

Registering Domiciles in Ukraine:

How the system affects Ukrainians

A sociological survey



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The opinions expressed here are the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the CEDOS Think Tank, Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research, ZMINA Human Rights Center and the European Union.

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Contents

Acknowledgements.....	7
Abbreviations.....	8
Summary	9
Introduction	13
Research methodology.....	17
Study results.....	21
<i>Not living at the registered domicile: How wide a phenomenon</i>	21
<i>Problems facing those not living at their registered domicile</i>	25
<i>Why people don't live at their registered domicile</i>	36
<i>Attitudes towards the domicile registration system and its reform</i>	43
Conclusions	45
Annexes.....	49
<i>Annex 1. How many are affected by the domicile registration system</i>	50
<i>Annex 2. Detailed Methodology</i>	52
<i>Annex 3. Estimating who is not living at their registered domicile</i>	56
<i>Annex 4. Sociodemographic characteristics of those surveyed in Components 1 and 2</i>	59
<i>Annex 5. Distribution of responses by main sociodemographic groups</i>	61

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Abbreviations

CEC – Central Electoral Commission

CVR – Central Voter Registry

Derzhstat – The State Statistics Service of Ukraine

DR – domicile registration

DRS –Domicile Registration System

IDP – Internally Displaced Person

MES – Ministry of Education and Science

MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

RD – registered domicile

VR – Verkhovna Rada

Summary

Not living at a registered domicile: How widespread is this?

Based on a national survey, the share of individuals who do not live at their registered domiciles is 12%, which is equal to at least 3.3 million adult Ukrainians¹. Because of the methodological limitations of the survey and based on estimates using indirect methods, an indicator of 3.3mn should be considered the minimum estimate. The total number of adults and minors under the age of 18 living not at their registered domicile we estimate to be 4.2mn. Given that the number of IDPs who are actually citizens not living at their registered domiciles, foreigners who probably have difficulties registering their domicile since they generally don't own their residences and don't have family ties to the actual owners, and individuals who simply don't have a registered domicile, the number of people who are not living in their registered domicile is probably at least 6.8mn.

Differences can be observed among types of cities based on how far away residents have moved from their registered domicile. In general, among respondents who are not living at their registered domicile, 56% are registered in the same population center as they currently reside, 32% are in another population center in the same oblast, and 12% are in a different oblast altogether.

¹ This does not include individuals who are registered IDPs, foreigners, stateless persons, and those who have no registered domicile.

Residents of Kyiv and its metropolitan area who are not living at their RD are more likely to be registered outside the oblast than residents of other cities.

Among younger people, a bigger share were not living at their registered domiciles. Among those aged 18-44, 17% are not living at their RD, while among those aged 45-75, only 7% are not. Overall, urban residents who are not living at their RD have been doing so for quite some time: 39% of them more than 5 years, with 15% more than 10 years; 33% between 2 and 5 years; 18% between one and two years; and 9% less than a year.

Issues with access to public services and the exercise of rights

The issues of access to public services that depend on registered domicile are more likely to come up for people who aren't living at their registered domicile than for people who are. Respondents apparently receive primary healthcare services at state and community healthcare facilities equally frequently, regardless of whether they live at their RD or not, but those who do not live at their RD are 11pp more likely to make additional unofficial payments at state-run outpatient clinics. In enrolling their children in preschools or public schools, nearly 66% of parents admit to paying extra, but there is almost no difference in behavior between those who are not living at their RD and those who are.

Respondents who do not live at their registered domicile are less likely to vote or to participate in the community in which they live. Those who live at their RD are 21pp more likely to have voted in the last local elections and 20pp more likely to have voted in the last national elections than those who do not. On average, the chances that a person will participate in local community meetings are 13pp higher for those who live at their registered domicile, and these individuals are 9pp more likely to get involved in improving the common territory around their building.

Of those who do not live at their registered domicile, 32% have had to travel to where they are registered in order to receive certain services or exercise certain rights in the last two years. Such trips cost an average of UAH 750 per person and took more than four working days during this time.

Reasons for not living at a registered domicile

The vast majority, 85%, of those who are not living at their registered domicile are doing so because they moved; only 11% intentionally changed their RD without actually moving. In moving, 78% did not feel a need to register their new domicile. But the reasons why people do not register are more complicated than that.

Firstly, those who live in housing that they don't own are less likely to be registered than those who own their residence. Among those who live in their own property, only 3% are not living at their RD, compared to 25% of those who are not living in their own property. Moreover, only 19% of those who are living in housing that belongs to close relatives are not living at their registered

domicile, whereas 66% of those who are living in housing owned by strangers or rented housing are not living at their RD. Since most people tend to conflate registration with ownership, general practice among landlords is not to register tenants in rented housing. Fully 95% of respondents say that they would not register tenants if they were to rent out their own apartment.

Secondly, individuals may be not registering their domicile because of benefits they can gain through not living at their registered domicile. Among urban residents, 8% of respondents who are not living at their RD say that they or members of their family had changed their registered domiciles to qualify for a subsidy. Every third man, 32%, who is not living at his registered domicile says that he would not register his domicile because he doesn't want to be called up for military service. Half, 49%, of urban residents who are not living at their RD say that they would not want to register where they reside because this could increase their utility costs.

Attitudes towards the domicile registration system

The majority, 60%, of those surveyed say that registering their domicile has no impact whatsoever on their lives. At the same time, 10% are convinced that it has a negative impact on their lives. Every second one, 49%, says that the DR system needs to be reformed. Among those, 26% say that the system needs some changes and 13% say that it needs to be radically reformed, but 10% say it's time to scrap the idea of registering domiciles altogether. The idea of reforming the DR system by removing the requirement to prove the right to reside in a given domicile is supported by 37% of urban residents who are not living in their registered domicile. However, only one on four, 25%, is prepared to register their domicile even under these conditions.

Introduction

The domicile registration (DR) system has found itself more and more in the public eye in the last while. Some citizens deliberately do not register their domiciles for a number of reasons and this has led to occasional problems with access to public services and the exercise of their civil rights, as well as a number of problems for public administration. Based on this survey, the number of adults in Ukraine who are currently not living at their registered domicile (RD) is about 3.3 million. Given that registration plays a specific role in documenting and accessing services for internally displaced persons or IDPs, foreigners, and individuals who have no registered domicile, the number of people living in Ukraine for whom a registered domicile could have an impact on their access to services and the exer-

cise of their rights, that is, all these groups plus all those who are not living at their registered domicile could add up to at least 6.8mn.²

Today, domicile registration is used by the government as an instrument to establish where a given person lives, where they can receive public services, exercise their rights and duties, and use local infrastructure. At this point, registration takes on this role in documenting people, the electoral system, taxation and budgeting, and in tracking the population for the public school system, the military and law enforcement. The work in all these spheres is based on people being registered in their domiciles, but the widespread practice of not living at the RD is a source of ineffectiveness

² The methodology for calculating the share of the population affected by the domicile registration system is presented in Annex 1.

in every one of these areas. Although the role of registration is steadily diminishing in most of these spheres, it is still critical for some of them and, for now, there is no substitute for it.

So far, a number of attempts have been made to evaluate the share of the population that does not live at its registered domicile, to identify the main problems faced by this category of individuals, and to understand the reasons why people are not inclined to register their actual domicile. The first quantitative survey³ focusing on this issue was carried out in 2012 by Territory of Success, a community organization, for the purpose of identifying the main problems that arose through registration and the share of Ukrainians who did not live at their RD. Even earlier, the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies at the National Academy of Sciences used indirect methods in the first attempt to assess⁴ by how much the actual population of Kyiv outnumbered the officially registered population. In 2016, the CEDOS Think Tank carried out a qualitative sociological study focusing on the main problems facing those who do not live at their registered domicile and the reasons why they do not register. CEDOS also undertook a desk study of legislation that regulates the registration of domiciles and its application in public administration.⁵

Each of these studies illuminated various aspects of problems, but none of them showed those aspects that are important to understand the pathways to reforming this system: (1) the actual number of people who do not live at their registered domiciles in Ukraine;

(2) a quantitative comparison of problems related to access to services and the exercise of rights, among others, between those who do and do not live at their RD; (3) a quantitative assessment of the reasons why people do not live at their RD.

This study includes the results of the first nationwide survey dedicated to this issue and the results of the first quantitative survey of urban residents who are not living at their registered domiciles. The two surveys were carried out consecutively over August–September 2018 by Kantar TNS in Ukraine. In this way, the problems that arise due to the current domicile registration system were assessed for the first time ever, not just based on the subjective assessments of respondents, but also grounded in a comparison of responses to answers that measure the actual behavior of respondents between two groups of individuals: those who do and those who do not live at their RD. With the help of a quantitative survey, for the first time we were able to assess the reasons why people do not register their current domiciles, their attitudes towards this institution, and their general opinion about its reform. In addition, this study contains the first attempt to assess the size of the population that is not living at its registered domicile across Ukraine, including both urban and rural populations, using a representative sociological survey.

At the beginning of this report, the Summary presents the main results of the surveys. Further is a short outline of the Research Methodology, with a more detailed description in Annex 2. Study Results are structured thus:

³ Green Paper on the passport system in Ukraine, online resource, Territory of Success Community Organization, 2012. Accessed at: <http://bit.ly/2fBly2V>.

⁴ O. Pozniak, Problems with statistical evaluations of the extent of unregistered residents in the city of Kyiv, Newsletter of Shevchenko National University in Kyiv, Economics, 2013, № 134, pp 62–64.

⁵ Residence Registration: Challenges for the state and impact on society, The CEDOS Think Tank, Kyiv, 2017, p. 34. Accessed at: <https://cedos.org.ua/uk/articles/rejestratsiya-mistsya-prozhyvannya-v-ukrayini-problemy-ta-stratehii-reformuvannia>.



- The subsection called “Not living at the registered domicile: How wide a phenomenon?” provides information about the share and absolute numbers of the population that are not living at their RD, regional differences and other specific features of this group.
- The subsection called “Problems facing those not living at their RD” analyzes the problems faced by individuals in terms of access to public services or the exercise of rights that are related to domicile registration.
- The subsection called “Why people don’t live at their registered domicile” looks at objective obstacles that get in the way of registering domicile and the subjective motives that determine the behavior of individuals towards the DR system.
- The subsection “Attitudes towards the registration of domicile” provides information about how people perceive the current DR system and its possible reform.

The final section, “Conclusions” summarizes the results of this study.

Research methodology

The methodology⁶ used in this study was devised by the CEDOS Think Tank, the Ukrainian Center for Independent Policy Research (UCIPR), and the ZMINA Human Rights Center. The research was part of the “Freedom of Movement for All: Reforming the domicile registration system in Ukraine” project, which is being implemented with funding from the European Union. The nationwide survey and the survey of urban residents who are not living at their registered domiciles were undertaken by Kantar TNS Ukraine.

Given the objectives of the study, part of which related directly to that part of the population that is not living at its registered domicile, it was decided to run two separate surveys:

a nationwide survey of Ukrainians, Component 1, and a survey of urban residents who are not living at their RD, Component 2. Given that the sampling in Component 2 was determined on basis of the results of Component 1, the surveys were carried out one after the other.

Nationwide survey (Component 1)

The objective of Component 1 was to determine the share of the population that is not living at its registered domiciles, its profile and geographic distribution; to establish the extent and significance of the problems that arise due to the current domicile registration system; to determine the extent of the ste-

⁶ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Annex 2.

reotypes connected to DR; and to sound out attitudes among Ukrainian citizens regarding the DR system.

The nationwide survey was carried out among Ukrainians age 18-75, with the exception of those living on occupied Ukrainian territory,⁷ internally displaced persons (IDPs), foreigners, stateless persons, and Ukrainian citizens who do not have a registered domicile. Data was collected over August 2-22, 2018. Altogether, 5,731 individuals were surveyed, of whom 5,400 formed the basis for the total sampling in Component 1. The remaining 331 formed an additional sampling in the greater metropolitan Kyiv, which was done in order to calculate the quotas for the total sample for Component 2. In analyzing the results for Component 1, the questionnaires of respondents who were surveyed in the Kyiv suburbs and exurbs were excluded. The survey was carried out using personal interviews at the residence of the respondent. To do so, a stratified random sample was developed using quotas for gender and age in the final step. The margin of error for a random sampling of this size is 1.3%, not including the design effect.

Survey of urban residents not living at their RD (Component 2)

The target audience of Component 2 was the urban population of Ukraine that is not living at its registered domicile. The purpose of this survey was to determine the main reasons why people do not register their actual domicile; to identify the problems that emerge for Ukrainian citizens who are not living at their registered domicile, the significance of these problems and the main ways to resolve them; and to sound out attitudes towards the current domicile registration system.

This component covered the survey of urban residents aged 18-75 who are not living at their registered domiciles in non-occupied Ukrainian territory, with the exception of IDPs, citizens of Ukraine who do not have a registered domicile, foreigners, and stateless persons. The field stage lasted from September 7 through 26, 2018. The survey was carried out using personal interviews with respondents on the street, following specific routes.

The total sampling was formed in order for the results of the survey to represent the entire urban population of individuals who are not living at their registered domiciles and different types of population centers: the capital, major cities—Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa—, oblast centers, other cities that are not oblast centers, and the towns within greater metropolitan Kyiv. Thus, five samplings were organized for each type of city to include 400 respondents. For each sample, quotas were set for gender and age based on the results of Component 1. Altogether, 2,000 individuals were interviewed. To extrapolate the results to all the urban population that is not living in its registered domicile, the data was adjusted using weights calculated the basis of the results of Component 1.

Methodological limitations

The main issues with the accuracy of data arose because of the insufficiently high response level among respondents. In Component 1, the response level nationwide was around 32% and was lower in urban areas than in rural ones. For Component 2, only every 9th individual agreed to participate in the survey. The response level in the national survey is fairly typical of this kind of door-to-door survey in Ukraine today. However, this level of willingness to participate among

⁷ Temporarily occupied territories refers to the territories identified in the Laws of Ukraine “On protecting the rights and freedoms, and the legal system on the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” and “On specific state policy to ensure the state sovereignty of Ukraine over the temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts.”

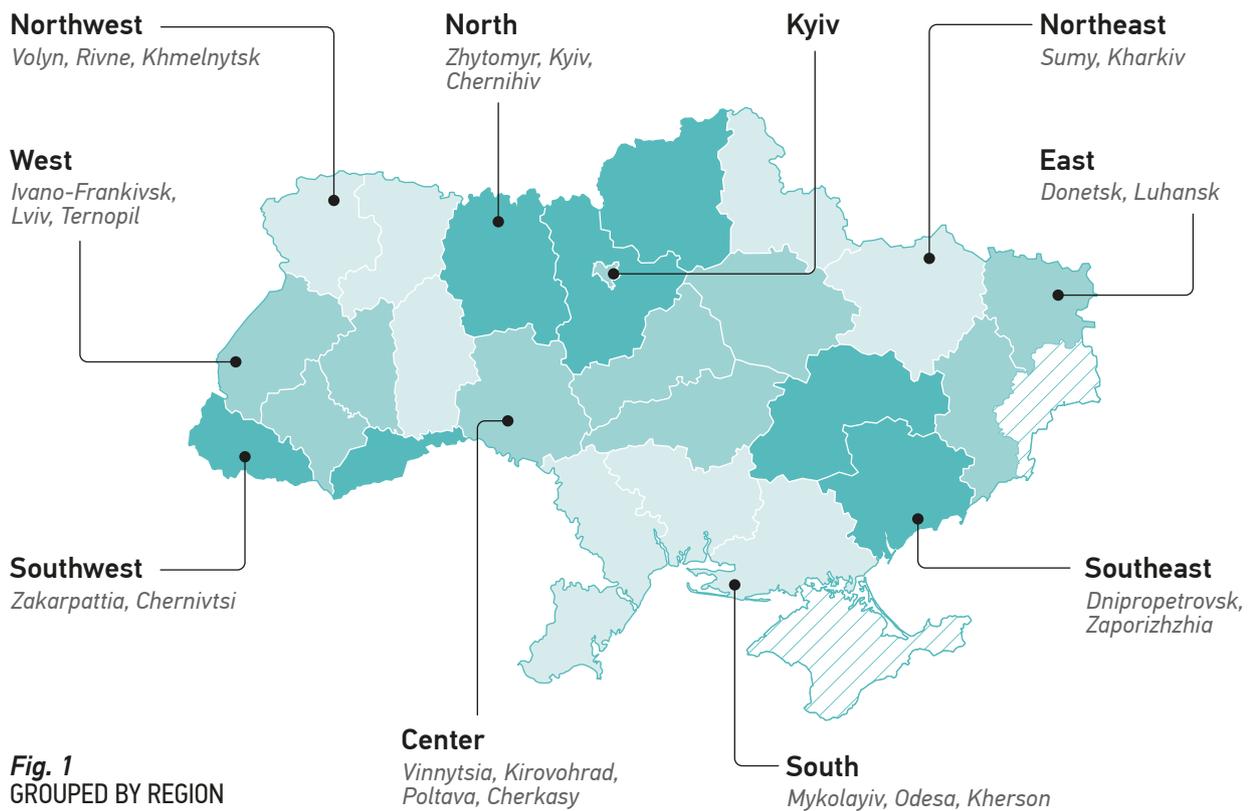


Fig. 1
GROUPED BY REGION

potential respondents obviously led to systematic errors that affected both the accuracy of the estimates of the number of individuals not living at their RD and on the evaluation of other parameters. The socio-demographic profile of those surveyed is presented in Annex 4, information about divergences in the estimates of individuals who are not living at their RD calculated using different methods are presented in Annex 3, while divergences between the indicators for electoral activity among respondents and among the general population are presented in Annex 2.

Based on estimates of the number of individuals not living at their registered domicile gained using indirect methods gives reason to believe that the representative survey underestimates this indicator. Obviously, younger people, who tend to move frequently and do not own their own housing, were less likely to participate in the survey. This most likely led to an underestimate of the number of people who are not living at their RD, especially in cities, and thence the extent of the problems that arise for people because they don't live at their registered domiciles.

Study results

Not living at the registered domicile: How wide a phenomenon

The results of the nationwide survey show that the share of Ukrainian citizens who are not living at their registered domicile is nearly 12%, which is equivalent to 3.3 million adult Ukrainians.

At the same time, there is reason to believe that this method only allows us to establish the minimum number for this indicator. In the reference document⁸ to this report,

we attempted through different methods to indirectly assess the size of the population in oblast centers, towns of oblast significance and counties.⁹ Using the most reliable method as a basis, which involved comparing the number of pupils attending public schools in those administrative units and Derzhstat statistics regarding children age 6-17 among the permanent population who are registered, we could assess how much the population number is underre-

⁸ An assessment of the number of population centers in Ukraine using indirect methods, The CEDOS Think-tank, 2018, a reference document prepared for this study.

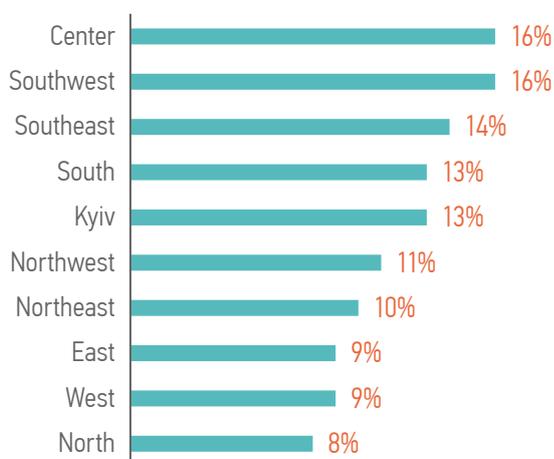
⁹ This division into administrative units was used because data is available at this level.

Table 1. Population not living at their registered domicile

# not living at a registered domicile	Data source ¹⁰	# not living at an RD, '000	Share of those not living at an RD, %
Ukrainian citizens aged 18-75	Personal data of respondent	3,276.1	11.9%
All Ukrainian citizens		4,172.5	11.2%
Minors under 18	Data about members of respondent's household	899.1	12.8%
Adults aged 18-75		3,031.4	11.0%
Adults over 75		98.6	3.8%

Source: Nationwide survey, author calculation using Dezhstat data

Fig. 2
SHARE OF THOSE NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD, BY REGION



Survey question:
"Are you yourself registered here?"

Source: Nationwide survey

ported in official figures. By analyzing the numbers for 2015,¹¹ we saw that, on some towns, this figure was nearly half of the official population number, while in Kyiv it was 13.7%.

Taking into account that the results of Component 2 of this study showed that more than half the urban respondents not living at their registered domiciles, 56%, are actually registered in that same population center where they live, it is possible to conclude that the assessment of the total number of those not living at their RD based on the public opinion poll underestimates the real numbers. We connect this to a systematic error in the selection of respondents that arose because of the low response rate among those asked to participate in this public opinion poll. The nationwide survey showed that those who are not living at their registered domicile are more likely to move both within and beyond the same population center and generally don't live in their own housing. Moreover, the breakdown of this category of individuals tends to shift substantially towards younger people. We assume that younger and more mobile individuals and people who don't own their own housing are less likely to participate in a public opinion poll. Given that the response level of potential respondents in cities was lower than in rural areas, as well as the fact that cities are more likely to attract internal migrants, we have concluded that the share of urban residents that are not living at their registered domicile is more underestimated than the share of rural residents.

The survey did not reveal any significant variations in the share of the population that is not living at its RD based on region. The largest share of such individuals is in the Center and

¹⁰ For a detailed outline of the evaluation of the number of individuals who do not live at their registered domicile and differences among data sources, see Annex 3.

¹¹ For analytical purposes, 2015 was chosen for two reasons: (1) the transfer of the functions of registering domiciles to local governments in April 2016 does not affect the data for age groups; (2) administrative changes connected to the formation of UTCs in 2015 did not have an impact on data regarding the number of pupils in public schools.

the Southwest, both regions with 16%¹² (see Fig. 2).

Moreover, the public opinion poll did not show significant variations in the share of those not living at their RD in different types of population centers (see Fig. 3).

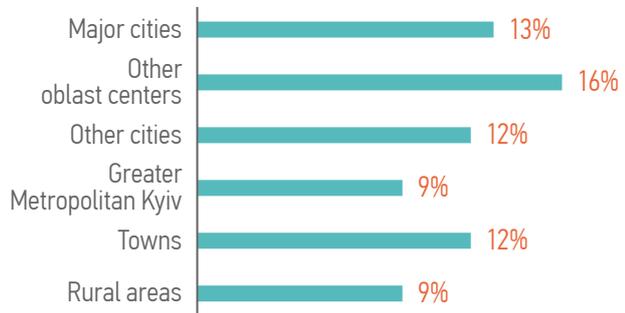
There are, however, significant variations in different types of population centers in terms of how far individuals live from their registered domicile: 56% live in the same population center, 32% live in another population center in the oblast, and 12% live outside the oblast (see Fig. 4). The biggest share of those who are living beyond their registered population center is found in the capital and its greater metropolitan area. In Kyiv, nearly one third, 31%, of residents who are not living at their registered domicile, are registered outside the oblast. In towns within the greater metropolitan region, this is true of 25%.

Most likely, this is because, compared to other cities, Kyiv is more attractive to internal migrants who rent housing and for that reason have trouble transferring their registration.

Those in the younger age bracket, that is, under 44, are more likely not to live at their registered domicile (see Fig. 5). Overall, 12% of adult Ukrainians are not living at their RD, but among those 18-24, the share is 17%, among those age 25-34 it's 19%, and among those 35-44 it's 15%. By contrast, among those over 45 the share is below the national average: for those aged 45-54, the share is 8%, while for those 55-64 and those 65-75 it's 6%.

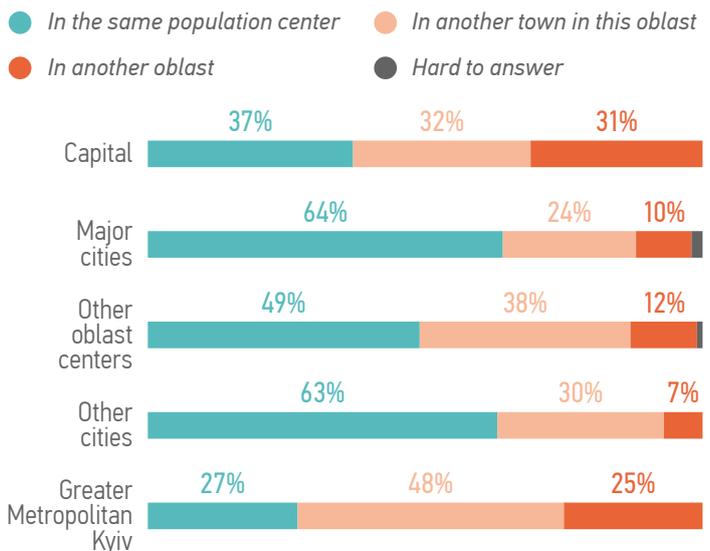
Given the age distribution of those who are not living at their registered domiciles, this group

Fig. 3
SHARE OF THOSE NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD, BY TYPE OF POPULATION CENTER



Survey question:
"Are you personally registered here?"

Fig. 4
DISTANCE BETWEEN A PERSON'S RD AND ACTUAL DOMICILE



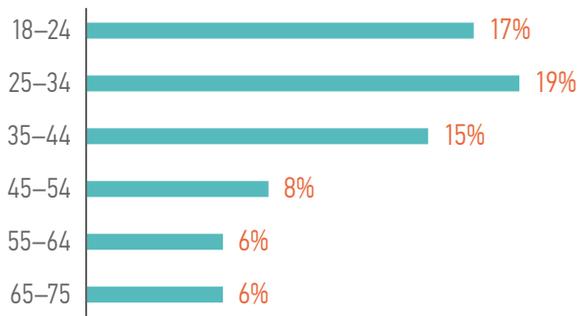
Survey question:
"Where you are registered."

Source: Survey of urban residents who do not reside at their registered domicile

also has more working individuals and fewer pensioners, and more of them are married

¹² Central Ukraine comes in first among the regions because of Poltava Oblast, where 29% of individuals who are not living at their registered domicile were surveyed, which is 17pp higher than the national indicator, 12%. The center also encompasses Kirovohrad Oblast, while the smallest share of surveyed residents not living at their registered domicile, 2%. The estimated margin of error for Poltava Oblast was 7%, while for Kirovohrad Oblast it was 8%.

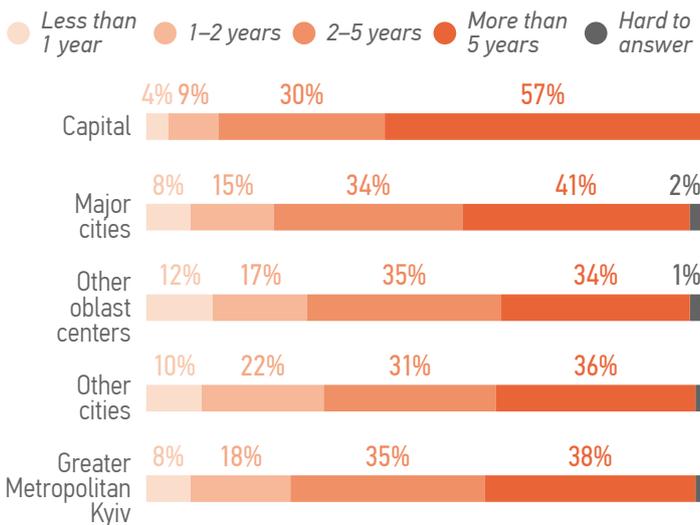
Fig. 5
SHARE OF THOSE NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD, BY AGE GROUP



Survey question:
“Are you personally registered here?”

Source: Nationwide survey

Fig. 6
HOW LONG RESPONDENTS HAVE NOT LIVED AT THEIR RD



Survey question:
“How long have you not lived at your registered domicile?”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

than widowed. Moreover, the results of the survey showed that among those who are not living at their RD, a larger share has children under 18, 51%, than in the overall population, 33%. There are no significant differences between women and men based on age groups. Overall, the number of women and men not living at their registered domiciles is about the same from 18 to 75—50% each.

Among urban respondents, a substantial portion, 39%, have been not living at their RD for over 5 years, including 15% who have not lived at their RD for more than 10 years. A further 33% have done so 2–5 years, 18% have done so 1–2 years, and 9% have been doing so less than a year.¹³ Moreover, those in the capital and major cities on average have been not living at their registered domicile for longer than respondents who live in other towns. In Kyiv, for instance, more than half of those who are not living at their RD, 56%, have been doing so for more than 5 years. In other major cities, it's 42%, in oblast centers it's 35%, in non-oblast center towns it's 36%, and in the greater metropolitan area of Kyiv it's 38%. It's possible that the length of time that people are not living at their registered domiciles in cities is connected to higher property prices, which means people spend more time living in housing they don't own (see Fig. 6).

¹³ 1% of respondents did not answer this question.

Problems facing those not living at their registered domicile

The government administration uses the registration of domiciles to establish the administrative unit where people can receive guaranteed public services without any obstacles and can exercise certain rights.¹⁴ This means that Ukrainian citizens who are not living at their registered domiciles could run into problems with access to such services and the enjoyment of certain rights.

We used two approaches to measuring the extent of problems involved with RD that can be roughly described as “subjective” and “objective.” In the subjective approach, those not living at their registered domiciles themselves assessed the level of the problems that having to register a domicile presents. This was the method used by Territory of Success in 2012 in the first attempt to ascertain the “life problems” that people who do not live at their registered domicile run into.¹⁵

The objective approach involved comparing access to services and the exercise of rights in two groups: those who live at their registered domiciles and those who do not. This approach allowed us to separate problems with access to services and the exercise of rights that are directly related to RD from those that arise through other factors that are common to all residents, such as an insufficient level

of services provided or the tendency for people not to use certain services or exercise certain rights.

To assess the extent of these problems with access to services and the exercise of rights that arise relatively frequently, we applied an objective approach. Based on the previous analysis, we included services at outpatient clinics, enrolling children in preschool and public school, electoral activity, and participation in the life of the community, for instance in tenant meetings or improving the common territory of a building with neighbors. In this situation, problems with access to services or the exercise of rights can arise for both those who do live at their registered domicile and those who do not. As to services and rights that come up infrequently and not for everyone, we analyzed these only based on the subjective opinions of respondents.

Services at state-run healthcare facilities

Services at outpatient clinics are the most popular public service that depended on a person’s registered domicile prior to 2018.¹⁶ In the last two years, 72% of respondents¹⁷ turned to state-run outpatient clinics¹⁸ and gener-

¹⁴ Op. cit., Registering domiciles, CEDOS. Accessed at: <https://cedos.org.ua/uk/articles/rejestratsiya-mist-sya-prozhyvannya-v-ukrayini-problemy-ta-stratehii-reformuvannia>

¹⁵ Final analytical report based on the sociological study, “Can Ukrainian residents exercise their right to freedom of movement?,” Territory of Success, 2012, Accessed at: <https://bit.ly/2OENsR3>.

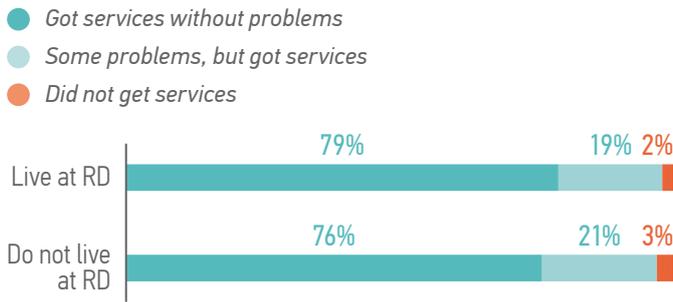
¹⁶ As of April 2018, Ukrainians can choose the internist, pediatrician or family doctor at a healthcare facility regardless of their registered domicile. Individuals who did not do so in 2018 can receive primary care services according to the old rules.

¹⁷ This data matches the subjective assessments of urban residents who do not live at their registered domicile. Fully 21% reported not having had any trouble getting medical services at state-run healthcare facilities such as polyclinics, hospitals, maternity hospitals, and so on, over the last three years.

¹⁸ Outpatient clinical facilities, called “polyclinics” in Ukrainian, owned by the state or by the community.



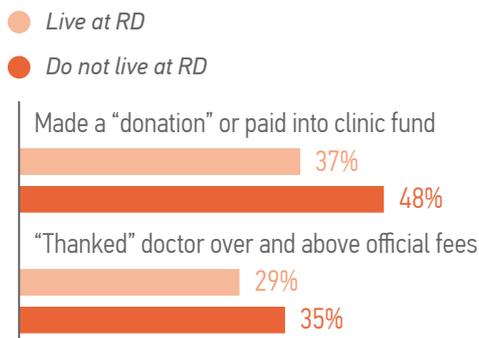
Fig. 7
ACCESS TO PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE



Survey question:
“Were you able to get the necessary service or assistance when you last went to a state outpatient care facility?”

Source: Nationwide survey

Fig. 8
EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION AT OUTPATIENT CLINICS



Survey question:
“Have you experienced any of the following situations when you visited state outpatient clinics in the last two years:
– ‘you made a “charitable donation,” whether in cash or other form, or paid for services to the clinic’s fund;’
– ‘you “thanked” the doctor for seeing you in addition to the official fee in the form of a gift, cash, services, and so on?’”

Source: Nationwide survey

Among those who went to such clinics for services, 79% of those who are living at their RD were able to get medical services without any problems, while 76% of those who aren’t living at their RD were also able to do so. Only 19% and 21% of these two groups mentioned having some problems. Only 2% and 3% were unable to receive the necessary services.

At first glance, primary care is equally available to those who live at their RD and those who don’t. However, based on the subjective assessments of urban respondents, 24% of those not living at their RD stated that either they or family members had run into obstacles or restrictions in obtaining the necessary services when they turned to state healthcare facilities over the last three years because they weren’t living at their RD.

The most obvious means of resolving this problem with access to medical services is to request them where the person has a registered domicile. Thus, nearly half, 48%, of respondents who are not living at their RD made a point of asking for medical services at outpatient clinics where they were registered over the last two years. This means that such individuals made an extra effort to receive such services, especially if their RD was in a different town. On the other hand nearly a third, 29%, of those who are living at their RD and turned to state-owned outpatient clinics over the last two years also did so not where they were registered, such as because they wanted to services of a different quality. This suggests that both those who are living at their RD and those who aren’t find different ways to get the medical services they want. This, in turn, ensures a generally high level of access to state-provided primary care.

ally received the services they required. (see Fig. 7).

Individuals who don’t live at their registered domiciles turned to outpatient clinics for services just as frequently as those who do.¹⁹

The results of the nationwide survey showed that nearly half of respondents, 49%, who received medical services at state-run outpatient

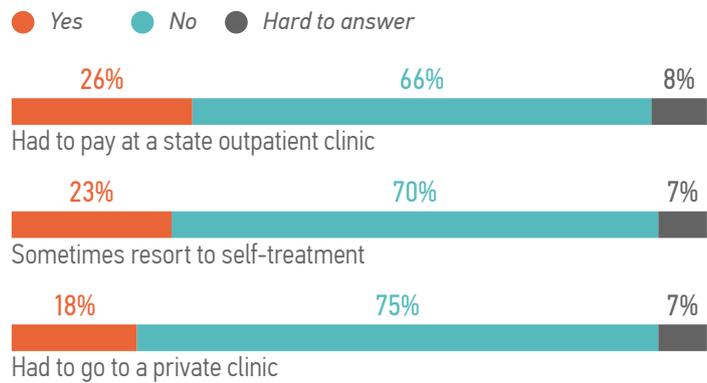
¹⁹ Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, and type of population center, the assessment did not change.

clinics ran into at least one of the kinds of situations that are corrupt by nature: they made a “donation” in cash or other form, they paid for services into the clinic’s fund or “thanked” the physician in addition to the official fees for receiving them with a gift, cash, other services, and so on. However, those who are not living at their RD more often ran into such situations (see Fig. 8). On average, the likelihood that a person would run into at least one of the described situations at a state outpatient clinic was 11pp higher for those who are not living at their RD.²⁰

Among urban respondents who are not living at their RD, 26% agreed that they were forced to pay at state outpatient clinics, either by a charitable “contribution” or pay for services “under the table,” precisely because they do not live at their registered domiciles. Moreover, 24% also say that not living at their RD sometimes forces them to self-medicate without turning to a medical facility. Nearly one in five, 18%, says that not living at their RD forces them to resort to private clinics (see Fig. 9).

Despite the fact that people who don’t live at their RD objectively face obstacles in access to healthcare services, they have not been in a hurry to take advantage of the opportunity to sign up with a family doctor to get unimpeded access to primary care based on their registered domiciles.²¹ According to the Health Ministry, as of August 2018, only one in three Ukrainians had chosen a family doctor.²² According to the survey data, as of September 2018, 43% of urban residents who do not live

Fig. 9
GAINING ACCESS TO PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SERVICES



Survey question:

“I will read a series of statements for you that may or may not describe your personal experience. You can agree with them or not:

- ‘Because I don’t live at my registered domicile, I had to pay at state outpatient clinics by making a charitable donation or paying under the table for services;’*
- ‘Because I don’t live at my registered domicile, I’m forced to take care of my own health and not go to doctors;’*
- ‘Because I don’t live at my registered domicile, I’m forced to go to private clinics.’”*

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

at their RD have signed an agreement with their internist or family doctor. However, this does not necessarily indicate that restricted access to medical service is not a problem for urban residents who are not living at their registered domicile. They could also be postponing signing on with a doctor until they actually need medical services, as there are no rigid timeframes. On the other hand, respondents in the younger age groups are more likely not to be living at their RD and they also tend to need medical services less.

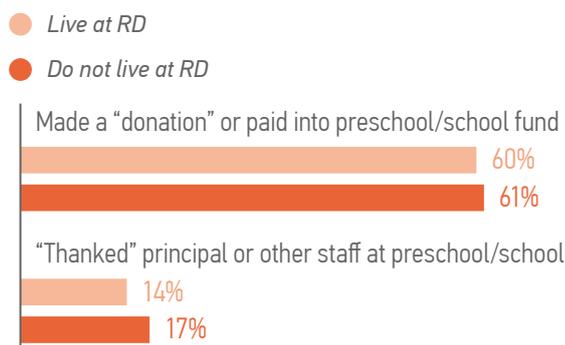
²⁰ Estimated using logical regression, possible selectivity—older individuals are more likely to go to an outpatient clinic and could differ in terms of the complications of a given illness and therefore additional expenses—was accounted for, using a two-stage probit model reduces the difference to 9pp.

²¹ Since April 2018, all citizens of Ukraine can choose a primary care physician without regard to their registered domiciles.

²² Ministry of Health site. Accessed at: <http://moz.gov.ua/article/reform-plan/kozhen-tretij-ukrainec-uzhe-obrav-svogo-likarja>.



Fig. 10
EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION IN PRE-SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS



Survey question:

"Have you experienced any of the following costs when enrolling your child in kindergarten or school:

– you made a "charitable donation," whether in cash or other form, to the school's fund;

– you unofficially "thanked" the principal or other employees of the kindergarten or school for accepting your child, in the form of a gift, cash, services, and so on?"

Source: Nationwide survey

Enrolment in preschools and public schools

Every fifth respondent or 62% of all citizens who have children under the age of 18 has enrolled a child to a preschool or public school in the last five years. The rules for enrolling a child in preschool are generally established by local government agencies, which are responsible for their networks. Because of this, requirements can differ from town to town. For instance in some places, there's an electronic waiting list where parents can sign up their child regardless of where their registered domicile is, where as in others, when parents attempt to sign up their child, a notice comes up stating that it "cannot be registered to a kindergarten because of the ab-

sence of a registered domicile for that child in this community or communities that have signed a mutual agreement with the city council." The new procedure for enrolling pupils in public and community schools^{23 24} ensures that a child being registered for Grade 1 will be guaranteed a place in the school that is attached the administrative territory where the child actually resides. This could lead to considerable restrictions in access to public school education for children who are registered in places that are distant from where they actually live.

According to subjective assessments, nearly two thirds of urban residents, 62%, who do not live at their RD had no problems enrolling their child to school or kindergarten over the last three years. However, among those experienced this, some parents did run into problems or restrictions when enrolling children to preschools, 16%, and schools, 13%, precisely because they do not live at their registered domicile.

The practice of enrolling children to schools that are not where the child's domicile is registered is quite widespread. Nearly one third, 32% who live at their RD and enrolled their children in school tried to do this in a school in a different area, compared to 48% of those who do not live at their RD. The fact that all the respondents, regardless of where they were registered, relatively often tried to enroll their children in schools not at their RD shows that alternative pathways to access this service are widespread.

Nearly two thirds of respondents, 62%, who enrolled their children in preschool or school

²³ The rules for admitting, withdrawing and transferring pupils to state and community schools to complete a high school education came into effect on May 10, 2018, and the first group of children was admitted into primary schools under the new rules in June 2018.

²⁴ MES Decree "On approving the rules for admitting, withdrawing and transferring pupils to state and community schools to complete a high school education," dated May 10, 2018, Ministry of Education and Science. Accessed at: <https://mon.gov.ua/ua/npa/pro-zatverdzhennya-poryadku-zarahuvannya-vidrahuvannya-ta-perevedennya-uchniv-do-derzhavnih-ta-komunalnih-zakladiv-osviti-dlya-zdobuttya-povnoyi-zagalnoyi-serednoyi-osviti>.



in the last five years ran into at least one of the kinds of situations that are corrupt by nature: made a charitable “donation” to the preschool or school fund in cash or non-cash form, unofficially “thanked” the principal or other employees for taking in their child with a present, cash, service and so on. At the same time, people who do not live at their RD did not seem to run into this kind of situation significantly more often than those who do (see Fig. 10).

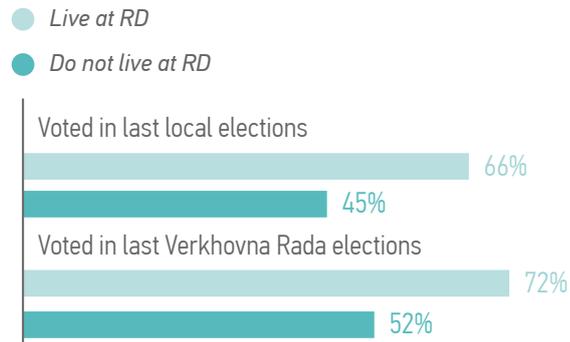
On average, the likelihood that parents would run into any of these situations while enrolling their child to a preschool or school was 3pp higher among those who were not living at their RD.²⁵ The lack of discrepancies in the behavior of those who live at their RD and those who don’t and the large share of those who tried to enroll their child through alternative means suggests that problems arise with access to education across the board, regardless of RD.

Voting activity

Voters can only cast ballots in local elections in the electoral district where they are registered. When it comes to national elections, those who are not living at their registered domicile can temporarily change their voting district without changing their electoral address.²⁶

Altogether, 64% of respondents reported that they voted in the last local elections, mean-

Puc. 11 VOTING ACTIVITY



Survey questions:

- “Did you vote in the last local elections, whether municipal, county or village council?”
- “Did you vote in the last elections to the Verkhovna Rada in 2014?”

Source: Nationwide survey

ing at the city, district and village council level, and 69% reported that they had voted in the last parliamentary election in 2014. According to the CEC, turnout in the 2015 local elections was 47%,²⁷ while for the VR election in 2014 it was 53%.²⁸ This significant disparity between the survey and official turnout data could be a reflection of the fact respondents typically had more difficulty remembering accurately events several years in the past and could be inclined to offer the more socially desirable response, but also because of the systematic error in the selection of respondents. For these reasons, the results on electoral activity need to be treated with caution. As the results of the survey showed, those who do not live at their RD were less active both in local and in national elections (see Fig. 11).²⁹

²⁵ Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, and type of population center, the score goes down to 1.7pp, indicating that variations based on whether or not individuals lived at their registered domicile were not significant.

²⁶ CEC Resolution “On ensuring temporary changes to an individual’s voting district without changing their electoral address,” dated September 13, 2012, Central Electoral Commission. Accessed at: https://www.drv.gov.ua/portal/cm_core.cm_index?option=ext_static_page&ppg_id=204#p893

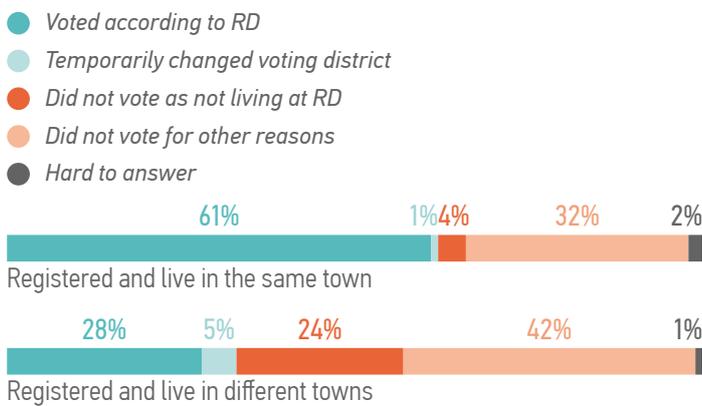
²⁷ CEC site. Accessed at: http://www.cvk.gov.ua/vm_2015/yavka_po_reg_vm_2015.pdf

²⁸ CEC site. Accessed at: http://www.cvk.gov.ua/pls/vnd2014/wp095_2?PT001F01=910&pt049f01=2

²⁹ The share of those who voted among individuals who do not live at their registered domicile did not vary significantly in Component 1 and Component 2: 45% and 41% for local elections and 52% and 50% for national elections.



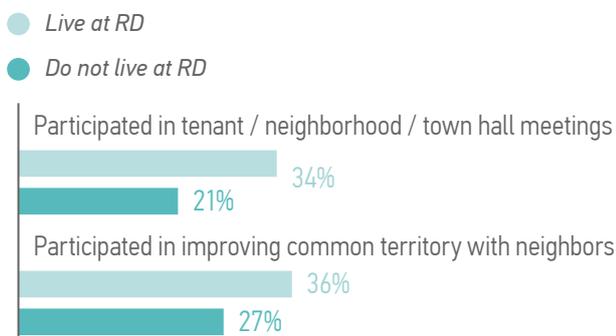
Fig. 12
VOTING ACTIVITY OF THOSE NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD IN THE LAST VR ELECTIONS, BY DISTANCE TO RD



Survey questions:
 – “Did you vote in the last Verkhovna Rada elections in 2014?”
 – “Where is your domicile registered?”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

Fig. 13
PARTICIPATION IN THE CITY OR VILLAGE



Survey questions:
 – “In the last two years, have you participated in tenant meetings in apartment buildings, in neighborhood meetings or town halls where you live?”
 – “In the last two years, have you personally or with a group improved the territory you share with your neighbors? For instance, cleaning, putting up a playground, setting up benches, planting trees or flowers, repairing roads, and so on. This refers to territory that you don’t own.”

Source: Nationwide survey

On average, the likelihood that someone had voted in the last local elections, meaning in the district where they registered their domicile, was 21pp higher in those who lived at their RD,³⁰ and in the last VR elections the likelihood was 20pp higher.³¹

To vote in national elections, a person who is not living at their RD can temporarily change their voting district by following the necessary procedure or can vote in the district where they are registered. Among those urban respondents who are not living at their RD, 3% voted in the last VR elections by temporarily changing their voting district, while 47% voted in their RD district. Another 13% reported that they had not voted because they weren’t living in their RD, and 36% did not vote for other reasons. As Fig. 11 shows, the share of those who didn’t vote precisely because they don’t live at their RD increases the larger the distance between the actual residence and the registered one. Only 4% of those who are registered and dwell in the same population center did not vote because they weren’t living at their registered domicile, but 24% of those who are registered in one town but live in another said they did not vote (see Fig. 12).

Thus, the official pathway to resolving the problem of access to the vote, a temporary change of voting district, is not popular among urban residents who are not living at their RD. Instead, they are inclined to vote where their domicile is registered.

In local elections, voters can only cast ballots in those towns where they are registered. For this reason, 75% of those who do not live at their RD were able to vote because they are registered in the same population center where they actually live. Another 24% travelled to the town where they were registered in order to vote. Among urban respondents who do not

³⁰ Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, and type of population center, the score goes down to 12.8pp.

³¹ Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, and type of population center, the score goes down to 10.5pp.

live at their RD and are registered in a different population center, 59% reported that they would vote in local elections in their RD district if they had the opportunity.

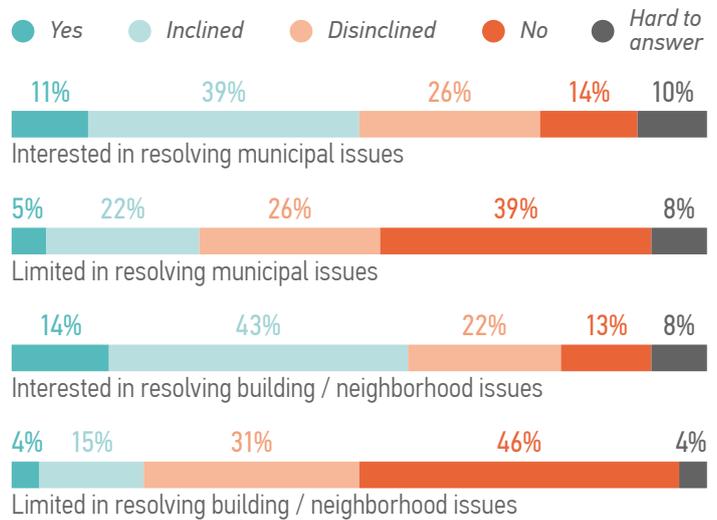
Not living at their registered domiciles has a negative impact on the voting activity of Ukrainian citizens. Because the official mechanism that allows them to vote in national elections is not very popular, their electoral engagement during these elections was not very different from their participation in local elections.

Participation in the local community

Citizens who are not living at their registered domicile are basically not limited by law in terms of being involved in the communities where they live, with the exception of electing local officials if they are registered in another town. However, they can rightly consider themselves unable to fully exercise their civil rights or to actively participate in resolving issues affecting the life of the community and neighborhood where they live. Over the last two years, 44% of all respondents participated in at least one type of activity connected with resolving common problems facing the residents of the community, such as going to building or neighborhood meetings or improving common spaces with their neighbors.

On average, the likelihood that an individual took part in a meeting of residents in the multi-unit apartment building, street or village where they lived was 13pp higher for those who are living at their registered domicile³² and the likelihood that they got involved in improving common territory with their neighbors was 9pp higher³³ (see Fig. 13).

Fig. 14
SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF INTEREST IN AND RESTRICTIONS ON RESOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS FACED BY THOSE NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD



Survey questions:

- “How interested are you in having an impact on finding ways to resolve the problems facing the town where you live?”;
- “When it comes to having input in the town where you live, do you feel yourself limited in your options, compared to those who are registered in this town?”
- “How interested are you in getting involved in resolving common problems in your apartment or on the street where you live?”;
- “When it comes to having input in the building or on the street where you live, do you feel yourself limited in your options, compared to those who are registered in this building?”

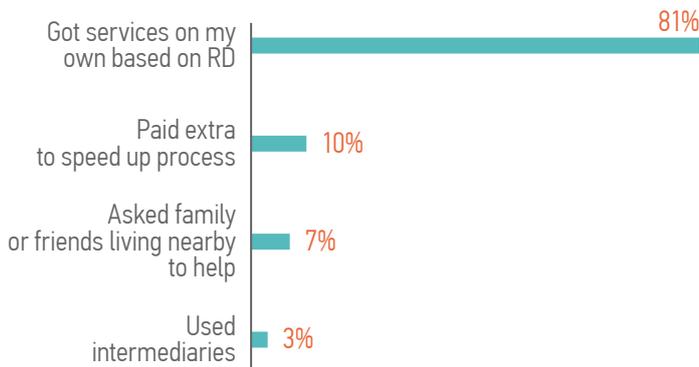
Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

Based on subjective assessments, about half of urban residents who are not living at their RD are interested in influencing the life of the community in which they live, with 50% of respondents somewhat or very interested, and to participate in resolving common problems in the multi-unit apartment building or the street where they live, with 57% somewhat or very interested. Still, in these two aspects, 27% and 19% feel that their opportunities to do so are limited compared to those who are

³² Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, type of population center, and ownership of residence, the score goes down to 6.1pp.

³³ Calculated on the basis of logistic regression. After including such controlled variables as gender, age, education level, type of population center, and ownership of residence, the score goes down to 4.6pp.

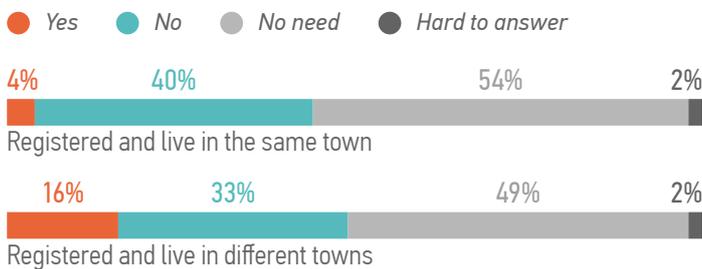
Fig. 15
OBTAINING PASSPORT, ID CARD OR CHANGE OF PASSPORT PHOTO



Survey question:
“What was your last experience like with obtaining a passport, ID card or change of passport photo? How did you get this service? Choose all options that apply.”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

Fig. 16
ISSUES AND RESTRICTIONS IN GETTING A PASSPORT, FIRST-TIME ID CARD OR CHANGE OF PASSPORT PHOTO BASED ON LIVING AT RD OR NOT



Survey question:
“Over the last three years, did you or members of your family who live with you run into problems or restrictions when trying to get these services?” Variations in responses abridged.

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

registered in the same town or with neighbors who are registered (see Fig. 14).

In short, living in a registered domicile is a factor that affects the involvement of locals in administration and civic engagement at the neighborhood and community levels.

Getting a passport, ID card or changing a passport photo

Over the last five years, every third person or 31% of those who do not live at their registered domicile either applied for a passport or ID card for the first time, renewed them, or changed the photograph in these documents. However, most of those who do not live at their RD, 81%, received passport services independently at their RD (see Fig. 15). A fairly small proportion of them attempted to get such services through alternative means: having relatives or acquaintances who live at their RD help them, 7%, or with the help of private intermediaries, 3%. About 10% of urban residents paid extra to speed up the process of having a passport issued, which typically also meant travelling to the population center where they are registered.

About half of urban respondents, 47%, who do not live at their RD have had problems with getting a passport or ID card for the first time in the last three years, or getting a photograph replaced in the passport. These services typically can only be had at a registered domicile, so these people most likely had to travel to another town during working hours. At the same time, 20% these respondents considered this a problem or restriction. This problem was more strongly felt by residents of cities who are registered and reside in different population centers (see Fig. 16).

Other services

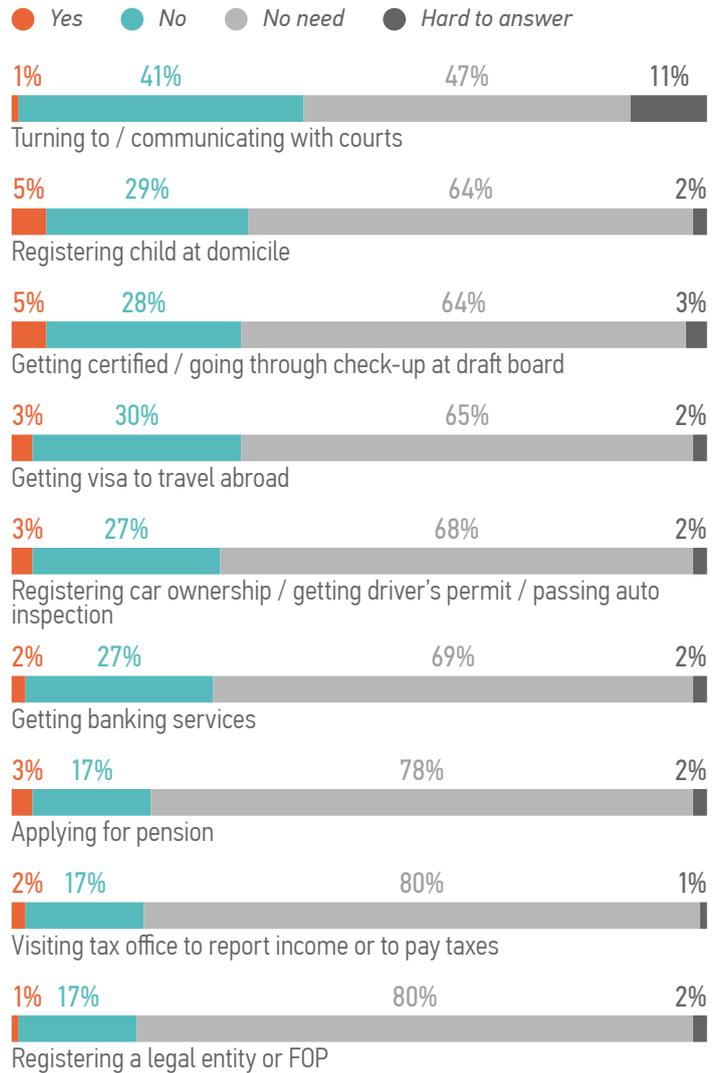
The need for services that either depend or previously depended on the registered domicile arose among urban respondents sporadically or only once (see Fig. 17). These moreover did not tend to create any serious problems over RD, which can be seen in the very small proportion of respondents, 1-5% depending on the particular question, who noted that they had run into problems or restrictions while getting

certain services because they were registered at a different domicile.

The most obvious way to resolve issues with getting services is to get them at a registered domicile. In the last two years, 32% of urban respondents who are not living at their RD specifically travelled to where they are registered in order to get public services. On average each person spent about UAH 750 in those two years, whether for gasoline or return tickets and possibly board. In addition to this, 22% of those not living at their RD also used an average of 4.4 working days to do so over the last two years. If these results are extrapolated to the number of people who do not live at their registered domiciles in Ukraine, it turns out that resolving the issue of access to public services when not living at a registered domicile has led to total losses of about UAH 900 million annually.³⁴

Previous studies indicate that among those who do not live at their registered domicile the DR system is rarely associated with prob-

Fig. 17
ISSUES OR RESTRICTIONS IN GETTING CERTAIN SERVICES

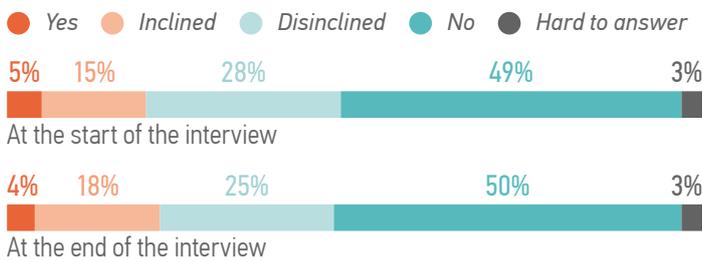


Survey question:
"In the last three years, did you or members of your family living with you run into problems or restrictions in obtaining these services?"
Variations in responses abridged.

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

³⁴ The cumulative expenditures connected to the material cost of traveling are product of the average spent per trip by individuals who do not live at their registered domicile and the number of workdays they have travelled to obtain services in the last two years, plus an estimate of the number of individuals who do not live at their RD in Ukraine. The cumulative cost connected to the loss of time spent traveling is based on the average monthly salary of individuals who do not live at their registered domicile and the number of workdays they have travelled to obtain services in the last two years, plus an estimate of the number of individuals who do not live at their registered domicile in Ukraine. The total loss of time spent travelling is calculated as the average value of a single trip. To determine the annual cost, the total was divided by two.

Fig. 18
SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF RESTRICTIONS OF RIGHTS WHEN NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD



Survey question:
“Do you think that your rights are restricted by not living at your registered domicile?”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

lems that might arise because of it.³⁵ In the survey of urban residents who are not living at their registered domicile, we twice asked them whether they thought that their rights were being restricted because they weren't living at their RD: at the beginning and at the end of the face-to-face interview. Although respondents mentioned various situations when they might have run into problems connected to their registered domicile, overall their assessment at the beginning and at the end of the interview barely shifted (see Fig. 18).

About 21% of urban respondents who are not living at their registered domicile reported that their rights are being restricted. This relatively small figure is partly due to the fact that nearly half of those who are not living at their RD nevertheless reside in the same population center, on one hand, and on the other, because some rights and services that are RD-based are not that important to respondents and they manage to access others using various roundabouts. No matter how long they have not lived at their RD, most urban respondents do not feel

that the DR system impinges on their rights (see Fig. 19).

Although the share of positive responses remained as it was, after the interviews, 36% of respondents changed their minds to either more positive or more negative. The fact that nearly every sixth respondent changed their response to more positive and every sixth to more negative suggests that opinions about the domicile registration system have not been formed and could change again after respondents become more informed about the role of the DR system in their daily lives.

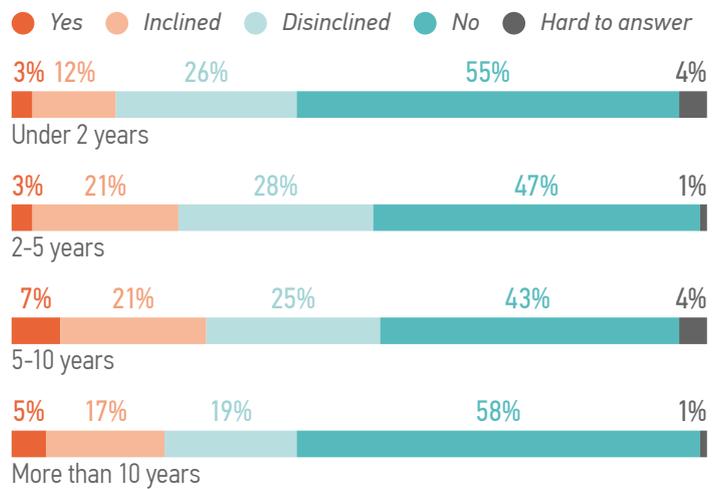
Despite the fact that those who are not living at their RD genuinely to run into problems with access to public services and the exercise of their rights, the DR system is rarely associated with these problems and restrictions. On one hand, this is because the need for services linked to DR arises sporadically or only once, and so, even in the case of a services that can only be accessed at their RD, involving a trip to another population center and the loss of workdays for half the respondents, this is not perceived as a problem or restriction. On the other, access to popular services such as medical treatment or education without having a relevant registered domicile is achieved through a variety of commonly-used alternative means—often “unofficial” ones. Clearly, gaining access this way is much simpler than registering a new domicile. In other cases, the services or rights that are restricted to the individual's RD are not perceived by the public as especially important. In those situations, people who are not living at their RD often choose to forego the service or not to exercise their rights even when there is an official way to gain access when not residing at the registered domicile. In short, the desire or need for services that are linked to the RD offers little incentive to register a different domicile.

³⁵ Op. cit: Registering domiciles. Accessed at: <https://cedos.org.ua/uk/articles/rejestratsiya-mistsya-prozhyvannya-v-ukrayini-problemy-ta-stratehii-reformuvannia>



Still, the decisions individuals make are not always rational and they might not take into account the long-term personal or social consequences of a decision. For instance, not voting in local elections affects their outcome for the next five years, while problems with access to primary healthcare services can have a long-term impact on personal health. For this reason, the government should be interested in the first place to reform the domicile registration system.

Fig. 19
SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF RESTRICTIONS OF RIGHTS WHEN NOT LIVING AT THEIR RD, BY DURATION OF NOT LIVING AT RD



Survey questions:

– “How long have you not lived at your registered domicile?”

– “Do you think your rights are restricted because you don’t live at your registered domicile?”

Base on answers to questions asked at the end of personal interviews.

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

Why people don't live at their registered domicile

At the methodological development state of this study, a number of hypotheses came up about why citizens, especially urban residents, do not live at their registered domiciles. We started with two basic notions: “objective obstacles to registering a domicile” and “subjective motives for not registering the current domicile.”

As a source of objective obstacles, we examined the current domicile registration procedure, which establishes the conditions for those who are registered in their own housing and in housing that does not belong to them. According to law,³⁶ registering a domicile requires documentary evidence of the resident's right to live in that housing, such as a deed of ownership, a rental agreement, and so on, or, if the person has no such documentary evidence, the domicile can be registered for that individual with the agreement of the actual owner³⁷ of the property. In this way, those who are not living in their own housing needs to either confirm their right through a rental agreement or provide evidence that the owner agrees for them to register this domicile. The key role of the owner of housing in the registration process sets up additional obstacles for those who do not live at their RD, because those who own their housing can register on their own.

Subjective reasons determine the conscious behavior of people when it comes to registering or not registering the place where they live. Getting subsidies, avoiding the draft, the desire

to gain access to public services or to exercise certain rights linked to RD when people are not living at their RD, and other motives for why people might not want to inform the government where they are living—all potentially function as stimuli for a deliberate change in registration as well as an additional argument not to register domiciles if a person is already not living at their RD, such as due to a move.

We also assume that people can simply not see the point in registering their domiciles. In other words, even if they are already not living at their RD due to certain circumstances, they don't register because, among others, they don't see the point in wasting their time on a bureaucratic process that does not offer any evident benefits. Not living at the RD is not a violation of the law and incentives in the form of possible access to service and the exercise of rights linked to RD appear to be insufficient reason for people to register their domiciles, especially if the distance between their registered domicile and their actual residence is minor.

No need to register domiciles

Generally speaking, most urban residents, 85%, not living at their RD, are doing so because of a move, and not because of a deliberate change in registration, which 11% report.³⁸ Thus, for most Ukrainians, not living at their RD is the outcome of life circumstances and

³⁶ Law of Ukraine “On freedom of movement and the free choice of domicile” dated December 11, 2003, and Cabinet Resolution “On approving the Rules for registering domicile and the Procedure for submitting registration information to the Single State Demographic Register” dated March 2, 2016.

³⁷ Or all co-owners if there is more than one.

³⁸ 4% responded that they did not live at their registered domicile.

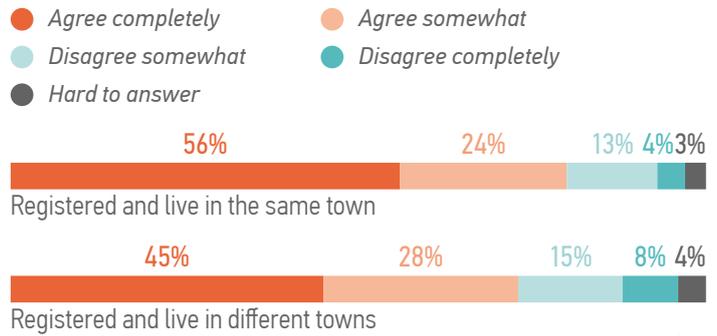
not related to any deliberate desire to change registration in order to get subjective benefits from not living at their RD. In other words, for most of those who aren't living at their RD, this is not an intentional move with some motive behind it, but simply the result of other events.

Why do people not register their new domicile when they move? Based on the survey of urban respondents who are not living at their RD, most of them, 78%, don't see much need to change registration. Even the majority of those who have lived this way for a long time do not feel that the DR system restricts their rights. Among respondents who have not lived at their RD for more than five years, 71% say that they have not run into any situations where the DR system somehow impinged on their rights. Moreover, there is no significant correlation between how far a person lives from their RD and whether they see a need to register themselves (see Fig. 20).

Since not living at their RD is not a violation of law, it's obvious that if people do not see any specific benefit from registering their current domicile, they don't see registration as something really necessary. Moreover, if people have ended up not living at their RD because they moved, it's quite logical that when there is no serious reason to re-register, most likely they will not register their new domicile. This is largely linked to the fact that the question of access to public services and the exercise of rights that depend on a person's RD comes up sporadically or once only.

Still, every fifth respondent who is not living at their RD, 19%, do not agree with the statement that there is no need to register a domicile. Obviously there are other reasons that explain why people do not register or cannot register their domiciles.

Fig. 20
AWARENESS OF THE NEED TO LIVE AT THEIR RD



Survey questions:

- "Do you agree with this statement: 'I see no need to register my actual domicile'?"
- "Where are you currently registered?"

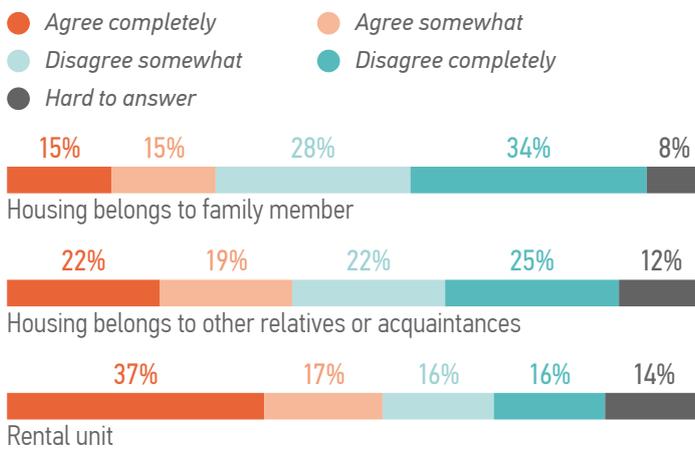
Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

Ownership of housing and domicile registration

The current domicile registration procedure provides different conditions for those who live in their own housing and those who live in housing that does not belong to them. Those who don't own their residence need to either provide documents that confirm their right to live there or get the agreement of the actual owner of the housing.³⁹ This sets up additional barriers to registering a domicile. Both in the nationwide survey and in the survey of urban residents who are not living at their RD, respondents reported that their residence belonged to: the respondent; close family members such as a spouse, one or both of their parents, or their child or children; more distant relatives or acquaintances; a landlord; or the state. If the residence belonged to several people, such as the respondent, a close relative and another relative, they were supposed to choose as many responses as fit. Further, during our analysis, those respondents who were co-owners of the residence were

³⁹ Op. cit: Law on freedom of movement.

Fig. 21
LACK OF PERMISSION FROM OWNER TO REGISTER THE CURRENT DOMICILE⁴¹



Survey questions:

- “Do you agree with this statement: ‘The owner of the place where I reside will not agree for me to register?’”
- “Choose the option that best describes who owns the residence you currently live in.”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

grouped under the single heading “live in their own housing,” as such residents can register on their own according to law.

In general, of all respondents who live in their own housing, only 3% are not registered there, whereas 25% of those not living in their own housing are not registered. On one hand, this difference between the two groups suggests that not living in your own housing interferes in registering your domicile. On the other, most of those who do not live in their own housing, 73%,⁴⁰ have nevertheless managed to register themselves as domiciled there. Those who live in housing owned by close relatives are much less likely to not be living at their registered domicile, 19%, than those who live in housing owned by strangers, 66%, meaning housing that belongs to more distant relatives, acquaintances or landlords. Based on these figures, we can conclude that real obstacles

to registering domicile are likely to affect those who live in housing owned by strangers and not owned by close relatives. Thus, the reason why people are living in residences owned by close family but not their own RD is less linked to the role that ownership plays in the registration process than to other factors.

The fact that those who live in housing owned by distant relations or strangers run into real obstacles to registering their domiciles more often is also confirmed by the subjective answers respondents gave in the survey when asked what the reasons were for not registering their domicile. Urban respondents who were not living at their RD were given 8 statements that provided reasons why someone might not have registered their domicile. These statements were more intended as a measure of the respondent’s subjective assessment of the reasons than as facts, and so the responses were somewhat inconsistent. The responses to these statements related to the ownership of housing in the domicile registration process are presented in [Figs. 21 and 22](#).

Depending on who owned the housing, the biggest share of those who thought the agreement of the owner was an obstacle to registering their domicile were those who were renting and those who were living in housing belonging to more distant relatives or acquaintances, most (see [Fig. 21](#)). Although there is some evident inconsistency in the responses, that is, a discrepancy between the number of renters who had discussed the option of registering their domicile with their landlord, 8%, and those who agreed somewhat or completely with the statement that the landlord did not agree with registering them, 54%. Most likely, those who are renting agreed with this statement even if they hadn’t discussed the issue with their landlords, because they had already decided that the landlord would not register

⁴⁰ 2% did not answer this question.

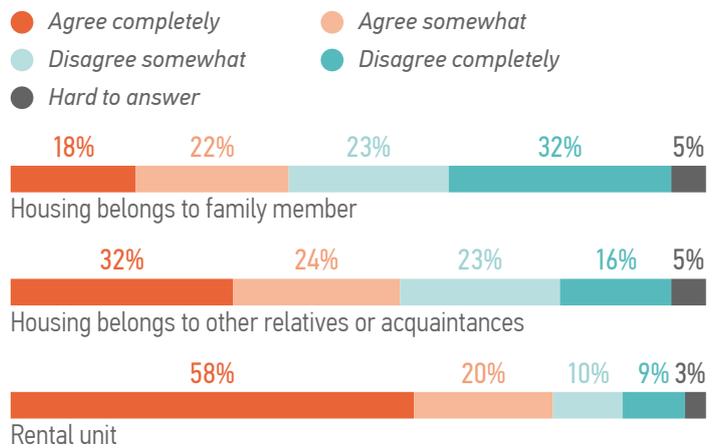
⁴¹ The number of respondents who stated that they lived at a domicile owned by relatives or acquaintances was 2016, and so the margin of error on this group was between 5.0% and 6.7%.

them. By contrast, those who were not living in their RD but with a residence belonging to close family were far less to see the lack of agreement from the owner as an obstacle to their registration (see Fig. 20). On the other hand, 15% of those who are not living at their RD in housing owned by family members were completely in agreement with the statement that the reason why they weren't registered was the lack of agreement from the owner of the residence.

Among all urban respondents who are not living at their RD, only 18% had discussed the issue of their registration with the owner of their residence. Moreover, among those who live in housing owned by close family, 25% discussed this, 18% of those who lived in housing owned by more distant relatives or acquaintances, and only 8% of those who rented from strangers. If respondents did not discuss the issue of registration with the owner, this could suggest both that they didn't see registration as necessary for themselves, and that they knew in advance that the owner would not agree to have them registered. What's more, both reasons could be true simultaneously, when a person doesn't see the need to register their domicile but, even if they did, they would not likely turn to the owner for permission, knowing that the person would refuse. This kind of reason is common among those who live in someone else's housing but not housing belonging to family members.

In some cases, the reluctance to discuss registration could be connected to the sensitivity of this issue, especially in family circles. Thus, 41% of those who do not live at their RD at the residence of family members reported that they did not want to raise the question of registration with the owner (see Fig. 22). Other than the fact that registering someone else in the domicile could affect the cost of utility and residential services, Ukrainians are generally inclined to link registration with ownership

Fig. 22
NO WISH TO RAISE ISSUE OF REGISTRATION WITH OWNER⁴²



Survey questions:

- “Do you agree with the statement: ‘I live in someone else’s apartment and don’t want to raise the issue with the owner?’”
- “Choose the option that best describes who owns the residence you currently live in.”

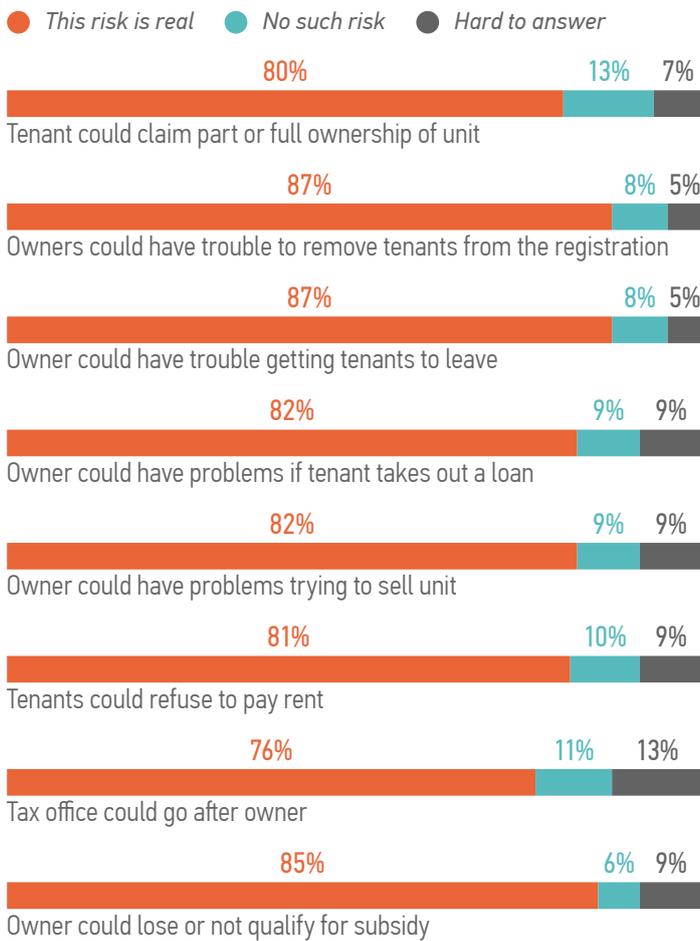
Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

rights. Indirectly, this is demonstrated by the fact that 80% of respondents said that if they owned an apartment that they rented out, registering renters could lead to the tenants taking over their property, although this is not possible under law.

Yet another aspect that might explain the behavior of people who do not register their domicile is their reluctance to withdraw from their current registered domicile. All told, 52% fully and 23% somewhat agreed with the statement that they would not want to remove their registration from the apartment or building where they are currently registered. Moreover, there were no substantive differences here between different groups based on who owned the residence. That being registered in another domicile is a serious argument for not registering in their current domicile can most likely be explained by the tendency for Ukrainians to link registration with ownership rights.

⁴² The number of respondents who stated that they lived at a domicile owned by relatives or acquaintances was 2016, and so the margin of error on this group was between 5.0% and 6.7%.

Fig. 23
PERCEPTION OF RISKS WITH REGISTERING RENTERS



Survey question:
"Do you agree with the following statements:..."

Source: Nationwide survey

Registering tenants: How it's done

Renters belong to the group that has the least chance of being registered in the place where they actually live. According to law, the owner's consent is all that renters really need to be able to register their domicile where they live—that, or a rental agreement, which confirms their right to be living there. Registering

domicile in rented housing based on a rental agreement does not require also getting the owner's consent. However, renters don't tend to take advantage of this option. Only every third urban resident who is not living in a rental unit that is not their RD, 31%, reported that they had signed a rental agreement. Moreover, the survey did not specify the form of agreement, so respondents could have in mind not just rental agreements that were notarized, but any agreement between the owner and them as tenants that was signed when they originally rented the space.

The basic situation with rental housing is that renters don't especially want to register their domicile in a rented apartment, while landlords don't especially want to register their tenants. When asked, "If you were renting out an apartment you owned, would you register your tenants?" 95% of respondents said they would not, with 79% saying "absolutely not" and 16% saying "probably not. What's more, even if the tenant were to pay for this option, most respondents did not change their position: 93% still said they would not register them. There was no difference in responses to this question between those who are living in their RD and those who are not.

So the situation with registering domicile for renters in Ukraine can be described broadly as a practice that is normal and acceptable for both landlords and most tenants. Landlords tend to follow general practice, although if they had to consider registering a tenant in their apartment, they would have many questions about its possible consequences. Most respondents, 87%, agreed that registering a tenant could lead to a situation where it would be hard to move them out later or to de-register them; 85% agreed that it would affect the owner's eligibility for subsidies for residential services and utilities in housing that is rented out; and 82% agreed that problems could arise if the tenant took out a loan or if the owner decided to sell the property (see Fig. 23).

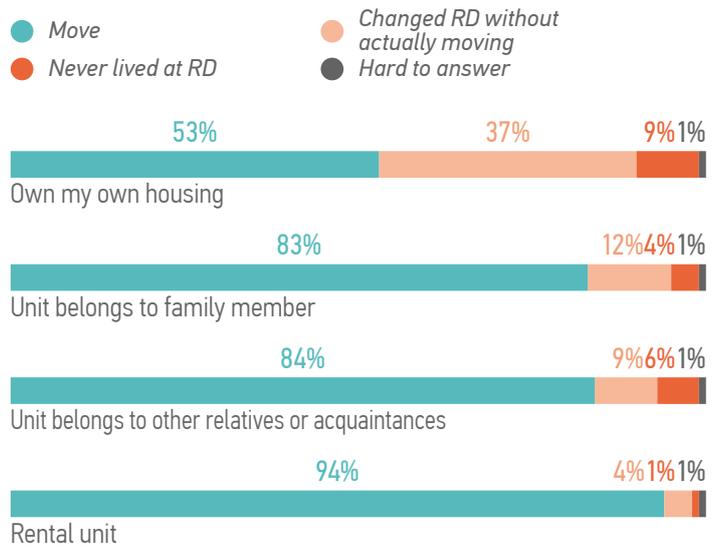
The risks associated with registering renters can have some real basis as well as be imagined through lack of knowledge of the law. For instance, under law, registering someone will not lead to their gaining ownership over the residence they are registered in. However, understanding of registering a domicile obviously has retained some of the stereotypes associated with the soviet practice of propyska and the history of the privatization of housing in Ukraine based on being registered at the property. Clearly, this is why 80% of respondents think that registration could lead to the person taking over part or all of the premises. Overall, the majority of respondents expressed their reservations about all the risks mentioned in by the interviewer (see Fig. 23). A rental agreement could prevent such an eventuality, but typically apartment rentals do not involve signing one.

Subjective reasons for not registering the current domicile

Registering domiciles is a practice used by the government to identify where a given individual lives and uses public services. Thus, situations can arise where people find it inconvenient for the government to know where they live or more convenient to get public services in another town. The advantages of not living where they are registered could apply to those who receive subsidies for their utility and residential services costs, to those who plan to enroll their child in a school that is not where their RD is, and to those who want to get certain services in a place other than where they are registered, such as medical treatment not at a facility tied to their RD. Some people might find it inconvenient to live at their RD if they are avoiding contact with government agencies, especially when it comes to the draft.

The rules for enrolling a child in Grade 1 only changed in 2018, so it's early yet to draw any

Fig. 24
CONDITIONS FOR NOT LIVING IN THEIR RD⁴³



Survey questions:

- “When did you start living in a domicile where you were not registered?”
- “Choose the option that best describes who owns the residence you currently live in.”

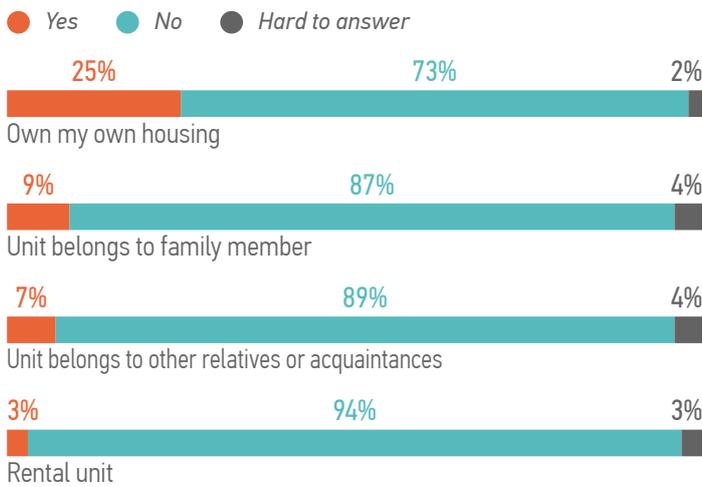
Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

conclusions as to whether people use registration to get their children into a school that is not in their RD area. Some conclusions can, however, be drawn about other incentives not to register the current domicile: getting subsidies and avoiding the draft. We looked at two strategies used by those not living at their registered domiciles. First is the deliberate change of registration in order to get benefits. The second is when people coincidentally do not change their RD but discover that they gain certain advantages from not living at their RD, and this stops them from switching their registration to their new domicile.

In general, deliberate changes in domicile registration were reported by only 11% of those who are not living at their RD. The majority 85%, as noted above, began to live at a place in which they weren't registered after moving.

⁴³ The number of respondents who stated that they lived at a domicile owned by relatives or acquaintances was 2016, and so the margin of error on this group was between 5.0% and 6.7%.

Fig. 25
CHANGING REGISTRATION IN ORDER TO RECEIVE SUBSIDIES⁴⁴



Survey questions:

- “Have you or members of your family had to change registered domicile in order to receive subsidies for utilities and residential services?”
- “Choose the option that best describes who owns the residence you currently live in.”

Source: Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles

It’s also not necessarily the case that all those who began to live not at their RD as a result of changing their registration and not because they moved did so to gain some benefits, such as lower utility costs, avoiding the draft or getting services at a different address, and so on. This kind of behavior could seem from the fact that most people tend to associate RD and ownership. And so, if someone buys an apartment they could feel the need to switch domicile registration from where they are actually living to the property that they now own. Notably, those who live in their own apartment but not at their RD are much more likely, 37%, to have deliberately de-registered without actually moving (see Fig. 24).

That one of the incentives for deliberately changing registration can be the desire to get subsidies for utility and residential services

is suggested by the 8% of urban respondents who are not living at their RD who reported that they or members of their family had done so in the past. Moreover, among those who live in their own apartments, this figure is much higher—25% (see Fig. 25). At the time of the survey, 22% of individuals were receiving subsidies where they lived, 27% had received subsidies in the past, and another 8% said that they planned to apply for a subsidy by the end of the year. This means that 52% of those surveyed had applied for subsidies or planned to do so by the end of the year.

Although the majority urban residents who do not live at their registered domicile do not see a need to register their current domicile, they also sometimes have incentives not to register it. Nearly half, 49% of such individuals reported that they would not want to register their current domicile because it would make utility costs go up for them. Every third male, 32%, who does not live at his RD agreed with the statement that he did not want to register his current domicile because he didn’t want to be contacted by the draft board.

In this way, those who do not live at their RD are mostly not inclined to see registration as a means to get subjective benefits. Most often, they are not living at their RD because they moved to a different apartment that does not belong to them and they feel no need to register themselves there. The need to access services related to RD arises sporadically, so it’s easier to get them without being registered is easier than registering. What influences a person not to go out of their way to register their new domicile after moving is old stereotypes linking registration with ownership issues or incentives such as avoiding the draft or paying less for utilities. There is also the widespread practice of not registering their own housing and not agreeing to register domiciles of those who are renting housing.

⁴⁴ The number of respondents who stated that they lived at a domicile owned by relatives or acquaintances was 2016, and so the margin of error on this group was between 5.0% and 6.7%.

Attitudes towards the domicile registration system and its reform

Most Ukrainians have not formed an opinion about the domicile registration system in Ukraine. More than half of those surveyed, 60%, said that the DR system did not affect their lives, mainly because, most people don't find themselves regularly needing access to services or rights that are linked to their RD. The need to get specific services or exercise certain rights arises irregularly. In all, 17% said that registration actually has a positive impact on their lives, while 10% said it had a negative one—most often people who are not living at their RD (see Fig. 26).

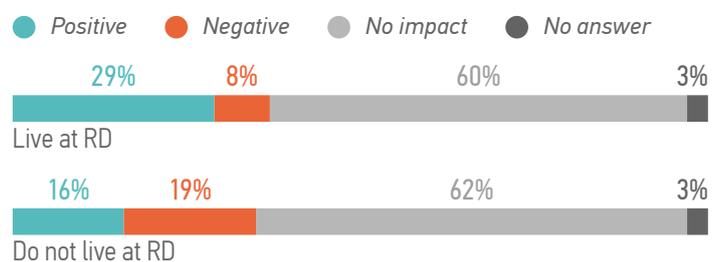
Although respondents generally reported that the domicile registration system did not have an impact on their lives, 49% stated that the system needed to be reformed. Among these, 26% said that the system needed to be tweaked in place, while 13% said it needed a complete overhaul. But 10% said it needed to be dropped altogether. Indeed, attitudes towards possibly reforming the DR system tend to reflect the overall satisfaction with the institution among Ukrainians. Still, respondent answers to this question reflect not only their attitude towards reforming the DR system as such, but also their attitude towards reforms in general in Ukraine. Those who do not live at their RD are more inclined to support the idea of reforming the system.

Those who are not living at their registered domicile were asked about their opinions about a possibly “declarative” domicile registration system that does not require the owner’s approval to register a rented domicile and is merely informative, that is, lets the government know where someone lives and uses public services. A quantitative measurement of public attitudes towards reforms that are not actually being debated publicly runs

into certain limitations because respondents most often are hearing the question in the survey for the first time and don't have enough information to base their response on. Still, taking this methodological limitation into account, we were able to have an idea about whether urban residents not living at their RD see a more declarative system as one way of reforming the DR system.

The question in the survey was: “What do you think of the idea that everyone can register their domicile where they actually live without asking for permission from the owner and that this registration will not affect the ownership of that residence?” The answer given by 37% of urban residents not living at their RD was positive, 13% of them completely positive and 24% somewhat positive. Another 51% responded negatively to the idea of a purely declarative DR system, 27% completely negatively and 24% somewhat negatively. Of the remaining respondents, 11% did not answer the question.

Fig. 26
SUBJECTIVE OPINIONS OF THE IMPACT OF DR SYSTEM ON PERSONAL LIFE



Survey questions:

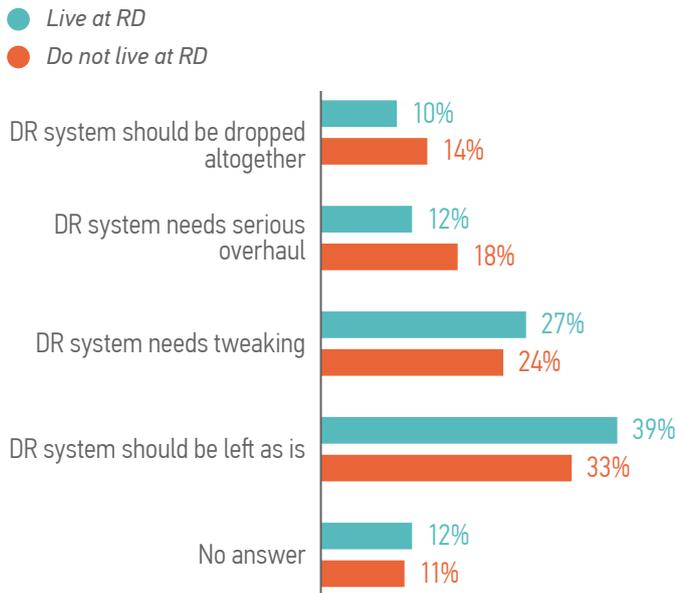
– “How does the registration of domiciles affect your life?”

– “Are you registered where you are currently living?”

Answers to these questions were combined.

Source: Nationwide survey

Fig. 27
ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFORMING THE DR SYSTEM



Survey question:
 "Do you think the domicile registration system should be reformed?"

Source: Nationwide survey

Moreover, only 25% said that they would register their domicile if the system were changed in this way.

So we can say that, right now, Ukrainians haven't formed an opinion about the current domicile registration system or any ideas about how it might be reformed. Moreover, even while they support the idea of a simplified system by not having to prove the right to reside in a given place, most would still not bother registering even if these changes were implemented.

Conclusions

Based on the nationwide survey, the share of citizens who are not living at their registered domicile is nearly 12% or equivalent to 3.3 million of the adult population of Ukraine. Alternate assessments based on indirect methods allow us to conclude that this is the minimum threshold for this indicator. Assessments based on public opinion polls are always underreported due to the systematic margin of error because of the low response rate among potential respondents invited to participate in them. This also affected the assessment of other parameters. The survey itself did not reveal significant divergences among those who are not living at their RD based on the region and the type of population center. More than half of those surveyed are living in the same population center where they are registered. Moreover, many respondents have been living outside their RD for a fairly long time, in fact, longer in Kyiv than in other towns. Among young people, the share of those not living at their RD is larger than among respondents in older age groups.

Although the domicile registration system creates problems and restricts the exercise of certain rights for people who are not living at their registered domicile, Ukrainians typically do not associate the system with those problems or restrictions. Having to register a domicile complicates access to medical, educational and some administrative services, it has a negative impact on electoral and community engagement at the local level, but only a small part of respondents felt that the DR system impinges on their rights. One of the reasons for this phenomenon is that the need for access to those services and rights that are linked to the RD arises only sporadically.

To gain access to popular services, such as healthcare or education not where their domicile is registered, people use widespread alternative, often “unofficial” workarounds. Obviously, it’s simpler to get these services through alternate means than to register a domicile. In some cases, the services or rights that are restricted to the RD location are not perceived as important and those who are not living at their RD do not use official means to get these services or exercise such rights.

About half of those who do not live at their DR live and are registered in the same population center and so run into objectively fewer obstacles and restrictions of this nature. The fact that those who are not living at their RD find alternative ways of accessing services or rights and do not receive guaranteed services from the state or are unable to exercise their rights fully suggests that there are social costs to the restrictions caused by the domicile registration system. Among others, the losses associated with having to travel to an RD to get such services are estimated to be around UAH 900 million a year.

Citizens tend to link domicile registration with ownership of housing rather than linking it to access to public services and exercising certain rights. For the most part, people end up living not at their RD because of a move, both within and beyond the population center where they are registered. Those who move to housing that they don’t own are less likely to be registered there. This is connected with the DR system, which is more complicated for those who want to register their domicile in housing owned by someone else, and with the widespread misperception that there is some link between being registered at a domicile and owning it. The latter especially affects those who are renting their housing. Those who live in rental units have far less chances of being registered at that address than those who live in housing that belongs to family members.

Despite the fact that registration has nothing to do with ownership, the memory of the soviet institution of propyska and the history of the privatization of housing in Ukraine obviously still live on in the public imaginations in relation to the domicile registration system. People are reluctant to register the domicile of those they hardly know, meaning mainly tenants who are living in their apartment, or to register their own domicile in housing that doesn’t belong to them. Moreover, people are not inclined to bother with de-registering in their own properties in order to register where they are actually living.

Most people accept the general situation with the DR system as standard practice. Those who are not living at their RD are not inclined to see their own status as somehow problematic. The option of accessing public services and exercising certain rights based on their RD is not enough incentive for most to register their actual domicile. This is because the need to access services or rights that are linked to registration arises very sporadically, often even only once.

Obviously given the costs and benefits of registering, people find it simpler to get such services through alternate means or to do without them altogether, rather than to register their current domicile and get them where they reside. In addition to the fact that people tend to link registration to ownership and have little incentive to register their actual domicile in order to receive public services or exercise their rights based on their domicile, they also sometimes see definite benefits in not living at their RD: paying less for utility and residential services, and evading the draft.

In general, Ukraine's population has not formed a public opinion about the domicile registration system. Neither those who live at their RD, nor those who do not, are inclined to see the current DR system as problematic. At the same time, one tenth of respondents have their own opinions of the registration system, saying it has a negative impact on their lives.

Given that people often don't feel the need to register where they are living but have incentives not to de-register at a property that they own, any changes to the DR system aimed at reducing the proportion of Ukrainians not living at their RD needs to involve a public awareness campaign and some incentivizing mechanisms to appeal to those who are not currently living at their RD. Otherwise, simplifying the procedure will not actually get people to begin registering their domicile.

Annexes

Annex 1. How many are affected by the domicile registration system

The estimate for the size of the **population not living at its registered domicile** was based on the results of the nationwide survey (see Annex 3).

The estimate of the size of the **population without registered domicile** was based on data from the State Voter Registry. According to law,⁴⁵ the election address of individuals is their registered domicile. If a citizen moves out of a registered domicile, a service note is made in the registry that the voter has moved out, but no change to the voter's electoral address is entered until that person registers a new domicile. The aggregate data on the number of voters with notes that they have moved is accessible on the CVR site.⁴⁶ The agencies responsible for the registry update the database every month. During this update of voter personal data, information is entered about individuals who registered their domicile in the previous month and were removed from the registry in the relevant territorial administrative unit by registering agencies.

While determining the number of citizens who are living without a registered domicile, we did not include individuals whose electoral address is in occupied territories of Ukraine as they could also be IDPs. We also did not include voters whose entry included a note that they had moved from the foreign constituency, given that information about moving out is based on data about individuals who have been removed from consular registers,^{47 48} but not about their registration of a domicile. And so, in estimating the adult population that is not living at its registered domicile, we did not include individuals whose electoral address belongs to: (1) Crimea, (2) ORDiLO,⁴⁹ or Occupied Rayons (Counties) of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblas, or (3) the foreign constituency.

Data on the number of **internally displaced persons or IDPs** is periodically updated by the Ministry of Social Policy.⁵⁰

Information about the number of **immigrants** — 274,440 individuals —, **foreign-**

⁴⁵ Law of Ukraine “On the State Voter Registry,” electronic resource, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2007. Accessed at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/698-16>

⁴⁶ Central Voter Registry site, electronic resource. Accessed at: https://www.driv.gov.ua/portal/lcm_core.cm_index?option=ext_num_voters&pdt=1&pmn_id=127

⁴⁷ This includes due to the absence of information at Ukraine's foreign missions about Ukrainian citizens during the course of 10 years after they were registered at the consular section, in accordance with an MFA Decree dated November 17, 2011.

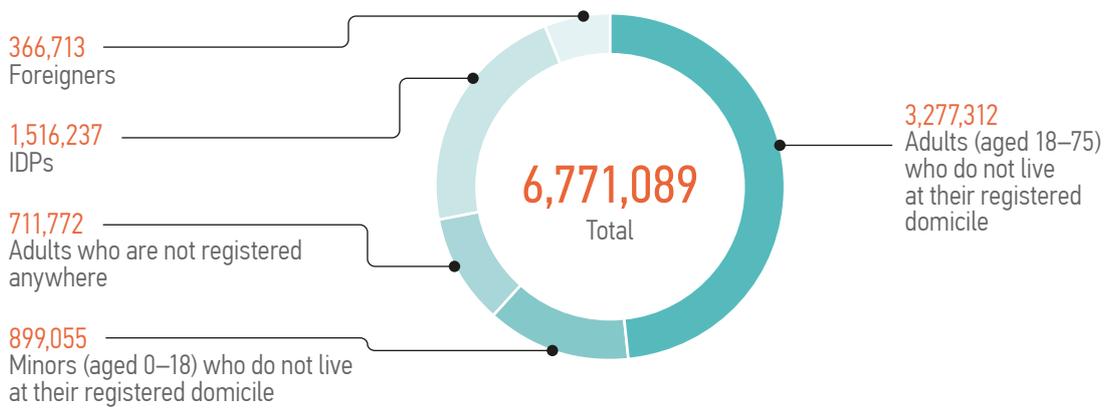
⁴⁸ MFA Decree “On approving the Rules for Ukraine's diplomatic missions abroad to carry out consular tracking of Ukrainian citizens temporarily or permanently residing abroad and minor Ukrainian citizens who have been adopted by foreigners and permanently reside abroad,” dated November 17, 2011, electronic resource, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Accessed at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/698-16>

⁴⁹ According to the list established in the Cabinet Instruction “On confirming the list of population center on whose territories government agencies temporarily are unable to exercise their authority and the list of population centers located on the line of contact” dated November 13, 2014.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Social Policy site, electronic resource. Accessed at: <https://www.msp.gov.ua/news/15716.html>



Fig.
HOW MANY ARE AFFECTED BY THE DOMICILE REGISTRATION SYSTEM



Source: State Voter Registry, Ministry of Social Policy, State Migration Service, Nationwide survey; author calculations

ers and stateless persons — 92,273 individuals — that are registered in Ukraine

as of August 2018 was came from data published on the State Migration Service site.⁵¹

⁵¹ State Migration Service site, electronic resource. Accessed at: https://dmsu.gov.ua/assets/files/migprocess/zvit_vypusk_30.pdf



Annex 2. Detailed Methodology

The methodology used in this study was devised by the CEDOS think tank, ZMINA Human Rights Center and the Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research. The research was part of the “Freedom of movement for everybody: reform of the residence registration system in Ukraine” project, which is being implemented with the support of the European Union. The nationwide survey and the survey of urban residents who are not living at their registered domiciles were undertaken by Kantar TNS Ukraine.

Prior to starting the study, six main goals were established:

1. Determine the number, profile and geographic location of Ukrainian citizens who do not live at their registered domiciles.
2. Identify the main reasons why people are not registering their current residence.
3. Establish the extent and significance of problems that arise for respondents who do not live at their registered domiciles.
4. Identify the main paths to resolving these problems for respondents who do not live at their registered domiciles.
5. Determine the extent of stereotypes tied to domicile registration among Ukrainians.
6. Sound out public attitudes towards the current domicile registration system (DRS).

The methodology of the survey was shaped by these goals. Since most of them involve only those individuals who are not living at their registered domicile, the decision was made

to survey them separately. Thus, the study was carried out with the help of two quantitative surveys: a nationwide survey, Component 1, and a survey of those who do not reside at their registered domicile, Component 2. The two components were done consecutively as the total sampling for Component 2 to represent the gender, age and profile of those who do not live at their registered domicile was based on the results of Component 1.

Nationwide general survey (Component 1)

The objective of Component 1 was to determine the share of the population that is not living at its registered domiciles, its profile and geographic distribution; to establish the extent and significance of the problems that arise due to the current domicile registration system; to determine the extent of the stereotypes connected to DR; and to sound out attitudes among Ukrainian citizens regarding the DR system.

The nationwide survey was carried out among Ukrainians age 18-75,⁵² with the exception of those living on occupied Ukrainian territory, internally displaced persons (IDPs), foreigners, stateless persons, and Ukrainian citizens who do not have a registered domicile. These last four groups were excluded from the survey because the procedure for registering such individuals or the way they are able to exercise various rights that RD has an impact on differ somewhat from the case of Ukrainian citizens who do not live at their registered domicile. Given the size of these groups and the over-

⁵² The upper age limit of 75 years was established based on the greying of the population of Ukraine: 16.3% of the population was 65 and older as of January 1, 2017. On one hand, since those over 75 were excluded from the surveys, it is impossible to extrapolate the results to the entire adult population of the country. On the other, establishing an upper limit made it possible to get more accurate data on all other age groups, including younger people, among whom is the largest share of Ukrainians who are not living at their registered domicile, as the survey has show.

Table 1. Grouping by region ⁵³

Region	Oblasts in this region
East	Donetsk, Luhansk
West	Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Ternopil
North	Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Chernihiv
Northeast	Sumy, Kharkiv
Northwest	Volyn, Rivne, Khmelnytsk
Center	Vinnytsia, Kirovohrad, Poltava, Cherkasy
South	Mykolayiv, Odesa, Kherson
Southeast	Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhia
Southwest	Zakarpattia, Chernivtsi
Kyiv	Kyiv

all size of the sampling, including them in the survey would not allow for any representative conclusions to be drawn about them.

Data was collected August 2-22, 2018. Altogether, 5,731 individuals were surveyed, of whom 5,400 formed the basis for the total sample in Component. The remaining 331 formed an additional sample in the suburbs and exurbs of Kyiv, which was done in order to calculate the quotas for the total sample for Component 2. In analyzing the results for Component 1, the questionnaires of respondents who were surveyed in greater metropolitan Kyiv were excluded.⁵³

The survey was carried out using personal interviews at the residence of the respondent. To do so, a stratified random sampling was developed using quotas for gender and age in the

final step. Initially the general number was stratified according to region and type of population center. The country was divided into 10 regions (see Table 3) and 10 types of population centers: the capital, major cities — Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa —, cities with a population over 500,000, cities with a population of 50-500,000, towns with a population under 50,000, towns with municipal status, villages, and the towns within greater metropolitan Kyiv.

Within households themselves, respondents were selected on the basis of the quotas for gender and age. At the same time, if there were several individuals in the given household who satisfied the quota requirements, the individual whose date of birth was last was asked to participate in the survey. If no one happened to be home at a selected address, the interviewer was expected to visit the residence two more times at different hours.

⁵³ For more details, see N. Churylov, "Typology and the design of selective sociological research: Past and present," Kyiv, Fakt, 2009, pp 25-45.

During the data collection process, no distinguishable problems emerged and the approximate⁵⁴ response rate was 32%. It tended to be somewhat higher in rural areas and lower in urban areas. One point to note is that the survey took place during the summer holiday and vacation season, meaning that the survey covered only those who were at their regular⁵⁵ residences while it was taking place. This means that, most likely, students from other cities who were temporarily at home with their parents during the summer break, as well as those who had gone away from their normal residence during the vacation period, were not captured by the survey.

Towards the end of the field stage of the study and after it, a random sample of 20% of the interviews taken were checked for falsification. The interviews that were failed this check were re-done. The effective control coefficient was 0.92.

The margin of error for a random sample of this size is 1.3%, not including the design effect. The basic characteristics of the respondents—family status, education level, employment status, and material standing are provided in Annex 4. We observed a disparity in the number of respondents who stated that they voted in the 2014 elections to the Verkhovna Rada, 69%, and the number of ballots issued during these elections, 53%, as well as the number of respondents who said that they voted in the previous local elections, 64%, versus the actual turnout of 47%, according to the Central Electoral Commission data. In addition, the estimate of the population that is not living at their registered domicile done using indirect methods showed significant disparities for this particular indicator (see Annex 3). Most likely the systematic error in the selection of respondents that resulted from the relatively low

response rate of 32% led to all the inaccuracies and disparities. Given that the survey undercounted those who are not living at their registered domiciles, it also under-reports the size and significance of the problems that arise for people because of the DR system.

Survey of individuals not living at their registered domicile (Component 2)

The objective of Component 2 was to determine that main reasons why people do not register their actual domicile; to identify the problems that emerge for Ukrainian citizens who are not living at their registered domicile, the significance of these problems and the main ways to resolve them; and to sound out their attitudes towards the current domicile registration system.

This component covered the survey of those aged 18-75 who are not living at their registered domiciles in non-occupied Ukrainian territory, with the exception of IDPs, citizens of Ukraine who do not have a registered domicile, foreigners, and stateless persons. The field stage lasted from September 7 through 26, 2018. The survey was carried out using personal interviews with respondents on the street, following specific routes and generally in the evening.

The total sample was formed in order for the results of the survey to represent the entire urban population of individuals who are not living at their registered domiciles, but also to cover residents from all types of cities: the capital, major cities—Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa—, oblast centers, other cities that are not oblast centers, and the towns within

⁵⁴ The identified response rate is approximate, given that the results of the survey do not include a full list of addresses with information about whether an interview took place or not. The interviewers themselves filled out the table with the number of interviews that did not take place, which could be affected by the human factor in determining the response level among respondents.

⁵⁵ More than six months over the course of the past year.

greater metropolitan Kyiv. Thus, five samples were organized, each of which included 400 respondents:

- the City of Kyiv
- Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa
- oblast centers other than Kyiv, Dnipro, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa
- all other cities that are not oblast centers
- towns within greater metropolitan Kyiv

For each sample, quotas were set for gender and age based on the results of Component 1. Altogether, 2,000 individuals were interviewed. To extrapolate the results to all the urban population that is not living in its registered domicile, the array of data was adjusted using weighted coefficients calculated the basis of the results of Component 1.

The field stage of Component 2 ran into more difficulties than Component 1. On average,

only every ninth individual agreed to participate in the survey. The interviewers also ran into the problem that some potential respondents were reluctant to answer after the screening question about their registered domicile. Other respondents expressed concern that after the interview they would be put on a monitoring list and fined. According to regional managers collecting data, the main groups that refused to answer questions included: those who had moved from another city and were renting their apartment, those who were in a hurry, older men, and middle-aged women.

Towards the end of the field stage of the study and after it, a random sample of 20% of the interviews taken were checked for falsification. The effective control coefficient was 0.90. During the logic check, 14 interviews turned out to have anomalous responses and were checked for falsification. Falsification was not confirmed, and so the respondents were asked to clarify those answers over the phone.

Annex 3. Estimating who is not living at their registered domicile

Estimating how many are not living at their RD based on personal data

The number of individuals who are not living at their registered domicile was assessed based on answers to the question “Are you personally registered here?” in the process of a nationwide apartment-to-apartment survey.⁵⁶ 11.91% of respondents answered this question in the negative. If this result is extrapolated to the total number of Ukrainian citizens aged 18-75 who live in non-occupied Ukrainian territory with the exception of IDPs and individuals who do not have registered domicile, we get an estimated number of 3.3mn Ukrainian adults not living at their registered domicile.

Estimating how many are not living at their RD based on household member data

As an additional means of estimating the number of individuals not living at their registered domicile, respondents were asked about the registration of all the other members of the household where they were living, as part of the door-to-door nationwide survey. Altogether, information was collected about 15,795 household members,⁵⁷ 5,400 of them respondents and 10,395 of them housemates. Questions about the size of the household, meaning how many individuals were in it, were in the middle of the questionnaire, while questions about the age, gender and registration at their actual

domicile of every member of the household came at the end of the survey. In general, information about living at their registered domicile for other members of the household was provided by 97.0% of respondents. The remainder refused to provide such information.

The data received needs to be used with caution, given that the selection of households was representative of the adult population of Ukraine, but not Ukrainian households. However, comparisons of the size, age breakdown and geographical location of the surveyed households and data about them did not differ significantly from Derzhstat data.

By using this method, we were able to determine the share of the population that is not living at their registered domicile according to three main groups: under 18, 18-75, and over 75.

11% of those aged 18-75 are not living at their registered domicile. If this indicator is extrapolated to the general population of Ukrainian citizens aged 18-75 living on non-occupied territory with the exception of IDPs and individuals without a registered domicile,⁵⁸ the estimated number of adults not living at their registered domicile is about 3.03mn.

The share of minors under 18 who are not living at their registered domicile is 12.81%. All

⁵⁶ Answers to this question were recorded from 99.2% of respondents.

⁵⁷ Here and further, household refers to respondents and others who live with them in a single residence. We do not know whether they jointly provide for all the life necessities, run the household together, or partly combine finances and share expenses, as defined in law.

⁵⁸ We cannot be entirely certain that among the members of a household there weren't IDPs, foreigners or stateless persons. However, it can safely be assumed that the number of such cases is most likely insignificant.

told, the collection of data about all members of the respondents' households provided data about 2,920 children, which is 18.5% of all members of these households. Information about the registration of 3.0% of the children is missing, as those respondents refused to provide such information. If we extrapolate the share of children who are not living in their registered domiciles to the general population of minor Ukrainian citizens who are living on non-occupied Ukrainian territory, with the exception of IDPs, then the estimate of the number of minors not living at their registered domiciles adds up to about 899,100.

The share of population over the age of 75 that are not living at their registered domiciles was estimated at 3.8%. Overall, data was collected on 339 individuals over 75, which amounted to 2.2% of all household members. If this indicator is extrapolated to the general population of Ukrainian citizens over the age of 75 that live in non-occupied Ukrainian territory, with the exception of IDPs, the number of Ukrainians in this age group that are not living at their registered domiciles is about 98,600. This indicator for Ukrainians over the age of 75, should be used with particular caution, because the design of our sample included only citizens aged 18-75, households whose members were exclusively individuals over the age of 75 could not make their way into our survey.

Limitations in estimating numbers based on public opinion surveys

In the background paper⁵⁹ to this report, we tested several methods of indirect estimates of population numbers to find the difference between the number of individuals living in oblast centers and counties, and the offi-

cially registered population.⁶⁰ Basing our estimates on the most reliable method, which was a comparison between the number of pupils attending the administrative unit's schools and Derzhstat figures about children age 6-17 who are registered, we came up with a population figure that is higher than the officially registered numbers. An analysis of figures for 2015⁶¹ based on this method showed that the population that is over and above than the officially registered population is as much as half the total population in some cities, while the share of population of those officially registered in Kyiv is 13.7%.

Taking into account that the results of Component 2 of this study shows that over half of the surveyed urban residents who are not living at their registered domiciles, 56%, are registered in that same population center where they are living, meaning that they are not part of the population that is over and above those who are officially registered, it is possible to conclude that the estimate of the population numbers living not at their registered domiciles based on a public opinion survey underestimates the real size of this population. We link this to the systematic margin of error in the selection of respondents that emerged because of the reluctance of Ukrainians to participate in public opinion surveys.

The survey showed that individuals who do not live at their registered domiciles are more likely to move within and beyond their population center, are more likely to live in housing that is not their property, and are substantially skewed towards younger age groups. We assume that younger and more mobile individuals, as well as citizens who are not living in their own property, are less likely to agree to participate in apartment-to-apartment sur-

⁵⁹ Op. cit.: CEDOS assessment of population centers.

⁶⁰ This division into administrative units was used because of the availability of data at this level.

⁶¹ For analytical purposes, 2015 was chosen for two reasons: (1) the transfer of the functions of registering domiciles to local governments in April 2016 does not affect the data for age groups; (2) administrative changes connected to the formation of UTCs in 2015 did not have an impact on data regarding the number of pupils in public schools.

veys. Given that the response level among urban respondents is lower than in rural areas and that cities are more likely to attract internal migrants, we have concluded that, we have concluded that the share of urban residents who are not living at their registered domicile is more underestimated than the share of the rural population.

In addition, questions about the respondent's living at their registered domicile could be sensitive for certain groups of the popu-

lation, especially those who are not living at their registered domicile. This could be related to fears about losing subsidies, about information being passed on to recruiting offices, and other reasons why respondents were not willing to provide such information to outsiders. Although Ukrainians generally are neutral about the idea of registering their domicile, our experience in surveying individuals who are not living at their registered domicile as part of Component 2 shows that they nevertheless are afraid to answer such questions.

Annex 4. Sociodemographic characteristics of those surveyed in Components 1 and 2

Table 1. Family status. Question: “What is your family’s status?”

Family status	General national survey			Survey of urban residents not living at RD
	Live at RD, n = 4,712	Do not live at DR, n = 643	Total, n = 5,400	Total, n = 2,000
Married (including common law)	61.99%	74.34%	63.48%	66.31%
Unmarried	18.38%	14.00%	17.80%	21.04%
Divorced	9.72%	8.40%	9.57%	8.04%
Widowed	9.85%	3.73%	9.06%	4.61%
No answer	0.04%	0.16%	0.07%	0.00%

Table 2. Education level. Question: “What level of education do you have?”

Education level	General national survey			Survey of urban residents not living at RD
	Live at RD, n = 4,712	Do not live at DR, n = 643	Total, n = 5,400	Total, n = 2,000
Primary or partial secondary education	1.59%	1.71%	1.59%	1.16%
High school	20.10%	17.88%	19.80%	13.98%
Tech-voc school	45.33%	41.37%	44.80%	40.22%
Post-secondary, partial (three years or more) or complete	31.45%	37.95%	32.24%	42.10%
More than one or post-grad degree	1.38%	0.93%	1.35%	1.97%
No answer	0.15%	0.16%	0.22%	0.58%

Table 3. Employment status. Question “What is your job status?”

Employment status	General national survey			Survey of urban residents not living at RD
	Live at RD, n = 4,712	Do not live at DR, n = 643	Total, n = 5,400	Total, n = 2,000
Employed full-time	48.56%	55.05%	49.24%	60.48%
Employed part-time	5.75%	4.20%	5.56%	7.64%
Self-employed or private entrepreneur	4.78%	5.44%	4.83%	5.07%
Homemaker	6.37%	10.11%	6.80%	2.27%
Unemployed pensioner	22.69%	8.71%	20.98%	9.69%
Temporarily jobless	7.89%	12.76%	8.45%	9.68%
Student, cadet or graduate student, not working	3.48%	3.58%	3.50%	4.16%
No answer	0.49%	0.16%	0.65%	1.01%

Table 4. Material status. Question: “How would you describe your family’s material status?”

Material status	General national survey			Survey of urban residents not living at RD
	Live at RD, n = 4,712	Do not live at DR, n = 643	Total, n = 5,400	Total, n = 2,000
Not enough money for food	5.43%	3.42%	5.20%	1.76%
Money for food, but not for clothing	20.03%	17.88%	19.72%	13.10%
Money for food and clothing, but not for durable goods like TV, fridge or washer	58.19%	62.99%	58.48%	62.57%
Enough money for durable goods, but not for a car	12.78%	12.60%	12.69%	18.76%
Can afford just about anything except perhaps an apartment or a country place	2.08%	1.87%	2.04%	3.51%
Can afford anything we want, even an apartment or a country house	0.13%	0.31%	0.15%	0.31%
Hard to say	1.36%	0.93%	1.72%	0.00%

Annex 5. Distribution of responses by main sociodemographic groups

Results of Nationwide Survey (Component 1)

Have you ever moved to another town or village for the purpose of changing your registered domicile?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	28.83	26.59	35.13	26.46	27.41	28.20	23.21	27.22	33.10	36.14	30.50
No	70.89	72.45	64.87	73.54	72.59	71.56	76.14	72.78	66.48	63.86	69.27
No answer	0.28	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.65	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.23

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	28.39	29.22	23.19	31.23	28.46	26.91	29.82	31.46	26.15	47.43
No	71.25	70.57	76.64	68.59	70.97	72.68	70.08	68.39	73.68	52.26
No answer	0.36	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.57	0.41	0.10	0.15	0.17	0.31

How long have you lived in this town or village?
(n= 1,557)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
More than 10 years	61.27	55.27	61.49	66.34	53.63	73.95	73.78	62.32	61.25	62.67	53.41
5-10 years	16.12	19.28	18.38	11.38	17.32	11.76	12.24	15.86	13.33	12.67	20.64
2-5 years	13.68	16.45	11.38	14.77	16.20	5.88	6.99	13.31	15.83	15.33	16.10
1-2 years	5.01	3.86	5.69	5.81	3.35	5.88	4.20	5.10	5.42	4.67	5.30
6 months – 1 year	1.99	2.31	1.97	1.21	3.35	1.68	1.75	1.70	1.25	3.33	2.27
Less than 6 months	1.61	2.06	1.09	0.24	5.59	0.84	0.35	1.70	2.50	0.67	2.08
No answer	0.32	0.77	0.00	0.24	0.56	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.42	0.67	0.19

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
More than 10 years	61.03	61.47	16.79	26.80	65.56	76.52	84.88	90.82	67.78	36.07
5-10 years	14.80	17.24	18.32	32.04	15.56	12.12	6.87	5.80	14.12	24.26
2-5 years	14.94	12.60	32.06	25.69	12.25	7.95	5.15	2.42	11.44	22.30
1-2 years	4.47	5.47	15.27	8.56	4.30	2.27	2.06	0.97	3.98	9.18
6 months – 1 year	1.82	2.14	12.21	2.49	0.99	0.38	0.69	0.00	1.46	3.61
Less than 6 months	2.37	0.95	4.58	3.59	1.32	0.38	0.34	0.00	1.06	3.93
No answer	0.56	0.12	0.76	0.83	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.66

Over the last five years, have you had to move within your current town or village or outside it? We're interested in longer-term moves, that is, for 6 months or longer.
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	10.69	10.59	10.53	11.34	11.79	7.35	8.04	12.18	13.52	11.57	10.05
No	89.13	89.06	89.09	88.66	88.21	92.65	91.56	87.82	85.93	88.43	89.89
No answer	0.19	0.34	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.06

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	12.05	9.49	16.28	18.81	12.16	6.93	4.71	3.65	7.77	31.42
No	87.63	90.44	83.54	80.85	87.75	92.86	95.18	96.20	92.13	68.27
No answer	0.32	0.07	0.18	0.35	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.31

Have you had to register your own domicile over the last five years?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	10.72	11.00	10.76	12.75	9.19	4.50	5.68	12.80	12.69	11.33	11.79
No	88.83	88.11	89.01	86.74	90.81	95.50	93.75	86.89	86.48	88.43	87.87
No answer	0.44	0.89	0.23	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.31	0.83	0.24	0.35

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	10.31	11.08	19.65	16.13	10.93	8.05	6.05	4.10	10.46	12.29
No	88.98	88.71	79.65	83.61	88.69	91.13	93.65	95.59	89.22	86.94
No answer	0.71	0.21	0.71	0.26	0.38	0.82	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.78

How many individuals, including you yourself, live in this residence?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Average	2.91	3.29	2.79	2.59	2.98	2.98	2.83	2.71	2.75	3.00	3.15
Median	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Standard deviation	1.44	1.66	1.24	1.25	1.51	1.42	1.38	1.27	1.35	1.47	1.59

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Average	2.89	2.92	3.18	3.27	3.27	2.82	2.48	2.21	2.91	3.04
Median	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
Standard deviation	1.38	1.49	1.28	1.37	1.42	1.45	1.39	1.36	1.43	1.44

Have you used a state-run outpatient clinic in the past two years?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	72.22	73.62	70.64	72.52	70.60	73.70	72.56	74.25	73.79	70.84	70.13
No	27.76	26.38	29.36	27.48	29.25	26.30	27.44	25.67	26.21	29.16	29.87
No answer	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	61.66	81.48	68.67	69.20	71.35	70.54	74.49	81.16	72.69	69.36
No	38.34	18.49	31.33	30.80	28.65	29.46	25.41	18.84	27.29	30.64
No answer	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.00

Were you able to get the necessary service or assistance when you last went to a state outpatient care facility?
(n= 3,900)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Got services without problems	78.38	80.78	76.82	76.06	82.86	76.53	76.73	80.58	79.63	82.99	76.19
Some problems, but got services	19.23	16.34	20.67	21.91	14.97	21.54	20.58	17.45	17.38	15.99	21.25
Did not get services	2.23	2.51	2.39	1.94	2.17	1.93	2.68	1.87	2.62	1.02	2.31
No answer	0.15	0.37	0.11	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.37	0.00	0.25

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Got services without problems	76.33	79.74	84.54	76.06	78.73	77.60	78.95	77.15	78.72	75.56
Some problems, but got services	21.03	18.04	12.11	21.07	19.15	20.09	18.98	20.97	19.09	20.63
Did not get services	2.44	2.09	3.35	2.87	1.98	1.73	2.06	1.69	2.07	3.36
No answer	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.58	0.00	0.19	0.12	0.45

Have you used a state-run outpatient clinic in the past two years that was not where your domicile is registered?
(n= 3,900)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	31.54	37.05	34.49	25.27	29.28	29.90	21.36	29.91	25.98	35.37	41.85
No	68.31	62.40	65.51	74.73	70.72	70.10	78.30	70.09	73.64	64.63	58.07
No answer	0.15	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.08

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	30.29	32.37	37.63	37.53	35.40	30.64	25.31	22.28	28.99	52.02
No	69.58	67.46	62.11	62.22	64.46	69.08	74.69	77.72	70.95	47.76
No answer	0.13	0.17	0.26	0.25	0.13	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.22

Have you experienced any of the following situations when you visited state outpatient clinics in the last two years: "You made a "charitable donation," whether in cash or other form, or paid for services to the clinic's fund"?
(n= 3,900)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	38.59	31.94	40.37	43.46	48.59	23.79	38.93	34.48	39.81	33.67	42.26
No	58.82	64.81	56.15	55.57	46.64	75.88	59.62	62.62	56.07	65.31	54.86
No answer	2.59	3.25	3.48	0.97	4.77	0.32	1.45	2.91	4.11	1.02	2.88

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	37.30	39.45	33.76	41.15	40.29	41.47	37.69	33.33	37.49	48.21
No	59.94	58.08	63.92	56.86	57.60	55.20	60.11	62.73	60.06	48.43
No answer	2.77	2.47	2.32	2.00	2.11	3.32	2.20	3.93	2.45	3.36

Have you experienced any of the following situations when you visited state outpatient clinics in the last two years: "You "thanked" the doctor for seeing you in addition to the official fee in the form of a gift, cash, services, and so on"? (n= 3,900)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	30.05	33.24	24.48	27.30	35.79	36.98	33.33	25.13	32.15	27.55	31.22
No	66.10	60.63	70.73	70.76	60.95	62.06	64.21	71.44	63.18	70.41	63.51
No answer	3.85	6.13	4.79	1.94	3.25	0.96	2.46	3.43	4.67	2.04	5.27

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	29.77	30.23	23.71	31.80	33.69	32.23	27.51	27.53	29.46	34.75
No	65.92	66.23	71.65	65.21	62.48	63.44	68.78	68.35	66.80	60.54
No answer	4.31	3.54	4.64	2.99	3.83	4.34	3.71	4.12	3.74	4.71

Do you have any children younger than 18 years of age? (n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	34.67	37.12	32.21	32.80	37.98	35.55	34.58	33.54	34.34	35.42	35.53
No	65.24	62.61	67.79	67.14	62.02	64.45	65.10	66.46	65.52	64.58	64.47
No answer	0.09	0.27	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	30.65	38.19	22.30	60.57	67.20	23.55	7.38	4.26	32.51	51.01
No	69.27	61.71	77.70	39.34	32.80	76.04	92.62	95.74	67.44	48.99
No answer	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00

In the last five years, have you had to enroll your child in a kindergarten or school?
(n= 1,872)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	61.65	59.12	61.10	64.26	65.73	56.67	58.45	66.67	63.86	65.31	58.54
No	38.25	40.52	38.90	35.74	34.27	43.33	41.08	33.33	36.14	34.69	41.46
No answer	0.11	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	57.96	64.24	37.30	72.36	62.83	46.32	50.00	28.57	60.84	64.94
No	41.91	35.67	62.70	27.49	37.03	53.68	50.00	71.43	39.16	34.76
No answer	0.13	0.09	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30

Have you had to enroll children in kindergarten or school not based on your registered domicile?
(n= 1,154)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	34.49	35.83	27.34	32.52	41.72	44.71	38.96	38.62	28.30	29.17	32.22
No	65.25	63.55	72.66	67.17	58.28	55.29	60.64	61.38	71.07	69.79	67.78
No answer	0.26	0.62	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.63	1.04	0.00

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	34.82	34.28	34.04	37.40	34.15	28.97	19.44	12.50	31.65	47.89
No	64.73	65.58	65.96	62.20	65.63	71.03	80.56	87.50	68.13	51.64
No answer	0.45	0.14	0.00	0.39	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.47

Have you experienced any of the following costs when enrolling your child in kindergarten or school: "You made a "charitable donation," whether in cash or other form, to the school's fund"?

(n= 1,154)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	59.88	47.98	60.16	64.74	68.71	68.24	73.49	62.07	54.09	50.00	53.89
No	36.22	46.42	34.77	33.74	28.22	27.06	22.49	33.79	40.88	46.88	42.78
No answer	3.90	5.61	5.08	1.52	3.07	4.71	4.02	4.14	5.03	3.13	3.33

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	59.60	60.06	48.94	61.81	61.16	56.07	44.44	50.00	59.66	60.56
No	34.82	37.11	48.94	35.04	34.60	39.25	44.44	50.00	36.48	36.15
No answer	5.58	2.83	2.13	3.15	4.24	4.67	11.11	0.00	3.86	3.29

Have you experienced any of the following costs when enrolling your child in kindergarten or school: "You unofficially "thanked" the principal or other employees of the kindergarten or school for accepting your child, in the form of a gift, cash, services, and so on"?

(n= 1,154)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	14.90	13.08	14.06	14.29	15.34	25.88	20.08	15.52	14.47	12.50	11.67
No	80.33	80.37	79.30	83.59	80.98	69.41	76.31	77.24	83.02	82.29	83.89
No answer	4.77	6.54	6.64	2.13	3.68	4.71	3.61	7.24	2.52	5.21	4.44

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	14.73	15.01	6.38	15.35	16.29	13.08	11.11	0.00	14.38	17.37
No	79.02	81.16	91.49	79.92	79.24	82.24	75.00	100.00	81.01	78.87
No answer	6.25	3.82	2.13	4.72	4.46	4.67	13.89	0.00	4.61	3.76

In the last two years, have you participated in tenant meetings in apartment buildings, in neighborhood meetings or town halls where you live?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	32.15	29.12	32.82	34.79	32.31	30.57	33.12	32.46	38.48	22.89	30.79
No	67.63	70.54	67.10	65.15	66.92	69.43	66.72	67.31	61.10	76.63	69.09
No answer	0.22	0.34	0.08	0.06	0.77	0.00	0.16	0.23	0.41	0.48	0.12

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	28.19	35.62	10.44	23.99	31.95	37.41	43.34	41.03	33.74	20.84
No	71.57	64.18	89.56	75.84	67.86	62.08	56.45	58.81	66.07	79.16
No answer	0.24	0.21	0.00	0.17	0.19	0.51	0.20	0.15	0.19	0.00

In the last two years, have you personally or with a group improved the territory you share with your neighbors? For instance, cleaning, putting up a playground, setting up benches, planting trees or flowers, repairing roads, and so on. This refers to territory that you don't own.
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	34.94	31.78	40.12	35.87	32.92	29.62	31.66	29.99	42.07	33.49	38.36
No	64.50	67.81	59.34	64.06	64.78	70.14	68.10	69.16	56.97	66.27	61.18
No answer	0.56	0.41	0.54	0.06	2.30	0.24	0.24	0.85	0.97	0.24	0.46

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	33.31	36.38	20.00	30.11	37.13	39.55	42.83	34.19	36.08	26.75
No	66.26	62.96	80.00	69.11	62.02	59.94	56.56	65.65	63.33	73.25
No answer	0.44	0.66	0.00	0.78	0.85	0.51	0.61	0.15	0.59	0.00

Did you vote in the last local elections, whether municipal, county or village council?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	63.81	70.54	64.03	60.41	58.19	61.14	59.42	59.14	69.52	63.37	68.17
No	35.39	28.50	35.36	39.01	39.97	38.86	40.02	39.94	28.69	35.90	31.37
No answer	0.80	0.96	0.61	0.58	1.84	0.00	0.57	0.93	1.79	0.72	0.46

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	60.59	66.64	26.02	55.48	63.62	71.76	79.00	76.90	66.47	45.26
No	38.58	32.59	73.63	43.74	35.25	27.42	20.59	21.88	32.83	53.34
No answer	0.83	0.76	0.35	0.78	1.13	0.82	0.41	1.22	0.70	1.40

Did you vote in the last elections to the Verkhovna Rada in 2014?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	69.19	75.19	69.56	62.91	66.00	75.36	69.07	65.61	72.28	65.78	71.46
No	29.46	23.72	29.13	35.87	31.39	23.70	30.19	32.85	24.69	33.01	27.56
No answer	1.35	1.09	1.31	1.22	2.60	0.95	0.73	1.54	3.03	1.20	0.98

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	66.73	71.33	27.08	62.55	68.90	78.39	83.40	82.67	71.56	52.10
No	31.80	27.41	72.92	35.89	29.41	20.08	15.16	16.11	27.27	45.26
No answer	1.47	1.25	0.00	1.55	1.70	1.53	1.43	1.22	1.17	2.64

How does the registration of domiciles affect your life?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	село
Totally positive impact	9.69	11.28	7.69	9.61	9.80	10.43	7.95	9.87	9.66	9.88	10.75
More of a positive impact	17.20	19.69	14.53	15.31	18.22	22.27	20.21	17.89	17.79	15.18	14.79
No impact	60.24	58.78	62.95	58.94	64.32	55.45	57.79	58.29	60.14	62.65	62.91
More of a negative impact	7.26	3.83	9.84	9.80	3.68	7.35	8.60	8.48	5.52	9.40	5.60
Totally negative impact	2.37	1.98	2.61	3.20	1.53	1.18	3.08	1.77	2.62	0.96	2.54
No answer	3.24	4.44	2.38	3.14	2.45	3.32	2.35	3.70	4.28	1.93	3.41

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Totally positive impact	8.29	10.91	7.96	8.71	8.86	9.17	11.07	12.92	10.14	6.69
More of a positive impact	15.78	18.45	15.58	16.39	18.57	16.62	18.34	17.02	18.38	9.33
No impact	62.21	58.51	62.12	59.62	58.62	61.67	61.17	58.81	59.95	61.59
More of a negative impact	7.97	6.64	7.43	10.01	7.73	7.24	5.02	4.86	6.39	13.53
Totally negative impact	2.62	2.15	2.83	2.50	2.92	1.83	1.64	2.74	1.97	5.44
No answer	3.13	3.34	4.07	2.76	3.30	3.47	2.77	3.65	3.16	3.42

Do you think the domicile registration system should be reformed?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	ceeno
DR system should be dropped altogether	10.24	6.97	9.07	16.27	7.66	6.87	13.64	11.10	7.86	8.67	8.55
DR system needs serious overhaul	12.61	11.55	14.83	10.57	12.56	17.06	12.34	14.57	13.24	11.33	11.38
DR system needs tweaking	26.39	30.90	27.44	23.70	19.14	28.67	25.00	23.67	31.03	30.84	26.40
DR system should be left as is	37.85	35.34	37.82	36.52	46.71	37.91	34.01	38.24	35.45	36.63	41.59
Other	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.15	0.24	0.49	0.00	0.28	0.48	0.06
No answer	12.70	15.24	10.84	12.36	13.78	9.24	14.53	12.41	12.14	12.05	12.02

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
DR system should be dropped altogether	12.21	8.51	12.92	11.73	10.56	9.68	8.50	8.21	9.70	14.00
DR system needs serious overhaul	12.97	12.30	10.27	14.32	14.51	14.07	10.96	8.81	11.93	17.88
DR system needs tweaking	26.01	26.72	22.65	29.51	29.12	27.73	24.49	20.52	26.76	24.42
DR system should be left as is	36.20	39.30	37.17	31.32	35.63	36.90	42.42	48.18	38.79	32.50
Other	0.20	0.21	0.35	0.26	0.00	0.20	0.41	0.00	0.19	0.31
No answer	12.41	12.96	16.64	12.86	10.18	11.42	13.22	14.29	12.63	10.89

Let's imagine that you are renting out an apartment you own. Would you register your tenants?
(n= 5,355)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Absolutely yes	0.83	0.55	0.23	0.90	2.76	0.47	0.32	0.85	1.38	1.45	0.81
Probably yes	2.69	2.80	2.31	3.91	1.38	0.95	2.19	1.93	2.90	2.41	3.58
Probably not	15.69	19.55	16.45	13.77	14.09	9.48	11.93	16.81	15.45	15.42	17.68
Absolutely not	78.67	73.55	79.71	80.27	77.64	88.86	84.50	78.49	76.69	79.04	75.39
No answer	2.13	3.55	1.31	1.15	4.13	0.24	1.06	1.93	3.59	1.69	2.54

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Absolutely yes	0.87	0.80	1.42	0.69	0.85	0.71	0.92	0.61	0.79	1.24
Probably yes	3.29	2.15	4.07	2.16	3.68	2.45	2.25	1.82	2.48	4.20
Probably not	15.19	16.12	18.23	15.96	15.55	16.51	13.83	14.74	15.62	16.33
Absolutely not	78.19	79.08	73.45	78.52	77.95	78.59	81.15	81.00	79.12	75.89
No answer	2.46	1.84	2.83	2.67	1.98	1.73	1.84	1.82	1.99	2.33

If your tenants would offer to pay more rent for you to allow them to register, would you agree to register them?
(n= 5,355)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Absolutely yes	0.30	0.41	0.62	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.23	0.14	0.49	0.52
Probably yes	3.73	3.92	4.08	4.52	2.05	1.67	3.09	3.11	4.20	3.42	4.54
Probably not	16.19	21.31	16.72	13.83	14.17	8.57	12.87	16.87	18.32	14.91	17.47
Absolutely not	77.42	70.72	76.58	80.16	80.31	88.81	82.82	77.92	74.55	78.73	74.08
No answer	2.35	3.64	2.00	1.36	3.46	0.95	1.14	1.87	2.80	2.44	3.38

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Absolutely yes	0.60	0.04	0.18	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.31	0.00	0.28	0.47
Probably yes	4.32	3.22	5.92	3.82	4.37	3.08	3.31	2.29	3.40	6.14
Probably not	16.24	16.15	19.21	17.12	16.44	15.91	13.13	16.51	16.09	17.17
Absolutely not	76.16	78.53	71.81	75.76	76.62	78.34	81.39	79.20	78.03	73.70
No answer	2.68	2.07	2.87	2.95	2.19	2.26	1.86	1.99	2.20	2.52

I will read a list of risks that could arise when an owner registers tenants.

Would you agree that these risks are real for an owner who registers tenants?

The table shows the share of respondents who agreed that such risks could arise (n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Tenant could claim part or full ownership of unit	80.04	83.39	80.78	74.50	83.00	81.99	78.00	79.65	79.45	81.45	81.69
Owner could have trouble deregistering tenants	86.69	86.26	83.09	88.73	87.29	90.76	90.26	86.89	84.69	88.92	84.29
Owner could have trouble getting tenants to leave	87.15	86.19	84.32	88.85	87.90	91.71	90.42	86.74	86.76	87.47	85.21
Owner could have problems if tenant takes out a loan	82.19	81.75	80.02	82.25	81.16	91.71	87.26	79.03	82.07	83.61	80.65
Owner could have problems trying to sell unit	82.78	82.37	80.94	83.66	83.31	85.78	83.04	81.42	84.83	83.13	82.67
Tenants could refuse to pay rent	80.96	81.54	79.17	80.46	78.71	89.81	83.20	83.04	77.79	77.35	80.01
Tax office could go after owner	75.70	74.98	74.02	79.31	71.06	77.25	75.57	76.41	75.45	75.42	75.45
Owner could lose or not qualify for subsidy	85.28	83.60	85.09	88.40	79.63	88.86	87.01	86.74	85.24	81.93	83.77

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Tenant could claim part or full ownership of unit	78.63	81.27	77.17	79.90	78.32	80.43	81.05	83.43	80.90	75.27
Owner could have trouble deregistering tenants	85.05	88.12	82.30	86.54	86.52	86.03	88.11	89.82	87.08	83.98
Owner could have trouble getting tenants to leave	85.65	88.46	84.96	87.23	85.77	87.05	88.32	89.51	87.63	84.60
Owner could have problems if tenant takes out a loan	80.61	83.56	79.65	81.10	81.34	81.86	83.61	86.02	82.77	79.32
Owner could have problems trying to sell unit	81.52	83.88	78.94	82.05	81.15	83.89	84.53	85.71	83.34	80.40
Tenants could refuse to pay rent	80.29	81.55	77.52	80.59	79.74	82.87	81.35	83.13	81.35	79.47
Tax office could go after owner	75.22	76.13	71.68	72.65	75.31	77.27	78.89	78.12	76.12	73.72
Owner could lose or not qualify for subsidy	83.70	86.66	80.00	83.52	85.58	85.02	87.91	88.91	85.65	83.51

What do you think of this claim: "A person who is not living at their registered domicile is in violation of the law"?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Agree completely	5.57	7.45	4.92	4.74	4.44	5.92	3.57	4.24	8.83	5.30	6.70
Agree somewhat	8.11	10.53	8.15	6.98	4.75	9.00	7.22	8.64	8.97	6.99	8.26
Disagree somewhat	25.78	28.64	26.44	22.55	23.74	28.91	27.03	28.30	23.59	20.24	25.25
Disagree completely	56.41	46.75	57.72	62.65	61.56	54.74	59.42	54.97	52.97	63.61	55.05
No answer	4.13	6.63	2.77	3.07	5.51	1.42	2.76	3.86	5.66	3.86	4.74

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Agree completely	5.99	5.21	3.54	3.97	5.28	4.99	7.99	7.90	6.01	2.49
Agree somewhat	8.33	7.92	7.26	6.90	7.16	9.58	7.99	10.49	8.79	3.42
Disagree somewhat	24.78	26.65	24.07	25.11	25.07	26.40	26.64	27.36	26.55	20.68
Disagree completely	56.94	55.94	59.82	60.91	59.75	55.56	51.64	48.48	54.39	70.76
No answer	3.97	4.27	5.31	3.11	2.73	3.47	5.74	5.78	4.27	2.64

Do you own or co-own any housing, such as an apartment, a house, a room, etc?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes	73.65	68.15	72.56	77.32	71.98	85.07	78.41	77.02	74.07	69.16	68.63
No	25.13	30.42	27.21	20.69	27.11	13.74	19.56	22.82	23.45	28.67	30.68
No answer	1.22	1.44	0.23	1.99	0.92	1.18	2.03	0.15	2.48	2.17	0.69

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes	71.77	75.3	48.32	61.52	73.23	81.14	85.14	89.21	77.55	48.52
No	27.12	23.38	49.73	37.36	25.35	17.84	13.63	10.03	21.77	50.39
No answer	1.11	1.32	1.95	1.12	1.41	1.02	1.23	0.76	0.68	1.09

Choose the option that most closely says who owns the home in which we are currently engaged in an interview.
 *Respondent can choose more than one response if the residence is co-owned,
 (n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	село
It's a rental unit owned by someone else	2.94	3.08	3.38	2.69	2.91	2.13	2.92	4.93	4.28	2.65	0.98
It belongs to me	57.7	48.67	61.11	61.88	55.74	66.11	61.77	59.44	58.34	58.07	53.15
It belongs to close relatives (parents, spouse, children)	50.22	49.49	51.04	48.24	48.85	59.72	52.68	48.19	46.9	52.77	50.78
It belongs to other relatives or friends	3.02	3.28	3.69	2.24	2.45	3.79	2.11	4.24	1.66	2.65	3.41
It belongs to the state or is communal	0.54	0.55	0.31	0.77	0.61	0.24	0.89	0.46	1.1	0	0.23

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
It's a rental unit owned by someone else	3.21	2.71	5.13	6.13	3.49	1.53	0.51	0.3	0.4	21.31
It belongs to me	56.78	58.51	23.01	40.38	55.04	68.5	74.08	81.91	64.39	12.44
It belongs to close relatives (parents, spouse, children)	51.51	49.1	79.29	59.28	53.16	45.97	37.19	30.24	49.3	58.94
It belongs to other relatives or friends	3.21	2.85	4.96	5.44	2.64	1.53	2.46	0.76	2.08	9.64
It belongs to the state or is communal	0.4	0.66	0.71	0.35	0.85	0.31	0.51	0.61	0.51	0.78

How many people are registered at this residence?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Average	6.60	7.92	3.60	6.93	5.16	12.25	9.12	5.61	7.31	7.77	4.96
Median	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Standard deviation	18.73	20.64	9.67	20.14	14.96	28.52	23.89	16.93	20.71	21.14	13.41

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Average	6.97	6.27	9.15	7.41	6.50	5.66	6.23	5.06	4.95	13.12
Median	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Standard deviation	19.61	17.93	23.49	20.11	17.89	16.36	18.47	16.27	13.85	31.02

Do you receive subsidies for your utility fees at this residence where the interview is taking place?
(n= 5,400)

	Total	West	Center	East	South	Kyiv	500,000	50-500,000	50,000	Town	Village
Yes, we do	22.15	22.9	24.52	24.34	15.62	14.22	16.15	23.9	25.93	26.02	22.59
We did, but now we don't	26.56	36.98	28.06	23.25	14.7	16.35	21.59	26.83	29.38	25.54	28.94
We didn't but now we plan to apply	7.81	8.82	6.15	8.97	7.96	4.98	6.49	8.48	6.48	9.88	8.32
We didn't and don't plan to apply	40.19	26.25	38.74	40.87	58.96	61.37	53.33	36.08	35.17	35.66	37.09
No answer	3.3	5.06	2.54	2.56	2.76	3.08	2.44	4.7	3.03	2.89	3.06

	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75	At RD	Not at RD
Yes, we do	19.67	24.32	16.46	16.05	16.68	18.55	28.38	42.71	23.07	15.86
We did, but now we don't	24.94	27.97	18.58	23.64	26.2	30.28	28.89	30.09	27.97	16.49
We didn't but now we plan to apply	7.22	8.34	8.5	8.54	8.67	7.24	7.48	5.93	7.87	7.93
We didn't and don't plan to apply	44.05	36.8	47.43	48.58	45.9	41.18	32.99	19.15	38.48	52.57
No answer	4.12	2.57	9.03	3.19	2.54	2.75	2.25	2.13	2.61	7.15

Results of Survey of urban residents not living at their registered domiciles (Component 2)

Do you think that your rights are restricted by not living at your registered domicile?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	5.48	4.84	6.19	5.19	5.24	7.15	9.48	6.50	7.46	2.26	12.53
Inclined	15.38	14.50	16.35	15.69	16.27	11.86	20.70	15.25	15.42	13.57	21.80
Disinclined	27.63	28.53	26.64	27.44	26.73	30.81	25.94	32.25	25.62	27.64	18.30
No	48.55	49.46	47.55	49.88	48.12	45.42	41.90	42.00	48.26	54.02	41.10
Hard to answer	2.95	2.67	3.26	1.81	3.64	4.77	2.00	4.00	3.23	2.51	6.27

How long have you not lived at your registered domicile?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Less than 6 months	3.60	4.23	2.90	4.23	3.24	2.51	0.25	3.75	5.22	3.52	2.76
6 months – 1 year	5.66	5.89	5.41	6.52	4.93	4.93	3.49	4.25	6.72	6.28	5.76
1-2 years	17.47	16.86	18.15	21.19	15.15	11.76	8.73	14.75	16.92	21.86	17.54
2-5 years	32.75	30.82	34.88	39.30	26.94	27.55	30.17	33.75	34.83	31.66	35.09
5-10 years	24.09	25.65	22.37	20.11	28.00	26.17	33.42	22.00	22.64	23.12	21.30
More than 10 years	15.21	15.16	15.27	7.56	20.31	26.03	23.44	19.50	11.94	12.81	16.54
Hard to answer	1.22	1.39	1.04	1.09	1.44	1.05	0.50	2.00	1.74	0.75	1.00

When did you start living in a domicile where you were not registered?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Moved	84.50	85.37	83.53	87.92	83.03	77.39	90.27	86.50	83.08	82.66	86.22
Changed RD without actually moving	10.55	9.05	12.22	8.22	11.37	15.90	4.74	7.00	10.45	14.07	11.28
Never lived at RD	3.78	4.48	3.00	2.39	4.81	5.42	3.74	4.75	4.73	2.76	1.25
Hard to answer	1.17	1.10	1.25	1.47	0.79	1.29	1.25	1.75	1.74	0.50	1.25

Have you considered registering in the apartment or house that you are currently living in?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	22.18	20.51	24.03	20.16	23.51	25.09	18.95	17.50	23.63	24.37	21.55
No	75.18	77.24	72.89	76.62	74.25	73.03	79.55	79.75	73.88	72.61	73.68
Hard to answer	2.64	2.25	3.08	3.22	2.24	1.88	1.50	2.75	2.49	3.02	4.76

I will read you some statements that may or may not match your personal experience. Do you agree that the following statement matches your experience?

Statement 1: "I don't see any reason to register where I actually reside"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	51.49	52.76	50.07	51.01	50.77	55.09	55.86	51.25	46.52	53.52	52.88
Agree somewhat	25.79	25.82	25.75	27.06	25.81	21.52	22.94	30.25	22.64	26.88	21.05
Disagree somewhat	13.78	13.72	13.84	13.04	14.22	14.95	12.97	12.00	18.16	11.81	17.29
Disagree completely	5.58	4.60	6.66	5.76	4.95	6.75	5.74	3.75	7.46	5.03	8.27
Hard to answer	3.38	3.10	3.68	3.13	4.26	1.69	2.49	2.75	5.22	2.76	0.50

Statement 2: "I would not want to change my registered domicile from the one where I am currently registered."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	52.39	53.19	51.49	53.03	50.99	54.17	58.85	58.00	44.78	52.76	58.15
Agree somewhat	23.41	22.52	24.40	22.24	25.02	22.75	22.69	23.25	26.37	21.86	17.54
Disagree somewhat	13.15	13.63	12.62	13.70	13.11	11.46	9.48	10.50	16.42	13.32	13.78
Disagree completely	7.43	7.05	7.84	7.70	6.91	8.01	5.99	4.75	7.46	9.05	9.02
Hard to answer	3.62	3.60	3.64	3.33	3.97	3.62	2.99	3.50	4.98	3.02	1.50

Statement 3: "I would not want to register because that could make my utility costs go up."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	25.45	25.70	25.18	21.46	27.66	32.36	31.92	28.50	20.15	25.38	34.34
Agree somewhat	22.98	23.23	22.70	22.54	21.62	28.25	16.71	25.75	21.39	24.87	18.80
Disagree somewhat	23.71	23.10	24.38	25.24	23.55	19.09	20.45	23.75	24.88	23.87	26.57
Disagree completely	22.42	22.66	22.15	23.42	22.74	18.23	24.19	17.50	27.36	20.85	18.55
Hard to answer	5.44	5.31	5.59	7.34	4.43	2.07	6.73	4.50	6.22	5.03	1.75

Statement 4: "I wouldn't want to register because I don't want to deal with the draft board."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	9.59	15.63	2.90	11.67	9.99	1.60	10.97	14.75	7.21	8.29	14.04
Agree somewhat	11.86	16.27	6.98	14.12	11.31	5.98	14.96	16.75	11.19	9.05	14.29
Disagree somewhat	23.75	27.05	20.10	24.86	24.69	17.43	24.44	18.00	24.63	25.38	31.33
Disagree completely	48.98	36.65	62.63	43.55	48.62	67.88	44.89	46.50	50.00	51.01	37.09
Hard to answer	5.82	4.41	7.39	5.80	5.39	7.09	4.74	4.00	6.97	6.28	3.26

Statement 5: "The owner of the place where I reside will not agree for me to register"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	17.69	18.94	16.31	18.32	19.49	10.53	34.16	21.00	14.43	12.81	32.08
Agree somewhat	14.82	14.52	15.14	15.94	15.14	10.20	18.45	16.25	14.93	12.81	20.05
Disagree somewhat	22.81	22.74	22.89	23.99	20.77	24.68	17.96	23.25	20.90	25.38	25.81
Disagree completely	33.45	31.86	35.19	28.28	34.99	46.06	19.45	27.50	35.32	39.70	17.54
Hard to answer	11.24	11.93	10.47	13.46	9.61	8.52	9.98	12.00	14.43	9.30	4.51

Statement 6: "I live in someone else's apartment and don't want to raise the issue with the owner"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	28.76	31.09	26.18	35.76	25.81	14.06	42.64	34.25	24.63	24.37	40.10
Agree somewhat	20.02	19.26	20.87	21.74	18.69	18.16	22.19	20.00	19.90	19.35	23.56
Disagree somewhat	18.35	18.15	18.57	17.21	19.17	19.79	14.96	20.00	18.41	18.59	20.55
Disagree completely	27.42	25.64	29.38	19.09	31.95	42.02	16.71	22.25	30.10	31.66	14.54
Hard to answer	5.45	5.85	5.00	6.21	4.37	5.97	3.49	3.50	6.97	6.03	1.25

Statement 7: "I don't want to have to go again to the government agency that registers domiciles, or I can't go there."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	22.77	25.13	20.17	22.84	23.03	21.85	23.19	31.25	19.40	20.85	31.58
Agree somewhat	25.59	25.75	25.42	25.40	25.25	27.19	28.93	29.75	20.15	26.38	22.06
Disagree somewhat	20.87	21.52	20.15	22.24	20.72	16.79	25.44	19.75	20.65	19.85	30.83
Disagree completely	25.18	22.75	27.87	23.15	25.92	29.79	17.46	16.25	33.08	26.63	14.29
Hard to answer	5.58	4.84	6.40	6.38	5.07	4.38	4.99	3.00	6.72	6.28	1.25

Statement 8: "I never even thought of registering the place I actually live in."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Agree completely	35.19	39.08	30.89	37.92	34.41	28.43	36.66	42.50	29.85	34.92	38.10
Agree somewhat	26.56	24.89	28.42	27.25	25.28	27.94	29.18	29.75	20.90	28.14	24.81
Disagree somewhat	21.17	20.87	21.51	19.51	22.70	22.33	21.45	18.75	24.88	19.60	25.31
Disagree completely	13.11	12.18	14.15	11.14	13.88	17.45	9.23	6.75	18.66	13.57	10.78
Hard to answer	3.96	2.99	5.04	4.19	3.73	3.84	3.49	2.25	5.72	3.77	1.00

Have you ever run into a situation where your rights were restricted because of domicile registration rules?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	7.52	7.23	7.84	8.69	6.25	7.27	13.47	11.00	6.97	4.27	14.04
Inclined	17.64	16.13	19.32	16.84	19.55	14.88	25.19	17.50	18.16	14.82	23.56
Disinclined	26.48	26.69	26.25	25.51	26.22	30.42	22.19	26.75	26.12	28.14	18.80
No	47.00	48.64	45.19	47.82	46.36	46.10	38.40	42.25	47.51	51.76	37.84
Hard to answer	1.36	1.31	1.40	1.14	1.62	1.34	0.75	2.50	1.24	1.01	5.76

I would like to ask you about specific problems that you may have run into because you don't live at your registered domicile. In the last three years, have you or members of your family who live with you run into problems or restrictions in getting the following services?

Problem 1: "Getting services at a state medical facility: outpatient clinic, hospital, maternity ward, etc."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	18.38	16.11	20.90	19.14	17.38	18.70	35.16	25.25	16.17	11.06	34.09
No	58.70	56.16	61.51	55.35	60.61	64.31	51.12	48.50	51.99	70.60	43.86
No need	20.91	25.25	16.11	22.52	21.09	15.10	11.47	23.75	29.60	16.83	18.05
Hard to answer	2.01	2.49	1.47	2.98	0.91	1.90	2.24	2.50	2.24	1.51	4.01

Problem 2: "Enrolling children in a kindergarten"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	5.69	5.48	5.91	7.12	5.64	1.08	12.47	6.75	4.73	3.52	13.28
No	30.38	27.58	33.47	31.75	35.45	11.56	36.66	24.50	23.63	35.68	26.57
No need	62.31	65.23	59.09	59.67	57.25	85.25	49.13	67.50	70.40	58.79	58.15
Hard to answer	1.63	1.71	1.54	1.45	1.66	2.10	1.75	1.25	1.24	2.01	2.01

Problem 3: "Enrolling children in school"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	4.71	4.94	4.47	4.40	5.99	2.13	8.98	5.25	5.47	2.51	8.52
No	32.02	28.82	35.55	28.86	43.66	9.62	41.40	25.25	22.14	38.94	23.81
No need	61.81	64.37	58.98	64.91	49.55	86.13	47.88	68.25	71.39	56.78	65.16
Hard to answer	1.46	1.87	1.01	1.83	0.80	2.12	1.75	1.25	1.00	1.76	2.51

Problem 4: "Obtaining passport, ID card or change of passport photo"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	9.54	9.10	10.03	11.19	9.24	4.98	12.47	8.25	10.45	8.54	11.53
No	37.03	39.06	34.79	40.08	39.87	19.02	38.65	34.25	26.87	44.72	32.33
No need	51.46	49.86	53.22	46.32	49.36	74.22	46.38	57.00	60.45	44.47	52.38
Hard to answer	1.97	1.99	1.96	2.41	1.53	1.79	2.49	0.50	2.24	2.26	3.76

Problem 5: "Voting in a national election."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	19.33	19.33	19.33	17.99	19.45	23.37	37.66	19.50	15.92	15.33	36.59
No	47.87	49.02	46.59	42.79	52.00	52.94	39.65	48.50	39.30	56.28	33.83
No need	28.85	28.32	29.44	35.49	24.63	18.92	13.97	28.75	41.29	25.38	23.56
Hard to answer	3.95	3.33	4.64	3.73	3.92	4.76	8.73	3.25	3.48	3.02	6.02

Problem 6: "Applying for pension"
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	2.95	2.50	3.45	1.72	0.69	13.36	2.49	3.50	2.99	2.76	5.51
No	17.53	16.46	18.70	11.59	15.42	42.97	16.71	17.25	13.68	20.60	13.03
No need	77.69	78.75	76.51	85.20	82.16	40.39	78.80	78.25	82.09	74.12	77.44
Hard to answer	1.84	2.29	1.34	1.49	1.73	3.27	2.00	1.00	1.24	2.51	4.01

Problem 7: "Applying for social assistance from the state."
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	11.06	8.46	13.93	10.18	10.28	16.13	14.71	11.75	10.95	9.55	15.79
No	28.27	24.58	32.36	24.98	29.28	36.25	27.18	24.00	22.39	34.67	21.55
No need	58.41	64.54	51.64	62.10	58.70	45.49	56.36	61.25	64.68	53.52	60.40
Hard to answer	2.26	2.42	2.07	2.73	1.75	2.13	1.75	3.00	1.99	2.26	2.26

Problem 8: "Registering child at domicile"
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	5.10	4.45	5.82	5.94	5.80	0.36	7.98	5.75	3.98	4.52	10.28
No	29.21	28.79	29.67	31.61	33.03	10.55	35.66	29.25	19.65	33.67	24.81
No need	63.71	64.83	62.47	60.43	59.76	85.60	54.11	64.00	74.63	59.30	62.91
Hard to answer	1.98	1.93	2.04	2.03	1.40	3.49	2.24	1.00	1.74	2.51	2.01

Problem 9: "Registering a legal entity or FOP"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	1.33	1.69	0.93	0.91	1.77	1.44	2.74	2.00	1.00	0.75	3.26
No	17.38	18.55	16.08	17.69	17.99	14.64	21.45	19.50	12.19	18.59	18.30
No need	79.70	77.80	81.81	79.98	78.44	82.39	72.32	77.75	85.07	79.40	76.69
Hard to answer	1.59	1.96	1.18	1.42	1.80	1.54	3.49	0.75	1.74	1.26	1.75

Problem 10: "Getting visa to travel abroad"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	3.37	3.43	3.31	4.24	3.13	1.19	5.99	3.50	3.98	2.01	6.02
No	29.76	33.46	25.66	29.57	34.77	16.28	35.66	33.25	25.12	29.40	30.33
No need	65.35	61.34	69.79	64.71	60.64	80.74	56.61	62.50	69.40	66.83	59.90
Hard to answer	1.52	1.76	1.24	1.48	1.46	1.79	1.75	0.75	1.49	1.76	3.76

Problem 11: "Registering car ownership / getting driver's permit / passing auto inspection"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	2.84	4.17	1.37	2.39	3.85	1.48	5.49	3.00	2.24	2.26	6.02
No	27.79	34.92	19.91	28.53	31.56	14.77	32.67	29.00	22.64	29.15	28.57
No need	67.86	59.11	77.53	67.49	63.23	82.09	59.85	67.25	73.38	67.09	62.41
Hard to answer	1.51	1.79	1.19	1.59	1.36	1.67	2.00	0.75	1.74	1.51	3.01

Problem 12: "Getting certified / going through check-up at draft board"
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	4.89	6.88	2.69	6.41	3.99	2.45	4.99	9.00	3.98	3.52	8.77
No	28.29	35.26	20.58	29.12	31.30	17.04	25.44	26.75	25.12	32.16	22.06
No need	63.96	55.13	73.73	61.55	61.55	78.67	66.58	61.75	69.40	60.55	60.15
Hard to answer	2.86	2.73	3.01	2.92	3.15	1.84	2.99	2.50	1.49	3.77	9.02

Problem 13: "Getting any kind of banking services"
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	4.06	4.45	3.63	4.68	3.99	2.22	6.23	5.50	4.73	2.26	4.26
No	67.42	68.06	66.70	65.06	71.84	62.73	70.82	60.00	58.96	75.38	68.67
No need	26.97	25.66	28.41	28.46	22.92	33.48	21.70	33.00	35.32	20.35	23.56
Hard to answer	1.55	1.83	1.25	1.81	1.25	1.57	1.25	1.50	1.00	2.01	3.51

Problem 14: "Visiting tax office to report income or to pay taxes"
 (n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	1.95	2.20	1.67	1.94	2.64	0.02	2.49	0.75	2.74	1.76	3.51
No	26.48	29.15	23.53	24.74	30.05	22.16	27.68	28.25	23.38	27.39	26.57
No need	69.38	66.36	72.71	70.95	65.09	76.29	66.58	69.25	72.39	68.34	67.67
Hard to answer	2.19	2.28	2.08	2.36	2.21	1.54	3.24	1.75	1.49	2.51	2.26

Problem 15: "Turning to / communicating with court"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	2.29	1.53	3.13	1.76	3.43	0.79	1.75	0.75	2.49	3.02	2.76
No	16.64	17.31	15.91	12.83	20.32	18.81	22.44	18.00	13.68	16.08	20.55
No need	79.66	79.42	79.92	83.58	75.27	79.10	73.32	80.25	82.84	79.40	73.68
Hard to answer	1.42	1.74	1.05	1.82	0.98	1.30	2.49	1.00	1.00	1.51	3.01

Problem 16: "Other problems"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	0.80	0.72	0.89	0.58	0.85	1.38	0.79	0.68	0.82	0.83	0.79
No	40.59	41.04	40.11	40.14	41.60	39.25	42.52	42.81	37.50	41.39	34.65
No need	47.20	48.34	45.95	47.87	46.40	47.26	46.19	51.71	56.52	39.44	50.92
Hard to answer	11.41	9.91	13.05	11.41	11.15	12.11	10.50	4.79	5.16	18.33	13.65

Where you are registered?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
In the same population center	55.56	53.79	57.51	50.79	56.41	68.82	37.16	63.75	49.25	62.56	27.32
In another town in this oblast	31.79	32.79	30.70	34.63	30.95	24.85	31.67	24.50	38.31	30.40	47.87
In another oblast	12.06	12.75	11.29	14.06	11.98	5.68	30.92	10.00	11.94	6.78	24.56
Hard to answer	0.59	0.67	0.51	0.52	0.66	0.65	0.25	1.75	0.50	0.25	0.25

Do you recall having to travel specially to where you are registered in order to get some government services in the last two years?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	32.37	30.76	34.15	33.77	32.76	26.66	47.38	36.75	26.87	29.15	39.35
No	65.85	67.67	63.84	64.91	64.69	72.19	51.37	61.75	71.64	68.59	58.40
Hard to answer	1.78	1.57	2.01	1.32	2.55	1.15	1.25	1.50	1.49	2.26	2.26

Do you remember how much your last trip to get services based on your registered domicile cost you? Add the value of any return tickets or fuel and the cost of board if you had to pay for it.
(n=718)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Average	176.85	203.62	150.19	167.72	212.13	92.81	272.88	137.61	149.12	163.42	290.83
Median	80.00	85.00	50.00	98.00	60.00	30.00	100.00	30.00	90.00	50.00	125.00
Standard deviation	383.71	485.52	241.08	257.14	528.20	142.44	422.69	302.86	192.20	474.74	446.11

Do you remember how many such trips you had to take in the last two years?
(n=718)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Average	3.78	3.74	3.82	3.55	3.94	4.19	4.03	3.57	3.95	3.66	4.27
Median	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Standard deviation	3.49	3.44	3.55	3.00	3.86	4.02	4.25	3.48	3.78	2.79	4.36

Did you have to take days off work in order to get services not at your registered domicile?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	21.46	22.67	20.12	22.47	24.70	9.03	34.66	20.00	17.91	20.10	30.83
No	76.51	74.75	78.46	75.74	73.00	88.92	63.84	77.25	79.60	78.39	64.66
Hard to answer	2.03	2.58	1.42	1.79	2.30	2.05	1.50	2.75	2.49	1.51	4.51

Do you recall approximately how many days you had to take off work in order to get such services in the last two years?
(n=492)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Average	4.38	3.83	5.07	4.86	4.05	2.97	5.25	4.22	4.75	3.67	6.45
Median	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	5
Standard deviation	5.06	4.50	5.62	5.75	4.45	2.52	6.39	5.00	5.68	3.54	6.15

In terms of state healthcare services, do you feel yourself restricted in exercising your rights, compared to those who live in their registered domiciles?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	6.98	6.41	7.60	7.02	6.80	7.31	11.97	9.25	5.72	5.03	14.54
Inclined	15.33	14.64	16.09	16.50	15.33	11.45	24.69	18.00	15.17	11.06	23.56
Disinclined	26.83	26.68	26.99	26.68	26.38	28.60	22.94	27.75	29.10	26.38	15.04
No	48.82	50.42	47.06	48.08	48.88	51.09	38.65	42.50	48.51	55.28	43.11
Hard to answer	2.04	1.86	2.25	1.72	2.60	1.55	1.75	2.50	1.49	2.26	3.76

I will read a series of statements for you that may or may not describe your personal experience. You can agree with them or not.

Statement 1: "Because I don't live at my registered domicile, I had to pay at state outpatient clinics by making a charitable donation or paying under the table for services"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	25.78	25.47	26.13	26.20	25.20	26.07	42.64	41.50	20.90	16.08	46.87
No	66.34	65.23	67.56	64.81	67.35	68.50	49.63	52.00	70.90	75.63	43.36
Hard to answer	7.88	9.30	6.31	8.99	7.46	5.42	7.73	6.50	8.21	8.29	9.77

Statement 2: "Because I don't live at my registered domicile, I'm forced to take care of my own health and not go to doctors"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	23.55	24.06	22.99	23.87	24.25	20.55	44.39	34.75	15.42	16.58	54.89
No	69.62	68.42	70.95	69.51	68.83	72.18	49.38	60.50	76.12	76.63	34.09
Hard to answer	6.83	7.53	6.07	6.63	6.92	7.27	6.23	4.75	8.46	6.78	11.03

Statement 3: "Because I don't live at my registered domicile, I'm forced to go to private clinics"
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	18.33	17.55	19.20	18.19	19.85	14.50	38.15	24.75	10.70	13.57	47.87
No	74.79	74.91	74.66	74.03	74.15	79.14	53.62	69.75	81.09	80.40	38.85
Hard to answer	6.88	7.54	6.14	7.78	6.00	6.37	8.23	5.50	8.21	6.03	13.28

Statement 4: "I don't have any problems with getting medical services in facilities that are not where my domicile is registered."
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	56.14	56.15	56.12	55.98	56.23	56.39	48.13	46.50	59.45	61.06	46.37
No	29.94	29.76	30.13	30.24	29.73	29.53	41.90	40.50	26.87	23.12	42.36
Hard to answer	13.93	14.08	13.75	13.79	14.04	14.08	9.98	13.00	13.68	15.83	11.28

Have you signed a declaration with a therapist or a family doctor?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	43.30	35.71	51.71	38.60	44.77	54.64	37.16	34.75	43.78	48.99	36.09
No	55.70	63.00	47.63	60.39	53.92	45.34	61.85	64.50	53.98	50.75	62.41
Hard to answer	0.99	1.29	0.66	1.01	1.32	0.02	1.00	0.75	2.24	0.25	1.50

Did you vote in the last elections to the Verkhovna Rada in 2014?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes, I voted according to my RD	46.77	45.22	48.48	36.79	52.55	63.30	49.38	48.00	41.54	48.74	53.88
Yes, I temporarily changed my polling station	3.02	2.28	3.84	3.06	2.91	3.23	2.24	0.50	3.98	3.77	3.26
No, I didn't vote because I don't live at my RD	12.52	12.54	12.49	12.83	12.70	10.96	24.44	11.25	11.44	10.05	11.53
No, I didn't vote for other reasons	36.03	38.63	33.15	45.73	29.99	21.12	21.45	38.25	41.04	36.43	29.07
No answer	1.66	1.32	2.03	1.58	1.85	1.38	2.49	2.00	1.99	1.01	2.26

Did you vote in the last local elections, whether municipal, county or village council?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	40.66	38.34	43.24	30.44	46.12	58.90	34.66	43.25	35.32	44.97	41.35
No	57.21	59.98	54.15	68.00	50.95	39.39	63.09	53.25	62.69	53.52	54.64
Hard to answer	2.12	1.68	2.62	1.56	2.93	1.71	2.24	3.50	1.99	1.51	4.01

Have you ever had to get a passport or ID card for the first time in the last five years, or change your passport or add a photograph?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	30.69	30.37	31.03	41.25	26.04	9.03	23.44	29.25	28.36	35.43	21.30
No	68.49	68.31	68.69	58.26	73.19	88.87	76.06	69.50	70.15	64.32	76.69
Hard to answer	0.82	1.31	0.28	0.48	0.76	2.10	0.50	1.25	1.49	0.25	2.01

What was your last experience like with obtaining a passport, ID card or change of passport photo? How did you get this service? Choose all options that apply
(n=551)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Got services on my own based on RD	81.30	75.08	88.03	80.01	82.48	91.04	77.66	72.65	83.33	84.40	68.24
Used intermediaries	3.21	4.89	1.38	3.23	3.55	0.00	5.32	1.71	2.63	3.55	9.41
Asked family or friends living nearby to help	6.66	7.14	6.15	9.21	2.77	0.00	8.51	7.69	7.02	5.67	8.24
Paid extra to speed up process	10.31	14.81	5.43	10.45	10.87	3.63	11.70	20.51	7.02	7.80	21.18

I'd like to ask you a few questions about opportunities you have to affect the life of the city where you live. How interested are you in having an impact on finding ways to resolve the problems facing the town where you live?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	11.86	11.67	12.07	11.14	12.51	12.39	12.72	9.25	12.69	12.06	18.80
Inclined	40.49	37.74	43.53	39.85	43.37	34.50	54.36	38.00	33.08	41.96	50.88
Disinclined	25.09	25.60	24.53	25.51	24.23	26.15	19.95	26.00	29.35	23.62	17.29
No	13.11	16.23	9.66	13.97	11.13	15.85	9.73	12.25	15.92	12.81	7.52
Hard to answer	9.45	8.76	10.22	9.53	8.76	11.12	3.24	14.50	8.96	9.55	5.51

When it comes to having input in the town where you live, do you feel yourself limited in your options, compared to those who are registered in this town?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	3.24	3.04	3.45	3.67	3.01	2.46	7.48	3.00	2.74	2.26	6.27
Inclined	13.32	13.01	13.66	13.04	14.34	11.36	25.44	8.50	12.94	11.81	18.30
Disinclined	18.53	18.06	19.05	21.44	17.43	12.07	20.20	16.75	19.90	17.84	20.80
No	27.83	28.35	27.25	30.74	24.83	26.69	24.69	25.00	30.35	28.14	39.85
Hard to answer	3.97	3.56	4.43	3.47	4.69	3.60	3.24	4.25	3.98	4.02	6.27
I'm registered in this town	33.11	33.97	32.16	27.64	35.70	43.82	18.95	42.50	30.10	35.93	8.52

Would you actually vote in local elections if you were able to vote in the place where you actually live?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	17.76	17.44	18.12	17.80	17.65	17.95	30.92	15.75	15.67	15.58	32.08
Inclined	20.20	21.21	19.09	21.22	20.59	15.77	29.43	16.00	22.64	17.34	29.32
Disinclined	10.36	10.45	10.26	11.75	9.81	7.35	5.99	8.25	12.19	11.56	7.02
No	12.17	13.17	11.06	14.49	10.76	8.51	9.98	9.75	14.93	12.06	14.54
Hard to answer	4.78	4.05	5.59	4.76	5.14	3.86	5.24	6.50	4.48	4.02	6.52
I'm registered in this town	34.72	33.67	35.88	29.98	36.05	46.55	18.45	43.75	30.10	39.45	10.53

How interested are you in getting involved in resolving common problems in your apartment or on the street where you live?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	14.03	12.65	15.56	12.40	15.76	14.54	16.71	9.25	13.43	15.58	21.80
Inclined	43.12	41.03	45.43	41.02	46.70	39.96	46.38	44.50	35.07	46.73	49.12
Disinclined	22.21	23.56	20.73	22.89	21.05	23.29	23.19	24.75	28.61	16.58	16.29
No	12.44	13.86	10.87	14.25	10.54	11.85	9.23	10.50	14.18	13.32	6.27
Hard to answer	8.19	8.90	7.41	9.45	5.96	10.36	4.49	11.00	8.71	7.79	6.52

When it comes to having input in the building or on the street where you live, do you feel yourself limited in your options, compared to those who are registered in this building?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	4.32	4.64	3.96	4.63	4.19	3.65	9.23	4.00	3.98	3.02	9.52
Inclined	14.57	14.37	14.78	14.70	15.42	11.74	19.95	13.00	15.92	12.56	18.80
Disinclined	30.88	30.02	31.83	31.62	30.73	28.86	26.43	31.50	36.57	28.14	32.58
No	45.88	46.82	44.83	44.33	45.32	52.50	38.65	47.25	38.56	52.76	33.08
Hard to answer	4.36	4.15	4.59	4.72	4.34	3.24	5.74	4.25	4.98	3.52	6.02

What do you think about the idea that every person should have the option of registering their actual residence without needing the permission of the owner of your residence? Of course, registering your domicile will not have any impact on the property rights to housing.
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Very positive	12.90	11.51	14.43	13.23	12.82	12.04	16.71	13.25	11.69	12.31	14.04
Positive	24.35	24.21	24.50	26.74	23.06	20.11	32.92	23.00	27.61	19.85	32.58
Negative	23.99	24.72	23.17	23.19	25.44	22.49	16.71	21.25	27.86	25.13	15.79
Very negative	26.69	26.45	26.96	23.65	27.78	33.64	25.44	26.50	18.91	32.41	27.07
Hard to answer	12.08	13.11	10.93	13.19	10.90	11.71	8.23	16.00	13.93	10.30	10.53

Would you register your domicile if it did not involve getting permission from the owner?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	8.17	8.29	8.04	8.81	6.98	9.42	14.46	6.00	8.21	7.04	12.28
Inclined	16.85	16.30	17.45	18.96	16.34	11.33	18.95	18.75	18.66	14.07	17.79
Disinclined	28.90	27.81	30.12	28.26	29.91	28.18	18.20	23.75	32.59	32.41	18.30
No	35.23	36.89	33.39	32.26	36.16	42.37	38.15	37.75	26.87	38.69	39.10
Hard to answer	10.85	10.71	11.01	11.71	10.62	8.69	10.22	13.75	13.68	7.79	12.53

Do you think that your rights are restricted by not living at your registered domicile?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	4.32	4.37	4.27	4.15	4.74	3.73	10.22	4.75	4.73	1.76	14.29
Inclined	17.85	15.31	20.66	18.47	17.35	17.22	23.44	19.00	17.66	15.58	22.31
Disinclined	24.99	25.78	24.11	25.67	24.95	22.87	22.19	27.75	27.86	22.86	17.54
No	50.23	51.91	48.36	50.04	49.87	51.85	41.40	44.25	48.26	57.29	41.10
Hard to answer	2.61	2.62	2.58	1.67	3.08	4.33	2.74	4.25	1.49	2.51	4.76

Choose the option that best describes who owns the residence you currently live in?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
It's a rental unit owned by someone else	33.33	34.28	32.29	43.52	30.22	8.63	41.65	27.75	37.06	30.65	36.34
It belongs to me	6.94	5.06	9.01	2.98	10.10	11.02	4.24	2.75	4.98	11.06	5.26
It belongs to close relatives (parents, spouse, children)	47.16	46.47	47.92	38.89	48.86	69.54	44.64	51.75	43.53	48.49	39.35
It belongs to other relatives or friends	10.82	11.60	9.96	12.22	9.36	10.32	8.73	14.75	11.19	9.30	17.29
It belongs to the state or is communal	2.57	2.65	2.48	2.85	2.61	1.53	1.50	2.50	3.23	2.51	2.01
Refused to answer	1.28	1.29	1.26	0.72	1.92	1.29	0.75	2.25	1.24	1.01	2.01

Have you discussed the option of registering with the owner of your residence?
(n=1,887)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	17.61	16.21	19.23	13.23	20.45	25.23	15.89	17.22	18.85	17.51	17.20
No	80.97	82.71	78.95	85.47	78.43	72.07	84.11	81.49	79.06	81.07	78.04
Hard to answer	1.42	1.08	1.81	1.30	1.12	2.70	0.00	1.29	2.09	1.41	4.76

Did you sign a rental agreement with the owner of your residence?
(n=692)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	31.45	29.99	33.15	32.83	31.11	11.73	52.69	37.84	41.89	10.66	51.39
No	68.55	70.01	66.85	67.17	68.89	88.27	47.31	62.16	58.11	89.34	48.61
Hard to answer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Have you or members of your family had to change registered domicile in order to receive subsidies for utilities and residential services?
(n=2,000)

	Total	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55-75	Capital	Major cities	Other oblast centers	Other cities	Greater Metropolitan Kyiv
Yes	8.06	7.88	8.26	6.34	9.35	10.08	5.74	5.50	8.46	9.80	3.51
No	88.65	88.78	88.52	89.79	88.45	85.51	92.02	87.75	88.56	87.94	93.98
Hard to answer	3.29	3.34	3.22	3.87	2.20	4.41	2.24	6.75	2.99	2.26	2.51

This report is the joint effort of experts and human rights activists who have analyzed the impact of domicile registration on various aspects of the lives of ordinary Ukrainians for the first time since Ukraine became independent. These include access to government services and the exercise of civil rights and freedoms as citizens of Ukraine. What makes this study unique is that it has made it possible to compare the impact of domicile registration on the adult population of Ukraine based on gender, age, population center, and region of residence. For the first time as well, this report assesses the proportion of the adult population of Ukraine that is living not at its registered domicile.

This study has shown that registering domicile does create problems and restricts individual rights for those who happen not to live at their registered domicile. Most Ukrainians are not inclined to connect such problems with not living at their registered domiciles, especially, since the need for government services and the exercise of rights connected to their registered domicile arise sporadically, while access to some services outside the registered domicile is available through widespread alternative sources, albeit unofficial ones.

Typically, Ukrainians start living not at their registered domicile after moving and not because of some intentional change of registered domicile for the sake of convenience. At that point, not registering their domicile is related to a number of possible reasons: they feel no need to do so; the registration procedure is more complicated for those who don't live in a residence that they own; and there continues to be a misapprehension among Ukrainians that registering domicile is somehow connected to ownership rights to the housing being registered. In general, there is no definite opinion among Ukrainians about the domicile registration system and they are not inclined to see the current system as a problem.

We hope this analytical report will be helpful to central government agencies, local government officials, human rights specialists, community activists, academics, and international organizations engaged in issues related to migration policy and public administration in Ukraine.

