IOM UN MIGRATION | GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

UKRAINE RETURNS REPORT

OCTOBER 2022

Irpin,
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From the People of Japan

INTRODUCTION

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

As early as April 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began observing significant movements of displaced persons back to their habitual place of residence (hereafter, "returns"). 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 analyzes 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 report draws on data collected through the tenth round of IOM's General Population Survey, conducted between 17 and 27 October 2022. The scope of the assessment covers the adult population across 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. Readers may also refer to the Internal Displacement Report (Round 10) for detailed analysis of data from this survey as related to the situation and needs of IDPs.

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A NOTE ON DEFINITION OF RETURN

For the purposes of this report, the terms "return" and "returnee" are used without prejudice to status and refer to all de-facto persons currently in their place of habitual residence after a significant period of displacement (minimum of two weeks since February 2022*), regardless of whether they returned to these locations spontaneously from abroad or from displacement within Ukraine.

This definition excludes those who have come back to Ukraine from abroad but who have not returned to their places of habitual residence in country.

*This cut-off period has been shown as statistically most meaningful in terms of vulnerability following return as compared to the non-displaced population..

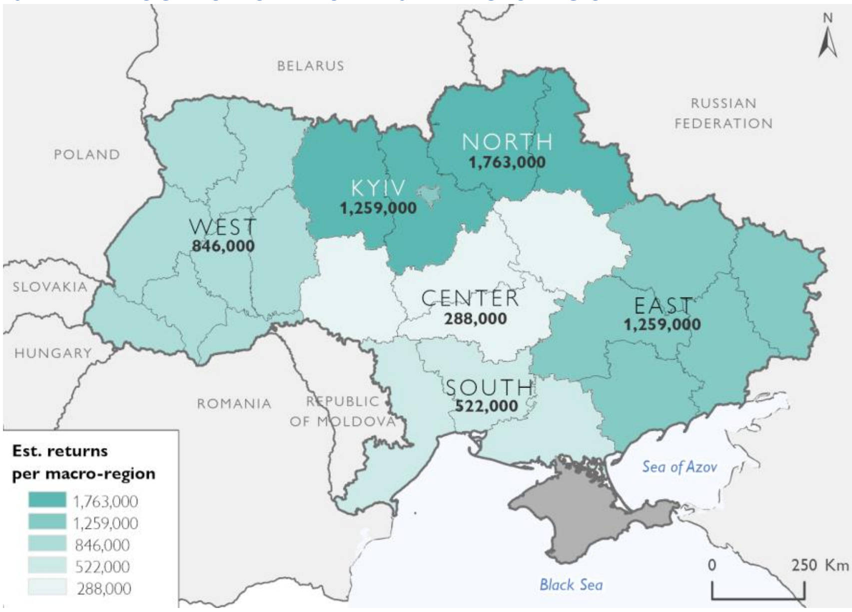
Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 10 of the GPS, dated as of October 27, 2022.

For further details or information please get in touch: DTMUkraine@IOM.int

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

OVERVIEW

ESTIMATED LOCATION OF RETURNEES BY MACRO-REGION*

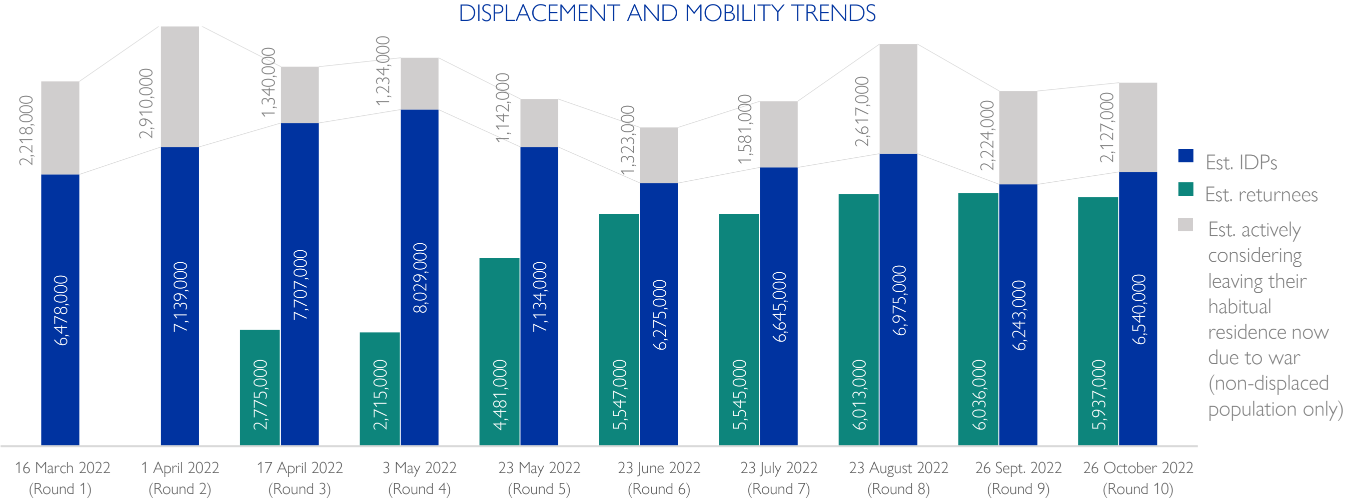


6,540,000
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED
+297,000 since 26 September

5,937,000
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES
-99,000 since 26 September

The full spectrum of results of Round 10 of IOM's General Population Survey is 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.

DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRENDS



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 a country's territorial borders, or between a country of destination or transit and a 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 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).

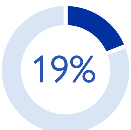
In Round 10 of the survey, of all respondents currently in their place of habitual residence, 20 per cent fall within the returnee definition, equivalent to an estimated 5,937,000 returnees as of October 27. It is impossible to determine whether returns are permanent or temporary, though among returnees, 76 per cent indicate they are planning to remain in their homes (equivalent to 4.5 million), and 80 per cent have been in their homes for a period longer than one month.

*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).

RETURN DYNAMICS

Between September 26 and October 27, **the total stock of returnees decreased slightly, from 6,036,000 to around 5,936,000 individuals**. However, the comparison of monthly sum figures does not directly translate into the number of movements which took place within the last month. To capture the full complexity of recent movements contributing to the total, IOM directly inquired about respondents' location and situation one month ago as well as at time of interview.

RECENT RETURNS



Est. returnees returned to their habitual residence 30 or fewer days ago, equivalent to 1,128,000 people.

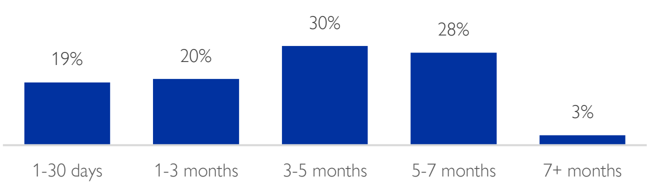
Nearly one fifth of all returnees in the country as of October 27 have returned to their habitual place of residence within the last 30 days. Of these newly returned individuals, the vast majority returned from displacement within the country (933,000). These figures **align with mobility intentions in September**, when an estimated 689,000 IDPs declared that they were planning to return within two weeks.

TIME SINCE RETURN

114 *days* **average days elapsed since return** following **240 days** of war (as of 27 October 2022)

In Round 10 of the General Population Survey, 80 per cent of respondents operationally identified as returnees have reported that more than a month has elapsed since their return. This indicates that majority of the returnee population as operationally defined are indeed de-facto returnees. The overall distribution of time since return among returnees is depicted in Figure 3 below:

Share of returnee population by time elapsed since return

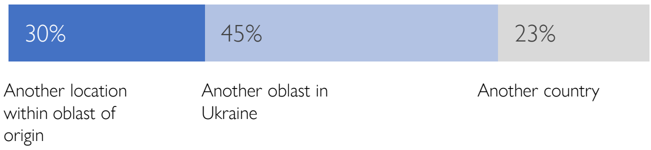


Among returnees, men report to have returned longer ago compared to women (123 days since return on average among men versus 111 days among women). Younger returnees aged 18-34 report having returned earlier than returnees aged 35-59, and significantly earlier than those 60 years and older (123 days compared to 117 and 99 days ago on average, respectively). Differences can also be noted between returnees in different macro-regions of Ukraine. The North and Kyiv City macro-regions host returnees who have returned earlier in the year (130 and 131 days on average, resp.), while returnees in the East, South, and Center macro-regions have returned more recently on average (83, 87, and 96 days on average).

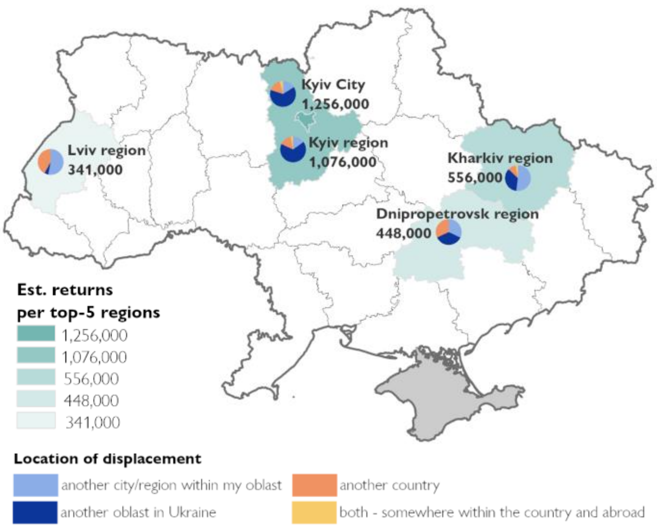
RETURN ROUTES

Data from Round 10 of the General Population Survey show a continuation of trends observed in Rounds 8 and 9. A growing proportion of returnees report returning home from places further away. In this vein, the data show an increase in the share of individuals returning from abroad: 23 per cent in Round 10 (15% in Round 8). As of October 27, an estimated 1,366,000 have returned spontaneously from abroad, compared to 1,268,000 estimated in Round 9 of the survey (as of September 26).

Percentage of returnees by type of location from which they returned



Location of previous displacement for returnees in top five oblasts of return



Returnees by macro-region

Macro-region of return	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
Kyiv	21%	1,259,000
East	21%	1,259,000
South	9%	522,000
West	14%	846,000
North	30%	1,763,000
Center	5%	288,000
TOTAL	100%	5,937,000

Top five oblasts by share of returnees

Oblast	Share of returnees*	Est. returnees
Kyiv City	21%	1,256,000
Kyiv region	18%	1,076,000
Kharkiv region	9%	556,000
Dnipropetrovsk region	8%	448,000
Lviv region	6%	341,000
Other Oblasts	38%	-

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

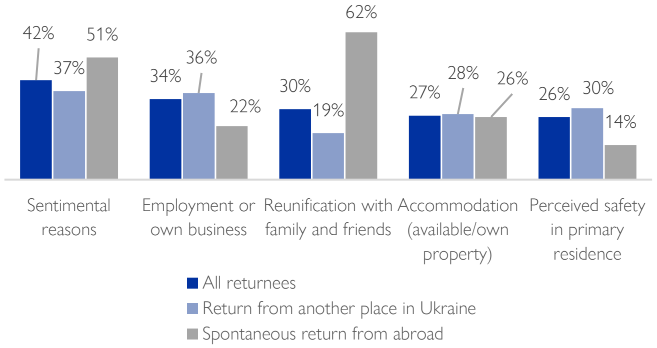
DECISION-MAKING ON RETURN

MOTIVATIONS FOR RETURN

In Round 10 of the General Population Survey, returnees were asked to identify the **top three reasons for their return**. Among those who returned, most were driven by sentimental reasons such as homesickness and a wish to resume normal life (42%), as well as wishes to reunite with family and friends (30%). Economic motivations also featured prominently, with 34 per cent indicating a desire to be employed, earn salary, or run their business as a key motivation for return, and 27 per cent indicating cheaper or own accommodation as a key reason to return. Only 26 per cent of returnees indicated that a perception of safety featured as a key decision-making factor in their return.

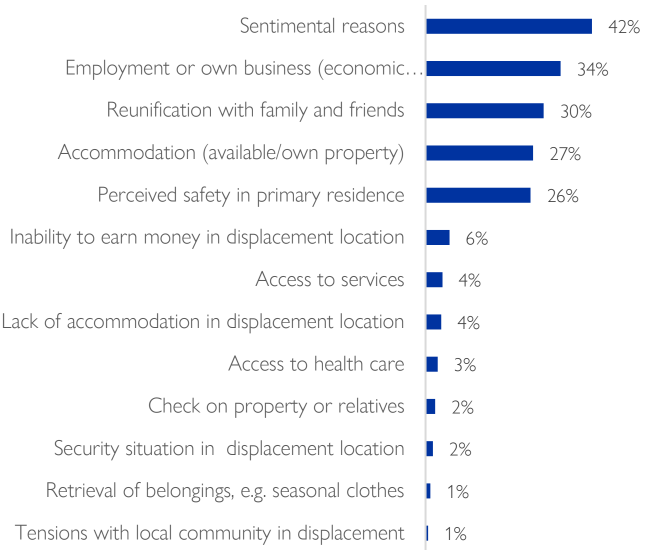
A negligible proportion of returnees provided reasons for return which are indicative of intentions to return for a short period of time only, such as checking on property or relatives (2%), and retrieval of personal belongings (1%).

Percentage of returnees by top 5 reasons for return, disaggregated by prior location of displacement



There seems to be no significant difference between motivations for return expressed by returnees who returned longer ago and returnees who have returned within the last 30 days. On the other hand, those returning spontaneously from abroad reported return for sentimental reasons more often when compared to IDP returnees who returned from another location within Ukraine.

Percentage of returnees by top reasons for return (multiple choice)

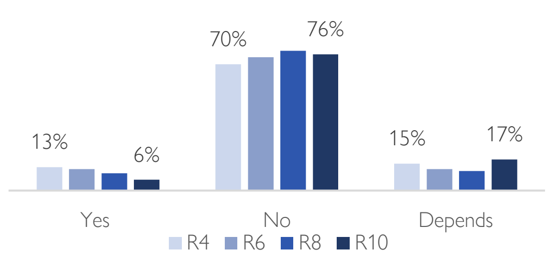


FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS AMONG RETURNEES

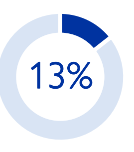
As in earlier rounds, **most returnees report that they do not wish to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future**. Of the 6 million returnees total, as of October 27, only 356,000 are considering leaving their homes again (6%). The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is highest in the West (14%) and the East (9%). In the North, only four per cent of returnees are considering moving again.

Round 10 recorded a slight decrease in returnees intending to stay in their location of origin, with 76 per cent planning to do so (compared with 85% in Round 9). A constant, small proportion of returnees intend to re-locate (6%, same as in Round 9). This trend will be monitored in successive rounds, as it may indicate a reluctance to re-displace with the onset of winter.

Percentage of returnees intending to leave their current location



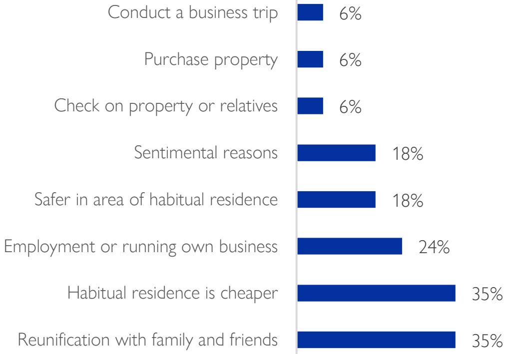
ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPS



Among IDPs, as of Oct. 27th, 13 per cent indicated that they plan to return to their place of habitual residence in the upcoming two weeks, equivalent to 857,000 individuals.

The proportion of IDPs actively planning to return has stabilised since July (11% in Rounds 9 and 8, 12% in Round 7). An increasingly large proportion of IDPs (16%, compared to 12% in Round 9) state their return will depend upon further situation developments. IDPs originally from the North macro-region are most likely to be planning to return immediately (34%), indicating that the Macro-region is likely to maintain its primacy in terms of number of returnees in the coming weeks.

Motivations to return among IDPs planning return in the following two weeks



DEMOGRAPHICS

As of October 27, and in line with demographics of the displaced population, the majority **of the returnee population are female. Almost a quarter are infants and children under 17**. Compared to September figures (Round 9 of the General Population Survey), IOM notes a slight increase in the proportion of male returnees.

In comparison to the IDP population, a slightly higher proportion of the returnee population were adults aged 18 to 59 (60% compared with 54%). As in Round 9, the share of elderly individuals among returnees (15%) is lower than among IDPs (19%), suggesting that elderly people continue to face substantial barriers 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 9.

Key demographic figures (as of 27 October 2022)

3.04 average returnee household size (returnee-only households) as of October 27

1.75 average number of children per returnee-only household as of October 27

Returnee population demographic estimates (only HH containing members having experience of return)

Percentage of Returnees	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	4.7%	2.2%	2.5%
Children 5-17	19.0%	8.8%	10.2%
Adults 18-59	60.2%	25.9%	34.3%
Elderly (60+)	14.9%	6.4%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	43.9%	56.1%

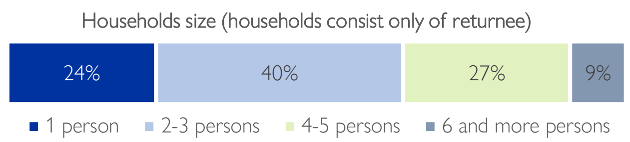
Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	68,000	31,000	37,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	282,000	131,000	151,000
Children 5-17	1,129,000	523,000	606,000
Adults 18-59	3,574,000	1,538,000	2,036,000
Elderly (60+)	884,000	381,000	503,000

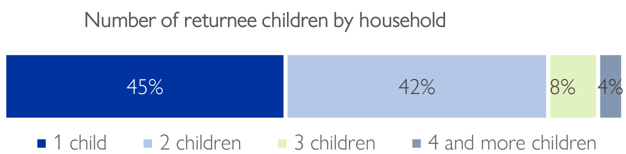
**The gender shares for children under 5 years old are estimated by applying the 2020 male to female birth ratio as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. All other data is based on the General Population survey.*

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Returnee households commonly have three members (median). However, 36 per cent of returnee households have four or more members. The majority of returnee households have one child (45%) with a further 42 per cent having two children. Most returnee households reside in a large city (53%), with a quarter in small towns or villages of urban types. Comparatively few returnee households had returned to rural areas (15%).

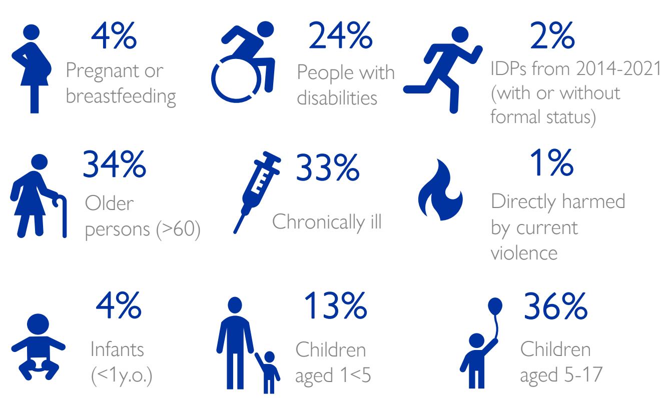
Percentage of returnee respondents by number of household members and by number of children (among those with children)





HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

Percentage of returnee households reporting vulnerable household members (only HH containing members having experience of return)



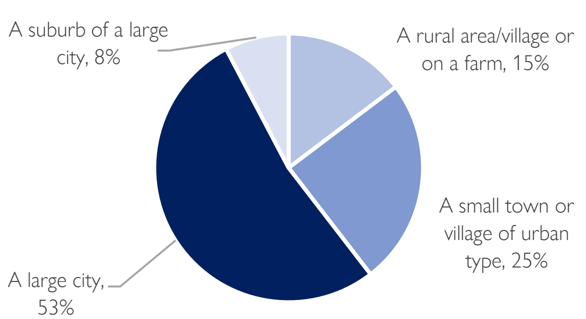
Notably, **34 per cent of returnee households contain at least one elderly person aged 60 or above**. A significant proportion of returnee households have at least one member who is chronically ill (33%), or has a disability (24%), and 16% of households have a child under five or an infant.

The proportion of households with vulnerable members does not differ significantly between IDP and returnee households for any category of vulnerability.

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT

The majority of returnees reside in large cities (53%), or in the suburbs around large cities (8%). Only 15 per cent of returnees reside in rural villages.

Percentage of returnee respondents by type of settlement



CONDITIONS OF RETURN

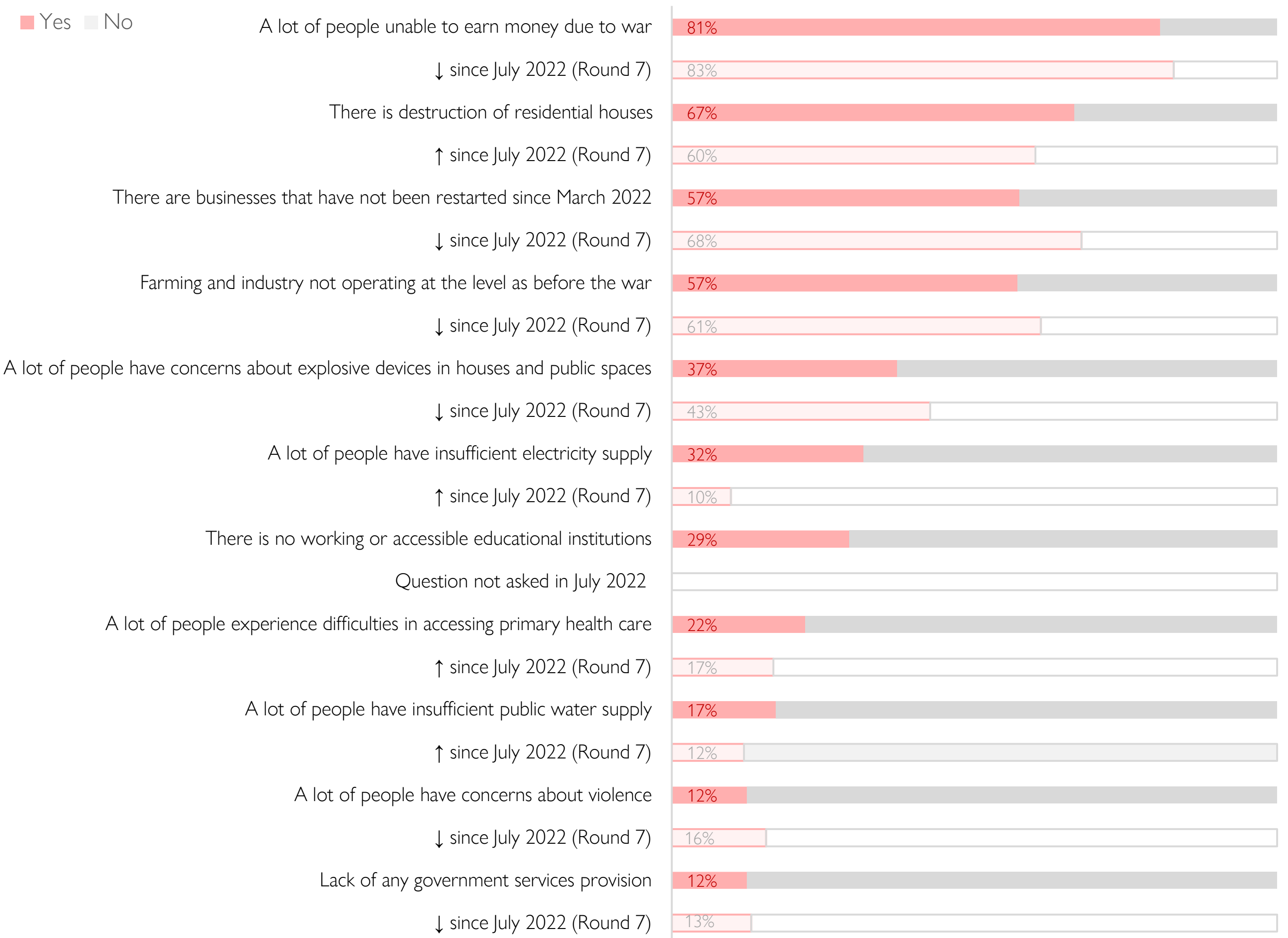
The General Population Survey data (R10, Oct. 27) indicate that return is the durable solution favoured by 71 per cent of the currently displaced population within Ukraine. However, factors such as the volatile security situation, a lack of adequate housing and the financial exigencies of prior displacement can undermine families' ability to stay. Sustainable reintegration 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.

This section highlights returnee perceptions of conditions of return, complemented by data from sectoral modules within Round 10 of the survey. Data is available specifically on the following factors impacting sustainability of returns:

- Perception of return conditions
- Residential destruction
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Access to medicine and health services
- Food and nutrition needs.
- Employment and income
- Winter-related needs

SEVERITY OF RETURN CONDITONS – SHAPSHOT

In Round 10, IOM asked respondents about the severity of living conditions in their areas of return, adapting indicators from IOM's Return Index, a tool designed to monitor conditions in locations of return. IOM is presently piloting the settlement-level data collection in Ukraine as a separate exercise. The overview below illustrates the nature of return conditions in Ukraine as of October 2022 as self-reported by respondents of the General Population Survey, in comparison results from Round 7 where the same module was incorporated. We observe improvement in some, and deterioration in other conditions of return between the two dates (note direction of arrows).

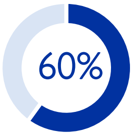


Realities of return are different across Ukraine's macro-regions. In the East, return locations are characterized by damage to residential buildings (80% returnees agree this is an issue in their location in the East), significant struggles to earn a living (89%), continued closure of businesses (63%), farming and industry not operating at pre-war level (66%), and concerns with unexploded ordnance (UXO) in houses and public spaces (50%), for example.

CONDITIONS OF RETURN

The following pages detail situation and needs of the returnee population across a variety of sectors. Where appropriate and possible, comparisons are drawn with the needs of the non-displaced population to highlight the specificity of the returnee experience and needs.

RESIDENTIAL DESTRUTION AND REPAIR



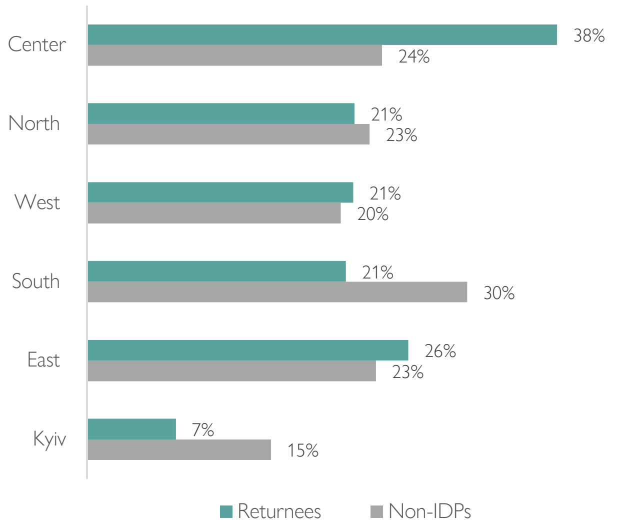
of returnees reported that their area of their primary residence had been damaged by attacks or direct consequences of war

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. Nearly 18 per cent of returnees indicate that their dwelling is in need of repair. Among those non-displaced, 16 per cent require repairs to their primary residence. While among non-IDPs repair needs are split equally between light and heavy repair work, among returnees **60% indicate the need for heavy repair** such as restoration of walls, roof, or complete replacement of windows.

IOM inquired about **barriers preventing respondents from getting their homes repaired**. The key barrier for nearly all returnees in need of repairs is cost (94%). The majority of returnees (82%) also stated they do not have the needed skills or strength to execute repairs themselves and are in need a professional craftsman. Availability of repair materials on the local market was a barrier for 40% of returnees in need of repairs, and 31 per cent indicated a lack of machinery as a key issue. Twenty-five per cent (25%) could not identify available craftsman in their area,. Ultimately, 48% indicated they do not plan to work on the repairs at present time due to the above issues.

Overall, 20 per cent returnee respondents reported a **lack of materials for shelter repair**, although this is as high as 38 per cent for returnees in the Center macro-region and 26 per cent in the East. In both macro-regions returnees were more in need of repair materials than the general population of non-IDPs.

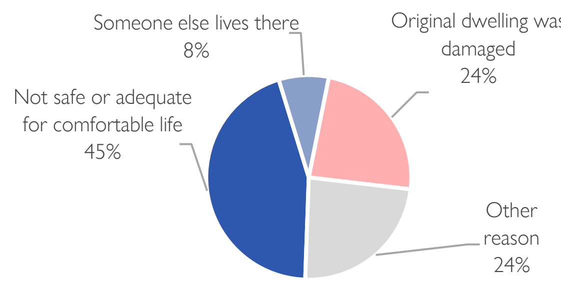
Percentage of respondents in need of building/ construction materials



SHELTER

Despite having returned to the place of habitual residence (area, settlement), 12 per cent of returnees do not reside in their original apartment or house from which they fled to displacement. Among these, nearly half (an estimated 712,000 returnees) indicate that the original housing is not safe or adequate for comfortable life at present time.

Reason for not returning to original dwelling



ACCESS TO MEDICINE AND HEALTH SERVICES

A lack of medicines and access to health services was reported by 17 per cent of returnee respondents, compared with 19 per cent of non-IDPs and 29 per cent of IDPs, and representing a slight improvement since September 2022 (Round 9). Four 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 31 per cent of returnees lacking access in the Center, while as few as 10 per cent of returnees lack access in the West.

The need for psychosocial support as reported by respondents is comparably high between IDPs and returnees. Among both groups, 16 per cent of respondents indicated that they or someone in their household is in need of psychological counselling. Among the non-displaced population, this need is lower at 14%.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

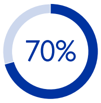
Around **11 per cent of returnee households lack sufficient food**, which is only slightly better than among the non-displaced population (14%). Interestingly, among returnees who perceive competition within their communities in face of insufficient availability or supply of goods or services, 12 per cent indicated that there was competition over food in their community. The need for food was reported especially by returnee respondents in the Center and South macro-regions, where 31 per cent and 21 per cent respectively indicated lack of food.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

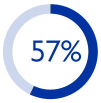
The need for hygiene items has been declining among all population groups over the last months. As of October 27th, among returnees, 9 per cent indicated the need for hygiene items in their households. This is comparable to non-displaced population (10%), but significantly lower than among IDPs (23%). Among those returnees who did report a need for hygiene items, 40 per cent specified the need for diapers (adult and/or child diapers), and 30 per cent specified menstrual hygiene items.

SPOTLIGHT: EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

EMPLOYMENT



returnee respondents aged 18-64 reported having had paid employment within the last month before February 24.

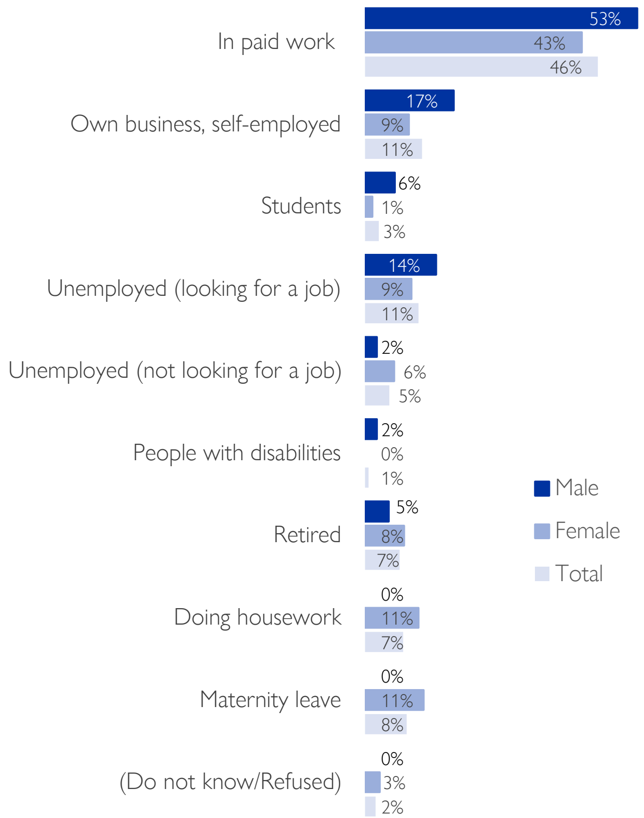


returnee respondents aged 18-64 reported being employed or having own business as of October 27th .

Among men, the share of those who were employed before February 2022, was higher compared to women (86% and 63%, respectively). As of October, only 46 per cent of returned indicated being employees, while another 11 per cent confirmed having their own business. Of the employed returnees, 91 percent confirmed that they were working in the same workplace they had worked in before February 24, 2022. All of the employees at a new workplace claimed to receive a lower salary compared to salary prior to February 2022.

As of October 27, fifteen (15%) percent of returnees were unemployed, including both those actively searching for employment and those not looking for a job. The vast majority (97%) of the unemployed returnee respondents reported losing their job due to the war.

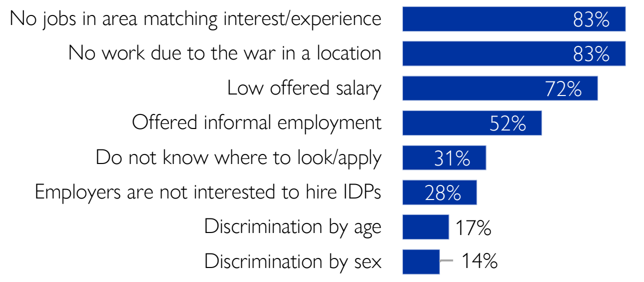
Current employment status of returnees aged 18-64



Note: The graph reflects respondents' self-reported status related to the type of economic activity they were involved in in the last seven days before participating in the survey.

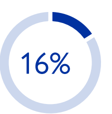
Around 64 per cent of the unemployed returnees attempted to find work at some point after February 24. Returnees most often sought work in the service and construction sectors (29% and 14%). The two sectors were also frequently indicated as priority sectors for job search by returnees who mentioned the absence of jobs corresponding to their experience and interest (29% - service sector and 21% - construction sector).

Difficulties faced by unemployed returnees when looking for job (multiple could be reported by each respondent)



The unemployed returnees interviewed suggested they could benefit from a variety of **support to enhance their chances of finding employment**, most frequently mentioning the need for skills training/retraining (51%), apprenticeships/internship opportunities (31%), career development consultations (29%) and support with self-employment (grants, trainings) (29%).

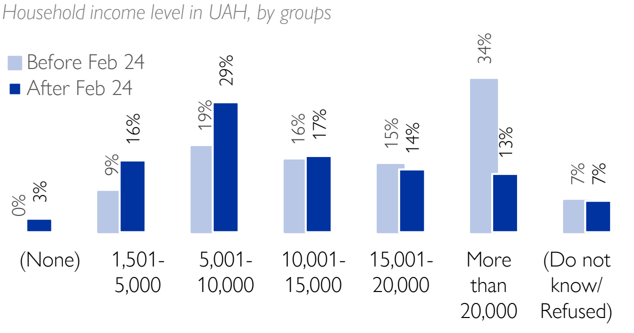
INCOME



returnee respondents reported household income which falls below the national subsistence level.

Since February 2022, income has declined significantly for returnee households. As of October 27, 3 per cent of returnees stated having no household income, while 16 per cent of returnees confirmed having income less than UAH 5,000, equivalent to USD 135 and aligns with the actual subsistence level per person (calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine as of January 2022). While among the displaced HH 24 per cent said their combined monthly income level was no more than UAH 5,000. The share of respondents in the group having had a household income of UAH 20,000 and more before February 2022 was reduced by almost three times.

Household income level in UAH, by groups



The average income per household member was UAH 5,067. Among men, the average income value per household member exceeded that of women (UAH 5,833 and UAH 4,755). The lowest value of income per household per member was in the macro-region South, and the highest was in the city of Kyiv (UAH 3,833 n UAH 7,049 correspondingly).

SPOTLIGHT: **WINTER-RELATED NEEDS**

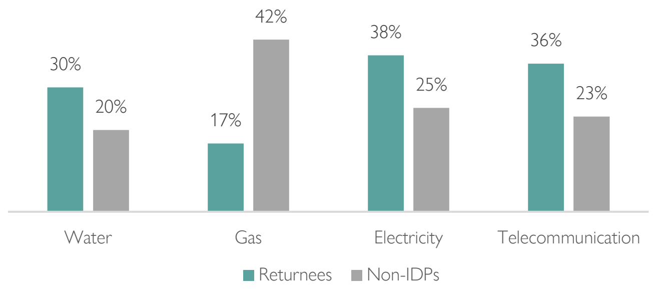
Reliable access to key utilities such as running water, electricity, gas, and telecommunications, is vital for returning families' safety and comfort. In the last month, widespread assaults on civilian infrastructure, including power stations, water treatment facilities, and telecommunications towers, have caused disruptions to utilities nation-wide. Additionally, a significant share of return locations are characterized by war-related damage to infrastructure pre-dating the fall of 2022.

With the winter onset returnee households experiencing limited or disrupted access to heating utilities are frequently relying on solid fuels as alternative means of heating. The need for - and access to - solid fuels varies across macro-regions, reflecting differences in the energy infrastructure across the country and highlighting areas for humanitarian cash transfers or subsidies. DTM Ukraine produces a monthly solid fuel market assessment including prices and availability at oblast level – this is available to humanitarian partners upon request (DTMUkraine@iom.int).

DISRUPTION TO UTILITIES

Returnees experienced disruption to their running water, electricity, and telecommunications more frequently comparable to the general population. **Frequent disruptions to running water, over three or more days in the last seven impacted 30 per cent of returnees**, while **38 per cent endured frequent disruptions to electricity and telecommunications**. This trend can point to higher preparedness among the non-displaced local population or be the result of geographic distribution of returnees.

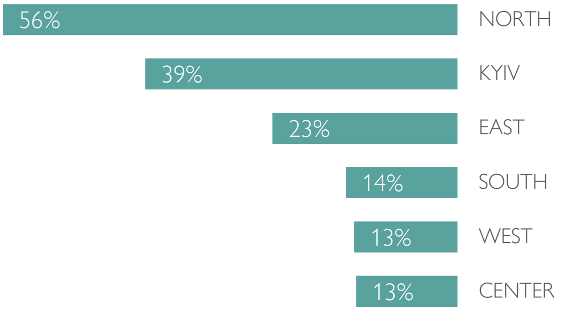
Shares of returnees and non-displaced population who experienced high frequency of utility disruptions that lasted three or more days during the past week.



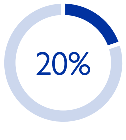
Thirty-four (34%) per cent of the returnee population suffered at least one type of utility disruption over three days and/or a week.

Frequent disruptions to electricity supply, occurring on three or more days in the last week, were most prevalent in the North and Kyiv macro regions.

Shares of returnees who indicated at least one disruption of utility that lasted three or more days during the past week.



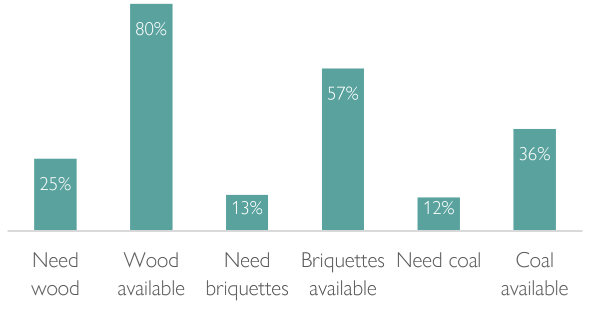
SOLID FUEL: NEED AND ACCESS



Of returnees reported the need for solid fuel for heating, such as coal, wood, pellets and briquettes.

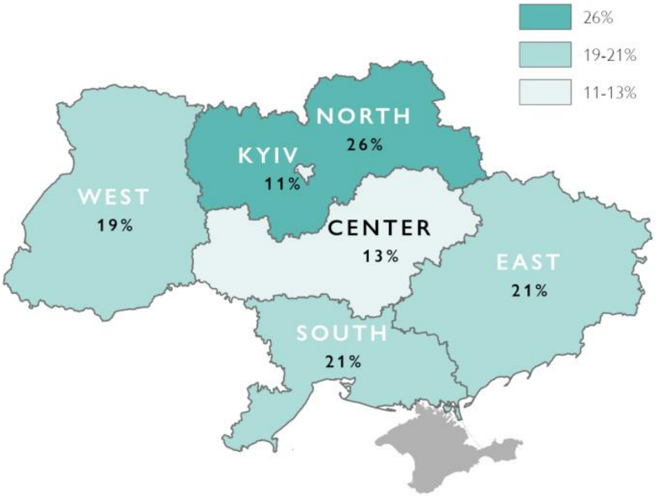
Given the widespread disruption to utilities, an increasing number of households across Ukraine are reliant on solid fuels for heating their homes. Around one in four returnee respondents identified that they need and lack solid fuels (20%). The primary solid fuel needed by returnee households is wood (25%). A smaller proportion of returnee reported the need for briquettes (13%) and coal (12%).

Share of respondents by need for and access to solid fuels



The need for solid fuel was most prevalent in the North (26%), where respondents most frequently indicated the need for wood (31%). Around one in five returnee respondents lacked solid fuel for heating in the East (21%) and South (21%). Returnees in Kyiv, which relies more heavily on household utilities such as gas and electricity were the least likely to report the need for solid fuel (11%).

Share of returnee indicated lack of solid fuel by macro-region



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

Those who are displaced from - or have returned to - their habitual residence face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, thus, requiring tailored support. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's Round 10 sample of the general population.

MOST PRESSING NEED

Cash (financial assistance) as well as medicine and health services continue to be among the most pressing needs identified among all respondents. With decreasing temperatures, solid fuel is also a pressing need for many. For example, 8% of IDPs identified solid fuel as their most pressing need.

Cash – Financial Support

48% Non-IDPs	56% IDPs	53% Returnees

Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.

12% Non-IDPs	8% IDPs	7% Returnees

Heating appliance

7% Non-IDPs	5% IDPs	8% Returnees

Medicine and health services

5% Non-IDPs	4% IDPs	4% Returnees

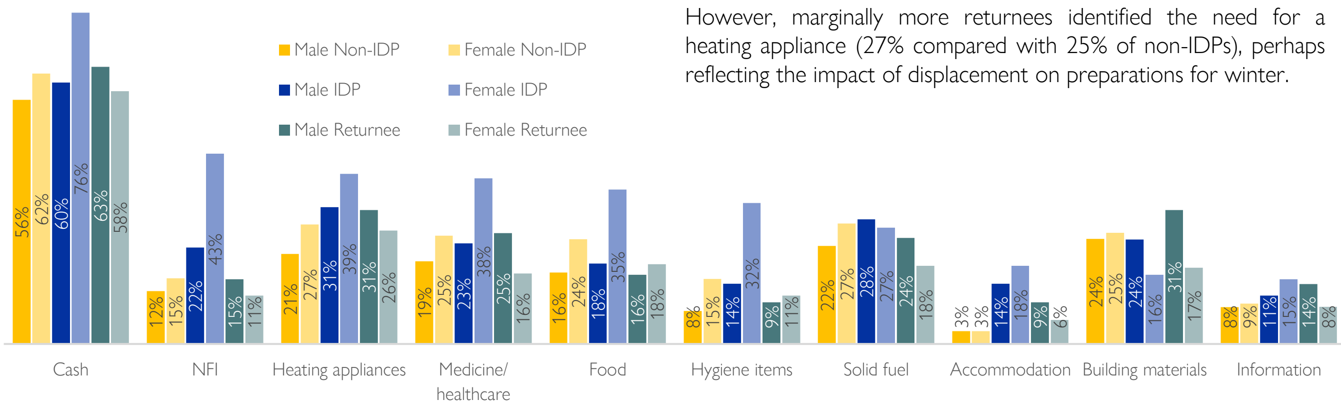
COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Read: "29% of IDPs are in need of food assistance"	Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees
Cash - Financial support	59%	70%	59%
Menstrual hygiene items	41%	56%	30%
Heating appliance	25%	36%	27%
Clothes, shoes and other non-food items	14%	36%	12%
Medicines and health services	22%	33%	19%
Food	21%	29%	18%
Solid fuel for heating	26%	27%	20%
Hygiene items	12%	26%	11%
Building/reconstruction materials	25%	19%	21%
Accommodation	3%	16%	7%
Information or communication with others	9%	14%	10%
Transportation	17%	11%	16%
Access to money	10%	11%	9%

Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes" and "Partially yes"

NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

While the need for financial assistance was ubiquitous, female IDPs were most likely of all population groups to report this need (76%). In fact, female IDPs were more likely than other groups to report a lack of NFIs, heating appliances, medicines, food and hygiene items.



NEEDS AFTER RETURN

Overall, the needs of returnees do not differ significantly from the non-displaced population. It appears that those who have returned may, in general, have fewer needs than those who were unable or unwilling to displace.

However, marginally more returnees identified the need for a heating appliance (27% compared with 25% of non-IDPs), perhaps reflecting the impact of displacement on preparations for winter.

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. The tenth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 27 October 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 10, 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 10 of this survey, a response rate of 12.4% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 5 male and 21 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (82%) and Russian languages (18%), 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).

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	169 (104/65/0)	8%
EAST	414 (238/176/0)	21%
SOUTH	222 (154/68/0)	11%
WEST	491 (305/185/1)	25%
NORTH	412 (257/155/0)	21%
CENTRE	293 (176/117/0)	14%
Undisclosed location	1 (1/0/0)	0%
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1235/766/1)	100%

Sample error

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	7.54%
EAST	+/-	4.82%
SOUTH	+/-	6.58%
WEST	+/-	4.43%
NORTH	+/-	4.83%
CENTRE	+/-	5.73%
Total Ukraine	**+/-**	2.20%

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.*

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