

# Disinformation related to the war in Ukraine

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## Research objectives and methodology

The main aim of the study was to determine the degree of disinformation taking place in the context of the war in Ukraine. According to the principle attributed to various authors, "the truth is the first casualty of war"; this rule takes on a new dimension in an era in which, for many people, unverified information appearing on social media (half-truths, conjectures and confabulations) is the main source of knowledge about the world. Additionally, there are actors who intentionally introduce disinformation into the public sphere, and the war causes many news to be censored. Information about the war appears within a social context, so we supplemented the questions measuring the scope of disinformation with questions about the causes of the war, as well as the perceived consequences of one of its main outcomes - the mass influx of refugees from Ukraine.

The study was conducted in three countries - Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia on samples representative of the adult population (18+). The study was conducted using the CAWI (computer-assisted web interview) methodology. Quota samples were used in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and random sampling in Poland. The fieldwork was carried out: in Poland, June 20-28, 2022 (N = 1021); in Czech Republic, June 1-17, 2022 (N = 1002); in Slovakia, June 17, 2022 (N = 1013). In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, the survey was carried out by the company STEM / MARK, a. S.; in Poland, by PBS.

## International comparison: Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia

### 1. Scope of disinformation

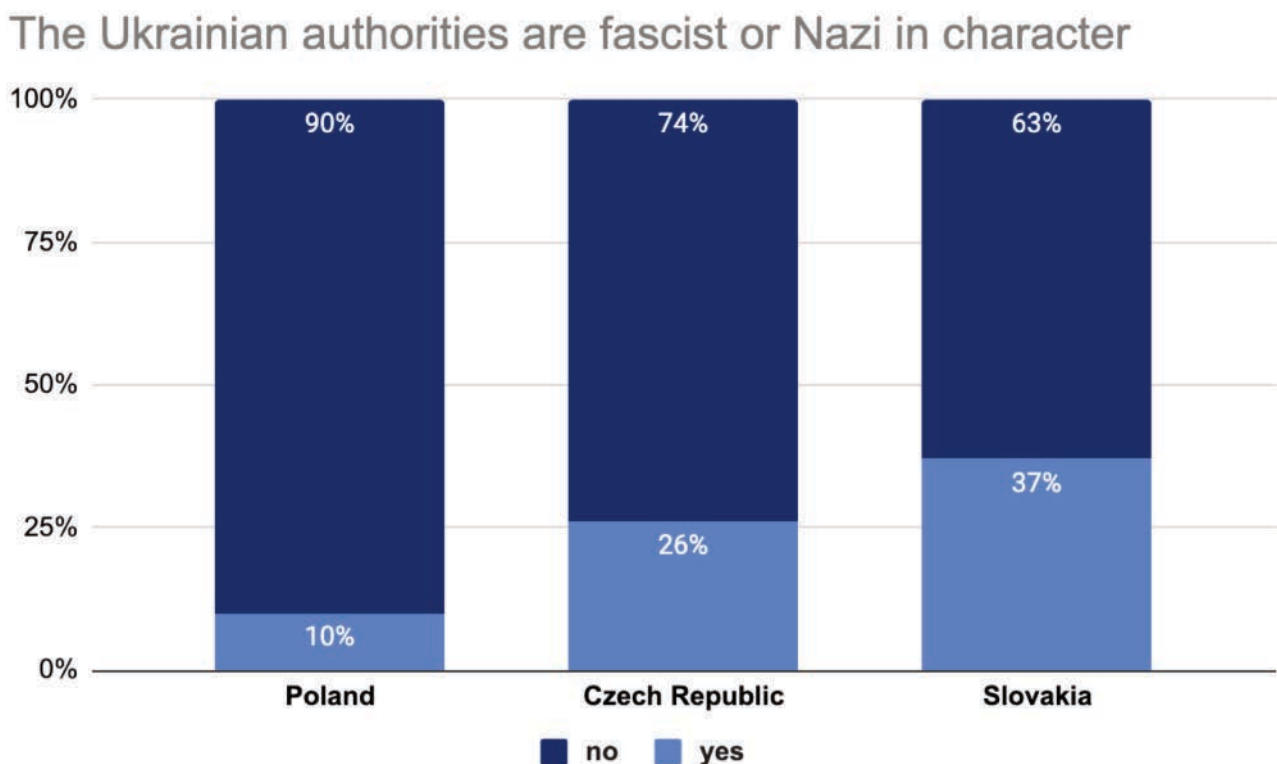
We measured the scope of the disinformation by formulating a set of ten statements containing deliberate distortion of reality. These were popular narratives that appeared mainly in social media, but also in print and electronic outlets. Most of them were different claims promoted by circles close to the Russian authorities. First, they concerned the Ukrainian state (e.g. the thesis about the Nazi character of the Ukrainian authorities, the unregulated legal status of that state, Russia's rights to the territory of Ukraine); secondly, they referred to Ukrainian refugees (the belief about widespread crime in this group and its special privileges). Moreover, we took into account other narratives, such as the pro-Ukrainian thesis about the military superiority of the Ukrainian armed forces and the pro-Western false suggestion that EU and US states had stopped trade with Russia. When selecting the statements, we relied on the results of the work of CEDMO and EDMO as well as specialists working in these projects. We narrowed down the initial list of statements to ten during the project team's work.

Generally speaking, pro-Russian narratives hostile to the Ukrainian state were widespread among minorities in the societies of Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, while the majority reject them. They have the weakest response in Poland and the strongest in Slovakia, with the Czech society in the middle. For example: 10% of Poles, 26% of Czechs and 37% of Slovaks believed that the Ukrainian authorities were fascist or Nazi; only 16% of Poles and a third (34%) of Slovaks believed that Russia bears no responsibility for the conflict in Ukraine.

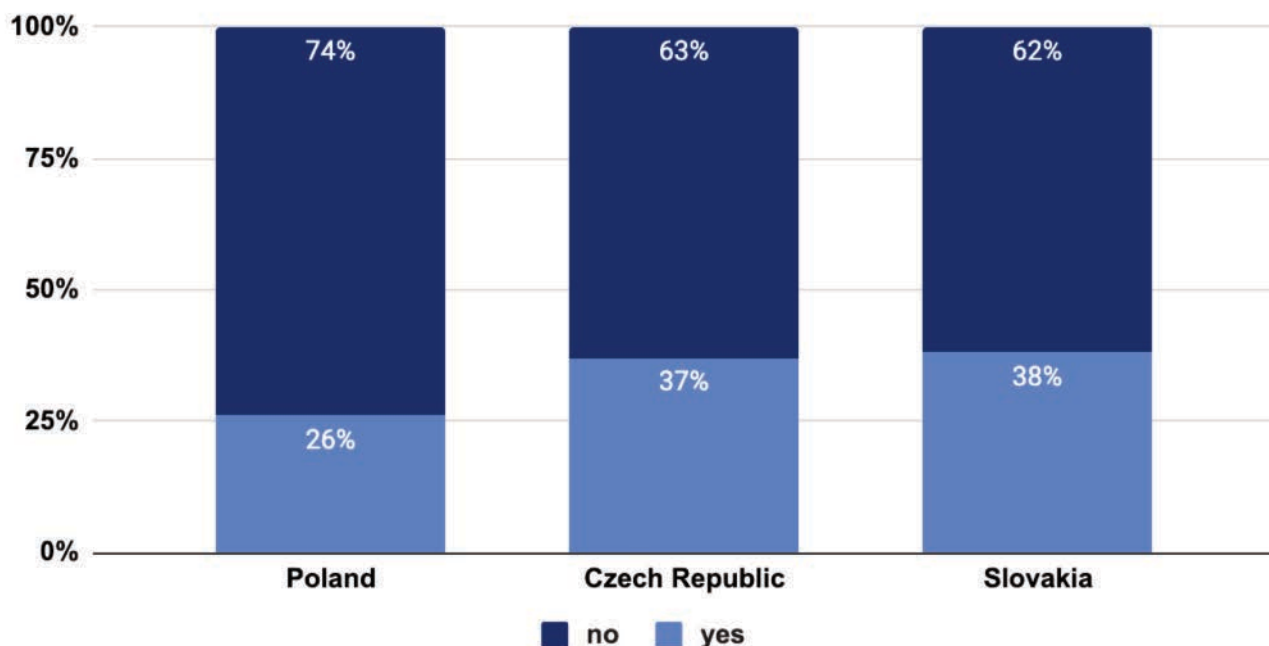
Narratives hostile to Ukrainian refugees were more widespread than hostility to the Ukrainian state. In all three countries, nearly three-quarters of the population believed that they enjoyed special privileges. The belief that criminals were numerous among refugees was the most widespread in Slovakia and the weakest in Poland.

Pro-Ukrainian and pro-Western narratives were the most widespread in Poland. Although a small minority believed that the Ukrainian army has a military advantage over the Russian army (we conducted the research during the Russian offensive in Donbas), this minority was the largest in Poland. In all three countries, the majority of the public believed that, as part of the economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation, the European Union and the United States had suspended trade with the Russian Federation. This view was most widespread in Poland and least popular in Slovakia.

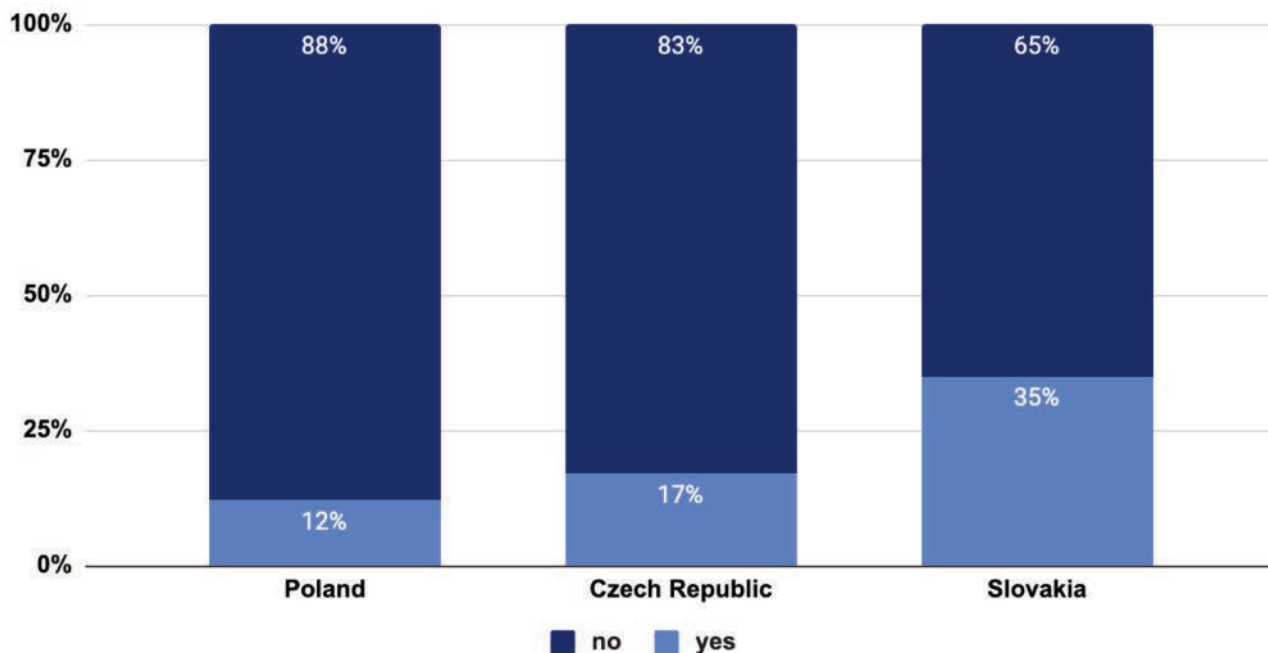
**Chart 1. Scope of disinformation. Do you agree with the following statements?**



## Ukraine's borders are not internationally recognized by the United Nations

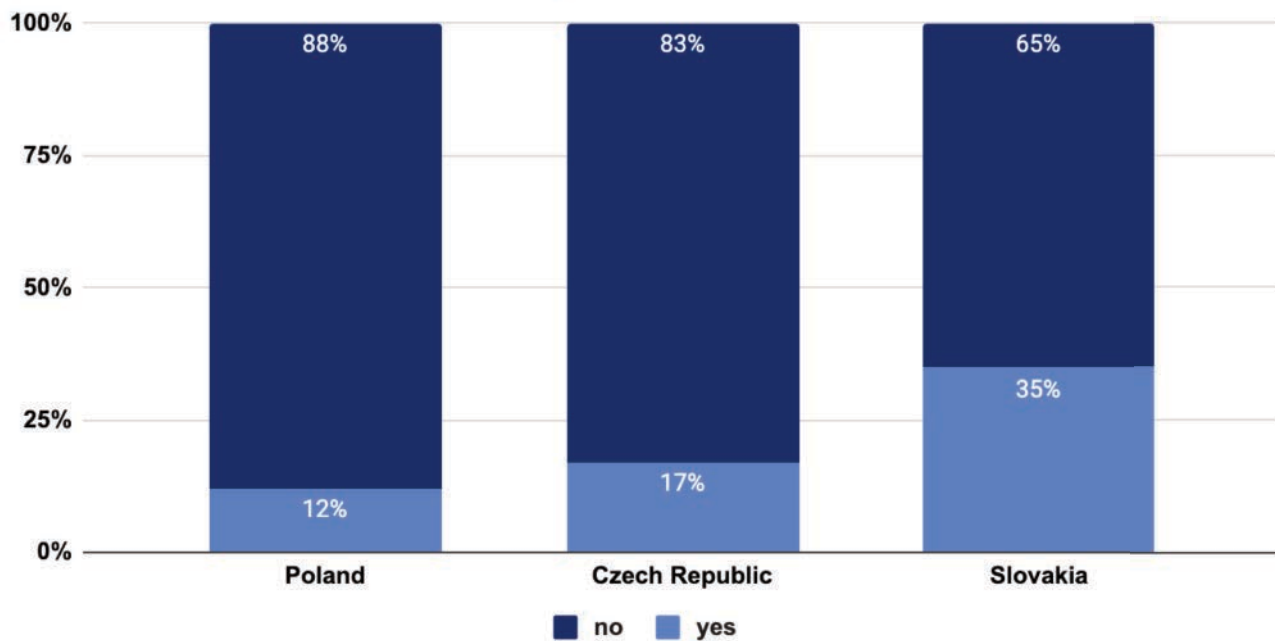


## The territory of today's Ukraine consists of historically Russian lands, and therefore Russia has the right to intervene there militarily?

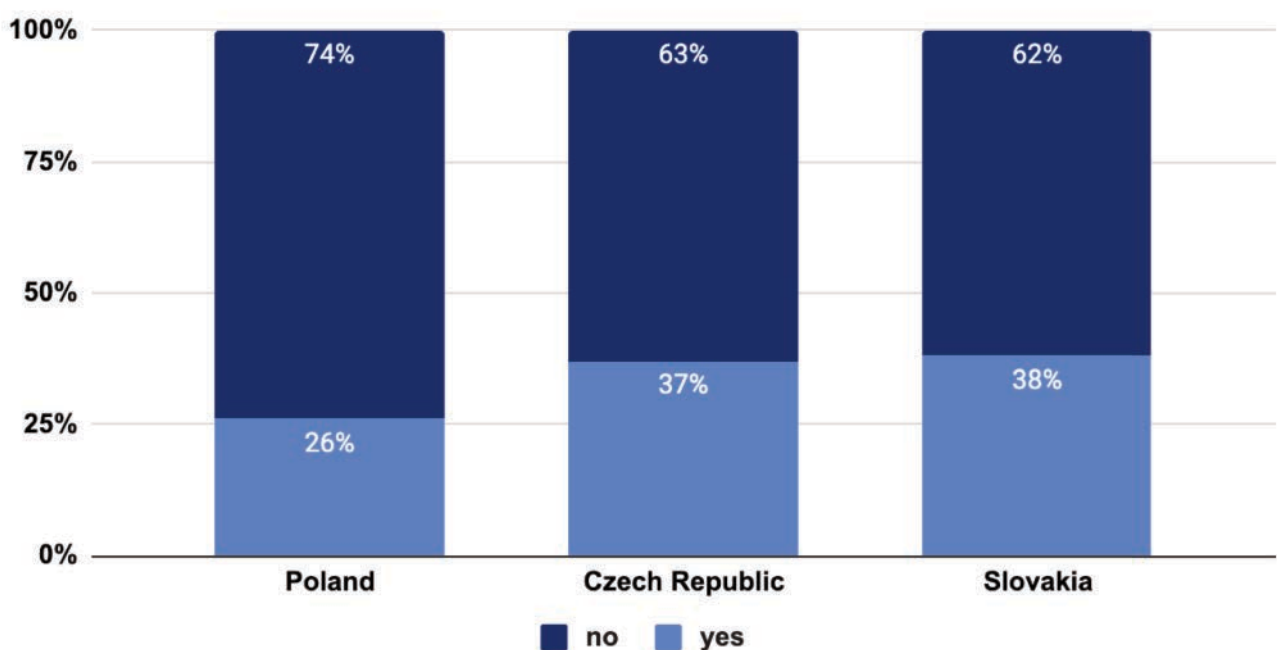




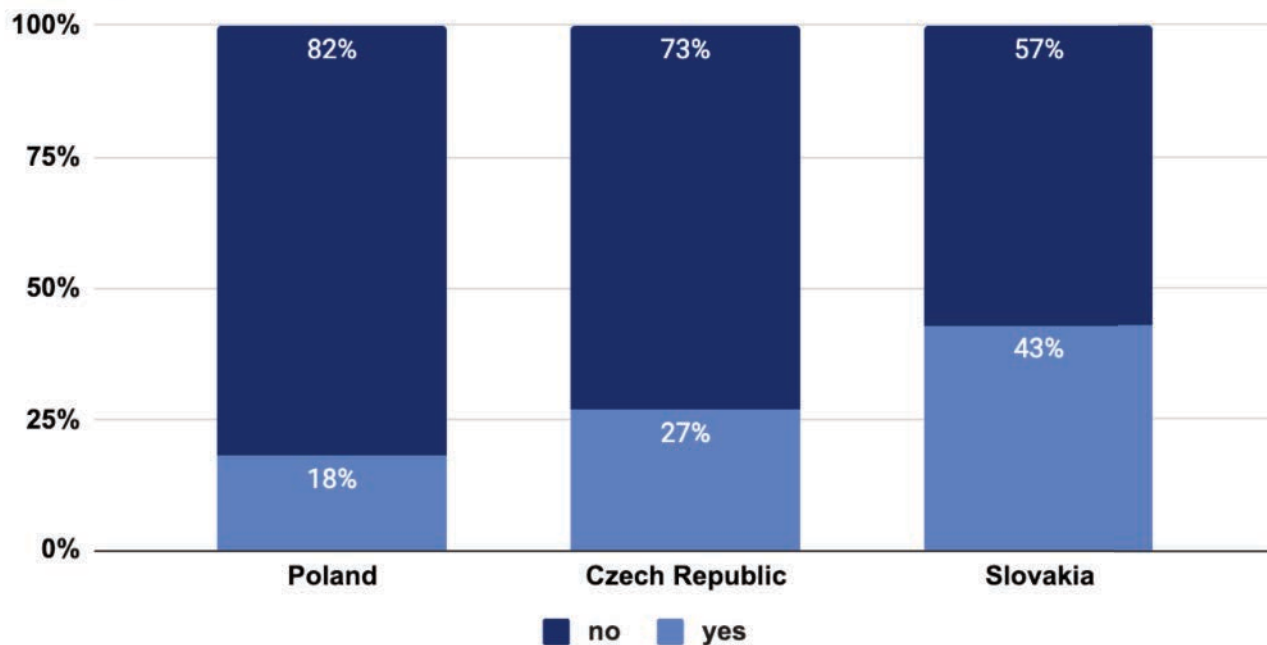
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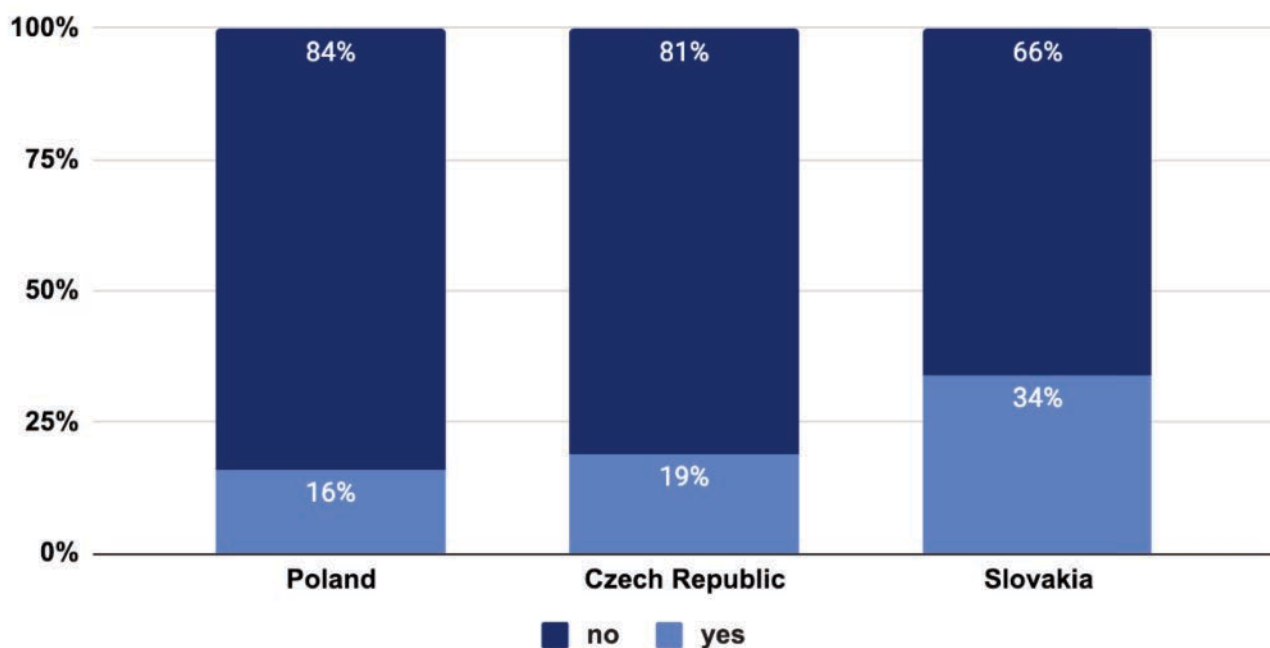
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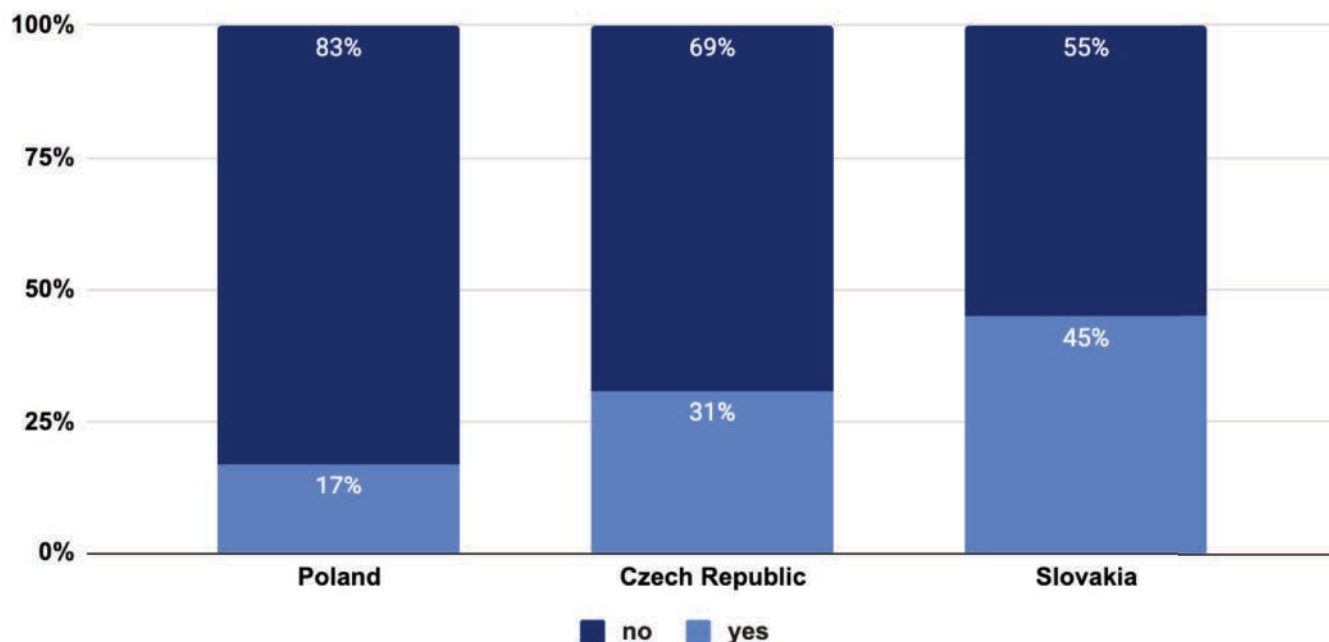
## There are US-funded laboratories in Ukraine that manufacture biological weapons



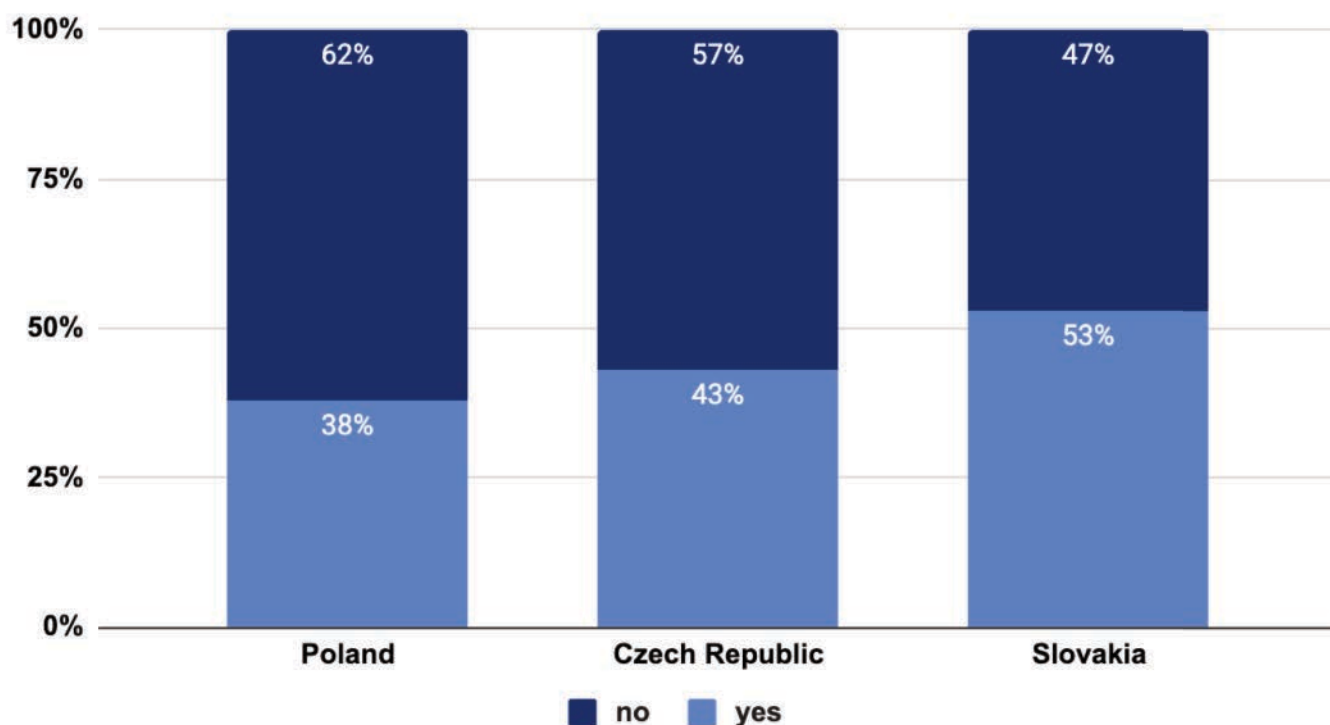
## Russia only defends its legitimate interests and bears no responsibility for the conflict in Ukraine



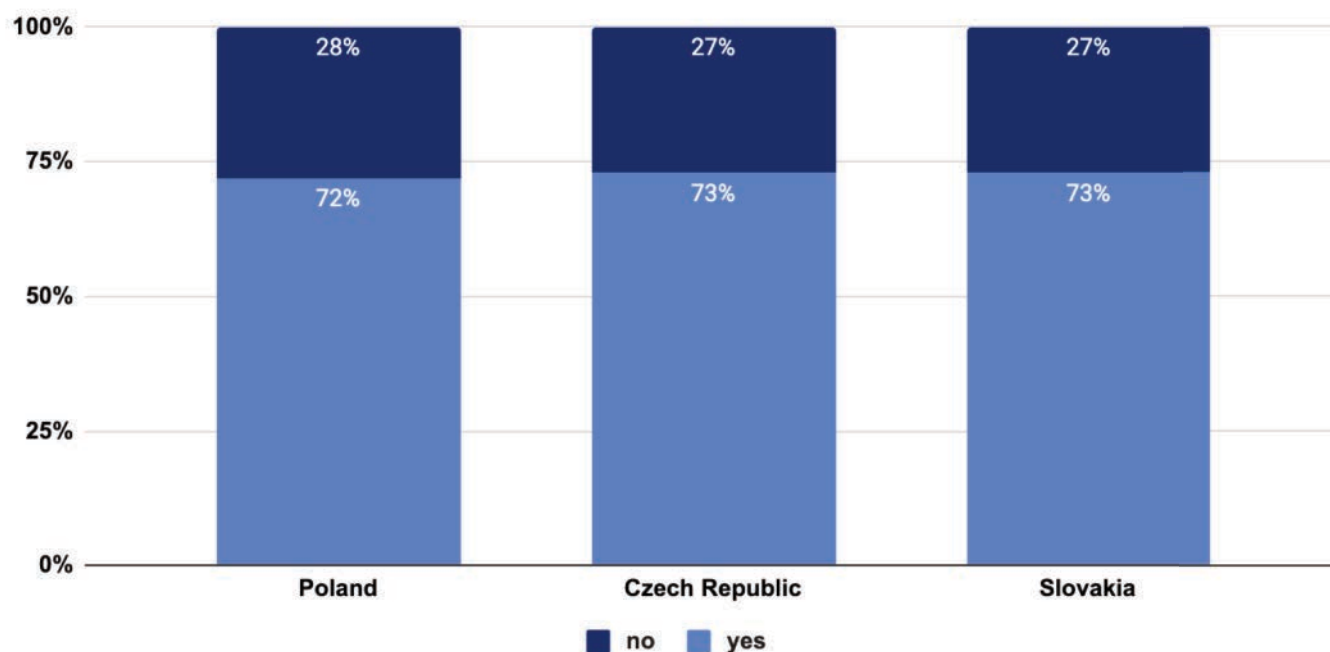
Russia's actions in Ukraine are a response to the crimes committed by Ukraine against the Russian-speaking population in the eastern part of the country



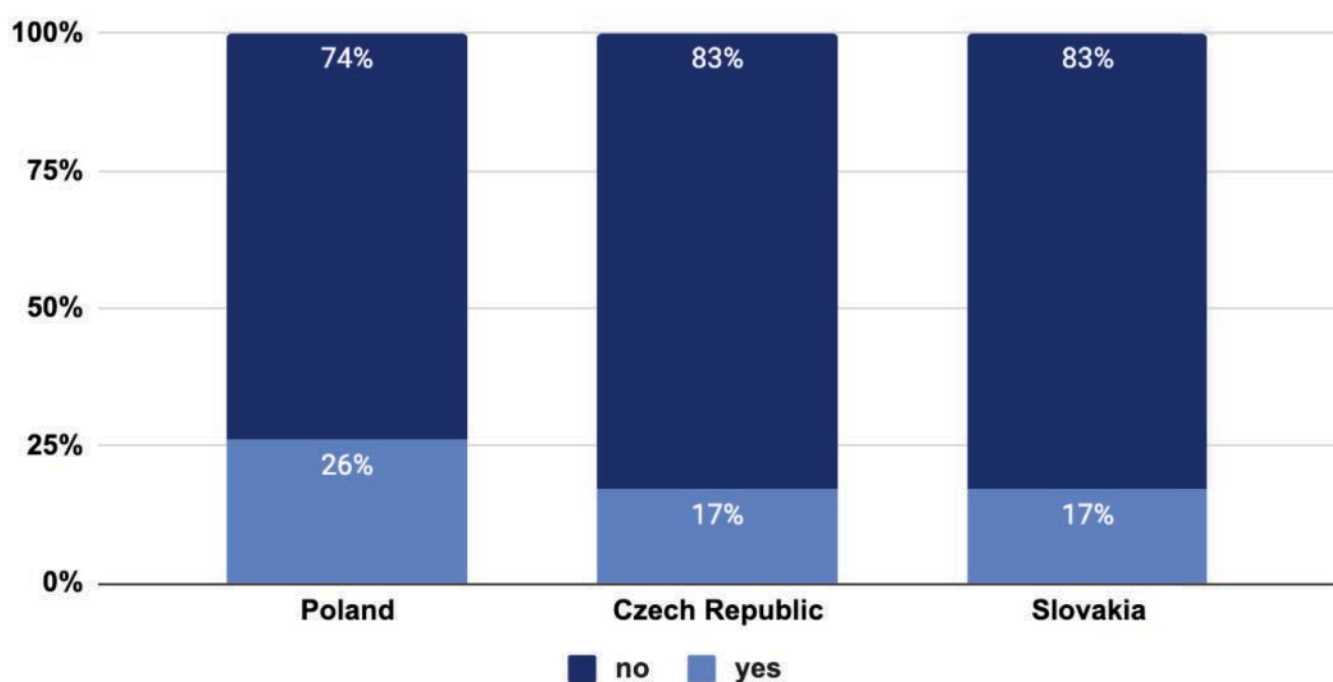
There are many criminals among refugees from Ukraine



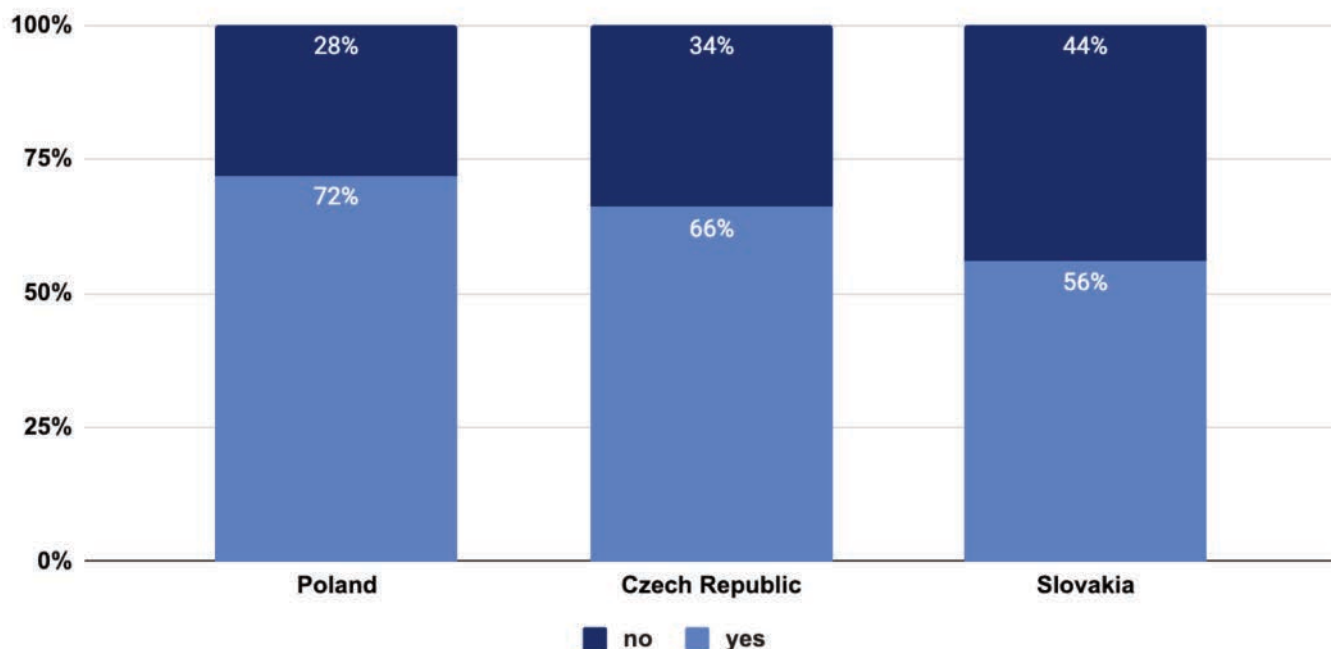
Refugees from Ukraine are treated in Poland/Czech Republic/Slovakia better than citizens of European Union Member States (e.g. they have easier access to public health care)



Ukrainian armed forces have military advantage over the Russian army



As part of the economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation, European Union Member States and the United States have suspended trade with the Russian Federation

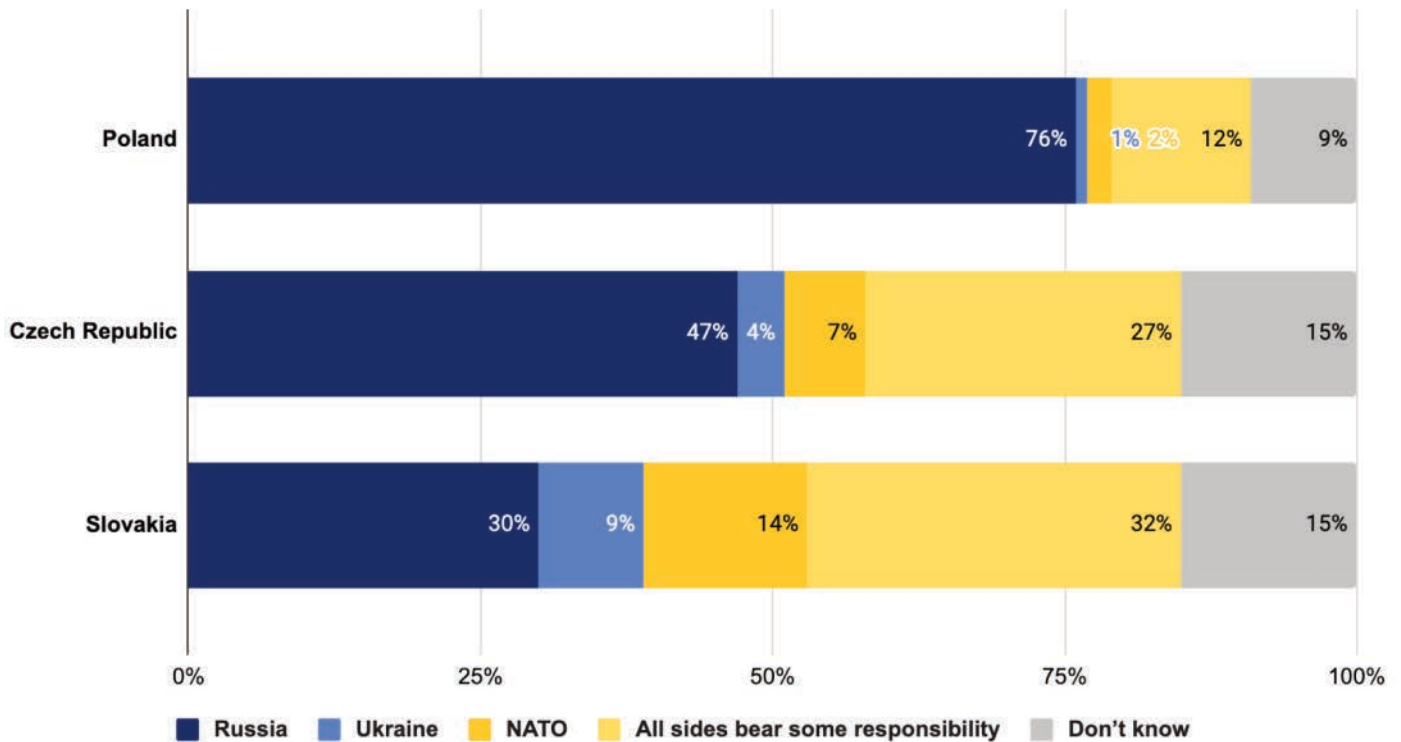


## 2. Responsibility for the war and the consequences of the influx of refugees

The three societies clearly differed in terms of perceived responsibility for the war in Ukraine. While Russia's responsibility raised no major doubts in Poland (three-quarters of Poles are of this opinion), views were divided in the other two. In the Czech Republic, less than half were of the opinion that Russia was to blame for the war, while in Slovakia, less than a third shared such sentiment. In Slovakia, the most popular view was that all parties were partly responsible (an opinion expressed, among others, by the present Pope). Slovaks blamed NATO and Ukraine more often than others, although it should be emphasized that this is an opinion expressed by a small minority there.

**Chart 2. Perceived responsibility for the war in Ukraine**

Who do you think is primarily to blame for the war in Ukraine?



One of the most acute consequences of the hostilities in Ukraine was the influx of refugees, which was recorded, to a different extent, in all three countries. Societies reacted differently. Concerns in various dimensions were much more common in the Czech Republic and Slovakia than in Poland.

As for the economic effects (impact on the standard of living of citizens, the economic situation of the country and the labour market), the majority of citizens in the Czech Republic and Slovakia had a negative view. In Poland, negative predictions were also more frequent than positive or neutral ones, but were expressed by less than half of respondents. The differences were particularly evident in the predictions of the impact of refugees on the country's economic situation. In Poland, the percentage of optimists was three times higher than in the other two societies.

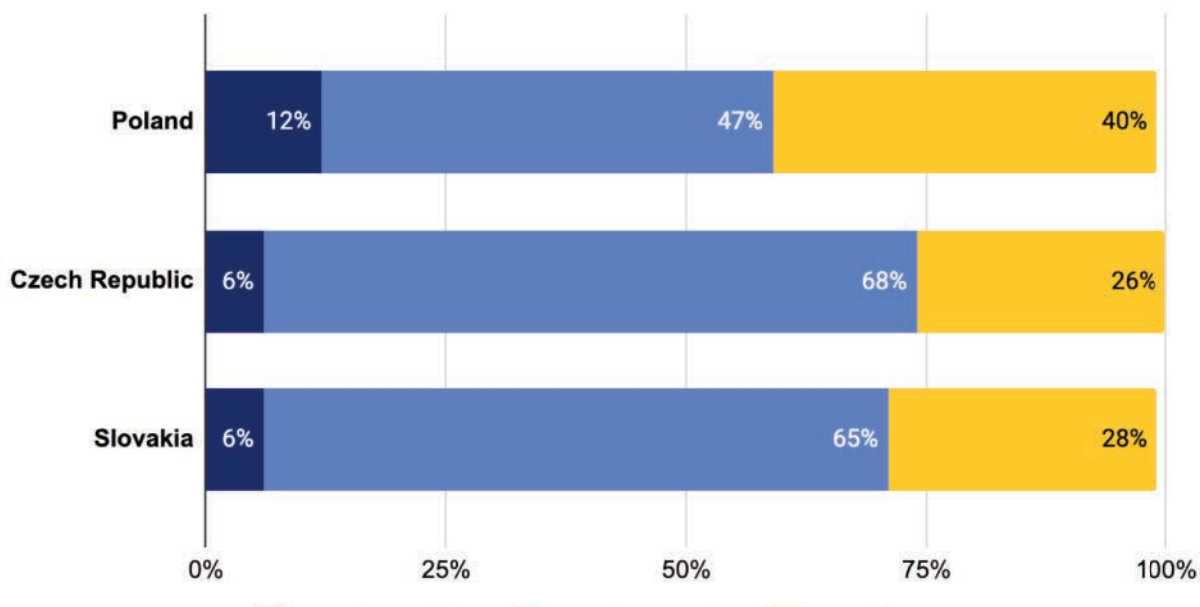
Expectations regarding the impact of refugees on internal security varied. While in the Czech Republic and Slovakia most people had concerns, in Poland more than half of respondents believed that the influx of refugees would not have a great impact. When it came to safety in the place of residence - Slovaks expressed the greatest concerns, while Poles expressed the least.

When assessing the impact of the influx of Ukrainian refugees on the level of public services, the differences were similar to the other dimensions: concerns were much more common in the Czech Republic and Slovakia than in Poland.

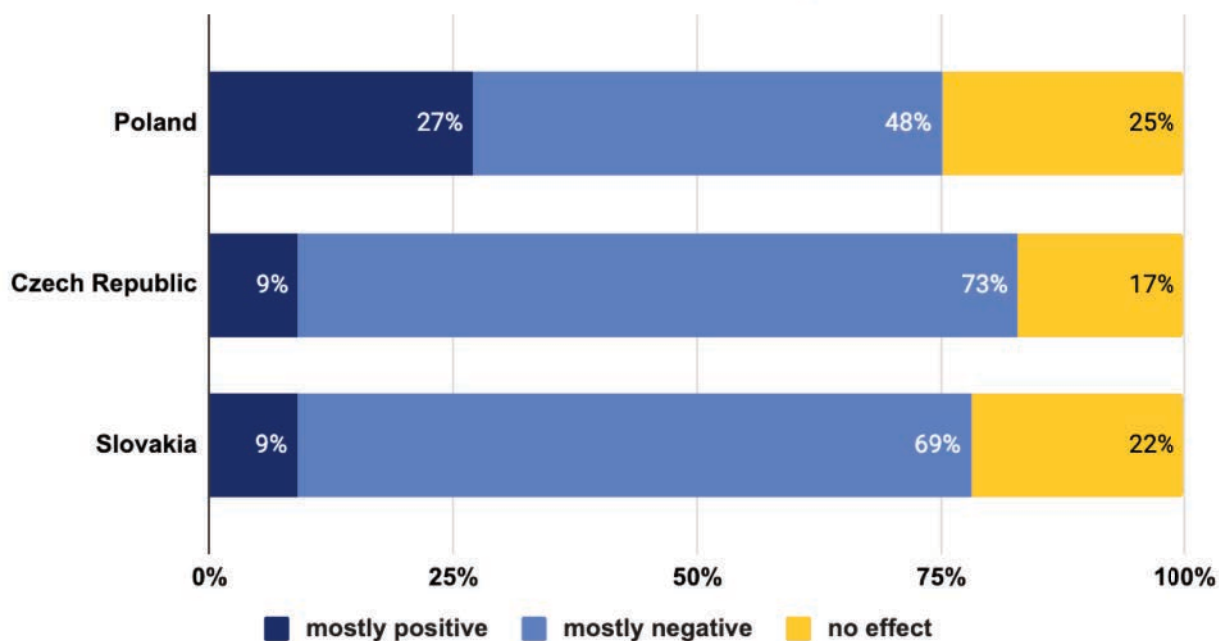
**Chart 3. Perceived consequences of the influx of refugees.**

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the...

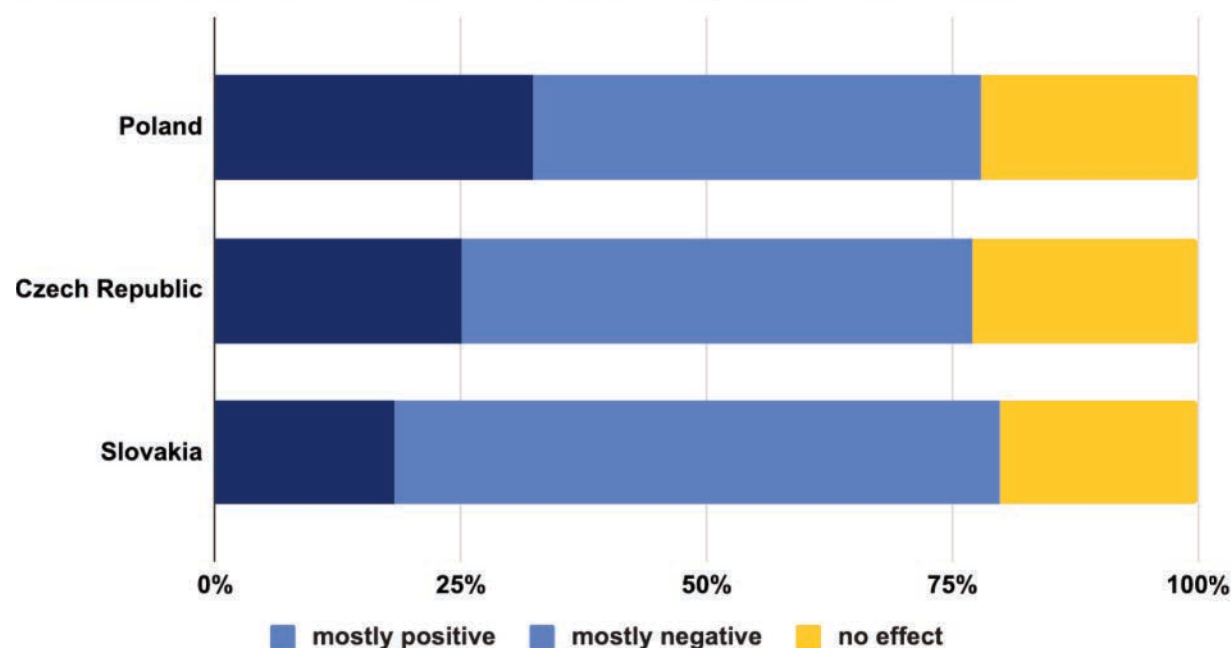
...mostly positive, mostly negative i no effect



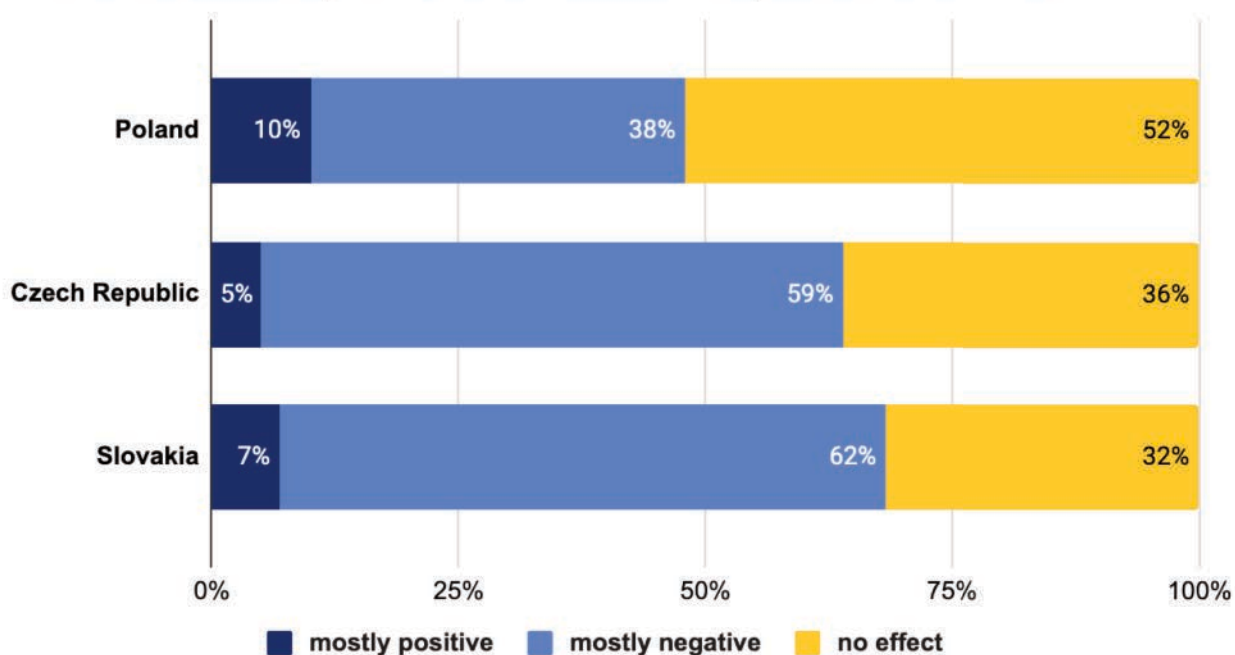
...economic situation in Poland / Czech Republic / Slovakia



### ...labour market in Poland / Czech Republic / Slovakia

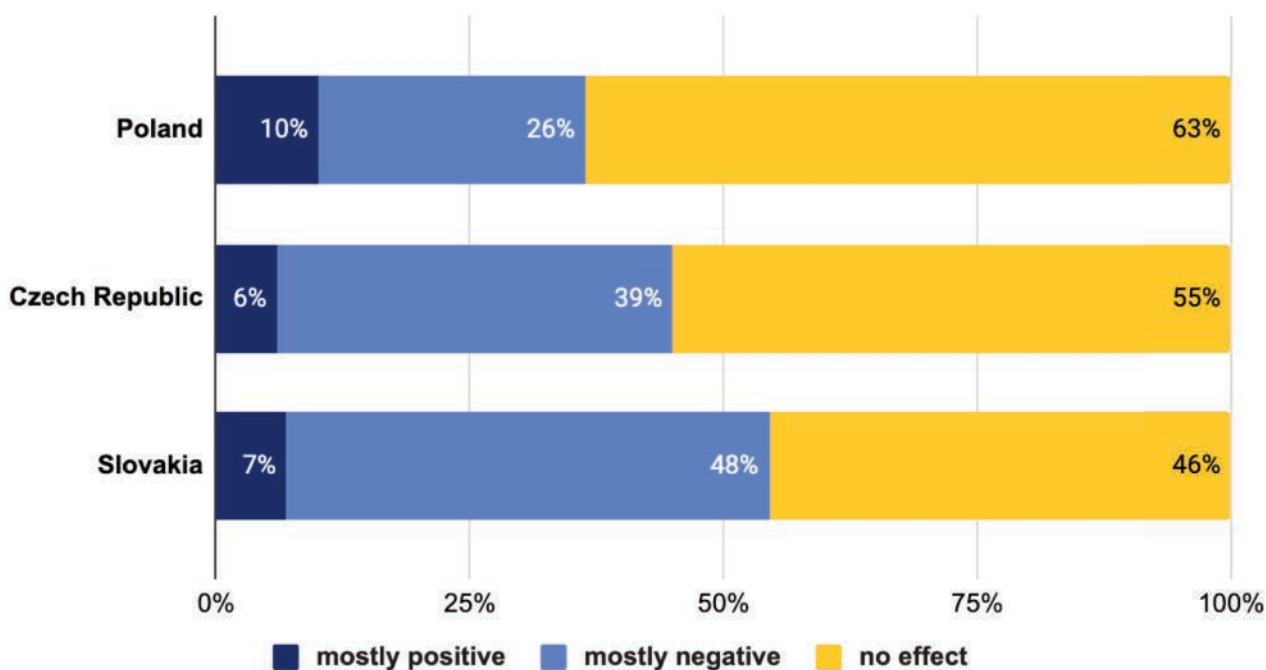


### ...internal security in Poland / Czech Republic / Slovakia

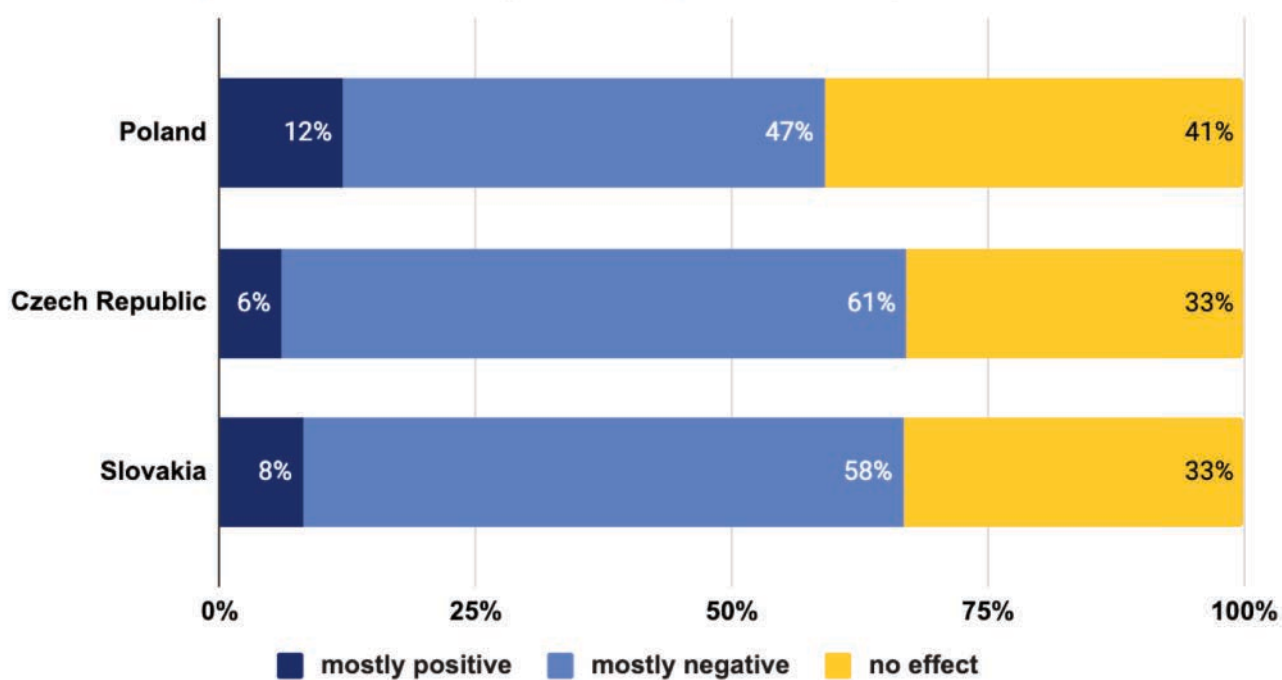




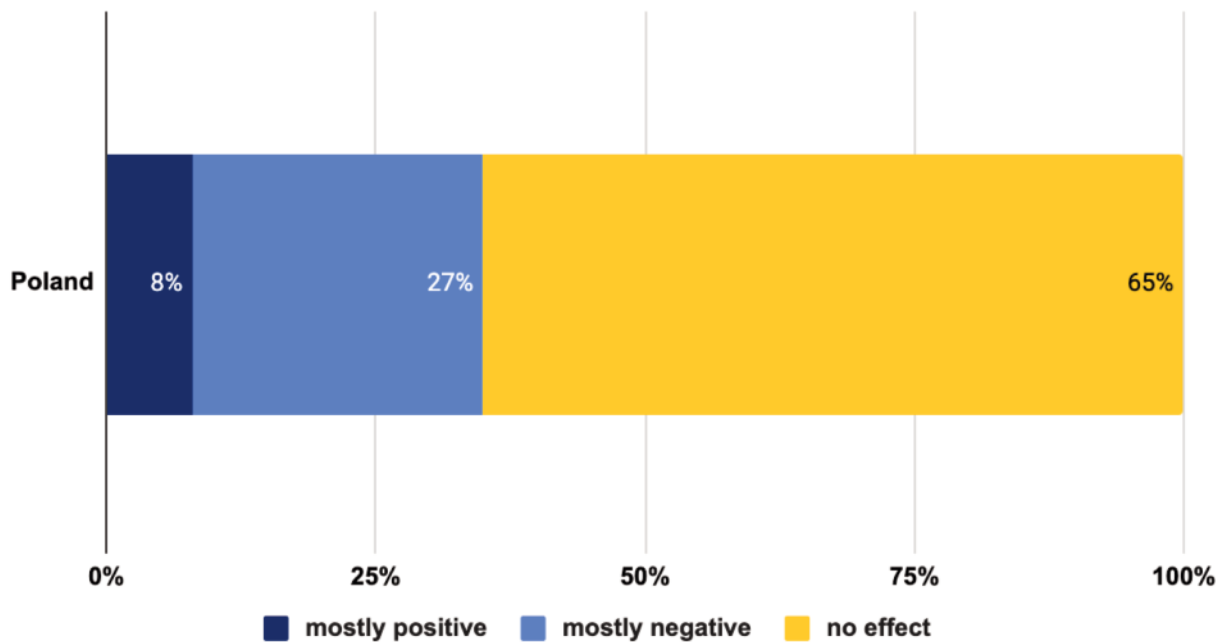
### ...safety in your place of residence



### ...level of public services (schools, healthcare)



### ...your own professional situation \*



\*Only asked in Poland.

In Poland, opinions on the effects of the presence of Ukrainian citizens were quite strongly based on personal experience. Most respondents personally knew a citizen of Ukraine residing in Poland since before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, and more than a third knew a refugee from Ukraine who came to Poland after the outbreak of the war. This perhaps could explain the massive scale of aid for refugees witnessed in Poland. Most of the respondents provided them with help: most often in kind or financial, some worked for them voluntarily or even took them in their homes.

**Table 4. Personal acquaintance with refugees from Ukraine and help for them.**

Do you personally know...	
a citizen of Ukraine residing in Poland before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine	53%
a refugee from Ukraine who came to Poland after the outbreak of the war	37%
Since the outbreak of the war, have you...	
donated goods to refugees	57%
donated money to refugees	42%
worked on a voluntary, unpaid basis for refugees	11%
taken a refugee from Ukraine in to your home	6%

## Poland: factors of susceptibility to disinformation

In order to determine the factors influencing susceptibility to disinformation, we created an index based on answers to questions containing elements of disinformation (Table 1). Higher values mean greater susceptibility. Possible values for this index range from 0 to 10. The average value is 3.1. When it comes to socio-demographic variables, women were clearly more vulnerable to disinformation than men. With the increase in education, the index values decreased. Older people agreed less with false statements than younger people - there was a clear linear relationship here. However, there was no linear correlation with the size of the population of place of residence.

**Table 5. Susceptibility to disinformation in socio-demographic groups.**

		Mean
<b>Total</b>		3,1
<b>Gender</b>	Women	3,3
	Men	2,8
<b>Age</b>	18 - 29 years	3,5
	30 - 44 years	3,5
	45 - 64 years	3,1
	65 years and above	2,3
<b>Education</b>	Primary (incl. incomplete)	3,8
	Basic vocational	3,7
	Secondary	3
	Post-secondary	2,8
	Tertiary	2,5
<b>Residence size</b>	Up to 999 inhabitants	3,1
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	4,2
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	3,2
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	2,8
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	3,4
	500 000 inhabitants and above	2,7
<b>Material living conditions</b>	Very good	3,4
	Good	3
	Average	3
	Bad	3,3
	Very bad	4,6

When taking into account the impact of media consumption on the level of disinformation, it was highest - among the respondents who did not use any of the sources of information mentioned in the study. The recipients of public media (TVP and public radio) were more exposed to disinformation than people who used private television and radio, as well as print media and the Internet in general.

**Table 6. Susceptibility to disinformation and media use.**

	Mean
I do not obtain information on the events in Ukraine from any of the sources mentioned	3,8
E-mail messages	3,3
Public radio stations (Polskie Radio)	3,2
Public television (TVP)	3,2
School and other educational institutions	2,9
Family members	2,9
Friends and relatives	2,9
Private television (e.g. Polsat, TVN)	2,8
Internet websites	2,8
Newspapers and magazines	2,7
Private radio stations	2,6

When considering political views, respondents can be divided into three groups. The most vulnerable were those who were politically passive (unwilling to participate in the elections). Law and Justice (PiS) voters, as well as voters with unspecified preferences, were less informed than the electorate of the Civic Coalition (KO).

**Table 6. Susceptibility to disinformation and political views and religiosity.**

		Mean
Voting intention	PiS - United Right	3,1
	Civic Coalition (KO)	2,5
	Another party	3
	I would not take part in the elections	3,8
	Don't know, refusal to answer	3,3
Religious practice	never	2,6
	once a year	3,1
	several times a year	3,3
	once or twice a month	3,5
	once a week or more	3

## Level of awareness about the war in Ukraine and evaluation of the information sources

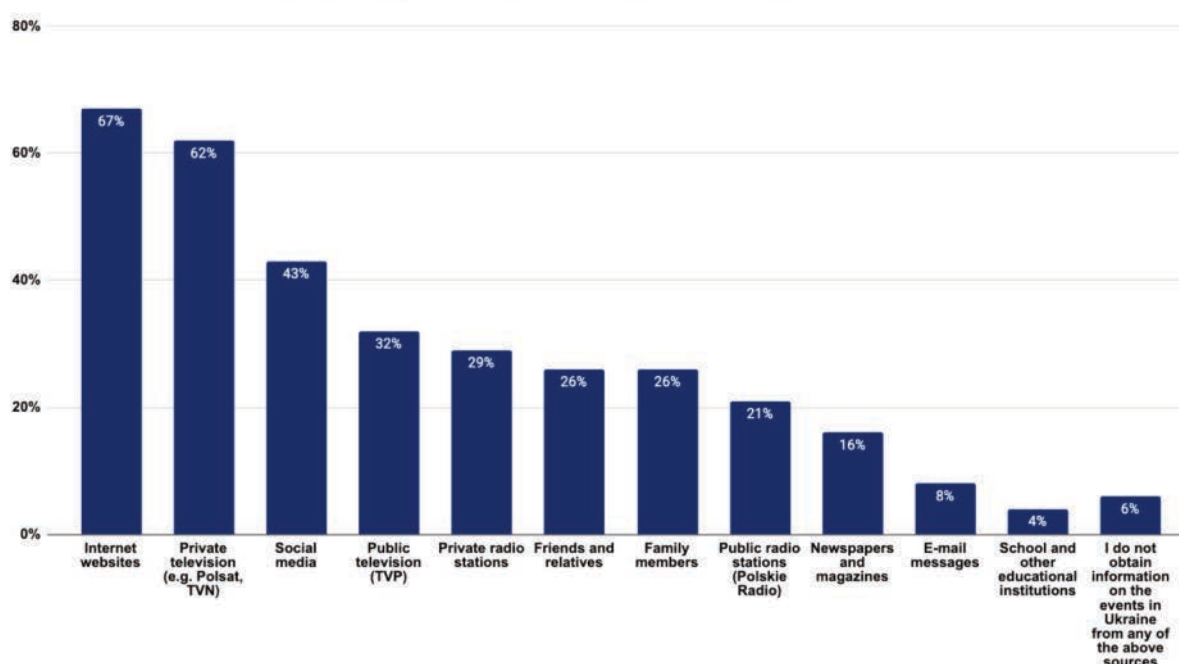
The level of interest in the situation in Ukraine and the subjectively assessed awareness was high. About three-quarters of respondents felt well informed on this subject, and more than three-quarters followed the events on a regular basis.

**Table 7. Level of awareness about events in Ukraine.**

Do you follow the events in Ukraine on an ongoing basis?			
definitely yes	rather yes	rather not	definitely not
33%	45%	17%	5%
78%		22%	
Do you feel well informed about these events or not?			
definitely yes	rather yes	rather not	definitely not
17%	58%	20%	5%
75%		25%	

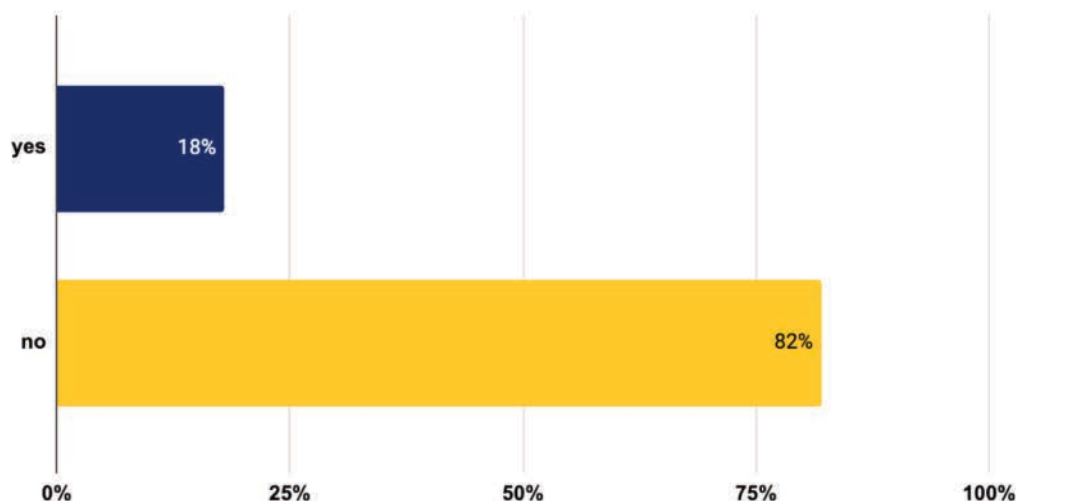
The most important source of information was the broadly understood Internet: two thirds of the total indicated it as one of the main sources. Private television channels were used by a larger group of people than state TV (TVP), and private radio stations were used more often than the public radio. For a significant proportion of people, personal contacts provided an important source of news: social media, friends and relatives, as well as immediate family members.

Please select all sources from which you obtain information on events in Ukraine.



A significant proportion of adults, i.e. nearly one fifth, used foreign-language media. In this context, the BBC and CNN were most often mentioned. Some people mentioned the language of the coverage (usually English and Ukrainian), or described where they found such information - usually social networking websites.

Do you use foreign-language media to obtain information on events in Ukraine?



We also asked the respondents to evaluate the quality and impartiality of information provided on events in Ukraine in the main electronic news outlets in Poland, both public and private. The assessment was strongly in favour of private media. About two-fifths assessed public service media favourably, while the vast majority (around seven-tenths) were positive towards the impartiality and quality of major private outlets.

**Table 10. Assessment of public and major private media outlets.**

How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?				
very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
10%	30%	20%	20%	20%
40%		40%		20%
How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?				
very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
8%	33%	20%	19%	19%
41%		39%		19%
How do you evaluate major private media with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?				
very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
14%	55%	11%	5%	15%
69%		16%		15%
How do you evaluate major private media in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?				
very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
16%	54%	12%	3%	15%
70%		15%		15%



## Summary

### **The main conclusions of the study can be summarized as follows:**

- Pro-Russian narratives directed against the Ukrainian state were held by minorities of Polish, Czech and Slovak societies, but populations of these states varied in terms of their susceptibility to pro-Russian disinformation. Slovaks were the most susceptible, while Poles were the least.
- Narratives directed against Ukrainian refugees were most widespread in Slovakia, the weakest in Poland, and the Czech Republic fell in the middle.
- Pro-Ukrainian and pro-Western narratives were the most widespread in Poland.
- Opinions about responsibility for the war varied widely among countries. In Poland, Russia's fault did not raise much doubts, in the Czech Republic this opinion also prevailed, although it was much less widespread than in Poland. On the other hand Slovaks most often believed that all parties bore some responsibility.
- Polish society had far fewer concerns than Czechs and Slovaks as regarding the consequences of the influx of refugees from Ukraine. In the case of economic consequences and the consequences for internal security, especially in the place of residence, Slovaks were most concerned.
- In Poland, most people felt well-informed and stated that they closely followed the events beyond the eastern border. News in the main private media was rated better than content in public media.
- In Poland, factors influencing susceptibility to disinformation were: socio-demographic features (women, less educated people, the youngest were the most vulnerable groups), political views (politically passive people were the most susceptible, while Civic Coalition voters were the least), and the use of sources of information (the most vulnerable were people who did not use the channels mentioned in the study, to a lesser extent - users of public media, and the least – users of the main private media).

Appendix					
		Do you feel well informed about these events or not?			
		definitely yes	rather yes	rather not	definitely not
Total		17%	58%	20%	6%
Gender	Women	14%	56%	25%	5%
	Men	20%	59%	15%	6%
Age	18 - 29 years	12%	50%	29%	9%
	30 - 44 years	17%	52%	22%	9%
	45 - 64 years	17%	62%	18%	3%
	65 years and above	17%	65%	15%	3%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	15%	48%	29%	9%
	Basic vocational	18%	62%	19%	2%
	Secondary	16%	58%	17%	8%
	Post-secondary	13%	60%	21%	6%
	Tertiary	18%	58%	20%	4%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	14%	60%	21%	6%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	24%	49%	20%	7%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	19%	52%	23%	6%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	22%	57%	17%	5%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	11%	63%	20%	6%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	22%	52%	19%	6%
Material living conditions	Very good	36%	36%	20%	8%
	Good	17%	58%	20%	5%
	Average	15%	60%	21%	4%
	Bad	13%	60%	17%	10%
	Very bad		44%	37%	19%

		Please select all sources from which you obtain information on events in Ukraine											
		Internet websites	Private television (e.g. Polsat, TVN)	Social media	Public television (TVP)	Private radio stations	Friends and relatives	Family members	Public radio stations (Polskie Radio)	Newspapers and magazines	E-mail messages	I do not obtain information on the events in Ukraine from any of the above sources	School and other educational institutions
Total		67%	62%	43%	32%	29%	26%	26%	21%	16%	8%	6%	4%
Gender	Women	63%	60%	46%	33%	20%	25%	25%	21%	13%	8%	8%	4%
	Men	71%	64%	41%	31%	39%	27%	26%	22%	19%	8%	5%	4%
Age	18 - 29 years	70%	52%	70%	26%	21%	39%	40%	20%	15%	7%	6%	15%
	30 - 44 years	62%	59%	45%	33%	23%	28%	25%	22%	12%	7%	10%	2%
	45 - 64 years	64%	67%	38%	37%	35%	23%	21%	24%	15%	8%	6%	2%
	65 years and above	75%	66%	31%	29%	33%	20%	22%	18%	23%	9%	3%	2%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	62%	57%	56%	32%	15%	36%	36%	17%	15%	5%	7%	11%
	Basic vocational	54%	60%	41%	45%	23%	24%	23%	31%	9%	7%	8%	1%
	Secondary	66%	61%	37%	28%	28%	22%	23%	19%	17%	7%	9%	3%
	Post-secondary	77%	60%	47%	30%	20%	27%	24%	15%	4%	8%	3%	3%
	Tertiary	79%	68%	45%	27%	44%	28%	25%	20%	24%	10%	3%	5%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	65%	54%	45%	34%	28%	24%	26%	23%	14%	8%	7%	5%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	62%	40%	38%	27%	12%	24%	5%	41%	13%	10%	13%	6%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	64%	69%	42%	32%	30%	23%	26%	28%	14%	5%	5%	1%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	70%	69%	43%	33%	27%	27%	25%	19%	18%	8%	8%	3%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	68%	63%	48%	27%	32%	26%	26%	18%	12%	8%	4%	4%
Material living conditions	500 000 inhabitants and above	71%	72%	35%	32%	33%	34%	29%	16%	27%	7%	5%	4%
	Very good	68%	60%	41%	20%	33%	30%	26%	16%	25%	13%	6%	10%
	Good	72%	61%	48%	30%	28%	27%	26%	21%	18%	7%	5%	6%
	Average	63%	62%	41%	38%	31%	27%	25%	24%	13%	7%	6%	2%
	Bad	64%	69%	38%	23%	25%	20%	28%	17%	20%	11%	9%	3%
	Very bad	51%	27%	22%	22%	8%	19%	19%	14%	0%	14%	24%	6%

Do you use foreign-language media to obtain information on events in Ukraine?		Do you use foreign-language media to obtain information on events in Ukraine?	
		Yes	No
Total		18%	82%
Gender	Women	13%	87%
	Men	23%	77%
Age	18 - 29 years	26%	74%
	30 - 44 years	18%	82%
	45 - 64 years	15%	85%
	65 years and above	14%	86%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	19%	81%
	Basic vocational	10%	90%
	Secondary	13%	87%
	Post-secondary	15%	85%
	Tertiary	29%	71%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	16%	84%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	15%	85%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	10%	90%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	21%	79%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	17%	83%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	24%	76%
Material living conditions	Very good	29%	71%
	Good	22%	78%
	Average	14%	86%
	Bad	7%	93%
	Very bad	28%	72%

How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?						
		How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?				
		very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
Total		10%	30%	20%	20%	20%
Gender	Women	8%	32%	21%	15%	25%
	Men	11%	29%	20%	25%	15%
Age	18 - 29 years	11%	33%	22%	17%	17%
	30 - 44 years	8%	34%	20%	20%	18%
	45 - 64 years	10%	31%	18%	22%	19%
	65 years and above	10%	23%	23%	18%	26%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	13%	38%	18%	14%	17%
	Basic vocational	14%	35%	17%	16%	18%
	Secondary	9%	31%	18%	23%	18%
	Post-secondary	4%	22%	23%	25%	26%
	Tertiary	6%	24%	26%	21%	24%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	9%	32%	23%	17%	19%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	10%	39%		13%	39%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	12%	34%	16%	18%	20%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	7%	32%	19%	24%	18%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	12%	26%	22%	22%	18%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	10%	23%	19%	23%	24%
Material living conditions	Very good	22%	24%	13%	25%	16%
	Good	10%	32%	24%	17%	17%
	Average	8%	30%	19%	19%	24%
	Bad	4%	30%	17%	34%	16%
	Very bad	10%	22%	18%	18%	32%

How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?						
		How do you evaluate the public media (TVP, Polskie Radio) in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?				
		very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
Total		8%	33%	20%	19%	19%
Gender	Women	7%	35%	21%	15%	23%
	Men	10%	32%	20%	23%	16%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	37%	22%	18%	15%
	30 - 44 years	8%	35%	19%	20%	18%
	45 - 64 years	10%	34%	19%	19%	18%
	65 years and above	7%	26%	21%	19%	27%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	12%	38%	19%	13%	19%
	Basic vocational	14%	37%	17%	15%	17%
	Secondary	6%	36%	19%	22%	17%
	Post-secondary	6%	24%	23%	20%	26%
	Tertiary	5%	27%	24%	21%	23%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	8%	35%	21%	18%	19%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	10%	39%		16%	35%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	11%	35%	22%	14%	17%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	6%	34%	19%	21%	20%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	10%	32%	19%	23%	15%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	9%	24%	23%	20%	24%
Material living conditions	Very good	22%	25%	16%	23%	14%
	Good	9%	35%	22%	17%	18%
	Average	8%	33%	20%	17%	22%
	Bad	2%	30%	16%	34%	17%
	Very bad	10%	36%	10%	13%	32%

How do you evaluate major private media with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?						
		How do you evaluate major private media with regard to the impartiality of information on events in Ukraine?				
		very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
Total		14%	55%	11%	5%	15%
Gender	Women	12%	55%	10%	2%	20%
	Men	17%	55%	12%	7%	9%
Age	18 - 29 years	13%	56%	15%	3%	13%
	30 - 44 years	12%	53%	11%	8%	16%
	45 - 64 years	13%	55%	11%	4%	17%
	65 years and above	19%	58%	9%	2%	11%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	14%	50%	12%	7%	17%
	Basic vocational	13%	52%	11%	7%	18%
	Secondary	15%	57%	12%	3%	14%
	Post-secondary	21%	44%	13%	7%	16%
	Tertiary	12%	62%	10%	4%	12%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	12%	56%	14%	3%	15%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	11%	49%	6%	6%	29%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	17%	57%	11%	3%	12%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	15%	57%	8%	5%	15%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	19%	50%	10%	8%	13%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	11%	58%	12%	6%	14%
Material living conditions	Very good	28%	46%	10%	5%	11%
	Good	15%	56%	11%	4%	14%
	Average	12%	55%	11%	5%	17%
	Bad	10%	61%	15%	5%	9%
	Very bad	17%	34%	13%	11%	25%

How do you evaluate major private media in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?						
		How do you evaluate major private media in terms of the quality of information on events in Ukraine?				
		very good	rather good	rather bad	very bad	don't know
Total		16%	54%	12%	3%	15%
Gender	Women	14%	55%	9%	2%	21%
	Men	18%	53%	14%	6%	9%
Age	18 - 29 years	15%	53%	16%	1%	15%
	30 - 44 years	15%	48%	14%	6%	16%
	45 - 64 years	14%	58%	9%	4%	15%
	65 years and above	20%	56%	9%	1%	13%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	14%	49%	15%	5%	17%
	Basic vocational	13%	55%	12%	5%	16%
	Secondary	19%	54%	11%	2%	14%
	Post-secondary	24%	43%	11%	8%	14%
	Tertiary	14%	58%	11%	2%	15%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	13%	55%	13%	3%	16%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	22%	38%	11%		29%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	19%	54%	9%	3%	15%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	19%	54%	8%	4%	15%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	19%	50%	14%	5%	12%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	14%	56%	12%	3%	15%
Material living conditions	Very good	32%	42%	12%	6%	8%
	Good	16%	57%	11%	2%	13%
	Average	14%	52%	12%	3%	19%
	Bad	14%	58%	15%	8%	6%
	Very bad	23%	34%	11%	11%	21%



Do you agree with the following statements? The Ukrainian authorities are fascist or Nazi in character					
		Do you agree with the following statements? The Ukrainian authorities are fascist or Nazi in character			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		3%	7%	34%	55%
Gender	Women	3%	8%	39%	51%
	Men	4%	7%	30%	60%
Age	18 - 29 years	7%	7%	41%	45%
	30 - 44 years	4%	8%	47%	41%
	45 - 64 years	2%	9%	27%	63%
	65 years and above	1%	4%	25%	70%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	7%	9%	47%	37%
	Basic vocational	3%	9%	42%	46%
	Secondary	3%	5%	34%	58%
	Post-secondary	2%	10%	27%	60%
	Tertiary	2%	6%	24%	67%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	3%	7%	36%	53%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants		11%	55%	34%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	3%	5%	45%	47%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	3%	6%	32%	59%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	5%	9%	35%	51%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	1%	9%	17%	73%
Material living conditions	Very good	7%	6%	25%	63%
	Good	3%	7%	36%	54%
	Average	2%	8%	33%	57%
	Bad	5%	5%	40%	51%
	Very bad	8%	4%	52%	36%

There are many criminals among refugees from Ukraine					
		There are many criminals among refugees from Ukraine			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		9%	30%	50%	11%
Gender	Women	9%	32%	51%	8%
	Men	9%	28%	50%	14%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	33%	51%	6%
	30 - 44 years	15%	31%	44%	10%
	45 - 64 years	6%	31%	50%	12%
	65 years and above	3%	23%	59%	15%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	14%	33%	46%	7%
	Basic vocational	11%	34%	43%	12%
	Secondary	10%	28%	55%	7%
	Post-secondary	8%	29%	51%	12%
	Tertiary	3%	27%	54%	16%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	9%	29%	53%	9%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	11%	38%	44%	7%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	9%	25%	54%	12%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	7%	31%	53%	10%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	12%	31%	46%	11%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	6%	31%	42%	22%
Material living conditions	Very good	16%	18%	51%	16%
	Good	7%	29%	52%	12%
	Average	8%	30%	52%	10%
	Bad	16%	34%	43%	7%
	Very bad	15%	43%	18%	24%

Refugees from Ukraine are treated in Poland better than citizens of European Union Member States (e.g. they have easier access to public health care)					
		Refugees from Ukraine are treated in Poland better than citizens of European Union Member States (e.g. they have easier access to public health care)			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		31%	41%	21%	6%
Gender	Women	34%	40%	21%	4%
	Men	28%	42%	21%	9%
Age	18 - 29 years	40%	38%	15%	8%
	30 - 44 years	40%	37%	18%	5%
	45 - 64 years	28%	46%	19%	7%
	65 years and above	19%	42%	32%	6%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	37%	36%	19%	8%
	Basic vocational	34%	45%	17%	4%
	Secondary	34%	39%	22%	5%
	Post-secondary	34%	40%	22%	5%
	Tertiary	21%	43%	25%	10%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	33%	40%	22%	5%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	37%	46%	13%	5%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	35%	41%	18%	7%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	28%	40%	24%	9%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	32%	44%	18%	6%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	26%	44%	23%	7%
Material living conditions	Very good	33%	24%	23%	20%
	Good	30%	42%	22%	6%
	Average	30%	44%	21%	5%
	Bad	45%	35%	17%	3%
	Very bad	30%	37%	24%	9%

Ukrainian armed forces have military advantage over the Russian army					
		Ukrainian armed forces have military advantage over the Russian army			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		6%	20%	52%	22%
Gender	Women	6%	25%	54%	15%
	Men	6%	14%	51%	29%
Age	18 - 29 years	9%	22%	50%	19%
	30 - 44 years	6%	23%	50%	21%
	45 - 64 years	5%	20%	51%	24%
	65 years and above	4%	14%	60%	21%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	26%	45%	20%
	Basic vocational	8%	25%	50%	17%
	Secondary	5%	18%	57%	20%
	Post-secondary	3%	20%	52%	25%
	Tertiary	4%	15%	53%	28%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	8%	20%	52%	20%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	12%	25%	39%	25%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	4%	24%	56%	17%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	4%	20%	54%	22%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	4%	17%	55%	24%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	4%	18%	50%	28%
Material living conditions	Very good	19%	24%	33%	25%
	Good	5%	22%	55%	18%
	Average	5%	17%	55%	24%
	Bad	3%	17%	51%	30%
	Very bad	21%	42%	22%	15%

The territory of today's Ukraine consists of historically Russian lands, and therefore Russia has the right to intervene there militarily		The territory of today's Ukraine consists of historically Russian lands, and therefore Russia has the right to intervene there militarily			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		4%	9%	28%	59%
Gender	Women	4%	8%	33%	55%
	Men	4%	9%	24%	63%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	10%	24%	58%
	30 - 44 years	6%	10%	36%	49%
	45 - 64 years	1%	10%	25%	63%
	65 years and above	2%	4%	27%	67%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	13%	26%	51%
	Basic vocational	5%	12%	35%	48%
	Secondary	4%	8%	31%	58%
	Post-secondary		7%	27%	65%
	Tertiary	2%	5%	21%	72%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	4%	9%	30%	57%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	7%	24%	21%	48%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	4%	9%	28%	59%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	2%	7%	30%	61%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	7%	9%	31%	53%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	1%	6%	19%	74%
Material living conditions	Very good	9%	9%	30%	52%
	Good	3%	8%	25%	64%
	Average	3%	9%	31%	58%
	Bad	7%	9%	31%	53%
	Very bad	14%	18%	32%	36%

Ukraine's borders are not internationally recognized by the United Nations					
		Ukraine's borders are not internationally recognized by the United Nations			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		5%	21%	41%	33%
Gender	Women	5%	24%	47%	23%
	Men	5%	17%	34%	44%
Age	18 - 29 years	7%	24%	47%	22%
	30 - 44 years	9%	25%	42%	24%
	45 - 64 years	3%	23%	41%	34%
	65 years and above	2%	12%	35%	51%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	7%	31%	42%	21%
	Basic vocational	5%	29%	41%	25%
	Secondary	5%	19%	43%	33%
	Post-secondary	2%	25%	36%	37%
	Tertiary	5%	11%	39%	45%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	5%	22%	43%	30%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants		40%	41%	19%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	8%	24%	38%	31%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	3%	18%	40%	39%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	7%	22%	44%	27%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	5%	15%	33%	47%
Material living conditions	Very good	13%	22%	39%	27%
	Good	5%	21%	42%	32%
	Average	3%	20%	42%	35%
	Bad	6%	22%	36%	37%
	Very bad	11%	36%	30%	22%

There are US-funded laboratories in Ukraine that manufacture biological weapons					
		There are US-funded laboratories in Ukraine that manufacture biological weapons			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		5%	13%	51%	32%
Gender	Women	5%	17%	55%	23%
	Men	6%	8%	46%	40%
Age	18 - 29 years	10%	15%	51%	24%
	30 - 44 years	8%	15%	51%	26%
	45 - 64 years	2%	16%	49%	34%
	65 years and above	4%	3%	53%	41%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	5%	21%	51%	23%
	Basic vocational	7%	18%	51%	24%
	Secondary	7%	9%	52%	32%
	Post-secondary	1%	9%	47%	44%
	Tertiary	3%	9%	49%	38%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	4%	14%	51%	31%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	13%	22%	57%	8%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	7%	16%	54%	23%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	7%	9%	48%	36%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	7%	12%	56%	25%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	2%	10%	41%	46%
Material living conditions	Very good	13%	11%	31%	45%
	Good	6%	11%	52%	31%
	Average	3%	14%	51%	31%
	Bad	5%	12%	55%	28%
	Very bad	14%	22%	42%	22%

Russia only defends its legitimate interests and bears no responsibility for the conflict in Ukraine					
		Russia only defends its legitimate interests and bears no responsibility for the conflict in Ukraine			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		5%	10%	18%	66%
Gender	Women	6%	11%	21%	63%
	Men	5%	10%	16%	70%
Age	18 - 29 years	12%	9%	22%	58%
	30 - 44 years	7%	15%	20%	57%
	45 - 64 years	3%	11%	17%	68%
	65 years and above	2%	4%	14%	80%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	14%	25%	49%
	Basic vocational	6%	16%	23%	56%
	Secondary	6%	9%	17%	68%
	Post-secondary	1%	8%	18%	72%
	Tertiary	3%	5%	13%	79%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	6%	10%	20%	65%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	11%	8%	26%	55%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	6%	10%	22%	63%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	4%	10%	18%	68%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	8%	14%	16%	61%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	2%	8%	11%	79%
Material living conditions	Very good	12%	9%	16%	63%
	Good	5%	9%	18%	68%
	Average	3%	11%	19%	67%
	Bad	7%	14%	16%	63%
	Very bad	19%	14%	22%	45%



Russia's actions in Ukraine are a response to the crimes committed by Ukraine against the Russian-speaking population in the eastern part of the country					
		Russia's actions in Ukraine are a response to the crimes committed by Ukraine against the Russian-speaking population in the eastern part of the country			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		6%	12%	33%	50%
Gender	Women	5%	14%	39%	42%
	Men	6%	9%	26%	59%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	11%	34%	47%
	30 - 44 years	6%	16%	40%	38%
	45 - 64 years	7%	11%	29%	54%
	65 years and above	2%	8%	29%	61%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	11%	14%	36%	39%
	Basic vocational	7%	17%	39%	37%
	Secondary	6%	10%	32%	52%
	Post-secondary	3%	8%	37%	52%
	Tertiary	3%	9%	26%	63%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	7%	12%	32%	49%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	16%	28%	22%	34%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	3%	15%	42%	41%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	5%	10%	34%	51%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	6%	11%	36%	47%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	3%	8%	24%	65%
Material living conditions	Very good	15%	8%	22%	55%
	Good	5%	11%	33%	51%
	Average	5%	11%	34%	50%
	Bad	3%	16%	31%	50%
	Very bad	15%	19%	48%	17%

**As part of the economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation, European Union Member States and the United States have suspended trade with the Russian Federation**

		As part of the economic sanctions imposed on the Russian Federation, European Union Member States and the United States have suspended trade with the Russian Federation			
		strongly agree	moderately agree	moderately disagree	strongly disagree
Total		24%	48%	23%	5%
Gender	Women	23%	52%	21%	4%
	Men	26%	43%	26%	5%
Age	18 - 29 years	25%	46%	20%	8%
	30 - 44 years	21%	47%	27%	5%
	45 - 64 years	27%	49%	21%	4%
	65 years and above	26%	48%	23%	3%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	28%	45%	22%	5%
	Basic vocational	26%	48%	22%	3%
	Secondary	29%	44%	23%	4%
	Post-secondary	12%	55%	21%	12%
	Tertiary	19%	52%	26%	4%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	27%	44%	25%	4%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	25%	45%	29%	
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	25%	51%	19%	5%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	22%	50%	27%	2%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	26%	52%	17%	5%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	16%	51%	22%	11%
Material living conditions	Very good	38%	35%	18%	9%
	Good	24%	47%	25%	4%
	Average	24%	50%	22%	4%
	Bad	18%	52%	25%	5%
	Very bad	42%	37%	10%	11%

Who do you think is primarily to blame for the war in Ukraine?		Who do you think is primarily to blame for the war in Ukraine?				
		Russia	Ukraine	NATO	all sides bear some responsibility	Don't know
Total		76%	1%	2%	12%	9%
Gender	Women	73%	0%	1%	13%	12%
	Men	79%	2%	3%	11%	5%
Age	18 - 29 years	79%	2%	2%	10%	7%
	30 - 44 years	71%	2%	2%	12%	14%
	45 - 64 years	74%	0%	2%	15%	9%
	65 years and above	82%	1%	2%	11%	4%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	70%	2%	4%	12%	12%
	Basic vocational	74%	2%	1%	12%	11%
	Secondary	77%	1%	1%	13%	8%
	Post-secondary	68%		6%	12%	14%
	Tertiary	82%	0%	1%	12%	5%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	77%	1%	1%	12%	10%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	69%			20%	11%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	75%	3%	2%	11%	9%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	77%	1%	1%	13%	9%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	72%	2%	3%	15%	9%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	81%	1%	3%	9%	6%
Material living conditions	Very good	78%	2%	3%	8%	9%
	Good	78%	1%	1%	12%	8%
	Average	74%	1%	2%	13%	9%
	Bad	74%	3%	2%	11%	10%
	Very bad	75%				25%

Do you personally know a citizen of Ukraine residing in Poland since before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine			
		Do you personally know a citizen of Ukraine residing in Poland since before the outbreak of the war in Ukraine	
		Yes	No
Total		53%	47%
Gender	Women	47%	53%
	Men	60%	40%
Age	18 - 29 years	59%	41%
	30 - 44 years	50%	50%
	45 - 64 years	56%	44%
	65 years and above	50%	50%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	54%	46%
	Basic vocational	52%	48%
	Secondary	48%	52%
	Post-secondary	53%	47%
	Tertiary	59%	41%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	51%	49%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	56%	44%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	55%	45%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	55%	45%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	48%	52%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	63%	37%
Material living conditions	Very good	58%	42%
	Good	57%	43%
	Average	49%	51%
	Bad	57%	43%
	Very bad	41%	59%

Do you personally know a refugee from Ukraine who came to Poland after the outbreak of the war		Do you personally know a refugee from Ukraine who came to Poland after the outbreak of the war	
		Yes	No
Total		37%	63%
Gender	Women	36%	64%
	Men	39%	61%
Age	18 - 29 years	46%	54%
	30 - 44 years	38%	62%
	45 - 64 years	40%	60%
	65 years and above	28%	72%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	43%	57%
	Basic vocational	37%	63%
	Secondary	33%	67%
	Post-secondary	32%	68%
	Tertiary	42%	58%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	39%	61%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	49%	51%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	33%	67%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	39%	61%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	34%	66%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	37%	63%
Material living conditions	Very good	40%	60%
	Good	45%	55%
	Average	32%	68%
	Bad	30%	70%
	Very bad	31%	69%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the standard of living of Poles				
		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the standard of living of Poles		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		12%	47%	40%
Gender	Women	8%	54%	37%
	Men	17%	40%	44%
Age	18 - 29 years	13%	55%	32%
	30 - 44 years	10%	62%	27%
	45 - 64 years	13%	42%	45%
	65 years and above	14%	30%	56%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	16%	53%	31%
	Basic vocational	8%	54%	38%
	Secondary	10%	47%	43%
	Post-secondary	8%	43%	49%
	Tertiary	19%	40%	41%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	13%	47%	40%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	15%	49%	36%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	10%	46%	45%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	17%	44%	39%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	9%	57%	34%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	10%	42%	48%
Material living conditions	Very good	26%	28%	47%
	Good	14%	47%	40%
	Average	10%	47%	43%
	Bad	11%	61%	29%
	Very bad	11%	65%	24%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the economic situation in Poland				
		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the economic situation in Poland		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		27%	48%	25%
Gender	Women	19%	56%	26%
	Men	36%	40%	24%
Age	18 - 29 years	27%	54%	19%
	30 - 44 years	17%	63%	20%
	45 - 64 years	28%	48%	25%
	65 years and above	38%	27%	35%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	26%	57%	17%
	Basic vocational	18%	58%	24%
	Secondary	27%	42%	30%
	Post-secondary	20%	49%	30%
	Tertiary	36%	43%	21%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	28%	49%	23%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	24%	48%	27%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	24%	47%	29%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	27%	45%	28%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	20%	60%	19%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	34%	37%	29%
Material living conditions	Very good	42%	33%	25%
	Good	29%	46%	25%
	Average	25%	50%	25%
	Bad	18%	60%	22%
	Very bad	6%	71%	23%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the labour market in Poland		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the labour market in Poland		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		32%	45%	22%
Gender	Women	24%	52%	25%
	Men	42%	38%	20%
Age	18 - 29 years	26%	54%	20%
	30 - 44 years	20%	63%	17%
	45 - 64 years	31%	43%	25%
	65 years and above	53%	19%	27%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	22%	57%	20%
	Basic vocational	20%	55%	24%
	Secondary	38%	40%	22%
	Post-secondary	27%	41%	32%
	Tertiary	42%	37%	20%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	32%	45%	22%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	19%	43%	37%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	31%	42%	26%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	34%	40%	26%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	26%	55%	19%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	42%	43%	15%
Material living conditions	Very good	45%	34%	21%
	Good	36%	42%	22%
	Average	29%	47%	24%
	Bad	23%	57%	20%
	Very bad	22%	59%	19%



What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for your own professional situation				
		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for your own professional situation		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		8%	27%	65%
Gender	Women	6%	29%	65%
	Men	10%	25%	65%
Age	18 - 29 years	11%	40%	50%
	30 - 44 years	9%	42%	49%
	45 - 64 years	7%	23%	69%
	65 years and above	7%	4%	89%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	9%	39%	52%
	Basic vocational	8%	34%	58%
	Secondary	8%	27%	65%
	Post-secondary	7%	19%	74%
	Tertiary	9%	16%	75%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	12%	27%	62%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	6%	23%	71%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	5%	20%	75%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	8%	25%	67%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	7%	37%	56%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	3%	23%	74%
Material living conditions	Very good	15%	18%	67%
	Good	11%	22%	67%
	Average	6%	26%	67%
	Bad	4%	47%	49%
	Very bad	4%	61%	34%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the internal security in Poland				
		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the internal security in Poland		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		10%	38%	52%
Gender	Women	7%	43%	50%
	Men	14%	32%	54%
Age	18 - 29 years	12%	45%	43%
	30 - 44 years	10%	52%	38%
	45 - 64 years	12%	32%	57%
	65 years and above	8%	23%	70%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	16%	46%	38%
	Basic vocational	10%	45%	45%
	Secondary	9%	35%	55%
	Post-secondary	7%	39%	54%
	Tertiary	10%	29%	61%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	12%	36%	52%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	13%	41%	46%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	9%	47%	44%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	12%	33%	56%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	6%	47%	46%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	8%	29%	62%
Material living conditions	Very good	20%	25%	54%
	Good	12%	34%	54%
	Average	8%	38%	54%
	Bad	9%	54%	37%
	Very bad	11%	59%	31%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the safety in your place of residence		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the safety in your place of residence		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		10%	26%	63%
Gender	Women	9%	28%	63%
	Men	12%	23%	64%
Age	18 - 29 years	15%	27%	59%
	30 - 44 years	11%	38%	51%
	45 - 64 years	10%	23%	67%
	65 years and above	7%	15%	78%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	13%	31%	56%
	Basic vocational	12%	31%	57%
	Secondary	10%	25%	65%
	Post-secondary	9%	27%	64%
	Tertiary	9%	20%	71%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	11%	24%	65%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	24%	13%	63%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	10%	29%	61%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	13%	25%	62%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	8%	35%	57%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	5%	23%	72%
Material living conditions	Very good	20%	20%	60%
	Good	11%	24%	65%
	Average	9%	24%	67%
	Bad	8%	45%	46%
	Very bad	4%	53%	42%

What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the level of public services (schools, healthcare)		What, in your opinion, will be the consequences of the arrival of refugees from Ukraine for the level of public services (schools, healthcare)		
		mostly positive	mostly negative	no effect
Total		12%	47%	41%
Gender	Women	11%	52%	37%
	Men	14%	41%	46%
Age	18 - 29 years	13%	52%	35%
	30 - 44 years	13%	59%	28%
	45 - 64 years	13%	43%	44%
	65 years and above	11%	33%	56%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	14%	51%	35%
	Basic vocational	12%	53%	36%
	Secondary	9%	44%	47%
	Post-secondary	15%	37%	47%
	Tertiary	15%	45%	40%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	14%	46%	40%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	9%	55%	36%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	10%	46%	44%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	12%	45%	43%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	9%	53%	38%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	14%	43%	43%
Material living conditions	Very good	20%	27%	54%
	Good	14%	46%	40%
	Average	11%	47%	42%
	Bad	7%	58%	35%
	Very bad	18%	55%	28%

Since the outbreak of the war, have you donated goods to refugees?		Since the outbreak of the war, have you donated goods to refugees?	
		Yes	No
Total		57%	43%
Gender	Women	59%	41%
	Men	54%	46%
Age	18 - 29 years	57%	43%
	30 - 44 years	46%	54%
	45 - 64 years	58%	42%
	65 years and above	67%	33%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	47%	53%
	Basic vocational	52%	48%
	Secondary	54%	46%
	Post-secondary	58%	42%
	Tertiary	68%	32%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	61%	39%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	64%	36%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	45%	55%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	60%	40%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	51%	49%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	52%	48%
Material living conditions	Very good	58%	42%
	Good	68%	32%
	Average	50%	50%
	Bad	44%	56%
	Very bad	25%	75%

Since the outbreak of the war, have you donated money to refugees?		Czy od czasu wybuchu wojny przekazał Pan/i pieniądze na rzecz uchodźców?	
		Yes	No
Total		42%	58%
Gender	Women	40%	60%
	Men	43%	57%
Age	18 - 29 years	41%	59%
	30 - 44 years	31%	69%
	45 - 64 years	43%	57%
	65 years and above	53%	47%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	30%	70%
	Basic vocational	37%	63%
	Secondary	41%	59%
	Post-secondary	31%	69%
	Tertiary	56%	44%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	45%	55%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	34%	66%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	35%	65%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	43%	57%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	35%	65%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	46%	54%
Material living conditions	Very good	51%	49%
	Good	46%	54%
	Average	39%	61%
	Bad	31%	69%
	Very bad	30%	70%

Since the outbreak of the war, have you taken a refugee from Ukraine to your home?		Since the outbreak of the war, have you taken a refugee from Ukraine to your home?	
		Yes	No
Total		6%	94%
Gender	Women	6%	94%
	Men	6%	94%
Age	18 - 29 years	8%	92%
	30 - 44 years	7%	93%
	45 - 64 years	6%	94%
	65 years and above	3%	97%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	7%	93%
	Basic vocational	5%	95%
	Secondary	6%	94%
	Post-secondary	3%	97%
	Tertiary	6%	94%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	6%	94%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	12%	88%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	3%	97%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	3%	97%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	7%	93%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	9%	91%
Material living conditions	Very good	12%	88%
	Good	8%	92%
	Average	4%	96%
	Bad	1%	99%
	Very bad	7%	93%

Since the outbreak of the war, have you worked on a voluntary, unpaid basis for refugees?		Since the outbreak of the war, have you worked on a voluntary, unpaid basis for refugees?	
		Yes	No
Total		11%	89%
Gender	Women	11%	89%
	Men	10%	90%
Age	18 - 29 years	17%	83%
	30 - 44 years	12%	88%
	45 - 64 years	10%	90%
	65 years and above	6%	94%
Education	Primary (incl. incomplete)	14%	86%
	Basic vocational	7%	93%
	Secondary	8%	92%
	Post-secondary	9%	91%
	Tertiary	16%	84%
Residence size	Up to 999 inhabitants	13%	87%
	1 000 – 4 999 inhabitants	14%	86%
	5 000 – 19 999 inhabitants	6%	94%
	20 000 – 99 999 inhabitants	8%	92%
	100 000 – 499 999 inhabitants	11%	89%
	500 000 inhabitants and above	13%	87%
Material living conditions	Very good	18%	82%
	Good	13%	87%
	Average	8%	92%
	Bad	9%	91%
	Very bad	17%	83%

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