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**OPINIONS AND VIEWS OF UKRAINIAN RESIDENTS REGARDING THE
VISA-FREE REGIME WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION:**

**THE DYNAMICS OF ATTITUDES IN FEBRUARY-DECEMBER 2017,
ACCORDING TO THE RESULTS OF A SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY**

ANALYTICAL REPORT

December 2017

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The second wave of the national sociological study on the Opinions and Views of Ukrainian Residents Regarding the Visa-free Regime with the European Union was conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in December 2017. In the course of the study, we carried out a survey to examine the views of adult residents of Ukraine (aged 18 and above) about particular aspects of the visa-free regime with the EU. The key stages of the study included the design of the questionnaire and the accompanying toolkit; sample selection; interviews with respondents; quality control; data input and testing the data for logical errors; preparation of the final data array, one-dimensional distribution tables and the analytical report. The first wave of the study was conducted by the KIIS in February 2017.

For the survey, we selected a stratified, four-stage sample, random at each stage. The sample is representative for the adult population who permanently live in the Ukrainian territory, are not serving in the military, and are not institutionalized in prisons or medical facilities (hospitals, nursing homes). The sample does not include the territories which are temporarily not under control of the Ukrainian government, namely the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, some districts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

First, the population of Ukraine was stratified by regions (24 regions and the city of Kyiv), then the population of each region was further stratified into urban (cities and towns) and rural population (with the exception of Kyiv, whose population is entirely urban). That is, in total, the Ukrainian population was divided into 49 strata. For each stratum, we determined the number of interviews in proportion to the number of its adult residents, as well as the number of settlements where the survey would be carried out which should belong to this stratum. In the cases of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, only the population numbers in the territories currently controlled by Ukrainian government were used for the stratification.

After the stratification, the specific locations for interviews were selected. On the first stage, we selected particular settlements within each stratum. Cities and towns were selected with the probability proportional to the adult population of the settlement. Within the rural population strata, at first we selected the districts (with the probability proportional to the adult rural population in the district), and then within the districts that were selected, we randomly chose villages. On the second stage, within each settlement, we selected electoral districts. On the third stage, for each electoral district, we selected the starting address: the street, the building number and, in case of apartment buildings, the number of the apartment where interviewers started the survey. On the fourth stage, we selected and surveyed the respondents using the method of modified route sample.

The survey was carried out by personal interviews with respondents in the households where they live. All the interviews were conducted with the use of tablets.

As a result of the implementation of random selection at each stage, women and elderly people were slightly overrepresented in the final data array. In order to restore the correct proportion, we built special statistical “scales.”

Below, we present the data for Ukraine in general and for each of the 4 macro-regions of Ukraine in particular. The macro-regions include the following territories: the *Western* macro-region includes the Volyn, Rivne, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, Zakarpattya, Khmelnytsk, and Chernivtsi regions; the *Central* macro-region includes Vinnytsia, Zhytomyr, Sumy, Chernihiv, Poltava, Kirovohrad, Cherkasy, Kyiv regions, and the city of Kyiv; the *Southern* macro-region includes Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Mykolayiv, Kherson, Odesa regions; the *Eastern* macro-region includes Donetsk, Luhansk and Kharkiv regions.

The field stage of the study was carried out between December 1 and 14, 2017. In total, the survey involved 2039 interviews with respondents who live in 110 settlements of Ukraine.

The statistical error for the sample of 2039 respondents (with 0.95 probability and 1.5 design effect) is no larger than:

- o 3.3% for indicators close to 50%,
- o 2.8% for indicators close to 25% or 75%,
- o 2.0% for indicators close to 12% or 88%,
- o 1.4% for indicators close to 5% or 95%,
- o 0.7% for indicators close to 1% or 99%.

KEY SURVEY FINDINGS

- Compared to February 2017, **the fraction of Ukrainians** who have traveled to the European Union at least 1 time within the past 2 years has **increased from 9% to 11%**. Approximately a half of these 11% (5%) visited an EU country only once.
- From the regional perspective, the "leader" in terms of visiting EU countries is still the West of Ukraine (18% of its residents have visited the EU at least once). However, since February 2017, the rate of EU visits has increased in Central Ukraine (from 7% to 10%) and in Eastern Ukraine (from 2% to 9%). In the West and in the South of Ukraine, the fraction of the population who visited the EU in the past two years has not undergone any statistically significant change.
- **Men have traveled to the EU more often** (14% compared to 8% among women), as well as **younger and middle-aged Ukrainians** (12-17% of people under 50 compared to no more than 8% of people over 50), **people with higher education** (19% compared to no more than 8% of people with lower education levels), **entrepreneurs, professionals, unemployed** (20-22%, while the group closest to them is students with 10%), **people with high or middle income** (26% and 15% respectively, compared to no more than 7% among people with low or very low income).
- Among those who **have not visited the EU**, the absolute majority mentioned the reason of **either the lack of resources / means** (42%) **or the lack of need** (35%). Another 14% said that they simply did not want to. It is worth noting that the first two reasons (lack of means and lack of need) were cited less often than in December 2017, and the lack of desire was cited more often.
- **One fourth of Ukrainians (27%)** claim that in the next 12 months, **the plan to visit the EU for the purpose of employment is rather or very relevant** for them. The next most widespread are the plans to visit relatives and friends (21%) and entertainment and recreation plans (19%). Somewhat fewer respondents mentioned relocation (14%) and education (12%). The other plans (medical purposes; creation, development or support of an existing business) are relevant for 9-10% of Ukrainians.
- **From February to December 2017, the fraction of people who find the plan relevant has increased for practically all of the plans.** In particular, the fraction of those who speak about employment has increased from 17% to 27%; of those who speak about visiting relatives and friends — from 8% to 21%; of those who speak about relocation — from 5% to 14%; of those who speak about education — from 7% to 12%. It is worth noting that, at the same time, the fraction of those who mentioned the entertainment and recreation purposes has not changed since February.
- The absolute majority of Ukrainians (92%) know that in Ukraine, they can receive a biometric / electronic passport (87% knew this in February).
- **If in February, only 33% of Ukrainians thought that a biometric passport would allow them to enter the EU without a visa under the visa-free regime, now 61% already think so.** Another 26% say that this simplifies the procedure of crossing the borders between EU countries (earlier, 26% believed so), and 16% say that it is a necessary requirement for crossing the borders between EU countries (earlier, 15% believed so).

- o **The main source of information** about the requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime are still the **TV programs**; furthermore, the fraction of those who use this channel has increased from 51% to 64%. Other sources were mentioned by no more than 12% of respondents.
- o The fraction of those who **know** that under the visa-free regime **they can stay in the EU for 90 days has increased from 25% to 50%**. 29% could not answer the question, and the rest of the respondents either "overestimated" or "underestimated" the allowed duration of stay in the EU.
- o For the majority of Ukrainians, the main consequences of the introduction of the visa-free regime is, first of all, the opportunity to enter the EU without visas and move freely between the countries (64%), and the opportunity for Ukrainian students to obtain free access to higher education in the EU (54%). Somewhat fewer Ukrainians spoke about the access of Ukrainian business to the EU market (43%) and the acceleration of European integration (42%). At the same time, the other consequences were mentioned by no more than a quarter of respondents.
- o In case of all the consequences, the fraction of those who expected them was higher in February (before the introduction of the visa-free regime).

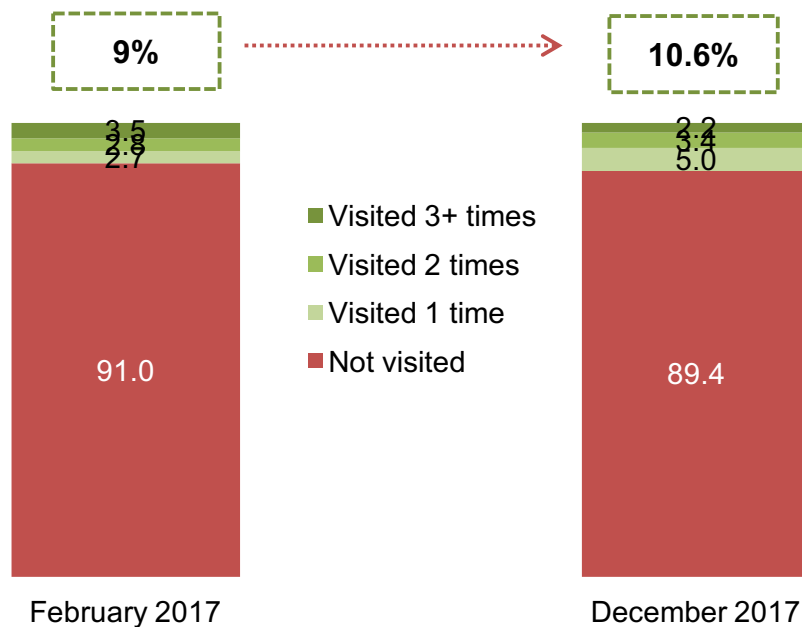
PART I. EXPERIENCE OF VISITS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Compared to February 2017, **the fraction of Ukrainians** who have traveled to the European Union at least 1 time within the past 2 years has **increased from 9% to 11%** (Diagram 1.1.1). Approximately a half of these 11% (5%) visited an EU country only once.

Diagram 1.1.1

Please tell us, have you traveled to EU countries in the last 2 years? If "yes", how many trips did you make?

(% among all respondents)



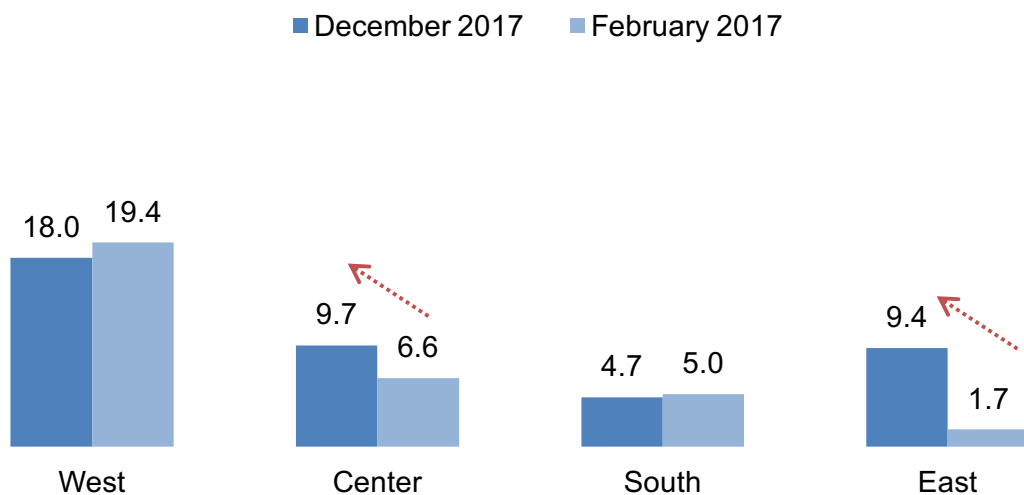
* Above the graphs, the total percentage of respondents who visited EU countries at least once in the past 2 years is indicated.

From the regional perspective, the "leader" in terms of visiting EU countries is still the West of Ukraine (Diagram 1.1.2). However, since February 2017, the rate of EU visits has increased in Central Ukraine (from 7% to 10%) and in Eastern Ukraine (from 2% to 9%). In the West and in the South of Ukraine, the fraction of the population who visited the EU in the past two years has not undergone any statistically significant change.

Diagram 1.1.2

Please tell us, have you traveled to EU countries in the last 2 years?

(% among respondent from corresponding region)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

The Table 1.1.1 presents the data for specific sociodemographic population strata. **Men have traveled to the EU more often** (14% compared to 8% among women), as well as **younger and middle-aged Ukrainians** (12-17% of people under 50 compared to no more than 8% of people over 50), **people with higher education** (19% compared to no more than 8% of people with lower education levels), **entrepreneurs, professionals, unemployed** (20-22%, while the group closest to them is students with 10%), **people with high or middle income** (26% and 15% respectively, compared to no more than 7% among people with low or very low income).

Table 1.1.1

Please tell us, have you traveled to EU countries in the last 2 years?

(% among respondents from the corresponding socio-demographic category)

100% in a row	Yes	No / Difficult to say	Category potential*
Gender groups			
Male	13.6	86.4	45.1
Female	8.2	91.8	54.9
Age groups			
18-29 years	16.9	83.1	21.3
30-39 years	15.4	84.6	18.3
40-49 years	12.0	88.0	16.6
50-59 years	8.3	91.7	17.7
60-69 years	4.6	95.4	12.5
70+ years	1.5	98.5	13.6
Type of settlement			
Village	8.6	91.4	33.8
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	9.8	90.2	11.9
Medium town (20-99K)	7.0	93.0	6.5
Big city (100K+)	12.8	87.2	47.8
Education			
Incomplete secondary or lower	2.7	97.3	8.3
Complete secondary	6.1	93.9	27.8
Secondary special	8.4	91.6	32.2
Higher	19.0	81.0	31.7
Social status			
Worker	8.1	91.9	15.2
Employee	7.3	92.7	9.1
Specialist	21.2	78.8	13.2
Individual activities, businessman	22.1	77.9	5.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	8.0	92.0	9.9
Retired	3.5	96.5	28.9
Pupil, student	9.6	90.4	4.0
Unemployed	19.5	80.5	9.3

Level of wealth**			
Very low	3.2	96.8	11.5
Low	7.3	92.7	46.2
Average	14.5	85.5	34.9
High	25.5	74.5	5.2

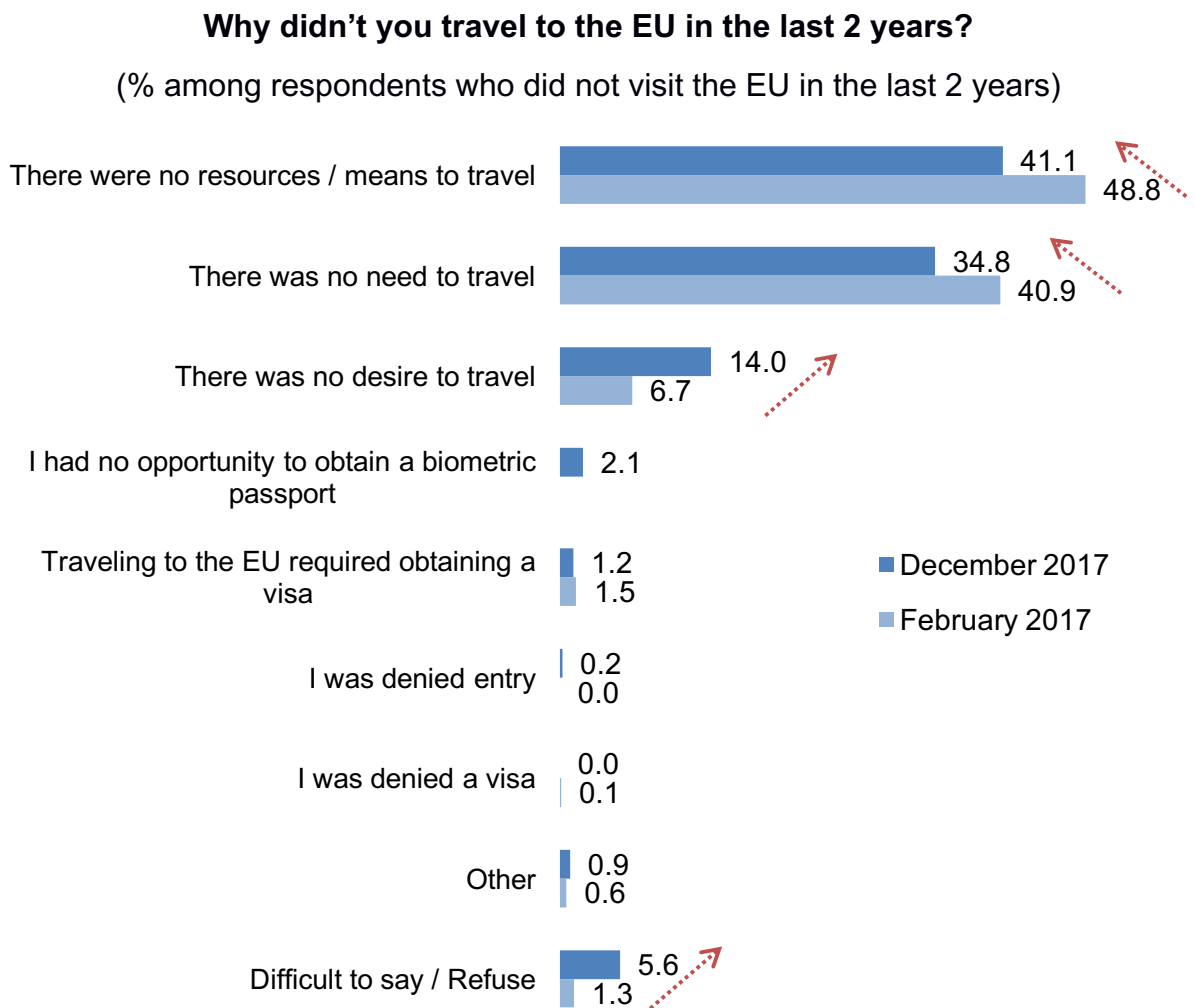
* Group potential is the fraction of citizens that belongs to the group.

** "Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.

1.2 Reasons for not visiting the European Union

Among those who **have not visited the EU**, the absolute majority mentioned the reason of **either the lack of resources / means (42%) or the lack of need (35%)** (Diagram 1.3.1). Another 14% said that they simply did not want to. It is worth noting that the first two reasons (lack of means and lack of need) were cited less often than in December 2017, while the lack of desire was cited more often.

Diagram 1.3.1



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

Lack of resources/means is the explanation for not visiting EU countries which was most often cited by residents of the South and the East (Table 1.3.1). The residents of the Center mentioned the lack of resources and the lack of need equally often, and the residents of the West cited the lack of need more often.

Table 1.3.1

Why didn't you travel to the EU in the last 2 years?

(% among respondents who did not visit the EU in the last 2 years)

100% in a column	West	Center	South	East
There were no resources / means to travel	27.9	37.9	55.8	44.8
There was no need to travel	44.6	37.3	23.9	32.2
There was no desire to travel	15.0	14.4	12.0	15.3
I had no opportunity to obtain a biometric passport	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.5
Traveling to the EU required obtaining a visa	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.6
I was denied entry	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
I was denied a visa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4
Difficult to say / Refuse	7.6	6.1	4.3	2.9

The Table 1.3.2 presents the reasons for not visiting the EU according to particular socio-demographic strata.

Table 1.3.2

Why didn't you travel to the EU in the last 2 years?

(% among respondents who did not visit the EU in the last 2 years)

100% in a row	There were no resources / means to travel	There was no need to travel	There was no desire to travel	I had no opportunity to obtain a biometric passport	Traveling to the EU required obtaining a visa	I was denied entry	I was denied a visa	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse
Gender groups									
Male	37.9	36.0	15.0	1.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	6.2
Female	43.6	33.9	13.3	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	5.1
Age groups									
18-29 years	48.7	31.7	8.4	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	4.7
30-39 years	47.1	32.3	12.1	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
40-49 years	41.7	31.7	15.3	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	5.9
50-59 years	40.4	36.0	14.1	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.4	5.4
60-69 years	36.7	37.9	15.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.0
70+ years	28.4	41.0	21.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.9
Type of settlement									
Village	33.4	37.6	20.4	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	4.6
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	43.1	35.2	11.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5
Medium town (20-99K)	59.6	27.2	7.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.5
Big city (100K+)	43.7	33.8	11.0	3.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	6.3
Education									
Incomplete secondary or lower	33.2	34.4	20.4	1.6	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	6.5
Complete secondary	42.0	32.2	17.6	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.9
Secondary special	39.9	38.8	12.4	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	5.0
Higher	44.2	33.2	10.3	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.3
Social status									
Worker	44.0	38.3	11.0	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.4
Employee	46.2	29.1	13.0	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.6
Specialist	49.6	30.7	8.0	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.0
Individual activities, businessman	33.9	39.1	10.0	4.8	7.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	47.6	29.2	13.0	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.5	4.6
Retired	32.9	39.2	18.7	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5
Pupil, student	49.4	32.6	9.1	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7

Unemployed	43.4	28.3	20.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
Level of wealth*									
Very low	43.9	30.2	15.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.8
Low	43.6	34.7	14.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.4
Average	39.3	35.7	12.5	3.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	6.4
High	32.0	47.7	9.5	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.0	2.5	3.3

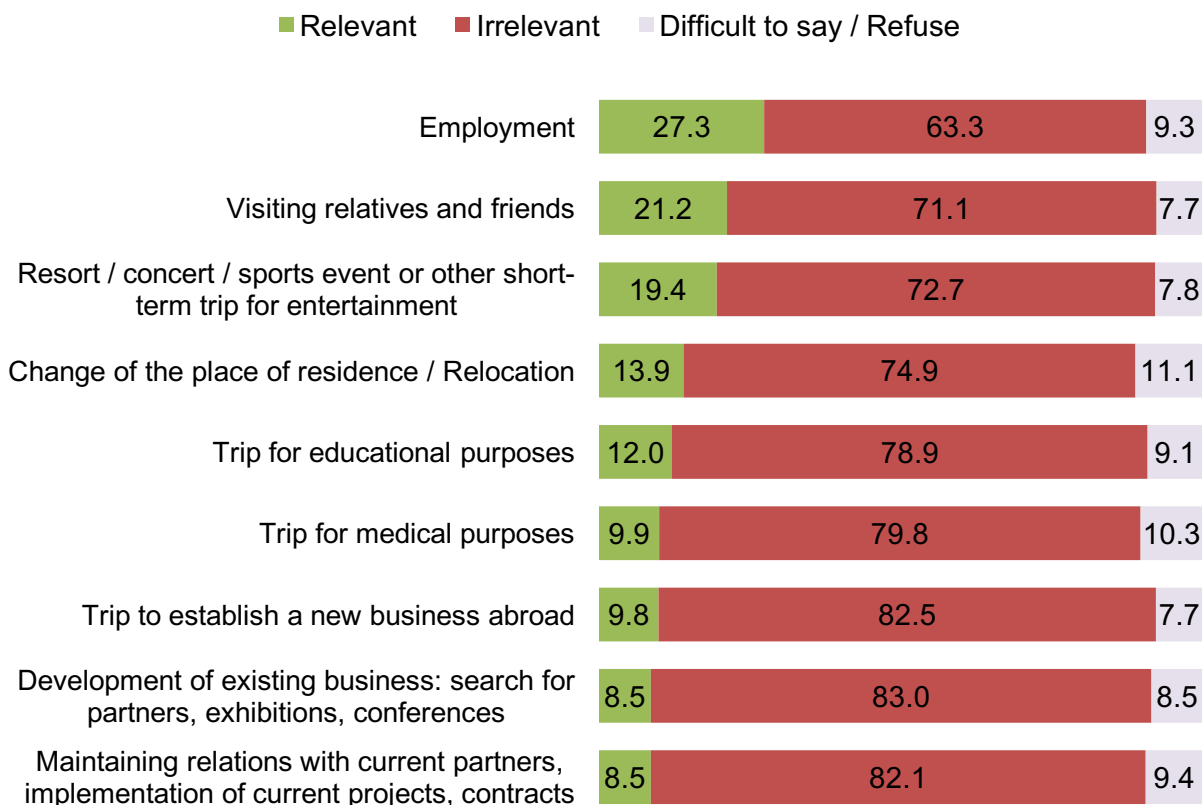
* "Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.

PART II. PLANS FOR THE NEAREST 12 MONTHS RELATED TO EU COUNTRIES

One fourth of Ukrainians (27%) claim that in the next 12 months, **the plan to visit the EU for the purpose of employment is rather or very relevant** for them (Diagram 2.1). The next most widespread are the plans to visit relatives and friends (21%) and entertainment and recreation plans (19%). Somewhat fewer respondents mentioned relocation (14%) and education (12%). The other plans (medical purposes; creation, development or support of an existing business) are relevant for 9-10% of Ukrainians.

Diagram 2.1

Now we will talk about your possible plans for the next 12 months, associated with travels to the EU. Please tell us how relevant or NOT relevant for you...
(% among all respondents)



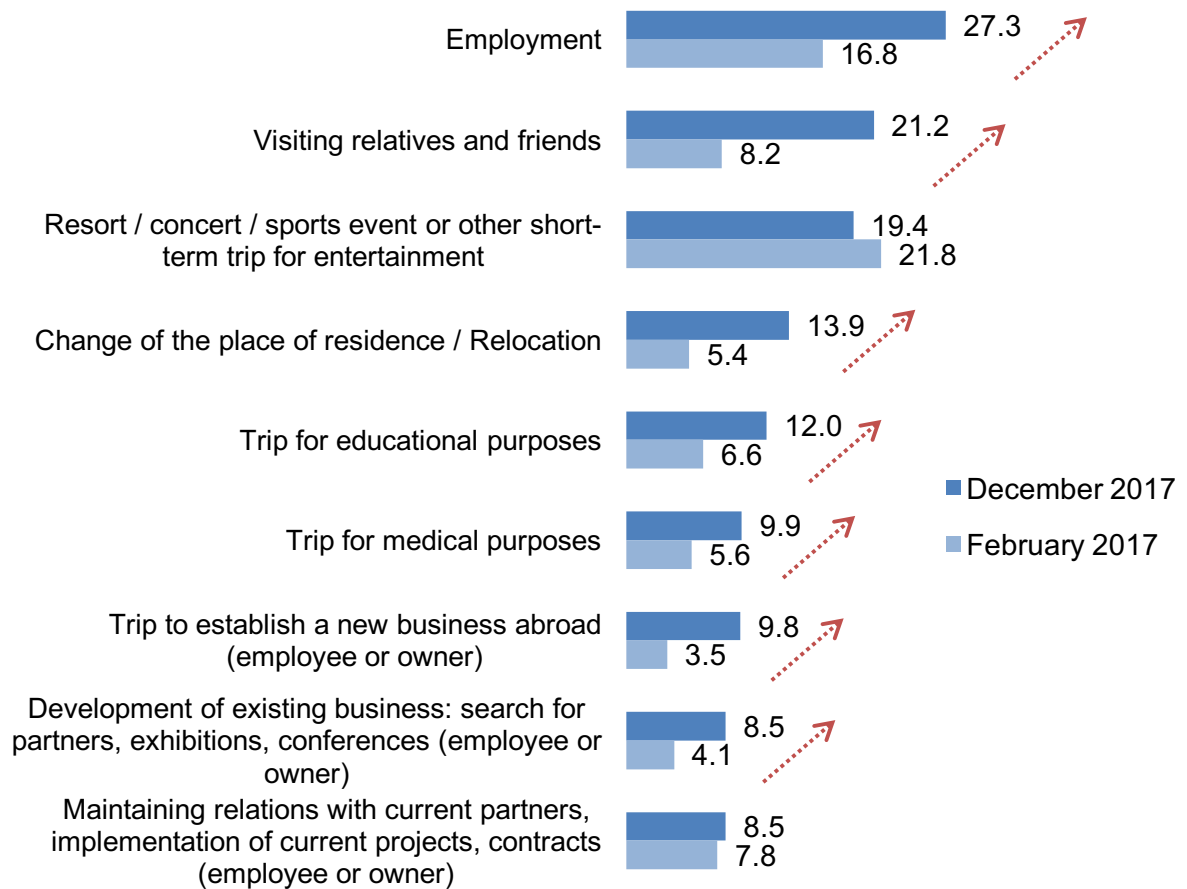
From February to December 2017, the fraction of people who find the plan relevant has increased for practically all of the plans (Diagram 2.2). In particular, the fraction of those who speak about employment has increased from 17% to 27%; of those who speak about visiting relatives and friends — from 8% to 21%; of those who speak about relocation — from 5% to 14%; of those who speak

about education — from 7% to 12%. It is worth noting that, at the same time, the fraction of those who mentioned the entertainment and recreation purposes has not changed since February.

Diagram 2.2

Now we will talk about your possible plans for the next 12 months, associated with travels to the EU. Please tell us how relevant or NOT relevant for you...

(% among respondents from region for whom the corresponding plans are rather or very relevant)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

If in the Center, South and East of Ukraine, 20-25% are thinking about employment, in the West the number is 38% (Table 2.1). At the same time, the fraction of those who are talking about relocation has practically no variation depending on the region (13-15%, depending on the region).

Table 2.1

Now we will talk about your possible plans for the next 12 months, associated with travels to the EU. Please tell us how relevant or NOT relevant for you...

(% among respondents from region for whom the corresponding plans are rather or very relevant)

% in a row	West	Center	South	East
Employment	37.9	25.1	22.8	20.3
Visiting relatives and friends	30.6	16.7	17.2	21.2
Resort / concert / sports event or other short-term trip for entertainment	25.1	17.3	15.2	21.3
Change of the place of residence / Relocation	14.8	13.7	12.7	15.3
Trip for educational purposes	14.3	9.8	11.0	15.3
Trip for medical purposes	16.7	6.9	7.1	9.3
Trip to establish a new business abroad (employee or owner)	14.2	6.7	9.1	10.2
Development of existing business: search for partners, exhibitions, conferences (employee or owner)	12.2	7.0	6.3	9.4
Maintaining relations with current partners, implementation of current projects, contracts (employee or owner)	11.3	7.9	7.0	7.3

The Table 2.2 presents the data for particular population strata. It is worth noting that 52% of people under 30 find the employment plans relevant (as well as 30-36% of people at the age of 30-49). The same plans are relevant for 56% of people with higher education and for 56% of students.

Table 2.2

Now we will talk about your possible plans for the next 12 months, associated with travels to the EU. Please tell us how relevant or NOT relevant for you...

(% among respondents from region for whom the corresponding plans are rather or very relevant)

% in a row	Maintaining relations with current partners	Development of existing business	Trip to establish a new business abroad	Resort/concert/etc.	Visiting relatives and friends	Trip for medical purposes	Trip for educational purposes	Employment	Relocation	Category potential*
Gender groups										
Male	11.2	11.4	14.1	20.3	22.9	9.8	12.8	32.5	16.2	45.1
Female	6.3	6.1	6.2	18.7	19.8	9.9	11.4	23.1	12.1	54.9
Age groups										
18-29 years	13.0	14.8	18.4	35.2	32.8	12.4	27.7	52.8	27.5	21.3
30-39 years	11.1	10.9	12.9	24.5	26.1	9.2	11.3	36.3	20.1	18.3
40-49 years	11.5	9.4	10.4	21.4	22.8	12.3	13.0	30.3	12.5	16.6
50-59 years	5.4	4.8	5.3	12.7	15.0	9.5	7.0	18.4	8.7	17.7
60-69 years	5.2	5.6	4.6	9.5	15.5	8.4	4.5	7.3	3.9	12.5
70+ years	1.3	2.1	1.7	3.4	7.6	5.8	0.9	1.9	2.2	13.6
Type of settlement										
Village	8.3	9.6	9.4	13.9	18.8	11.7	9.7	28.2	12.5	33.8
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	6.5	6.1	9.6	12.3	18.0	9.9	5.8	27.7	12.4	11.9
Medium town (20-99K)	4.0	3.8	3.4	17.8	18.7	5.1	5.3	18.4	11.6	6.5
Big city (100K+)	9.8	9.0	10.9	25.3	24.0	9.3	16.1	27.8	15.6	47.8
Education										
Incomplete secondary or lower	6.8	9.0	9.0	7.4	13.3	9.9	7.5	17.6	16.1	8.3
Complete secondary	7.6	8.0	8.1	13.7	17.4	10.5	10.7	22.9	9.9	27.8
Secondary special	5.7	6.1	7.5	16.5	18.1	8.8	8.5	27.7	12.6	32.2
Higher	12.6	11.3	13.8	30.6	29.7	10.5	17.9	33.3	18.3	31.7
Social status										
Worker	7.4	7.6	10.1	18.3	19.4	9.3	5.3	30.8	14.3	15.2
Employee	5.0	5.5	6.1	20.3	22.3	8.0	11.6	32.1	15.7	9.1
Specialist	11.6	10.5	13.3	32.4	28.4	12.2	16.0	30.3	14.4	13.2
Individual activities, businessman	31.2	33.4	32.5	32.5	32.3	14.9	23.9	44.9	30.4	5.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	10.8	10.9	10.5	21.5	18.9	11.3	9.6	33.3	20.9	9.9
Retired	2.1	2.1	1.5	5.7	10.5	7.5	2.8	4.6	2.6	28.9
Pupil, student	13.9	13.4	22.0	43.6	42.6	11.5	66.5	56.2	35.0	4.0
Unemployed	10.0	10.5	14.1	18.1	27.4	11.5	15.6	46.6	17.7	9.3
Level of wealth**										
Very low	5.8	5.5	7.1	6.1	13.3	7.0	8.7	19.2	8.6	11.5
Low	6.7	7.0	8.1	13.6	17.6	10.3	9.4	26.2	12.5	46.2
Average	9.3	9.3	11.3	26.1	25.9	9.1	15.1	31.5	17.2	34.9
High	16.7	16.8	13.3	47.1	33.9	11.1	17.6	27.1	14.6	5.2

* *Group potential is the fraction of citizens that belongs to the group.*

** *"Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.*

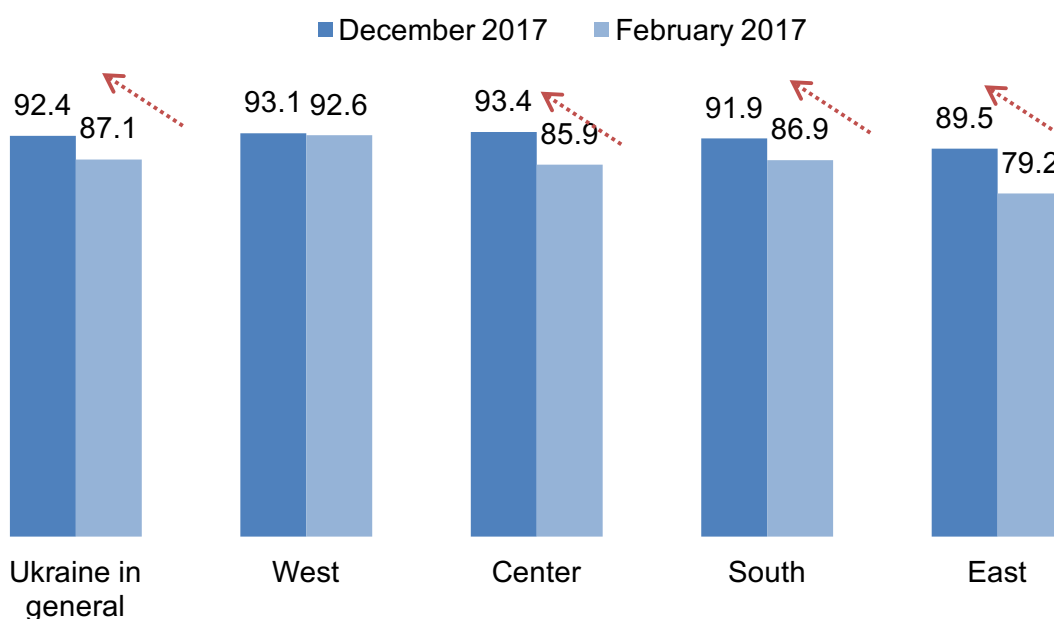
PART III. BIOMETRIC PASSPORTS

Although even in February the absolute majority of Ukrainians knew that they can obtain a biometric, by December their percentage increased even more, from 87% to 92% (Diagram 3.1). The increase can be observed in the Center (from 86% to 93%), in the South (from 97% to 92%) and in the East (from 79% to 90%).

Diagram 3.1

Have you heard that a biometric / electronic passport could be issued in Ukraine?

(% among all respondents)



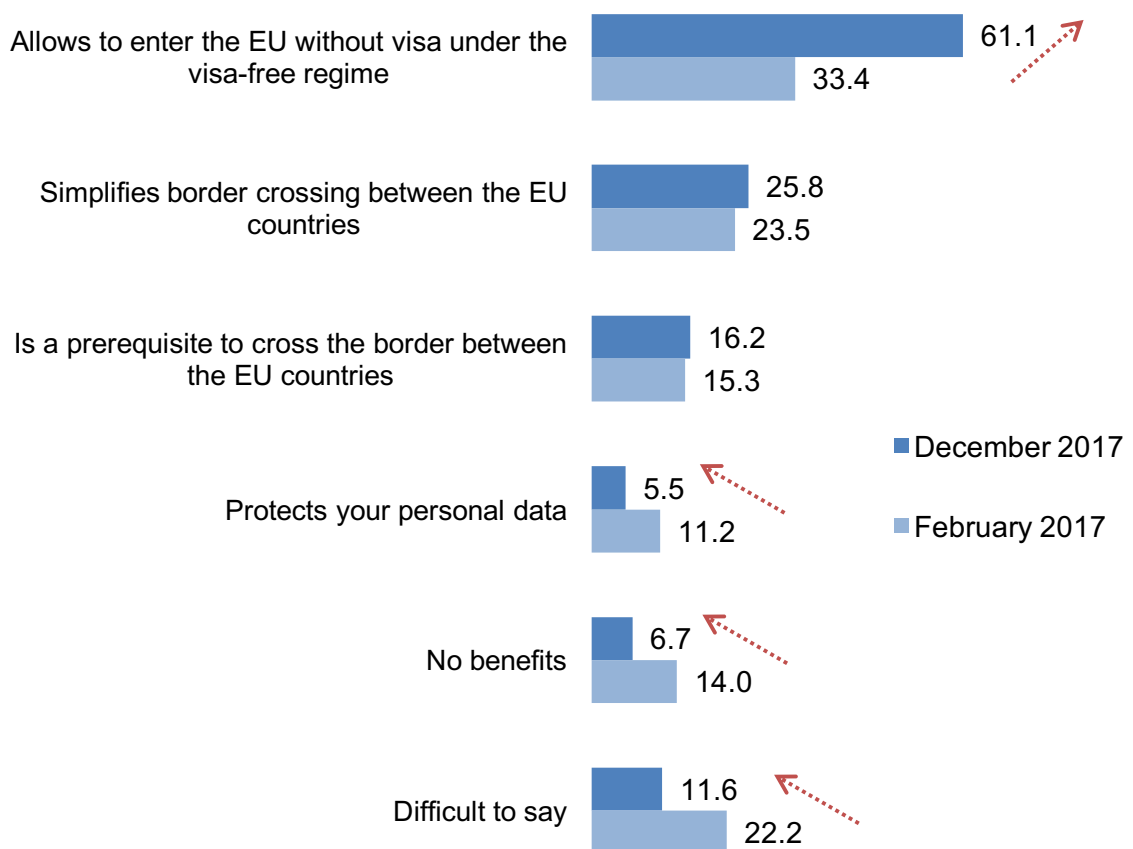
* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

If in February, only 33% of Ukrainians thought that a biometric passport would allow them to enter the EU without a visa under the visa-free regime, now 61% already think so (Diagram 3.2). Another 26% say that this simplifies the procedure of crossing the borders between EU countries (earlier, 26% believed so), and 16% say that it is a necessary requirement for crossing the borders between EU countries (earlier, 15% believed so).

Diagram 3.2

Look at the card. In your opinion, which of the listed points are advantages of having a biometric / electronic passport? A biometric passport...

(% of all respondents)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

In all regions, the majority of the population think that a biometric passport allows them to enter without visas (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1

Look at the card. In your opinion, which of the listed points are advantages of having a biometric / electronic passport? A biometric passport...

(% of all respondents from the corresponding region)

% in a column	West	Center	South	East
Allows to enter the EU without visa under the visa-free regime	67.7	61.4	55.6	57.1
Simplifies border crossing between the EU countries	22.2	29.2	23.1	29.0
Is a prerequisite to cross the border between the EU countries	12.8	14.6	24.0	12.4
Protects your personal data	3.2	5.6	8.0	5.4
No benefits	2.2	4.9	10.6	13.2
Difficult to say	12.2	11.4	9.4	15.1

The Table 3.2 presents the data for particular socio-demographic strata.

Table 3.2

Look at the card. In your opinion, which of the listed points are advantages of having a biometric / electronic passport? A biometric passport...

(% of the respondents from the corresponding socio-demographic stratum respondents)

100% in a row	Allows to enter the EU without visa under the visa-free regime	Simplifies border crossing between the countries of European Union	Is a prerequisite to cross the border between the countries of European Union	Protects personal data	No benefits	Difficult to say	Category potential*
Gender groups							
Male	63.6	29.4	16.6	5.5	6.0	8.0	45.1
Female	58.9	22.8	15.8	5.5	7.2	14.5	54.9
Age groups							
18-29 years	70.1	30.0	19.6	6.5	2.5	4.9	21.3
30-39 years	68.5	30.3	17.3	7.8	5.4	3.3	18.3
40-49 years	67.4	26.9	15.6	6.3	5.5	6.9	16.6
50-59 years	55.4	27.3	18.4	5.9	9.9	10.4	17.7
60-69 years	54.0	21.9	11.2	3.3	10.3	18.6	12.5
70+ years	43.1	13.4	11.5	1.6	8.8	34.0	13.6
Type of settlement							
Village	64.7	21.0	15.7	1.4	3.3	14.4	33.8
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	48.4	23.1	11.2	5.8	14.1	14.1	11.9
Medium town (20-99K)	58.1	37.7	15.3	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.5
Big city (100K+)	62.1	28.2	17.8	7.9	7.2	9.1	47.8
Education							
Incomplete secondary or lower	33.4	13.3	12.2	4.3	10.4	41.4	8.3
Complete secondary	56.6	27.1	16.2	4.9	6.8	10.7	27.8
Secondary special	63.1	23.1	17.0	4.3	6.1	11.2	32.2
Higher	70.0	30.4	16.4	7.7	6.1	5.0	31.7
Social status							
Worker	66.0	27.2	16.9	6.3	5.2	6.5	15.2
Employee	68.2	27.0	17.7	7.4	5.4	6.2	9.1
Specialist	78.2	26.8	16.4	6.8	4.9	3.2	13.2
Individual activities, businessman	58.1	34.1	17.4	5.1	5.4	4.3	5.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	58.5	26.2	17.7	7.4	6.0	8.5	9.9
Retired	48.4	18.3	12.4	3.5	9.8	25.5	28.9

100% in a row	Allows to enter the EU without visa under the visa-free regime	Simplifies border crossing between the countries of European Union	Is a prerequisite to cross the border between the countries of European Union	Protects personal data	No benefits	Difficult to say	Category potential*
Pupil, student	67.2	37.9	26.5	5.3	5.1	3.8	4.0
Unemployed	62.6	32.2	18.2	4.0	5.9	6.2	9.3
Level of wealth**							
Very low	39.2	17.6	9.6	6.8	14.7	28.3	11.5
Low	57.6	24.2	16.9	4.6	6.5	12.8	46.2
Average	71.4	29.5	16.7	6.7	4.2	5.6	34.9
High	69.1	25.7	22.1	5.2	5.6	4.2	5.2

* Group potential is the fraction of citizens that belongs to the group.

** "Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.

PART IV. VISA-FREE REGIME WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

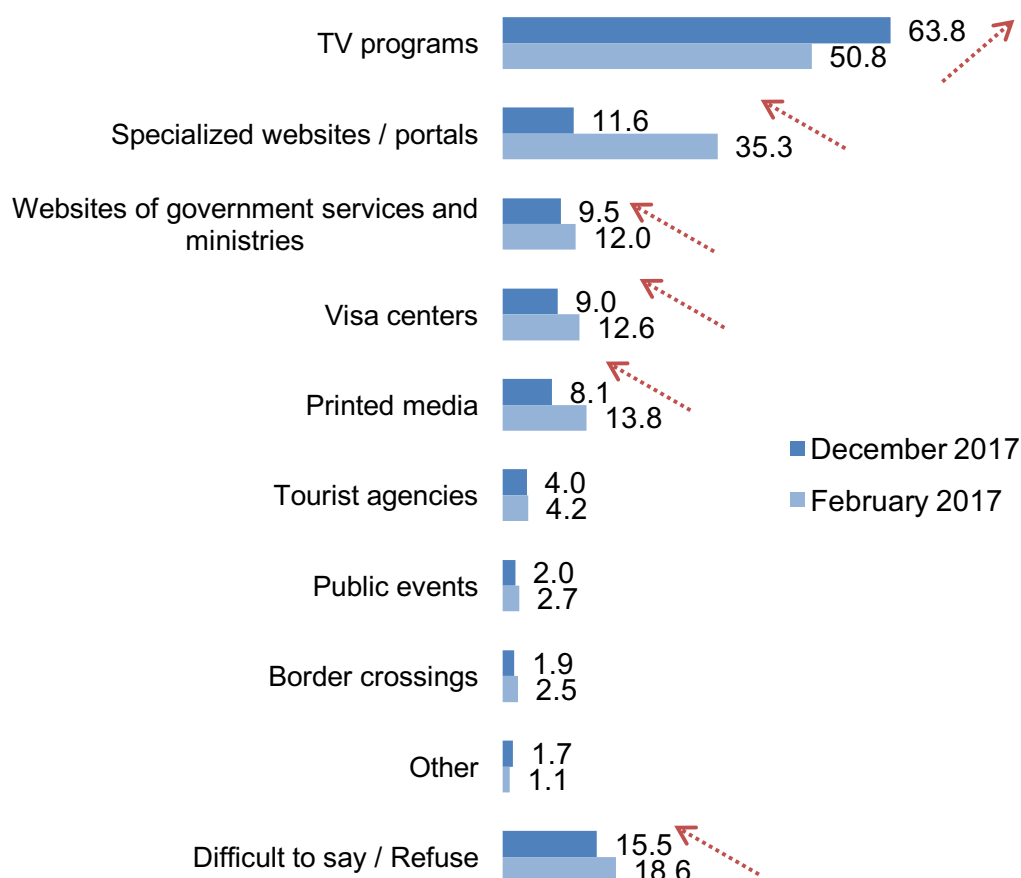
4.1 The sources of information about requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime

The main source of information about the requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime are still the **TV programs**; furthermore, the fraction of those who use this channel has increased from 51% to 64% (Diagram 4.1). Other sources were now mentioned by even fewer respondents. In particular, if in February 35% mentioned specialized websites and portals, now only 12% mention them.

Diagram 4.1

Which media sources do you use to obtain information about the requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime?

(% of all respondents)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

The majority of the population receive information from TV programs in all regions (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1

Which media sources do you use to obtain information about the requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime?

(% of all respondents from the corresponding region)

% in a column	West	Center	South	East
TV programs	57.0	69.6	64.4	60.9
Specialized websites / portals	13.7	12.1	10.0	9.2
Websites of government services and ministries	9.3	11.2	8.1	7.9
Visa centers	14.7	6.2	8.4	6.2
Printed media	8.3	7.3	7.9	10.1
Tourist agencies	6.8	2.4	3.1	4.0
Public events	3.6	1.0	1.7	2.3
Border crossings	3.3	1.3	1.9	0.8
Other	0.8	0.9	2.9	3.5
Difficult to say / Refuse	17.1	14.0	14.5	18.0

The Table 4.2 presents the data for particular socio-demographic population groups.

Table 4.2

Which media sources do you use to obtain information about the requirements and opportunities of the visa-free regime?

(% of all respondents from the corresponding population stratum)

% in a row	TV programs	Specialized websites / portals	Websites of government services and ministries	Visa centers	Printed media	Tourist agencies	Public events	Border crossings	Other	Difficult to say / Refuse	Category Potential*
Gender groups											
Male	61.0	13.4	11.1	10.4	8.5	4.1	2.1	2.7	1.6	14.0	45.1
Female	66.1	10.1	8.2	7.9	7.7	3.9	2.0	1.2	1.8	16.7	54.9
Age groups											
18-29 years	56.3	21.3	15.2	12.1	8.0	6.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	11.7	21.3
30-39 years	58.7	21.2	16.1	11.9	6.8	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	12.6	18.3
40-49 years	67.2	10.2	8.7	12.4	10.9	5.2	3.5	2.4	2.9	10.1	16.6
50-59 years	69.1	6.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	3.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	14.9	17.7
60-69 years	68.3	2.4	3.0	5.2	8.6	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.0	21.1	12.5
70+ years	67.1	0.7	1.5	1.8	6.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.8	27.4	13.6
Type of settlement											
Village	71.0	8.8	5.7	4.5	6.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.5	14.7	33.8
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	65.2	8.8	9.6	10.6	10.1	5.6	1.8	3.2	0.7	17.4	11.9
Medium town (20-99K)	72.9	17.9	14.5	3.7	7.5	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	9.2	6.5
Big city (100K+)	57.1	13.4	11.5	12.5	8.5	5.7	2.8	1.7	3.0	16.5	47.8
Education											
Incomplete secondary or lower	68.3	0.6	2.5	1.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	24.8	8.3
Complete secondary	69.5	5.2	5.9	4.4	5.3	3.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	18.0	27.8
Secondary special	62.8	10.4	7.5	11.5	8.6	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	16.4	32.2
Higher	58.7	21.4	16.3	12.6	11.0	6.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	10.0	31.7
Social status											
Worker	62.8	6.1	9.2	10.4	5.9	3.0	4.1	0.7	0.7	17.4	15.2
Employee	69.7	17.1	8.1	8.3	10.7	5.1	1.8	0.0	3.7	9.7	9.1
Specialist	58.3	26.4	18.0	16.2	11.1	5.2	4.1	3.1	2.5	8.6	13.2
Individual activities, businessman	56.4	17.1	14.4	14.0	7.1	7.3	3.2	7.2	2.8	7.6	5.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	67.0	10.6	9.6	8.9	7.9	4.5	1.1	3.8	1.2	11.9	9.9
Retired	68.9	1.8	2.1	3.4	8.2	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	23.9	28.9
Pupil, student	43.1	17.8	19.6	10.9	5.9	8.1	3.1	1.2	3.1	18.2	4.0

Unemployed	69.2	16.1	10.5	12.1	7.3	3.2	1.1	2.5	1.9	9.3	9.3
Level of wealth**											
Very low	70.8	4.7	1.9	1.7	5.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.9	23.4	11.5
Low	66.7	9.6	7.3	5.7	7.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	18.6	46.2
Average	61.1	15.6	12.8	14.7	7.8	7.7	1.3	1.7	2.2	9.3	34.9
High	45.3	20.0	19.4	14.0	14.1	8.9	7.8	7.2	4.4	11.2	5.2

* Group potential is the fraction of citizens that belongs to the group.

** "Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.

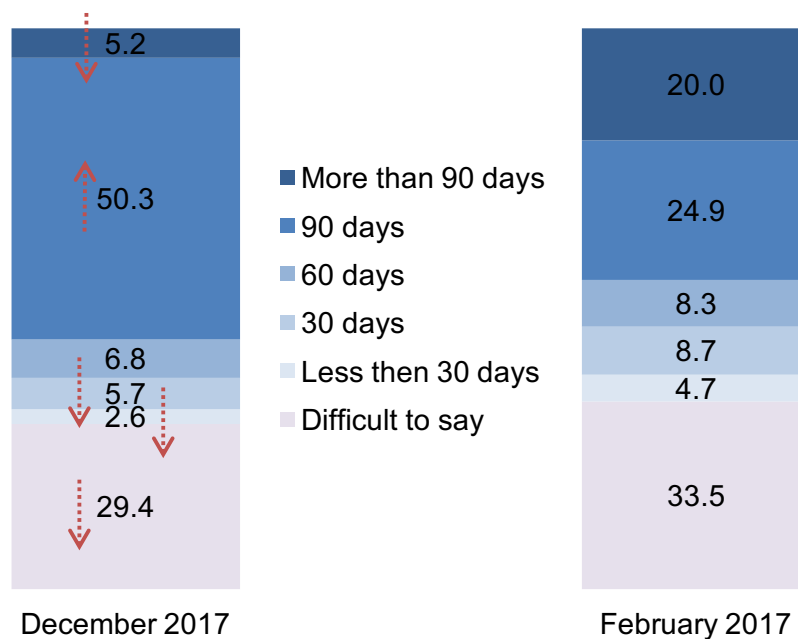
4.2 The duration of stay in the EU territory under the visa-free regime

The fraction of those who **know** that under the visa-free regime **they can stay in the EU for 90 days** has **increased** since February **from 25% to 50%** (Diagram 4.2.1).

Diagram 4.2.1

In your opinion, for how long can you stay in the EU territory under the visa-free regime?

(% of all respondents)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

The Table 4.2.1 presents the data for different regions.

Table 4.2.1

In your opinion, for how long can you stay in the EU territory under the visa-free regime?

(% of all respondents in the corresponding region)

100% in a column	West	Center	South	East
Less than 30 days	2.3	0.4	2.9	8.9
30 days	6.4	5.1	4.9	6.9
60 days	5.0	7.3	7.5	8.3
90 days	52.5	51.4	49.9	43.2
More than 90 days	6.2	5.6	4.6	3.2
Difficult to say / Refuse	27.6	30.2	30.2	29.5

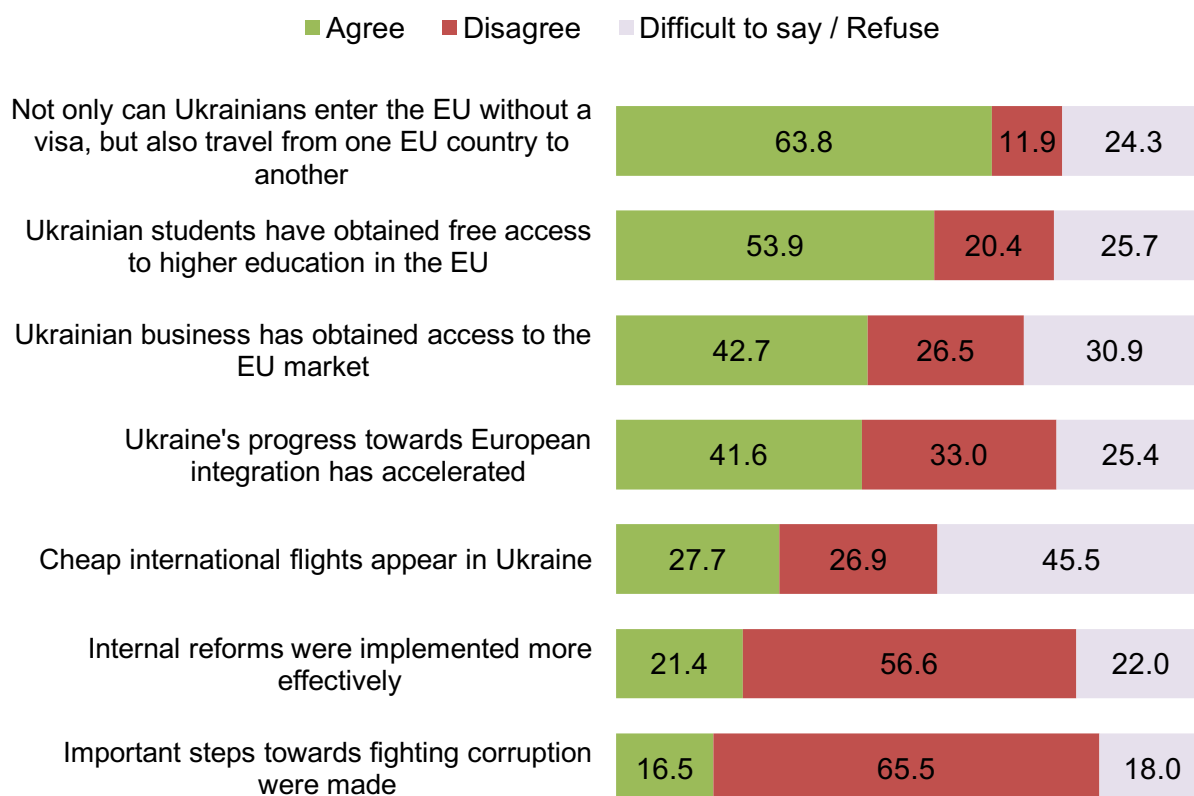
4.3 Advantages / opportunities provided by the introduction of the visa-free regime

For the majority of Ukrainians, the main consequences of the introduction of the visa-free regime is, first of all, the opportunity to enter the EU without visas and move freely between the countries (64%), and the opportunity for Ukrainian students to obtain free access to higher education in the EU (54%) (Diagram 4.3.1). Somewhat fewer Ukrainians spoke about the access of Ukrainian business to the EU market (43%) and the acceleration of European integration (42%). At the same time, the other consequences were mentioned by no more than a quarter of respondents.

Diagram 4.3.1

Let us discuss the advantages / opportunities that opened to Ukraine thanks to the preparation to the canceling of visas to EU countries / to the introduction of the visa-free regime. I will read the statements, and you answer, to what extent you agree or disagree with each of them.

(% of all respondents)

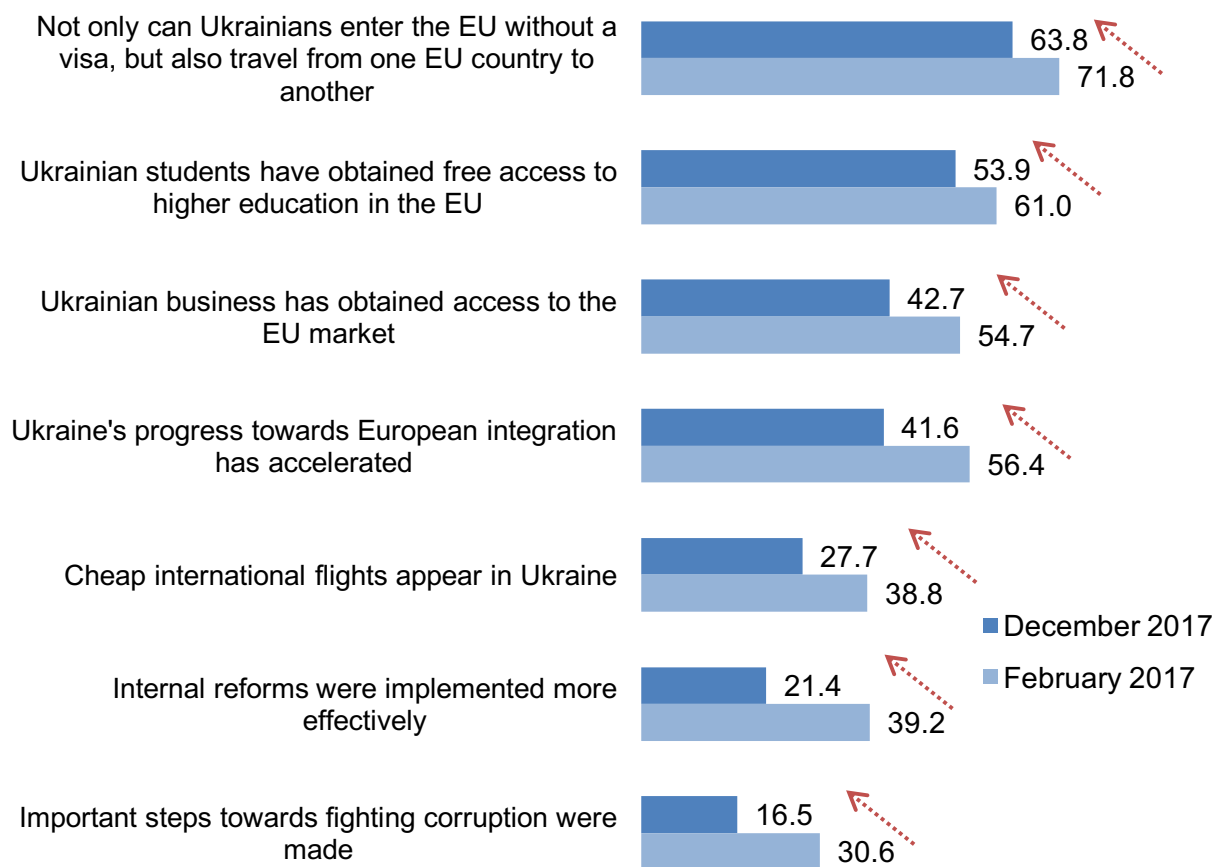


In case of all the consequences, the fraction of those who expected them was higher in February (before the introduction of the visa-free regime) (Diagram 4.3.2).

Diagram 4.3.2

Let us discuss the advantages / opportunities that opened to Ukraine thanks to the preparation to the canceling of visas to EU countries / to the introduction of the visa-free regime. I will read the statements, and you answer, to what extent you agree or disagree with each of them.

(% of all respondents who rather or completely agree with the statement)



* Red arrows indicate the statistically significant dynamics.

The Table 4.3.1 presents the data for the residents of particular regions of Ukraine.

Table 4.3.1

Let us discuss the advantages / opportunities that opened to Ukraine thanks to the preparation to the canceling of visas to EU countries / to the introduction of the visa-free regime. I will read the statements, and you answer, to what extent you agree or disagree with each of them.

(% of all respondents who rather or completely agree with the statement)

% in a column	West	Center	South	East
Not only can Ukrainians enter the EU without a visa, but also travel from one EU country to another	67.9	63.3	64.9	54.3
Ukrainian students have obtained free access to higher education in the EU	63.6	55.4	45.2	46.5
Ukrainian business has obtained access to the EU market	58.2	41.3	30.5	37.5
Ukraine's progress towards European integration has accelerated	52.2	38.6	36.6	37.6
Cheap international flights appear in Ukraine	32.6	24.6	20.4	39.4
Internal reforms were implemented more effectively	24.4	20.0	18.1	25.6
Important steps towards fighting corruption were made	13.8	18.8	13.9	20.5

The Table 4.3.2 presents the data for particular population strata.

Table 4.3.2

Let us discuss the advantages / opportunities that opened to Ukraine thanks to the preparation to the canceling of visas to EU countries / to the introduction of the visa-free regime. I will read the statements, and you answer, to what extent you agree or disagree with each of them.

(% of all respondents who rather or completely agree with the statement)

% in a row	Not only can Ukrainians enter the EU without a visa, but also travel from one EU country to another	Ukrainian students have obtained free access to higher education in the EU	Ukrainian business has obtained access to the EU market	Ukraine's progress towards European integration has accelerated	Cheap international flights appear in Ukraine	Internal reforms were implemented more effectively	Important steps towards fighting corruption were made	Category potential*
Gender groups								
Male	66.4	54.4	45.7	44.8	30.8	24.7	19.5	45.1
Female	61.6	53.5	40.2	39.0	25.1	18.8	13.9	54.9
Age groups								
18-29 years	75.8	63.9	53.1	56.8	35.8	27.6	22.1	21.3
30-39 years	72.0	59.5	47.4	44.7	33.0	24.3	17.7	18.3
40-49 years	65.7	55.4	45.0	41.7	27.4	21.5	13.7	16.6
50-59 years	60.5	49.8	41.0	36.8	24.2	18.9	14.7	17.7
60-69 years	54.4	49.2	30.9	28.7	22.0	13.3	13.1	12.5
70+ years	44.4	38.5	30.0	31.7	17.6	18.6	14.7	13.6
Type of settlement								
Village	62.3	58.0	45.5	46.2	27.8	23.8	18.2	33.8
UTV / Small town (up to 20K)	54.6	47.8	41.5	30.0	18.0	13.6	7.4	11.9
Medium town (20-99K)	53.2	46.0	38.9	39.5	31.2	23.9	20.6	6.5
Big city (100K+)	68.5	53.6	41.5	41.6	29.5	21.4	16.9	47.8
Education								
Incomplete secondary or lower	45.5	32.2	20.7	24.8	12.4	15.8	17.2	8.3
Complete secondary	56.7	49.0	42.3	39.0	23.1	19.7	16.1	27.8
Secondary special	65.1	56.7	42.7	41.0	28.5	21.9	14.7	32.2
Higher	73.3	61.1	48.5	48.8	34.8	23.8	18.2	31.7
Social status								
Worker	59.7	51.0	45.0	43.4	24.5	22.8	15.3	15.2
Employee	74.7	61.1	41.1	40.4	31.4	21.3	15.3	9.1

% in a row	Not only can Ukrainians enter the EU without a visa, but also travel from one EU country to another	Ukrainian students have obtained free access to higher education in the EU	Ukrainian business has obtained access to the EU market	Ukraine's progress towards European integration has accelerated	Cheap international flights appear in Ukraine	Internal reforms were implemented more effectively	Important steps towards fighting corruption were made	Category potential*
Specialist	72.8	64.4	47.4	54.3	37.3	27.9	19.8	13.2
Individual activities, businessman	69.9	62.9	49.3	40.8	50.0	30.9	21.6	5.8
Housekeeper, maternity leave	66.5	58.9	44.6	43.7	25.3	20.7	18.2	9.9
Retired	50.3	42.7	30.4	29.6	18.0	14.1	11.4	28.9
Pupil, student	80.7	68.2	66.1	60.8	36.2	25.0	26.9	4.0
Unemployed	66.5	54.9	51.2	47.1	24.1	21.2	15.0	9.3
Level of wealth**								
Very low	45.2	39.3	27.6	22.9	17.1	10.9	6.4	11.5
Low	58.0	50.2	37.5	36.4	22.5	17.9	14.0	46.2
Average	76.3	60.8	51.3	52.2	36.7	25.8	20.5	34.9
High	76.9	72.9	60.1	55.1	41.7	38.6	31.4	5.2

* Group potential is the fraction of citizens that belongs to the group.

** "Very low"-wealth households do not have enough money even for food, "low"-wealth households have enough money for food but cannot afford to buy clothing, "middle"-wealth households have enough money for food and clothing, but cannot afford some expensive purchases (like the TV set, etc.), "high"-wealth households can afford some expensive purchases or can afford everything.