

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LGBT+ PEOPLE:

MAY-JUNE 2026

ANALYTICAL REPORT



JUNE 2026

DISCLAIMER

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DEAR COLLEAGUES, FRIENDS, ALLIES!



You are about to read the findings of the nationwide sociological survey Public Attitudes Towards LGBT+ People, conducted in May and June 2026.

For us at Fulcrum UA, an organisation advocating for equal rights, this research was originally intended as a practical tool to inform our advocacy. Yet once we saw the results, it became clear that they should be shared more widely. When personal stories and lived experiences alone are not enough to overcome prejudice, numbers become a language of their own.

The findings leave little room for doubt: the majority of Ukrainian society supports equal rights for LGBT+ people.

Today, 72% of Ukrainians believe that LGBT+ people should enjoy the same rights as everyone else.

The research also shows that most Ukrainians support the introduction of registered civil partnerships. They understand that such partnerships are not merely a legal mechanism but a means for people to protect themselves and those they love. They represent the opportunity to finally be recognised by Ukrainian law and to enjoy the fundamental security and legal certainty that every person deserves in a country that has spent the past twelve years fighting for its very existence.

We hope to see these public attitudes reflected in our Parliament, where two draft laws on civil partnerships are currently awaiting consideration.

Religion is often portrayed as an obstacle to equality, and some deliberately invoke faith to create the impression that Ukrainian believers and churches speak with a single conservative voice. Yet the data tell a more nuanced story. While levels of support vary across denominations – for example, civil partnerships are supported by 56% of believers of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, 44% of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and 46% of Ukrainian Greek Catholics – we clearly see that most Orthodox Ukrainians recognise a simple principle: just as the state safeguards every citizen's freedom of religion, it must also guarantee legal protection for LGBT+ people. One fundamental right should never come at the expense of another.

We are publishing this report because we want you to see the Ukraine reflected in these findings: a country where there is room for everyone, and where the overwhelming majority of society already understands this. What remains is for our laws to reflect that reality.

Tetiana Kasian
Executive Director of Fulcrum UA and an ally

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The All-Ukrainian survey "Opinions and Views of the Population of Ukraine" (Omnibus) was conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in May-June 2026. The study examined the opinions and views of adult residents of Ukraine (aged 18 and older) on various socio-political and socio-economic issues. One of the components of the survey was the study of public attitudes toward LGBT+ people. The main stages of the research included questionnaire design and programming (using OSA for CATI software), generation of mobile phone numbers, interviewing respondents, quality control of the fieldwork, final dataset preparation, and data weighting.

The survey was conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). According to data from a KIIS face-to-face interview survey conducted in December 2025, 99% of adult residents of Ukraine owned personal mobile phones. To conduct the survey, mobile phone numbers were randomly generated at the initial stage for all major mobile network operators in Ukraine. The share of generated numbers for each operator was roughly proportional to the total share of mobile numbers attributed to each operator (based on KIIS survey data). Subsequently, interviewers called the generated numbers and invited respondents who answered the call to participate in the survey.

The survey was conducted among adult citizens of Ukraine (aged 18 and older) who resided in the territory of Ukraine (areas controlled by the Government of Ukraine) at the time of the survey. The sample excluded residents of territories temporarily not controlled by the authorities, and the survey did not include citizens who had gone abroad after February 24, 2022.

After the planned number of successful (completed) interviews, the resulting sample distribution of respondents by macro-region of residence (West, Center, South, East – see details below), settlement type (urban or rural), sex, and age was compared with official statistical sources. The macro-regional and settlement-type distribution of the total adult population was determined based on Central Election Commission data from the 2019 parliamentary elections (by the number of registered voters). The sex and age structure was determined based on State Statistics Service data as of January 1, 2021. To align the sample structure with the overall structure of the population of Ukraine, special statistical weights were calculated.

The composition of the macro-regions is as follows: Western macro-region – Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Zakarpattia, Khmelnytskyi, and Chernivtsi oblasts; Central macro-region – Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Sumy, Chernihiv, Poltava, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy, and Kyiv oblasts, and the city of Kyiv; Southern macro-region – Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Odesa oblasts; Eastern macro-region – Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv oblasts.

The fieldwork period ran from May 7 to June 3, 2026. A total of 2,007 interviews were conducted as part of the survey.

The statistical sampling error (with a 0.95 confidence level and a design effect of 1.3) does not exceed:



- 2.9% for percentages close to 50%,
- 2.5% for percentages close to 25 or 75%,
- 1.7% for percentages close to 10 or 90%,
- 1.3% for percentages close to 5 or 95%,
- 0.6% for percentages close to 1 or 99%.

Notes on the Report Structure

Throughout the report, data on a specific topic within each section are presented (primarily) according to the following logic: first, results for Ukraine as a whole are provided, followed by a breakdown by specific socio-demographic categories. For data regarding the macro-region of residence and settlement type, the information reflects where respondents were living at the time of the interview.

At the same time, when comparing specific categories (such as respondents of different sexes, educational levels, etc.), only those differences that are statistically significant are described.

KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

CIVIL PARTNERSHIPS

- More than half of the respondents (54%) agree (completely or rather) with the statement regarding the right of LGBT+ people to civil partnerships. Meanwhile, 34% of respondents disagree with this statement.

RIGHTS OF LGBT+ PEOPLE AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

- The vast majority of surveyed Ukrainians (72%) share the belief that LGBT+ people should have the same rights as all other citizens. Only 18% disagree with this statement.
- The idea of protecting LGBT+ people from discrimination receives widespread support among Ukrainians. The vast majority of respondents (74%) agree that such protection is necessary. Only 15% hold the opposite position.

ELECTION AND LGBT+

- Support for candidates or parties that advocate for LGBT+ rights is moderate. Overall, 42% of respondents are willing to vote for such politicians. Likewise, 42% do not support this view.
- The willingness to vote for candidates or parties that oppose LGBT+ rights is relatively low. Only 26% of respondents agree with this position. In contrast, 58% do not support this view.

THE MILITARY AND LGBT+

- A majority of respondents support the idea of allowing the registration of same-sex civil partnerships to ensure equal social protection for LGBT+ military personnel. Overall, 57% of respondents agree with this statement. At the same time, 29% disagree.

CHILD ADOPTION

- Surveyed Ukrainians' views on the possibility of child adoption by same-sex couples are split. Overall, 46% of respondents support this statement, while 42% do not support this idea.

MAIN SURVEY INSIGHT

Across all dimensions, there is a stable and quite distinct religious gradient in attitudes toward LGBT+ rights: the highest level of support across almost all issues is demonstrated by respondents who do not identify with any religion, as well as non-denominational Christians. It is these groups that most frequently record figures above the national average and form the core of the most tolerant attitudes, both regarding equality of rights and civil partnerships, non-discrimination in the Armed Forces, and political support for relevant initiatives. Orthodox believers of the OCU (Orthodox Church of Ukraine) and, to some extent, non-denominational Orthodox believers approach this group of higher support on certain issues, although their figures tend to hover around the average.

In contrast, Greek Catholics and Orthodox believers of the UOC (Ukrainian Orthodox Church) generally demonstrate average or below-average support, while the most consistently critical positions are found among Protestants, where the lowest levels of support for LGBT+ rights are recorded across all dimensions. The overall picture reveals not just a simple “for/against” division, but a clear structural difference between more secular or less institutionally bound groups and more religiously institutionalized communities, where the level of support for LGBT+ rights is significantly lower.



CHAPTER I

CIVIL PARTNERSHIPS

1.1 Right to civil partnerships

More than half of the respondents (54%) agree (completely or rather) with the statement regarding the right of LGBT+ people to civil partnerships. Meanwhile, 34% of respondents disagree with this statement. Another 12% of respondents are undecided (Chart 1.1).

Should LGBT+ people have the right to civil partnerships?

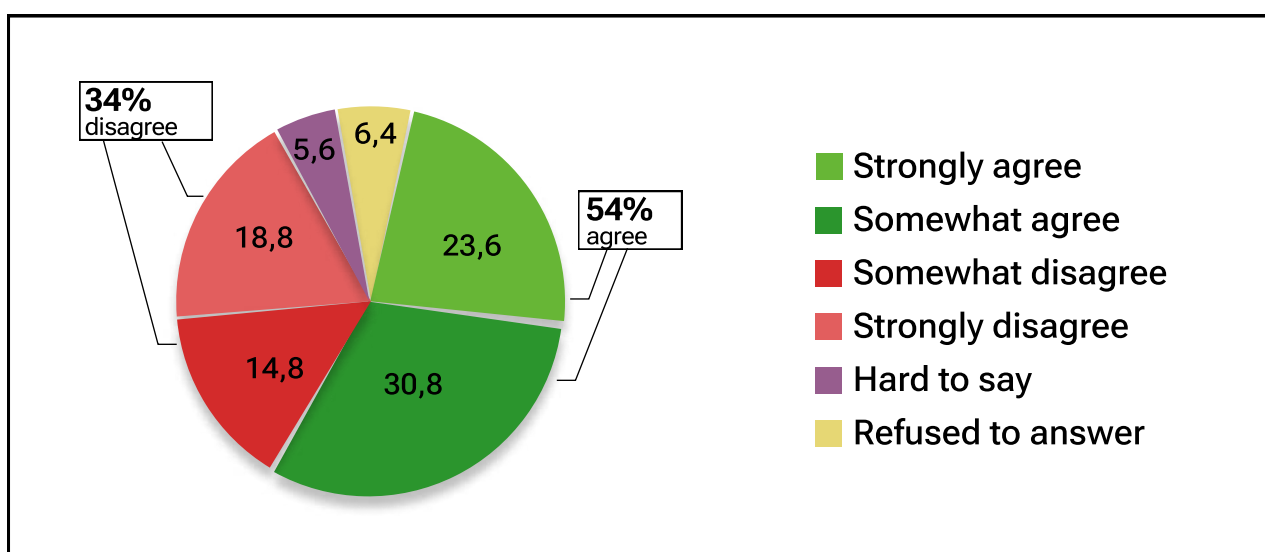


Table 1.1 presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** the proportion of those who agree with the right of LGBT+ people to civil partnerships is higher among women than among men, standing at 58% (compared to 50% among men). The share of those who disagree is higher among men, at 38% (compared to 30% among women).
- **Age groups:** the level of positive attitudes toward the right to civil partnerships is higher among 18–29-year-olds than among respondents aged 40 and older, reaching 68%. In the other age categories, the figures are as follows: 61% among 30–39-year-olds, 49% among 40–49-year-olds, 54% among 50–59-year-olds, 49% among 60–69-year-olds, and 43% among those aged 70 and older. At the same time, negative attitudes toward the right of LGBT+ people to civil partnerships do not outweigh positive ones in any age category.

- **Settlement type:** the proportion of those who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 58% (compared to 46% among rural residents). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (38% in rural areas vs. 31% in urban areas), as is the share of those who are undecided (16% in rural areas vs. 10% in urban areas).
- **Education level:** the percentage of those who agree with the statement is higher among respondents with a higher education degree than among those without higher education, reaching 61% (compared to 49% among those without higher education). The proportion of those who disagree is higher among respondents
- without higher education (37% vs. 30% among those with higher education), as is the share of those who are undecided (14% vs. 10% among those with higher education).
- **Financial well-being:** the proportion of those who agree with the statement is higher among wealthier citizens (high- and middle-income levels) than among respondents with low financial well-being, standing at 61% of respondents with high income, 57% with middle income, and 46% with low income.
- **Religions and denominations:** the highest level of agreement with the statement was recorded among respondents who do not identify with any religion, at 71%. They are followed by those who identify as non-denominational Christians at 63%, Orthodox believers of the OCU at 56%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 55%, Greek Catholics at 46%, Orthodox believers of the UOC at 44%, and Protestants at 25%. Consequently, the national average level of support (54%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, Orthodox believers of the OCU, and non-denominational Orthodox believers. At the same time, the level of support among Greek Catholics, Orthodox believers of the UOC, and Protestants falls below the national average.

Should LGBT+ people have the right to civil partnerships?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Таблиця 1.1

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	49,7	37,8	12,5
Female	58,3	30,2	11,6
Age			
18-29	67,7	25,5	6,8
30-39	60,7	30,7	8,6
40-49	48,9	40,2	10,9
50-59	54,4	33,8	11,8
60-69	48,9	34,3	16,8
70+	42,9	37,9	19,1
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	58,2	31,5	10,3
Village	45,9	38,4	15,8
Current region of residence			
Western	48	38,5	13,5
Central	58,9	31,1	10,1
Southern	55,3	32,4	12,3
Eastern	53,9	31,4	14,7
Education			
Without higher education	48,9	37,1	14,1
With higher education	60,8	29,6	9,6
Employment			
Employed	56,5	33,4	10,2
Unemployed	52,2	33,5	14,2
Financial well-being			
Low level	46,4	35	18,5
Middle level	56,7	33,6	9,7
High level	61	32,2	6,9
IDP			
IDP	59,6	28,8	11,6
Non-IDP	53,8	34,2	12
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	55,6	33,4	11,1
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	44,4	48,4	7,2
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	55,1	33,1	11,7
Greek Catholicism	45,6	45,6	8,8
Catholicism	45,5	51,1	3,3
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	24,8	71,5	3,7
Christianity	63	28,8	8,1
Other	25,9	74,1	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	71	23,3	5,8

SECTION II.

LGBT+ RIGHTS AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

2.1 LGBT+ rights

The vast majority of surveyed Ukrainians (72%) share the conviction that LGBT+ people should have the same rights as all other citizens. Only 18% disagree with this statement, while another 10% of respondents remain undecided in their position (Chart 2.1).

Should LGBT+ people have the same rights as others?

Chart 2.1

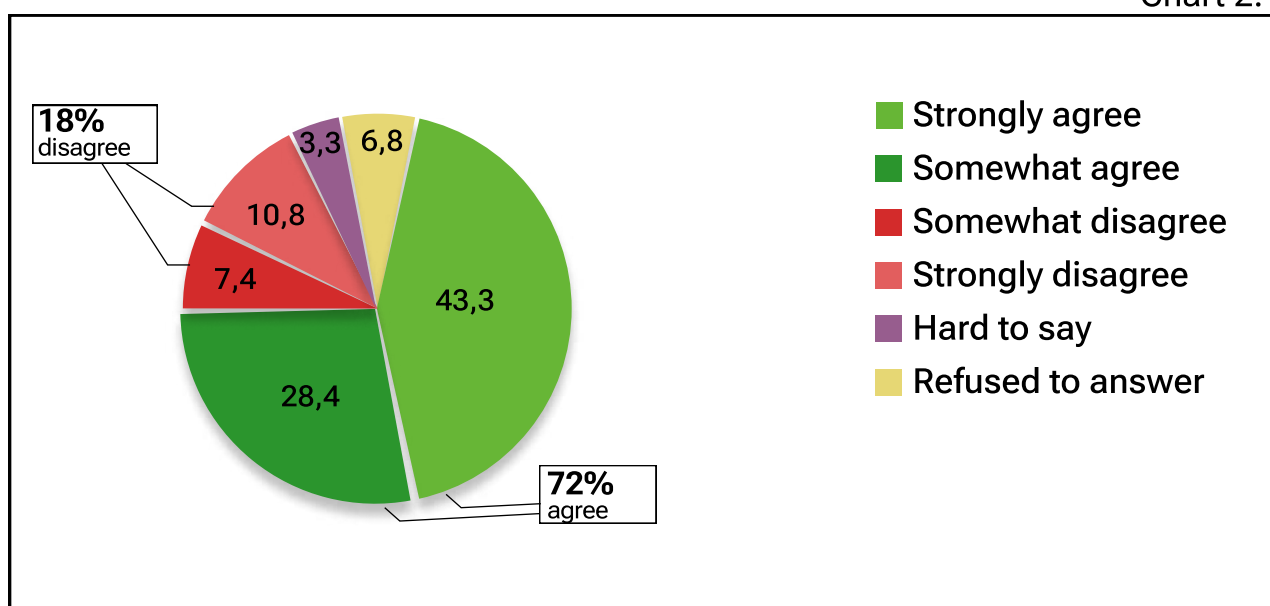


Table 2.1, presents the data broken down by individual socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who agree that LGBT+ people should have the same rights as all other citizens is higher among 18–29-year-olds than among those aged 40 and older, standing at 86%. In the 30–39 age group, this figure is at 78%, followed by 66% among 40–49-year-olds, 73% among 50–59-year-olds, 68% among 60–69-year-olds, and 57% among those aged 70 and older. At the same time, in none of the age categories the negative attitude toward this statement outweigh the positive ones.
- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 76% (compared to 62% among rural residents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (24% in villages versus 15% in cities).

- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 78% (compared to 67% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 22% (compared to 14% among respondents with higher education).
- **Employment:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among employed respondents than among those who are unemployed, standing at 76% (compared to 67% among unemployed respondents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among unemployed respondents than among employed respondents, standing at 20% (compared to 16% among employed respondents).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among citizens with a high-income level than among those with middle- and low-income levels, standing at 80% among high-income respondents, 74% among middle-income respondents, and 62% among low-income respondents.
- **Religions and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 84%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 78%, believers of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU) at 75%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 72%, Greek Catholics at 68%, believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) at 67%, and Protestants at 43%. Thus, the national average support level (72%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and OCU believers. Meanwhile, the level of support among non-denominational Orthodox believers mirrors the national average, whereas among Greek Catholics, the UOC-believers, and Protestants, it falls below the national average.

Should LGBT+ people have the same rights as others?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 2.1

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	70,5	19,3	10,1
Female	72,7	17,2	10,1
Age			
18-29	85,6	8,5	5,9
30-39	77,6	16,6	5,8
40-49	65,7	24,8	9,5
50-59	73,4	15,9	10,7
60-69	68,2	18,6	13,2
70+	56,7	25,3	18
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	76,1	15,4	8,5
Village	62,1	24,3	13,6
Current region of residence			
Western	69,7	18,5	11,8
Central	74,8	17,7	7,6
Southern	70,3	19	10,7
Eastern	68,8	16,9	14,3
Education			
Without higher education	66,5	22,2	11,3
With higher education	77,7	13,5	8,8
Employment			
Employed	75,6	16,2	8,3
Unemployed	67,4	20,2	12,4
Financial well-being			
Low level	61,7	22,8	15,5
Middle level	73,6	17,7	8,7
High level	80,4	14,1	5,5
IDP			
IDP	73,2	14,9	11,9
Non-IDP	71,5	18,6	9,9
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	75,2	18,2	6,7
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	66,7	27,5	5,8
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	72,1	17,7	10,2
Greek Catholicism	67,6	21,4	1
Catholicism	75,7	15,9	18,3
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	43,1	49,5	7,4
Christianity	77,8	15,6	6,5
Other	53,3	46,7	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	84	11,9	4,1

2.2 Protection against discrimination

The idea of protecting LGBT+ people from discrimination receives broad support among Ukrainians. The vast majority of respondents (74%) agree that such protection is needed. Only 15% hold the opposite position, while nearly another 11% are hesitant in their assessment.

Thus, the public consensus clearly leans toward recognizing the need to protect LGBT+ people, while the share of those who do not support this idea remains relatively small (Chart 2.2).

Should LGBT+ people be protected from discrimination?

Chart 2.2

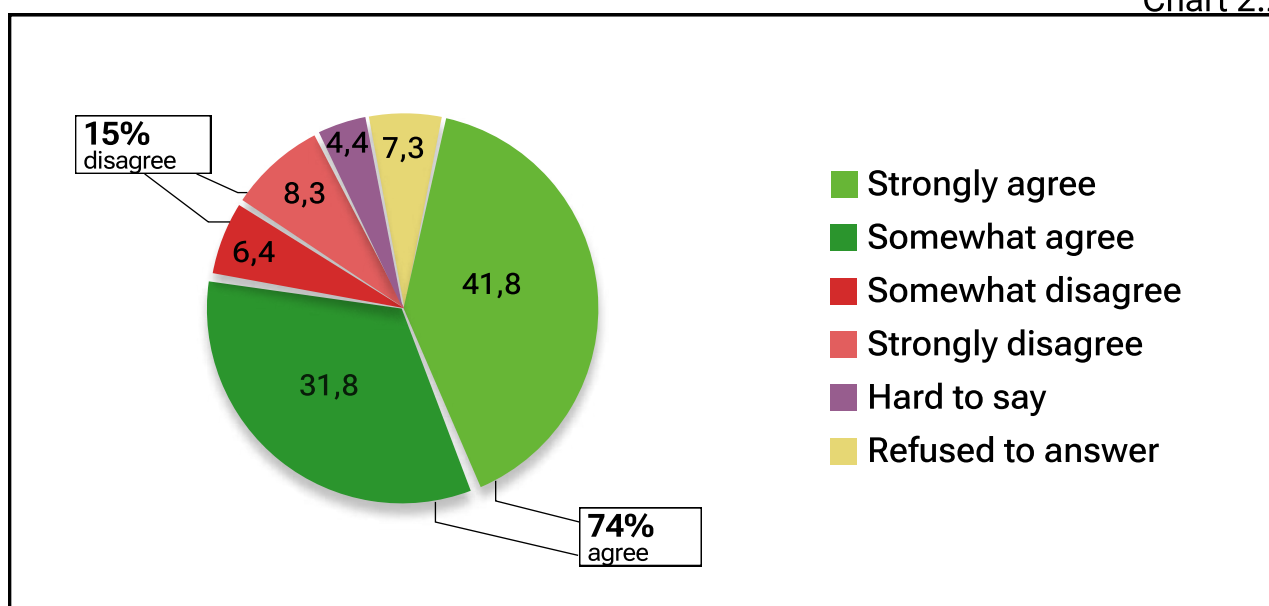


Table 2.2. presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** The share of respondents who believe that LGBT+ people should be protected from discrimination is higher among women than among men, standing at 77% (compared to 70% among men). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among men than among women, standing at 18% (compared to 12% among women).
- **Settlement type:** The share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 78% (compared to 65% among rural residents). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (20% in villages versus 13% in cities), as is the share of those who remain undecided (16% in villages versus 10% in cities).

- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 78% (compared to 70% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 18% (compared to 11% among respondents with higher education).
- **Employment:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among employed respondents than among those who are unemployed, standing at 76% (compared to 71% among unemployed respondents). The share of those who remain undecided is higher among unemployed respondents than among those who are employed, standing at 13% (compared to 10% among employed respondents).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among citizens with a high-income level than among those with middle- and low-income levels, standing at 81% among high-income respondents, 74% among middle-income respondents, and 67% among low-income respondents. The share of those who remain undecided is higher among respondents with a low-income level than among wealthier citizens, standing at 17% (compared to 7% among high-income and 9% among middle-income respondents).
- **Religions and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 82%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 81%, Orthodox Church of Ukraine believers (OCU) at 78%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 74%, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church believers (UOC) at 72%, Greek Catholics at 71%, and Protestants at 44%. Thus, the national average support level (74%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and OCU believers. The level of support among non-denominational Orthodox believers mirrors the national average. Meanwhile, among Greek Catholics, the UOC believers, and Protestants, the support level falls below the national average.

Should LGBT+ people be protected from discrimination?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 2.2

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	69,5	18,3	12,2
Female	77	11,8	11,3
Age			
18-29	74,3	16,7	9,1
30-39	79,1	13,2	7,7
40-49	72,1	18,5	9,4
50-59	75,4	12,5	12,1
60-69	73	12,8	14,2
70+	64,8	14,7	20,4
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	77,6	12,5	9,9
Village	64,5	19,8	15,7
Current region of residence			
Western	69,7	16,2	14,1
Central	77,2	13,8	9
Southern	71,4	16,8	11,8
Eastern	76,8	7,5	15,7
Education			
Without higher education	69,5	17,7	12,8
With higher education	78,3	11,4	10,3
Employment			
Employed	75,7	14	10,4
Unemployed	71,3	15,4	13,3
Financial well-being			
Low level	66,8	15,8	17,4
Middle level	74,4	16,5	9,1
High level	80,8	11,9	7,3
IDP			
IDP	77,1	10,7	12,2
Non-IDP	73,1	15,2	11,6
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	78,1	12,5	9,4
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	72,3	19,3	8,4
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	73,7	15,1	11,2
Greek Catholicism	71,2	18,3	10,5
Catholicism	64,8	23,5	11,7
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	44,3	42,2	13,5
Christianity	80,5	12,9	6,6
Other	81,9	18,1	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	82,1	12,8	5,1

SECTION II.

LGBT+ RIGHTS AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

2.1 LGBT+ rights

The vast majority of surveyed Ukrainians (72%) share the conviction that LGBT+ people should have the same rights as all other citizens. Only 18% disagree with this statement, while another 10% of respondents remain undecided in their position (Chart 2.1).

Should LGBT+ people have the same rights as others?

Chart 2.1

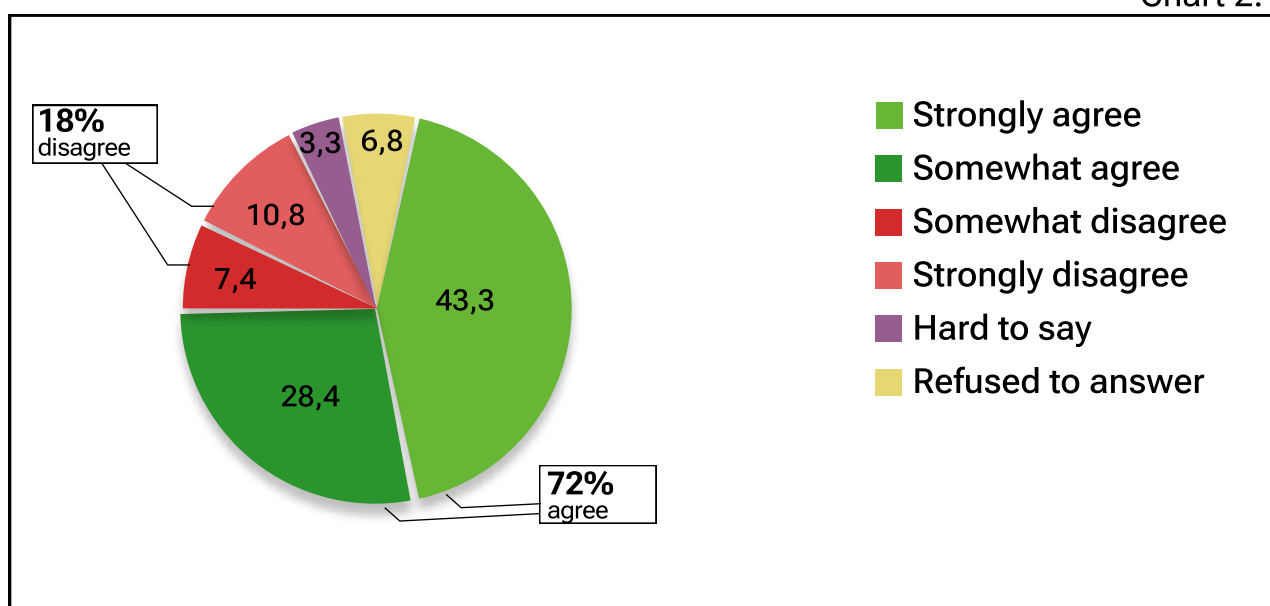


Table 2.1, presents the data broken down by individual socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who agree that LGBT+ people should have the same rights as all other citizens is higher among 18–29-year-olds than among those aged 40 and older, standing at 86%. In the 30–39 age group, this figure is at 78%, followed by 66% among 40–49-year-olds, 73% among 50–59-year-olds, 68% among 60–69-year-olds, and 57% among those aged 70 and older. At the same time, in none of the age categories the negative attitude toward this statement outweigh the positive ones.
- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 76% (compared to 62% among rural residents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (24% in villages versus 15% in cities).

- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 78% (compared to 67% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 22% (compared to 14% among respondents with higher education).
- **Employment:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among employed respondents than among those who are unemployed, standing at 76% (compared to 67% among unemployed respondents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among unemployed respondents than among employed respondents, standing at 20% (compared to 16% among employed respondents).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among citizens with a high-income level than among those with middle- and low-income levels, standing at 80% among high-income respondents, 74% among middle-income respondents, and 62% among low-income respondents.
- **Religions and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 84%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 78%, believers of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine (OCU) at 75%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 72%, Greek Catholics at 68%, believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) at 67%, and Protestants at 43%. Thus, the national average support level (72%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and OCU believers. Meanwhile, the level of support among non-denominational Orthodox believers mirrors the national average, whereas among Greek Catholics, the UOC-believers, and Protestants, it falls below the national average.

Should LGBT+ people have the same rights as others?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 2.1

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	70,5	19,3	10,1
Female	72,7	17,2	10,1
Age			
18-29	85,6	8,5	5,9
30-39	77,6	16,6	5,8
40-49	65,7	24,8	9,5
50-59	73,4	15,9	10,7
60-69	68,2	18,6	13,2
70+	56,7	25,3	18
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	76,1	15,4	8,5
Village	62,1	24,3	13,6
Current region of residence			
Western	69,7	18,5	11,8
Central	74,8	17,7	7,6
Southern	70,3	19	10,7
Eastern	68,8	16,9	14,3
Education			
Without higher education	66,5	22,2	11,3
With higher education	77,7	13,5	8,8
Employment			
Employed	75,6	16,2	8,3
Unemployed	67,4	20,2	12,4
Financial well-being			
Low level	61,7	22,8	15,5
Middle level	73,6	17,7	8,7
High level	80,4	14,1	5,5
IDP			
IDP	73,2	14,9	11,9
Non-IDP	71,5	18,6	9,9
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	75,2	18,2	6,7
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	66,7	27,5	5,8
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	72,1	17,7	10,2
Greek Catholicism	67,6	21,4	1
Catholicism	75,7	15,9	18,3
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	43,1	49,5	7,4
Christianity	77,8	15,6	6,5
Other	53,3	46,7	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	84	11,9	4,1

3.2 Voting for a candidate or party that does NOT support or opposes LGBT+ rights

Willingness to vote for candidates or parties opposing LGBT+ rights is relatively low. Only 26% of respondents agree with this position. In contrast, 58% do not support this idea, while nearly another 16% are hesitant in their assessment.

Thus, public opinion leans predominantly against supporting political forces that oppose LGBT+ rights. The majority of voters demonstrate a negative attitude toward such a stance, which indicates a limited electoral potential for candidates with an anti-LGBT+ agenda (Chart 3.2).

Would you vote for a candidate or party that does NOT support or opposes LGBT+ rights in the next elections?

Chart 3.2

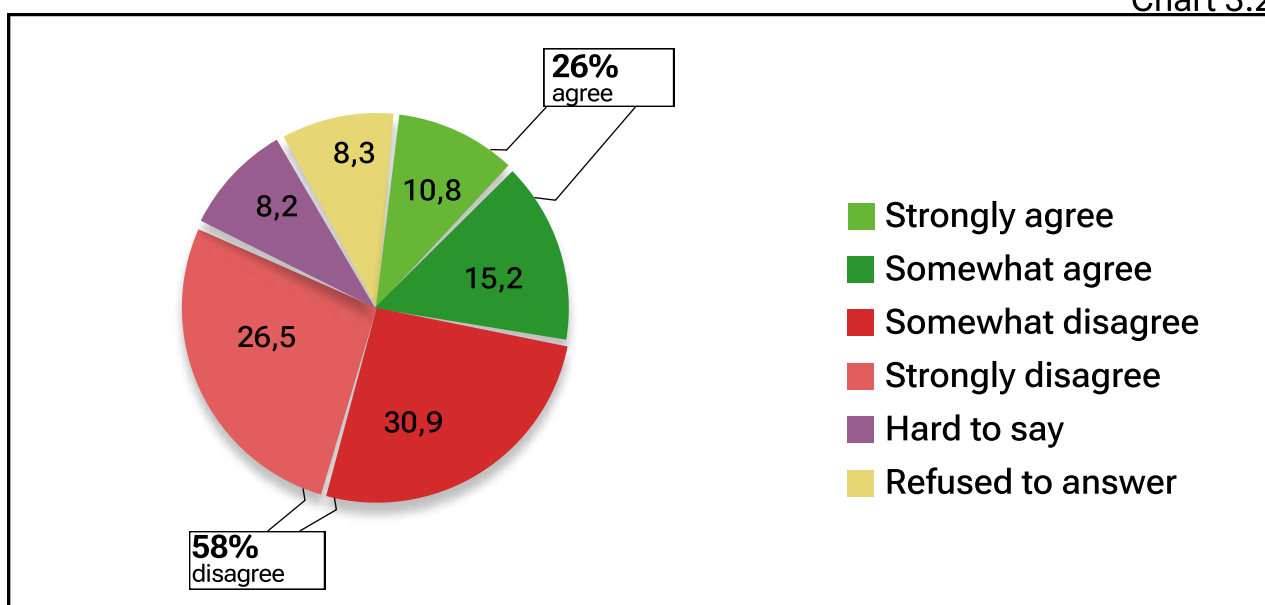


Table 3.2 presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** the share of respondents who disagree with the statement is higher among women than among men, standing at 62% (compared to 52% among men). The share of those who agree with the statement is higher among men than among women, standing at 30% (compared to 23% among women).
- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who express a negative attitude toward anti-LGBT+ parties/candidates is higher among those aged 18–29 than among respondents aged 40 and older, standing at 69%. This is followed by 62% in the 30–39 age group, 54% in the 40–49 group, 55% in the 50–59 group, 51% in the 60–69 group, and 51% among those aged 70 and older. At the same time, in none of the age categories does the share of those who agree with the statement exceed the share of those who disagree.

- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who disagreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 61% (compared to 49% among rural residents). The share of those who agreed with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (31% in villages versus 24% in cities).
- **Education level:** the share of respondents who disagreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 65% (compared to 51% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who agreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 31% (compared to 20% among respondents with higher education).
- **Employment:** the share of respondents who disagreed with the statement is higher among employed respondents than among unemployed ones, standing at 61% (compared to 53% among unemployed respondents). The share of those who remain undecided is higher among unemployed respondents than among employed ones, standing at 20% (compared to 14% among employed respondents).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who disagree with the statement is higher among citizens with a high-income level than among those with middle- and low-income levels, standing at 67% among high-income respondents, 58% among middle-income respondents, and 50% among low-income respondents.
- **Religions and denominations:** the share of respondents who are ready to vote for candidates or parties opposing LGBT+ rights is lowest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 20%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 25%, believers of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church at 27%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 28%, believers of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine at 28%, Greek Catholics at 34%, and Protestants at 50%. In contrast, those who do not support this position account for 69.1% among respondents who do not identify with any religion, 63% among non-denominational Christians, 58% among believers of the OCU, 58% among believers of the UOC, 56% among non-denominational Orthodox believers, 54% among Greek Catholics, and 27% among Protestants. The national average disagreement level (58%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, believers of the OCU, and believers of the UOC. Meanwhile, among non-denominational Orthodox believers, Greek Catholics, and Protestants, the disagreement level falls below the national average.

Would you vote for a candidate or party that does NOT support or oppose LGBT+ rights at the next elections?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 3.2

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	29,6	52,3	18
Female	23	61,7	15,3
Age			
18-29	20,3	69,2	10,6
30-39	26,9	62,4	10,7
40-49	30	53,6	16,4
50-59	25,9	55,2	18,9
60-69	26,7	51,3	22
70+	25,4	51,2	23,4
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	23,8	61,2	15
Village	30,8	49,1	20,1
Current region of residence			
Western	32,1	48,5	19,4
Central	22,8	63,4	13,8
Southern	25,5	59	15,4
Eastern	20,4	57,1	22,5
Education			
Without higher education	31,1	50,8	18,1
With higher education	20,2	65,1	14,7
Employment			
Employed	24,9	61,3	13,9
Unemployed	27,2	53,1	19,7
Financial well-being			
Low level	27,3	50	22,7
Middle level	27,7	57,5	14,8
High level	22,4	66,5	11,1
IDP			
IDP	27,1	53,9	19
Non-IDP	25,9	57,9	16,2
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	28,3	58,3	13,5
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	26,8	58,2	15
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	27,9	56,1	16
Greek Catholicism	33,7	53,9	12,4
Catholicism	28,6	53,8	17,5
Judaism	0	100	0
Islam	0	53,5	46,5
Protestantism	50	27,2	22,8
Christianity	25,1	62,6	12,2
Other	53,7	46,3	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	19,6	69,1	11,2

SECTION IV.

THE MILITARY AND LGBT+

4.1 Social protection for families of LGBT+ service members

The majority of respondents support the idea of allowing the registration of same-sex civil partnerships to ensure equal social protection for LGBT+ service members. Overall, 57% of respondents agree with this statement. At the same time, 29% express disagreement, and another 14% are hesitant in their assessment.

Thus, public opinion leans predominantly toward supporting equal rights and social guarantees for military personnel regardless of their sexual orientation (Chart 4.1).

Should the state allow the registration of same-sex civil partnerships to provide LGBT+ service members with the same opportunities for family social protection as other military personnel?

Chart 4.1

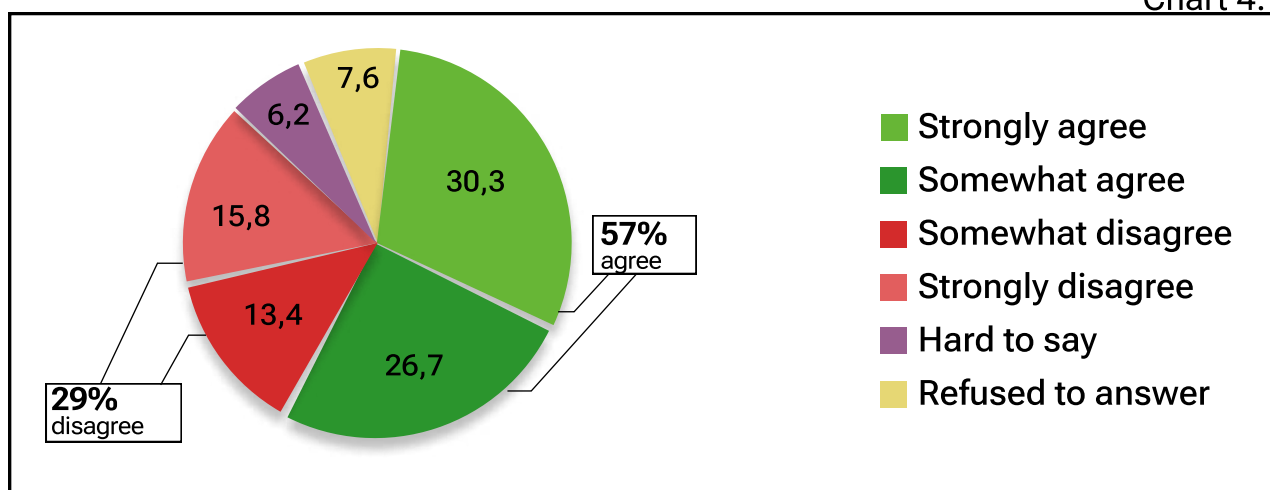


Table 4.1 presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** the share of respondents who support allowing the registration of same-sex civil partnerships to provide LGBT+ service members with the same opportunities for family social protection as other military personnel is higher among women than among men, standing at 62% (compared to 51% among men). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among men than among women, standing at 34% (compared to 25% among women).
- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among those aged 18–29 than among respondents in older age categories, standing at 77%. This is followed by 60% in the 30–39 age group, 47% in the 40–49 group, 58% in the 50–59 group, 52% in the 60–69 group, and 47% among those aged 70 and older.

- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 62% (compared to 47% among rural residents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (35% in villages versus 26% in cities).
- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 64% (compared to 51% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 33% (compared to 24% among respondents with higher education).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among wealthier citizens (high- and middle-income levels) than among those with a low-income level, standing at 64% among high-income respondents, 59% among middle-income respondents, and 50% among low-income respondents.
- **Religion and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 71%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 64%, believers of the OCU at 58%, Greek Catholics at 56%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 55%, believers of the UOC at 52%, and Protestants at 25%. Consequently, the national average support level (57%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and believers of the OCU. The support levels among Greek Catholics and non-denominational Orthodox believers matches the national average. Meanwhile, among believers of the UOC and Protestants, the support level falls below the national average.

Should the state allow the registration of same-sex civil partnerships to provide LGBT+ service members with the same opportunities for family social protection as other military personnel?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 4.1

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	51,4	34,1	14,5
Female	61,8	24,9	13,3
Age			
18-29	77	14,4	8,6
30-39	60,4	30,8	8,8
40-49	47,4	38,9	13,7
50-59	57,5	31,4	11,1
60-69	52	28,1	19,9
70+	46,7	29,1	24,2
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	61,5	26,4	12,1
Village	47,2	35,2	17,6
Current region of residence			
Western	52,4	31,3	16,3
Central	61,3	27,9	10,9
Southern	56,7	29,6	13,7
Eastern	54,8	25,7	19,5
Education			
Without higher education	51	33,3	15,6
With higher education	64	24,2	11,8
Employment			
Employed	58,9	29,4	11,7
Unemployed	55	28,6	16,4
Financial well-being			
Low level	49,3	30,4	20,3
Middle level	58,8	29	12,3
High level	64,4	27,7	7,9
IDP			
IDP	60,9	21,2	17,9
Non-IDP	56,6	30,1	13,3
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	58,1	31,3	10,6
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	52	36,5	11,4
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	55,4	31	13,5
Greek Catholicism	56,4	31,9	11,7
Catholicism	53	38,7	8,3
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	13,2	40,3	46,5
Protestantism	25,2	67,4	7,3
Christianity	64,2	26,6	9,2
Other	39,3	39,3	21,4
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	71,3	20,7	8

4.2 Prohibition of discrimination in the Armed Forces Statutes and liability for discriminatory practices

The majority of surveyed Ukrainians support introducing anti-discrimination provisions based on sexual orientation and gender identity into the statutes of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, alongside strict accountability for such practices. Meanwhile, 19% do not support this statement, and another 14% are hesitant in their assessment.

Consequently, public opinion leans predominantly toward the necessity of institutionalizing anti-discrimination provisions in military statutes (Chart 4.2).

Should the statutes of the Armed Forces of Ukraine contain provisions that clearly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as introduce real liability for commanders and fellow service members for practices of such discrimination?

Chart 4.2

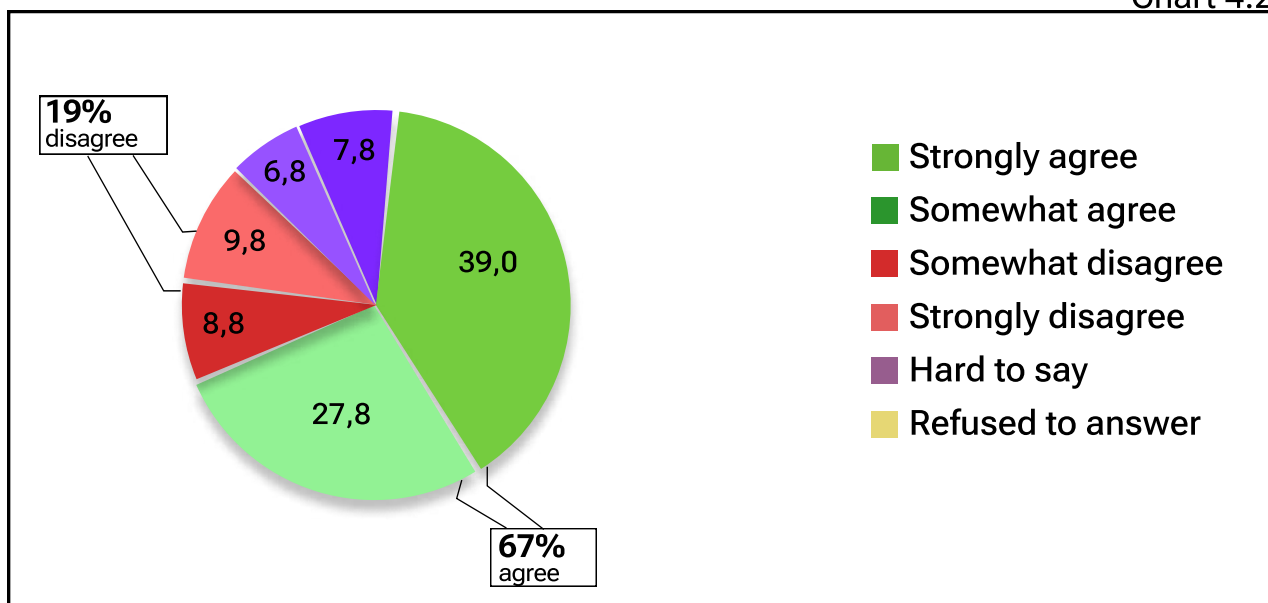


Table 4.2 presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among women than among men, standing at 69% (compared to 64% among men). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among men than among women, standing at 21% (compared to 16% among women).
- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who support anti-discrimination provisions in the AFU statutes is higher among those aged 18–29 than among respondents aged 40 and older, standing at 78%. This is followed by 73% in the 30–39 age group, 63% in the 40–49 group, 67% in the 50–59 group, 65% in the 60–69 group, and 52% among those aged 70 and older. At the same time, in none of the age categories does the share of those who disagree with the statement outnumber those who agree.

- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 71% (compared to 59% among rural residents). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (23% in villages versus 17% in cities), as is the share of those who are undecided (19% in villages versus 13% in cities).
- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 74% (compared to 61% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 23% (compared to 14% among respondents with higher education), as is the share of those who are undecided, standing at 17% (compared to 12% among respondents with higher education).
- **Employment:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among employed individuals than among those who are unemployed, standing at 71% (compared to 62% among unemployed respondents). The share of those who are undecided is higher among unemployed respondents than among employed ones, standing at 18% (compared to 12% among employed respondents).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among wealthier citizens (high- and middle-income levels) than among those with a low-income level, standing at 75% among high-income respondents, 70% among middle-income respondents, and 57% among low-income respondents. The share of those who are undecided is higher among respondents with a low-income level than among wealthier citizens, standing at 23% (compared to 8% in the high-income group and 12% in the middle-income group).
- **Religions and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 78%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 73%, believers of the OCU at 69%, non-denominational Orthodox believers at 67%, Greek Catholics at 67%, the UOC believers at 65%, and Protestants at 58%. Consequently, the national average support level (67%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and the OCU believers. The support level among non-denominational Orthodox believers and Greek Catholics matches the national average. Meanwhile, among the UOC believers and Protestants, the support level falls below the national average.

Should the statutes of the Armed Forces of Ukraine contain provisions that clearly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as introduce real liability for commanders and fellow service members for practices of such discrimination?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 4.2

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	64,1	21,4	14,5
Female	69,2	16,2	14,7
Age			
18-29	77,8	14,3	7,9
30-39	73,1	16,6	10,3
40-49	62,9	23,9	13,3
50-59	67,2	17,7	15,1
60-69	64,7	16,8	18,5
70+	52,1	22,2	25,7
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	70,6	16,7	12,7
Village	58,6	22,5	18,9
Current region of residence			
Western	63,1	19,8	17,1
Central	68,6	19,2	12,2
Southern	68,6	17,2	14,2
Eastern	67	14,7	18,3
Education			
Without higher education	60,5	22,5	17
With higher education	74,2	13,9	11,9
Employment			
Employed	70,6	17,1	12,2
Unemployed	62,2	20,3	17,6
Financial well-being			
Low level	56,6	20,8	22,6
Middle level	69,6	18,3	12,1
High level	74,8	17	8,2
IDP			
IDP	69,2	21,2	17,9
Non-IDP	66,6	30,1	13,3
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	69	18,7	12,3
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	65,2	20,3	14,5
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	66,6	20,2	13,3
Greek Catholicism	66,5	22	11,4
Catholicism	65	17,5	17,5
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	57,8	32,9	9,2
Christianity	72,5	18,8	8,7
Other	81,9	18,1	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	77,9	13,6	8,5

SECTION V.

CHILD ADOPTION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD HOMOSEXUALITY

5.1 Child adoption by same-sex couples

The attitudes of surveyed Ukrainians toward the possibility of child adoption by same-sex couples are divided. Overall, 46% of respondents express support. Meanwhile, 42% do not support this statement, and another 12% are hesitant in their assessment.

Thus, public opinion regarding child adoption by same-sex couples remains polarized, with supporters and opponents being almost equal in number (Chart 5.1).

Should same-sex couples have the opportunity to adopt children, just like heterosexual couples?

Chart 5.1

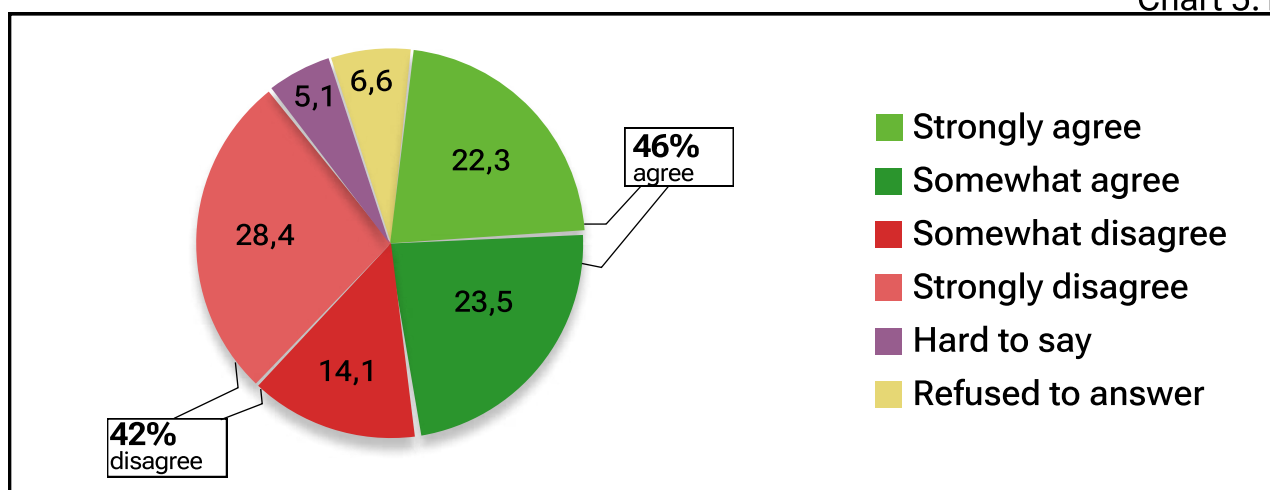


Table 5.1 presents the data broken down by specific socio-demographic categories of the population:

- **Sex:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among women than among men, standing at 50% (compared to 41% among men). The share of those who disagree with the statement is higher among men than among women, standing at 46% (compared to 39% among women).
- **Age groups:** the share of respondents who support the right of same-sex couples to adopt children is higher among those aged 18–29 than among respondents in older age categories, standing at 63%. This is followed by 49% in the 30–39 age group, 41% in the 40–49 group, 42% in the 50–59 group, 44% in the 60–69 group, and 34% among those aged 70 and older.

- **Settlement type:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among urban residents than among rural residents, standing at 49% (compared to 39% among rural residents). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among rural residents than among urban residents (47% in villages versus 41% in cities), as is the share of those who are undecided (14% in villages versus 11% in cities).
- **Education level:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is higher among those with higher education than among those without higher education, standing at 50% (compared to 42% among respondents without higher education). The share of those who disagreed with the statement is higher among respondents without higher education than among those with higher education, standing at 45% (compared to 40% among respondents with higher education).
- **Financial well-being:** the share of respondents who agree with the statement is higher among wealthier citizens (high- and middle-income levels) than among those with a low-income level, standing at 51% among high-income respondents, 48% among middle-income respondents, and 40% among low-income respondents. The share of those who are undecided is higher among respondents with a low-income level than among wealthier citizens, standing at 16% (compared to 8% in the high-income group and 11% in the middle-income group).
- **Religion and denominations:** the share of respondents who agreed with the statement is highest among those who do not identify with any religion, standing at 59%. This is followed by non-denominational Christians at 54%, OCU believers at 48%, Orthodox non-denominational believers at 44%, UOC believers at 41%, Greek Catholics at 37%, and Protestants at 17%. Thus, the national average support level for child adoption by same-sex couples (46%) is exceeded by respondents who do not identify with any religion, non-denominational Christians, and believers of the OCU. Meanwhile, among non-denominational Orthodox believers, believers of the UOC, Greek Catholics, and Protestants, the support level falls below the national average.

Should same-sex couples have the opportunity to adopt children, just like heterosexual couples?

(% of respondents in the respective socio-demographic category)

"Strongly agree" and "somewhat agree" responses are combined into "agree"; "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree" responses are combined into "disagree"; and "hard to say" and "refused to answer" are combined into "undecided".

Table 5.1

	AGREE	DISAGREE	UNDECIDED
Sex			
Male	41	46,4	12,7
Female	49,8	39,3	10,9
Age			
18-29	63,3	28,7	8
30-39	48,5	43,2	8,3
40-49	40,8	49	10,2
50-59	42,2	45,5	12,3
60-69	44,3	41,9	13,8
70+	34	45,9	20,1
Settlement type			
City or urban-type settlement	48,8	40,7	10,6
Village	39,2	46,6	14,2
Current region of residence			
Western	40,4	47,4	12,2
Central	51,2	39,2	9,6
Southern	45,2	42	12,8
Eastern	41	41,9	17,1
Education			
Without higher education	42,3	44,8	12,9
With higher education	49,9	39,8	10,3
Employment			
Employed	47,1	42,2	10,8
Unemployed	44,5	42,6	12,9
Financial well-being			
Low level	40,1	44,2	15,7
Middle level	47,6	41,6	10,8
High level	50,8	41,6	7,6
IDP			
IDP	49,7	35,3	15
Non-IDP	45,3	43,4	11,3
Religion			
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	47,7	43,8	8,5
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	41	53,1	5,9
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	44,4	43,1	12,5
Greek Catholicism	36,7	53,8	9,4
Catholicism	45,5	46,2	8,3
Judaism	100	0	0
Islam	53,5	0	46,5
Protestantism	17	77,8	5,2
Christianity	54	40	6
Other	16,5	83,5	0
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	59,3	31,9	8,8

ANNEX A.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

	UKRAINE AS A WHOLE	2007
Sex		
Male	30,3	
Female	39	
Age		
18-29	15,9	
30-39	20,4	
40-49	18	
50-59	16,6	
60-69	15,3	
70+	13,7	
Settlement type		
City or urban-type settlement	66,2	
Village	33,8	
Current region of residence		
Western	29,4	
Central	38,6	
Southern	24	
Eastern	8	
Education		
Without higher education	53,4	
With higher education	46,6	
Employment		
Employed	54,9	
Unemployed	45,1	
Financial well-being		
Low level	31,9	
Middle level	35	
High level	33	
IDP		
IDP	11,1	
Non-IDP	88,9	
Religion		
Orthodox Church of Ukraine	18,7	
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	8,5	
Non-denominational Orthodoxy	21,1	
Greek Catholicism	7,8	
Catholicism	0,7	
Judaism	0,1	
Islam	0,1	
Protestantism	1,9	
Christianity	19,3	
Other	0,5	
None (atheism, agnosticism, etc.)	12,4	

ANNEX B. SUMMARY CHART

