



# UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

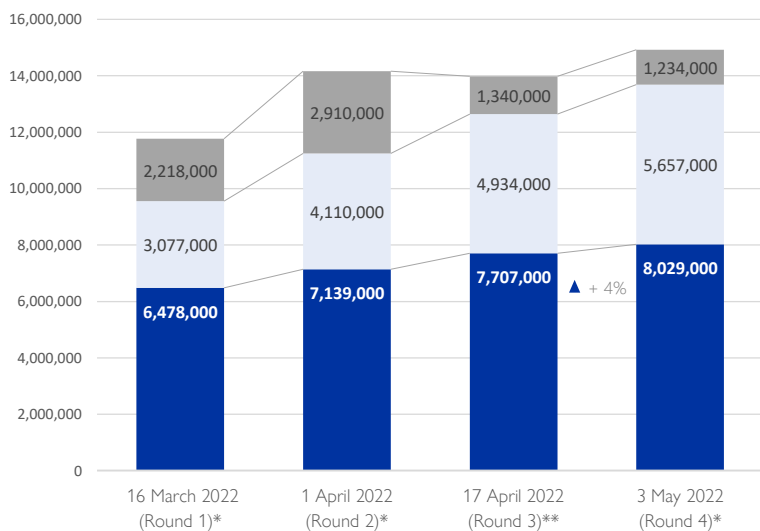
ROUND 4  
3 MAY 2022

In **partnership** with \_\_\_\_\_



Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **29 April and 3 May**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the fourth round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a preliminary source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. 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. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,000 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the **computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)** method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. For further notes on method and limitations, including IOM's definition of internally displaced persons used for the purpose of this assessment, see [page 11](#).

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



Actively **consider leaving** their place of habitual residence due to war (non-displaced population only)

**Refugees fleeing Ukraine** (UNHCR, does not deduct cross-border movements back to Ukraine)

**Est. IDPs in Ukraine**

Results of the general population survey show that as of 3 May 2022, 18.2% of the general population are currently internally displaced within Ukraine, equivalent to 8M individuals. This represents an increase of nearly 322,000 IDPs (4%) since 17 April and 1,551,000 (24%) increase compared to 16 March figures.

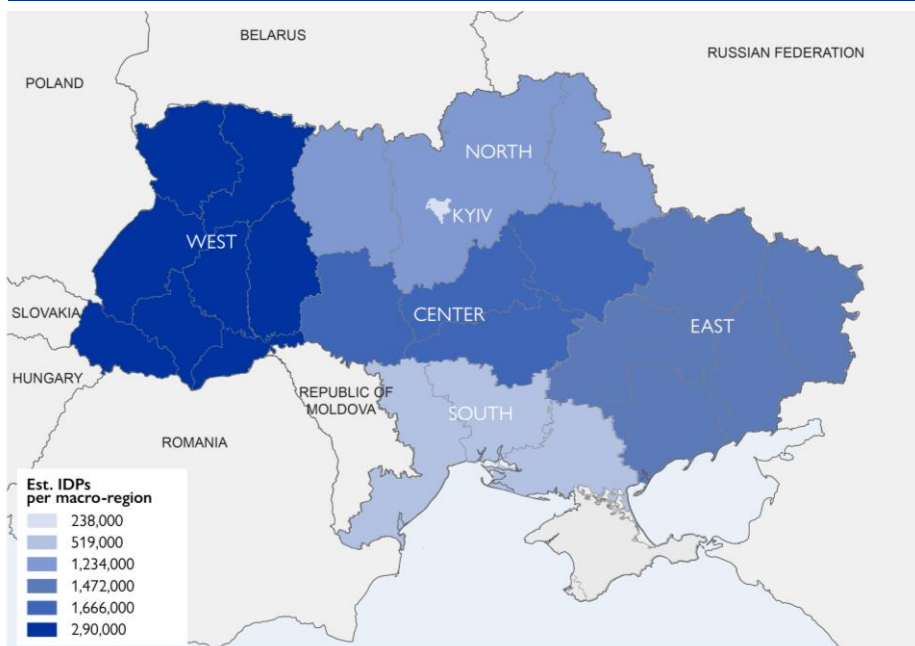
\* All figures are now rounded to nearest 1,000.  
\*\*Starting in Round 3, IOM made a slight adjustment to the estimation method for IDPs in Ukraine to precise the sampling frame and improve accuracy, while remaining within original margin of error.

**8,029,000**  
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITHIN UKRAINE AS OF 3 MAY 2022

**13,686,000**  
EST. TOTAL DISPLACED

This includes the combined ↑ number of those displaced internally as well as refugees fleeing across borders.

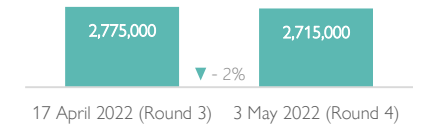
### ESTIMATED CURRENT LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION\*



### RETURNS

**2,715,000**  
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES

Including returns of former IDPs from other locations within Ukraine, as well as self-reported returns from abroad (7%)



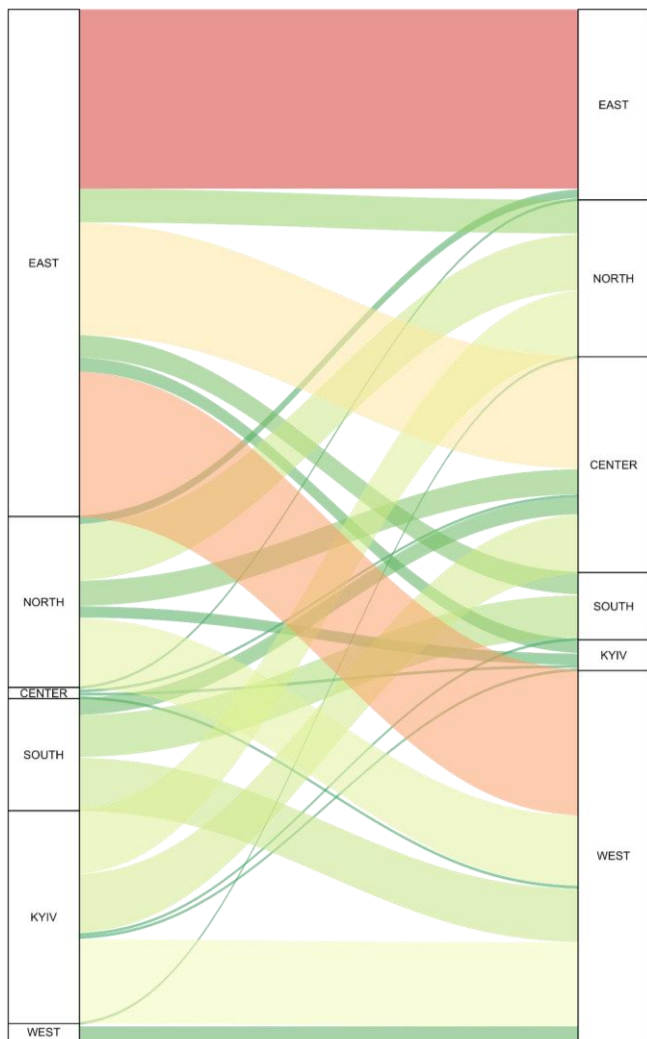
Further analysis of returns (p. 6) confirms that return dynamics remain unsteady and a share of returns reported may not be permanent. IOM suggests that the slight decrease in overall number of returnees conceals two counter-acting trends: secondary displacements following earlier return, as well as new returns taking place. While a share of returnees may have left their homes again, new returns continue to take place.

\*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).

### INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

Data on movement flows represent Round 4 survey results only to showcase latest mobility trends.

#### FLOW OF DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS BY MACRO-REGION



Macro-region of origin (place of habitual residence)

Current location

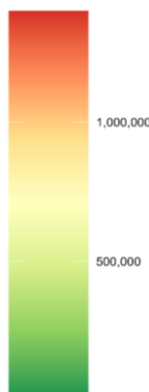
#### CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

Of those who reported a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and b) indicated current war as reason for their move

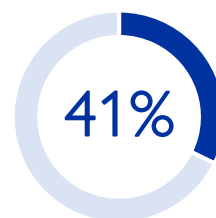
Top 5 oblasts by number of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
KYIV REGION	9%
LVIV REGION	9%
DNIPROPETROVSK REGION	8%
KHMELNITSKYI REGION	8%
VINNYTSIA REGION	7%

Of those who reported a) not being present in area of habitual residence and b) indicated current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
KHARKIV REGION	23%
KYIV CITY	20%
DONETSK REGION	17%
KYIV REGION	12%
MYKOLAIV REGION	5%



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

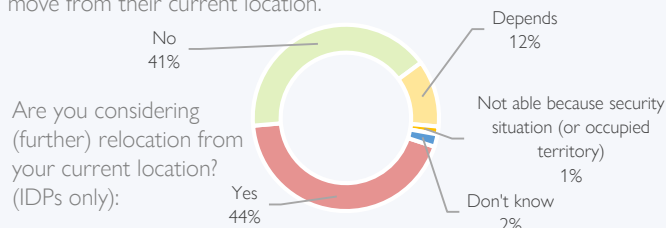


Respondents currently separated from close family due to the war

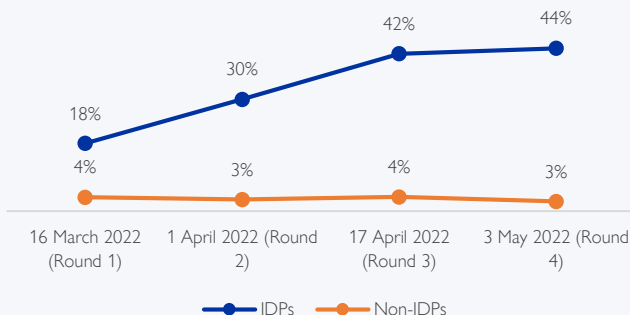
Among IDPs, the share is significantly higher. 64% of IDPs reported their families are now separated due to the war.

#### FURTHER MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among current IDPs, readiness for further mobility continues to grow since Round 1 (16 March 2022). Of IDPs in the West, 47% intend to move further (includes all directions, not excluding return), as do 51% of IDPs in Centre macro-region, 56% of IDPs in the North, and 29% in the South. IDPs in the East macro-region indicate lower but increasing intentions of further movement: 26% intend to move from their current location.



The share of IDPs considering relocation has more than doubled since 16 March, compared to the relatively small and stable share of those Ukrainians who remain in their habitual places of residence who were asked the same question:



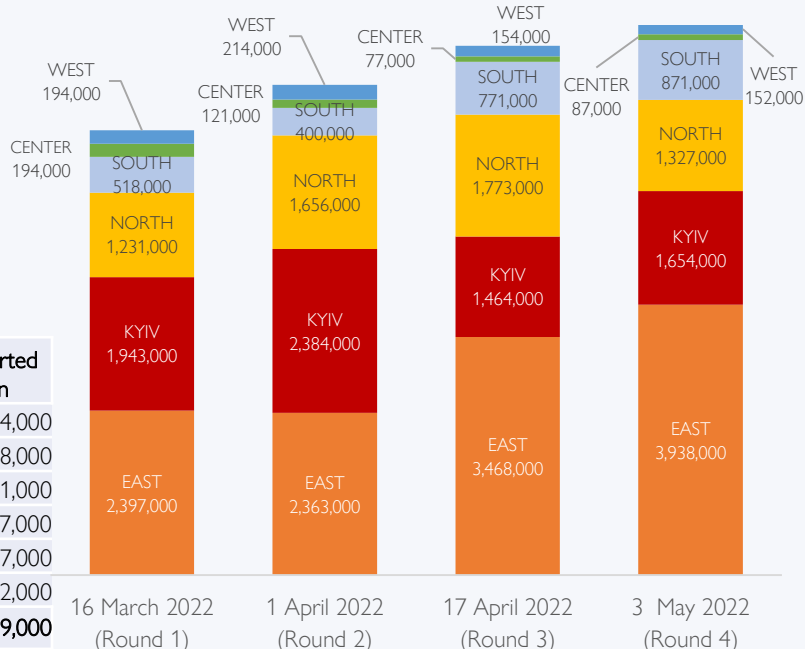
### INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS - ORIGINS & CURRENT LOCATION

IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF ORIGIN (comparison by rounds)

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

Data shows a variation in the scope of displacement flows at the macro-region level. Within the overall 4% increase in total number of internally displaced in Ukraine between survey rounds 3 and 4, the rise was most prominent in the East of the country – those who originally resided in the East now represent 49% of the entire internally displaced population (45% in round 3). The share of IDPs from the North within the total IDP stock has decreased possibly due to returns, and now represents 17% of the IDP population (23% in round 3).

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per macro-region
KYIV	21%	1,654,000
EAST	49%	3,938,000
SOUTH	11%	871,000
CENTRE	1%	87,000
NORTH	17%	1,327,000
WEST	2%	152,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>8,029,000</b>

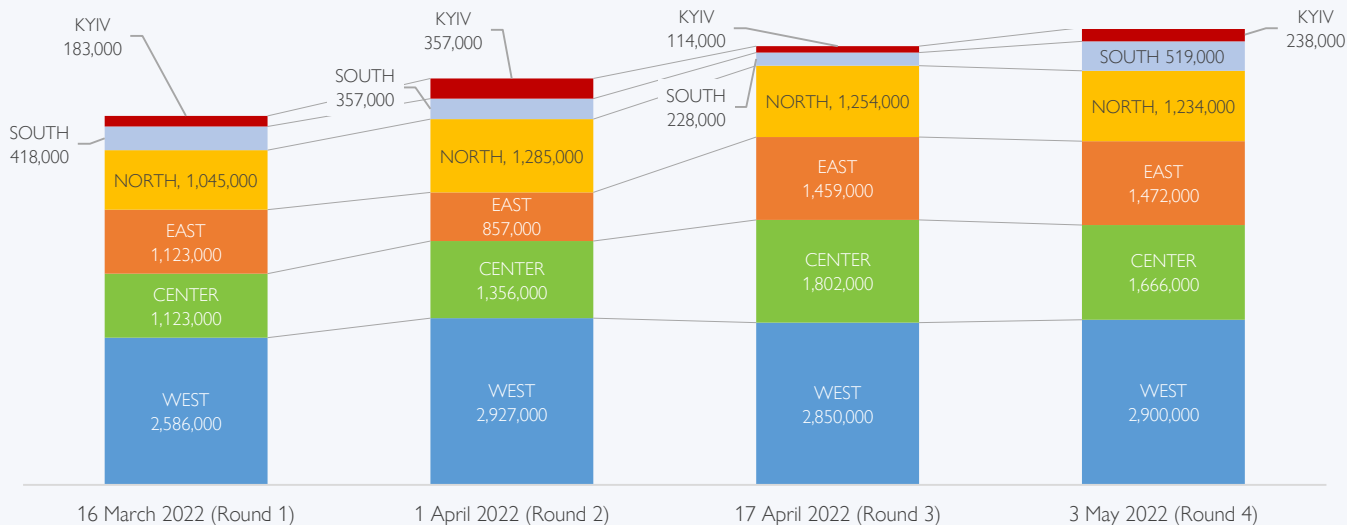


IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

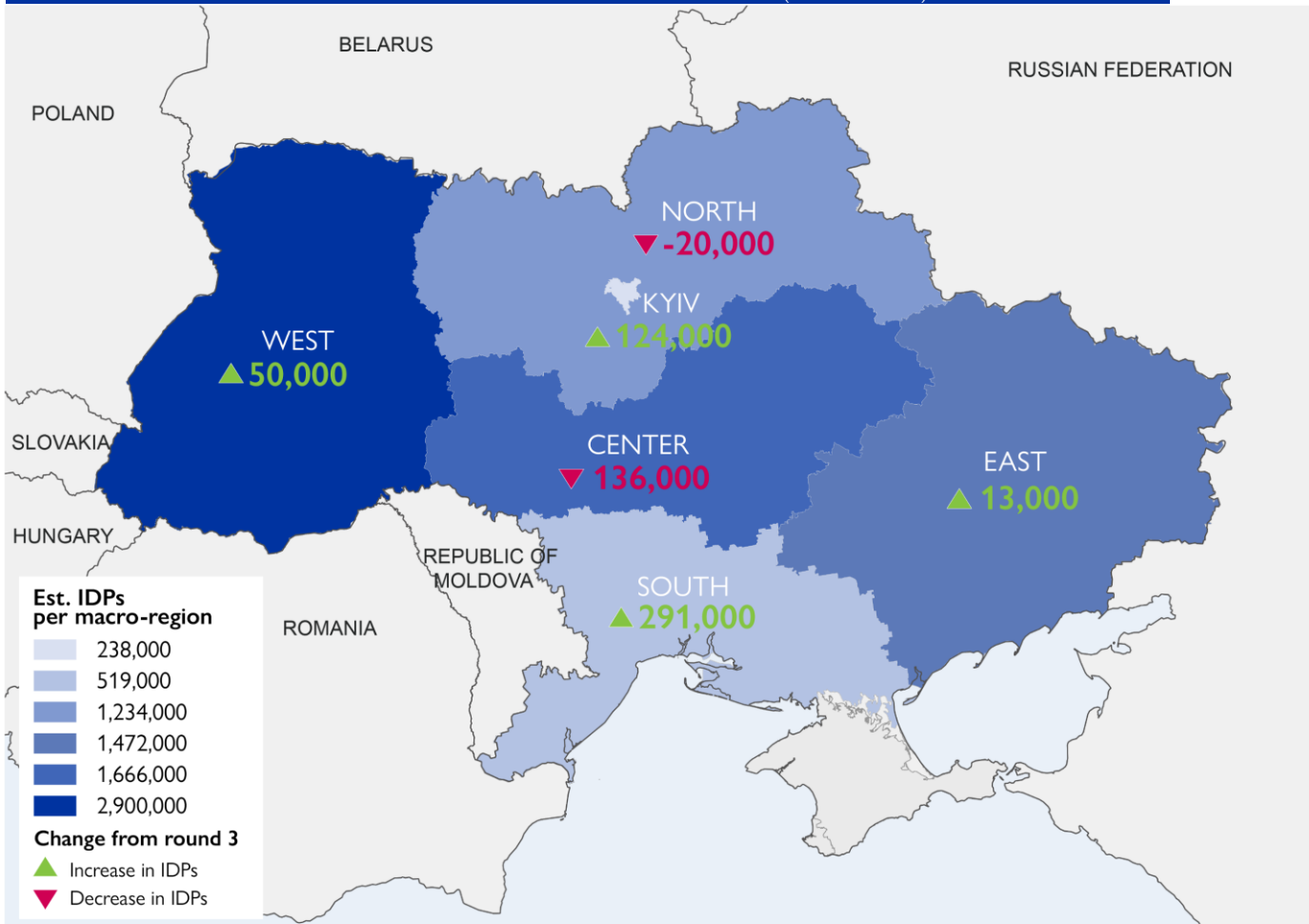
Where are those displaced by war currently located?

The overall number of IDPs located in Kyiv city has increased significantly since round 3 (17 April) but remains low when compared to other macro-regions. The Centre and North macro-regions experienced a reduction of over 156,000 total IDPs hosted. The number people displaced located in the North, West and South of Ukraine increased significantly, however, growing by 354,000 since Round 3 of this assessment.

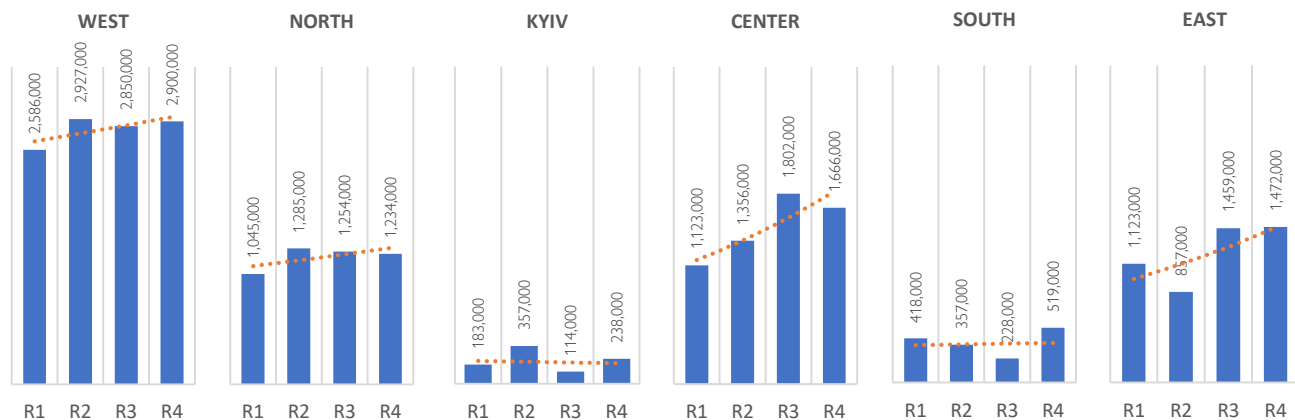
Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per macro-region
KYIV	3%	238,000
EAST	18%	1,472,000
SOUTH	6%	519,000
CENTRE	21%	1,666,000
NORTH	15%	1,234,000
WEST	36%	2,900,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>8,029,000</b>



## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT – CHANGE BETWEEN 17 APRIL (ROUND 3) AND 3 MAY, 2022



## CHANGES IN ESTIMATED IDP PRESENCE PER MACRO-REGION (ROUNDS 1 TO 4)



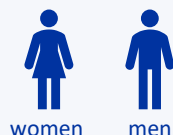
Through its operational presence, IOM has observed a growing complexity of internal mobility flows within Ukraine over the past month. In addition to new displacements and secondary displacement movements, returns to places of habitual residence have been observed. These are explored in depth on page 7. The complexity of the internal displacement is reflected in the vast variation between trends observed across macro-regions. The South macro-region is experiencing an increase in new displacement inflows in line with recent events as well as intensified evacuation efforts, while IDP presence has declined in Central and North macro-regions.

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

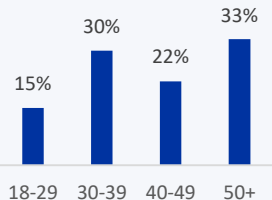
#### DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)

**SEX** **63%** **37%**

The share of men within the IDP population continues to shrink



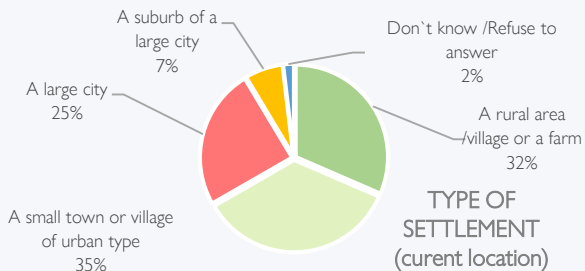
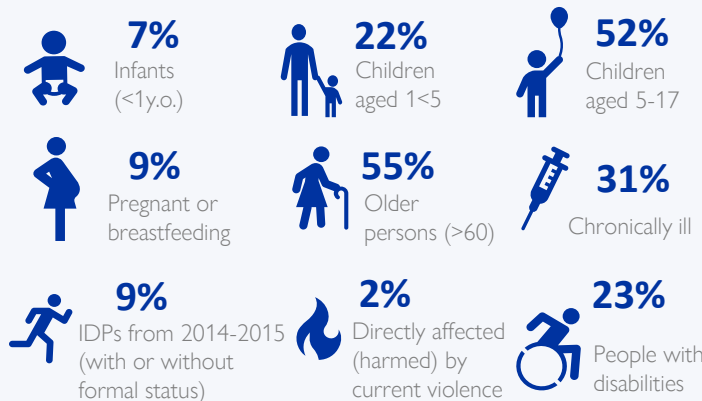
#### RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP\*



\*Only adults were interviewed for this survey

#### SHARE OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS:

Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "52% of IDP respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17):

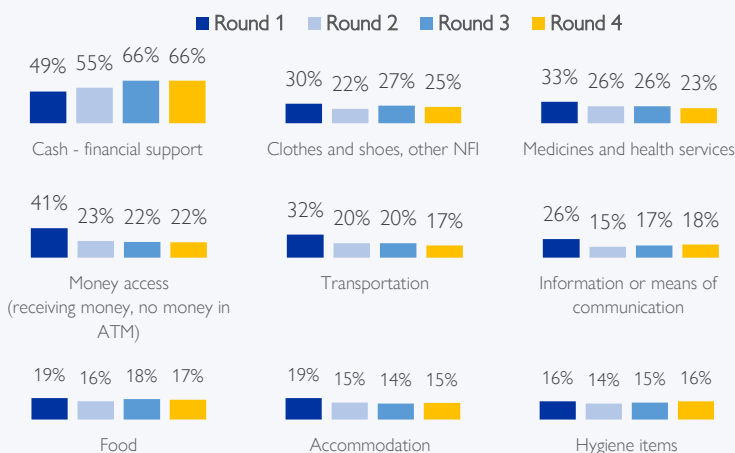


The distribution of IDPs across types of settlements remains stable over time.

The median size of the current IDP households was 4.00 persons.

#### IDP NEEDS over time

Share of IDPs who report currently being in need of the below (read as follows: "66% of IDP respondents indicated they are currently in need of financial support":



\*Note: The option "Refuse" was included in the analysis.

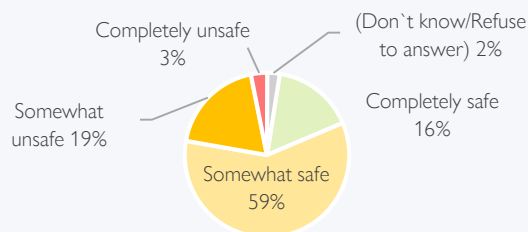
When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, **cash (financial support)** was identified by the largest number of IDPs (45.2% indicated this was their most pressing need), followed by medicines (6.5%). See analysis of cash needs on p.10.

#### PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION

**6.5%** of IDPs surveyed reported experiencing unfair treatment or discrimination because they were not members of the community, they had moved to. (Previously not assessed)

**4.2%** of non-displaced respondents reported feeling negatively about the presence of new IDP in their communities. This represents an increase from 2.6% of non-displaced respondents in Round 2 (April 1). 81% reported feeling positively about IDPs.

#### IDP PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY



The majority of the IDPs feeling "completely unsafe" are currently located in the East (6% of IDPs in the East feeling this way). Since 17 April, perception of safety has deteriorated among IDPs residing in the city of Kyiv and South and remained stable in other regions.

#### IDP NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

Item	Men	Women
Cash - financial support	64%	67%
Clothes and shoes, other NFI	22%	27%
Medicines and health services	14%	29%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	17%	24%
Transportation	12%	20%
Information or means of communication	17%	18%
Food	14%	20%
Accommodation	14%	15%
Hygiene items	9%	20%

IOM notes differences between needs reported by male and female IDP respondents. With the exception of the need for information and accommodation, female respondents more frequently report additional categories of needs. This is likely related to women's care-giving and house making roles, which make women more likely to see needs where their male family members may not.



## IDP RETURNEES

2,715,000

EST. RETURNEES AS OF 3 MAY

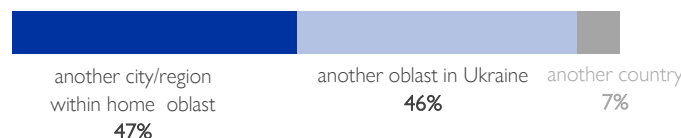


Out of all respondents who are currently in their place of habitual residence, in Round 4, **8.9%** indicated they have now returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement. This is an estimated 2,715,000 returnees (2% less than in Round 3: 2,775,000). At this stage, it is premature to determine with certainty the nature of these return movements and if they are permanent or temporary. Among Round 3 returnees, 15% (equivalent to est. 416,000) had indicated they were planning to leave their homes again. The decrease of only 2% in Round 3 estimate indicates that while a more significant share of returnees may have left their homes again, new returns do continue to take place and compensate in number for those returnees who had once again left their homes toward another location.

**36 days**  
the mean length of displacement among returnees following 68 days of war as of 3 May 2022

## IDP RETURN GEOGRAPHIES

### RETURNING FROM



Only 7% of returnee respondents indicated that they have returned to their places of habitual residence from abroad. This figure is in contrast with known border crossing statistics, which indicate that since 28 February 2022, 1.4M Ukrainian citizens have entered the country (BGS Ukraine, UNHCR). The reported numbers of individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily "returnees", however, and may represent a variety of other movements as well as repeated entries and returns. These movements can be pendular considering the situation remains highly volatile and unpredictable.

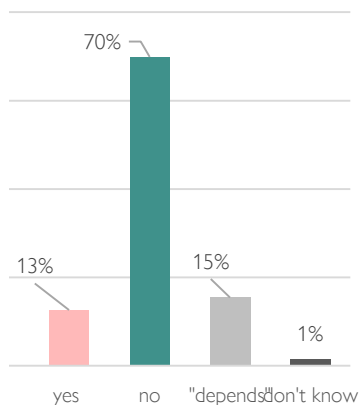
### RETURNING TO

The number of returnees increased most significantly in North of Ukraine, from 861,000 est. as of 17 April, to over 1M as of 3 May. The South Macro-region, on the other hand, experienced a sharp decline in number of returnees – from 144,000 in Round 3 to 95,000 in Round 4. The majority of returnees returned to large cities or its suburbs (57% combined), 23% moved to small towns or villages, and 19% to rural areas.

Macro-region of return	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
KYIV	17%	456,000
EAST	17%	455,000
SOUTH	3%	95,000
WEST	20%	532,000
NORTH	38%	1,025,000
CENTRE	5%	152,000
TOTAL	100%	2,715,000

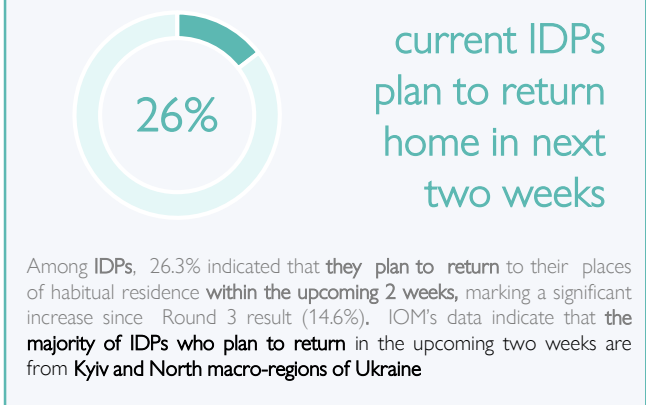
Despite having returned, 30% of returnees perceive their currently location as somewhat unsafe, and 5% perceive it as completely unsafe. Only 13% of returnees indicated that they believe their current location is completely safe.

## FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS



The vast majority of returnees do not intend to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future. Estimated 353,000 returnees are considering to leave their homes again, however. The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is highest in the East and South macro-regions, where 21% and 20% of returnees respectively indicate that they consider leaving again. In the North, only 3.7% returnees indicate that they are considering to leave again due to war.

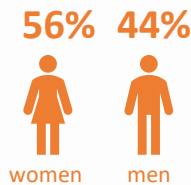
## ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPs



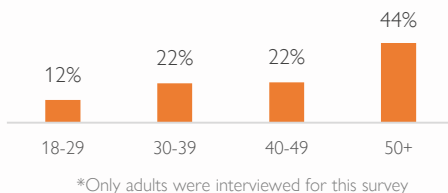
### NON-DISPLACED POPULATION IN UKRAINE

#### DEMOGRAPHICS (Non-Displaced Population, including returnees\*)

##### SEX



##### AGE GROUPS\*

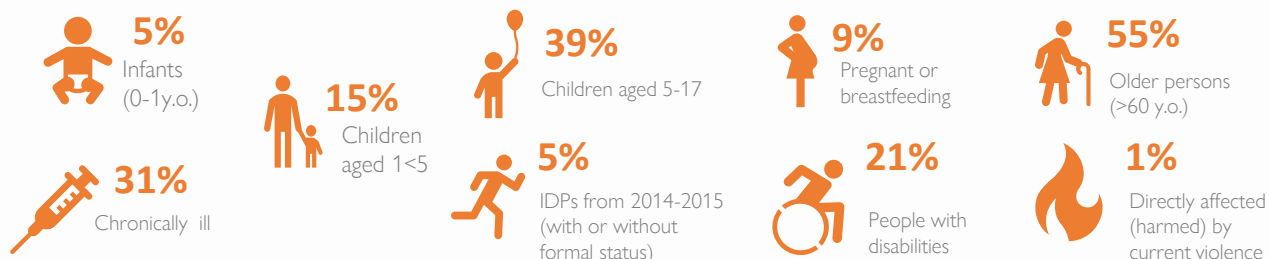


\*returnees are included in the non-displaced category to accurately reflect current needs in locations of habitual residence, regardless of past experience of displacement,

35% of the non-displaced reported having close family members/relatives who used to live with them in one household or city/village/area, who are now far away from them now because of the war. This share is highest among respondents from Kyiv (46%) and East (40%), and lowest among respondents in the Centre macro-region (25%). Reasons for family separation included the displacement of relatives, their enrollment in military service, or loss of communication channels.

#### SHARE OF NON-DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS

Share of respondents who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follow: "43% of non-displaced respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17.):



#### NEEDS among those not displaced

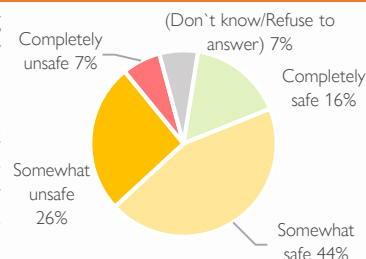
Share of respondents who remain in their places of habitual residence who report currently being in need of the below:

Cash - financial support	47%
Medicines and health services	22%
Transportation	22%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	21%
Food	12%
Information or means of communication	9%
Hygiene items	9%
Clothes and other non-food items incl. blankets	7%

When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, financial support (cash) was identified by the largest number of non-IDP respondents (30.9% indicated this as their most pressing need), followed by medicines and health services (7.0%). As the most pressing need, medication and healthcare were more often mentioned by respondents residing in small towns (9% respectively).

#### PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY self-reported among not displaced

The majority of non-IDPs feeling "completely unsafe" are currently located in the East (11%) and South (12%). Those in the West and Central macro-regions most commonly report feeling completely safe (respectively 18% and 24%). However, the sense of safety in these areas decreased compared to the previous survey round.

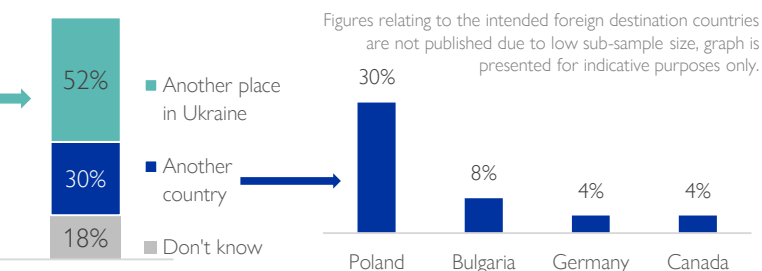
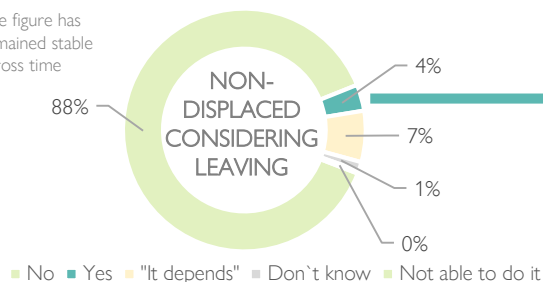


#### BARRIERS TO MOBILITY self-reported among not displaced

Don't see any barriers	47%
Do not want to leave family members behind	7%
Cannot afford the cost of leaving	6%
Don't want leave their house (property) behind	4%
Do not know where to go	4%
Cannot leave due to a health issue or a disability	2%
Say it is not safe to leave	2%
There is no public transport available	1%
There is no petrol	1%
Public transport is overfilled - cannot get a seat	0%

#### MOBILITY INTENTIONS among not displaced

The figure has remained stable across time



Figures relating to the intended foreign destination countries are not published due to low sub-sample size, graph is presented for indicative purposes only.



### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

Those displaced and those in the locations of their habitual residence within Ukraine face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, however. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM's sample of the general population.

Housing arrangements	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
Own place (owned) – includes dachas	12%	86%	71%
Own place (rented) – includes dachas	20%	5%	9%
Friend's or family member's home	32%	1%	6%
Hotel/motel/hostel	1%	0%	0%
Newly rented apt. (not habitual residence)	13%	0%	1%
Collective centre/camp	5%	0%	0%
In home of kind strangers	5%	0%	0%
Homeless (don't know where to sleep tonight)	1%	0%	1%
Basement/bomb shelter/metro etc.	1%	1%	1%
Other	4%	2%	3%
Hard to say/Refusal	7%	4%	8%

Damaged housing in habitual	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
Yes	27%	4%	14%
No	66%	95%	85%
Hard to say/Refusal	8%	0%	1%

Access to food in current location*	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
Yes - all food products are available	64%	61%	50%
Some food products are missing	32%	34%	44%
Almost all food products are missing	1%	3%	3%
No functional food stores in area	1%	1%	1%
Hard to say/Refusal	2%	2%	1%

\*Note: The combined option containing categories 'Hard to answer' and 'Refusal' was included in analysis.

Pharmacies in current location*	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
All pharmacies open	64%	64%	45%
Some pharmacies open	16%	17%	31%
Very few pharmacies open	5%	7%	8%
No pharmacies are open	1%	2%	1%
No pharmacies in my area	6%	4%	6%
Hard to say/Refusal	8%	6%	9%

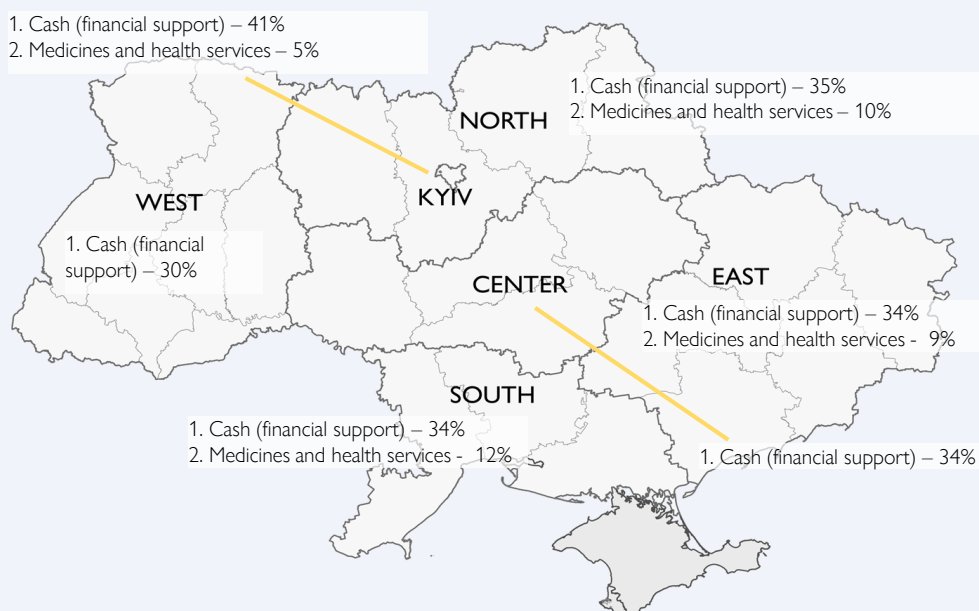
\*Note: New question is added to measure the accessibility of medicine.

Water access in current location	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
Yes	91%	93%	92%
Yes, but unstable	5%	4%	5%
No	5%	3%	3%
Hard to say/Refusal	0%	0%	0%

Obstacles to access health services	IDPs	Non-IDPs (incl returnees)	Returnees
No medicines available	6%	9%	13%
No health-care personnel available	4%	6%	13%
Way to reach the health-care services is not safe	1%	1%	0%
Lack of transport to health-care services	5%	5%	4%
Health services not working	3%	4%	6%
Health facilities damaged by the violence	0%	1%	3%
Cannot afford health care services (it is too expensive)	8%	9%	6%
Nothing is preventing people from accessing health services	42%	49%	39%

### TOP NEEDS PER MACRO-REGION (all respondents)

Respondents were asked to identify their one most pressing need out of a randomly rotating list of options. Figures reported representing the share of respondents who selected the presented, most frequent choices per macro-region.



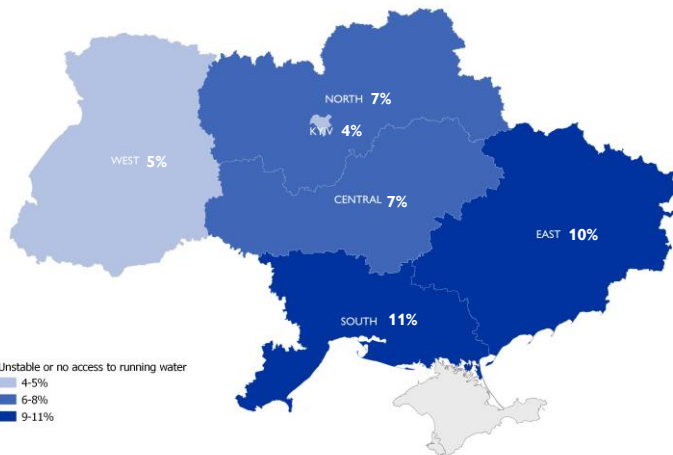
### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

A snapshot of data relevant to diverse humanitarian sectors is presented below, covering the general population unless specified otherwise:

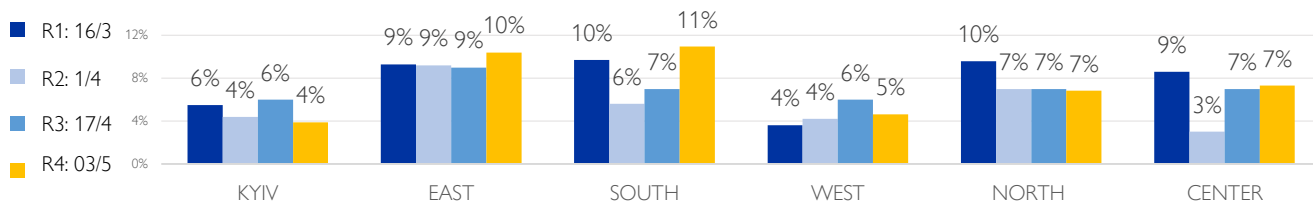
#### WASH

Among both IDPs and non-IDPs, respondents indicated that they are in **need of hygiene items** (16% among IDPs, 9% among non-IDPs). More than half (53%) of respondents indicated the need for menstrual hygiene items, and an additional 19% the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). The lack of safe toilet access was reported by 3% of displaced persons and 2% of those remaining in their habitual place of residence.

Similar to the situation reported in Round 3, running water was most lacking or unstable for Ukrainians in the East (with 5% lacking water altogether and 6% with unstable supply) followed by those in the South (8% lacking, and 3% with unstable supply) and Centre (3% lacking, and 4% with unstable supply).



Reported unstable or no running water (all respondents, through time)



#### SHELTER AND NFIs

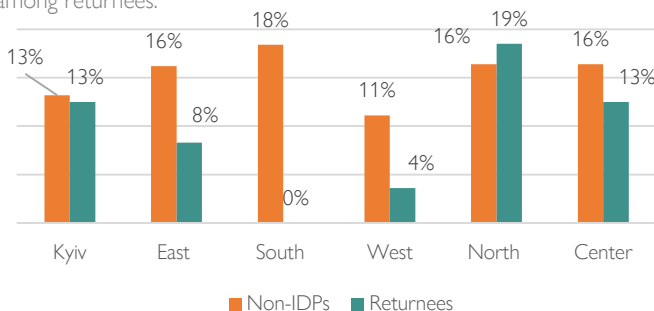
**9%** of all respondents indicated that their home (primary residence before war) was damaged by attacks/war. **Among IDPs, this figure rises to striking 27%.**

Housing needs remain high among the internally displaced population, with 11% reporting the need for accommodation, and 3% of IDPs indicating that accommodation was their most pressing need.

**21%** among IDPs reported the need for non-food items, for example blankets, compared to 18% as of 1 April (Round 2) and 23% as of April 17 (Round 3).

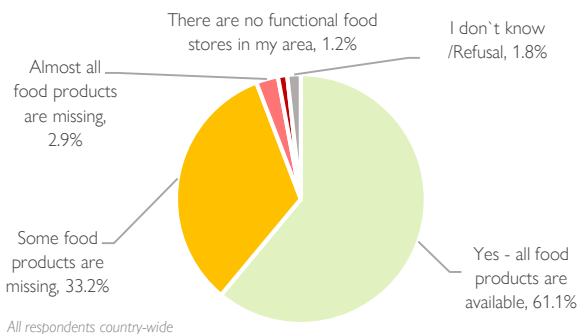
Need for building/reconstruction materials - to repair current shelter

Round 4 assessed for the first-time respondents' need for shelter repair materials, revealing particularly high needs among those non-displaced, and among returnees:



#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

Respondents were asked whether the food stores in their area were well stocked. Vast differences between macro-regions have emerged, with **6.4% of respondents** reporting that **almost all food products were missing from stores in the East**, and **10.5% in the South of the country**, compared to 0% in Kyiv, center, and West macro-regions.



#### INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION

Among respondents who report infants or children under 5 years of age in their household (displaced and non-displaced):

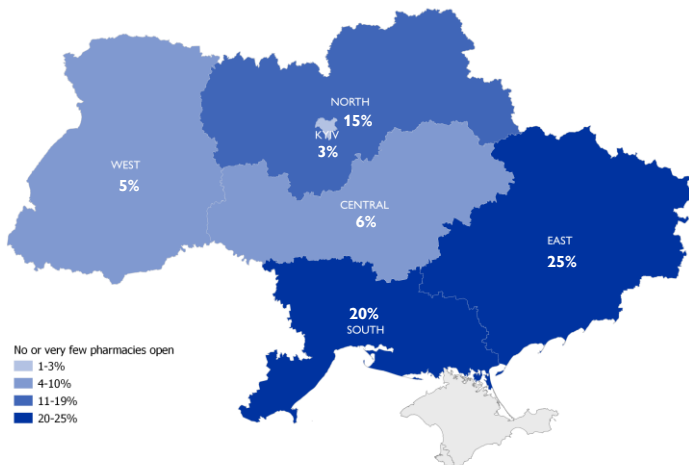
**26%** say they experience problems in getting enough food for their **baby/babies** since the start of the war (e.g. formula), compared to 25% as of 1 April. And 28% as of April 17. Among IDPs this issue is more common – 28%.

### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

A snapshot of data relevant to diverse humanitarian sectors is continued below, covering the general population unless specified otherwise:

#### HEALTH Reported availability of pharmacies across regions of Ukraine

The availability of pharmacies has improved significantly in Kyiv, where only 3% of respondents indicated in Round 3 that no or very few pharmacies were operational near them, compared to 23% in Round 2 (April 1<sup>st</sup>.) The figure also remains low among respondents in the West (5%) and Centre (6%). In the North, 15% reported no or few pharmacies opened near them. The share of respondents indicating no or little access to pharmacies has grown in the East, however, up to 25% compared from 21% in Round 3 and 17% in Round 2.



#### DEMAND FOR MHPSS

Among all respondents, 20% requested to receive number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, compared to 19% in Round 3, 16% in Round 2 and 11% of respondents in Round 1 of the survey. Among IDPs, 25.5% requested the hotline number for support in Round 3.

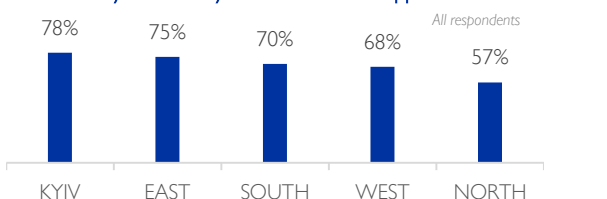
Round 4 assessed additional health indicators on par with those reported in Round 3. These results may be available upon request.

#### CASH

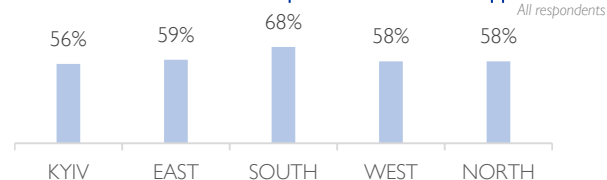


Among all respondents, 33% indicated that cash – financial support was their top need. Among internally displaced respondents, however, the figure is significantly higher – 45% IDPs indicate cash as their single most pressing need. In round 4, IOM assessed the intended use for cash assistance, if received, as well as preferred modalities of receiving cash assistance. Survey questions related to cash were framed sensitively not to incite undue expectations among respondents. Questions regarding the envisaged use for cash assistance and best preferred modality of receiving cash assistance were asked to those survey respondents who earlier in the questionnaire indicated cash – financial resources as one of their household needs (yes n=845 + partially n= 165).

#### Would buy food if they received financial support



#### Would cover health-related expenses if had financial support



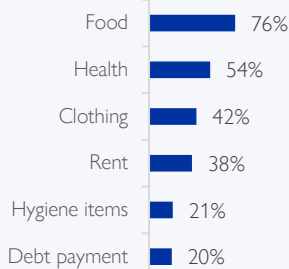
#### MODALITY OF ASSISTANCE

**76.5%** of respondents indicated that they would prefer to receive cash assistance through a bank card, such as payment card, pension card or social card.

Among IDPs, 84.5% prefer the bank card modality. Other modalities of cash assistance distribution were significantly less preferred. Distribution by postal service, for example, was preferably by 12% of non-displaced respondents (incl. returnees), but only by 5% among IDPs. No other modalities gathered significant support.

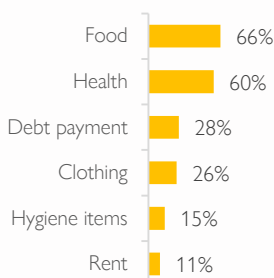
#### ENVISAGED USAGE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

##### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



IDP respondents who identified a need for financial assistance were asked to determine three items they would spend money on if they had such assistance. The majority of IDPs said they would use cash assistance to cover food (76%) and health-related expenses (54%).

##### NON-DISPLACED POPULATION



Respondents who mentioned a need for financial assistance were asked to determine three items they would spend money on. Most of those surveyed would cover food (66%) and health-related expenditures (60%). Additionally, 6.3% respondents would cover utility bills, and 2.4% would purchase construction materials.

### 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. Third round of data collection among a third set of unique 2,006 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 27 April to 3 May 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 (Used sample/dialed numbers in Round 4: 38,086). 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 programme.

Using this methodology, for Round 4, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,006 unique eligible and consenting respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of cca 7-8%, in Round 4 of this survey a response rate of 11.5% was achieved. A total of 34 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 30 female interviewers, and interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (78%) and Russian languages (22%), with language selection following respondents' preference. After data cleaning, the sample used for analysis was reduced to 2,000 respondents due to non-response in questions related to the current location.

**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 a mobile phone. 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 the high level of civilian infrastructure damage such as Mariupol, Kharkiv, or Irpin 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=2,000). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using all available sample (considering question refusal rate).

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	103 (51/52)	5.1%
EAST	452 (268/183/1)	22.5%
SOUTH	210 (125/85)	10.5%
WEST	539 (300/239)	26.9%
NORTH	395 (210/184/1)	19.7%
CENTRE	301 (178/123)	15.0%
Undisclosed location	6 (4/2)	0.3%
<b>Total Ukraine</b>	<b>2,006 (1,136/868/2)</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sample error

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	9.70%
EAST	+/-	4.60%
SOUTH	+/-	6.80%
WEST	+/-	4.20%
NORTH	+/-	4.90%
CENTRE	+/-	5.60%
<b>Total Ukraine</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>2.20%</b>

**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 24<sup>th</sup> 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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