

UKRAINE RETURNS REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2022



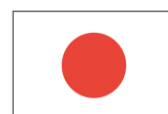
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INTRODUCTION

Starting on 24 February 2022, a large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across the country, characterised, among other elements, by the displacement of a significant proportion of the Ukrainian population.

As early as April 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began observing significant return movements. Conditions of return vary widely, as returnees arrive back to areas not directly affected by the war, but which have experienced a significant influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as well as to conflict-affected and recently de-occupied areas which have sustained severe damage. Due to the volatility of the current situation, it is impossible to determine what proportion of the returns observed at present are permanent or temporary. Existing data shows, however, that the returnee population in Ukraine is characterized by a unique set of needs and vulnerabilities which set it apart from those who had never been displaced and from the population of IDPs.

To support partners in providing targeted, evidence-based assistance to those returning to their areas of habitual residence following a period of forced displacement, IOM presents the Ukraine Returns Report. This publication will strive to analyze IOM's latest data on the situation and needs of the returnee population and on the conditions of return, collected through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments conducted in the country.

This September 2022 edition of the Ukraine Returns Report presents a detailed analysis of data collected through the ninth round of IOM's General Population Survey (GPS), conducted between 17 and 26 September among the adult population in Ukraine. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula and the non-government-controlled-areas of Ukraine (NGCA). The general population survey was conducted using a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,002 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	2
RETURN DYNAMICS	3
RETURNEE POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS	4
SUSTAINABILITY OF RETURN	5
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: CASH AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	7
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: WINTERIZATION	8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS	9
METHODOLOGY	10

¹ In the absence of a clear legal definition of a “returnee” in Ukrainian legislation, for the purpose of rapid assessment of situation needs, IOM has identified returnees as those who are currently in their place of habitual residence, who indicate they had earlier returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement due to the war (since February 2022).

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Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 9 of the GPS, dated as of September 26, 2022.

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Photo: Residential buildings in the town of Irpin near Kyiv, badly damaged during the hostilities in February-March 2022.

OVERVIEW

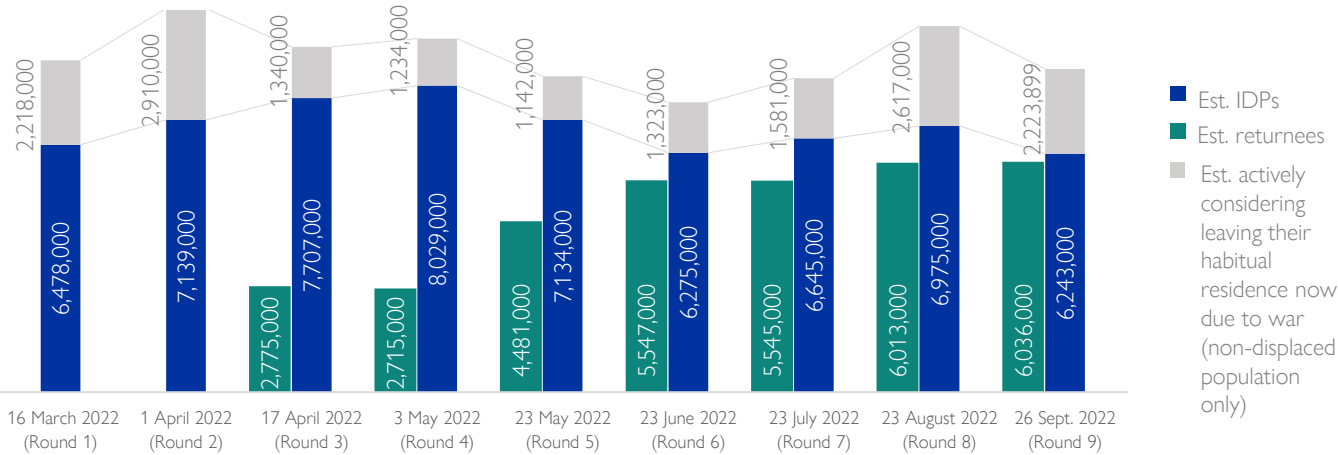
The [IOM glossary](#) defines **return** as "the act or process of going back or being taken back to the point of departure". Return can take place within the country territorial borders, or between the country of destination or transit and the country of origin.

National regulatory and legal frameworks in Ukraine do not offer an explicit definition of a returnee – a person who was forced or obliged to leave their habitual place of residence due to war and later returned. Practically, return can only be inferred through the cancellation or expiration of a previously secured status confirming displacement: a registration as an IDP on the basis of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons" (June 1, 2014). Alternatively, in cases of cross-border displacement, the expiration or cancellation of an international protection status in another country, e.g., Temporary Protection as granted by countries of the European Union to

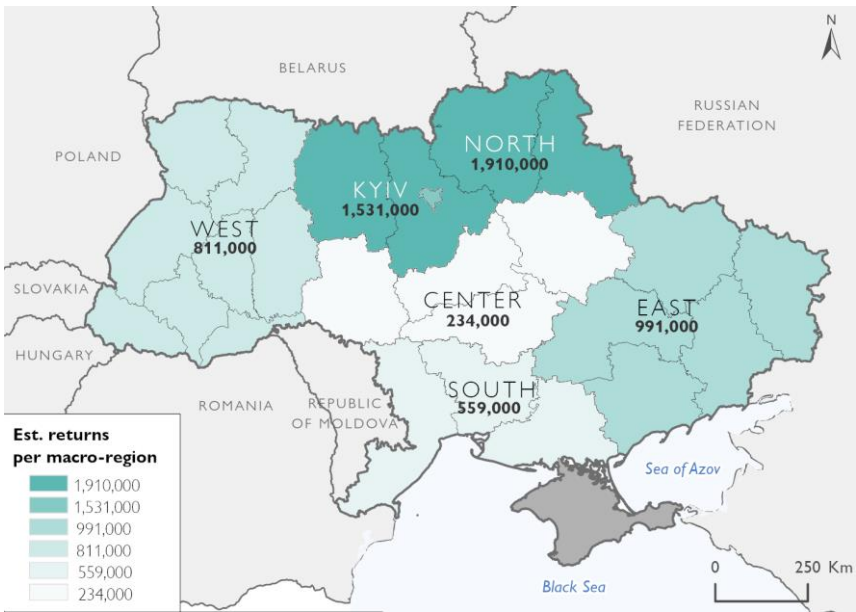
citizens of Ukraine who left the country starting from February 24, 2022. Cancellation or expiration of the above, however, does not guarantee that a return has taken place. It is also well understood that not all displaced people register their displacement status.

In the absence of a clear legal definition of a "returnee" in Ukrainian legislation, for the purpose of the GPS assessment, IOM has identified returnees as those who are currently in their place of habitual residence, who indicate they have returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement due to the war (since February 2022) In Round 9 of the GPS, of all respondents currently in their place of habitual residence, 20% fall within the returnee definition, equivalent to an estimated 6,036,000 returnees as of September 26, 2022. It is impossible to determine whether returns are permanent or temporary, though among returnees, **85 per cent** indicate they are planning to remain in their homes (equivalent to 5.2 million).

Figure 1. Displacement and returns over time



Map 1. Estimated location of returnees by macro-region¹



6,243,000
EST. INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
-732,000 since 23 August

6,036,000
EST. TOTAL
RETURNEES
incl. 21% returned from abroad
+23,000 since 23 August

The full spectrum of results of Round 9 of IOM's General Population Survey are now presented in two complementary products, the **Ukraine Internal Displacement Report** and the **Ukraine Returns Report**. Additional analysis is available upon request to DTMUkraine@iom.int.

² A macro-region is a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions), as defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" (Article 1, item 2). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

RETURN DYNAMICS

Following 214 days of war (as of 26 September 2022), the mean duration of displacement among returnees is 76 days. Those who returned to their homes in the East macro-region typically stayed in displacement the longest (avg. 94 days), while those returning to homes in the West of Ukraine stayed in displacement for the shortest amount of time (avg. 61 days). Approximately one in four returnees had remained in displacement for 3 months or longer. Among returnees in the Center macro-region, 46% remained displaced for over 3 months prior to return, while 1/2 of returnees in the West had been displaced for 1 month or less.

RETURN ROUTES

The majority of returnees report returning back home from places further away – a similar share to Rounds 7 and 8 of the GPS. Compared to earlier rounds, however, data show an increase in the share of individuals returning from abroad: 22% in Round 9 (15% in Round 8 of GPS). As of September 26, an estimated 1,268,000 returnees had returned from abroad.

Figure 2. Percentage of returnees by type of location from which they returned



FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS

As in earlier rounds, most returnees do not intend to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future. Of the 6 million returnees total, as of Sept. 26, only estimated 380,000 are considering to leave their homes again (6%). The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is highest in the East (11%) and the South (10%). In Kyiv, only two per cent of returnees intended to move again.

Round 9 recorded a significant increase in returnees intending to stay in their location of origin, with 85 per cent planning to do so (compared with 78% in Round 8). Fewer returnees intend to relocate (6% compared with 10% in Round 8). This trend will be monitored in successive rounds, as it may indicate a reluctance to re-displace with the onset of winter.

Figure 3. Percentage of returnees intending to leave their current location

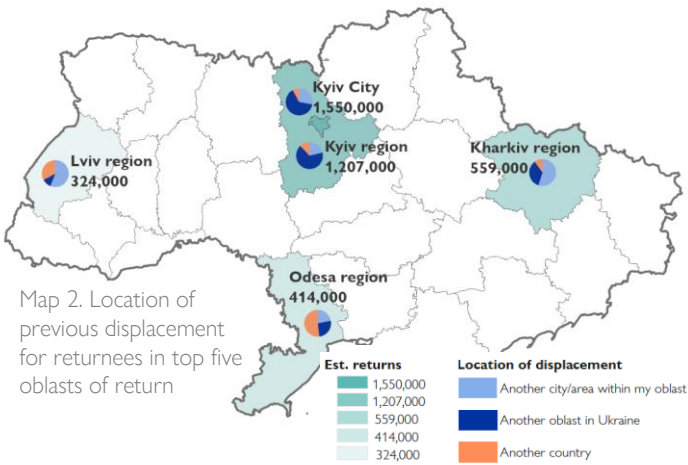
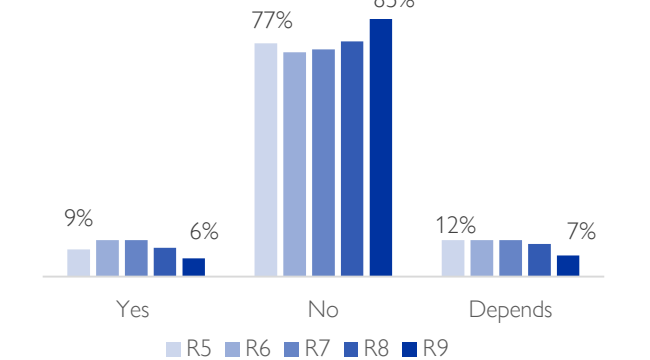


Table 1. Returnees by macro-region of return

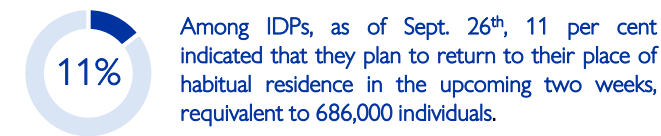
Macro-region of return	Share of returnees*	Est. returnees
North	32%	1,910,000
Kyiv	25%	1,531,000
East	16%	991,000
West	13%	811,000
South	9%	559,000
Centre	4%	234,000
TOTAL	100%	6,036,000

Table 2. Top five oblasts by share of returnees

Oblast	Share of returnees*	Est. returnees
Kyiv City	26%	1,550,000
Kyiv region	20%	1,207,000
Kharkiv region	9%	559,000
Odesa region	7%	414,000
Lviv region	5%	324,000
Other Oblasts	33%	-

*Disclaimer: Origin and distribution of returnees by oblast (region) is only indicative – sample representative at macro-region level.

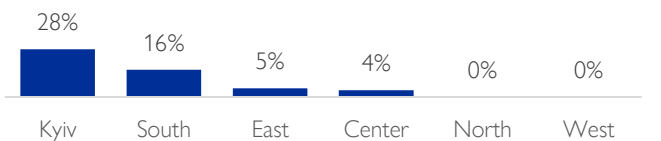
ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPS



The proportion of IDPs actively planning to return has stabilised since July (11% in Round 8, 12% in Round 7). A relatively large proportion of IDPs (12%) state their return will depend upon further situation developments.

IDPs originally from the Kyiv macro-region are most likely to be planning to return immediately (28%), followed by IDPs from the South macro-region (16%).

Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs planning to return in next 2 weeks by macro-region of origin



DEMOGRAPHICS

Overall, **57 per cent** of the returnee population are female and **25 per cent** are infants and children under 17. Around 16 per cent of the returnee population are older people aged 60 and over.

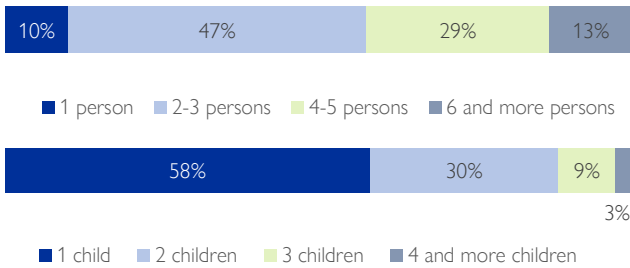
Compared with the IDP population, a higher proportion of the returnee population were adults aged 18 to 59 (59% compared with 54%). A smaller proportion of returnees were elderly (26% compared with 19.5% of IDPs) which may suggest that elderly displaced people are less able or willing to return.

There are around **1.1 million** school-aged children in returnee households (5-17 years old) which is relatively stable compared with Round 8, despite the start of the school year. This might suggest that displaced households with school aged children have not returned in large numbers in order for children to commence the school year in their area of origin.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Returnee households commonly have **three members** (median). However, 42 per cent of returnee households have four or more members. The majority of returnee households have one child (58%) with a further 30 per cent having two children. The majority of returnee households reside in a large city (54%), with a quarter in a small, urban town. Comparatively few returnee households had returned to rural areas (14%).

Figure 6. Percentage of returnee respondents by number of household members and by number of children (among those with children)



TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

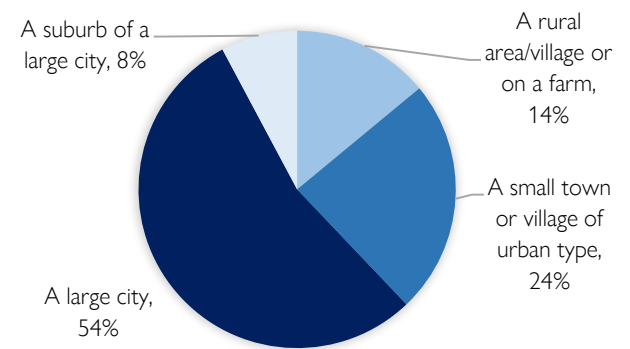


Figure 7. Percentage of returnee respondents by type of settlement

Figure 5. Key demographic figures (as of 26 September 2022)

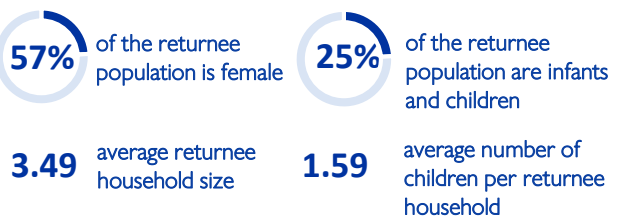


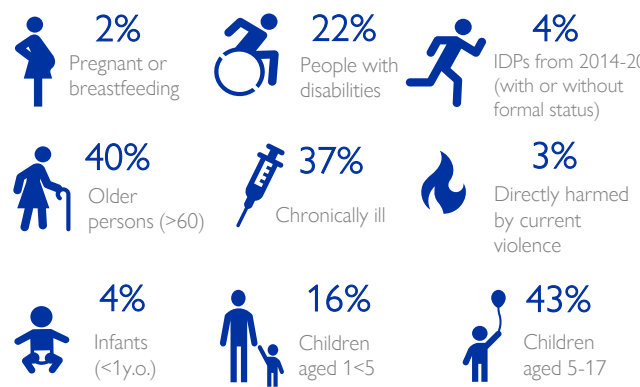
Table 3. Returnee population demographic estimates

Percentage of Returnees	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	5.3%	2.5%	2.8%
Children 5-17	18.3%	8.5%	9.8%
Adults 18-59	59.1%	25.6%	33.5%
Elderly (60+)	16%	6.9%	9.1%
Total	100%	43%	57%
Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	78,000	36,000	42,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	319,000	148,000	171,000
Children 5-17	1,103,000	511,000	592,000
Adults 18-59	3,570,000	1,546,000	2,024,000
Elderly (60+)	969,000	419,000	550,000
Total	6,039,000	2,660,000	3,379,000

*The gender shares for children under 5 years old are estimated by applying the 2020 male to female birth ratio as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. All other data is based on the General Population survey.

HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

Figure 8. Percentage of returnee households reporting vulnerable household members



Notably, **40 per cent** of returnee households contain at least one elderly person aged 60 or above. A significant proportion of returnee households have at least one member who is chronically ill (37%), or has a disability (22%), and a quarter have a child under five or infant (20% of households).

The proportion of households with vulnerable members does not differ significantly between IDP and returnee households for any category of vulnerability except those who are chronically ill (30% of IDP households contain a member with this vulnerability).

SUSTAINABILITY OF RETURN

GPS data (R9, Sept. 26) indicate that return is the durable solution favoured by 69 per cent of the displaced population currently within Ukraine. However, factors such as the volatile security situation, a lack of adequate housing and the financial exigencies of prior displacement can undermine families' ability to sustainably return. Sustainable return requires economic, social, safety and psychosocial conditions that enable returnee households to cope with shocks or push factors (both old and new) no worse than the general population in their place of origin. Successive rounds of the GPS will include a more comprehensive array of indicators to examine returnee advancement towards reintegration. These indicators will be adapted from the [International Recommendations for IDP Statistics](#) indicators

framework developed by the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS) in 2020. The present section offers insight by highlighting relevant existing data from the sectoral modules within the Round 9 of the GPS related to sustainability of returns in Ukraine, where possible drawing comparisons between returnees and the non-displaced population. Data is available specifically on the following factors impacting sustainability of returns:

- Residential destruction
- Coping strategies
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Food and nutrition needs.
- Financial savings
- Access to education
- Access to medicine and health services.

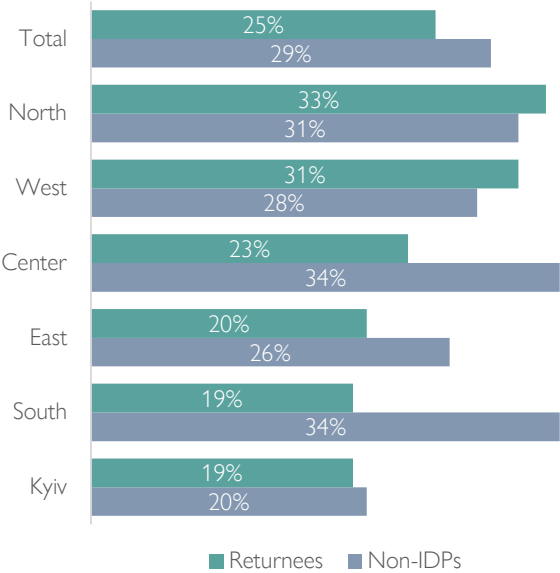
RESIDENTIAL DESTRUCTION



IOM's earlier data show that residential destruction in areas of origin is a key barrier to return for IDPs, particularly with the onset of winter.⁴ Damage to the primary residence was reported by 14 per cent of returnee households nationwide. Around a quarter of returnee households in the North macro-region (25%) and East macro-region (24%) reported that their house had been damaged by the war.

The need for shelter repair materials continues to rise among all respondents, from 19 per cent in June to 27 per cent in September 2022. Around 25 per cent returnee respondents reported a lack of materials for shelter repair, although this is as high as 33 per cent for returnees in the North macro-region and 31 per cent in the West. In both macro-regions returnees were more in need of repair materials than the displaced or general population.

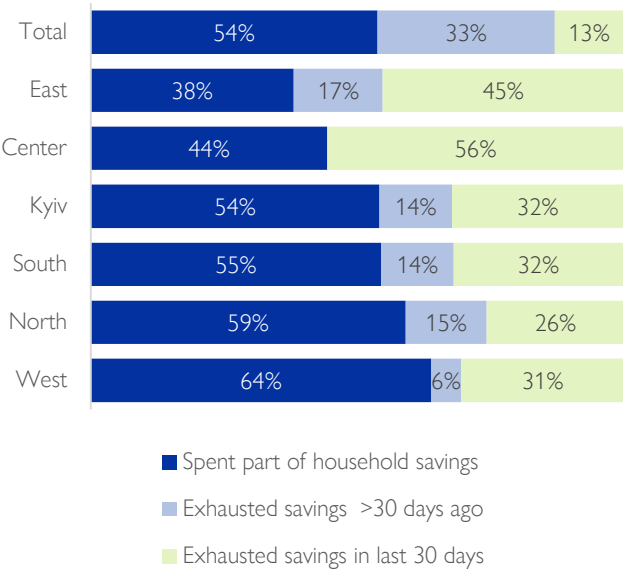
Figure 9. Percentage of respondents in need of building/ construction materials



IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON SAVINGS

During displacement households may lose or have reduced sources of income and incur additional costs for new rentals, utilities and services. The financial exigencies of displacement can be more extreme when IDPs are unable or unwilling to register their status and receive assistance. This may have been the case for many returnee households, the majority of whom reported that they had not registered officially as IDPs at any stage of their displacement (58%).

Figure 10. Percentage of returnee respondents by savings remaining



Over half of all returnees reported spending part of their household savings during displacement. One in three returnee households reported exhausting their household savings more than 30 days ago. The East macro-region has the highest proportion of returnee households who had exhausted their savings (62%), followed by those in the Centre macro-region (56%).

³ Analysis of IDPs reasons to not return can be found on page 5 of the [General Population Survey Round 7 Report](#), July 2022

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Compared with the general population, **returnees do not face additional barriers accessing education for their children**. Around 90 per cent of the general population reported that their children had full access to education, either offline or online, compared with 87 per cent of returnee households. However, returnees in the East macro-region were most likely to report that at least one child had only partial access with only some lessons being conducted (11%).

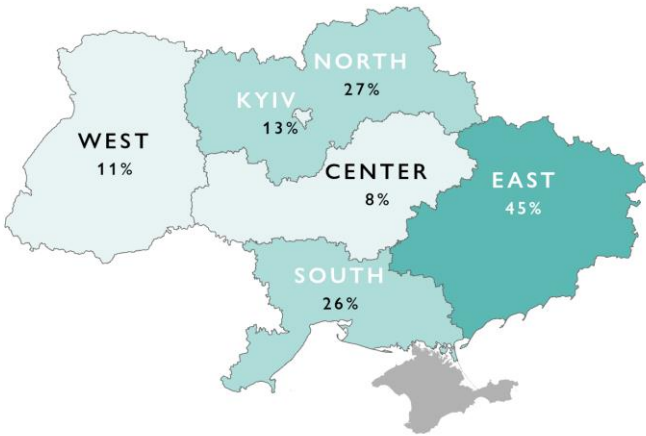
WASH



Fewer returnees reported the need for hygiene items (8%) compared with the displaced (20%) and general population (11%). However, **32 per cent of returnee women lack access to menstrual hygiene products and 18 per cent of all returnees reported lack of access to diapers**. In each case, returnees tend to report better access to WASH products than the displaced and general population.

Access to potable water for drinking and domestic purposes is a significant issue for returnees in the South (10% lack access) and East macro-regions (7%). Interestingly, returnees in these macro-regions tend to have better access compared with the displaced and general populations. However, 24 per cent of returnee respondents reported problems with the colour or taste of drinking water as a result of contamination. A share of these issues may be pre-dating the events of February 24th 2022.

Map 3: Shares of returnees reporting drinking water contamination caused or worsened by military actions



ACCESS TO MEDICINE AND HEALTH SERVICES

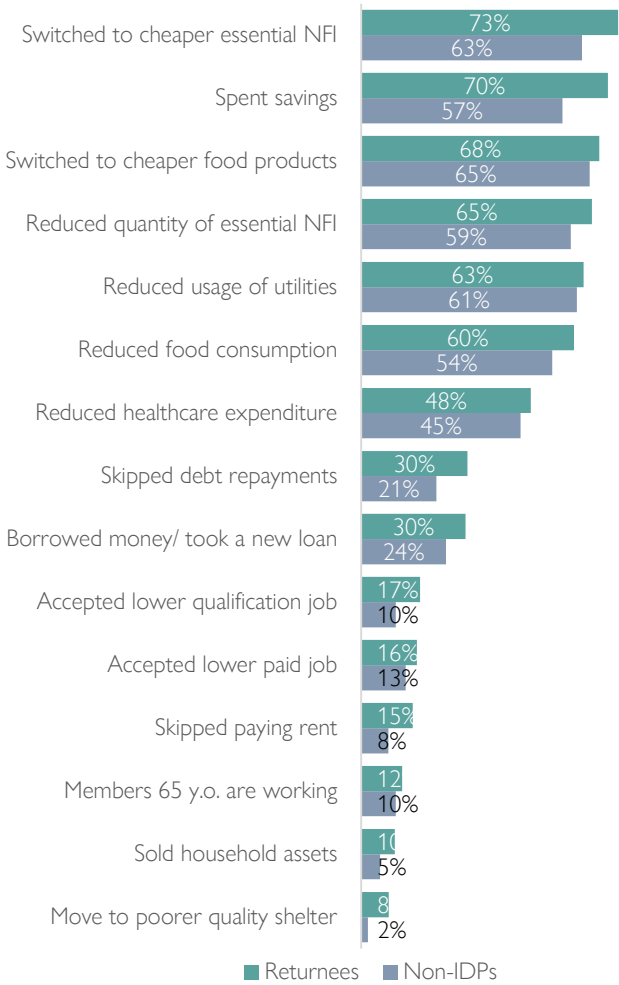
A lack of medicines and access to health services was reported by 20 per cent of returnee respondents, compared with 23 per cent of non-IDPs and 32 per cent of IDPs. Seven per cent of returnees identified this as their most pressing need. There are also large macro-regional variations in access to medicines and health services, with 29 per cent of returnees lacking access in the East, while as few as 7 per cent of returnees lack access in the Center macro-region.

COPING STRATEGIES

Overall, returnees – even those who have returned some time ago – were **more likely to engage in negative coping strategies compared to the non-displaced population**. Prevalent coping strategies among both groups include reducing consumption of or switching to cheaper essential food and non-food items and reducing expenditure of health care or utilities.

Returnee households were, however, more likely to be financially vulnerable as a result of their displacement with spent savings, skipping of debt or rent repayments and taking new loans.

Figure 11. Percentage of returnee and non-IDP respondents by coping strategy



FOOD AND NUTRITION

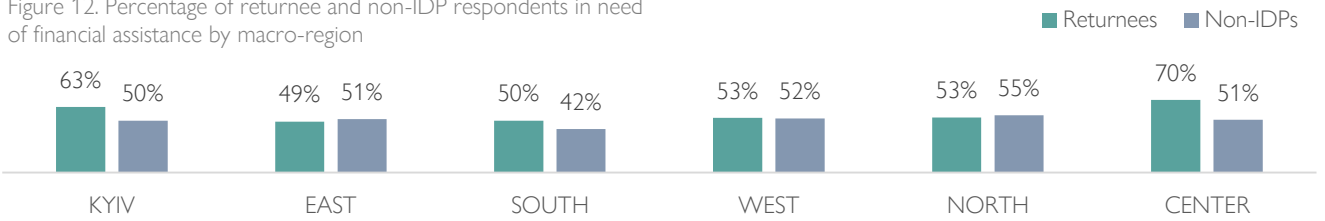
Around **22 per cent of returnee households lack sufficient food**, which is aligned with the non-displaced population (21%) but lower than the lack among displaced households (30%). Most returnees reported having reduced food consumption (60%) and had switched to cheaper food options (68%). Most returnees also listed food as among the top three allocations for any cash transfers they would receive (52%). Around 37 per cent of returnee families within infants reported difficulties getting enough food for their babies, increased from 27 per cent in August.

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: CASH AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Despite being more likely than the non-displaced population to engage in negative financial coping strategies that increase household vulnerability, returnees were only marginally more likely to report a need for financial support (66%) compared with the non-displaced population (64%).

Nevertheless, financial support was reported as a primary need by 55 per cent of returnees. Returnees in Kyiv and Center macro-regions were significantly more likely to identify a need for financial support compared to local non-displaced population.

Figure 12. Percentage of returnee and non-IDP respondents in need of financial assistance by macro-region

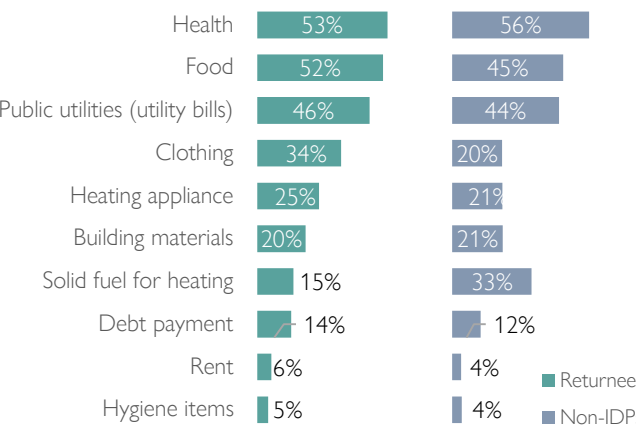


ENVISAGED SPENDING OF CASH ASSISTANCE

In Round 9, the GPS survey assessed the intended use for cash assistance, if received. Survey questions related to cash were framed sensitively, not to incite undue expectations among respondents. The questions regarding the envisaged use for cash assistance were asked to those survey respondents who earlier in the questionnaire indicated cash or financial resources as one of their household needs.

Returnees and the non-displaced population both identified health supplies and medicine as the most pressing need, followed by food and utility bills. Notably, returnee households were more likely to . Indicate that they would purchase clothing. Among returnee households with children, the share of those who would buy clothing was 44%. Notably, the non-displaced population were more likely to spend financial assistance on solid fuel than returnees (33% compared with 15%), perhaps because returnee households were more likely to lack heating appliances, clothing and building materials as preparation for winter.

Figure 13. Percentage of returnee and non-IDP respondents by category of envisaged expenditure



GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The majority of returnees (76%) and the non-displaced population (88%) stated their current household members receive regular financial support from the Government of Ukraine (GoU). Notably, returnees were more likely to received child-related benefits (17% compared with 9% of non-IDPs).

Figure 14. Percentage of returnee and non-IDP respondents by financial support received

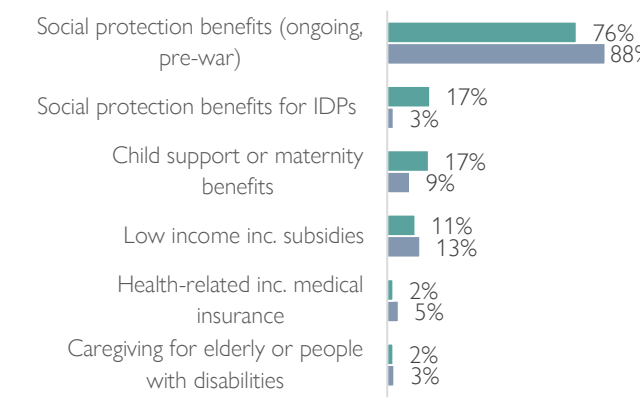
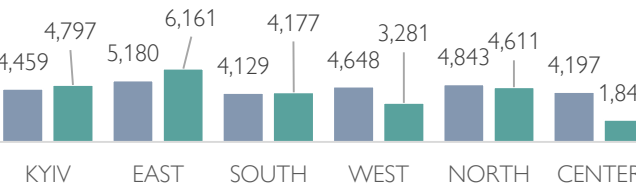


Table 4. Average amount of financial support received from GoU by household type (in UAH)

	Non-IDPs	Returnees
HH with people with disabilities	UAH 5,007	UAH 5,272
HH with chronically ill	UAH 4,736	UAH 4,749
HH with older persons (>60)	UAH 4,969	UAH 5,233
HH with children	UAH 4,348	UAH 4,329
Average across all households	UAH 4,652	UAH 4,696

Figure 15. Average amount of financial support received from GoU by macro-region (in UAH)



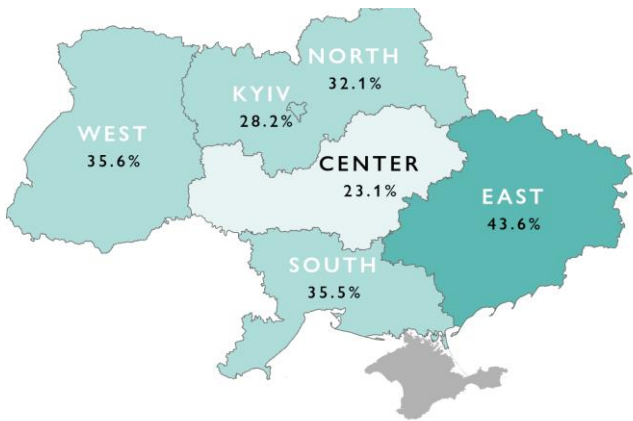
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: WINTERIZATION

With a significant proportion of the population in Ukraine displaced from their homes or returned to war-affected areas, **proactive and targeted humanitarian and recovery programming is required to mitigate the impact of colder weather and the onset of winter.**

FUEL AND APPLIANCE NEEDS

A third (33%) of the returnee population indicated a need for **heating appliances** (compared to 23% among non-displaced population, and 44% among IDPs). Among returnees, women were more likely to report a need for heating appliances (37% compared to 26%) and solid fuel (16% of women indicated a need compared to 13% of men). For 7 per cent of returnees, heating appliances represent their most pressing need.

Map 4. Percentage of returnee respondents with the need for heating appliances



Around **15 per cent** of returnee households reported that they **lack adequate solid fuel for heating**. In the West macro-region, 27 per cent of returnee households reported this lack, followed by the North (19%).

MONTHLY COST OF UTILITIES

Reported costs of utilities intended to support heating systems (electricity, water and other heating costs) have remained the same since last recorded in July (as of 23 July 2022, returnees reported an average 1,899 UAH/month and the population without displacement experience 1,525 UAH/month). Returnees do not, on average, expect to pay more than non-displaced households for utilities throughout the winter. The mean cost of utilities is the highest in Kyiv and higher than average in North and West macro-regions.

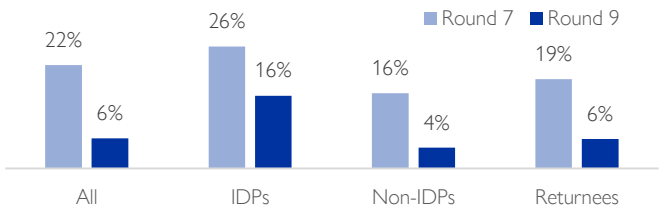
Figure 18: Reported and anticipated cost of utilities

	Non-IDPs	Returnees
Current	UAH 1,719	UAH 2,114
Expected for winter	UAH 3,507	UAH 3,642

INADEQUATE HOUSING

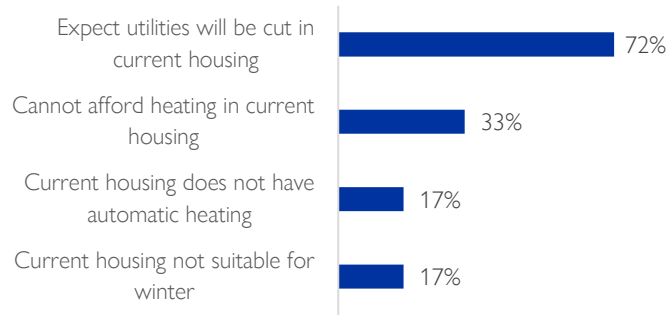
Notably fewer returnee households self-reported their house as inadequate for winter in September (Round 9) compared with July (Round 7). Nevertheless, **six per cent of the returnee population (eqv. to 362,000) are at present estimated to reside in inadequate shelters.** Returnees in the East and North macro-regions were most likely to report their houses were not adequate (9% in each).

Figure 16: Percentage of respondents that believe their current housing is inadequate for winter



Those households that reported their housing inadequate for winter were most likely to fear their utilities would be cut or reduced (72%), followed by concerns about affording heating (33%).

Figure 17: Percentage of returnee households by inadequate housing concerns



WINTER-RELATED MOBILITY FLOWS

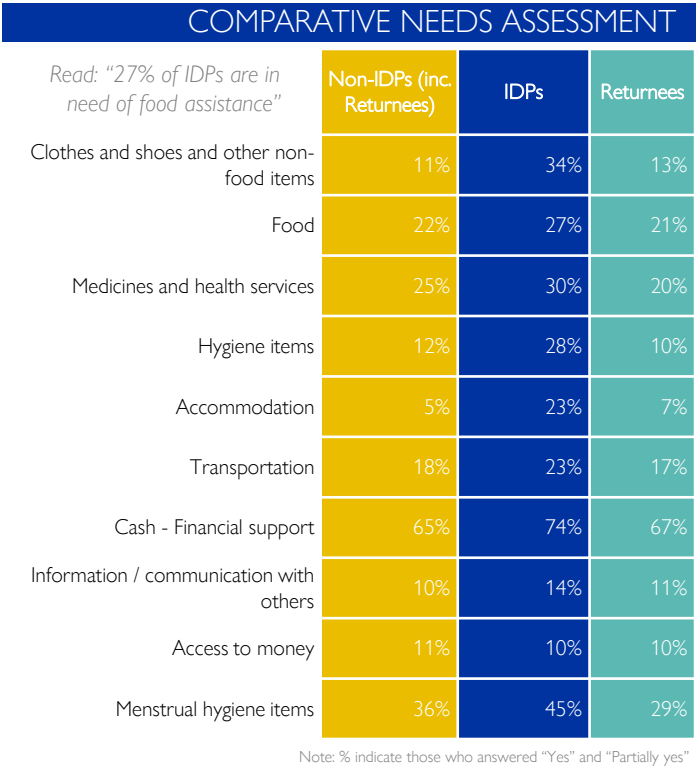
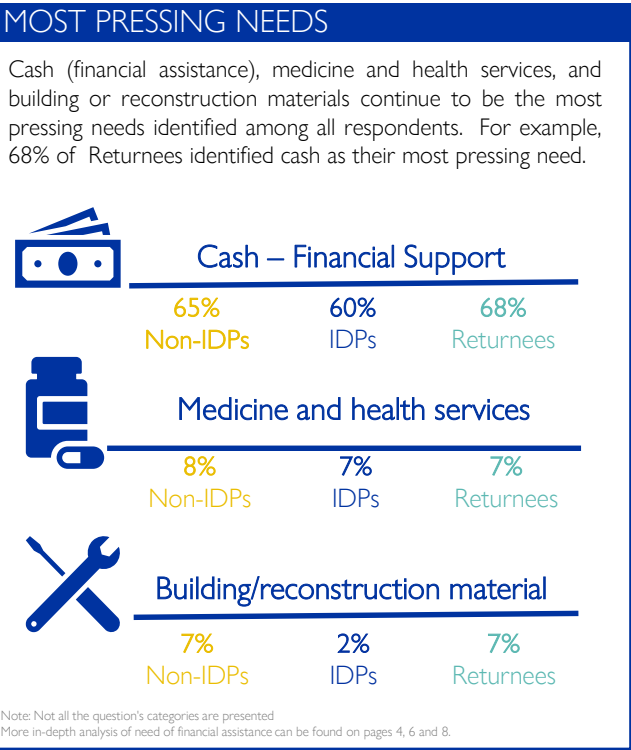


This proportion, however, was as high as **11 per cent of returnee households in the East macro-region.** However, of these 41 per cent reported that the **onset of winter was a significant factor** in their intention to re-displace equivalent to 148,000 returnees.

Having returned, **households seem more inclined to repair inadequate shelters or receive financial assistance to manage higher utility bills than to re-displace.** While this is to be expected, successive rounds of the General Population Survey will monitor how intentions and mobility decisions change in the event that assistance is not adequate to keep families safe in their current housing.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

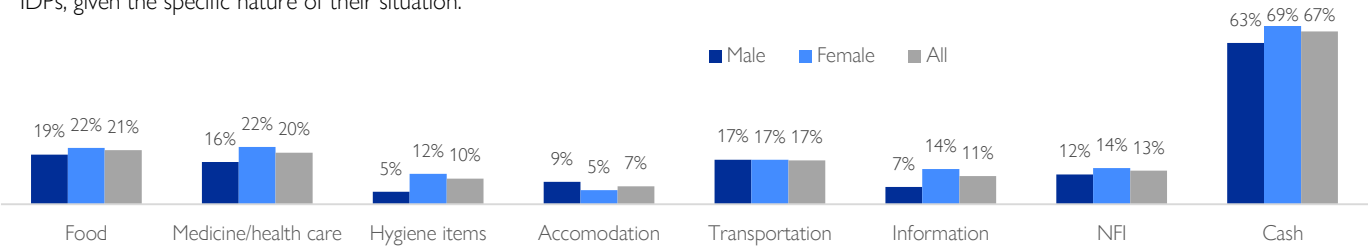
Those displaced and those in the locations of their habitual residence within Ukraine (whether returnees or non-displaced) face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, however, requiring tailored support. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's sample of the general population survey .



RETURNEE NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

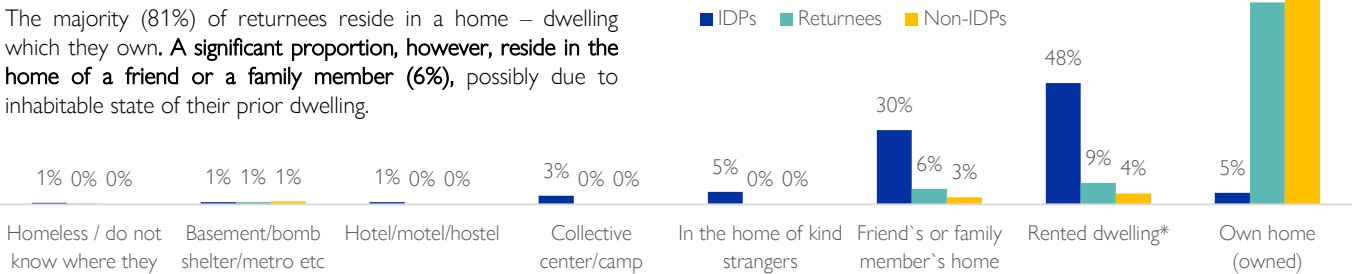
The structure of needs among returnees differs significantly from needs reported by other population sub-groups, such as IDPs, given the specific nature of their situation.

The chart below shows the share of returnees who report currently being in need of the below:



HOUSING SITUATION

The majority (81%) of returnees reside in a home – dwelling which they own. A significant proportion, however, reside in the home of a friend or a family member (6%), possibly due to inhabitable state of their prior dwelling.



* Apartment, house or other dwelling rented for long-term or temporary living

BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights through a rapid phone-based survey. Ninth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 26 September 2022. This probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), was stratified to achieve representativeness at the level of 6 macro-regions of Ukraine. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 100,000 ten-digit phone numbers created by combining the three-digit prefix used by mobile phone operators with a randomly generated seven-digit phone number. The generated sample frame was proportional to the national market share of the six phone networks covered in the study. Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers were randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent prior to starting an interview. Interviewers used a structured questionnaire and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into a data entry program.

Using this methodology, for Round 9, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,002 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 9 of this survey, a response rate of 12.3% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 26 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (78%) and Russian languages (22%), with language selection following respondents' preference.

Limitations: The exact proportion of the excluded populations is unknown, and certain considerations are to be made when interpreting results. Those currently residing outside the territory of Ukraine were not interviewed, following active exclusion. Population estimates assume that minors (those under 18 years old) are accompanied by their adult parents or guardians. The sample frame is limited to adults that use mobile phones. It is unknown if all phone networks were fully functional across the entire territory of Ukraine for the entire period of the survey; therefore, some numbers may have had a higher probability of receiving calls than others. Residents of areas with a high level of civilian infrastructure damage may have a lower representation among the sample – one may assume the needs in the report are skewed towards under-reporting. Among the people surveyed are not those residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the NGCA Donetsk and Luhansk.

Caveat: The survey collected information on the people's characteristics, their current locations and/or locations after the displacement (geographical information), intentions to move and planned destinations, needs, and issues faced by the people during the crisis. The analysis relies on two approaches when assessing the population profiles, their issues, and needs. The analysis of geographical profiles utilizes the data, excluding the missing values identified at the macro-region level (n=2,002). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using the available sample (considering the question refusal rate). The percentages numbers reported in the publication are rounded for ease of use.

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region			Sample error		
Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share	Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	197 (84/113/0)	10%	KYIV	+/-	7%
EAST	438 (258/180/0)	22%	EAST	+/-	5%
SOUTH	217 (140/77/0)	11%	SOUTH	+/-	7%
WEST	477 (276/201/0)	24%	WEST	+/-	4%
NORTH	380 (236/144/0)	19%	NORTH	+/-	5%
CENTRE	291 (167/124/0)	15%	CENTRE	+/-	6%
Undisclosed location	2 (1/1/0)	0%	Total Ukraine	+/-	2.2
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1190/810/2)	100%			

Definitions: The [IOM Glossary on Migration](#) defines **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee, or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. Operationally, for this exercise, interviewers define and understand IDPs as persons who left their habitual place of residence due to the current war.

IOM defines a **returnee** as a person who had undergone a migratory movement and arrived back to their original place of habitual residence. For purposes of the present analysis, IOM identified as returnees those respondents who indicated having left the place of their habitual residence since the 24th of February due to the current war for a period of a minimum of 2 weeks (14 days), but who have indicated that they had since returned.

The 1951 Refugee Convention defines a **refugee** as: Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IOM.

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