DG COMM’s Public Opinion Monitoring Unit has assembled a range of recent surveys and polls from across the EU giving insight into how citizens see Russia’s war against Ukraine as well as its ripple effects. These polls were published from the 24th of October until the 8th of November 2022. Key findings are based on two multi-countries surveys as well as on surveys conducted in Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania and Spain. Polls from the United Kingdom, the United States, Ukraine and Russia are also presented.

**General support for Ukraine continues but some Member States are critical of specific measures:** Nearly three-quarters of the Dutch indicate that their support lies with Ukraine, compared to 3% who support Russia, see [source](#). Meanwhile, around 70% of Croats think Ukraine is right and Russia is wrong in their current war, but 57% of those surveyed opposed the idea of providing military training for Ukrainian soldiers, see [source](#). Germans are split in their assessment, according to this [poll](#). 41% of respondents consider German support for Ukraine with weapons to be appropriate, while 30% believe it goes too far, and 21% think it doesn’t go far enough. As regards sanctions against Russia, 37% of Germans say these don’t go far enough, while 31% argue that they are appropriate, and 23% believe they go too far. Hungarians are rather critical of the European Union’s financial aid to Ukraine, see [here](#) and [here](#). In Italy, 49% are against sending weapons to Ukraine, according to this [survey](#). In Belgium, 50% approve the EU’s decision to grant Ukrainian refugees temporary protection across the 27 Member States, according to this [survey](#).

**Demands for peace talks surface in Hungary, Italy, Germany and Romania:** According to pollsters, 92% of Hungarians would like to see an immediate end to the Russia-Ukraine war and have the sides engage in peace talks. In Italy, half of the population (49%) believes that Ukraine needs to make concessions to speed up the process of peace, while 36% insist that Ukraine must continue its fight against Russia, see source. A majority of Germans feel that the German government's diplomatic efforts to end the war in Ukraine do not go far enough (55%, +14 compared to June), see [source](#). Romanians are also calling for an end to the war, with 70% saying that this is very important and just 28% arguing that fighting should continue until Russia is defeated, according to this [survey](#).

**Approval of pro-Russian conspiracy narratives is on the rise in Germany:** According to this [poll](#), 18% of Germans agreed with the statement that Russian President Vladimir Putin is acting against a global elite that is pulling the strings in the background (compared to 12% in April). In addition, 12% believe that Ukraine, together with the USA, has operated secret bio-labs for the production of biological weapons. There are differences in the assessment of pro-Russian propaganda between East and West Germany, with East Germans being more likely to believe in Russian conspiracy theories.

**Calls for energy independence from Russia continue:** 66% of people surveyed across all European Member States believe that the Russian invasion of Ukraine and its consequences should accelerate the green transition, see [source](#). According to a [poll](#) of Austrian citizens, 77% of the population is in favour of exploring natural gas fields in Austria to reduce energy dependency on Russia. 65% of the French believe that nuclear power is an energy "of the future". Nonetheless, renewable energies remain more popular than nuclear power, see [source](#).

**The war remains an important concern, but inflation tops the list of worries in all countries surveyed:** In Greece, 85% are concerned about the hard winter ahead, while the war in Ukraine worries only 34% of the population, see [source](#). Germans are most worried about price increases (66%) and the consequences of
climate change (66%), with fear of an attack by Russia expressed by 61%, according to this survey. Similarly in Spain, inflation and cost of living is the main worry for 96% of Spanish citizens, while the war in Ukraine comes fourth, see source.

**The cost-of-living crisis deepens**: According to a survey of 6,000 Europeans in France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Poland, and the UK, one in four citizens are in a precarious situation, but not all countries are hit equally. 51% of respondents in Greece say an unexpected expense could tip them over the edge. This number is 18% in Germany and around 20-25% in France, Italy, Poland, and the UK. In France, three-quarters of the population have reduced their current consumer spending to face rising prices, according to this poll. Meanwhile, almost half of Dutch people say that they are currently struggling to make ends meet, following this survey. A national survey of Poles found that 86% of respondents are strongly impacted by inflation. In Spain, 38% of the population can barely make ends meet, while 16% simply can’t make ends meet at all, see source.

In the US, Republican opposition to helping Ukraine grows (see source). Britons voice similar concerns about rising costs as fellow Europeans but remain committed to supporting Ukraine (see source).

In Ukraine, the population wants to continue fighting and hopes to join the EU within the next 10 years, according to this poll and this survey.

In Russia, increasing numbers are in favour of peace talks but support for the actions of the Russian Army remains high across the country, see source.

DG Communication’s Public Opinion Monitoring Unit informs about relevant public opinion insights and analysis focusing on multi-country surveys as well as on survey conducted in individual Member States. We welcome all comments and input to our work.

If you want to know more about what the Public Opinion Monitoring Unit can do for you in this time of crisis, please contact:

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High levels of precariousness across Europe
IPSOS | 4 November 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 17 June – 6 July 2022
NOTE: Countries surveyed include France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Poland, and the UK

According to a survey of 6,000 Europeans in France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Poland, and the UK, one in four citizens are in a precarious situation. Not all countries are hit equally: 51% of respondents in Greece say an unexpected expense could tip them over the edge. This number is 18% in Germany and around 20-25% in France, Italy, Poland, and the UK.
For some Europeans, saving money is not enough. 42% of those surveyed have already asked their relatives to lend or give them money to support themselves. The rate of borrowing is highest in Greece (63%), followed by the United Kingdom, Italy, and Poland (between 40% and 41%) and France (36%) and Germany (35%).

Following the war in Ukraine and high energy prices, Europeans want to accelerate the green transition
EIB | October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: August 2022
Note: Countries surveyed include all EU Member States

66% of people surveyed in the European Union believe that the Russian invasion of Ukraine and its consequences should accelerate the green transition (vs. 62% in the United Kingdom, 60% in China and 52% in the United States). 84% of EU respondents say that if we do not drastically reduce our consumption of energy and goods in the coming years, we will be heading for a global catastrophe (vs. 88% of Chinese respondents, 83% of British respondents and 72% of American respondents).

Energy Independence from Russia
Market Institut | 31 October 2022 | Source and Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 28 October 2022

To reduce energy dependency on Russia, 40% of Austrians are in favour of exploring natural gas fields in Austria, another 37% are “rather in favour”. Only 23% reject the idea outright or are rather opposed to such an approach.
Respondents were also asked whether "When in doubt, should one stick to fossil forms of energy for longer or even accelerate the expansion of renewable ones and thus push back fossil ones more quickly? 40 percent of respondents advocate for a longer use of oil, gas and coal. In contrast, given this either/or question, 48 percent would clearly give priority to the expansion of renewable energy such as water, solar or wind power.

International Solidarity Barometer
IPSOS I 2 November 2022 I Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 5 – 12 October 2022

50% of Belgians approve the EU's decision to grant Ukrainian refugees temporary protection across the 27 Member States. 22% are against this, while the rest has no opinion.

Most Croats support Ukraine, but not training of troops
IPSOS I 29 October 2022 I Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 21 – 25 October 2022

Around 70% of Croats think Ukraine is right and Russia is wrong in their current war. Only 8% are on the side of Moscow. However, around 57% of those surveyed opposed the idea of providing military training for Ukrainian soldiers. Some 34% were in favour of training Ukrainian troops.

Finnish farmers hit hard by energy and fertiliser prices
MTK I 3 November 2022 I Source
Fieldwork: unknown

Farmers in Finland are finding it hard to cope with the rising prices of fertilisers and skyrocketing energy bills, with only about one-third saying they had already purchased the fertilisers needed for the next growing season. 55% predicted that their liquidity would become worse over the next six months. 15% of those surveyed confirmed they had already decreased or completely stopped livestock production, while 21% said they consider taking such a measure later. On top of that, 20% said they would reduce their cultivation area by up to 25% next year.
French Energy Policy: nuclear increasingly popular
Elabe I 3 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 31 October – 02 November 2022

45% of French people believe that the risk of power cuts this winter is high. When asked about specific energy sources, 65% of the French believe that nuclear power is an energy "of the future". Nonetheless, renewable energies remain more popular than nuclear power: they are perceived as an energy of the future by 81%, clean (78%), contributing to the fight against climate change (78%), safe (70) and guaranteeing France’s energy independence (64%).

Three-quarters of French have reduced their current consumer spending to face inflation
Odexa I 28 October 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 27 - 28 October 2022

Faced with the rise in prices, nearly three-quarters of French people have reduced their daily consumption expenditure. Concretely, the French have made savings on leisure (77%), car travel (76%), heating (75%), household or household products (66%) and even food expenditure (64%). People aged 35 to 49, working classes and French people living in rural areas are the most affected by inflation.

Inflation weighs on the daily lives, savings and prospects of the French for the future
Odoxa I 03 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 26 – 27 October 2022

Inflation worries more than 9 out of 10 French people (92%). In addition, three-quarters of them (75%) think that the year 2023 will be a year of greater economic difficulties than 2022. Inflation is also seriously affecting the savings of French citizens: three-quarters of French people (75%) have already dipped into their savings or taken out new loans (46%) or plan to do so soon (29%).

ARD Deutschland Trend
Infratest Dimap | 03 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 31 October – 02 November 2022

Currently, six out of ten Germans (61%) are worried that Russia could attack other countries in Europe. In March, 69% voiced this concern. A majority of Germans feel that the German government’s diplomatic efforts to end the war in Ukraine do not go far enough (55%, +14 compared to June), while three out of ten respondents (31%) consider Germany’s diplomatic efforts to be appropriate (-12 compared to June). For 4% they go too far. However, fear of a Russian attack is not the most important issue for most Germans: 66% of those surveyed worry about price increases and the same number is concerned about the consequences of climate change.

41% of respondents consider German support for Ukraine with weapons to be appropriate at present. For 30%, German arms deliveries to Ukraine go too far, for one in five (21%) not far enough. Germans also somewhat divided in their assessment of the sanctions against Russia. For 37%, they do not go far enough, for 31% they are appropriate, while for 23% they go too far. 26% of respondents say Germany should follow an independent foreign policy, while 66% would prefer a foreign policy coordinated with partners.
Fear is spreading in Germany
Forsa | 03 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 28 October – 01 November 2022

51% of those surveyed are very worried about an escalation of the war in Ukraine to the point of a third world war. An even bigger concern for German citizens is the political and economic development: around two thirds of all German citizens (67%) are currently very or even extremely worried that there could be a dramatic increase in social conflicts in society. 55% of those surveyed say they are very worried that inflation will eat up their savings or assets. 51% of respondents are worried about heating costs, 47% are concerned about their own financial situation and about the same number of respondents (46%) are concerned about expensive food. 38% of respondents fear that there will not be enough gas for consumers and entrepreneurs in winter.

Approval of pro-Russian conspiracy narratives on the rise in Germany
Bilendi & Respondi (Cemas) | 02 November 2022 | Source and Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 03 - 11 October 2022

18% of respondents agreed with the statement that Russian President Vladimir Putin is acting against a global elite that is pulling the strings in the background (compared to 12% in April). In addition, 12% believe that Ukraine, together with the USA, has operated secret bio-labs for the production of biological weapons - a claim spread by Russian state agencies but never substantiated (compared to 6% in April). There are clear differences in the assessment of pro-Russian propaganda between East and West Germany, with East Germans being more likely to believe in Russian conspiracy theories.

Greeks are most worried about the upcoming wintertime, the war in Ukraine is in fourth position.
Marc | 24 October 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 18 - 22 October 2022

Asked about what concerns them the most, Greek respondents mention the following: The hard winter ahead 84.5%; National and Greek-Turkish issues 44.1%; Crime 37.8%; The war in Ukraine 34%; Immigration 14.2%; The Pandemic 12.4%; Natural disasters 11.9%; Wiretapping scandal 7.1%.
Majority of Hungarians are calling for a ceasefire and peace talks
Századvég | 27 October 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: October 2022

92% of Hungarians would like to see an immediate end to the Russia-Ukraine war and have the sides engage in peace talks. In October, 67% of respondents expressed a negative opinion about Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, compared with 68% in September while those seeing Russian President Vladimir Putin in a negative light increased to 72% from September’s 68%. Meanwhile, half of Hungarians (50%) believe that the European Union is working for a peaceful end to the Russia-Ukraine war, while 38% of respondents believe that China is working for a peaceful end to the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Hungarians reject plans to finance Ukraine
Századvég | 8 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: November 2022

A majority of Hungarians (53%) are opposed to the European Union and its member countries financing Ukraine’s recovery. Similarly, more than two-thirds (69%) of those surveyed do not support the European Union and its Member States financing Ukrainian pensions and social benefits during the war, and more than three-quarters (79%) do not support the use of European money to cover Ukrainian salaries during the duration of the armed conflict.

Two-thirds of Hungarians are against EU funding for Ukraine
Nezopont | 4 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 26 October – 2 November 2022

Two-thirds of Hungarian voters do not agree that the European Union should support Ukraine with EUR 1.5 billion every month. Less than a quarter of Hungarians consider Ukraine’s monthly financial aid acceptable.

Radar: nothing will be the same as before
SWG | 30 October 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 26-28 October 2022

46% of Italians respondents prefer to reach an agreement between Ukraine and Russia at the cost of giving Russia a part of the Ukrainian territory, in order to mitigate the energy crisis. 36% are against such a compromise and 18% don’t know.

War and price increases
Euromedia Research | 02 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 26 October 2022

The majority of Italians continue to be opposed to sending weapons to Ukraine (49,4%). This trend is constant since the beginning of the conflict. Moreover, half (49,2%) of the Italian population believes that at this point it is necessary, on the side of Zelensky to make concessions in order to speed up the process of peace. 1 in 3 Italians (35,6%) believes that Ukraine must continue to resist Russian attacks at all costs. A prevalent feeling among Italians is that in the coming months the increase in gas bills will continue steadily (34,1%).
Strong support for Ukraine amid cost of living crisis
IPSOS | 1 November 2022 | Source and Source (internal translation)
Fieldwork: 21-24 October 2022

Nearly three-quarters of the Dutch indicate that their support lies with Ukraine, compared to 3% who support Russia. Three out of ten Dutch people indicate that they follow the news about the war in Ukraine intensively. Half of the Dutch indicate that they follow it a bit. The extent to which the Dutch follow the news about the war has remained fairly stable over the past few months.

The invasion of Ukraine meant that in April, 28% of the Dutch saw the war in Ukraine as one of the most important political themes. In the months that followed, attention for this continued to fluctuate around 20%, except in August, when the focus of many Dutch people was mainly on immigration and asylum.
Inflation continues to affect many households. Almost half of all Dutch people say that they are currently struggling to make ends meet. The lower-income groups in particular are hit hard by rising inflation. Two-thirds of low-income citizens say they struggle to make ends meet.

**Most Poles support helping Putin’s opponents**
IBRIS | 2 November 2022 | [Source](https://ibris.pl) (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: unknown

“Should Poland accept and help activists of the Russian opposition, Putin’s opponents?”
While 48% of respondents were in favour, 42.5% were against this and 9.5% respondents had no opinion on that matter.

**Who could Poland count on if it was attacked?**
IBSP | 4 November 2022 | [Source](https://ibsp.pl) (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 12-17 August 2022

Poles were asked to evaluate the behaviour and actions of individual countries and international organizations in the context of the war in Ukraine. Poles definitely judge themselves best. They obtained as much as 87.44 percent of positive evaluations (sum of answers “rather” and “definitely”). The second place went to the United States, while the Baltic states came third, receiving 61% positive ratings. Of the key international organizations, NATO ranks best, with 56.4 percent of respondents assessing the Alliance’s activities positively and 11.13 percent – negatively. The European Union did much worse, ranking seventh, with only 39.72 percent of positive opinions (negative opinions constitute as much as 23.55%).

How do you evaluate the attitude of individual countries and international organizations towards the war in Ukraine? Answers from left to right: definitely negative, rather negative, not negative nor positive, rather positive, definitely positive
Nearly 60% of Polish society is convinced that if someone attacked their country, Poland would be defended by NATO. When asked who would help Poland defend itself, respondents point to the United States (50.19%), the Baltic states, (27.26%) and the European Union (26.22%).

The pollsters also asked Poles who to a greater extent determines the security and prosperity of Poland - the European Union, the United States, or both the EU and America. Almost the same number of people indicated the EU and the United States - respectively 30.02 and 31.62 percent.

84% of Poles believe that price increases will continue
ARC Rynek i Opinia | 3 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 12-19 October 2022

The state of the Polish economy is negatively assessed by the vast majority of respondents (80%), more than half intend to limit the consumption of products and services. Currently, rising prices are the biggest problem for Poles. The vast majority (84%) expect that price increases will not stop in the next 3 months. Poles are also concerned about the stability of their earnings (68%), but people who are afraid of losing their jobs are in the minority (23%). Despite many fears and unfavorable conditions, as many as 43% of respondents are optimistic about the future.

How do Poles evaluate the effects of inflation?
CBOS | 2 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 3-13 October 2022

86% of respondents declared they are strongly impacted by inflation. For Poles, the increase in food prices is the most severe (92%), followed by the increase in fuel prices (64%), and the increase in electricity prices (57%) as well as heating a flat or house (57%). Poles have various strategies to deal with inflation. Most often they limit everyday purchases, look for cheaper substitutes (81%) and limit the consumption of water, electricity and gas (72%). Roughly two-thirds give up larger expenses, put them aside (68%), and a little less reduce spending on entertainment, leisure and culture (62%). A significant part of the respondents use savings for current expenses (45%), reduce driving (38%, 50% who own cars), or - for fear of further price increases - buy in stock, accelerate planned purchases (26%)

According to the respondents, the current increase in prices in Poland is to a greater extent the result of the policy of the Polish authorities (47%) than of factors independent of their actions (36%).

Romania’s Security Barometer: Romanians are returning to a 'by ourselves' paradigm
AGERPRES | 7 November 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 29 September – 10 October 2022;

51.5% of Romanians believe that Russia is to blame for the war in Ukraine and that the main obstacle to peace is Russia. 25% believe that Russia is to blame, but Ukraine is also partly to blame for the war, and 16% claim that peace cannot be reached in Ukraine because of the US and 8% because of the EU. The majority of those asked - 70% - believe that the most important thing now is to stop the war, and 28% said that it must be continued until Russia is defeated. 74% of Romanians said that we should continue to receive refugees from Ukraine if necessary.

According to the barometer, there is an obvious critical attitude towards the local/national elites and towards the Brussels elites, with the public distributing the blame for the out-of-control energy price as follows: the leaders of Romania (47.7%), EU policies (28%) and the war in Ukraine (23.9%). Among Romanians a decrease in trust in NATO (53.64% in 2022 as against 67.36% in 2021) and the European Union (39.76% in 2022, as against 59.18% in 2021) can be observed. Despite this, 74% of the participants said that 'it is better inside the EU than outside it.'
Inflation and cost of living is the main worry for 96% of Spanish citizens, the war in Ukraine comes fourth
40Db | 7 November 2022 | Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 27 – 30 September 2022

Inflation and cost of living is the main worry for Spaniards, 96% are somewhat worried about this issue and 69% are very worried. Energy dependency comes second with a 90% of Spanish citizens worried; 87% are worried about social inequalities and poverty; and 85% about the war in Ukraine. Those who experience greater economic difficulties are more worried about inflation and the cost of living, while those still better off are more worried about the war in Ukraine.

Less than one in two Spaniards can save money every month (46%). The rest of the Spanish population barely make ends meet (38%) or simply can't make ends meet at all (16%).
British citizens continue to support their country’s role in Ukraine conflict
IPSOS | 31 October 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 19 – 20 October 2022

6 in 10 respondents support Britain’s response to the conflict, while 12% oppose it. 7 in 10 continue to support economic sanctions against Russia, although there is some evidence that support could wane if there are further energy price rises, only around 4 in 10 would support the sanctions if they led to increased energy prices (41% - still 66% in April).

Britons are worried about the cost of living crisis, Ukraine war concern number four
Public First | 7 November 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 1 – 3 November 2022

While 25% of those surveyed listed the war in Ukraine as an important issue facing their country, Britons overwhelmingly rank the cost of living as the top issue facing the country today and are feeling its effects (75%). Second and third on the list of concerns are supporting the NHS and climate change.

Republican Opposition to Helping Ukraine Grows
Morning Consult | 7 November 2022 | Source
Fieldwork: 3 – 5 November 2022

Republicans are more likely to see “too much” than “not enough” being done for Ukraine. Just 18% of GOP voters say their country isn’t doing enough to halt Russia’s invasion, down from a 40% high set in March at the outset of the war. Roughly twice as many Republicans (35%) say America is doing “too much” to stop the invasion, compared with 31% who say the Biden administration is doing “the right amount.”
Less Than Half of U.S. Voters See Defense and Protection of Ukraine as America’s Responsibility

Share of the following who say “my country’s government has a responsibility to protect and defend Ukraine from Russia”:

- All U.S. voters
- Democrats
- Independents
- Republicans

Surveys conducted among a representative sample of roughly 2,000 registered U.S. voters each, with an unweighted margin of error of +/-2 percentage points.
**UKRAINE**

*Ukrainians want to continue fighting and hope to join the EU within the next 10 years*

Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) | 29 October and 7 November 2022 | Source and Source (Internal translation)

Fieldwork: 21-23 October 2022

Note: KIIS is considered an independent agency. However, the current situation means that fieldwork takes place in restricted circumstances.

Across Ukraine, the majority of those surveyed expressed willingness to defend the country, ranging from 54% in the east to 79% in the south of the country, including 74% of Ukrainian-speaking respondents and 62% of Russian-speaking respondents. 86% of respondents said that it is still necessary to continue the armed struggle, even if the shelling continues. Only 10% of respondents said that it was necessary to start negotiations to stop shelling as soon as possible, even this means making concessions to Russia. 88% of Ukrainians believe that in 10 years Ukraine will be a prosperous country within the EU. 96% of those in favour are “ready to endure financial difficulties” for three to five years should it result in Ukraine becoming a member of the EU.

**RUSSIA**

*Increasing numbers in favour of peace talks but support for actions of the Russian Army remains high*

Levanda | 1 November 2022 | Source

Fieldwork: 20-26 October 2022

NOTE: Levada is considered an independent agency that follows recognized social science principles. The institute has been named a “foreign agent” by the Russian government. Nonetheless, in the current situation polls in Russia are to be taken with a grain of salt.

For the second month in a row, there has been an increase in the number of supporters of peace talks. 44% supported the start of negotiations in August, 48% in September, and 57% in October. Nonetheless, support for the actions of the Russian Armed Forces in Ukraine remains at the level of last month (73%). 20% of respondents do not support the actions of the Russian army.

Concerns about the Ukrainian events remain very high and keep increasing since the end of September when partial mobilization was announced. 58% of respondents are very concerned about current events in Ukraine, 30% are rather worried.
Support for war decreases

Russian Field and Chronicles | 7 November 2022 | Source and Source (Internal translation)
Fieldwork: 21-29 September 2022

NOTE: The Chronicles research project is an independent project organized by politician Alexei Minyailo and his associates (professional sociologists, analysts and big data specialists). Alexei Minyailo is a political activist engaged in anti-war projects and anti-Russia propaganda. However, given Russia’s censorship and repressive government policies, surveys conducted in the country cannot be considered fully reliable. Moreover, pollsters draw attention to the fact that Russians are afraid to talk about war topics – refusals have increased.

According to polls conducted in September by the independent institutes Russian Field and Chronicle, the number of war supporters has dropped from 66% to 51%. At the same time, most Russians still say that they trust the country's leadership and are ready to support it in both a new offensive and a cessation of hostilities. Women, young people, and low-income people are the least supportive of the war. And only one-third of supporters of the war are willing to participate in it personally, even by donating money. About a third of the respondents would cancel the decision to launch a "military operation" on the territory of Ukraine if there was such a possibility. Half of the respondents would not change anything in the past, another 14% find it difficult to answer. The share of respondents who are ready to support Putin's hypothetical decision on a peace agreement and stop the "military operation" increased by 10 percentage points (75%). 18% of respondents would not support the president (-10 percentage points compared to the previous wave). Putin's decision on a new offensive against Kiev would still be supported by 60% of respondents, 28% would not support (+2 percentage points).

Source: Chronicles