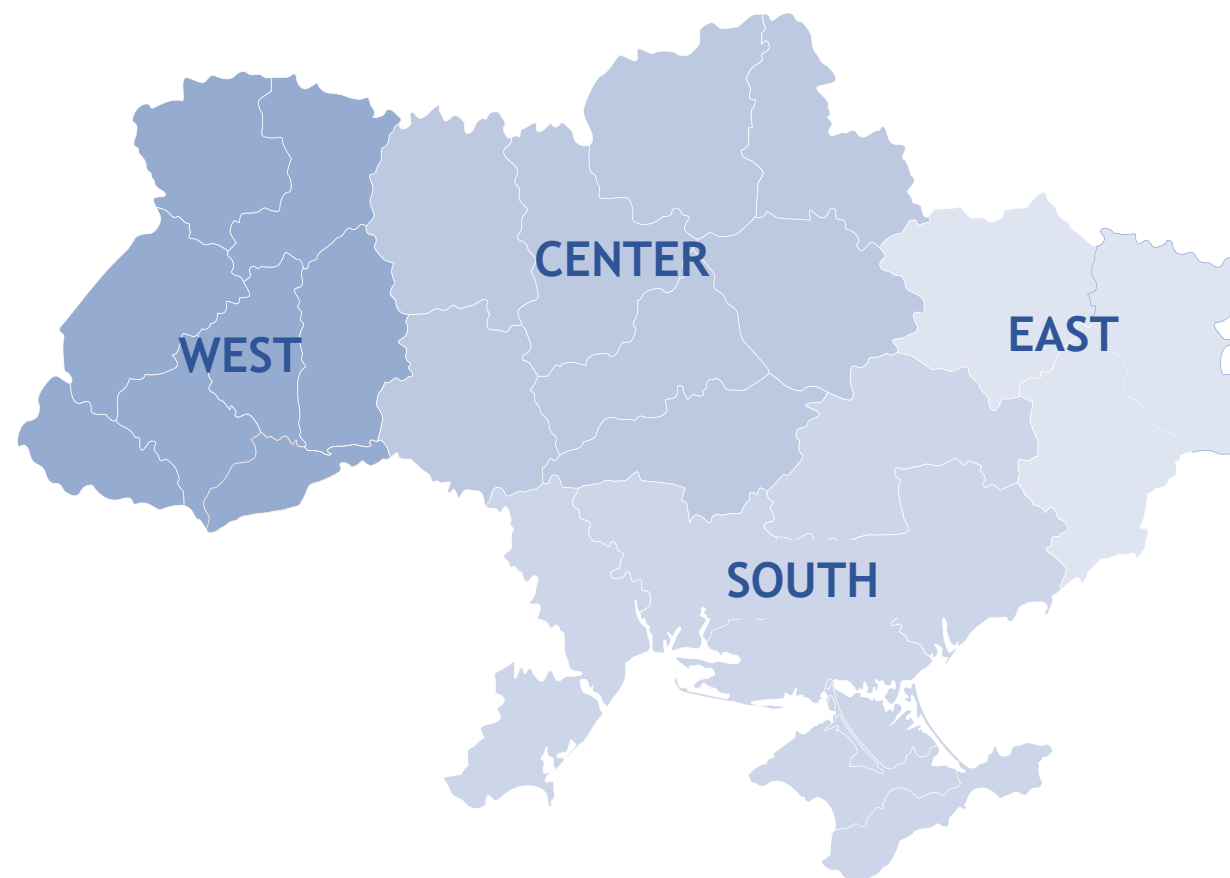




PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY *for the* EU ADVISORY MISSION *in* UKRAINE

METHODOLOGY

- Audience: Ukrainian citizens aged 18 and older in all regions except for the temporarily occupied territories of Crimea and Donbas, as well as territories where Ukrainian mobile communications were unavailable at the time of the survey. The results were weighted using current data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.
- The sample is representative in terms of age, gender and type of settlement.
- Sample size: **2,000 respondents.**
- Survey method: CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing). Based on a random sample of mobile phone numbers. The margin of error for the study with a confidence level of 0.95: **no more than 2.2%**
- Dates: **31 July – 5 August 2025**





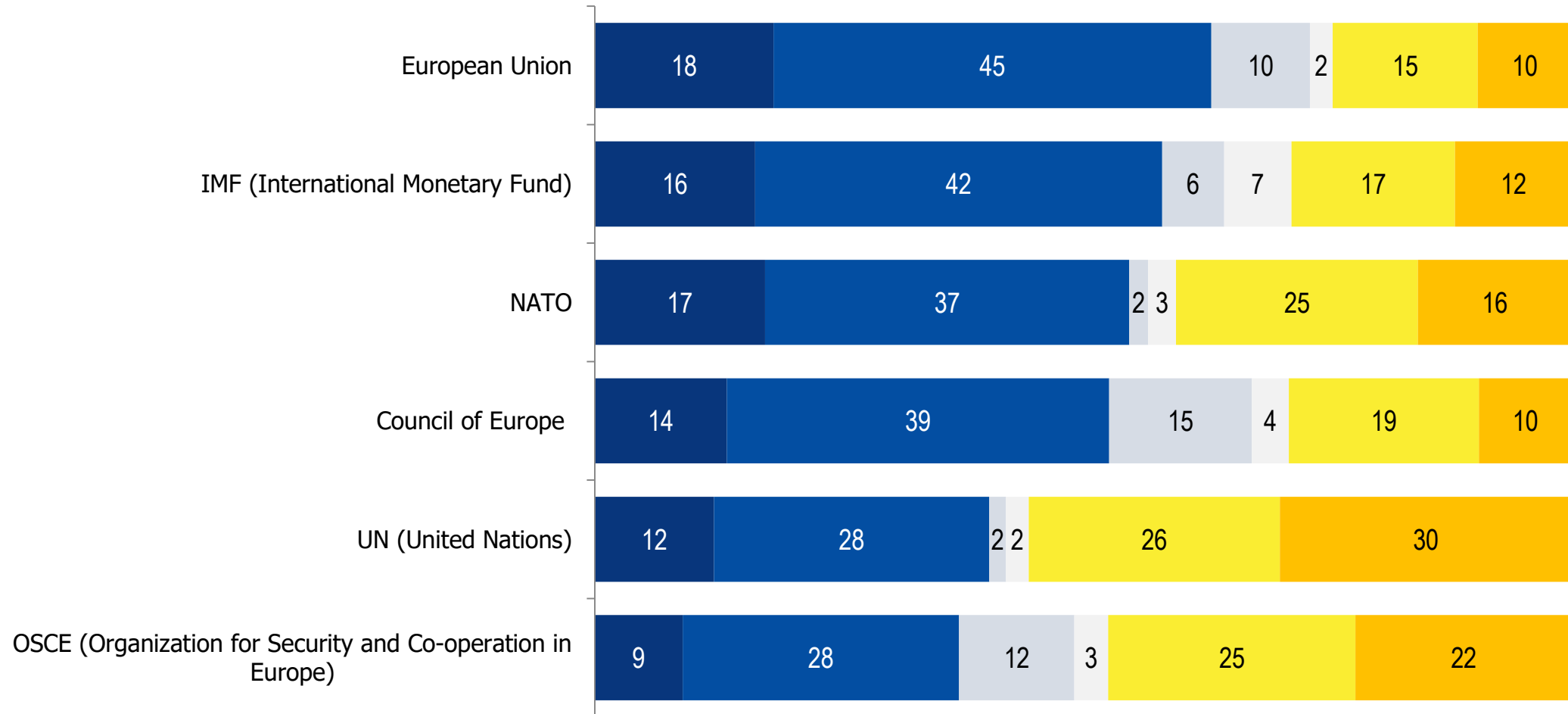
TRUST *in* ORGANISATIONS *and* INSTITUTIONS

TRUST *in* ORGANISATIONS *and* INSTITUTIONS

- **The European Union** (63%), the **IMF** (International Monetary Fund) (58%), **NATO** (54%), and the **Council of Europe** (53%) enjoy the highest levels of trust among Ukrainians. 40% of respondents expressed trust in the UN, and 37% in the OSCE.
- Among Ukrainian institutions, respondents place the most trust in the **National Guard of Ukraine** (84%) and the **Security Service of Ukraine** (78%). Trust is lower for the **courts** (the judicial system in general) (73%), the **Office of the Prosecutor General** (66%), and the **State Customs Service** (60%).
- Compared to 2024, trust indicators have increased across all institutions, except for the Office of the Prosecutor General, where a decrease is recorded.
- Young people demonstrate comparatively higher trust in all of the above institutions.

How much do you trust these organisations?

■ Completely trust ■ Partially trust ■ Don't know about the organization ■ Difficult to answer ■ Partially do not trust ■ Do not trust at all

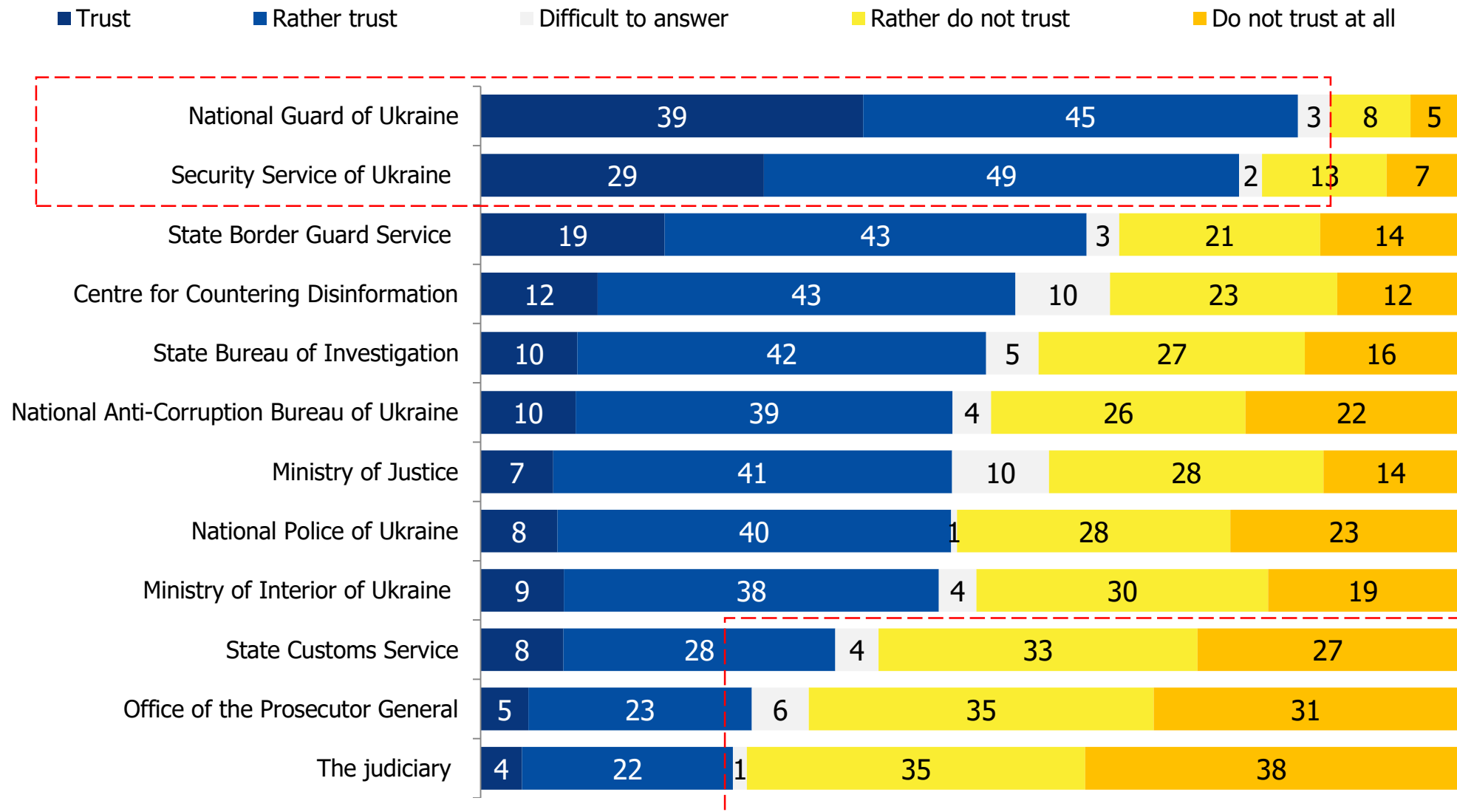


How much do you trust these organisations?

Sum of 'Completely trust' and 'Somewhat trust' %

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
European Union	66	64	58	53	73	67	67	56	66	57	57	65	69	49	58	68	70
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	62	59	52	51	65	60	61	53	68	59	51	56	58	44	52	61	68
NATO	58	57	46	50	62	59	56	48	61	49	49	52	61	47	52	55	62
Council of Europe	54	53	47	53	61	56	55	46	49	48	50	56	59	40	48	55	61
UN (United Nations)	38	42	43	46	30	37	40	45	47	43	42	35	36	41	42	41	36
OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe)	36	39	37	42	33	36	38	38	40	33	37	35	41	40	37	37	36

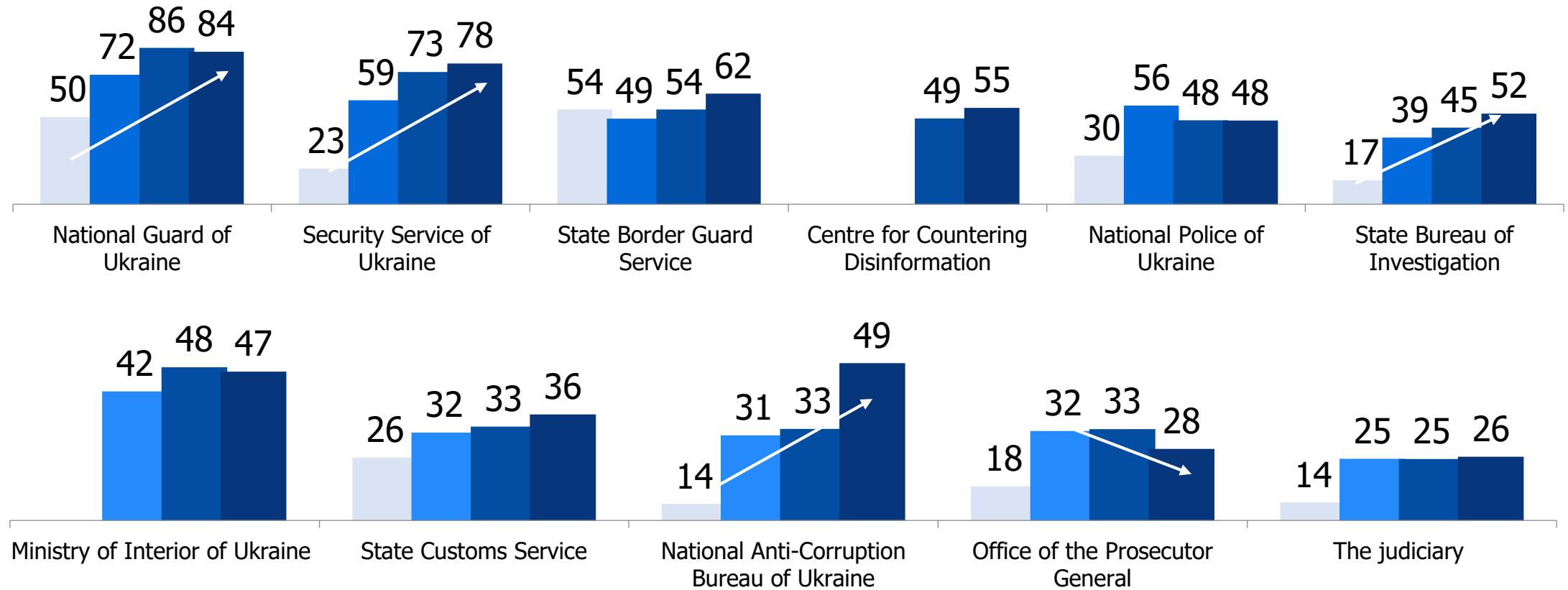
How much do you trust these institutions



How much do you trust these institutions

2021 2023 2024 2025

Sum of 'Completely trust' and 'Somewhat trust' %



How much do you trust these institutions

Sum of 'Completely trust' and 'Somewhat trust' %

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.																	
	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
National Guard of Ukraine	83	86	81	84	84	84	82	84	86	84	80	84	84	75	86	84	85
Security Service of Ukraine	73	81	76	80	85	81	79	72	86	76	74	77	76	67	75	81	82
State Border Guard Service	60	64	61	67	59	60	61	65	68	64	60	57	61	56	63	63	63
Centre for Countering Disinformation	56	55	55	45	59	57	57	50	64	56	57	55	47	42	51	60	59
State Bureau of Investigation	53	55	49	49	45	50	51	55	65	54	49	45	49	44	51	55	53
National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine	47	54	43	45	53	49	51	45	52	47	45	48	49	37	45	51	54
Ministry of Justice	50	51	47	41	42	46	49	51	63	56	49	40	39	39	44	52	53
National Police of Ukraine	46	48	47	50	56	50	50	44	60	49	49	42	44	42	42	52	52
Ministry of Interior of Ukraine	44	48	47	55	44	46	47	48	55	49	44	44	44	39	45	51	47
State Customs Service	36	40	36	39	26	32	38	41	58	39	32	29	28	33	39	39	32
Office of the Prosecutor General	25	32	27	28	23	25	30	29	37	30	26	22	25	25	26	31	27
The judiciary	25	27	27	28	19	22	27	29	38	29	28	20	18	22	25	28	26

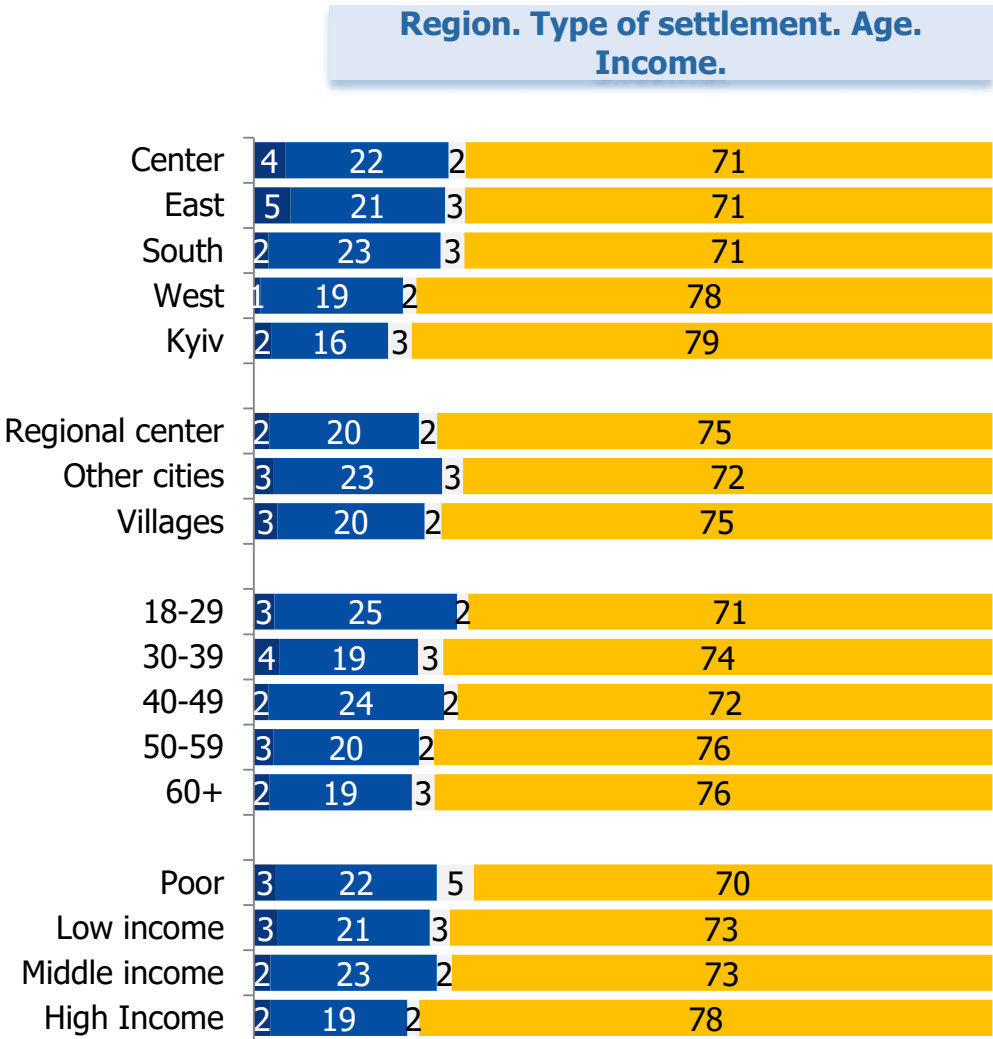
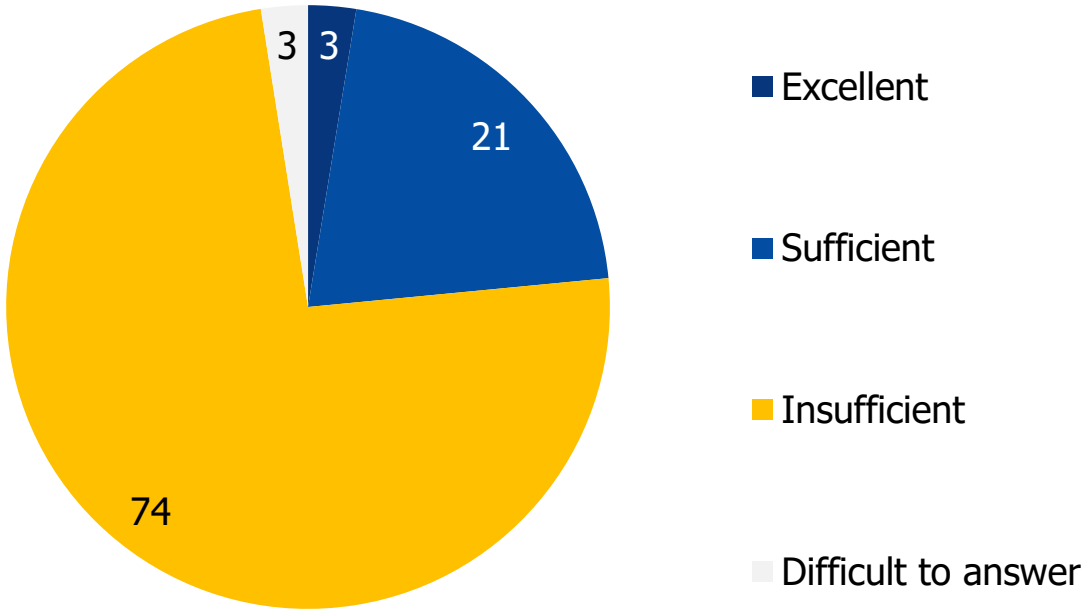


ASSESSMENTS *and* ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFORMS

ASSESSMENTS *and* ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFORMS

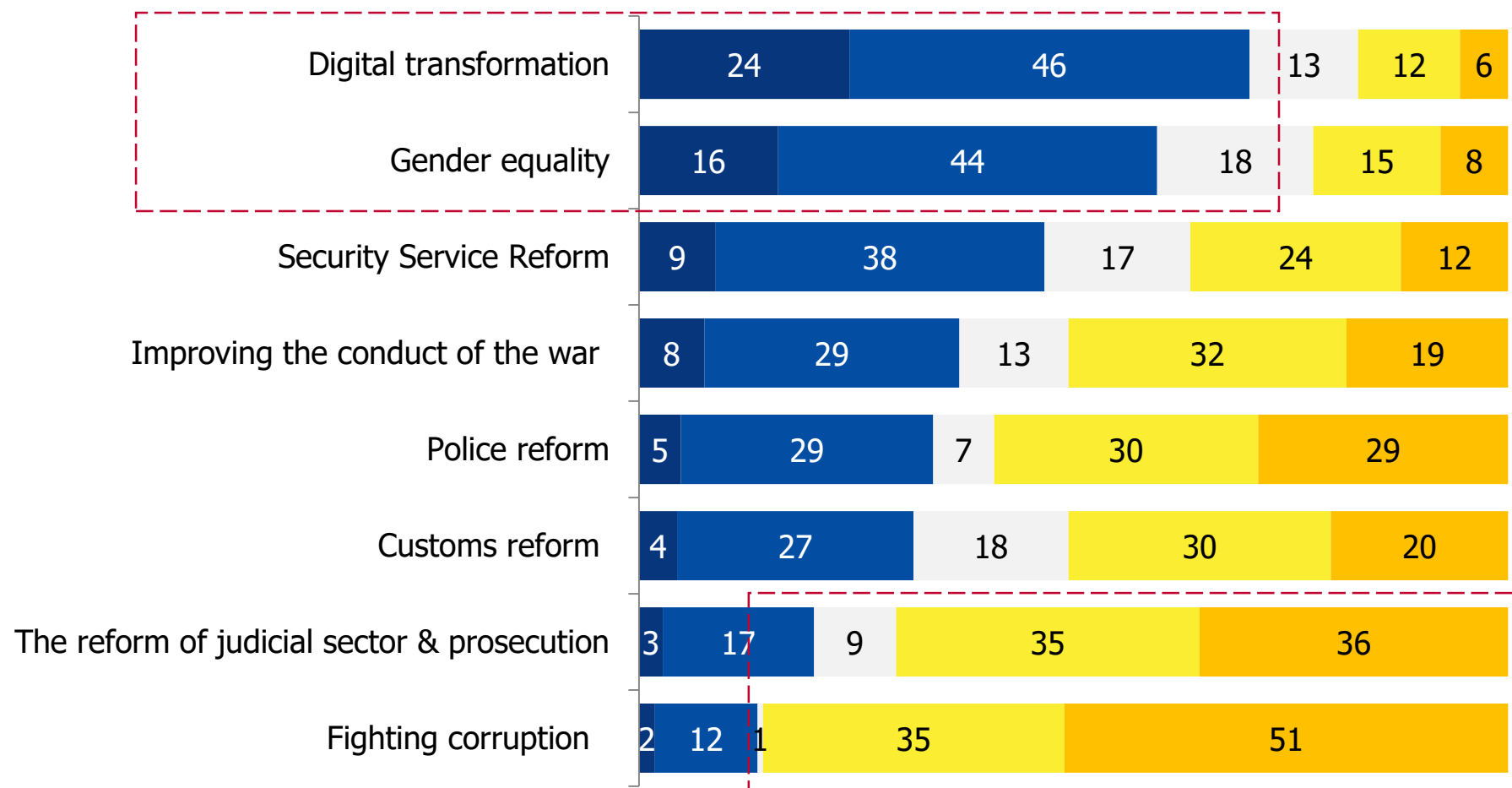
- 74% of respondents consider the Ukrainian authorities' efforts to implement reforms as insufficient, 21% regard them as sufficient, and 3% as excellent.
- Respondents expressed the highest satisfaction with the pace of digital transformation (70%) and progress in promoting gender equality (60%).
- Satisfaction levels were lower for the reform of the Security Service of Ukraine (47%), police reform (34%), and customs reform (31%).
- The least positive assessments concerned the fight against corruption (86% dissatisfied) and reforms of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office (71% dissatisfied).
- Compared to 2024, satisfaction with support for gender equality increased from 49% to 60%.

How do you assess the efforts of the Ukrainian authorities to implement reforms in Ukraine: excellent, sufficient, or insufficient?

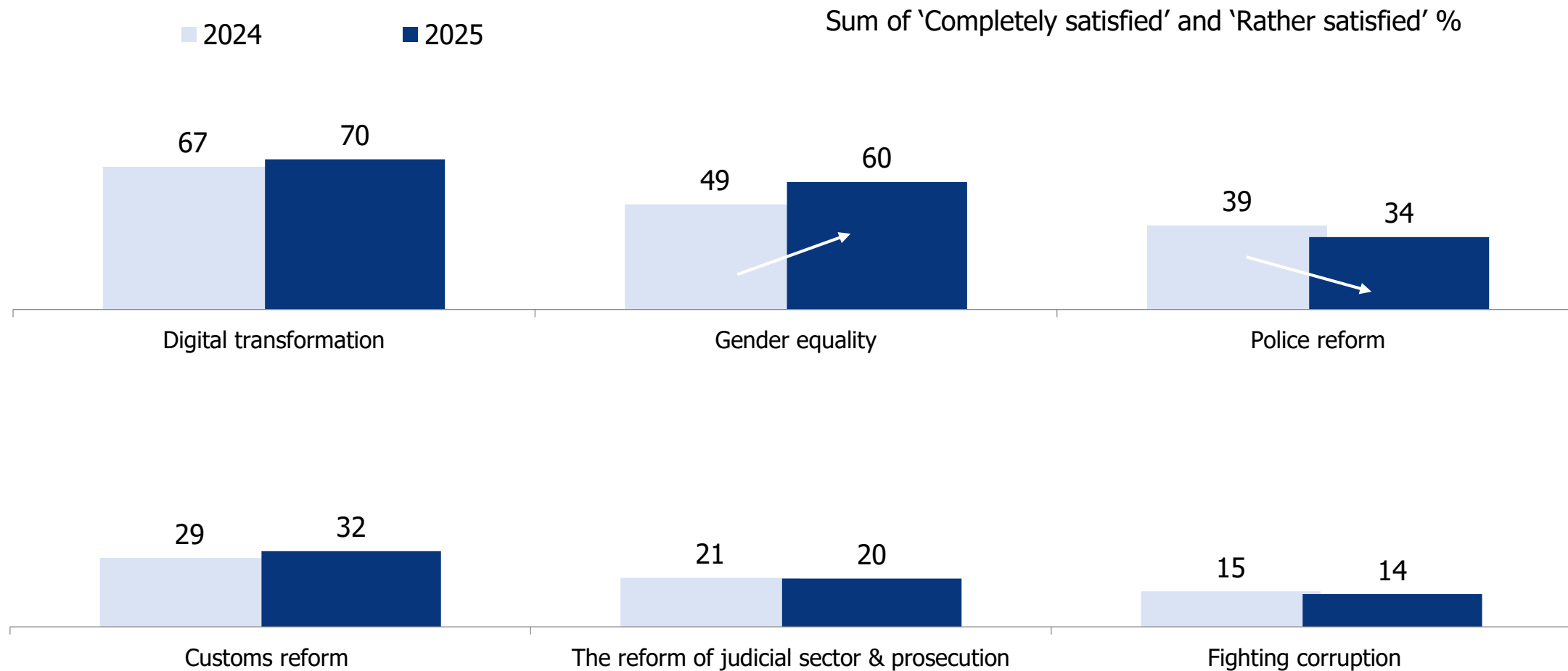


How satisfied are you with the reform progress in these areas:

■ Completely satisfied ■ Rather satisfied ■ Difficult to answer ■ Rather not satisfied ■ Not at all satisfied



How satisfied are you with the reform progress in these areas:



How satisfied are you with the reform progress in these areas:

Sum of 'Completely satisfied' and 'Rather satisfied' %

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regions			Age					Income				Gender	
						Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Digital transformation	69	68	70	66	82	74	70	66	81	78	77	66	56	51	64	75	80	73	68
Gender equality	61	62	53	59	64	63	61	54	72	62	61	56	52	42	52	69	64	63	56
Security Service Reform	47	48	42	48	50	46	47	47	57	47	45	39	45	42	46	48	48	48	45
Police reform	32	36	32	33	40	37	34	30	52	37	35	25	26	24	28	37	40	30	38
Customs reform	27	36	35	28	26	29	33	33	54	35	28	26	21	30	33	33	28	25	38
The reform of judicial sector & prosecution	19	24	21	16	13	18	19	24	35	23	19	12	15	17	20	23	18	17	23
Fighting corruption	11	16	15	15	12	14	14	14	15	13	14	12	14	15	15	13	13	11	16



PERCEPTION *of* **SUPPORT** *from the* **EU**

PERCEPTION *of* SUPPORT *from the* EU

- According to 62% of respondents, the most relevant support from the European Union is in the area of **fighting corruption**. 44% believe it is support in investigating war crimes, 40% point to assistance for the liberated territories, and 39% highlight support for Ukraine in its EU accession process.
- 55% of respondents consider EU support in **strategic communication** to be the most **effective**, while 49% highlight consultations on **Ukraine's accession to the EU**. Other areas of effective support mentioned by respondents include the investigation of international crimes (44%), assistance for liberated territories that were affected by war (43%), support for the rule of law (41%), and efforts to improve the efficiency of border crossing points (40%).
- According to those surveyed, support in the area of fighting corruption remains the least effective, with 62% indicating this view.
- Compared to 2024, assessments of effectiveness have increased in several areas: strategic communication (from 44% to 55%), investigation of international crimes (from 38% to 45%), support for the rule of law (from 31% to 41%), improving the efficiency of border crossing points (from 33% to 39%), and fighting corruption (from 25% to 34%). At the same time, assistance to liberated territories is now assessed as less effective (from 49% to 43%).

Which of the following types of EU support is the most relevant for Ukraine today?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS



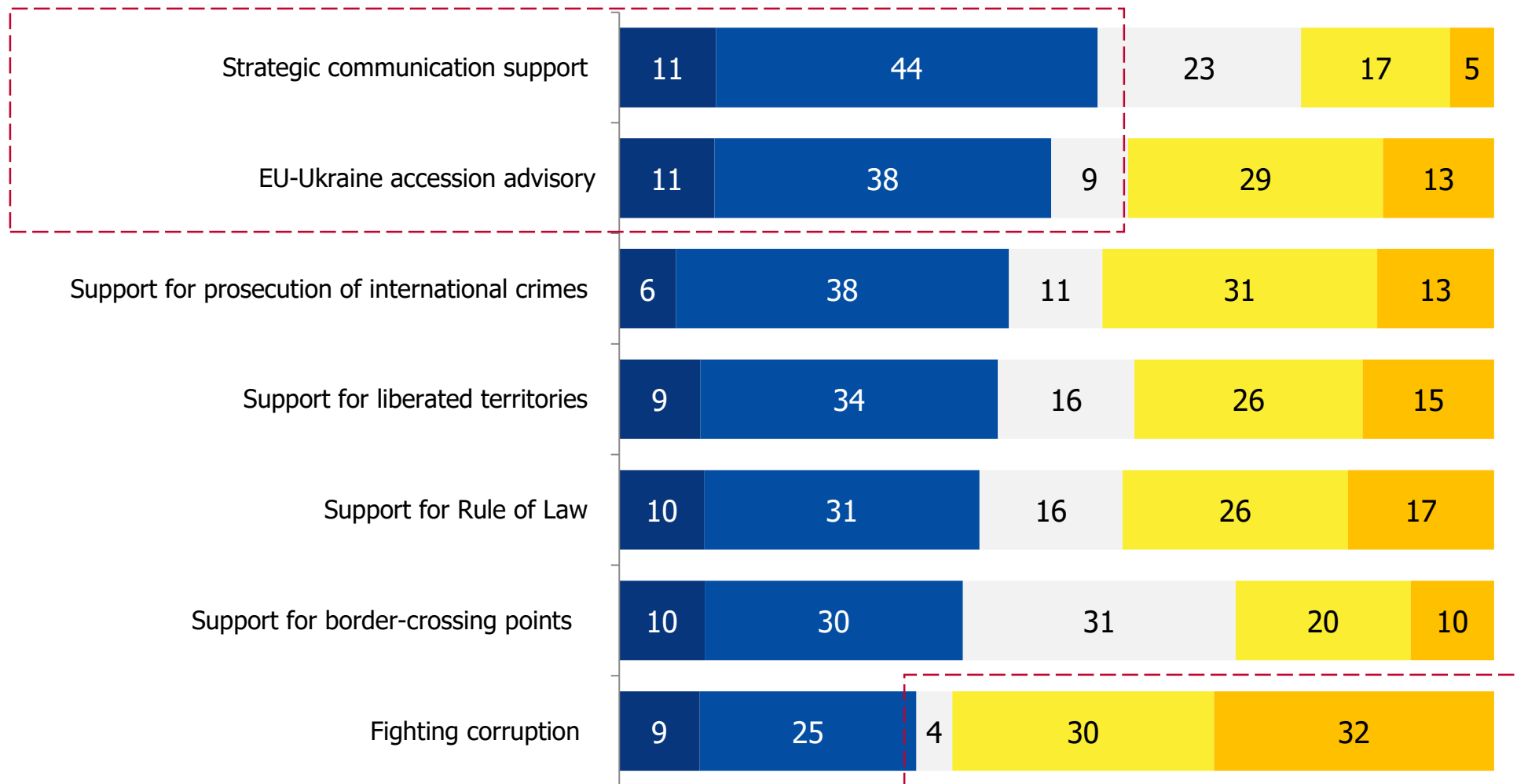
Which of the following types of EU support is the most relevant for Ukraine today?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS

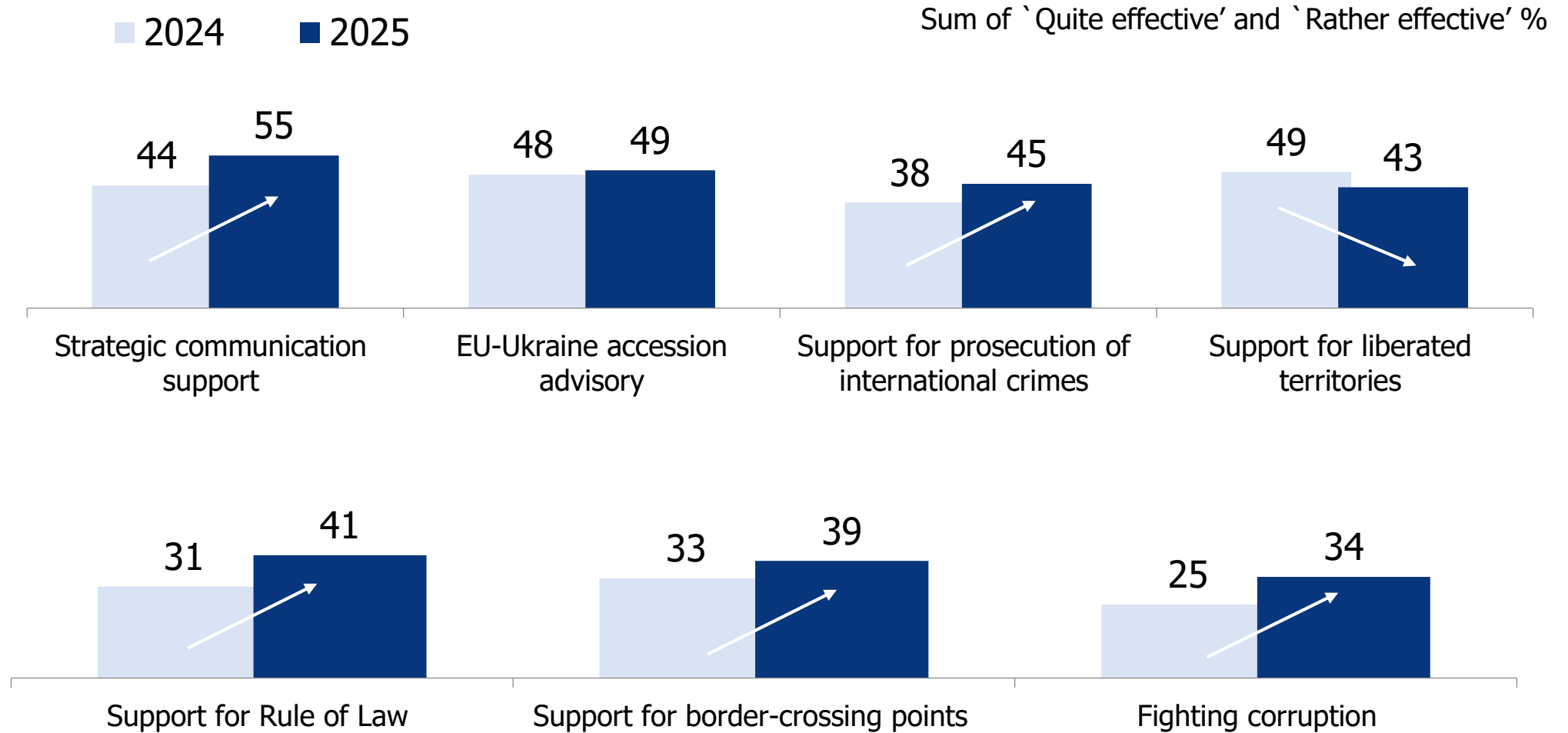
REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Fighting corruption	64	63	61	56	63	62	61	63	65	63	60	61	62	59	63	64	61
Support for prosecution of war crimes	39	49	45	40	44	44	44	43	48	48	45	44	37	43	42	47	42
Support for liberated territories	39	40	42	47	38	42	40	39	49	49	38	38	32	35	38	43	41
Support for Ukraine joining EU	43	41	32	32	42	42	38	35	42	40	37	36	40	27	37	40	45
Support for law enforcement and justice	13	10	13	11	21	14	14	10	21	15	12	10	9	8	10	14	16
Compliance with EU border management standards	11	13	12	14	15	14	12	11	14	10	17	12	10	11	9	15	12
Other	5	6	7	4	9	6	6	6	4	7	7	5	7	8	7	5	6
Difficult to answer	2	2	4	6	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	5	2	2	2

How effective is the assistance provided by the European Union to Ukraine in these areas now?

■ Quite effective ■ Rather effective ■ Difficult to answer ■ Rather ineffective ■ Completely ineffective



How effective is the assistance provided by the European Union to Ukraine in these areas now?



How effective is the assistance provided by the European Union to Ukraine in these areas now?

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.	Sum of `Quite effective` and `Rather effective` %																
	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Strategic communication support	57	55	52	49	58	55	57	52	67	58	54	50	48	39	52	59	60
EU-Ukraine accession advisory	53	51	45	45	49	51	52	45	50	46	45	48	55	40	47	52	53
Support for prosecution of international crimes	46	46	44	40	39	44	48	42	45	42	42	42	49	37	45	47	45
Support for liberated territories	40	45	43	54	40	40	46	45	49	46	40	40	42	42	44	44	41
Support for Rule of Law	42	42	38	41	44	42	41	39	49	42	34	36	44	30	37	44	48
Support for border-crossing points	40	40	39	35	36	39	42	37	47	40	38	36	36	38	40	40	38
Fighting corruption	36	33	33	34	34	36	35	31	37	30	33	34	36	25	32	34	41

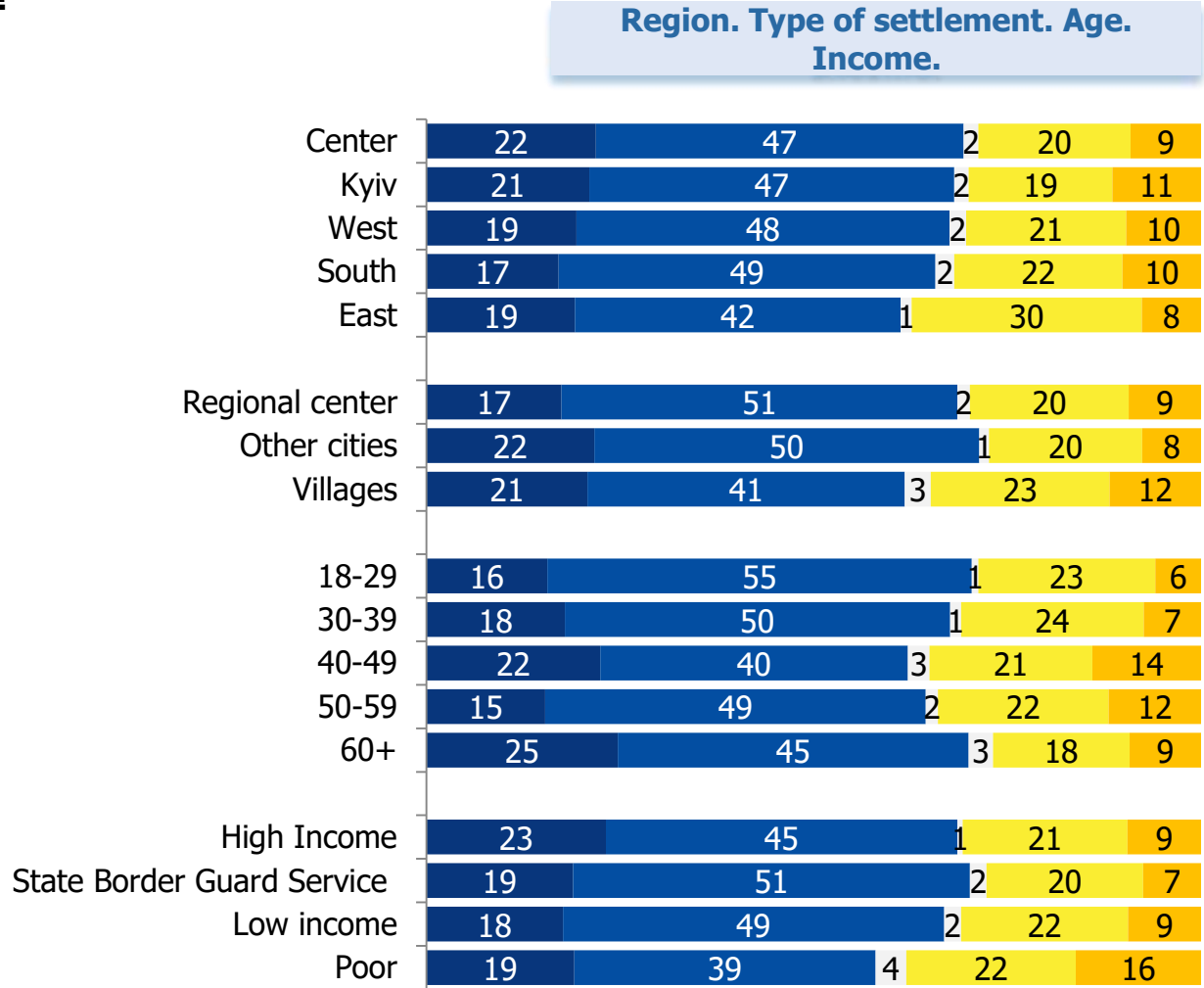
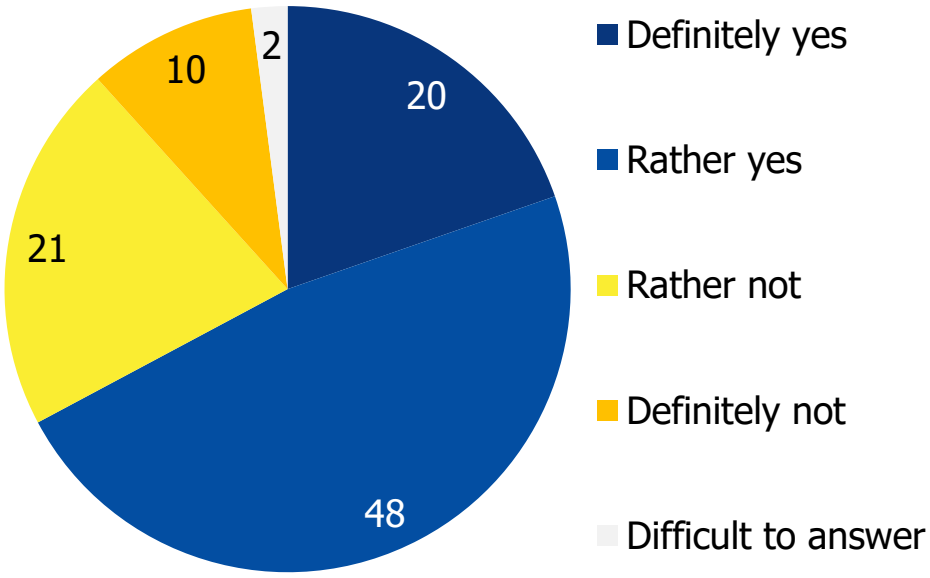


EU ACCESSION

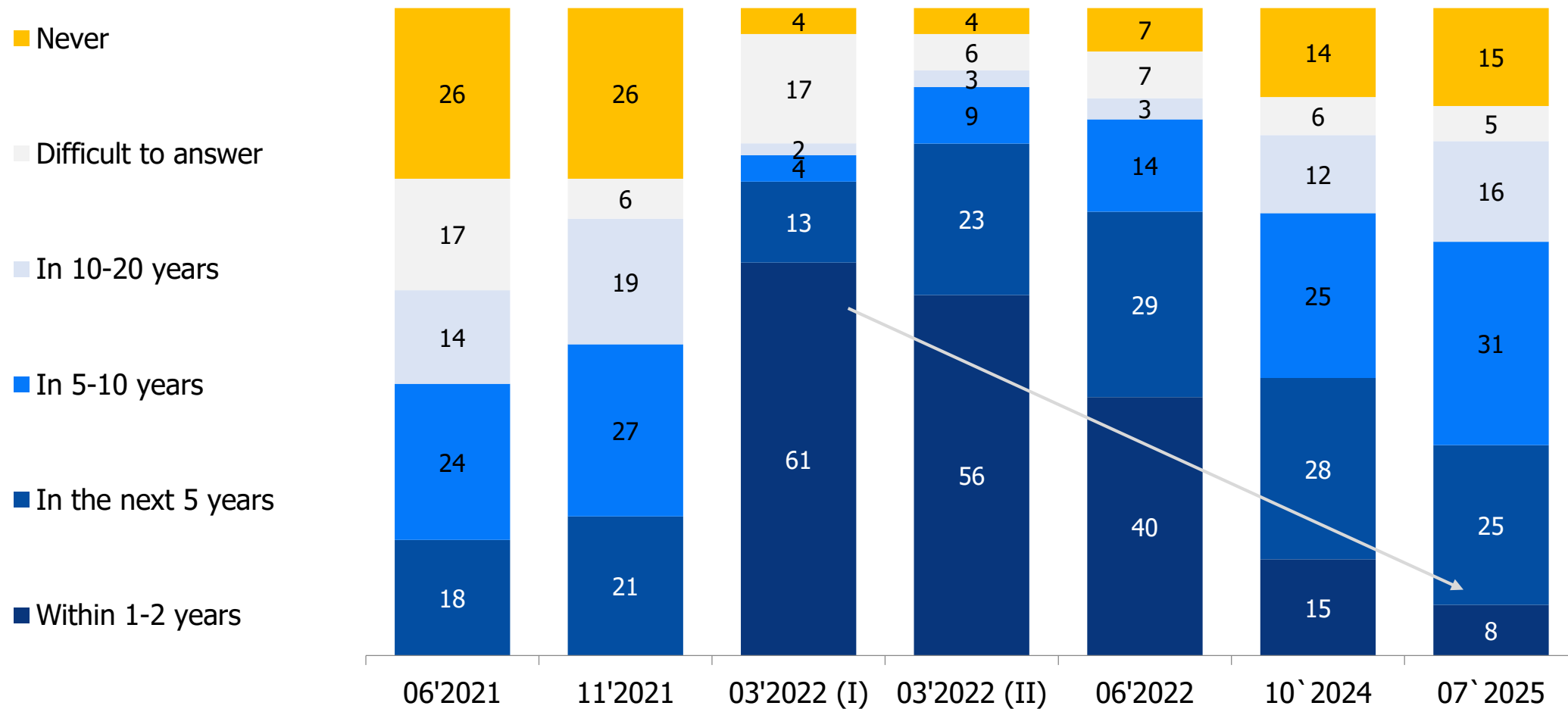
EU ACCESSION

- Overall, 68% of Ukrainians believe that the country **will be able to carry out the necessary reforms to join the EU**, while 31% hold the opposite view.
- Since March 2022, the share of respondents who believe that Ukraine will become a member of the European Union within one to two years has decreased from 61% to 8%, while the share of those who expect this to happen within five to ten years has increased from 4% to 31%.
- Among the main benefits of EU membership, Ukrainians most often cite **financial support** (37%), cooperation in security and defence (36%), anticorruption efforts (33%), security guarantees (31%), and economic cooperation (31%). Compared to 2024, the perceived importance of financial support (from 25% to 37%) and economic cooperation (from 27% to 31%) has increased, while the importance attached to anticorruption efforts (from 41% to 33%) and security guarantees (from 35% to 31%) has decreased.
- Opinions on the EU's interest in Ukraine's accession are divided: 50% of Ukrainians believe that the EU is interested in Ukraine's integration, while 48% take the opposite view.

How do you think, will Ukraine be able to carry out the reforms required to join the EU?



When do you think Ukraine will become a member of the European Union?



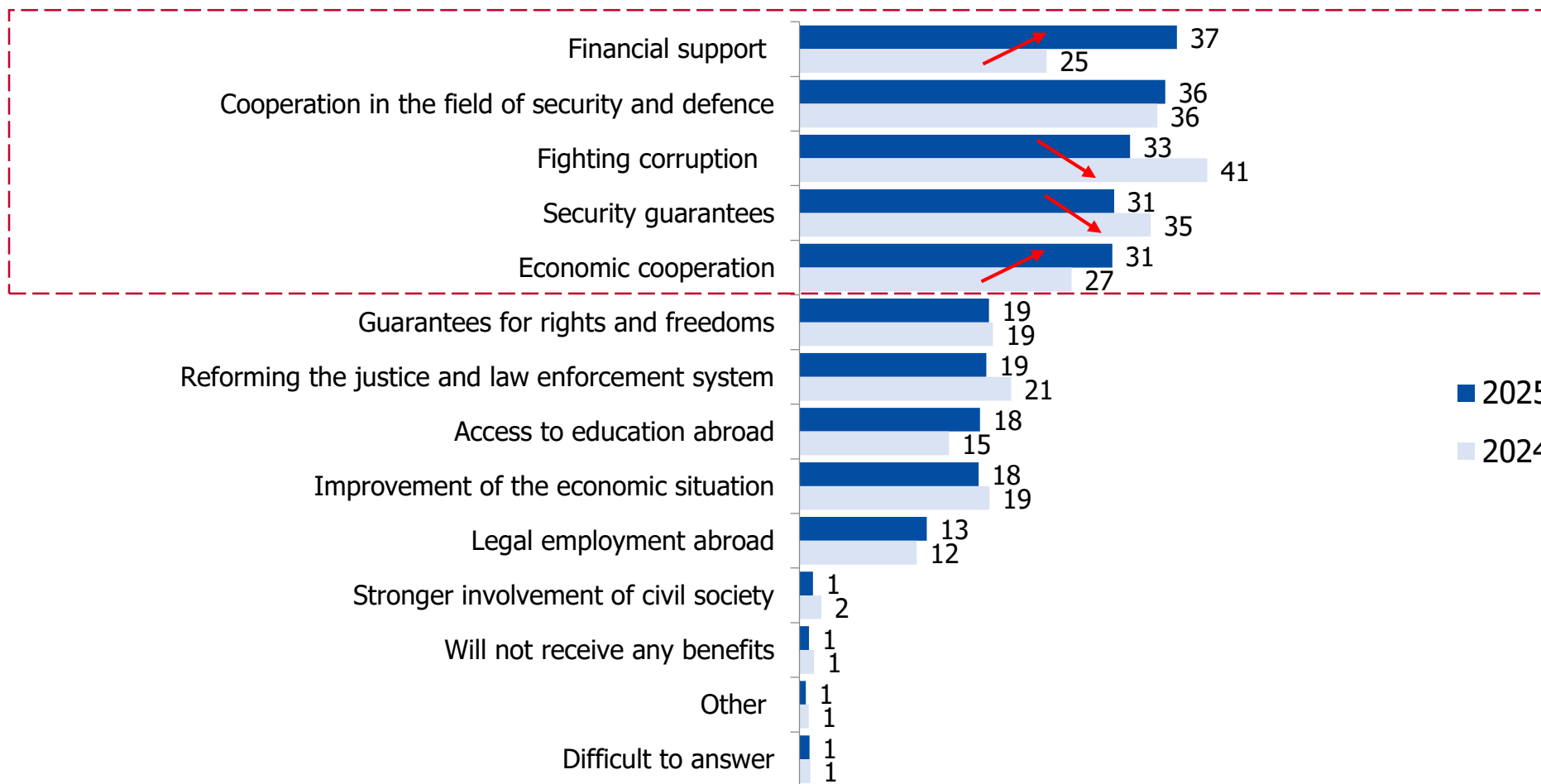
When do you think Ukraine will become a member of the European Union?

ONE ANSWER

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.																	
	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Within 1-2 years	8	8	8	10	4	7	8	9	5	5	7	7	12	12	10	7	5
In the next 5 years	25	26	24	25	23	25	27	22	23	19	23	25	31	20	25	26	24
In 5-10 years	34	30	29	26	37	34	30	30	42	33	30	31	25	22	27	36	34
In 10-20 years	17	15	14	14	17	16	17	14	16	20	13	17	13	13	15	16	17
Never	9	15	21	19	15	14	14	18	10	19	19	15	13	26	17	11	13
Difficult to answer	7	6	4	6	4	5	4	7	4	4	8	4	6	8	5	5	6

What advantages could Ukraine gain from joining the European Union?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS

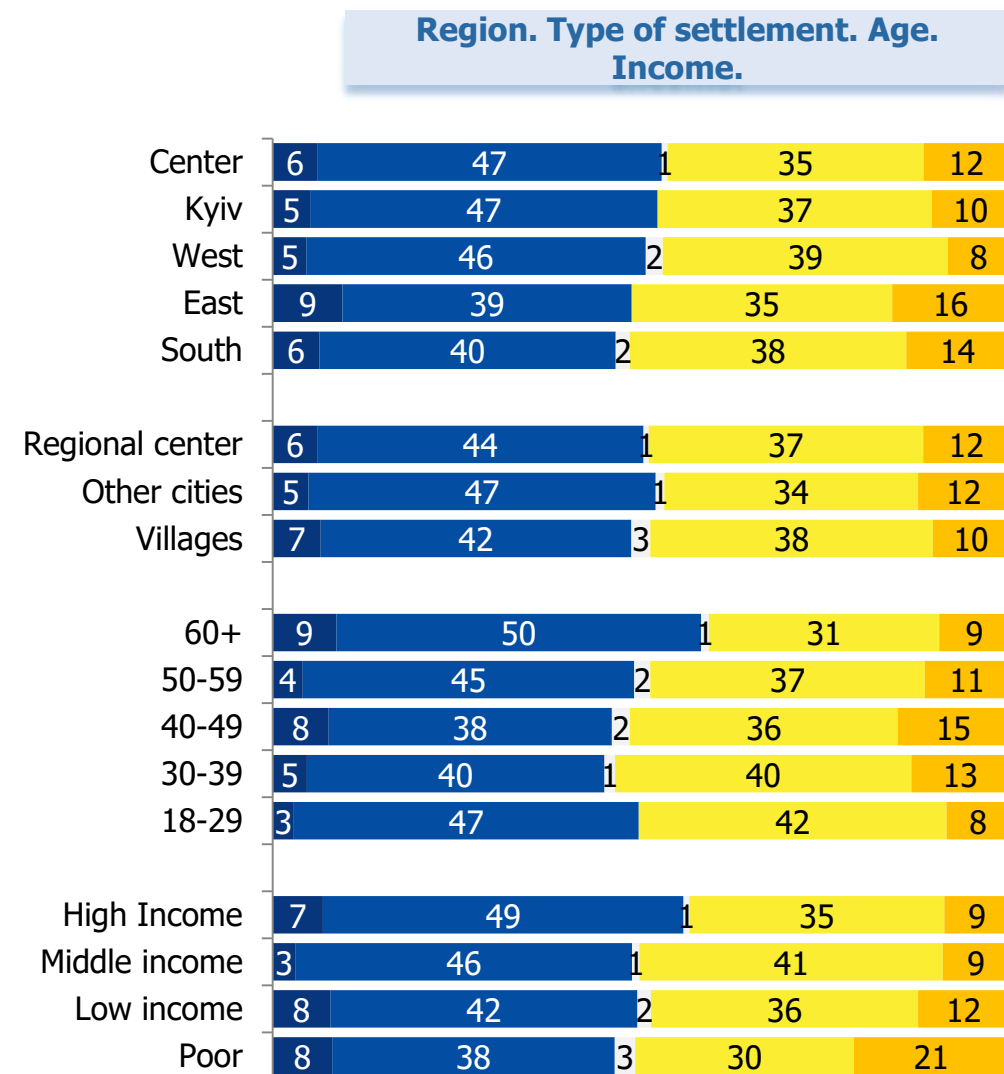
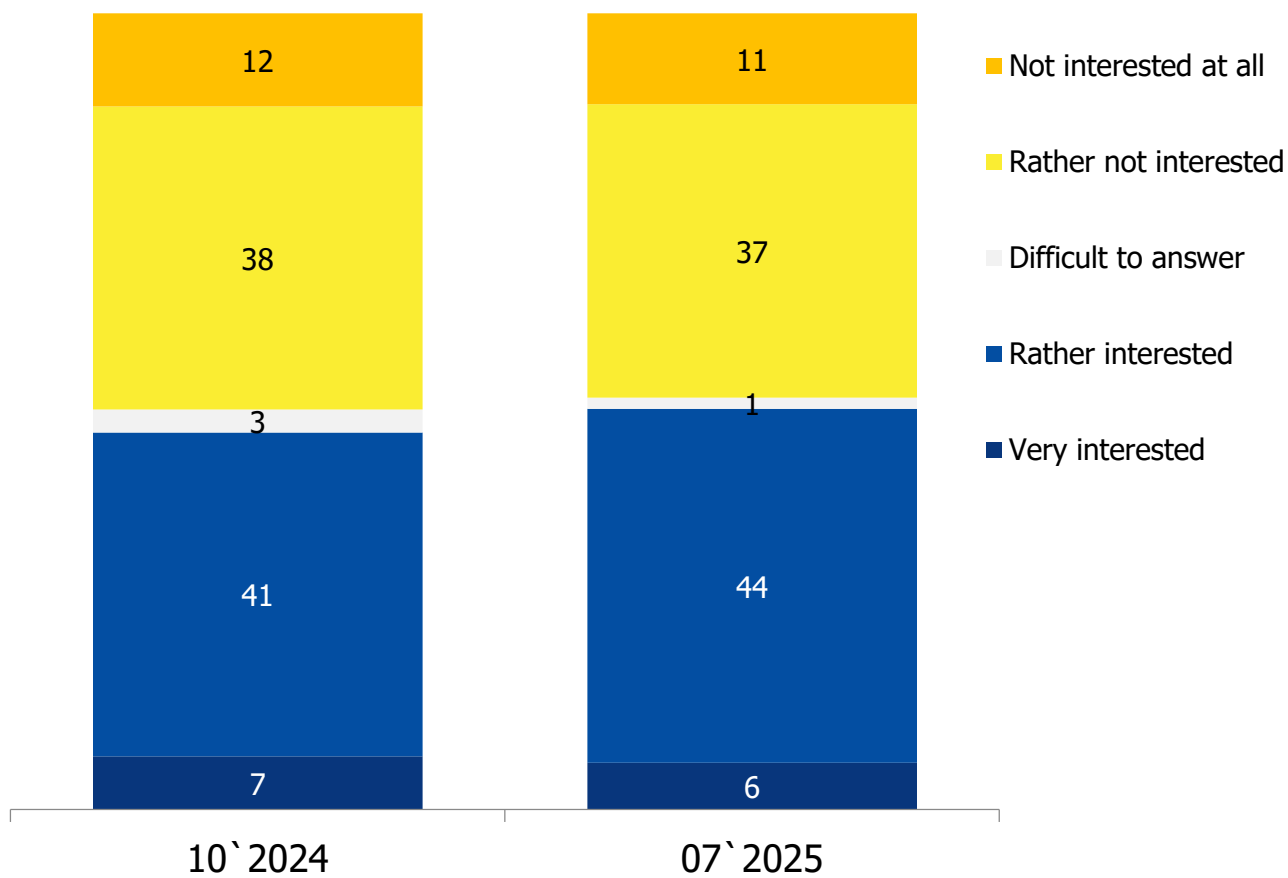


What advantages could Ukraine gain from joining the European Union?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Financial support	43	36	32	39	40	38	39	36	44	42	37	31	34	35	31	39	42
Cooperation in the field of security and defence	34	39	36	39	35	36	39	35	34	36	36	35	39	30	38	37	37
Fighting corruption	32	37	32	27	29	31	33	35	35	31	31	36	32	33	35	34	29
Security guarantees	32	31	30	35	28	33	28	32	31	31	32	31	31	28	35	32	27
Economic cooperation	30	31	31	30	39	33	33	27	29	34	33	35	27	21	29	33	37
Guarantees for rights and freedoms	18	18	21	15	20	21	18	17	21	23	19	20	14	18	18	18	22
Reforming the justice and law enforcement system	18	19	16	13	29	20	18	17	21	20	15	18	18	11	17	21	21
Access to education abroad	16	20	20	20	13	16	18	20	20	19	20	16	16	22	20	17	14
Improvement of the economic situation	19	13	19	22	20	20	17	15	22	22	16	14	15	15	14	20	21
Legal employment abroad	14	11	13	11	15	13	12	13	15	13	16	11	10	16	16	11	11
Stronger involvement of civil society	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1		1	2	1	1
Will not receive any benefits	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1		2	1		3	1		1
Other	1	1				1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1
Difficult to answer	1	2	1	1		1	1	2			1	1	1	2	1	1	1

In your opinion, is the EU interested in Ukraine's accession?





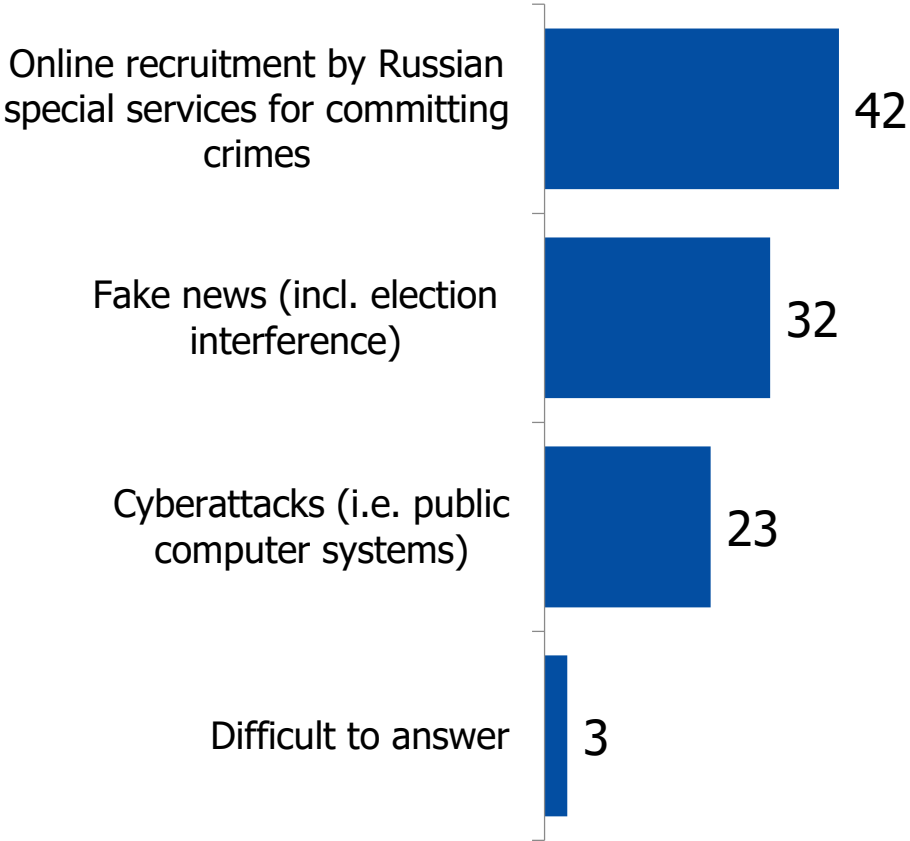
THREATS *and* CHALLENGES

THREATS *and* CHALLENGES

- Among Russian hybrid threats, respondents consider **online recruitment by Russian special services for committing crimes** to pose the greatest danger to Ukraine's security (42%). Other threats cited include fake news (including election interference) (32%) and cyberattacks (23%).
- 81% of respondents believe that the **hybrid threat** from Russia is **increasing**, while 13% think it is decreasing. 69% assess the threat level as high, 26% as medium, and 3% as low. According to two-thirds of those surveyed, Ukraine is moderately prepared to counter hybrid warfare from Russia. 14% believe Ukraine is well-prepared, while 16% consider it unprepared.
- Among the biggest **challenges** facing **veterans** in returning to civilian life, respondents most often mentioned **PTSD and stress** (63%), disability (54%), health problems (51%), unemployment (43%), alcoholism or drug addiction (40%). Less significant challenges include lack of respect (27%), violations of the law and involvement in crime (22%), domestic violence (19%), and limited access to education and training (12%).
- As the best forms of support for veterans, 62% of respondents identified rehabilitation, 47% employment opportunities, and 43% access to medical care. A further 27% mentioned support from veterans' communities, and 6% highlighted education and training.

Which of the following Russian hybrid threats do you consider the greatest concern for Ukraine's safety and security?

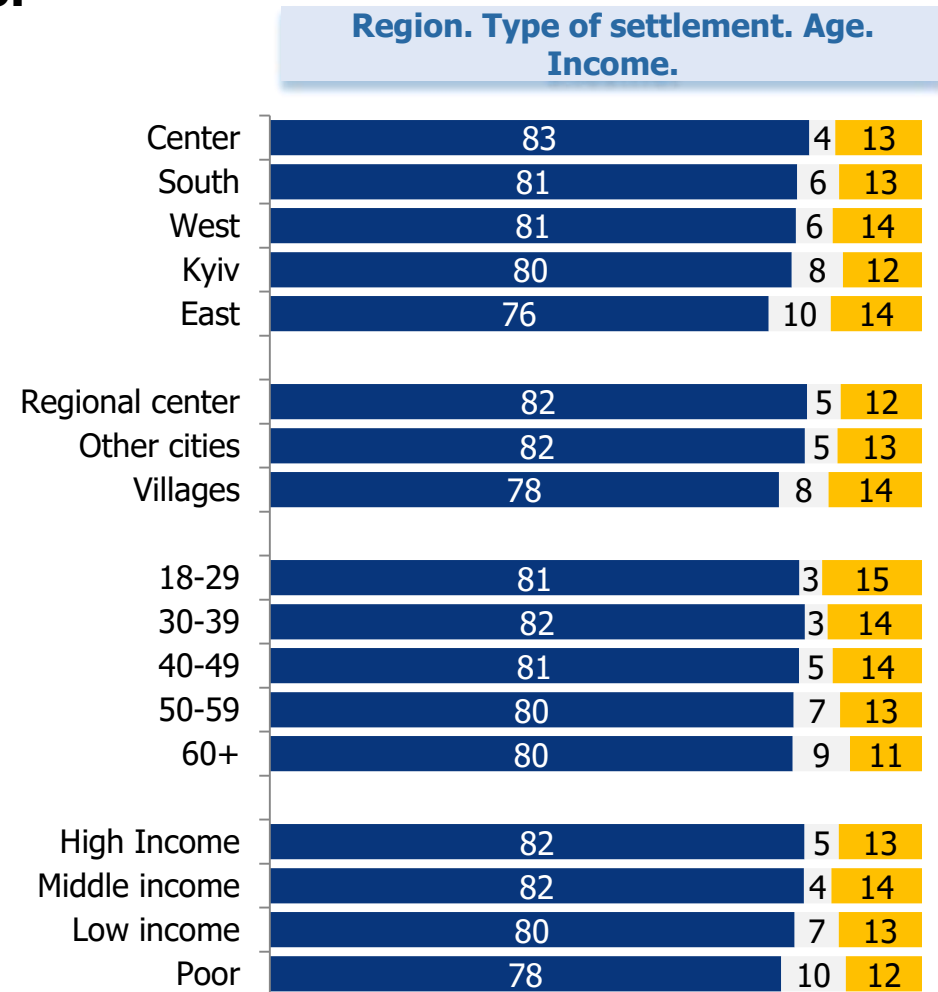
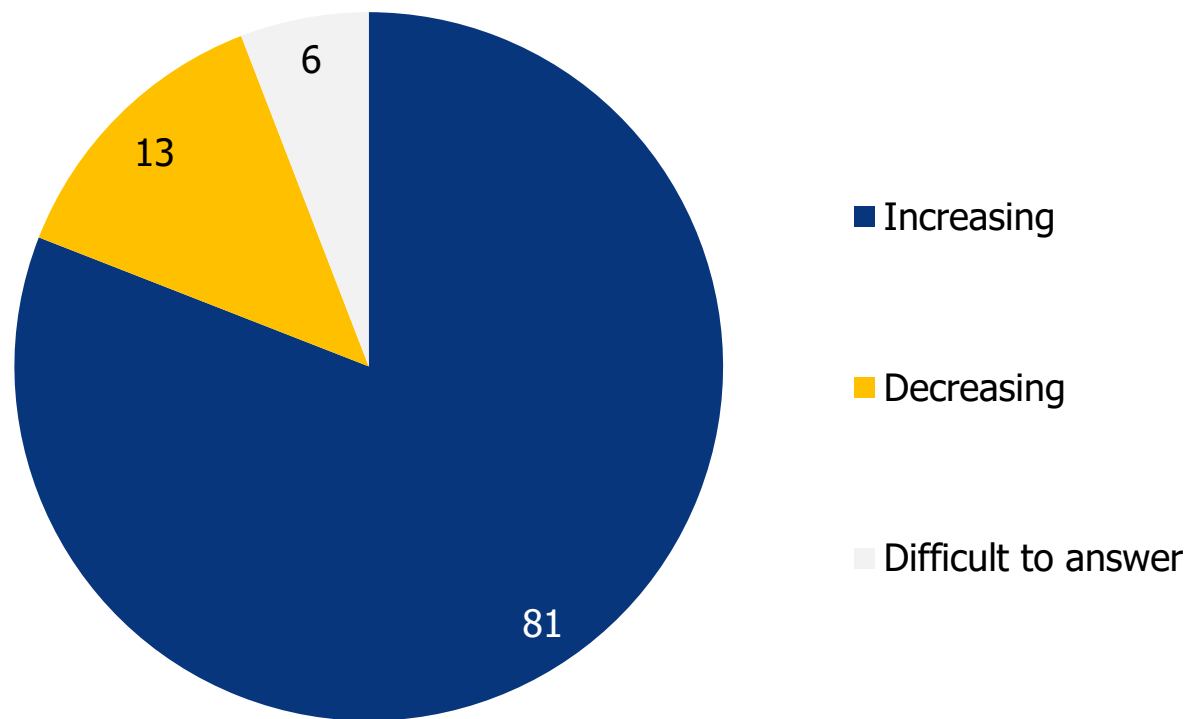
ONE OPTION



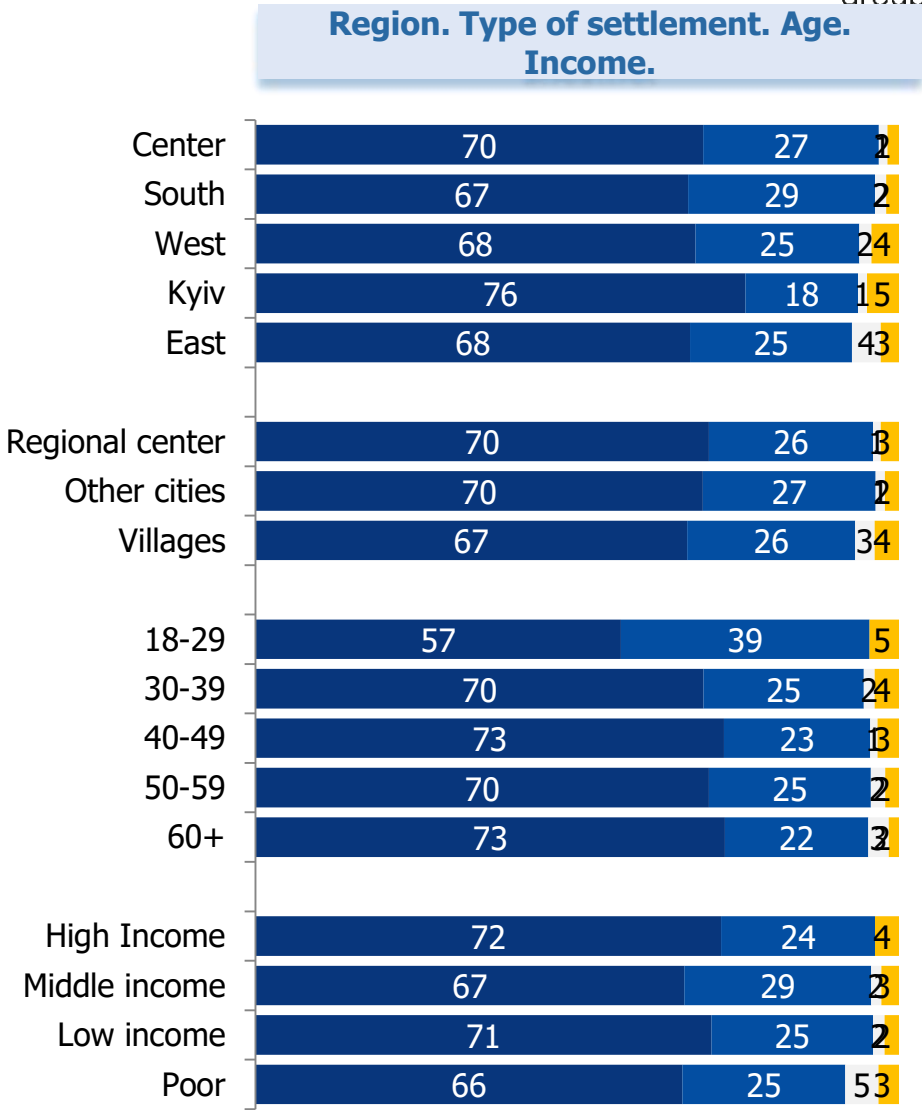
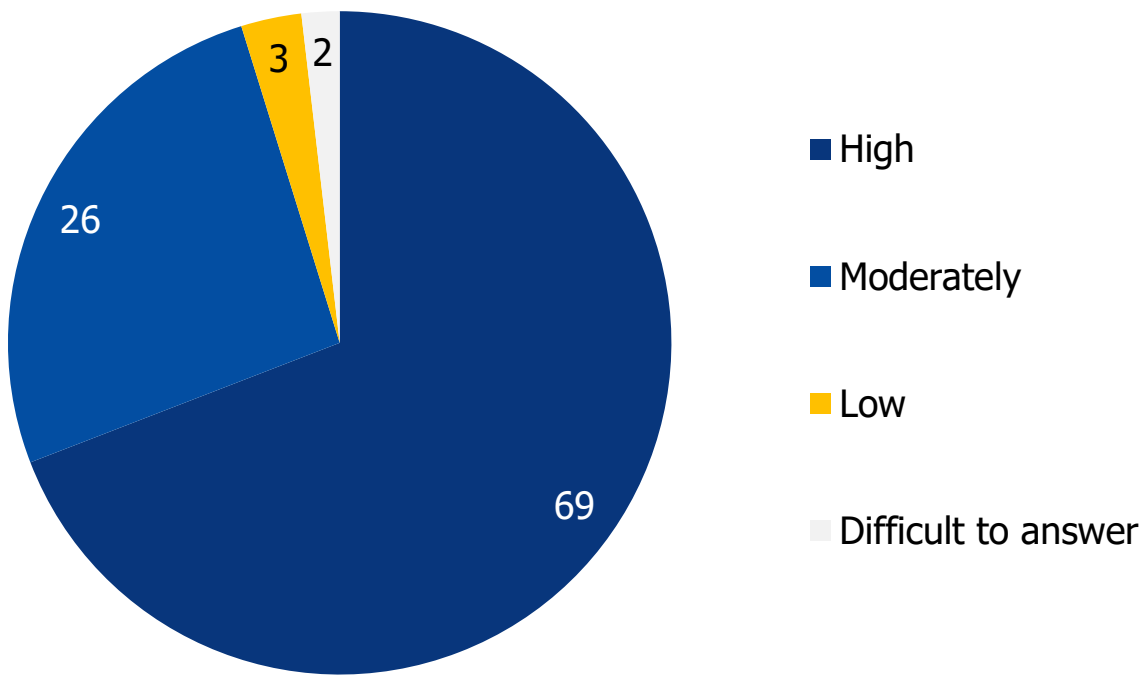
REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.

	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Online recruitment by Russian special services for committing crimes	38	43	42	44	41	45	40	39	54	43	42	36	36	36	40	45	42
Fake news (incl. election interference)	33	32	32	26	34	32	32	31	27	30	32	37	33	27	30	32	36
Cyberattacks (i.e. public computer systems)	26	22	23	26	19	20	25	27	18	25	23	24	25	27	28	21	20
Difficult to answer	3	3	3	4	6	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	6	10	2	3	1

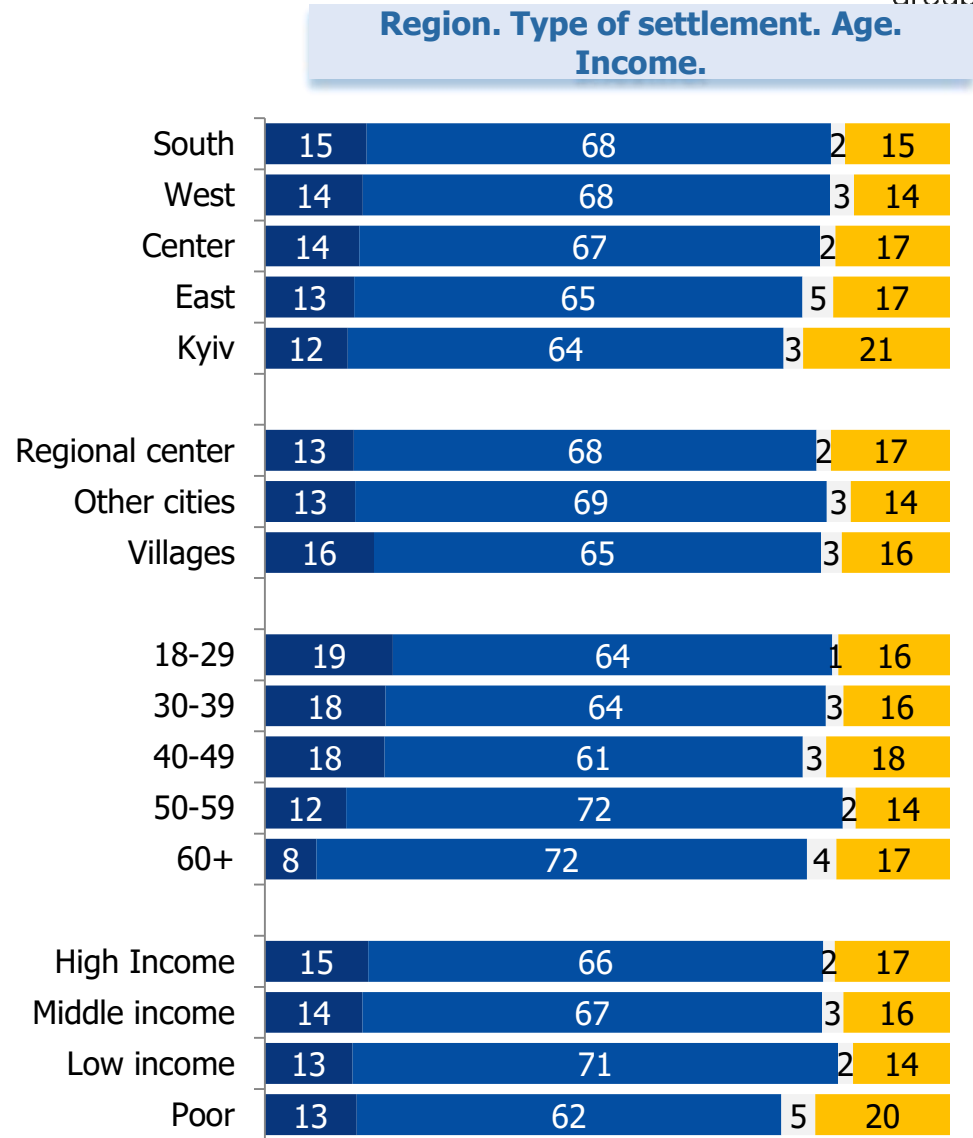
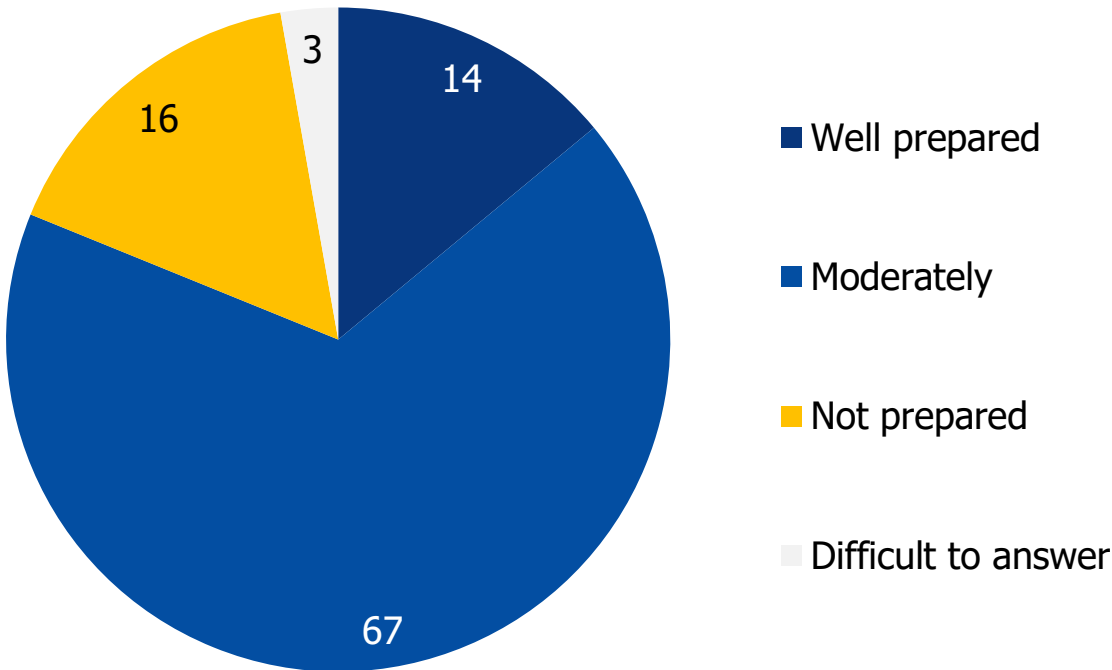
Do you think Russian hybrid warfare is increasing or decreasing?



How would you assess the Russian hybrid threat?

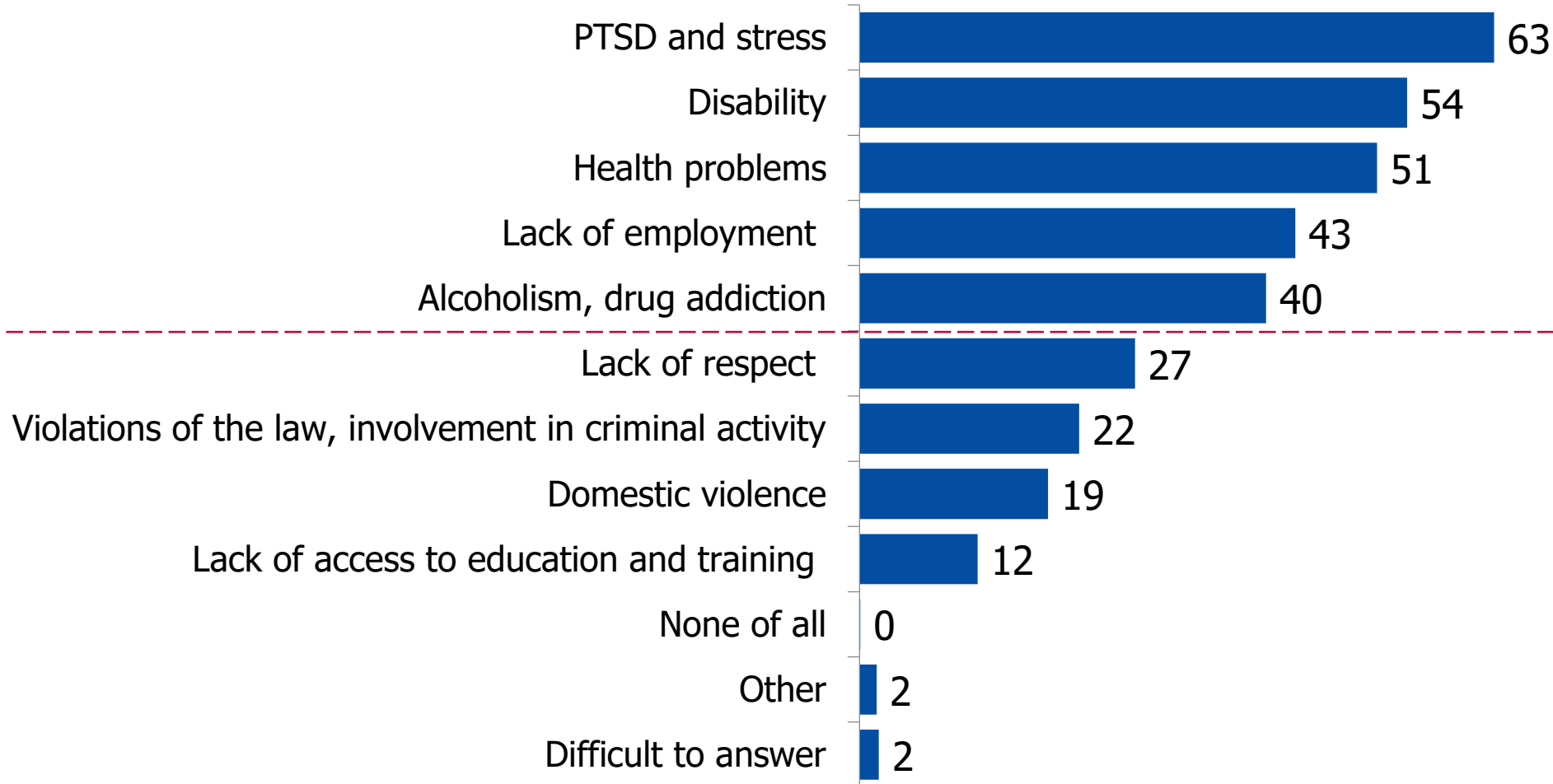


How do you assess Ukraine's level of preparedness to counter hybrid warfare from Russia?



What are the biggest challenges veterans face in the process of returning to civilian life?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

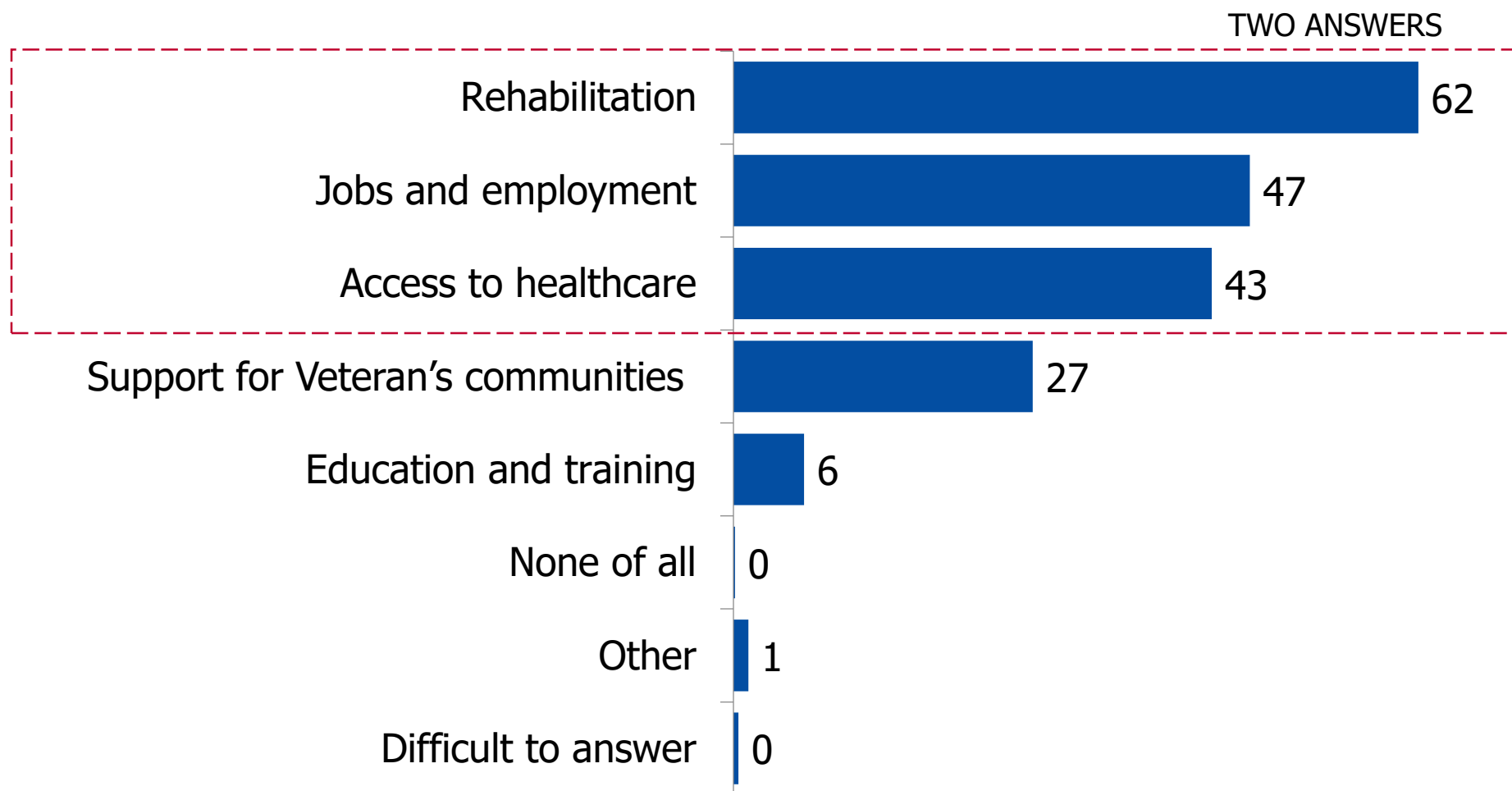


What are the biggest challenges veterans face in the process of returning to civilian life?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
PTSD and stress	65	60	63	59	70	69	61	58	74	70	70	61	49	51	58	68	67
Disability	54	54	56	58	50	57	54	52	59	65	55	52	45	54	57	52	55
Health problems	51	51	52	56	48	51	51	52	45	52	51	48	57	52	55	51	47
Lack of employment	45	40	45	43	45	46	40	43	44	49	46	38	40	39	44	45	43
Alcoholism, drug addiction	44	35	42	42	43	44	41	36	44	44	43	39	35	35	41	41	43
Lack of respect	28	26	27	28	31	29	25	28	32	26	31	28	23	28	29	28	24
Violations of the law, involvement in criminal activity	23	17	25	24	22	25	18	21	24	22	24	24	18	19	24	21	22
Domestic violence	21	15	20	19	20	21	17	17	19	23	21	18	14	20	19	18	18
Lack of access to education and training	11	9	13	19	12	13	11	12	12	12	12	13	11	15	14	10	9
Other	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Difficult to answer	1	2	2	5	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	2

In your opinion, what would be the best form of support for veterans?



In your opinion, what would be the best form of support for veterans?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME.	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income
Rehabilitation	63	64	58	53	68	63	60	62	67	71	61	62	53	56	62	62	66
Jobs and employment	48	44	48	49	47	51	45	43	45	49	49	45	45	39	43	48	53
Access to healthcare	45	41	47	50	32	39	44	48	46	37	43	47	45	52	49	40	37
Support for Veteran's communities	25	30	25	25	32	27	29	25	29	27	29	26	25	27	26	31	23
Education and training	6	7	6	7	8	7	8	4	6	6	5	7	7	5	5	6	9
None of all											1			1			
Other	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1
Difficult to answer		1		1				1		1			1		1		



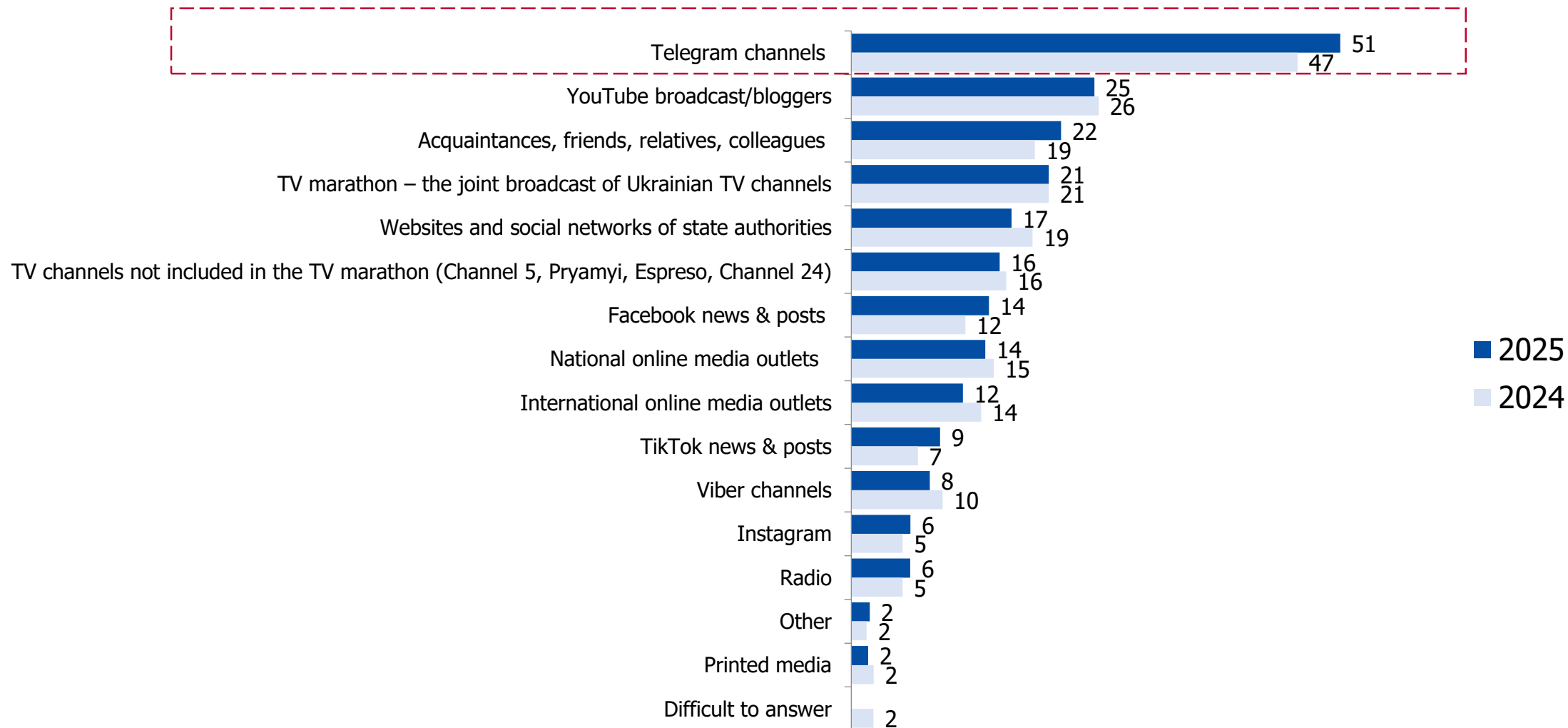
SOURCES *of* INFORMATION

SOURCES *of* INFORMATION

- **Telegram channels** are the most common source of information about **events in Ukraine** for respondents, with their share increasing from 47% in 2024 to 51%. Other frequently cited sources include YouTube broadcasts and blogger content (25%), personal networks such as friends, relatives, or colleagues (22%), and the national TV marathon – the joint broadcast of Ukrainian television channels (21%). Fewer than 20% of respondents reported relying on other sources.
- Fake news and disinformation are considered most prevalent on **social media platforms** such as Facebook and Instagram (58%), messenger channels (45%), television (27%), and online media (21%). Personal communication with friends, family, and colleagues was identified as a means of spreading fake news by 15% of respondents, while 5% cited radio and 5% newspapers and magazines. Compared to 2024, the share of those who view social media and messenger channels as sources of disinformation has increased (from 53% to 58% and from 35% to 45%, respectively), while the share citing television has decreased (from 32% to 27%).
- 84% of respondents are overall **concerned about the influence and spread of disinformation and “fake news” among the Ukrainian population**, while 16% are not concerned.
- When it comes to refuting disinformation or debunking fake news, respondents place the most trust in **independent journalists** (44%), the Centre for Countering Disinformation (42%), the Office of the President (26%), and international organisations (21%). Civil society organisations (14%), the Centre for Strategic Communications (11%), law enforcement agencies (9%), and opinion leaders/influencers (9%) were mentioned less frequently.
- Regarding networks and applications where respondents are subscribed to public channels to receive news and information about current events, 62% cited **Telegram**, 32% YouTube, and 22% Facebook. Other platforms were less popular: Viber (18%), Instagram (16%), and TikTok (14%). Fewer than 10% of respondents reported being subscribed to public channels on other networks or applications.

From which sources do you mainly receive information about events in Ukraine?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS



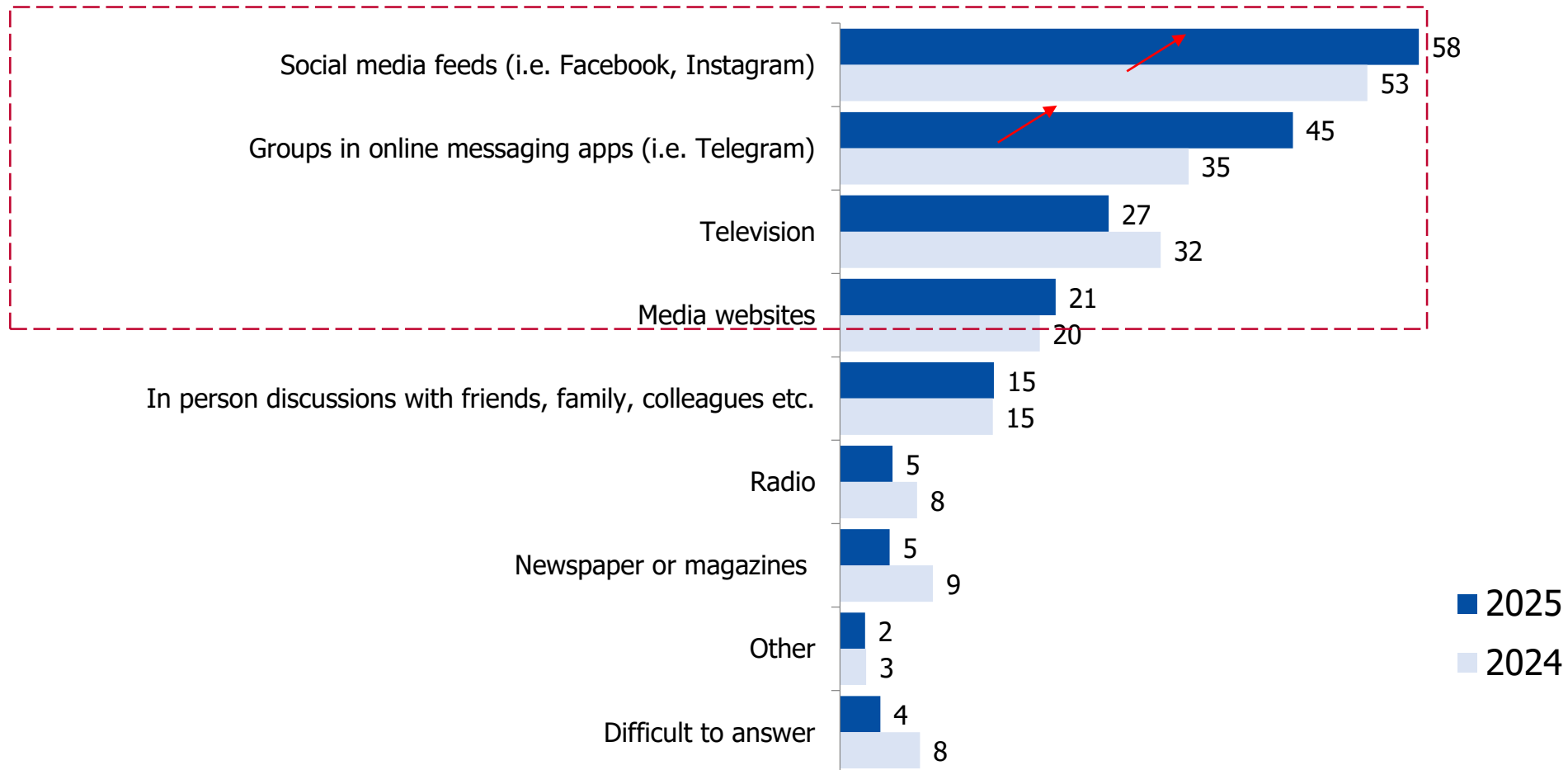
From which sources do you mainly receive information about events in Ukraine?

UP TO 3 ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Telegram channels	46	48	54	56	66	60	49	42	77	64	57	44	28	32	47	58	56	47	56
YouTube broadcast/bloggers	24	24	28	27	27	29	27	20	17	23	25	27	31	19	21	27	32	31	21
Acquaintances, friends, relatives, colleagues	20	22	23	24	23	24	21	21	27	24	23	24	16	20	22	22	23	21	23
TV marathon – the joint broadcast of Ukrainian TV channels	24	21	19	25	11	16	21	26	10	11	17	21	37	33	25	18	13	18	24
Websites and social networks of state authorities	15	17	18	15	21	17	19	14	22	23	22	15	8	8	14	21	19	15	19
TV channels not included in the TV marathon (Channel 5, Pryamyi, Espresso, Channel 24)	19	15	14	14	14	15	16	16	3	6	10	15	34	28	17	13	12	14	17
Facebook news & posts	18	16	12	9	11	11	14	19	9	16	15	17	14	17	17	14	12	13	16
National online media outlets	16	14	12	13	16	16	14	12	14	13	15	18	12	7	12	15	18	17	11
International online media outlets	14	10	9	8	20	15	12	7	15	15	13	11	7	7	8	11	20	15	9
TikTok news & posts	9	11	10	9	3	6	9	14	12	8	11	11	6	10	11	10	7	9	10
Viber channels	6	11	7	7	9	7	11	7	8	10	7	6	9	6	8	11	5	7	9
Instagram	7	4	8	4	5	6	6	7	14	9	4	3	3	6	6	8	4	4	8
Radio	7	7	4	5	7	6	4	8	2	5	5	5	11	6	9	5	5	7	6
Other	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		1		1	5	2	3	1	2	2	2
Printed media	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	1
Difficult to answer			1									1	1	1	1			1	

Which information sources, in your opinion, spread fake news and disinformation most often?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

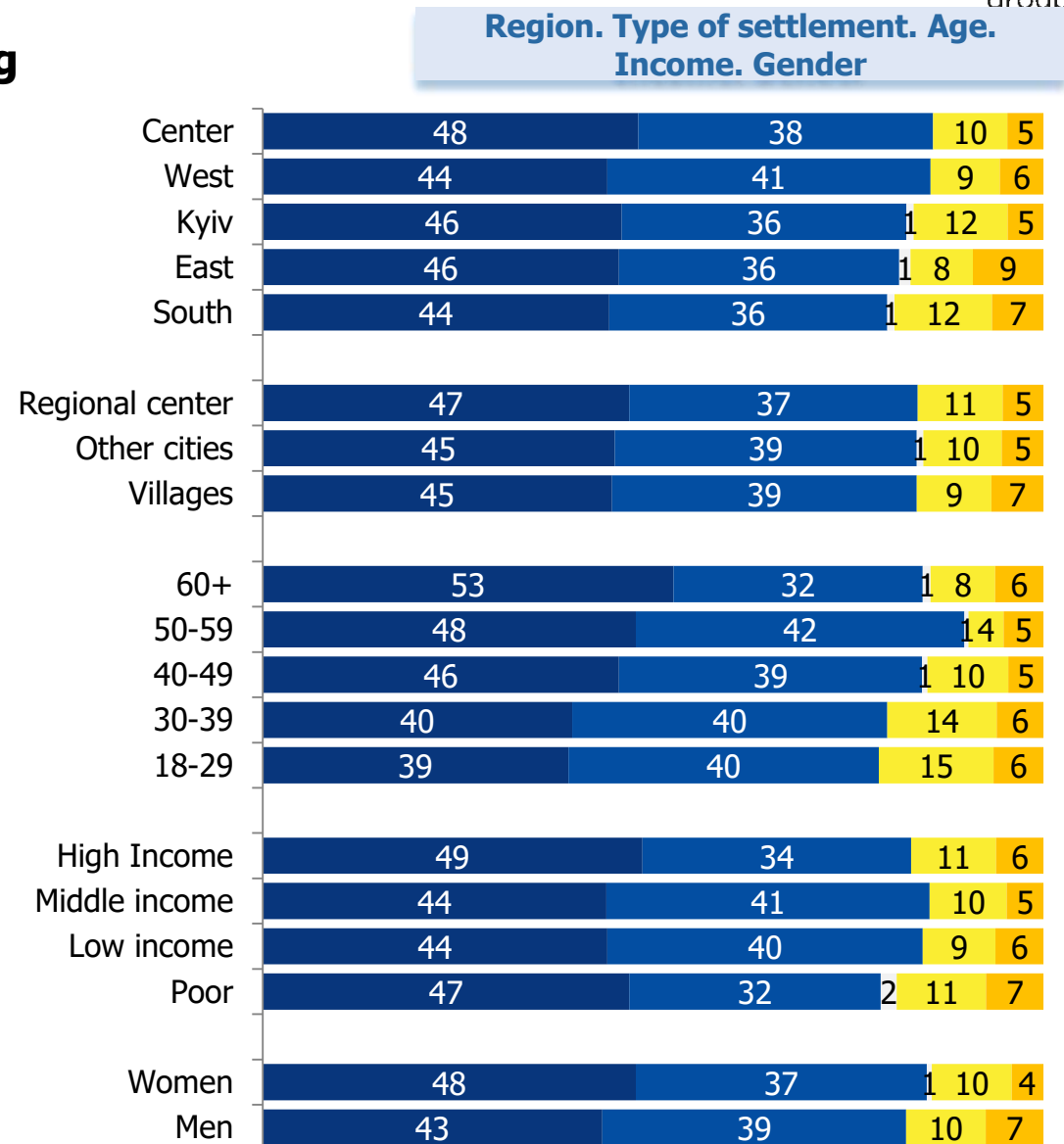
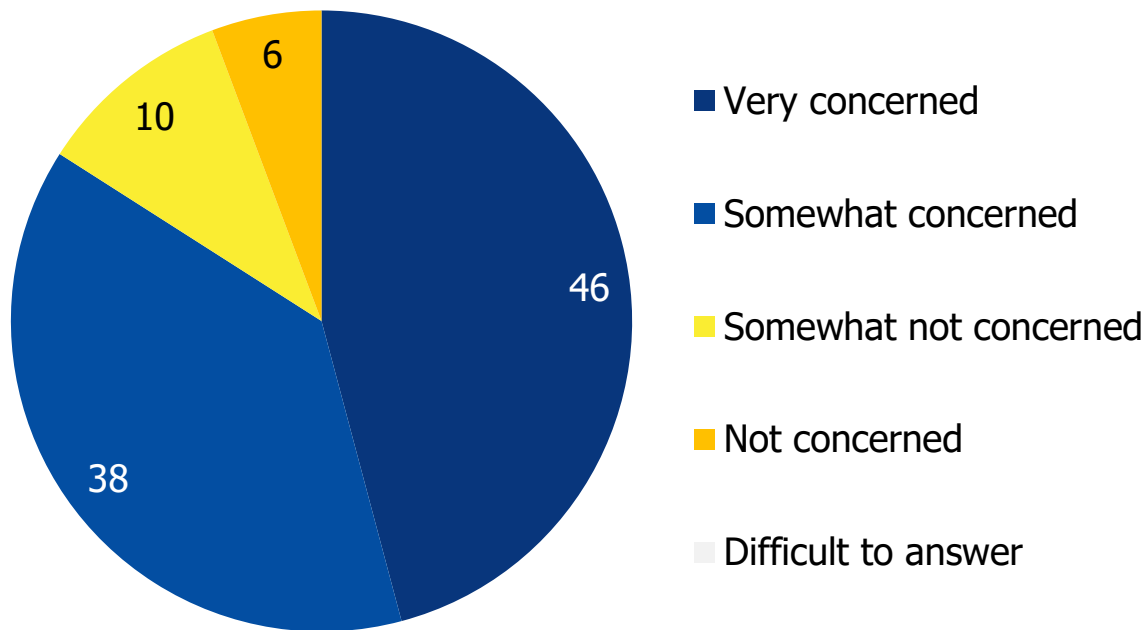


Which information sources, in your opinion, spread fake news and disinformation most often?

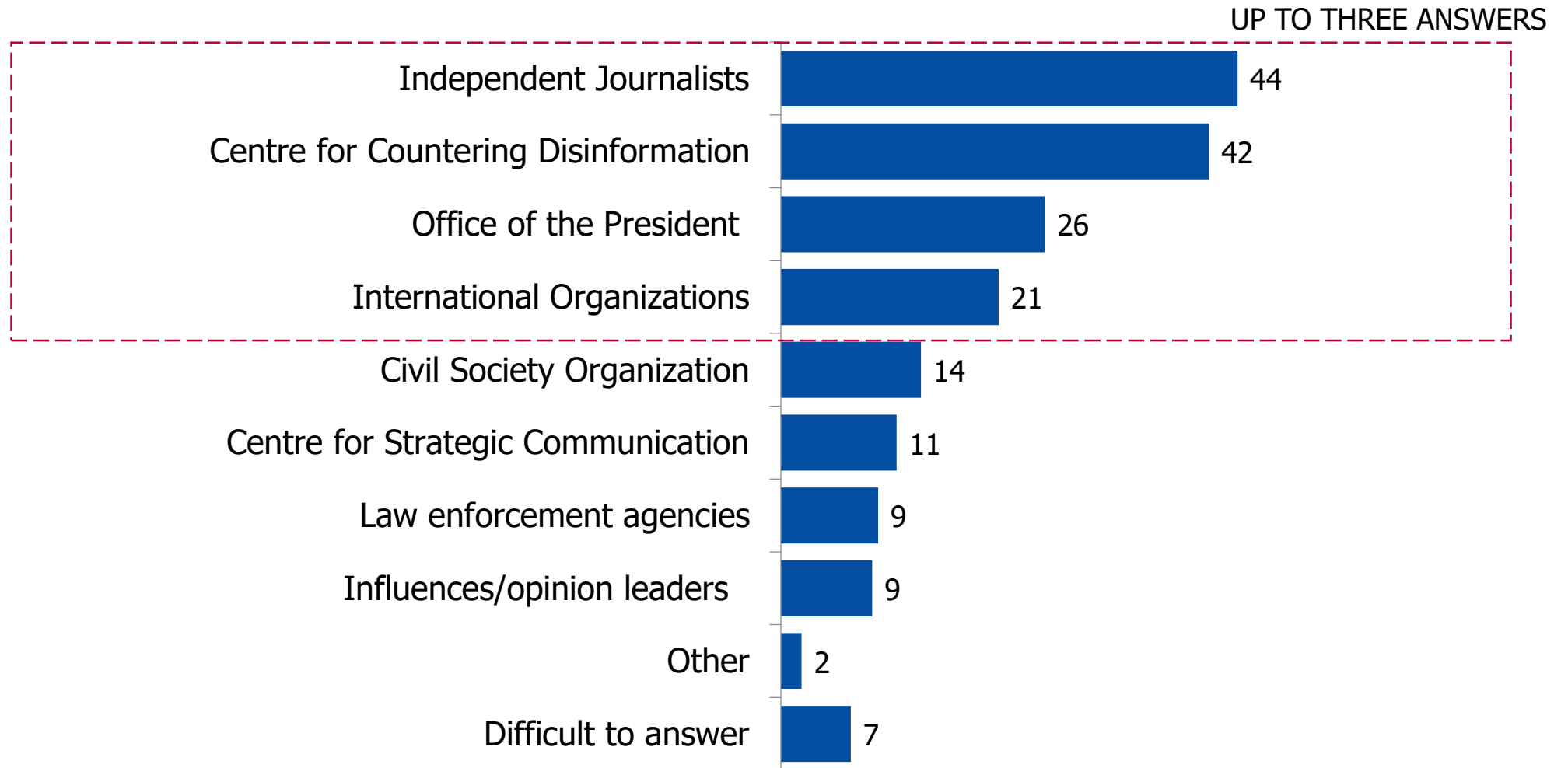
MULTIPLE ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Region			Age					Income				Gender	
						Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Social media feeds (i.e. Facebook, Instagram)	61	57	55	57	56	58	59	56	63	63	65	55	47	46	55	62	60	56	59
Groups in online messaging apps (i.e. Telegram)	44	44	43	49	54	50	45	40	52	52	48	43	35	38	42	49	48	47	43
Television	30	25	26	24	27	28	25	26	32	32	25	28	20	21	24	28	31	30	24
Media websites	22	22	19	24	23	24	18	21	23	21	23	24	18	20	20	22	23	27	16
In person discussions with friends, family, colleagues etc.	13	15	16	13	22	17	16	13	25	14	14	14	13	17	16	15	15	12	19
Radio	6	5	5	6	4	6	4	6	8	6	4	6	4	4	5	6	5	6	5
Newspaper or magazines	6	5	4	5	6	4	5	6	8	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	4	6	4
Other	1	3	4	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	2	3
Difficult to answer	5	4	5	3	2	3	4	5		2		3	11	10	3	3	3	4	4

Are you concerned about the influence and spread of disinformation and “fake news” among the Ukrainian population?



Which of the following do you trust the most to debunk disinformation or fake news?

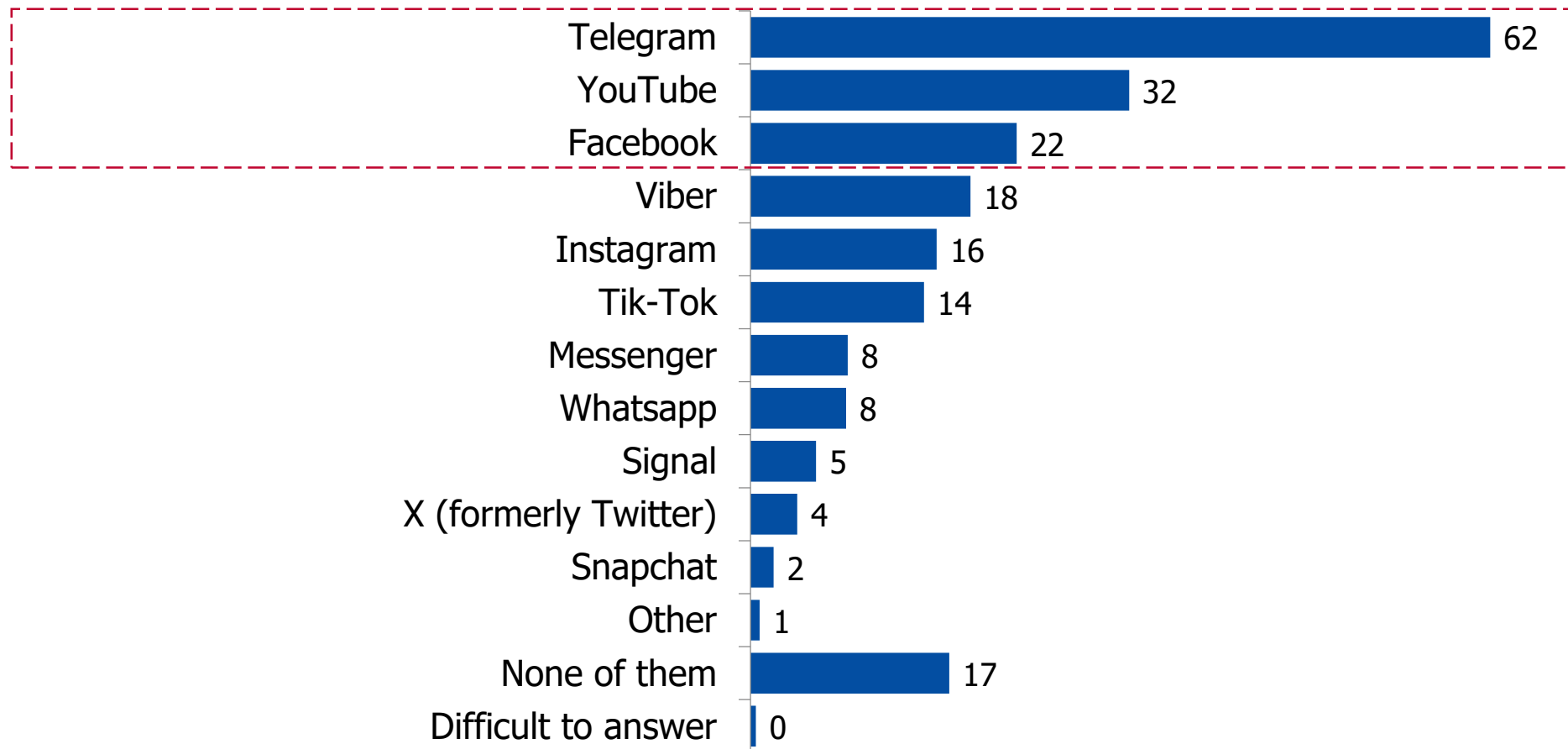


Which of the following do you trust the most to debunk disinformation or fake news?

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	MULTIPLE ANSWERS																		
	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Independent Journalists	48	43	39	35	59	49	47	36	44	48	40	46	44	36	39	46	50	48	41
Centre for Countering Disinformation	45	42	40	35	43	43	42	40	48	42	42	43	36	30	40	45	44	39	44
Office of the President	23	29	29	24	16	24	29	25	31	28	28	18	24	27	27	28	21	20	31
International Organizations	21	20	21	19	28	24	21	18	25	23	23	22	16	10	19	25	24	25	17
Civil Society Organization	14	13	13	14	16	12	12	17	13	13	12	15	14	18	16	11	14	14	13
Centre for Strategic Communication	13	11	8	12	13	10	11	13	17	12	11	9	9	11	7	15	11	11	12
Law enforcement agencies	8	10	10	14	7	11	9	8	13	10	10	9	7	7	8	10	12	8	11
Influences/opinion leaders	8	8	9	7	15	12	6	6	15	11	8	10	4	4	7	10	13	10	8
Other	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Difficult to answer	6	7	7	11	6	5	7	8	3	4	7	8	11	11	9	6	4	7	6

Which networks or apps do you use to follow public channels for news and event information?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS



Which networks or apps do you use to follow public channels for news and event information?

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Telegram	56	61	62	64	76	70	60	52	85	78	66	57	35	41	55	68	71	57	66
YouTube	28	33	31	33	39	35	31	27	23	28	30	36	37	27	26	31	40	36	27
Facebook	26	22	20	21	17	20	22	26	11	23	23	30	22	20	23	23	21	20	24
Viber	17	21	18	14	17	18	19	18	7	17	17	26	22	19	19	18	17	15	21
Instagram	17	15	15	11	17	17	14	15	25	17	13	13	11	11	15	17	17	12	19
Tik-Tok	15	14	17	14	9	11	13	20	11	12	16	21	12	17	16	15	11	12	17
Messenger	11	8	6	7	8	7	7	10	3	5	8	12	10	11	9	7	7	6	10
Whatsapp	8	8	7	13	8	8	7	9	3	8	8	12	8	5	8	9	8	7	9
Signal	4	6	5	2	11	6	5	5	3	7	7	9	2	3	4	6	7	6	5
X (formerly Twitter)	5	2	3	3	7	4	4	3	7	5	3	4	2	1	2	4	6	5	3
Snapchat	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
None of them	18	16	17	18	11	15	17	19	7	8	12	13	34	29	22	13	10	19	14
Difficult to answer			1	2			1	1				1	1		1			1	



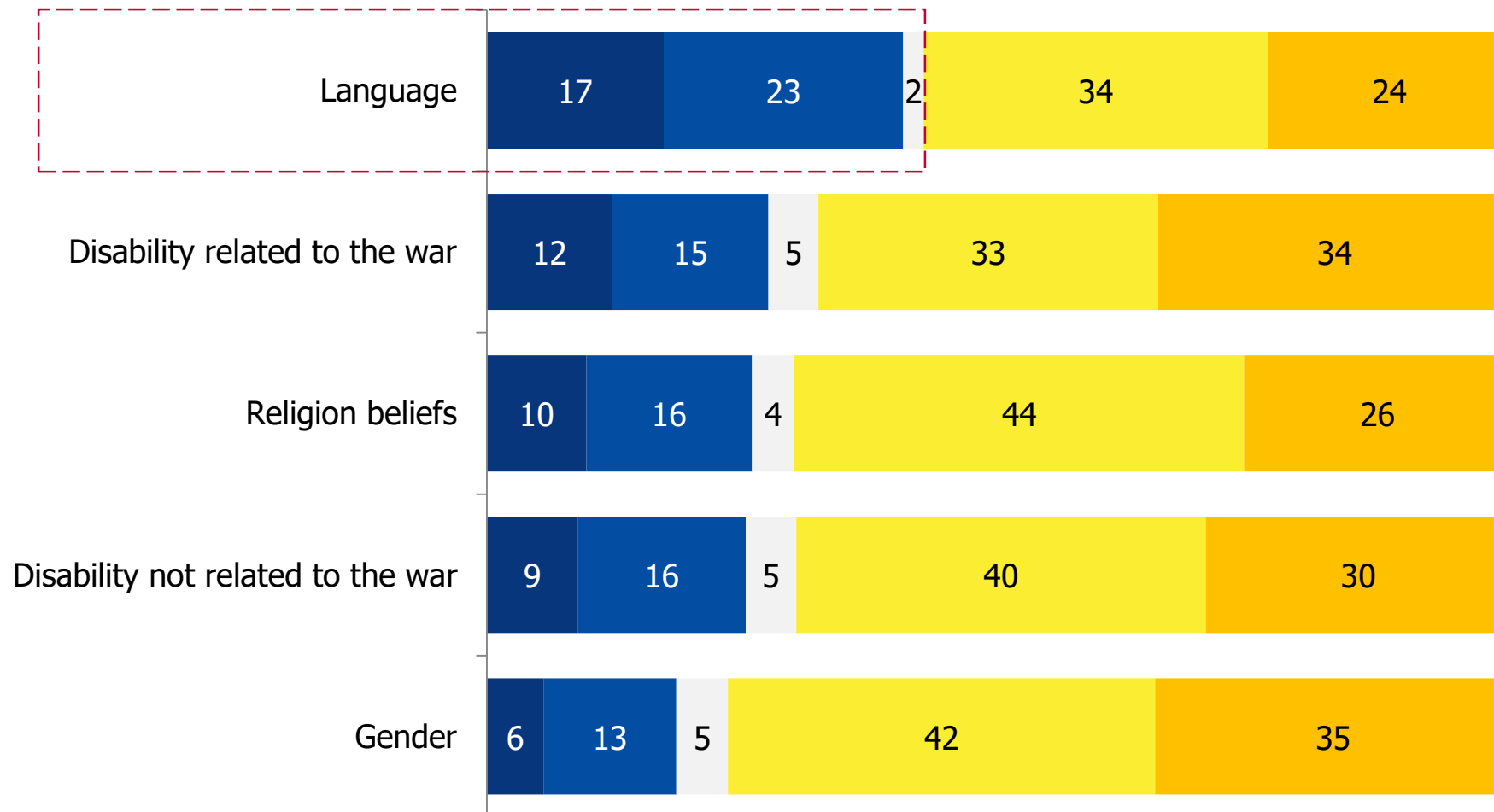
ASSESSMENT *of* **DISCRIMINATION LEVEL**

ASSESSMENT *of* DISCRIMINATION LEVEL

- On the issue of discrimination, 40% of respondents believe that **language-based discrimination** in Ukraine is widespread or fairly common, while 58% consider it rare or nonexistent. 27% see discrimination related to war disabilities as widespread, 26% say the same about discrimination based on religious beliefs, 25% about disabilities not related to the war, and 19% about gender. Overall, women are more likely to believe that each of these types of discrimination is widespread.

How widespread in Ukraine, in your opinion, is discrimination based on...

■ Widespread ■ Fairly common ■ Difficult to answer ■ Fairly rare ■ Nonexistent



How widespread in Ukraine, in your opinion, is discrimination based on...

Sum "Widespread", "Fairly common" %

REGIONS. TYPE OF SETTLEMENT. AGE. INCOME. GENDER	West	Center	South	East	Kyiv	Regional center	Other cities	Villages	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Poor	Low income	Middle income	High Income	Men	Women
Language	45	37	40	40	41	44	35	42	67	54	38	32	22	36	40	41	42	37	45
Disability related to the war	28	28	29	26	21	25	24	33	25	32	29	28	24	42	32	22	23	22	33
Religion beliefs	29	27	26	22	15	20	24	35	24	30	25	27	24	36	30	22	22	19	33
Disability not related to the war	24	24	28	23	28	24	23	29	25	29	28	30	18	37	29	21	20	19	31
Gender	19	19	18	18	19	18	16	21	35	19	17	17	11	22	17	18	19	15	22

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