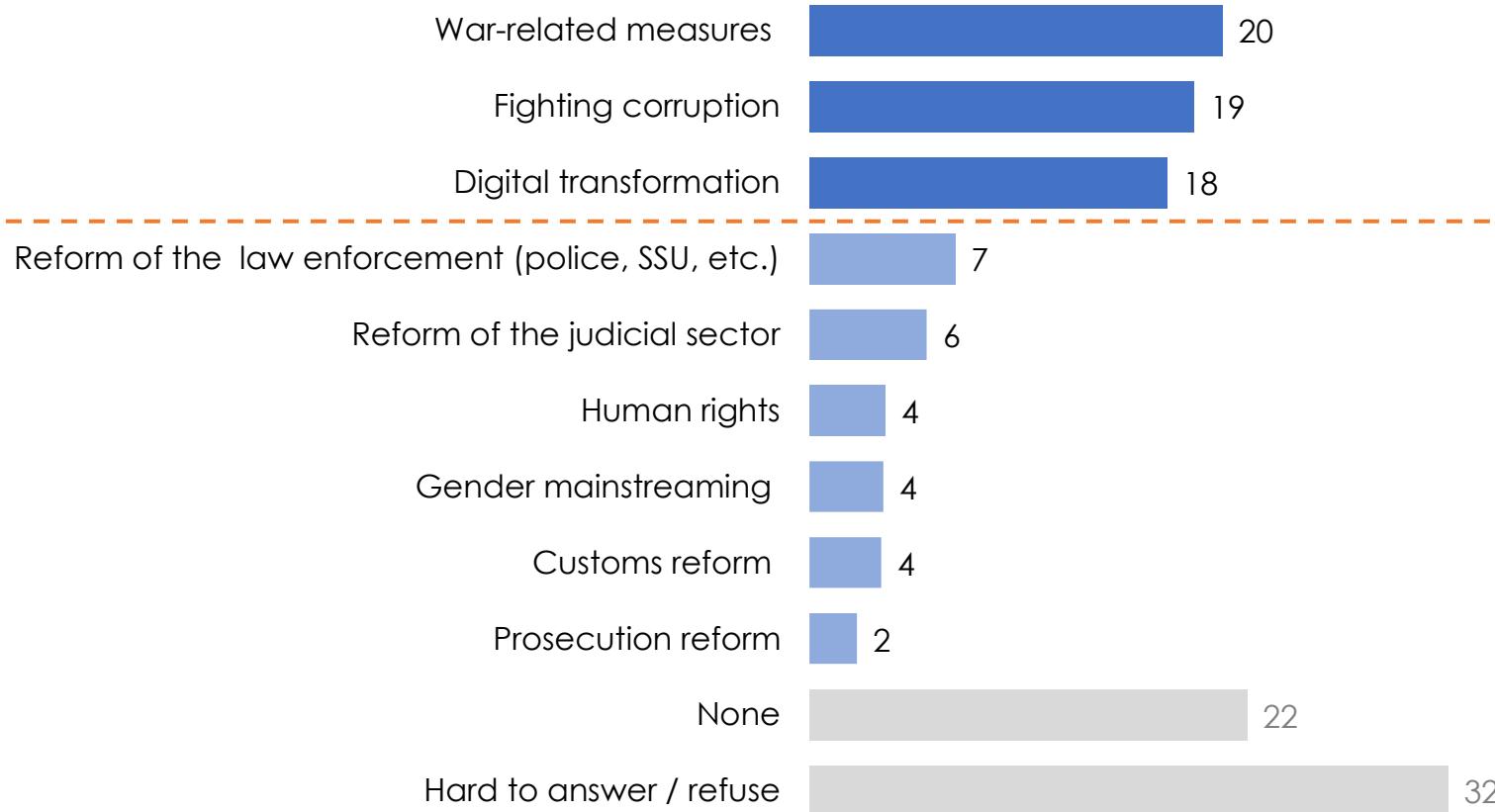
Which reforms do you know something about? Choose all what applies.



WHAT REFORMS HAVE PROGRESS AT THE MOMENT

Only about half of the respondents believe that at least one of the reforms / tasks from the list is really advancing. Relatively most often, respondents talked about positive changes in war-related measures, fighting corruption, and digital transformation.

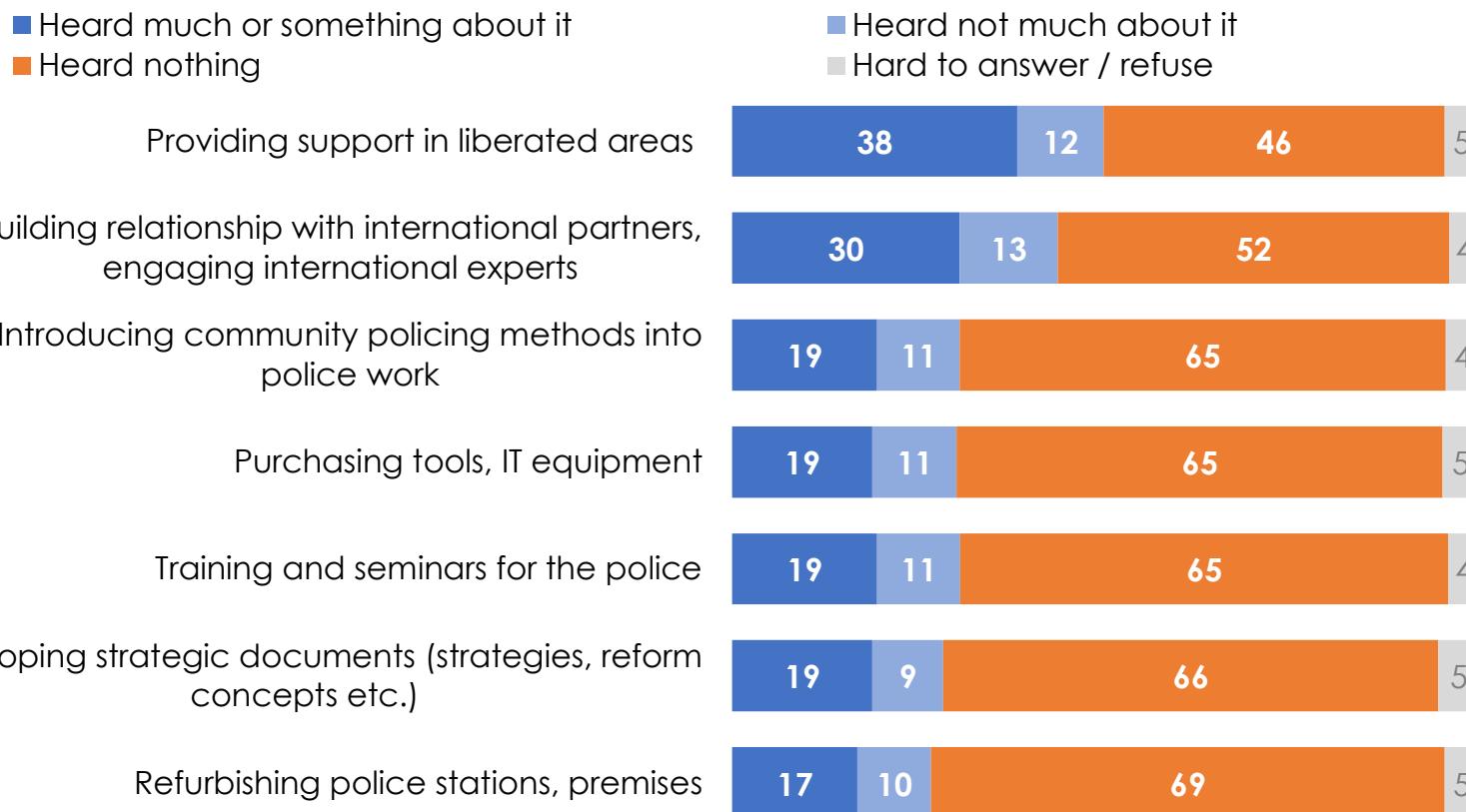
In which of these reforms do you see the progress at the moment? Choose all what applies.



AWARENESS ABOUT CERTAIN AREAS OF EU SUPPORT FOR THE REFORM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN UKRAINE

Among the individual areas of EU support for law enforcement reform, the most well-known are providing support in liberated areas (50% know) and building relationships with international partners (44%). 27-31% of respondents know about other areas.

Which of the following areas of EU support to the reform of law enforcement agencies have you heard about?





CHAPTER IV. PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE RULE OF LAW BY THE POPULATION OF UKRAINE

TRUST IN THE AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY 1/2

Almost all agencies in the public safety sphere there's a significant increase in trust compared to 2021. In particular, trust increased from 50% to 72% for the National Guard of Ukraine, from 23% to 59% for the SSU, from 30% to 56% for the NPU, and from 27% to 49% for the NSDCU. It is worth to pay attention to the positive trend for the judiciary (from 14% to 25%), the prosecutor's office (from 18% to 32%) and NABU (from 14% to 31%), although the problem of trust in these institutions remains significant.

Only in the case of SBGSU there is a slight, but decrease in trust (from 54% to 49%). Perhaps, for many people, now the SBGSU has become more associated not with the Defense Forces, but with activities on the borders with Western countries.

Tell me please, to what extent do you trust or don't trust...?

% trust



Base: All respondents, Total Ukraine, n=2005.

TRUST IN THE AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY 2/2

The leaders in terms of trust are the National Guard of Ukraine, the SSU and the National Police. These bodies are trusted by more than half of the population and these bodies have a positive trust-distrust balance. Besides, the leaders of trust include the NSDCU and the SBGSU, which are trusted by half of the population, and the trust-distrust balance is also expressively positive.

The most problematic bodies from the point of view of public trust are the prosecutor's office (32% - trust and 52% - do not trust), the State Customs Service (32% versus 47%), NABU (31% versus 44%) and the judiciary (25% versus 61%).

Tell me please, to what extent do you trust or don't trust...?



TRUST IN THE AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY: DETAILS

Younger respondents have better perception of bodies in the public safety sphere (at the same time, respondents aged 45-59 have worse attitude).

It is also worth to pay attention to the East, where respondents are much more criticizing of most bodies. An exception is the National Police, which, on the contrary, is trusted more in the East than in Ukraine in general.

% trust

	Total	Sex		Age				Region				Settlement				Income					
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
National Guard of Ukraine	72	72	71	84	77	69	64	74	74	79	71	73	48	73	73	70	71	68	76	75	
SSU	59	61	57	80	68	60	48	56	57	56	60	63	42	57	64	59	57	54	63	69	
NPU	56	56	56	71	61	55	51	54	51	67	57	54	68	52	58	57	57	51	60	68	
NSDC	49	52	48	63	58	47	43	48	51	49	49	49	54	22	48	51	50	48	45	53	70
SBGSU	49	50	48	63	57	47	40	50	53	53	51	46	24	50	53	49	45	44	55	51	
MIA	42	41	42	61	49	40	34	39	44	49	43	39	25	41	45	41	39	37	45	62	
SBI	39	42	37	57	49	37	33	36	43	43	40	38	19	38	45	39	36	36	42	55	
Prosecutor's Office	32	30	34	49	42	29	27	28	33	33	34	29	31	31	35	36	28	29	36	39	
SCS	32	31	33	53	39	29	25	29	32	30	32	34	25	32	32	33	30	29	34	39	
NABU	31	33	30	41	35	32	28	28	36	34	32	27	15	31	33	32	29	28	35	34	
ESBU	27	27	28	41	34	26	24	24	32	24	29	25	15	26	32	29	23	25	29	35	
The judiciary	25	23	27	43	32	23	22	20	27	24	28	23	17	25	28	27	21	22	27	38	

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

HOW TRUST HAS CHANGED COMPARED TO THE PERIOD BEFORE THE LARGE-SCALE INVASION

Across all agencies, a minority of respondents say that their attitudes have changed since the large-scale invasion. Most of the respondents say that their attitude has not changed. At the same time, relatively the largest number of respondents note the improvement of the attitude towards the National Guard of Ukraine and SSU.

Your level trust as compared to pre-invasion period increased, remained the same or decreased?

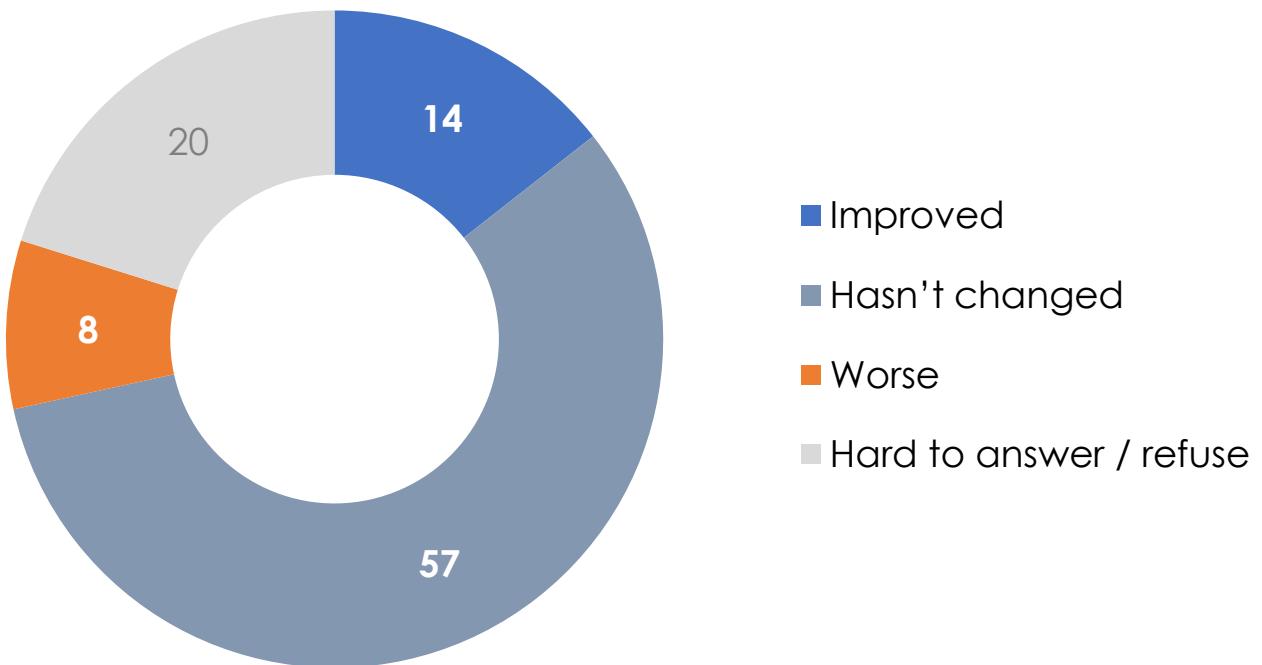
■ Increased ■ Remained the same ■ Decreased ■ Hard to answer / refuse



ACCESS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES COMPARED TO THE PERIOD BEFORE THE LARGE-SCALE INVASION

Most respondents say that access to law enforcement services has not changed since the beginning of the large-scale invasion. At the same time, 14% of respondents say that the situation has improved, and 8% – became worse.

Since the start of large-scale invasion of Russia into Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has the access to services provided by LEAs in general ...?

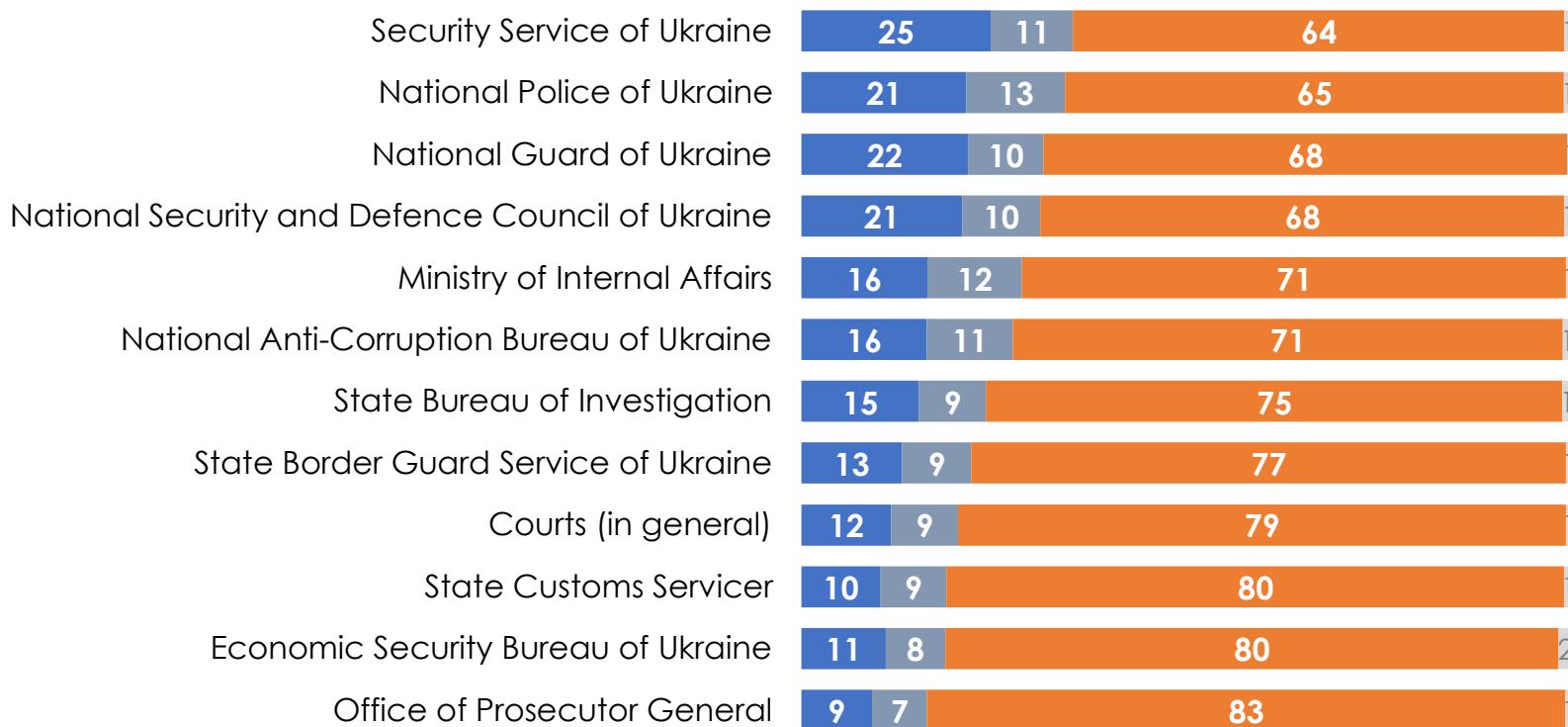


DO RESPONDENTS FOLLOW THE SECURITY AGENCIES MEDIA CHANNELS

The majority of respondents do not follow the official media channels of public security agencies. Relatively most popular are the official channels of the SSU (25% follow them at least from time to time), the National Police of Ukraine (21%), the National Guard of Ukraine (22%) and the NSDC (21%).

Do you follow the civil security agencies media channels (official web-pages, FB-pages, telegram channels, etc.)?

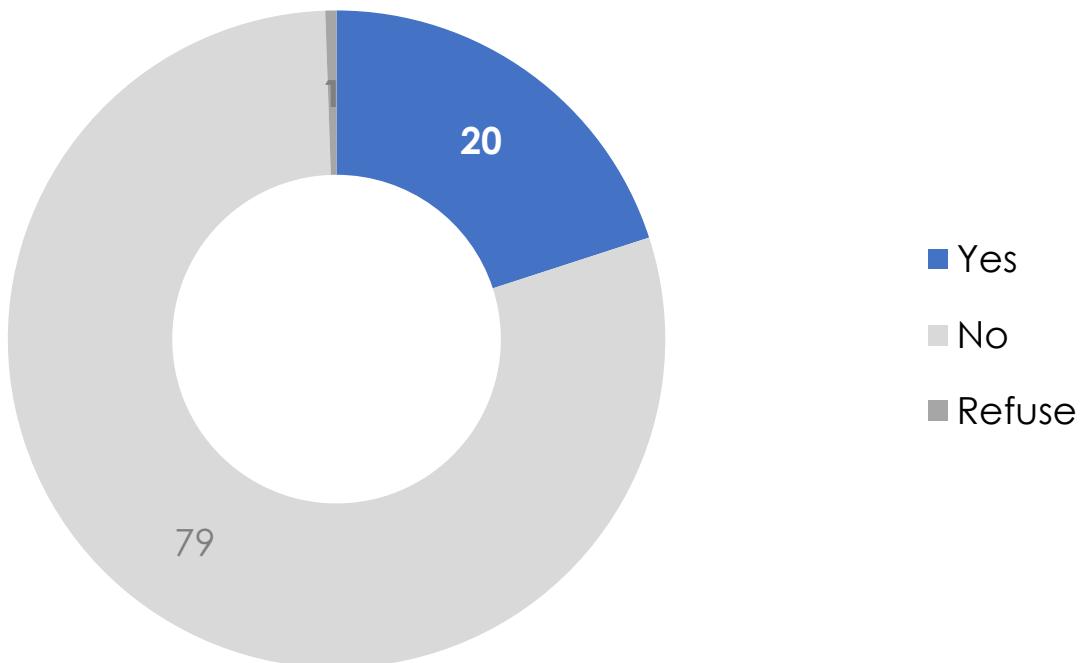
■ Regularly or occasionally ■ Rarely ■ Not at all ■ Hard to answer / refuse



CONTACTS WITH POLICE IN 2023 1/2

During 2023, every fifth respondent (20%) had been in contact with the National Police.

Have you been in contact during the current year (since January 2023) with the National Police?

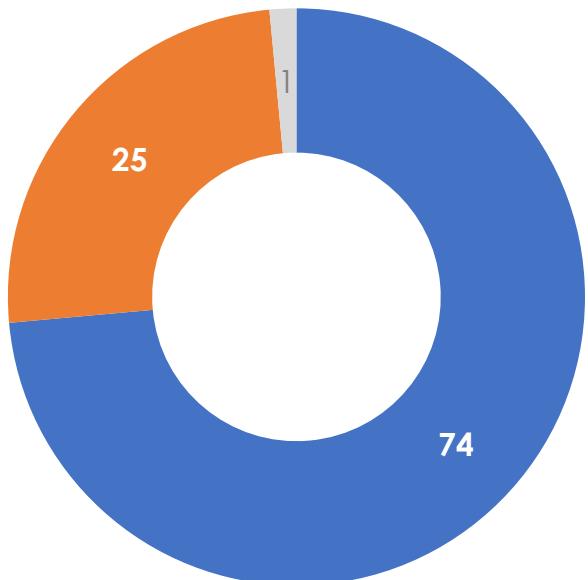


CONTACTS WITH POLICE IN 2023 2/2

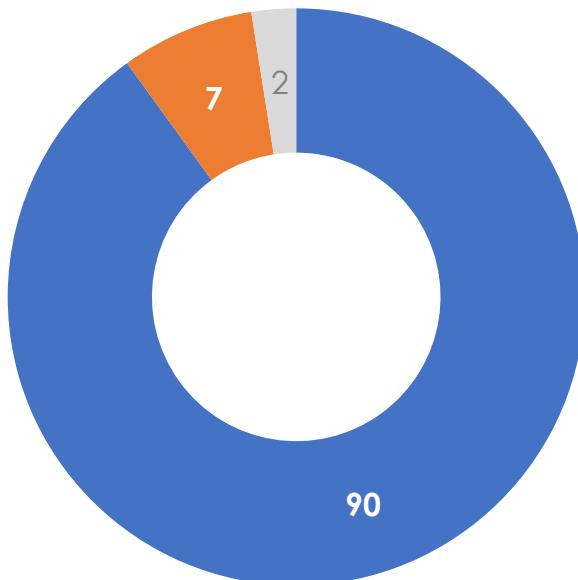
At the same time, among those who got in contact, 74% answered that the police representatives behaved fairly and without prejudice, and 90% reported that no bribes were directly or indirectly demanded from them.

Have you been treated fairly and without prejudice by the police?

■ Yes ■ No ■ Hard to answer / refuse

**Have the police asked you directly or indirectly for a bribe (extra money), a present, or a favor in exchange for their services?**

■ No ■ Yes ■ Refuse



SERIOUSNESS OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

At the local level (the area around one's house), the most acute problems are drug trade (for 19% this problem is very serious and for 17% it is rather serious) and burglaries from apartments / houses (10% and 16%).

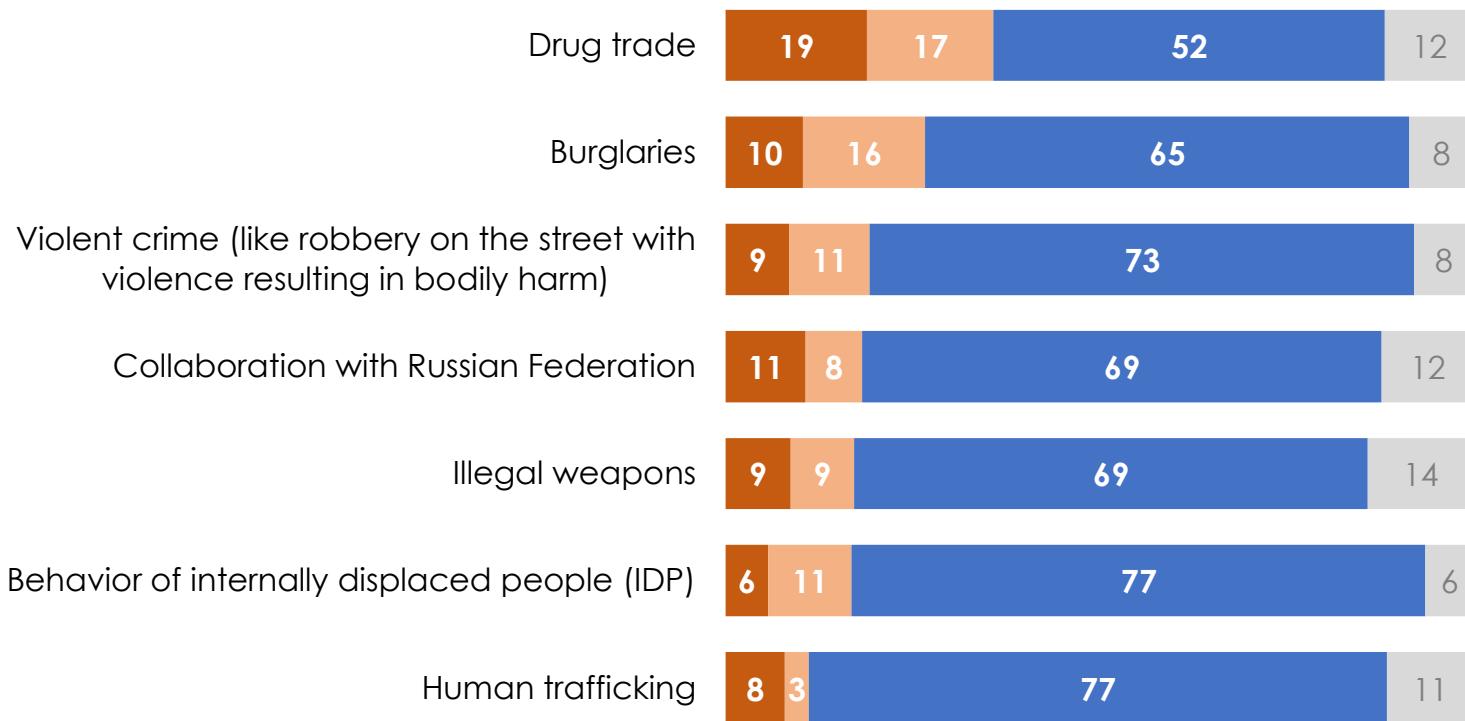
Does the following cause a problem in your neighbourhood?

■ Very serious problem

■ Not so serious or no problem at all

■ Rather serious problem

■ Hard to answer / refuse



SERIOUSNESS OF CERTAIN PROBLEMS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD: DETAILS

If in the West and in the city of Kyiv, almost all problems are perceived less acutely, while in the East (and to some extent in the South), on the contrary, the mentioned problems are more of a concern to residents.

It is also worth noting that the problem of drug trade is more relevant for larger cities. In particular, in the city of Kyiv, 46% consider this problem to be very or rather serious.

% consider the problem to be very or rather serious for their neighbourhood

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
Drug trade		36	38	34	40	36	35	40	32	21	46	31	44	88	21	33	40	54	33	38	43
Burglaries		27	27	26	26	27	26	28	25	15	17	27	35	61	20	26	31	31	28	26	25
Violent crime		19	20	18	26	21	18	19	17	10	13	18	23	64	14	19	23	25	19	19	25
Collaboration with Russian Federation		18	20	17	15	22	18	19	17	12	11	23	18	39	15	21	23	15	19	18	17
Illegal weapons		17	19	16	22	19	16	18	14	12	11	17	18	50	15	18	20	17	16	18	17
Behavior of internally displaced people (IDP)		17	16	18	20	21	15	17	14	19	11	15	18	17	14	21	20	15	17	16	23
Human trafficking		11	12	10	12	14	10	12	9	7	7	11	14	28	8	14	14	10	10	12	16

PERCEPTION OF THE RULE OF LAW 1/2

In Ukraine, there is a sharp perception of the situation with the rule of law. Compared to 2021, there are slightly more people who believe that a person like the respondent can stand up to abuse of power by officials, and who believe that an ordinary person can achieve justice. However, there are still only 32% and 29% of such people, respectively. Instead, 68% (in 2021 – 65%) believe that to achieve justice, someone needs to be paid.

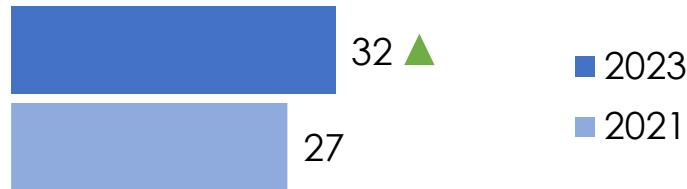
Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

% agree with the statement

In order to achieve justice, I have to bribe somebody



Ordinary person like me is able to resist abuse of power by officials



Ordinary person can achieve justice in Ukraine



PERCEPTION OF THE RULE OF LAW 2/2

The majority of respondents have a criticizing perception of the rule of law, feel a certain defenselessness in front of officials and consider corruption to be a necessary element of achieving justice.

Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Agree

■ Disagree

■ Hard to answer / refuse

In order to achieve justice, I have to bribe somebody



Ordinary person like me is able to resist abuse of power by officials



Ordinary person can achieve justice in Ukraine



PERCEPTION OF THE RULE OF LAW: DETAILS

Younger and more wealthy respondents perceive the situation with the rule of law somewhat better, although distinctly criticizing mood still persist.

In addition, it is advisable to pay attention to the lower level of women protection, among whom only 27% believe that people like them can resist officials (among men – 37%).

% agree with the statement

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High	
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77	
In order to achieve justice, I have to bribe somebody		68	67	69	57	66	72	72	66	71	66	67	70	57	72	67	65	67	71	66	65
Ordinary person like me is able to resist abuse of power by officials		32	37	27	46	38	38	32	19	31	30	31	29	51	28	39	28	34	24	39	43
Ordinary person can achieve justice in Ukraine		29	31	27	52	37	30	23	22	27	29	30	30	29	25	32	29	30	23	34	40

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

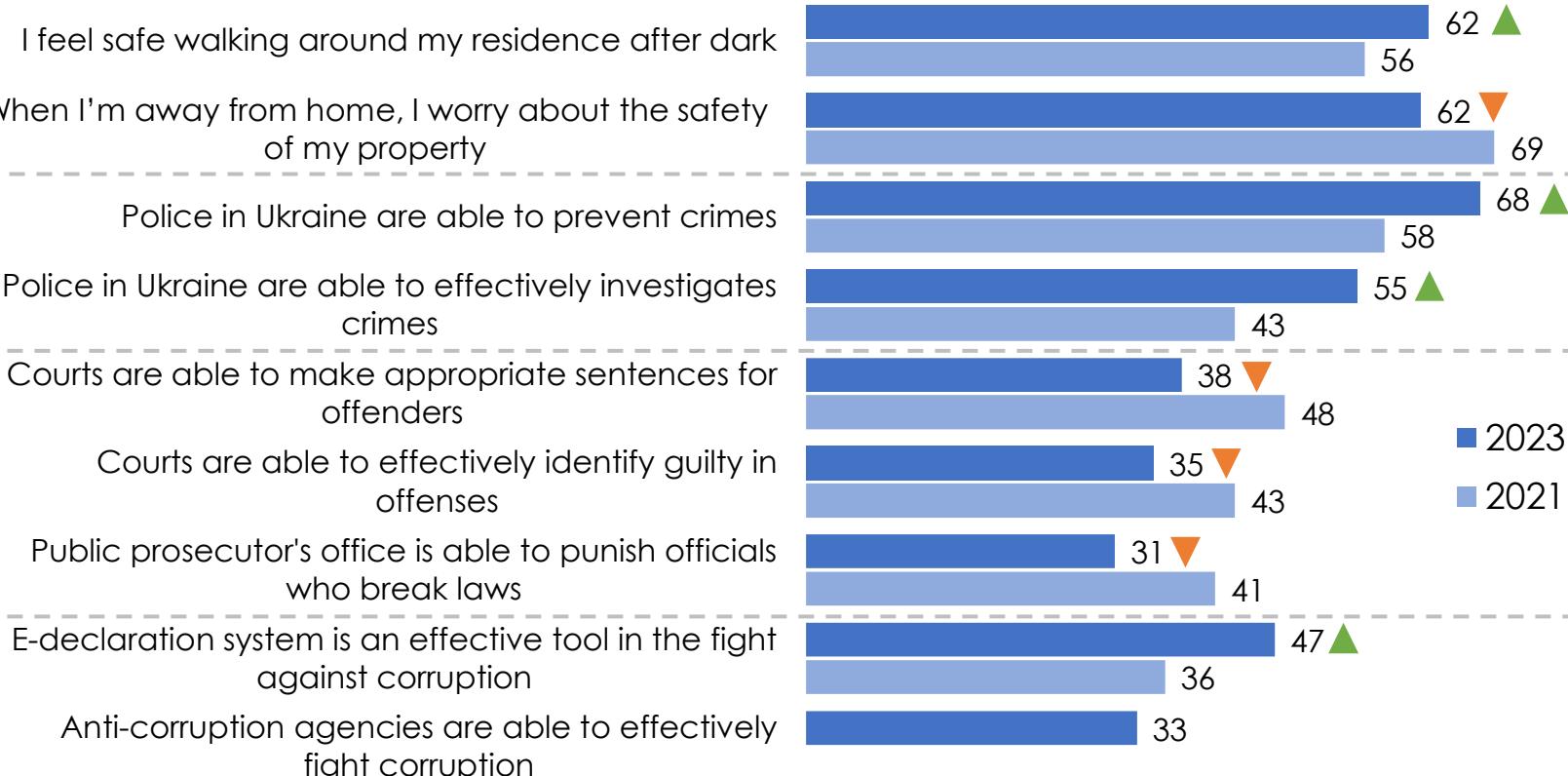
PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY 1/2

Citizens' perception of safety has not changed significantly, although now a little more people feel safe in their neighborhood and worry less about their property.

The perception of the police has improved - more people believe that the police can prevent and investigate crimes. At the same time, fewer people believe in the justice and efficiency of the judicial system and the prosecutor's office. At the same time, in the context of corruption, there have been more people who approve of electronic declaration.

Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

% agree with the statement

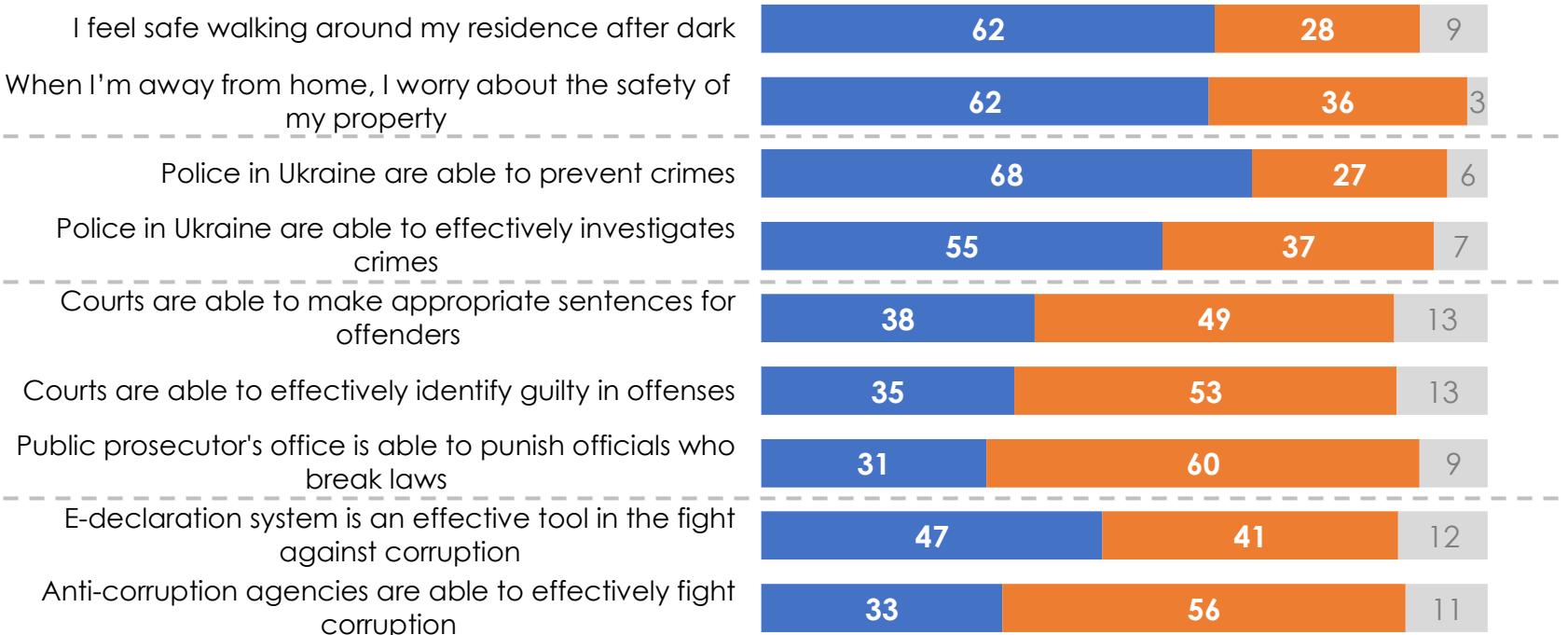


PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY 2/2

When it comes to the police activity, the majority still has positive perception, then in case of the judicial system and the prosecutor's office, the majority – on the contrary – have critical assessments. In addition, the majority is criticizing of the activities of anti-corruption bodies, not considering them effective in the fight against corruption.

Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Hard to answer / refuse



PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND ACTIVITIES OF AGENCIES IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY: DETAILS

It is worth noting that only 55% of women feel safe in their neighborhood (compared to 71% of men). Older respondents also feel less safe.

In addition, younger respondents have better perception of the activities of the police and the judicial system, while older respondents have a worse perception.

% agree with the statement

	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement				Income			
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ►	2005	901	1104	152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
I feel safe walking around my residence after dark	62	71	55	70	67	65	63	56	70	55	63	56	61	69	68	61	51	58	68	61
When I'm away from home, I worry about my property	62	58	64	45	58	63	66	63	62	45	65	65	53	61	68	61	58	66	59	44
Police in Ukraine are able to prevent crimes	68	69	66	77	74	70	63	63	64	78	70	64	72	65	66	67	73	63	72	73
Police in Ukraine are able to investigate crimes	55	55	55	62	66	57	51	49	52	62	57	53	65	52	55	58	57	50	61	55
Courts are able to make appropriate sentences	38	39	37	55	45	41	36	28	35	36	39	35	62	35	37	37	42	33	42	43
Courts are able to effectively identify guilty in offenses	35	34	35	47	39	39	33	28	33	40	35	32	47	32	31	38	39	30	40	34
Public prosecutor's office is able to punish officials	31	30	31	38	33	30	30	29	31	28	31	30	41	29	34	31	32	31	31	27
E-declaration system is an effective tool	47	51	44	54	46	49	45	46	46	51	48	46	45	43	49	46	52	45	50	49
Anti-corruption agencies are able to fight corruption	33	34	32	40	36	34	33	29	33	30	32	34	40	30	37	32	35	31	36	27

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.



CHAPTER V. HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, AND DISCRIMINATION

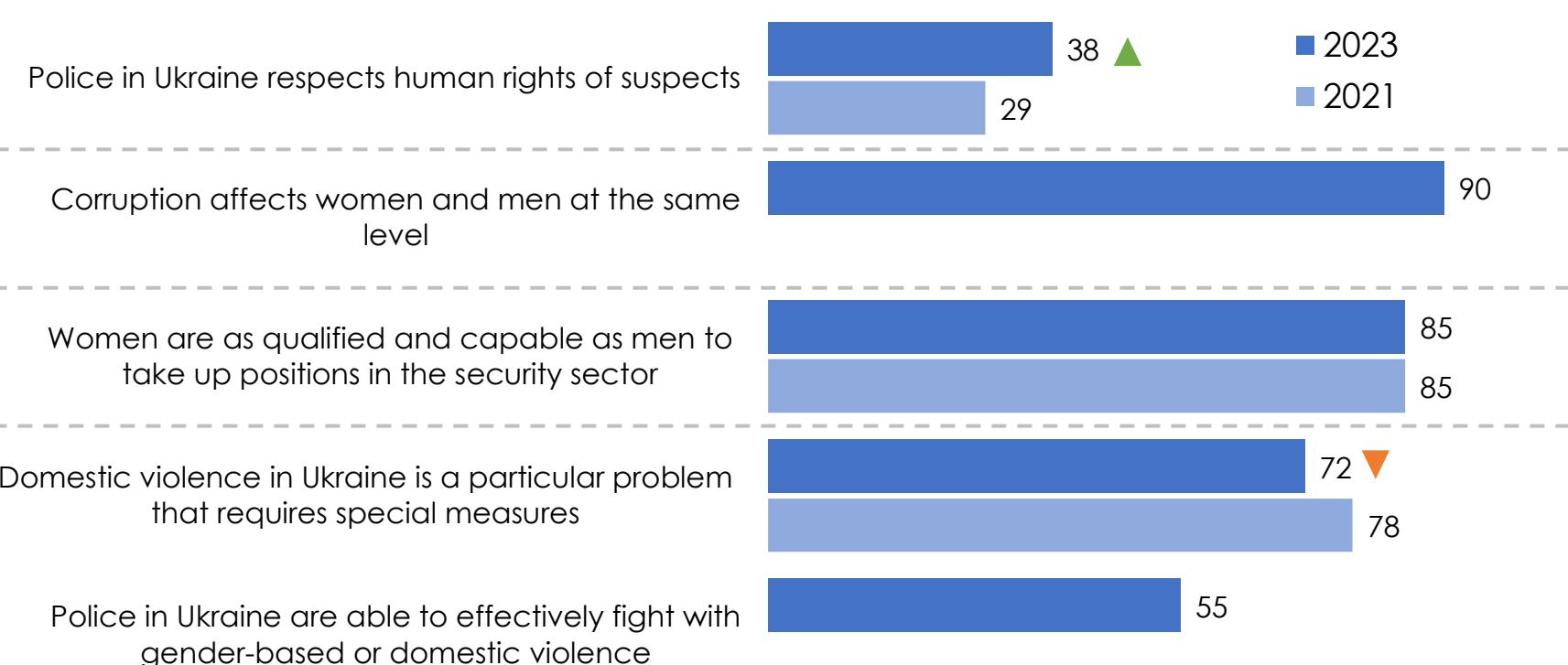
PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 1/2

Although compared to 2021, there were more people who believe that the police respect the human rights of suspects, but still only 38% do.

In the context of gender equality, 85% (as in 2021) consider women to be as qualified as men to work in the security sector. At the same time, those who consider domestic violence to be a particular problem have slightly decreased (from 78% to 72%). Moreover, only 55% believe that the police are able to effectively combat it and gender-based violence.

Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

% agree with the statement



PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 2/2

A large part of the respondents remain skeptical that the police respect the human rights of the suspects. In addition, a third of respondents do not believe that the police are able to effectively fight gender-based violence and domestic violence (although the vast majority consider it a particular problem). At the same time, only 10% deny that men and women are equally qualified to work in the sphere of public safety.

Please could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Agree

■ Disagree

■ Hard to answer / refuse

Police in Ukraine respects human rights of suspects

38

43

19

Corruption affects women and men at the same level

90

4

5

Women are as qualified and capable as men to take up positions in the security sector

85

10

5

Domestic violence in Ukraine is a particular problem that requires special measures

72

14

14

Police in Ukraine are able to effectively fight with gender-based or domestic violence

55

33

12

PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: DETAILS

It is important to note that the problem of domestic violence is perceived by women as particularly acute, among whom 77% consider it a special problem (among men - 65%). An important trend is that younger respondents also perceive this problem more acutely.

In addition, younger respondents are generally more optimistic about police activities.

% agree with the statement

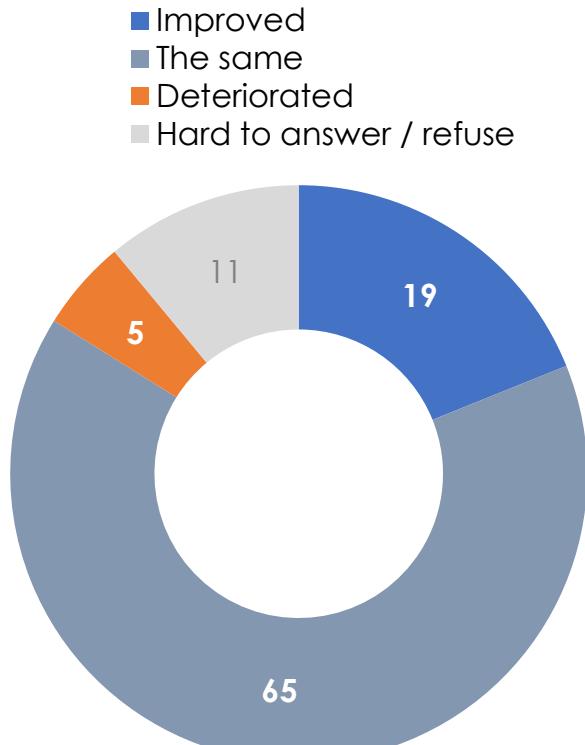
	Total	Sex		Age					Region				Settlement			Income				
		Males	Females	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	West	Kyiv city	Center	South	East	Village	Up to 50K	50-500K	500K+	Low	Average	High
Number of respondents ► 2005	901	1104		152	369	388	513	583	601	170	600	513	121	640	431	461	473	988	917	77
Police in Ukraine respects human rights of suspects	38	38	38	49	48	38	35	31	40	49	38	29	48	33	39	42	39	34	41	49
Corruption affects women and men at the same level	90	91	89	89	93	90	90	89	92	86	91	90	84	90	93	91	88	90	91	92
Women are as qualified and capable as men	85	82	88	83	85	85	85	85	88	74	84	86	86	83	90	85	84	86	85	90
Domestic violence in Ukraine is a particular problem	72	65	77	80	76	73	69	68	78	65	67	71	73	72	79	69	68	71	72	73
Police in Ukraine are able to fight the domestic violence	55	57	54	65	66	59	50	48	56	58	53	53	66	53	53	56	58	51	59	55

Base: Respondents in the corresponding socio-demographic category.

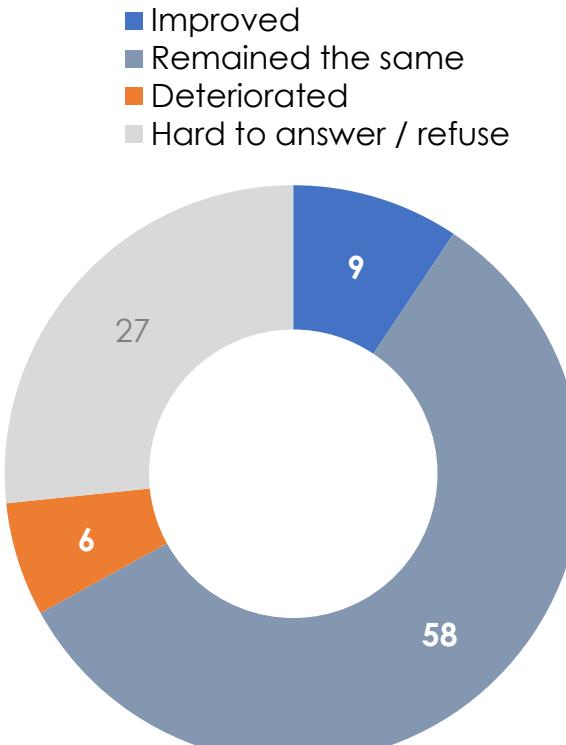
EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE / DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AFTER 24/02/2022

Although most respondents believe that equality between women and men has not changed since the invasion, 19% see positive changes (compared to only 5% who say it has worsened). At the same time, regarding the police response to gender-based violence and domestic violence, 9% note an improvement in the situation and 6% – deterioration.

Do you think that equality between women and men has improved in Ukraine since the start of the full-scale invasion?



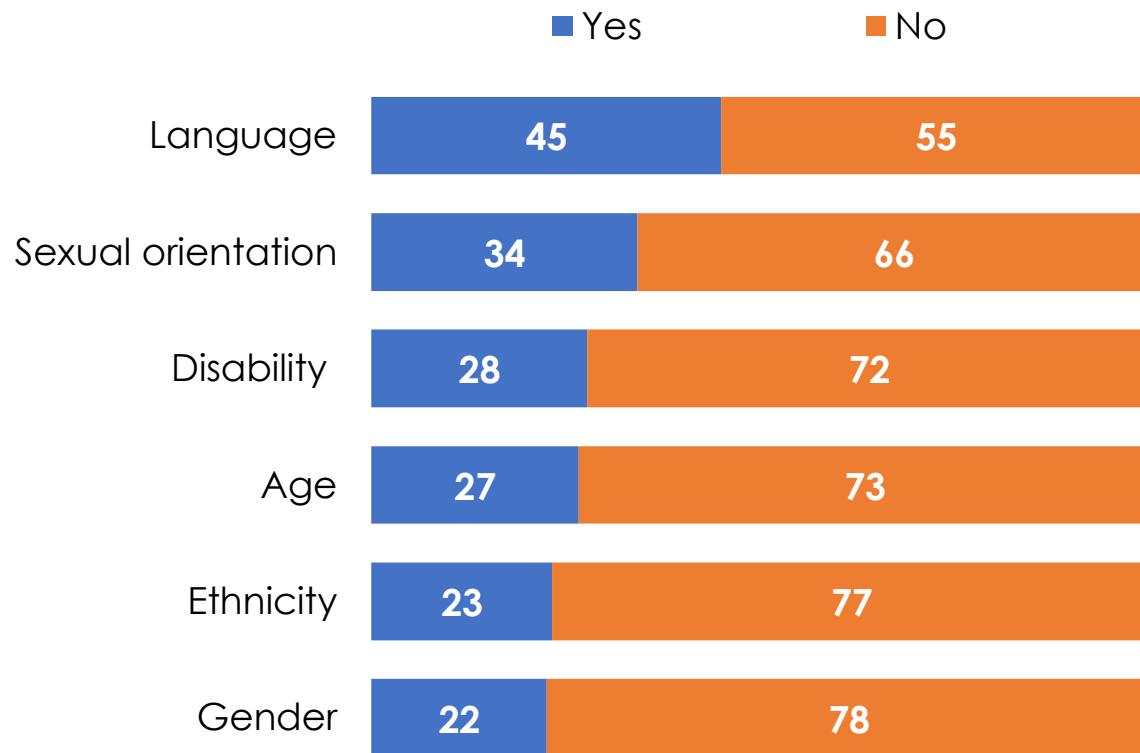
The police's response against gender-based and domestic violence has improved, remained the same or deteriorated since the start of the full-scale invasion?



ARE PEOPLE DISCRIMINATED IN UKRAINE ON THE BASIS OF CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Quite a lot of people believe that in Ukraine people are discriminated against on a certain basis. Most respondents (45%) talk about discrimination based on language. Second place (34%) relates to sexual grounds. About a quarter of respondents speak of discrimination on grounds of disability, age, ethnicity, gender.

Do you think people in Ukraine are discriminated against on the basis of ...?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

