

## ABOUT THE PROJECT

- Panel study of Russian public opinion in the times of ongoing war
- Mixed methods: CATI $(N=1,600)$ + online survey $(N=5,000)$
- 3 waves, ongoing questions and one-off thematic blocks
- Why another project?
- Within-individual variance and dynamics (panel data) vs. Levada or Russian Field surveys
- Large samples vs. F2F surveys
- Very close to the population parameters, paralleled with representative CATI survey
- Subgroup analysis vs. F2F panel surveys
- More flexibility in terms of design


## OUTLINE

1. Elections-related questions: Does the campaign boost or endanger the legitimacy?
2. Support for the incumbent
3. List experiment: support for the war. Exploring sensitive questions with the list experiment (ICT) technique.

## PLANNED TO VOTE



## SELF-REPORTED TURNOUT AT PREVIOUS FEDERAL ELECTIONS




HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

## VOTE CHOICES




## LOOKING AT OPPOSITION VOTERS




## 24\% DO NOT KNOW ABOUT FRAUD MORE THAN 25\% EXPECT FRAUD



## ALMOST 30\% BELIEVE THAT MOBILIZATION AT WORKPLACE IS OKAY

Perceived Electoral Integrity II


## FINDINGS

- Official electoral results are far from our respondents' answers.
- Most respondents did not expect such figures.
- A vote for Davankov bypassed other opposition options.
- Group questioning election's legitimacy is about $20 \%$, while group accepting election's legitimacy is about 60\%.


## POLITICAL SUPPORT

Political support


## EXPECTED VOTE TALLY FOR PUTIN



Expected Vote Count for the Incumbent


## FACTORS OF PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

- Information of repression doesn't increase approval, rather it decreases it.
- Endogenous popularity: percepted popularity of Putin among close friends as well as among overall Russian citizens do contribute to higher approval.
- Low depersonalized trust correlates with Putin's approval.


## SUPPORT FOR THE WAR



## SUPPORT FOR THE WAR BY GENDER



## FINDINGS

- The share of Russians who support the war is about half or even a little less. This share is lower than the share of Putin supporters. War is rather a burden on political legitimacy, not a driver.
- We do not identify misreporting by opponents of the war, rather they join the undecided/unresponsive group.
- Significant gender gap for the war support.




## WHAT ELECTIONS MEAN FOR THE RESPONDENTS

What meaning respondents assign to the elections


