



**LIVES ON HOLD:
INTENTIONS AND
PERSPECTIVES OF
REFUGEES AND
IDPS FROM
UKRAINE**

REGIONAL INTENTIONS REPORT #4

JULY 2023

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Cover photograph:

Ukraine. 32-year-old Olha, her 4-month-old son Ihor, and 12-year old daughter Alla, were forced to flee from Lysychansk, one of the most affected towns in the Luhansk region. They now live at the Mother and Child Centre ‘Unbreakable Mothers’ in Lviv, supported by UNHCR. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell

SLOVAKIA. *Ukrainian mother opens safe space for refugees in Slovakia. She says "My job is to create a space where mothers and their children can feel calm."*
© UNHCR/Caroline Bach



Executive Summary

Following the [first](#), [second](#) and [third](#) regional reports on the intentions of refugees from Ukraine and the [first](#) report of the intentions of internally displaced people (IDPs) within Ukraine, this **fourth** report presents updated findings regarding intentions of refugees and IDPs, to provide a comparative view of intentions and the different underlying factors influencing decision-making. The main objective of these regular intentions surveys is to collect primary data around the intentions, situation and perspectives of refugees and IDPs from Ukraine and the factors and drivers behind their decisions, to ensure the centrality of their voices in durable solutions discussions about their future and inform advocacy, programming and decision-making of all stakeholders. The analysis is based on **interviews undertaken between April and May 2023** with **3,850 refugee households across Europe** and **4,000 IDP households in Ukraine**, complemented with findings from focus group discussions.

Key findings

1 MOST REFUGEES AND IDPS STILL HOPE TO RETURN TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN IN THE FUTURE, BUT FOR THE TIME BEING, THE MAJORITY PLAN TO CONTINUE TO STAY IN THEIR CURRENT DISPLACEMENT LOCATION. IN GENERAL, RETURN INTENTIONS HAVE REMAINED STABLE OVER TIME.



REFUGEES



IDPs

VS.

14%

15%

respectively report plans to return permanently in next three months, despite the ongoing invasion, hostilities and the large-scale infrastructure and housing damage in Ukraine. Plans to return in the short-term are higher among refugees originally from Mykolaivska and Chernihivska as well as among IDPs from Mykolaivska, Kyivska and Kyiv city, and much lower among IDPs coming from the east of Ukraine (with the exception of Kharkivska).

62%

67%

respectively express a desire to return in the future. Hope to return is higher among IDPs originally coming from Zaporizka, Khersonska and Dnipropetrovska. Refugees hosted in countries neighbouring Ukraine are more likely to report having hopes to return than those living in other European countries (71% vs. 57%).

18%

6%

undecided about returning in the future. Those undecided about return are more prominent among refugees originating from Poltavska, Donetsk, Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Luhanska and Kyiv city as well as among IDPs coming from Kyivska and Luhanska. They are also more likely among refugees hosted in countries non-neighbouring Ukraine (24% vs. 8%).

6%

12%

respectively reported no plans or hope to return. Reporting no hope to return is more likely among refugees originating from Lvivska, and Luhanska as well as among IDPs coming from Luhanska, Kyivska and Donetsk.

2 WHILE THE INTENTIONS OF REFUGEES AND IDPS STRONGLY DEPEND ON THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN AND THE STATUS OF THEIR DWELLINGS, THEY ARE ALSO INFLUENCED BY SPECIFIC HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AS WELL AS THEIR CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION.

PLANS TO RETURN IN NEXT THREE MONTHS ARE MORE LIKELY AMONG:

- **Refugees** facing higher vulnerability and challenges to sustain by themselves in host countries (i.e. older people; living in hosted accommodation by relatives or friends; receiving remittances as a source of income); those who might have more information about their place of origin (i.e. have been back to visit Ukraine since displacement started); and those wanting to reunite with close relatives and take care of their property (i.e. having a spouse or children still in Ukraine and with dwelling in Ukraine not fully damaged).
- **IDPs** coming from areas other than the east of Ukraine (which are partially under temporary military occupation of the Russian Federation); those facing higher vulnerability and challenges to sustain by themselves in areas of displacement (i.e. older people; living in hosted accommodation by relatives or friends); those having sufficient information about the situation in their place of origin (i.e. have been back to visit their place of origin since displacement started); those with financial means to return (i.e. being able to cover most of their basic needs); and those wanting to take care of their property (i.e. with dwelling in Ukraine not fully damaged).

PLANS OR HOPE TO EVENTUALLY RETURN ARE MORE LIKELY AMONG:

- **Refugees** facing higher vulnerability and challenges to sustain themselves in host countries (i.e. older people, higher number of children, having precarious accommodation situation in place of displacement, limited relations with local population and/or worst self-reported quality of life); those who might have more information about their place of origin (i.e. have been back to visit since displacement started); those with more proximity to places of origin (i.e. hosted in neighbouring countries); and those wanting to reunite with close relatives (i.e. having a spouse or children still in Ukraine).
- **IDPs** facing higher vulnerability and challenges to sustain themselves in their places of displacement (i.e. older people, higher number of children, receiving income from social protection and/or living in hosted accommodation by relatives or friends); those who might have more information about their place of origin (i.e. have been back to visit since displacement started); and those wanting to reunite with close relatives and take care of their property (i.e. having a spouse or children still in their place of origin and with dwelling in place of origin reported as intact or partially damaged).

3 WHILE THE MAIN ENABLER FOR RETURN FOR REFUGEES AND IDPS IS AN END TO THE WAR AND THE RELATED SAFETY RISKS, HAVING ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, HOUSING AND LIVELIHOODS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT ENABLERS OF AND BARRIERS TO SUSTAINABLE RETURN TO THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN.



REFUGEES



IDPs

VS.

90%

95%

gave high importance to factors related to security in their place of origin when deciding whether to return. These proportions are even higher for displaced households originally from the east and the south of Ukraine and from Kyiv city.

90%

85%

gave high importance to factors related to access to basic services, livelihoods and housing in their place of origin. Access to work and livelihoods opportunities in the place of origin is of particularly high importance among refugees, especially those from the east and the south of Ukraine and from Kyiv city; while access to electricity and water services is more predominant among IDPs, particularly those from the east and the south of the country.

74%

56%

gave high importance to factors related to having access to basic services and livelihoods in their place of displacement. For refugees in particular, experiencing challenges to access stable accommodation, health or work opportunities in host countries would have a high importance when deciding whether to return.

69%

64%

gave high importance to having access to information about the situation in their place of origin and/or sufficient resources or support to return. Among refugees, the proportion is even higher for those hosted in non-neighbouring countries.

4 FINDINGS ACROSS BOTH POPULATIONS SUGGEST A VERY CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PROFILES OF DISPLACED PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GO FOR SHORT-TERM VISITS TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT.



REFUGEES

39%

VS.



IDPs

50%

reported having made at least one short-term visit to their places of origin, with a higher proportion of IDPs reporting they have been back to their place of origin more than once (32 vs. 14%). The most frequent reasons reported by refugees for having travelled back to their place of origin are to visit relatives or friends, followed by access to healthcare and to obtain documentation. Among IDPs, the top reasons for having visited the place of origin are to check on their property, to retrieve personal supplies and to visit relatives or friends.

40%

indicate they have not been able to visit their place of origin even if they would have wanted to do so. The most frequent reasons reported by refugees for not having been able to travel back are security concerns and lack of funds, followed by caregiving responsibilities, lack of documentation and fear of losing their legal status.

35%

- Those that have been able to make short-term visits to their places of origin are more likely to be among those: from the east, the centre or north of Ukraine; with an intact dwelling in Ukraine; with more proximity (i.e. IDPs as well as refugees living in neighbouring countries or oblasts); with larger households and with more financial means (i.e. currently working). Those that have not been able to visit are more likely to be among more vulnerable households (i.e. lower education levels, higher unemployment rates); those originating from highly affected areas (i.e. east and south of Ukraine); and among those with fewer relatives remaining in their place of origin.

5 THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND THE LEVEL OF ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AND RIGHTS IN THEIR CURRENT LOCATION VARIES AMONG REFUGEES AND IDPS ACCORDING TO THE CAPACITIES OR VULNERABILITIES OF DIFFERENT GROUPS.



REFUGEES

35%

VS.



IDPs

27%

household members are children, while among IDPs there is a higher share of adult males (24% vs. 13%) and of older people (21% vs. 14%). Refugees have a higher share of households composed of only one adult (18-59) with dependents (36% vs. 29%) as well as higher share of households composed of one or more adults (18 - 59 years) without dependents (28% vs. 21%), while IDPs have a higher proportion of households composed of two or more adults (18 – 59 years) with dependents (34% vs. 30%) and a higher proportion of household composed of one or more older people (16% vs. 6%).

60%

54%

gave high importance to factors related to access to basic services, livelihoods and housing in their place of origin. Access to work and livelihoods opportunities in the place of origin is of particularly high importance among refugees, especially those from the east and the south of Ukraine and from Kyiv city; while access to electricity and water services is more predominant among IDPs, particularly those from the east and the south of the country.

43%

33%

respondents respectively are currently working. Nonetheless, a larger share of unemployed refugees is looking for work than across the IDP population, in particular those refugees who were displaced more recently and are currently residing in a non-neighbouring country. Among both populations, **adults without dependants** are more likely to be working.

54%

67%

households respectively indicate national social protection benefits as one of their sources of income. A higher proportion of refugees report access to income from employment, though savings and remittances are also more frequently reported; while among IDPs, pensions from Ukraine and humanitarian assistance are more frequently reported. Across both populations, **households with dependents** are more likely to be receiving social protection benefits, while households composed only of older people are more likely to rely on humanitarian assistance and/or pensions. **Single caregivers** are more likely to access remittances.

35%

17%

households respectively report that their income was enough to cover most of their basic needs. Across both populations, households composed of **older people** and those with adults **unemployed or not economically active** are more likely to report struggling to meet their basic needs.

Main recommendations

1 OBLASTS WHERE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF REFUGEES AND IDPS INDICATE PLANS TO RETURN IN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS SHOULD BE PRIORITIZED FOR AREA-BASED INITIATIVES THAT ADDRESSES THE MAIN BARRIERS TO RETURNS WHILE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SPECIFIC PROFILES AND NEEDS OF THOSE WHO ARE PLANNING TO RETURN.

- Durable solutions programming should be localized and based on the needs of the population and the situation in a given area, requiring a combination of an area-based and a people-centred approach. Durable solutions programming should be driven by the voice of the people and decentralized, led by capacities available within local authorities responsible for service delivery, civil society, and the private sector, and as reflected in local development and recovery plans.
- Supporting access to housing solutions, including compensation programmes, for people whose homes have been damaged or destroyed during the war should be a priority for the Government of Ukraine and its partners. The [second Rapid Damage Needs Assessment \(RDNA2\)](#) conducted by the World Bank and the United Nations indicates that housing represents **37 per cent** of the total damage caused by the war, with over 1.4 million housing units affected as of February 2023. The amount of damaged housing has been exacerbated by the flooding resulting from the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in Khersonska in June 2023.
- Targeted financing should be used to support broader reconstruction/rehabilitation projects, which will help individuals return and reduce the burden on key urban hosting areas and initiatives that can support local employment to help economic growth.

2 HOST COUNTRIES AND HOST COMMUNITIES REQUIRE CONTINUED SUPPORT TO ENSURE REFUGEES AND IDPS HAVE EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO RIGHTS AND SERVICES TO FACILITATE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION, IN LINE WITH THEIR CAPACITIES AND NEEDS THROUGH TARGETED INTERVENTIONS.

- Refugees and IDPs must be fully included in national systems and effectively able to access socio-economic rights in host countries and in places of displacement, including access to work, financial services, education, housing and social protection. Effective inclusion of refugees and IDPs enables them to contribute towards their host communities, strengthening social cohesion, avoiding reliance on harmful coping mechanism and the depletion of assets, and will ultimately benefit Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery once conditions for return exist. It is vital that the most vulnerable groups of refugee and IDP communities are fully included in these efforts to counter protection risks.
- While 43 per cent of refugees already obtained work and promising initiatives are already in place to facilitate economic inclusion, further investments are needed in offering relevant language courses, addressing skills mismatches, strengthening access to formal and skilled employment, supporting refugee entrepreneurs, expanding access to childcare, and facilitating coordination among stakeholders.
- For more vulnerable refugee communities, targeted efforts are required to develop holistic inclusion initiatives, strengthening access to long-term housing, considering that 14 per cent are still living in collective accommodation, enhancing employment prospects jointly with

the private sector with targeted employment initiatives that include language courses, childcare and mentoring, and effective inclusion in social assistance schemes for those unable to work due to age, health concerns, lack of affordable childcare or lack of employment opportunities.

- As only 17 per cent of IDPs reported being able to meet most or all of their basic needs, additional programming is needed to support municipalities and communities hosting significant number of IDPs to address the challenges IDPs face to become self-sufficient

and locally integrate in their place of displacement (either temporarily or over the longer-term), and to prevent these challenges becoming a push factor for return to unsafe and undignified conditions, or for onward movement across borders to seek international protection abroad. This includes support to livelihoods, and dedicated programming to support removing of obstacles for IDPs to access the labour market, including employment support initiatives catered to the specific needs and profiles of displaced persons and matched to the labour market demand, upskilling and provision of childcare options.

3 HOST STATES ARE URGED TO MAINTAIN A FLEXIBLE APPROACH TO SHORT-TERM VISITS TO UKRAINE BY REFUGEES, WHICH CAN HELP FACILITATE FULLY INFORMED DECISION-MAKING REGARDING EVENTUAL PERMANENT RETURN.

- Intention survey data demonstrates that those who have been able to make at least one short-term visit to Ukraine since displacement are more likely to report an intention to return to their area of origin. As in other refugee situations, the ability to return for short periods and maintain links with relatives, communities and check on the prevailing situation can help pave the way for more durable returns when conditions permit.
- UNHCR recommends that an individual's legal status and associated rights in a host country are not affected by a return to Ukraine lasting less than three months. In the event of longer-term travel to Ukraine, UNHCR recommends that States temporarily de-activate legal status rather than withdrawing or de-registering individuals, in order to avoid administrative burdens and facilitate renewed access to protection if needed. Flexible approaches to visits can help provide much-needed certainty for refugees as to the consequences of engaging in travel to Ukraine.

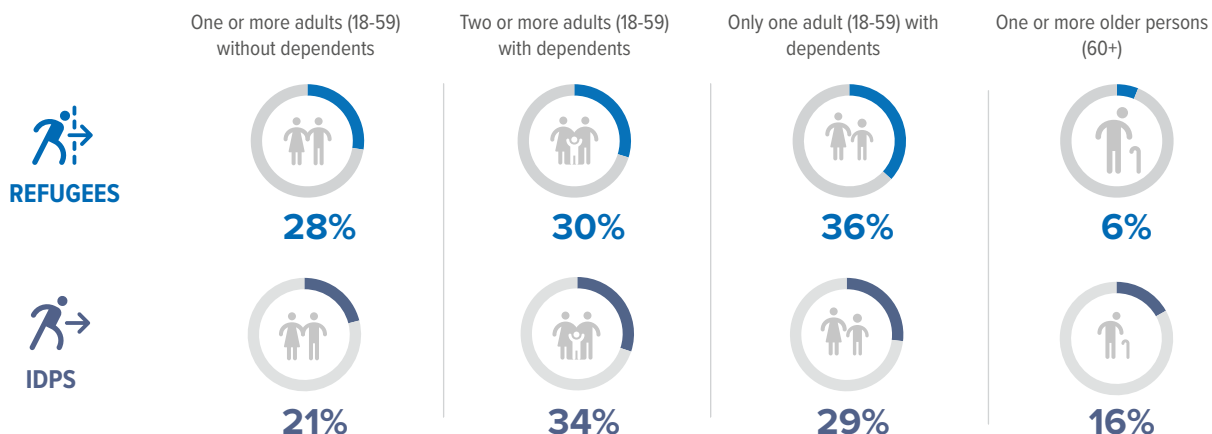


MOLDOVA. Jennifer, 20, a Ukrainian refugee living in Moldova, sorts through books donated to local NGO Laalata at its Community Centre.

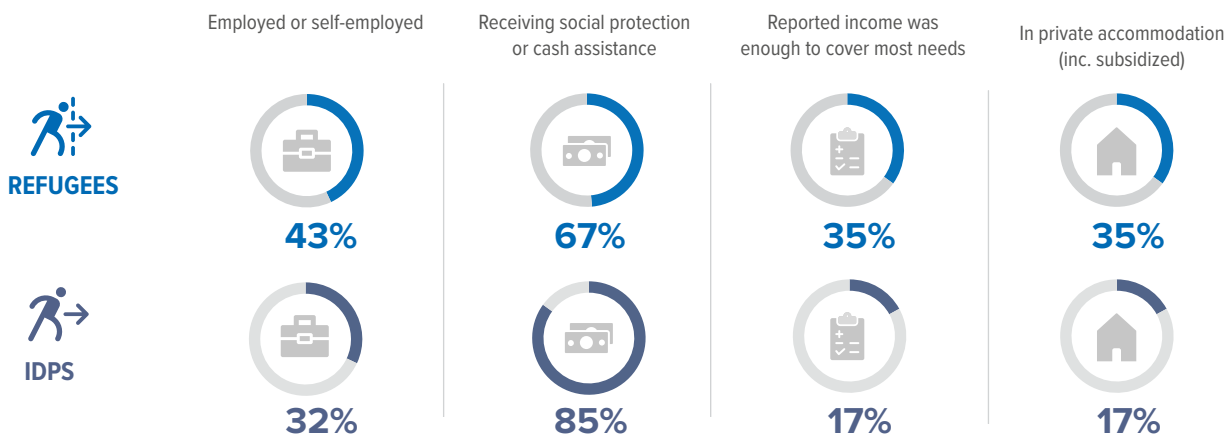
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Results at a glance

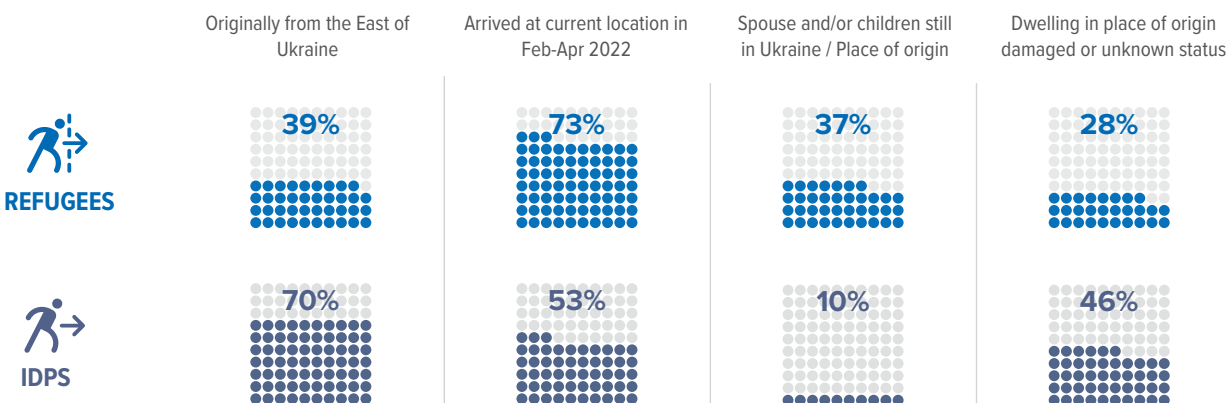
HOUSEHOLD PROFILES



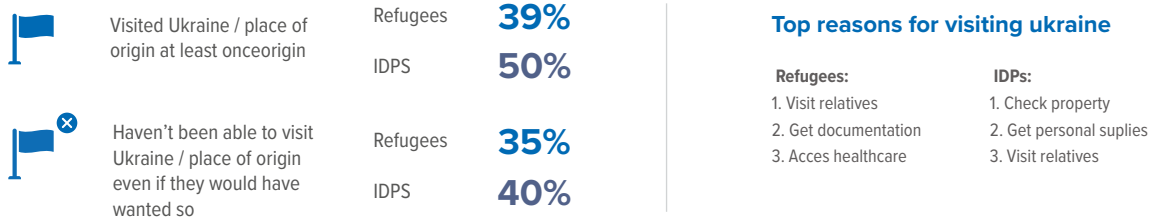
KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS



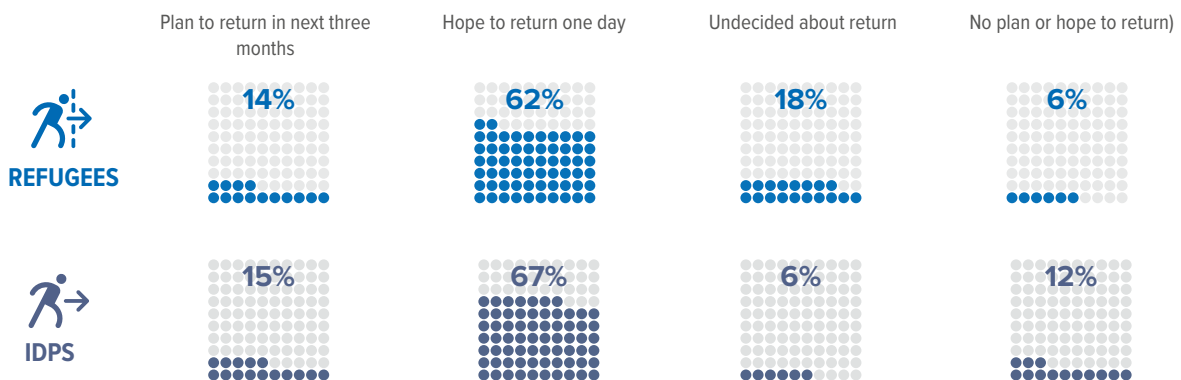
PLACES OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT



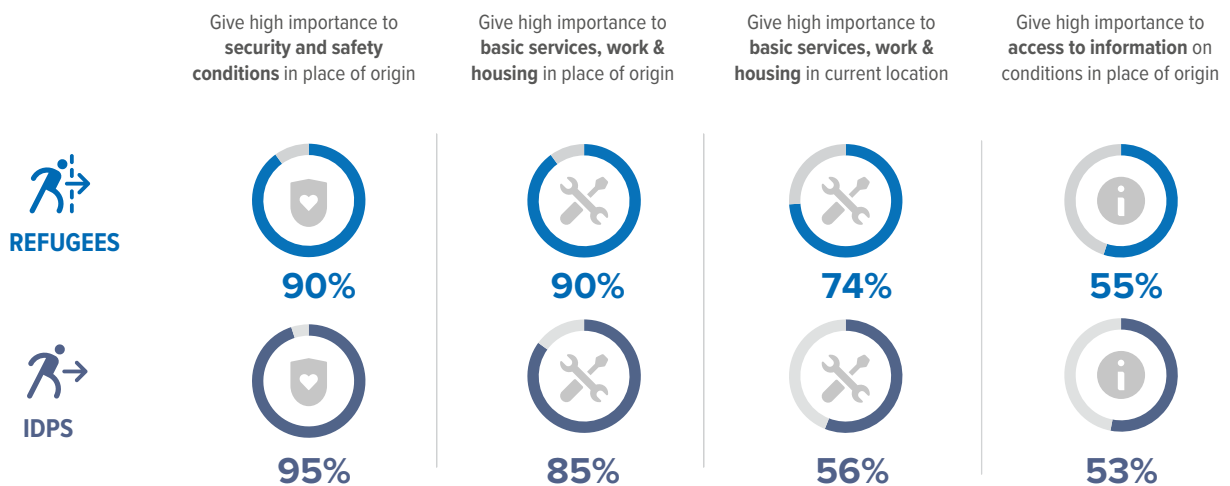
SHORT-TERM VISITS



INTENTIONS TO RETURN



ENABLERS AND FACTORS THAT WOULD DETERMINE INTENTIONS TO RETURN





Introduction and methodology

Over one year since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, more than one-fourth of the population of Ukraine remains forcibly displaced from their homes, making it among the largest displacement crises globally. Within Ukraine, **over 5 million people remain internally displaced**, according to IOM.¹ As of mid-June 2023, UNHCR estimates some **6.3 million refugees from Ukraine arrived in Europe and other destination countries** with over 5.9 million were recorded in European states alone.²

To ensure the centrality of the voices of refugees and IDPs in discussions about their future, as well as to inform evidence-based policy responses in support of government authorities in host countries and in Ukraine, UNHCR regularly surveys the intentions of refugees and IDPs from Ukraine, collecting primary data on their profiles, their current situation and intentions, and the factors influencing their decision-making. Complementing

the [first](#), [second](#) and [third](#) regional reports on the intentions of refugees from Ukraine and the [first](#) report of the intentions of IDPs within Ukraine, this **fourth report** presents the main findings from the most recent round of data collection among both populations. The report aims to answer four primary questions:

- What are the **household profiles** and current **socio-economic conditions** of refugees and IDPs which can influence their intentions? ([Chapter 1](#))
- What are the **intentions or plans** of refugees and IDPs in the short and the long term? ([Chapter 2](#))
- What are the main **reasons and drivers** influencing the decisions and planning of refugees and IDPs? ([Chapter 3](#))
- What are the main **enabling factors** that could determine the intentions to return among refugees and IDPs? ([Chapter 4](#))

1. See IOM [Internal Displacement Report \(Ukraine\) – General Population Survey Round 6 \(17 - 23 June 2022\)](#)
2. For most up-to date information visit the [UNHCR Operational Data Portal for Ukraine](#).

Methodology

The fourth round of intentions surveys among refugees from Ukraine and the second round of intentions surveys among IDPs living within Ukraine were conducted in parallel during April and May 2023. While the survey among IDPs used phone-based modalities for data collection, the refugee survey used a mixed methodology combining both phone and web-based modes for data collection. Different sampling approaches adapted to each population and data collection mode were used. In total, **4,000 households of IDPs** and **3,850 households of refugees** completed the survey. The questionnaire used across refugees was adapted for the IDP population displaced within Ukraine, to allow comparability of results across the two population groups. Sampling and data collection was conducted by **Ipsos SA**.

Refugee

- **Phone-surveys:** Using the lists of refugees enrolled with UNHCR for cash assistance in **Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania** and **Slovakia** as a sampling frame,³ a stratified random sample of 500 households per country was selected and interviewed via telephone, with a total of **1,962 surveys completed** using this approach (out of whom 815 who were also interviewed in the third round). The stratification criteria were twofold: household structure (single adults, adults with children, and multiple adults without children), and time of arrival to the host country. This

methodology allowed for estimates with a margin of error up to ± 2.2 per cent, at a 95 per cent confidence interval for the combined sample.

- **Web-surveys:** Using Ipsos SA's Ukrainian online panels, individuals from Ukraine who fled their country after 24 February 2022 and were **hosted in countries across Europe** (excluding the ones covered via phone-surveys) were identified and invited to take part in the survey. A total of **1,888 surveys were completed** using this approach (out of whom 550 who were also interviewed in the third round). The online sample covered refugees across most European countries, with the highest number of surveys occurring in **Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, Türkiye, Lithuania, Georgia, and Spain**.

IDPs

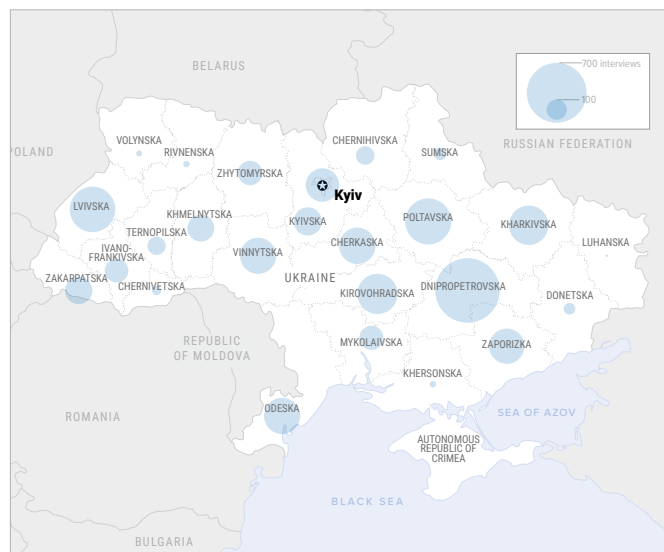
- **Phone-surveys:** Using the lists of displaced persons enrolled with UNHCR within **Ukraine** as a sampling frame, a stratified random sample of households was selected and interviewed via telephone, with a total of **4,000 surveys completed** using this approach. As with the phone-survey among refugees, the IDP sample was stratified by household structure and time of displacement; and in addition, it was stratified by oblast of origin and macro-region of displacement. This allowed for estimates with a margin of error up to ± 2.2 per cent, at a 95 per cent confidence interval for the combined sample.

3. Overall, the list of refugees enrolled with UNHCR represent around 40 to 50% of the total estimated number of refugees recorded in those countries, reducing the risk of potential bias towards particular profiles or groups .

NUMBER OF COMPLETED INTERVIEWS WITH REFUGEES BY HOST COUNTRY



NUMBER OF COMPLETED INTERVIEWS WITH IDPS BY OBLAST OF DISPLACEMENT



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

As in previous surveys, the sample of respondents was composed largely of females (slightly higher among refugees), with high levels of education (higher among refugees) and a majority of whom were displaced in the earlier months of the full-scale invasion.

SURVEY SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

INDICATOR	REFUGEES	IDPS
Total number of surveys completed	3,850	4,000
Total number of household members covered	10,675	11,722
Average age (years)	42	47
Average household size	2.8	2.8
% displaced between Feb - Mar 2022	77%	81%
% with university or higher education level	62%	49%

Post-stratification weights were calculated for phone-based surveys. Moreover, for the regional analysis of refugees, weights have been applied based on the most recent figures available of the number of individual refugees recorded in each country. A more detailed description of the sampling and weighting approach is included in Annex 1.

The quantitative analysis has been complemented with qualitative insights and findings from focus group discussions (FGDs) with refugees from Ukraine conducted by UNHCR towards the end of 2022. This includes findings from FGDs conducted in the Czech Republic and Hungary specifically focused on intentions, as well as findings from FGDs conducted in different countries in Europe as part of UNHCR’s Participatory Assessments.

Limitations

The results presented in this report must be interpreted according to the scope of the methodology and in a context of ongoing movements. In particular, due to the lack of complete sampling frames (full list of refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe and of IDPs within Ukraine with contact details), the study used different sampling strategies based on the best available data (see **Annex 1** for complete details). While results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to

the population of refugees and IDPs from Ukraine as a whole, the demographic composition of the household survey sample shows a very similar distribution to that of the overall refugee and IDP populations reflected in other sources. It is also worth noting that results presented in this report reflect the situations and intentions of refugees and IDPs at the time of data collection, which may have subsequently changed depending on a wide range of factors and contextual changes.

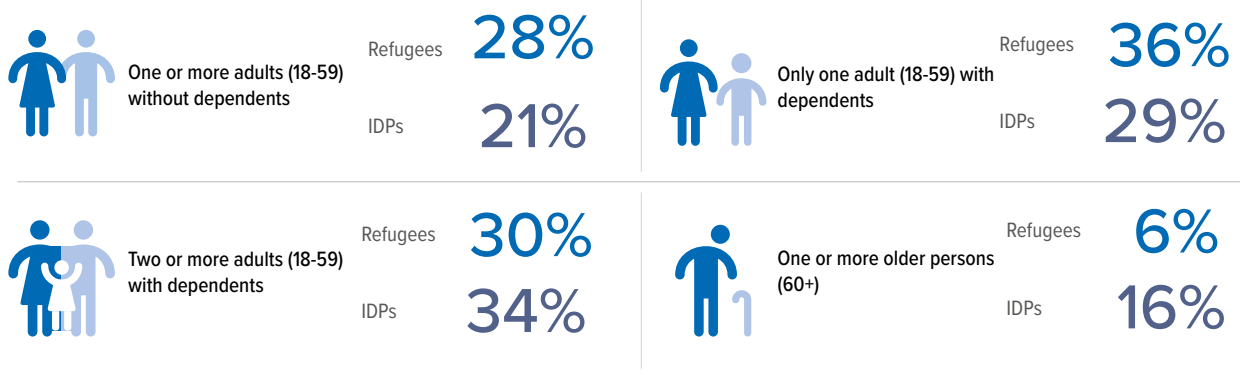
Microdata

With the goal of facilitating the further use and analysis of the survey data, the full survey questionnaire and anonymized version of the microdata are available to external audiences in [UNHCR's Microdata Library](#).

UKRAINE. 84-year-old Kateryna Humenna, stands in the kitchen of her home in Ozershchyna, Ukraine. The windows and the roof of her house were damaged as a result of shelling but were repaired as part of the UNHCR-supported shelter assistance programme.
© UNHCR/Diana Zeyneb Alhindawi



Household profiles and socio-economic conditions



-
- While the largest proportion of households in both groups originated from the east of Ukraine, the share is nearly two times more prominent among IDPs compared to refugees (**39 vs. 70 per cent**), as refugees have a more equal distribution among all other regions of Ukraine.
 - Refugee households are more likely than IDP households to have arrived in their current location from February to April 2022 (**73 vs. 53 per cent**), while **two in five** IDP households have experienced displacement more than once.
 - There are some key differences between refugee and IDP household characteristics: while the share of children is bigger among refugees compared to IDPs (**35 vs. 27 per cent**), among IDPs there is a bigger share of adult males (24 vs. 13 per cent) and of older persons (**21 vs. 14 per cent**). The composition of displaced households implies that the age-dependency ratio is significantly high among both populations (**83 vs. 93 per cent** for refugees and IDPs).
 - A higher proportion of refugees indicate their spouse and/or children still lived in Ukraine than among IDPs who indicated their spouse and /or children still lived in their place of origin (**37 vs. 11 per cent**).
 - IDPs are more likely than refugees to be hosted either by a local family or by friends and relatives (**33 vs. 18 per cent**), while a larger share of refugees are living in collective centres (**14 vs. 5 per cent**), likely as a result of having a smaller network of family, friends and acquaintances able to host them over a prolonged period.
 - Among adults, refugees are more likely than IDPs to be working (**43 vs. 33 per cent**), although this is partly explained by the higher proportion of IDPs who are not economically active than among refugees (**47 vs. 24 per cent**), linked to the larger share of older persons among IDPs.
 - Across both populations, the majority of households indicated having access to governmental social protection benefits as one of their income sources in the month prior to the survey, with a higher share of IDPs than refugees reporting this (**77 vs. 54 per cent**). Conversely, a higher proportion of refugee households indicate having access to income from employment or self-employment (**48 vs. 43 per cent**).
 - Refugees are more than twice as likely as IDPs to indicate that their income in the three months prior to the survey either mostly or completely met their basic needs (**35 vs. 17 per cent**). Across both populations, older persons and those not working are more likely to report struggling to meet their basic needs.
-

As indicated in previous intentions reports, the plans and intentions of refugees and IDPs are not only driven by the conditions in their places of origin but are also influenced by households' characteristics and by their socio-economic situation in host countries and areas of

displacement. The sections below present a comparative analysis of the key demographic and socio-economic indicators among both populations, which help to understand their potential impact on refugees and IDPs' intentions.

Places of origin and displacement ⁴

Among both populations, the main macro-regions where households were living prior to the start of the full-scale invasion were the east of Ukraine followed by the south, areas which have been heavily affected by the war. However, **the share of households that were living in the east is nearly two times more prominent among IDPs than among refugees (70 vs 39 per cent)**. Within this region, the most frequent oblasts of origin among IDPs are Donetsk, Kharkivska and Luhanska (eight out of ten IDPs from the East are from these three oblasts), while among refugees the highest share came from Kharkivska (three out of ten of those

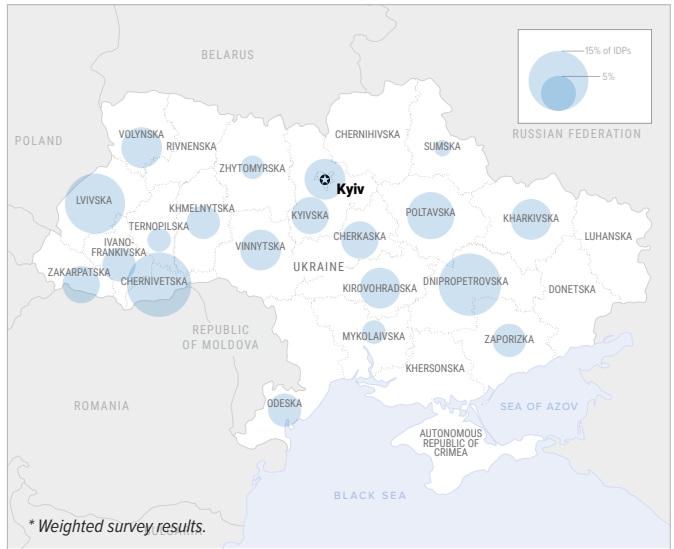
from the east) followed by those from Dnipropetrovska, Donetsk and Zaporizka (two out of ten from each). An equal share among both populations were living in the south of Ukraine (15 per cent each), most frequently in Khersonska and Mykolaivska but with a higher proportion originating from Odeska among refugees. Smaller shares of IDPs were living in the north and in Kyiv city (9 and 6 per cent), while the proportion of refugees from Kyiv city, the north and the west of the country is similar (12 to 15 per cent each), with a smaller share from the centre of the country (6 per cent).

4. The results regarding distribution of IDPs by places of origin reflects their geographic distribution within the UNHCR proGres database, and therefore does not fully reflect the distribution of all IDPs across Ukraine. However, results are very similar to other data sources, including surveys conducted by [IOM](#).

DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES BY HOST COUNTRY*



DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED IDPS BY OBLAST OF DISPLACEMENT*



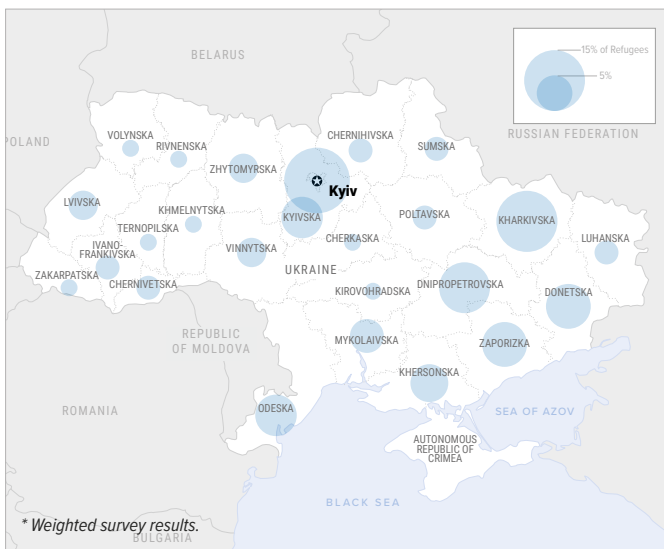
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

According to recent estimates compiled by UNHCR, around 45 per cent of refugees from Ukraine recorded in Europe are currently hosted in neighbouring countries (30 per cent, excluding those in the Russian Federation, which were not covered in the survey). The survey shows that a higher share of refugees originating from the centre of Ukraine are hosted in neighbouring countries, in contrast to a higher share of refugees from Kyiv city being hosted in non-neighbouring countries. Among IDPs, the main host regions are the west, the centre and the east of the country (79 per cent in total), with smaller proportions in the north, the south and Kyiv city (6 to 8 per cent each). Around half of IDPs originating from the east, the south and the north are hosted in the centre and the west of the country, **with 27 to 33 per cent in each case displaced within the same region (around 14 per**

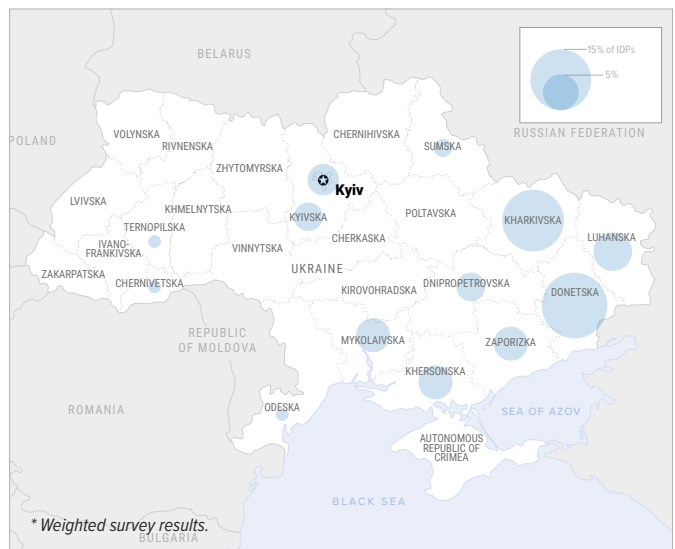
cent, even within the same Oblast). IDPs originating from Kyiv city are largely concentrated in the West, followed by the centre.

The majority of refugee and IDP households left their home between February and April 2022 (80 and 81 per cent respectively) and therefore had been displaced for more than one year by the time of the survey, although with some differences within both populations depending on the region of origin. While a higher proportion of IDPs from Kyiv city and the north left in that period (more than 90 per cent), more than half of those from the West and approximately a third of those from the south left after April 2022. Differences are less pronounced for refugees, though almost a third of those coming from the south and a fifth of those from the west left after April 2022.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN*



DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEYED IDPS BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN*



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For the vast majority of refugees currently hosted in countries neighbouring Ukraine, the period of arrival to their current location is almost the same as the period of their displacement, as most arrived there directly – in contrast to those hosted in countries not directly bordering Ukraine. In the case of IDPs, **a high proportion experienced repeated displacements (39 per cent)**, including a small share who returned to Ukraine after being abroad

but were still internally displaced (6 per cent of households with multiple displacements). Given such repeated displacements, IDP arrivals to current places of displacement occurred at different timeframes, with half of them arriving between February and April 2022, and the rest arriving partly during May to August 2022 (26 per cent) and partly during September 2022 onwards (21 per cent).

Households' composition

There are some key differences between refugee and IDP household characteristics. Firstly, while female adults represent close to half of all household members for both populations, **the share of children among refugees is higher than in IDPs (35 vs 27 per cent)**⁵. In contrast, **the share of male adults is lower among refugees (13 vs 24 per cent)**, most notably among those aged 35+, - as well as **the share of older people aged 60+ (10 vs 21 per cent)**. These differences in the overall distribution of household members are even higher when aggregated at household level; while among refugees the share of households with at least one child is higher than among IDPs (**58 vs 49 per cent**), the proportion of households with at least one older person is significantly lower (**21 vs 42 per cent**). The composition of displaced households implies that the **age-dependency ratio** (children + older people / adults aged 18 - 59 years) **is significantly high among both populations**, although higher within IDPs compared to refugees (93 vs. 83 per cent), due to a higher old-age dependency ratio among the former.

Moreover, while the average size is equal among both populations (a median of **three persons per household**), there are notable differences in households' composition between them:

- Among refugees, the share of households composed of **only one adult (18 - 59 yrs.) with dependents (children or older people)** is higher

than among IDPs (36 vs 29 per cent), being the most common household profile among refugees and the second in the case of IDPs.

The vast majority of these households are composed of one adult female with one or more children in the case of refugees, while close to half have at least one older person among IDPs.

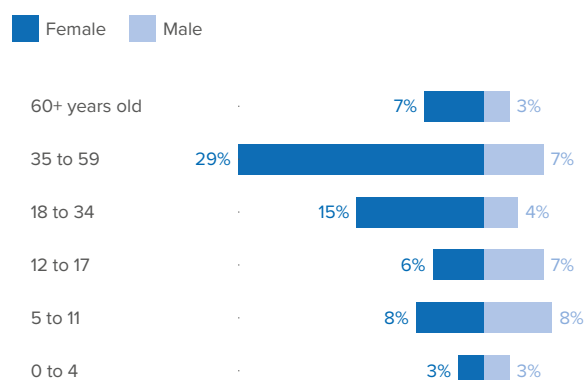
- The proportion of IDP households composed of **two or more adults (18 - 59 yrs.) with dependents (children or older people)** is **slightly higher than among refugees (34 vs 30 per cent)**, being the most common household profile among IDPs and the second for refugees. As in the previous case, there is a greater presence of older people within this household profile among IDPs, as well as a slightly higher presence of adult males.
- The share of households composed of **one or more adults (18-59 yrs.) without dependents** is **higher among refugees than IDPs (28 vs 21 per cent)**. In the case of refugees, it is less common than among IDPs to find households composed of more than one person (61 vs 52 per cent), and for those persons to be males (23 vs 40 per cent).
- Finally, the proportion of households composed of **one or more older people (aged 60+) without other adults** is **significantly higher among IDPs (16 vs 6 per cent)**. As in the previous profile, it is less common to find households composed of

5. Although in both cases the proportion is greater than the share of children among the overall population of Ukraine at the start of the war, estimated to be around 20 per cent.

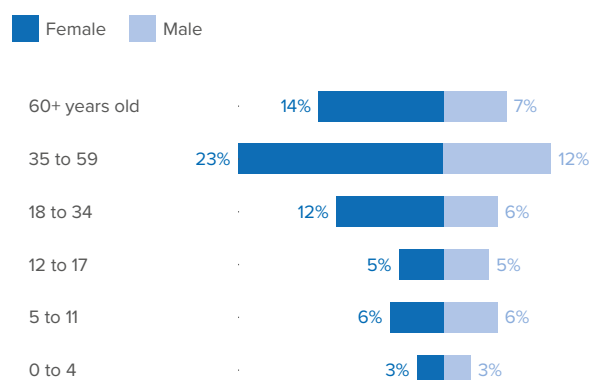
only one older person among refugees than in the case of IDPs (52 vs 57 per cent) and for those persons to be males (29 vs 33 per cent).

AGE AND GENDER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Refugees



IDPs



Finally, while a high incidence of family separation among refugees has been reported in previous analyses⁶, the intentions surveys show that it has a lower rate among IDPs: while **37 per cent of**

refugees indicated that their spouse and/or any child still lived in Ukraine at the time of the survey, only 10 per cent of IDPs reported their spouse and/or children still lived in the place of origin.⁷

Socio-economic situation

Among both populations there are specific groups and profiles who face challenges in effectively accessing rights in their current locations, limiting their prospects for socio-economic inclusion in host countries / local integration in areas of displacement within Ukraine. As it shown before, those experiencing difficulties accessing employment or who are not economically active due to their specific circumstances (e.g. older people) report higher reliance on social protection benefits, and a

corresponding lower ability to meet their basic needs and challenges to access stable accommodation.

In assessing the degree in which respondents were engaged in economic activities (working, looking for job or in professional training) at the time of the survey, the first pronounced difference between groups is that **refugees are more likely than IDPs to be working (43 vs 33 per cent**, including **8 per cent** engaged in informal work among both populations). A slightly larger share of refugees is

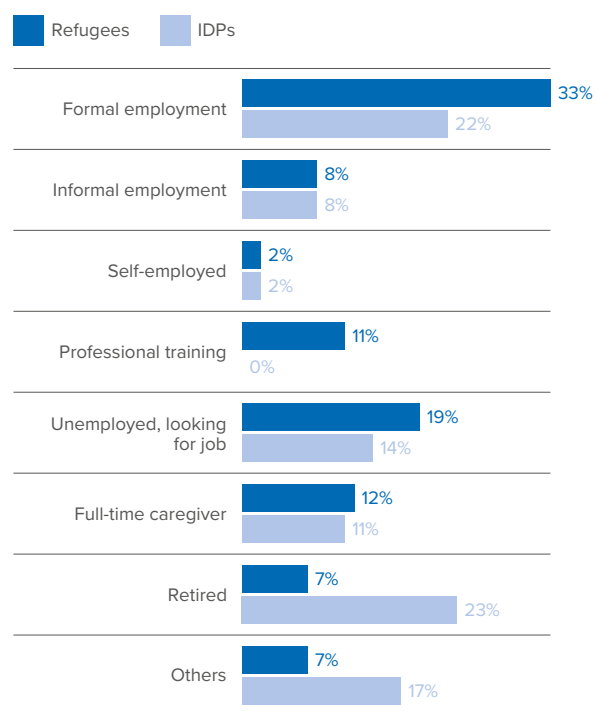
6. See for example [UNHCR – Displacement Patterns, Protection Risks and Needs of Refugees from Ukraine - Regional Protection Analysis # 1 \(26 October 2022\)](#).

7. This can be explained due to limitations for men to leave Ukraine due to martial law.

unemployed and looking for work than across IDPs (19 vs 14 per cent), as well as a higher proportion engaged in professional training (11 vs 0.2 per cent). In contrast, the proportion of IDPs who are not economically active is significantly higher (47 vs 24 per cent); among them, while the share of respondents who are full-time caregivers is similar across both populations (11 per cent), there is a considerable difference in the proportion of respondents who are retired among IDPs compared to refugees (23 vs 7 per cent).

Among both groups, it is more likely that the ones working are males, those with university or higher education level and those without dependents or in

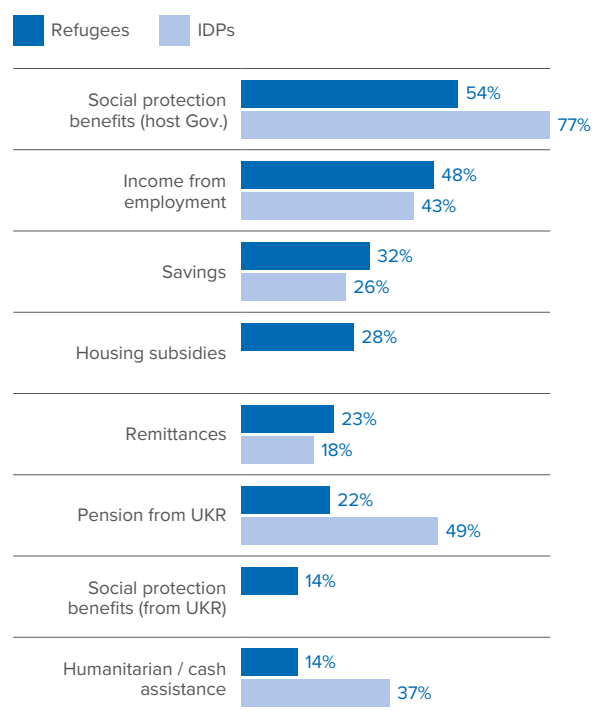
RESPONDENTS CURRENT ACTIVITY



Both populations report having had several income sources in the month prior to the survey, though with some notable differences: for both refugees and IDPs, the most frequently reported income source is social protection benefits (considering only from host governments in the case of refugees and from Ukraine government in the case of IDPs), but with a higher proportion among IDPs (77 vs 54 per cent); the second most common income source

household where there is more than one adult (likely related to challenges faced by those with dependents regarding access to care services). In addition, refugees with a better knowledge of the local language as well as those currently hosted in neighbouring countries are more likely to be working (in particular in Slovakia and Poland, though also among refugees hosted in Czech Republic), with a higher share engaged in professional training among those in non-neighbouring countries. IDPs currently hosted in Kyiv city and in the north are more likely to be working compared to those in all other regions. A higher proportion of those working is doing so remotely among IDPs compared to refugees (37 vs 18 per cent).

INCOME SOURCES IN LAST MONTH



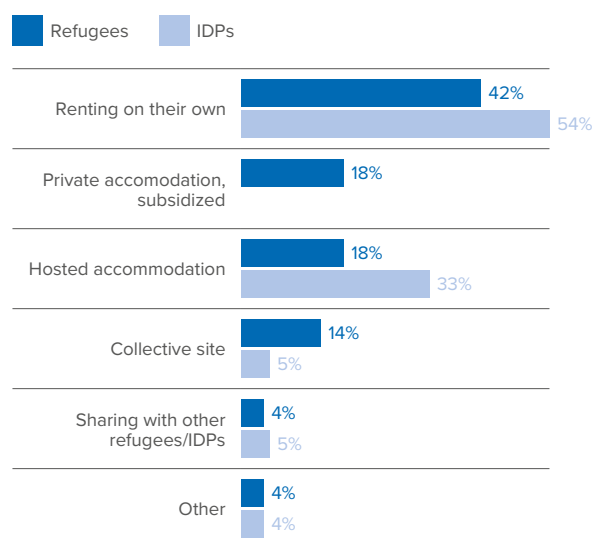
** Only asked among refugees.*

reported are salaries or income from employment or self-employment, with a slightly higher incidence among refugees (48 vs 43 per cent). Other sources of income among refugees in order of frequency are savings, pensions and other social protection benefits from Ukraine, housing subsidies from host governments (particularly in non-neighbouring countries) and remittances from relatives or friends, and to a lesser extent humanitarian cash assistance.

In the case of IDPs, other sources of income more frequently reported are pensions and humanitarian assistance, and to a lesser extent savings.

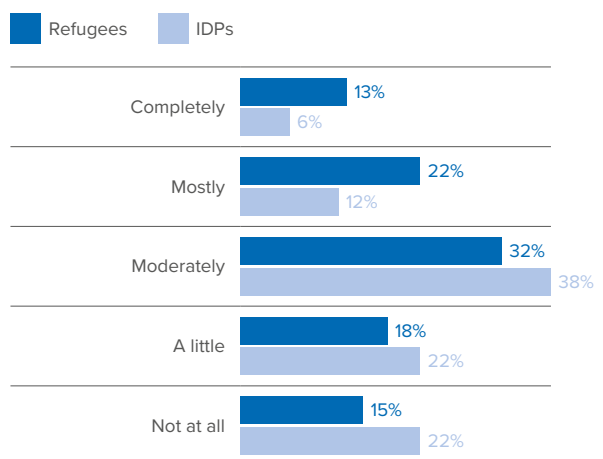
Regarding accommodation arrangements, while among both populations the majority were living in private accommodation settings (including among refugees receiving housing subsidies) at the time of the survey **IDPs were more likely than refugees to be hosted either by a local family or by friends and relatives (33 vs 18 per cent)**, with some exceptions as in Moldova, where more than half of refugees are still living in hosed accommodation, while **a larger share of refugees are still living in collective centres (14 vs 5 per cent)**, likely as a result of having a smaller support network in the hosting countries coupled with the end of hosting schemes in some countries. For both populations, renting accommodation on their own is more likely among those who are working, while being hosted or staying in collective sites is more likely among households composed of older people and among those who arrived more recently to their current locations.

ACCOMMODATION TYPE



Refugees are more than twice as likely as IDPs to indicate that their income in the three months prior to the survey either mostly or completely met their basic needs (35 vs 17 per cent), with IDPs reporting more frequently that their income was only able to cover a little or not at all their needs (44 vs 33 per cent). Across both populations, household composed only of older people, as well as those where the respondent has lower educational levels and/or is not working (which is the case for most older people) are more likely to report struggling to meet their basic needs. Among refugee households, those who report higher ability to meet their basic needs are more likely to be staying in private accommodation compared to those still hosted or in collective sites. No significant differences are observed among refugee households in countries neighbouring Ukraine vs. other countries (though among the former, those in Moldova and Romania are more likely to report struggling to meet their basic needs in an adequate manner). In the case of IDPs, those hosted in Kyiv city and in the west show slightly higher proportions of being able to meet mostly or completely their basic needs (**21 and 20 per cent respectively**).

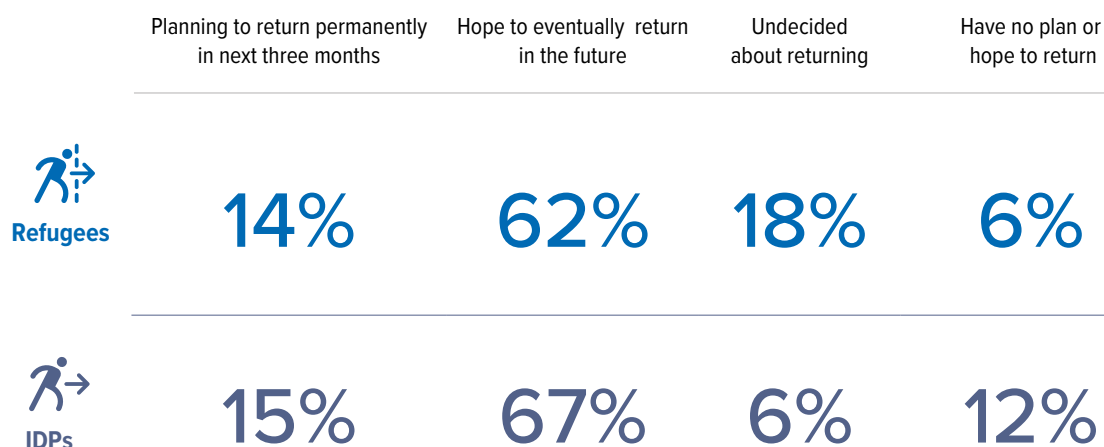
ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS



POLAND. 84-year-old Valentina is sitting on her bed posing at a collective centre in Kraków. Valentina came to Poland from Ukraine with her daughter and granddaughter.
© UNHCR/Anna Liminowicz



Intentions to return



-
- Return intentions among the displaced population have remained relatively stable over time, as comparison with data from previous rounds suggests.
 - While most refugees and IDPs are either planning or hoping to return to Ukraine in the future or to their place of origin (**76 and 82 per cent**), for the time being, the majority intend to stay in their current location. Only **14 and 15 per cent** respectively reported plans to return permanently in the next three months, as most still considered the current situation in their places of origin in Ukraine as not conducive to a sustainable return home. Refugees are more often undecided about returning than IDPs (**18 vs. 6 per cent**); in turn, IDPs indicate having no hope or plan to return more often than refugees (**12 vs. 6 per cent**).
 - Return intentions strongly differ by place of origin, and by dwelling status among the IDP population; while among refugees there are important differences by proximity of host countries to Ukraine, and by length of displacement.
 - Plans to return in the short-term are higher among refugees originally from Mykolaivska and Chernihivska as well as among IDPs from Mykolaivska, Kyivska and Kyiv city, and much lower among IDPs coming from the East (with the exception of Kharkivska). Hope to return is higher among IDPs originally coming from Zaporizka, Khersonska and Dnipropetrovska. Refugees hosted in countries neighbouring Ukraine are more likely to report having hopes to return than those living in other European countries (71 vs. 57%).
 - Those undecided about return are more prominent among refugees originating from Poltavska, Donetska, Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Luhanska and Kyiv city as well as among IDPs coming from Kyivska and Luhanska. They are also more likely among refugees hosted in countries non-neighbouring Ukraine (24 vs. 8%). While reporting no hope to return is more likely among refugees originating from Lvivska, and Luhanska as well as among IDPs coming from Luhanska, Kyivska and Donetska.
 - Short-term visits to their places of origin were reported less often by refugees than by IDPs (**39 vs 50 per cent**), with their place of displacement being further away. A higher proportion of IDPs report having been back to their place of origin more than once than among refugees (**32 vs 14 per cent**). Among both populations, an important proportion indicate they have been unable to visit their place of origin even if they would have wanted to do so (**35 and 40 per cent**).
 - Findings across both populations suggest a very clear distinction between the profiles of displaced persons who have been able to visit – i.e. those from certain areas (the West, the Centre or North of Ukraine), with more financial means, with intact houses and with larger households – and those who have not – i.e. the most vulnerable, with damaged dwellings, with fewer relatives living in the place of origin.
-

The survey captures data about the plans in the short-term of refugees and IDPs, as well as about their long-term intentions to return. In the short term, the questionnaire asks about their plans in the next three months, aligned with the periodicity of the survey rounds. In the long-term, refugees and IDPs were asked to indicate if they hoped to return

one day. For this fourth round, additional questions were included to better understand the frequency and reasons behind short-term visits to Ukraine / places of origin, which was shown in previous reports to be an important predictor of their future plans or intentions.

Short-term visits to place of origin

Two in five **refugees** reported that a person from their household had travelled back to Ukraine since they left (39 per cent, including 25 per cent who visited only once and 14 per cent who went back more than once). However, most refugees (40 per cent) indicated they had not been able to go back to Ukraine even if they would have wanted to, while about one fifth indicated not having considered to go back (21 per cent). Among the ones reporting not being able to visit Ukraine, the main challenges indicated are security concerns and lack of funds (49 and 40 per cent), followed by caregiving responsibilities, lack of documentation and fear or losing their legal status in host countries (19, 14 and 11 per cent respectively). Participants in FGDs highlighted their inability to visit Ukraine, mainly due to concerns about the safety of their children.

The most important reasons cited by refugees for having visited their place of origin are to see relatives or friends (43 per cent), to access healthcare (15 per cent), or to obtain documentation (15 per cent). Confirming the self-reported challenges or not being able to visit Ukraine, visits are more likely to have occurred among those from the West, Centre and from Kyiv city; among those living in neighbouring countries, linked to geographical proximity and/or among those currently working, probably due to availability of resources; among households composed of two or

more adults with dependants, who can split caregiving responsibilities. Refugees who reported not being able to visit are more often among those originally from the East and South; among those living in non-neighbouring countries; and among those who are unemployed.

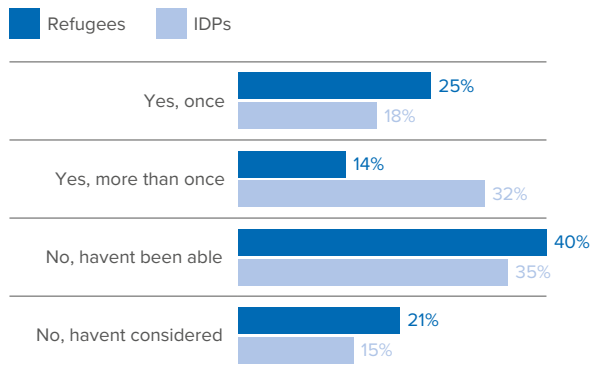
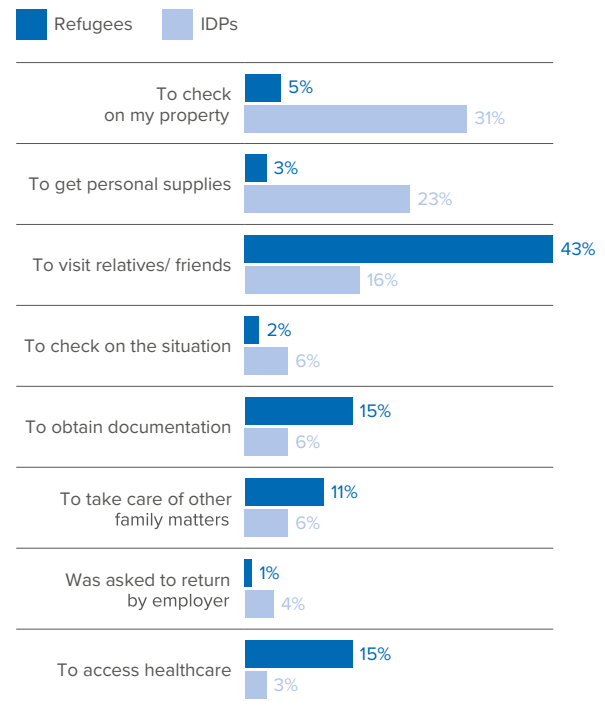
Among **IDPs**, half indicated that they themselves or any person from their household had been back at least once (50 per cent), with nearly one in three having been back more than once (32 per cent). Over one in three IDPs have not been back to their place of origin because they were not able to do so (35 per cent), and a minority of 15 per cent say they had not considered going back. The top reasons for having visited their place of origin are to check on their property (31 per cent), to get personal supplies (23 per cent) and to visit relatives or friends (16 per cent).

Similar to refugees, prior visits are more likely among IDPs originally from Kyiv city or from the North; among households composed by a single adult without dependants; and among those facing relatively lower financial struggles. Those who were unable to visit are more often from the East – primarily Luhanska, Zaporizka, and Donetsk –; among older people; those with no spouse or children in their place of origin; and those with lower financial means.



“ We went back to Ukraine to get passports. It took five weeks. Then we returned.”

– FGD participant, Czech Republic.

SHORT-TERM VISITS TO PLACE OF ORIGIN**MAIN REASONS FOR SHORT-TERM VISITS TO PLACE OF ORIGIN**

Intentions to return

Refugee intentions

In the short-term, about one in seven refugees indicate having plans to return to Ukraine in the next three months (14 per cent). Most refugees hope to return to Ukraine one day (62 per cent), though close to one in five respondents (18 per cent) declared being undecided about returning. Only a minority reported having no hope to return to Ukraine (6 per cent).

Among those hoping to return to Ukraine in the future, only 16 per cent articulated a specific timeframe for when they would hope to return. The vast majority indicated hoping to return “when the situation allows” (73 per cent), and one in ten said they did not know when. In discussions with participants in FGDs, the level of uncertainty and indecisiveness about the future was evident, particularly regarding the timing of return.



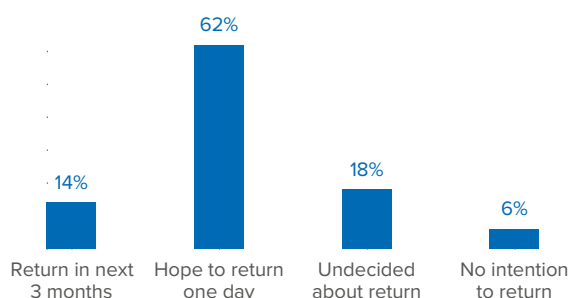
“ Well, I don’t know, my partner and I have talked about this and that, but for the time being we’re just existing. We are just existing for now, I don’t know what the future will bring.”

– FGD participant, Czech Republic.

Among those not planning to return in the next three months, the vast majority plans to stay in their current host country in the short-term (86 per cent), while very few indicated they had plans to move to

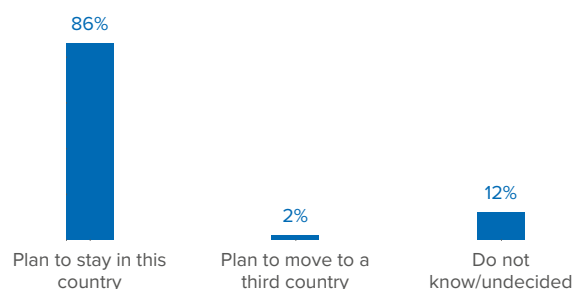
another country in the next three months (2 per cent). Still, over one in ten was unsure about staying or moving to another country in the short-term (12 per cent).

REFUGEE INTENTIONS



REFUGEE PLANS FOR NEXT 3 MONTHS

(Among those not planning to return in the short term)

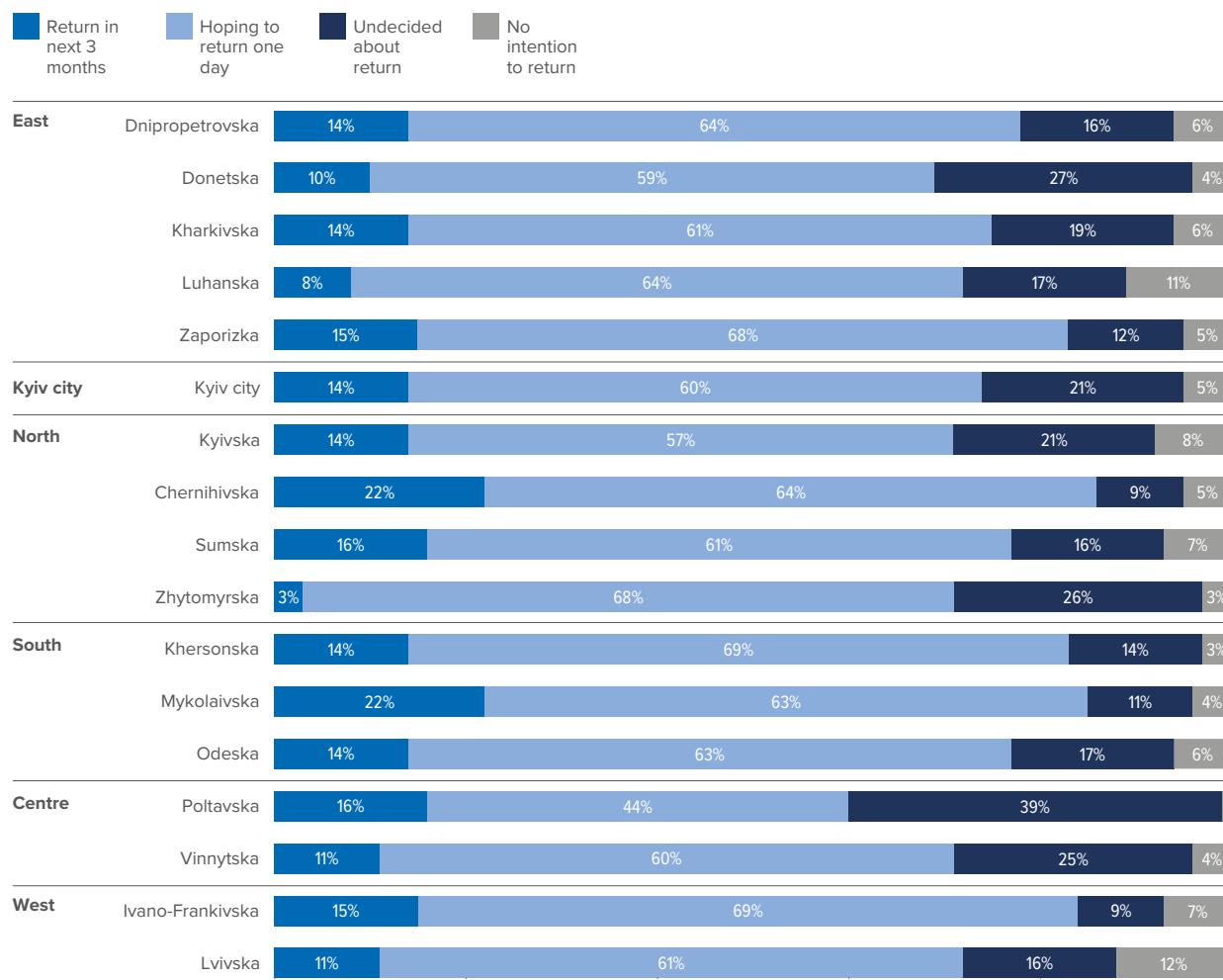


Return intentions vary depending on the region and oblast of origin. Short-term plans to return are highest among refugees originally from Mykolaivska and Chernihivska (22 per cent), and lowest among those from Zhytomyrska, Luhanska and Donetsk (3, 8 and 10 per cent). Those undecided about returning or not hoping to return are more prominent amidst refugees from Poltavaska (40 per cent), followed by those from Donetsk, Vinnytska, Zhytomyrska, Kyivska, Luhanska, Lvivska and Kyiv city (ranging from 30 to 27 per cent).

Return intentions of refugees vary greatly also depending on the proximity of the host country, as well as on the length of displacement. Generally, refugees living in countries neighbouring Ukraine reported having plans and hope to return to Ukraine

more often than those living in other European countries. In the short-term, those currently living in countries neighbouring Ukraine are more likely to plan to return permanently compared to those living in other countries in Europe (16 vs 13 per cent). Return intentions in the short-term were highest among those living in Moldova (21 per cent) and Poland (17 per cent). In the mid- and long-term, refugees hosted in countries neighbouring Ukraine are more likely to report having hopes to return than those living in other European countries (71 vs. 57%), while those living in non-neighbouring European countries reported more often than their counterparts to be undecided about returning (24 vs 8 per cent).

REFUGEES INTENTIONS BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN



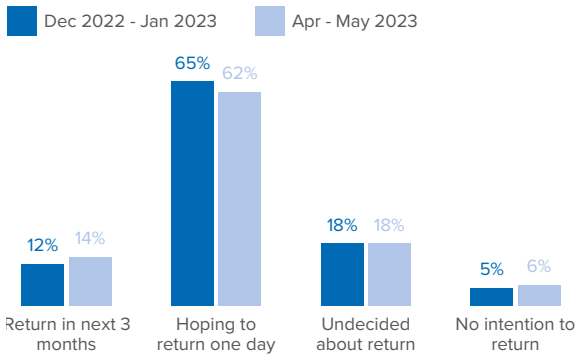
Return intentions among refugees also differ depending on the length of displacement. Indeed, compared to the average return intentions among all refugees, those having left Ukraine more recently (after August 2022) are more likely to have plans to return in the next three months (22 vs 14 per cent), and are less likely to be undecided about returning (14 vs 18 per cent).

The vast majority of those planning to go back to Ukraine permanently in the next three months would return to the same place they were living prior to 24 February 2022 (86 per cent), though a minority indicated planning to return to another place (8 per cent), and 6 per cent were unsure of

where they would return to. The proportion planning to return to the same place they were living before is higher among those originally from Kyiv city or from the West of Ukraine. Moreover, of those living with other household members, the majority plan to return with all members of their household (82 per cent), while close to one in ten indicated planning to return alone (9 per cent) or with some of the household members only (9 per cent).

Overall return intentions among refugees have remained relatively stable since the last round of the study, conducted in December 2022 and January 2023.

REFUGEES INTENTIONS - TRENDS OVER TIME



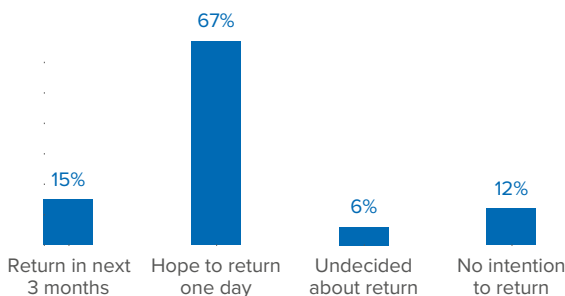
IDP intentions

Most IDPs (two-thirds) hope to eventually return to their place of origin in the future but are not planning to do so in the short-term. A minority (15 per cent) have plans to permanently return in the next three months. Over one in ten (12 per cent) indicated having no hope to return, and only a small minority (6 per cent) are undecided about eventually returning to their place of origin. Amidst those hoping to return in the future, the vast majority indicated hoping to go back when the situation allows (82 per cent), while 8 per cent said they did

not know. Only 5 per cent of IDPs hoping to return said they would hope to go back within the next 6 months.

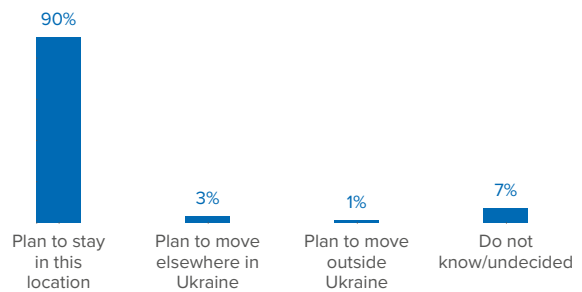
Among those who do not plan to permanently go back to their place of origin in the next three months, the vast majority (90 per cent) plan to stay in their current location of displacement, while a minority (7 per cent) are unsure or undecided about their plans. Further, 3 per cent are planning to move to another location in Ukraine, and 1 per cent plan to move outside the country.

IDP INTENTIONS



IDP FOR NEXT 3 MONTHS

(Among those not planning to return in the short term)

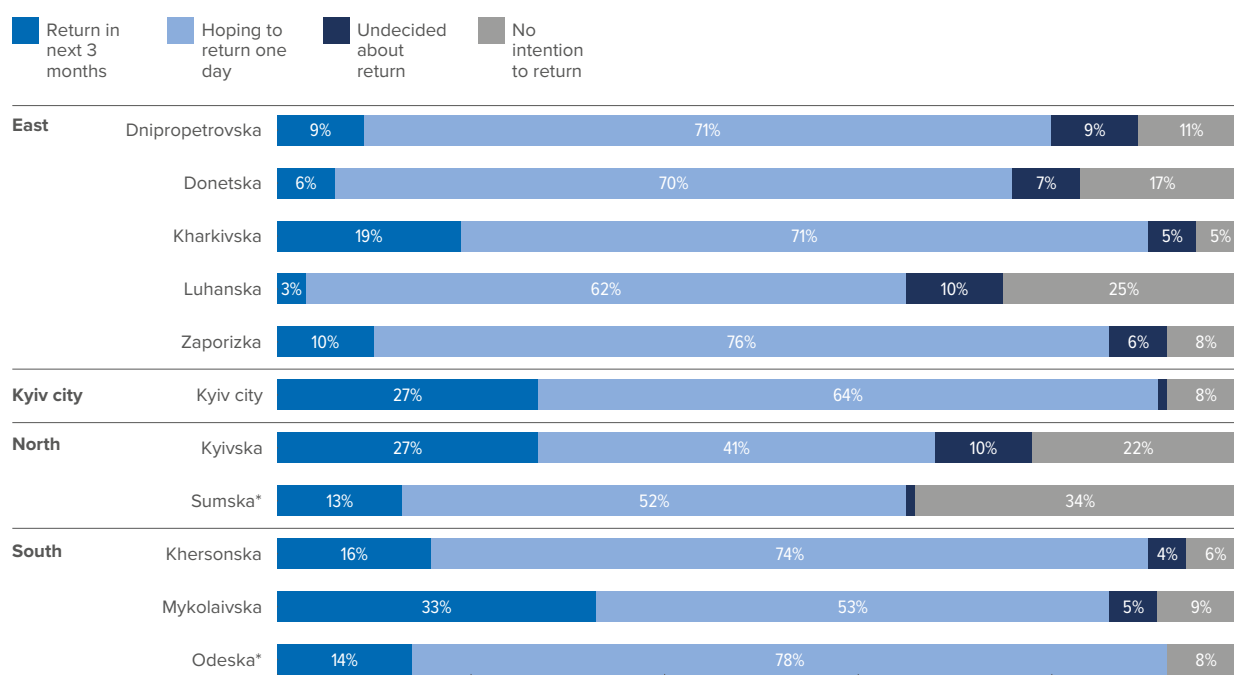


Return intentions among IDPs differ strongly depending on their place of origin, particularly among those originally from the East of Ukraine. While among all surveyed IDPs 15 per cent plans to return in the short-term, the share of IDPs planning to return permanently in the next three months increases to about one in four among those originally from the North (22 per cent) – highest for those from Kyiv oblast (27 per cent), from the South (23 per cent) – particularly among those from Mykolayivska (33 per cent), and among those from Kyiv city (27 per cent). Conversely, only about one in ten of those coming from the East plan to return permanently within the next three months (11 per cent), the exception being those originally from Kharkivska (19 per cent). Moreover, those undecided about returning or having no hope to return are

more likely to be found among those from the North (31 per cent) – in particular among those from Sumska (35 per cent) or Kyivska (32 per cent) – or among those from the East (19 per cent) – with the highest proportion among those from Luhanska (35 per cent) and Donetska (24 per cent), oblasts with areas under the temporary military control of the Russian Federation.

Return intentions also vary depending on region of current location. Indeed, those living in Mykolayivska, Vinnytska, Ivano-Frankivska, Zakarpatska declare more often having plans to return in the next three months. Conversely, those based in Kyivska, Kyiv city, and Khmelnytska oblast are the most likely to be undecided or not to have any hope to return.

IDP INTENTIONS BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN



Of those planning to return in the next three months, the vast majority would return to the same place they were living before being displaced (97 per cent), while a small minority indicated planning to return to another place or being undecided. Of those living with household members in the place of

displacement, four in five would return with all of them. One in ten indicated planning to return alone, this share being more important among those originally from the East (15 per cent). Another 10 per cent plans to return with only some of their household members.

The survey among IDPs included a question to understand to what extent this population feels they have enough information (on issues such as safety, employment opportunities, situation of their previous accommodation) to guide their decision to return. 60 per cent of IDPs indicated they had enough information, while 40 per cent said they did not have enough information. The profile of those reporting an insufficient level of information to decide to return is fairly similar to the profile of persons who have not been back to visit their place of origin. Geographically, those from Luhansk reported most often having insufficient information

(63 per cent), followed by those from Zaporizka and Donetska (46 and 45 per cent). Moreover, those with comparatively lower education levels, those who currently not working, those with no relatives in their place of origin, the most vulnerable financially, those receiving social protection and/or humanitarian assistance, and those with a fully damaged or unknown dwelling status are more likely to indicate having insufficient information to decide their return.

UKRAINE. 16-year-old Mykyta, completes his homework in his home in Borodianka, Kyivska oblast. Mykyta, his sister and their mother were displaced in 2022, when their hometown came under shelling. UNHCR supported the family in rebuilding their home, so they could return to their community.
© UNHCR/Diana Zeyneb Alhindawi

Drivers of intentions

PLAN TO RETURN IN NEXT THREE MONTHS ARE MORE LIKELY AMONG

For both populations

- Older persons
- Not-fully damaged dwelling in place of origin
- Hosted (by relatives or friends)
- Have been back to visit since displacement started

For refugees only

- Not-fully damaged dwelling in Ukraine
- Family separation (spouse or children still in Ukraine)
- Receiving remittances from relatives or friends

For IDPs only

- Oblast of origin not under temporary military occupation by RF
- Sufficient information about the situation in their place of origin
- Better economic situation in place of displacement

HOPE TO EVENTUALLY RETURN IN THE FUTURE MORE LIKELY AMONG

- Older persons
- Higher number of household with children
- Family separation (spouse or children in place of origin)
- Visited place of origin since displacement started
- Precarious accommodation situation in place of displacement

- Displaced in countries neighboring Ukraine
- Limited self-reported relationship with the local population
- Worst self-reported quality of life

- Family separation (spouse or children in place of origin)
- Not fully-damaged dwelling in place of origin
- Receiving income from social protection

The previous chapter focused on the general intentions of refugees and IDPs to return, and in the key differences by region of origin and of displacement, as well as differences depending on the length of displacement. Return intentions among displaced people are however also influenced by a combination of demographic and socio-economic factors that contribute to shape the experience in the location of displacement in various ways. To better assess the relative importance of these distinct factors and identify the key drivers of intentions to return among the displaced Ukrainian population, a series of multivariate analyses were conducted, separately among refugee and IDP populations, in the form of binomial logistic regressions aiming to predict the drivers of short-term and of long-term return intentions. The first regression model considered as reference the population that has no plans to return to their place

of origin in the next three months and compared them to those who already have plans to permanently return in the next three months (14 and 15 per cent of the sample of refugees and IDPs, respectively). The second regression model compares those who are undecided about returning or expressed having no hope to return to their place of origin in the future with those hoping or planning to permanently return (76 per cent of refugees and 81 per cent of IDPs). Multiple explanatory variables were included, choosing at the end only those with statistically significant results. A detailed explanation of the models' specifications, variables considered, and results can be found in **Annex 2**.

The sections below summarize the main findings from this analysis, looking at the key drivers and reasons for intentions among refugees and IDPs.

Drivers and reasons of short-term return intentions

Who are the refugees planning to return in the next 3 months and what are their reasons?

The regression analysis shows that the most important drivers or predictors of refugees planning to return in the short term are related to greater vulnerability and challenges to sustain by themselves in host countries, to having more information about the situation in place of origin and to the desire to reunite with relatives and take care of their property. In particular, refugees planning to return in the next three months are more likely among:

- **Older people**, which is likely due to the higher vulnerability older people face to sustain themselves in the place of displacement, and their dependency on pensions from Ukraine as their main source of income.
- Those living in **hosted accommodation**, which is likely to be related with the difficulties refugees face to find more stable accommodation in the host country, even after several months of displacement.
- Those **receiving remittances** as a source of income, which could not be sustainable in the long-term.
- Those who **have been back to visit** Ukraine after leaving the country, which implies having more information about the situation in the place of origin.
- Those who report a **partially damaged dwelling** at their place of origin, likely to be linked to refugees planning to return to take care of their dwelling.
- Those with **spouse or any children living in Ukraine**, linked to their desire to reunite with relatives as well as greater availability of information about the situation in the place of origin.



“For the last month we have been talking about nothing else. With my husband, at my workplace. We were going to go home in the spring, because half the family is here and the other half is there, and it’s hard. But now I see that we might go home and see what it is like there. Then we will see if we stay. Mainly because of the schools.”

– FGD participant, Hungary.

Who are the IDPs planning to return in the next 3 months and what are their reasons?

Among IDPs, the regression analysis shows that the most important drivers or predictors of returning in the short term are also related to greater vulnerability and challenges to sustain by themselves in areas of displacement, to having more information about the situation in place of origin and to the desire to reunite with relatives and take care of their property, and those with higher financial means to return. In particular, IDPs planning to return in the next three months are more likely among:

- Those originally from regions **not under temporary military occupation of the Russian Federation**, as seen in previous chapter, due to the security conditions.
- **Older people**, which is likely due to the higher vulnerability older people face to sustain themselves in the place of displacement, and their dependency on pensions as their main source of income.
- Living in **hosted accommodation by relatives or friends**, which, as for refugees, may be related to the difficulties IDPs face in finding housing in the place of displacement.
- Those who **have been back to visit** their place of origin since being displaced, and to directly report having **sufficient information** in order to decide to return.
- Those who report a **relatively better financial situation (ability to cover basic needs)**, which may be linked to the costs of returning and reintegrating.
- Those **receiving social protection benefits**, which can be related to higher vulnerabilities in the place of displacement.

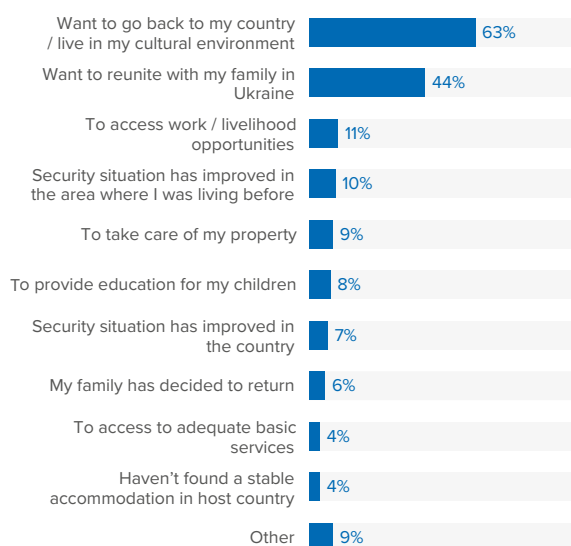
Self-reported reasons for planning to return in the next three months

Among **refugees**, the most important self-reported reasons for planning to return in the short-term are wanting to go back to their country or to live in their cultural environment (63 per cent) and wanting to reunite with their family (44 per cent); these two reasons are particularly important among those who were displaced more recently. In the case of **IDPs**, the most important self-reported reasons to return in the next three months are to have access to their

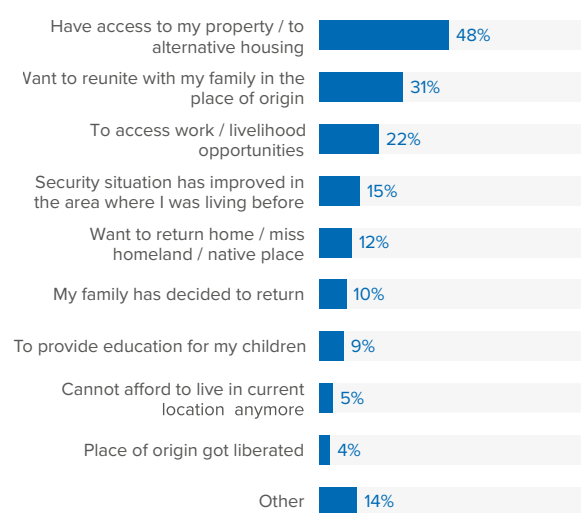
property or to alternative housing in their place of origin (48 per cent) – cited most often among those originally from Kyivska (67 per cent) – and wanting to reunite with their family (31 per cent) – highest among those whose spouse or children are in their place of origin (65 per cent), and among those based in Lvivska (49 per cent).

MAIN REASONS FOR PLANNING TO RETURN *

Refugees



IDPs



*Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can exceed 100%

Drivers and reasons of long-term return intentions

As presented in the previous chapter, the majority of displaced persons from Ukraine hope or plan to return to their place of origin.

In this section we explore several factors making people doubtful or hopeless regarding returning to their place of origin.

Who are the refugees planning or hoping to return one day?

Similarly to the analysis of drivers of return intentions in the short-term, the second regression analysis shows that the most important predictors for planning or hoping to return one day are also related to greater vulnerability and challenges to sustain themselves in host countries, and to having more information about the situation in place of origin, and to in addition to greater proximity to places of origin. In particular, refugees hoping to return one day are more likely among:

- **Older people**, which is likely due to the higher vulnerability older people face to sustain themselves in the place of displacement, and their dependency on pensions from Ukraine as their main source of income.
- **Household with higher number of children**, likely due to the higher needs and vulnerability they face to sustain themselves in the place of displacement.
- Those living in a **more unstable accommodation** in the host country, related to a higher vulnerability.
- Those displaced in **countries neighbouring Ukraine** or **who have been back to Ukraine to visit** after leaving the country, which could be linked to having more information about the situation in the place of origin.
- Those with **spouse or any children living in Ukraine**, linked to their desire to reunite with relatives as well as greater availability of information about the situation in the place of origin.
- Those reporting a **limited relationship with locals** in the host country, likely to be linked to inclusion challenges in host country.
- Those reporting a **less positive overall quality of life** in the host country.



“In the future, we would like to return to Ukraine, because we have relatives and all our property there. However, due to the current situation in Ukraine, it is not possible to return. That is why we will stay [here] for now. I have a job here, my daughter goes to school, we have good housing.”

– FGD participant, Czech Rep.

Who are the IDPs planning or hoping to return one day?

The second regression analysis among IDPs identifies a series of predictors for planning or hoping to return one day which are also related to greater vulnerability and challenges to sustain by themselves in areas of displacement, to having more information about the situation in place of origin and to the desire to reunite with relatives and take care of their property. In particular, IDPs hoping to return one day are more likely among:

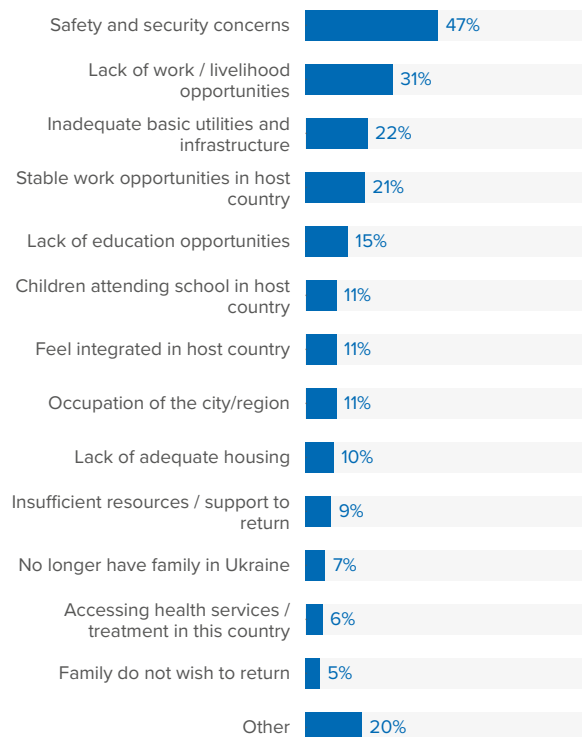
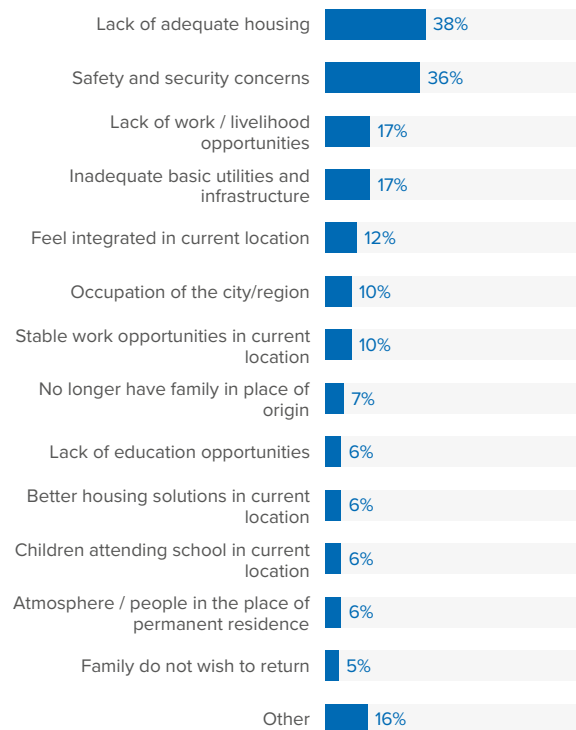
- **They have been back to visit their place of origin**, likely related to having higher information about the situation.
- **Household with higher number of children**, likely due to the higher needs and vulnerability they face to sustain themselves in the place of displacement.
- **They have their spouse or any children** living in the place of displacement.
- They have higher access to income from **social protection benefits**.
- They have an **intact or partially damaged dwelling** in their place of origin.

Self-reported reasons for not planning or hoping to return

Those who said they did not hope to return to Ukraine were then asked about the main reasons for this decision. Among **refugees**, the main concern is safety and security in places of origin, mentioned by close to half of respondents (47 per cent), most importantly among those originally from the east (62 per cent). Lack of work and livelihood opportunities was also cited among the most important reasons not to return (31 per cent), a reason mentioned more often by those living in non-neighbouring countries (39 per cent). Inadequate access to basic services, such as health, water, electricity, or infrastructure was also cited by close to one in four respondents (22 per cent), a concern more important among adults living without dependants (35 per cent). Lack of education for their children was mentioned by a smaller share of respondents (15 per cent) but was mentioned more often by single adults with children (26 per cent).

Respondents also cited reasons related to their conditions in the host country, such as having stable work opportunities in the host country (21 per cent), having their children attending school in the host country (11 per cent) or feeling integrated in the host country (11 per cent).

Among **IDPs**, the most important self-reported reasons for not hoping to return to their place of origin was the lack of adequate housing in their place of origin (38 per cent) – a concern mentioned mostly by persons whose dwelling is fully damaged or uninhabitable (79 per cent) – and because of safety and security concerns (36 per cent) – a reason reported more often among those based in the North (47 per cent) and Centre (46 per cent) of Ukraine, as well as by those whose dwelling in their place of origin is intact (48 per cent). This would suggest that the dwelling status would have a bigger impact on the hopes to return. Other arguments listed relatively often by IDPs were the lack of work and livelihood opportunities in the place of origin (17 per cent), more important among younger respondents and among those having a better financial situation (27 per cent), and the inadequate basic utilities and infrastructure in the place of origin (17 per cent), which is a top reason among those with an uninhabitable dwelling (32 per cent).

MAIN REASONS FOR NOT HOPING TO RETURN ONE DAY***Refugees****IDPs**

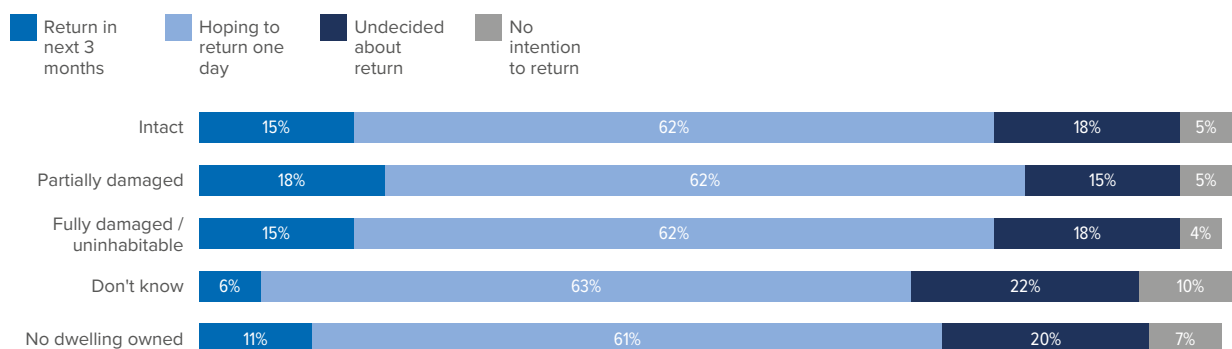
*Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can exceed over 100%

Condition of homes or properties

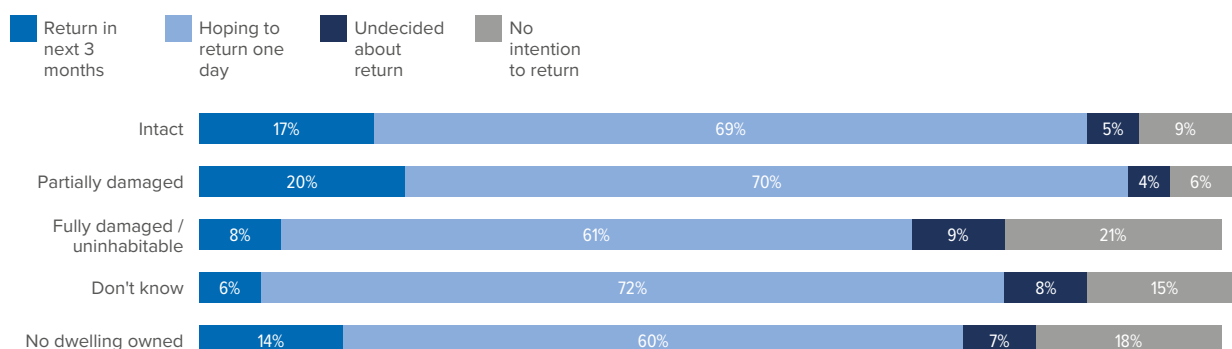
As described above based on regression analysis results, one factor strongly impacting intentions to return among refugees IDPs is the state of their homes in their region of origin, particularly among the latter. Return intentions, both in the short- and long-term, are logically higher among IDPs who own a dwelling in their place of origin that is intact or only partially damaged, as compared to those whose dwelling is fully damaged or uninhabitable. In contrast, the latter indicate more often having no

hope to return to their place of origin. This is also true among those who have no information about the status of their dwelling. Fully damaged or unknown dwelling status is significantly higher among IDPs from Luhanska and Donetsk. In turn, intact houses are highest among those from Kyiv city, Dnipropetrovska, and Zaporizka; while partially damaged but still inhabitable dwellings are highest amidst those from Kyiv oblast, Mykolayivska, Khersonska, and Kharkivska.

REFUGEES INTENTIONS BY DWELLING STATUS






IDPS' INTENTIONS BY DWELLING STATUS



Intentions according to household profiles

In order to enhance the understanding of how different demographic and socio-economic profiles of refugee and IDP households influences plans and intentions to return (both in terms of capacities as

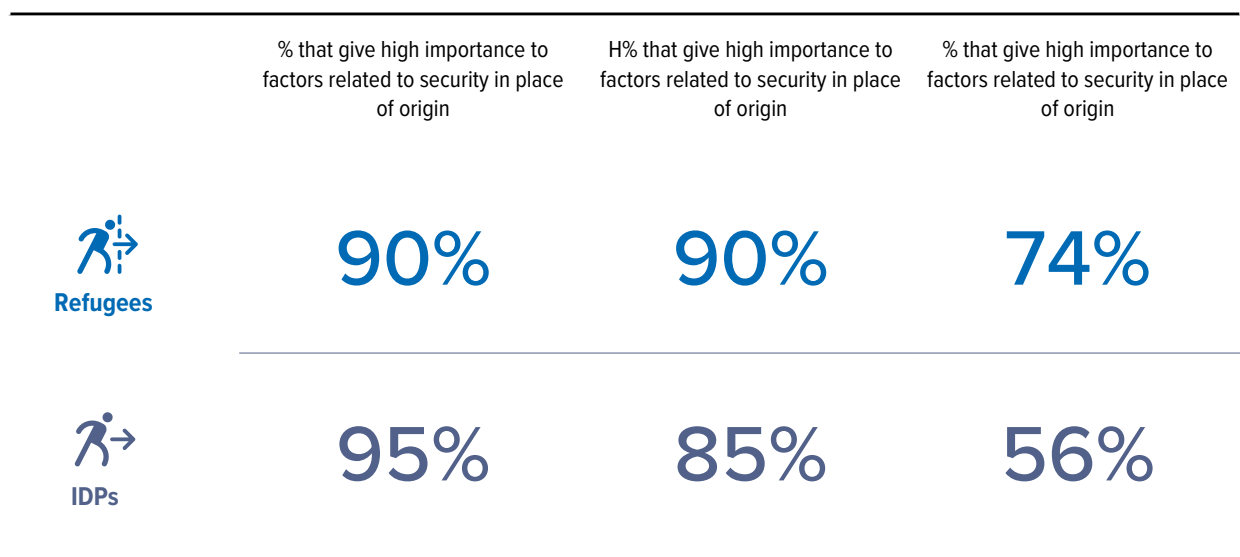
well as specific vulnerabilities), the following table summarizes the evidence coming from the surveys across the four household typologies established for analysis (see [Chapter 1](#)).

PROFILE	REFUGEES	IDPS
<p>One or more adults (18-59) without dependents</p> 	<p>28%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be undecided or have no hopes to return To have been displaced from Kyiv city To have left Ukraine after April 2022 To be hosted in non-neighboring countries To have registered for residence permits / visa To be working / receiving income from employment 	<p>21%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have no hopes to return To have a higher share of males To have higher education levels To be originally from the North To be currently hosted in Kyiv city. To be sharing accommodation with other IDPs To be working / receiving income from employment To report savings as income source
<p>Two or more adults (18-59) with dependents</p> 	<p>30%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have plans or intentions to return similar to the average To be originally from the South To report their dwelling in Ukraine damaged To have registered for temporary protection To be living in private accommodation To be receiving income from employment, but also from social protection benefits. 	<p>34%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have plans or intentions to return similar to the average To be originally from the East of Ukraine To have been displaced during Feb-Apr 2022 To report their dwelling in place of origin is damaged To have repeated displacements To be renting accommodation on their own To be receiving income from employment but also from social protection To report savings as income source
<p>Only one adult (18-59) with dependents</p> 	<p>36%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have plans or intentions to return similar to the average Be composed primarily of females with dependents Be living in neighboring countries Report their dwelling in Ukraine is intact Have registered for temporary protection Be receiving social protection benefits as well remittances from relatives / friends 	<p>29%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have plans or intentions to return similar to the average To be currently hosted in the West To report their dwelling in place of origin is intact To be living in hosted accommodation, even though over half are renting on their own To be receiving remittances from relatives / friends
<p>One or more older persons (60+)</p> 	<p>6%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be planning to return in the next three months plans as well as hoping to return To be originally from the East (nearly half of them) To be hosted in neighboring countries (especially in Moldova) To have registered for asylum To be living in hosted accommodation or in collective sites (nearly half) To be receiving pensions from Ukraine, as well as cash assistance. To report their income is not enough to meet their basic needs (nearly half). 	<p>16%</p> <p>They are more likely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be planning to return in the next three months plans To be originally from the East (and being hosted in another place in the same region) To have been displaced after April 2022 To report their dwelling in place of origin is damaged, or to be unaware of its status To have been displaced only once To be living alone To have lower education levels To be living in hosted accommodation To be receiving pension from Ukraine (almost all), as well as receiving social protection and cash assistance. To report their income is not enough to cover their basic needs (more than half)



POLAND, 44-year-old, Antonina is attending job fair organized by UNHCR in partnership with City of Warsaw. She came from Ukraine to Poland with her daughter in March 2022.
© UNHCR/Anna Liminowicz

Enablers and barriers for return



-
- While the main enabler for return for IDPs and refugees will be an end to the war and the related safety risks, having adequate access to electricity and water, health services, housing and livelihoods will influence their decisions in a similarly important manner.
 - Security-related factors as important enablers to return are reported with a higher frequency among refugees and IDPs originally from the East, the South and Kyiv city.
 - Access to work and livelihoods opportunities in the place of origin is of particularly high importance among refugees, especially those from the East, the South and Kyiv city; while access to electricity and water services is more predominant among IDPs, particularly those from the East and the South.
 - Factors related to having access to basic services in the place of displacement is more determinant for refugees than IDPs when deciding to return, in particular, experiencing challenges to access stable accommodation, health or work opportunities in host countries
 - Equally, having access to information about the situation in their place of origin and/or sufficient resources or support to return is of high importance when it comes to deciding on return for more than half among both populations.
-

To understand the priorities of refugees and IDPs regarding return intentions, our survey asked those respondents hoping to return and those undecided about returning to rate several factors influencing their decision to return. The question asked how important (a great deal, quite a lot, a little, not at all) each one was in influencing their decision to return

to their place of origin one day. The list included specific factors related to the security situation and the availability of basic services and access to rights in their places of origin as well those related to their situation in their place of displacement regarding access to rights and socio-economic circumstances.

Conditions in Ukraine and their places of origin

Security situation

Factors related to the security situation in the place of origin are ranked the highest among displaced persons from Ukraine, both among those displaced within the country as well as among those displaced abroad. Combining categories of “Quite a lot” and “A great deal” of importance, **close to nine in ten IDPs (85 per cent) place high importance** on the security concerns in their place of origin, compared with **over eight in ten refugees (77 per cent)**. **The end of the war** and the **end of the temporary military occupation in places of origin** are also rated as highly important factors in enabling return, both among refugees (75 and 76 per cent, respectively) and IDPs (80 and 79 per cent).

Importance given to security factors differs across regions and oblasts of origin:

- Both among refugees and IDPs, those originally from the east (particularly from Luhanska, Kharkivska, Zaporizka and Donetska), the south (particularly Khersonska and Mykolaivska) and from Kyiv city rate the security situation in their place of origin as a more important enabler for return, compared to those from other regions from Ukraine. Nonetheless, even among refugees and IDPs from the north, centre and west of Ukraine security-related factors are

reported as an important enabler for return for a considerable share of households (87, 83 and 77 per cent respectively).

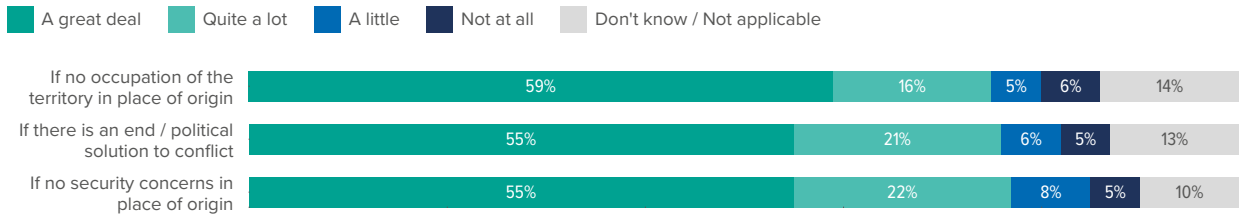
- Those originally from Kharkivska and Khersonska place the highest importance to the absence of security concerns in their place of origin (ranging from 85 to 90 per cent).
- As expected, IDPs from the east, particularly from Luhanska, Zaporizka and Donetsk gave the highest priority to the end of the temporary

military occupation in their place of origin (84 to 90 per cent), as well as refugees from Zaporizka and Khersonska (84 per cent in each).

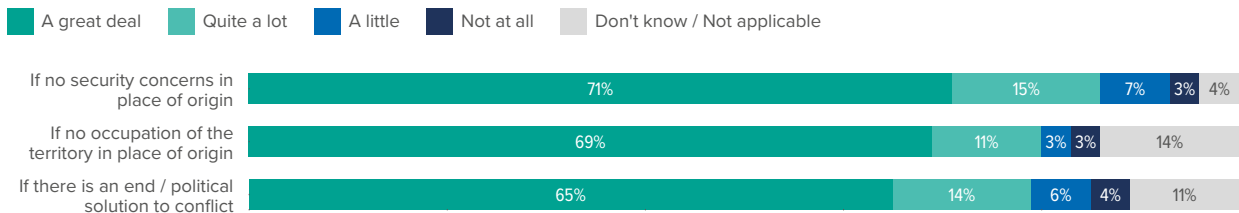
- Among IDPs, those from Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, Kyiv city and Mykolaivska give the highest importance to the end of the war (varying between 83 and 88 per cent), and for refugees this is more predominant among those coming from Luhanska, Kharkivska and Kyiv city (80 to 84 per cent).

IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS RELATED TO SECURITY SITUATION WHEN DECIDING TO RETURN

Refugees



IDPs



Access to basic services and livelihoods in place of origin

Basic services, housing and livelihood opportunities have been greatly impacted by the war and are among the most important factors influencing the decision to return of the displaced populations, after the improvement of the security situation. IDPs and refugees differ, however, on their top priority when it comes to basic services and livelihoods. **IDPs** rate access to **electricity and water services** as the most important enabler for return within this group (73 per cent), followed by having access to work and livelihoods opportunities and to health services (67 per cent each); while **refugees** place **access to**

work as the most important enabler (78 per cent), followed by access to electricity and water services (74 per cent) and access to health services (72 per cent). Both among IDPs and refugees, access to housing ranks fourth, followed by access to education.

Depending on the region and oblast of origin, the order of priorities with regard to basic services changes.

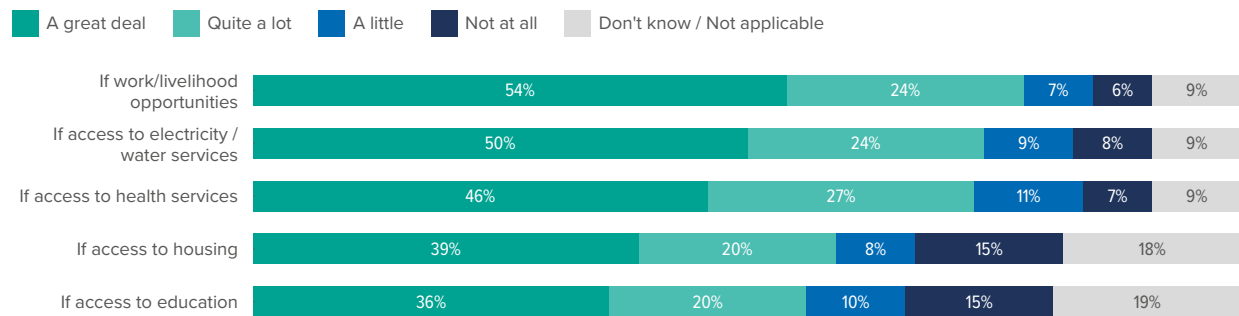
- Similar to the importance of factors related to security, refugees and IDPs from the east, the south and from Kyiv city rate the access to basic services and livelihoods in their place of origin as a more important enabler for return compared to those from other regions from Ukraine (ranging from 85 to 95 per cent). In addition, refugees originating from the north of Ukraine (especially those from Sumska and Chernihivska) also ranked with higher importance these factors (86 per cent).
- For IDPs, access to electricity is ranked highest among those from almost all oblasts from the east -except Dnipropetrovska- and from the south -except Khersonska- (varying from 72 to 76 per cent), while among refugees, those originally from Luhanska, Kharkivska, Chernihivska and Kyiv city reported a higher importance to access to electricity (varying from 80 to 87 per cent) compared to other oblasts. While access to work and livelihood

opportunities in place of origin is ranked highest among both refugees and IDPs originally from the east, the south and Kyiv city, there is a significantly higher importance given by refugees, particularly those coming from Luhanska, Zaporizka, Kharkivska and Kyiv city (more than 80 per cent in each). Those economically active in their current locations give a higher importance to having access to work and livelihood opportunities in the place of origin as enabler for return.

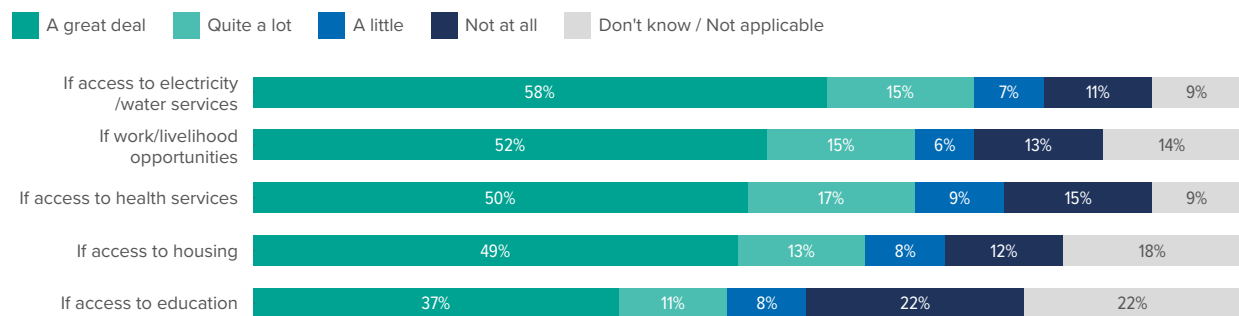
- Both IDPs and refugees from the east and the south, particularly from Luhanska, Donetska, Khersonska and Zaporizka give the highest importance to accessing housing in their place of origin, though always higher among refugees (77 to 84 per cent) compared to IDPs (64 to 66 per cent). In addition, more than 57 per cent of refugees and IDPs from Kyiv also give high importance to housing in places of origin as enabler for return.

IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS RELATED TO BASIC SERVICES, HOUSING AND LIVELIHOODS WHEN DECIDING TO RETURN TO UKRAINE

Refugees



IDPs



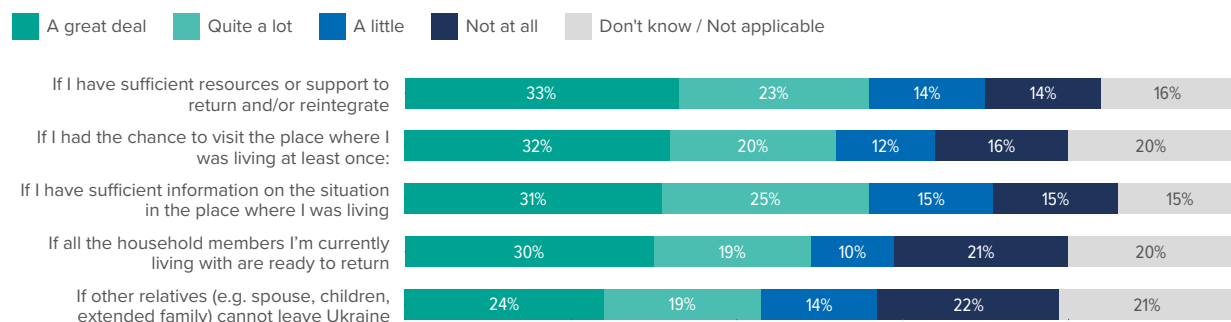
Access to information and other personal circumstances

Having **sufficient information** is also reported as a significant enabler for return for more than half of refugees and IDPs (54 and 3 per cent), as well as the possibility to visit their place of origin among refugees (52 per cent). Having **sufficient resources** is considered particularly important among those displaced abroad (56 per cent) in determining whether they will return to Ukraine.

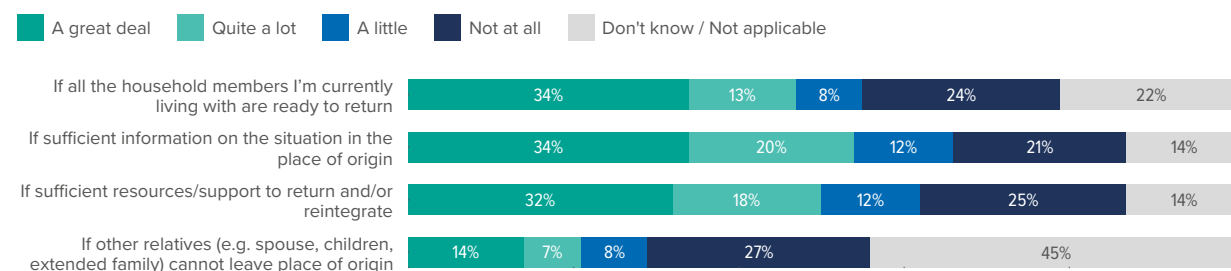
Family also influences decisions to return, with close to half of IDPs and refugees considering their household members' readiness to return as important.

IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS RELATED TO INFORMATION AND PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN DECIDING TO RETURN

Refugees



IDPs



The order of priority given to factors related to information access and personal circumstances varies geographically. Having sufficient resources to return and having enough information about the situation in their place of origin is most determinant among refugees and IDPs from the east and the north of Ukraine, as well as among refugees from Kyiv city. Compared to the average, having sufficient resources or support to return and/or reintegrate is

rated as a more important factor by those having a damaged dwelling at their place of origin (64 vs 56 per cent among refugees, and 54 vs 49 per cent among IDPs).

Conditions in host country / area of displacement

Factors linked to **problems accessing housing, basic services, and livelihood opportunities in the host country or place of displacement** as drivers of return have a higher importance among refugees compared to IDPs (**74 vs 56 per cent**), reflecting the greater importance placed on security situation and availability of basic services in places of origin among this population. Among both refugees and IDPs, challenges in accessing housing or finding stable accommodation in the host location is the first item in terms of ranking of factors related to conditions in current locations, followed by problems accessing health services and challenges finding work opportunities.

The importance given to each of these factors in influencing return intentions varies depending on the hosting country (for refugees) or the region and oblast of displacement (for IDPs):

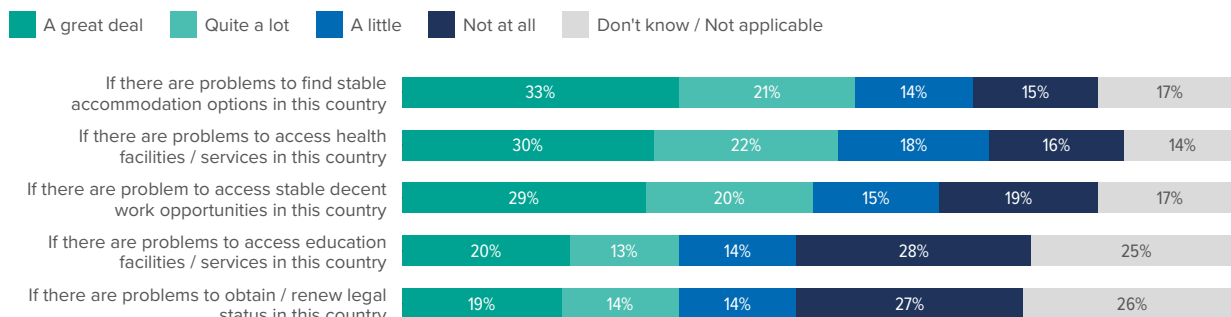
- Challenges finding stable accommodation in the host country is of higher importance when deciding to return among refugees living in neighbouring countries (58 per cent) compared to those living in non-neighbouring countries (51 per cent). In particular, those based in Slovakia and Romania place the highest importance to this factor (64 per cent), followed by those living in Poland (59 per cent).
- Difficulties accessing stable decent work opportunities are more influential for those based in non-neighbouring countries than for those in neighbouring countries (55 vs 40 per cent). Those living in Moldova place the lowest importance on this factor (25 per cent), while this rises to 50 per cent for those living in Slovakia.
- On average, challenges in obtaining or renewing legal status are perceived as equally important by those living in neighbouring and non-neighbouring countries. However, comparing by country, this would have a greater impact on return intentions among those living in Romania (41 per cent) compared to those hosted in Moldova (22 per cent).

Among IDPs:

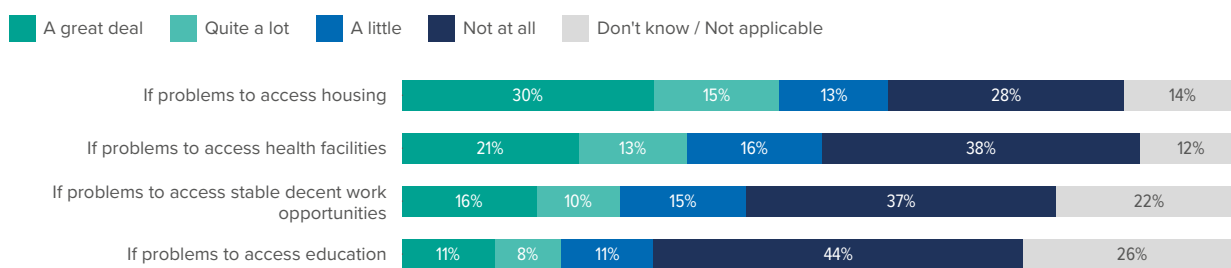
- Problems accessing adequate housing solutions in the place of displacement are given a higher importance by those hosted in the west (particularly Zakarpatska, Chernihivska, Lvivska and Khmelnytska) and in Kyiv city (ranging from 45 to 57 per cent).
- Problems accessing work opportunities are given more importance by those hosted in the centre (particularly Vinnytska and Kirovohradska) and the west of the country (especially in Khmelnytska and Zakarpatska).

IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS RELATED TO SITUATION IN CURRENT LOCATION WHEN DECIDING TO RETURN

Refugees



IDPs



As was observed for the factors related to accessing to basic services in place of origin, displaced persons who are economically active – both refugees and IDPs – give higher importance to

having decent work opportunities at place of displacement; refugees living in non-neighbouring countries give an even higher importance to these factors.

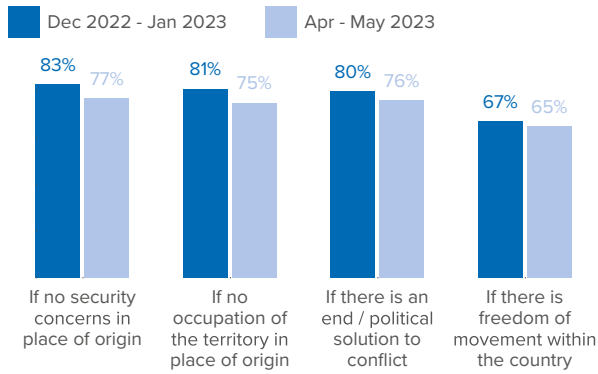
Trends over time

The importance that refugees attribute to the different factors that influence their decision to return have slightly shifted compared to the results from previous survey rounds. Though still identified as the top priority when deciding to return, the importance given to security-related factors has decreased, and the relative importance placed on other factors related to the personal situation or to the situation in the host country have increased. In order of marginal increase, the factors related to the personal situation show the biggest shifts, with the importance of having other relatives in Ukraine not

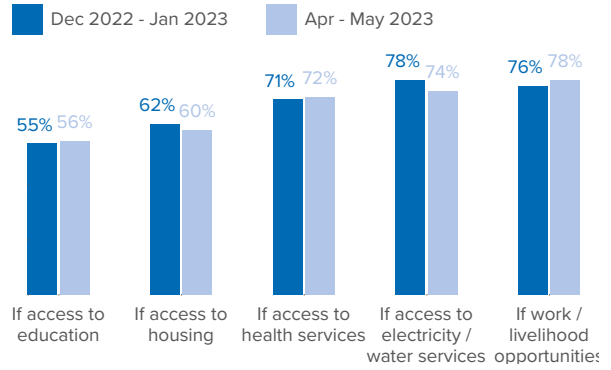
being able to leave the country when deciding to return raised from 36 to 43 per cent; as well as the importance of having all household members currently displaced being ready to return increased from 43 to 50 per cent. Moreover, other factors impacting on decisions to return slightly changed compared with the previous round of survey: having problems accessing stable decent work opportunities (raised from 47 to 49 per cent) or having problems to obtain or renew legal status in the host country (increased from 31 to 34 per cent).

REFUGEE ENABLERS TO RETURN – TRENDS OVER TIME

High importance to security factors

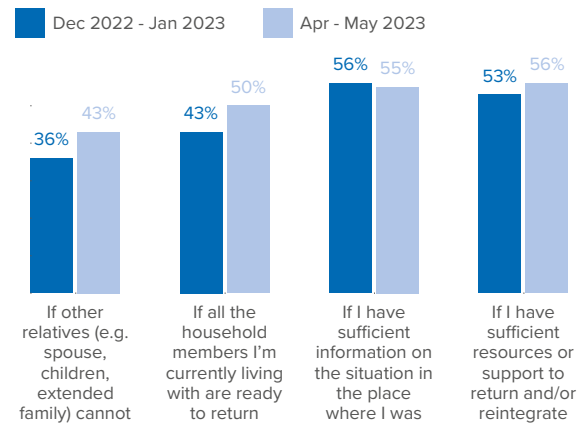


High importance to basic services in place of origin

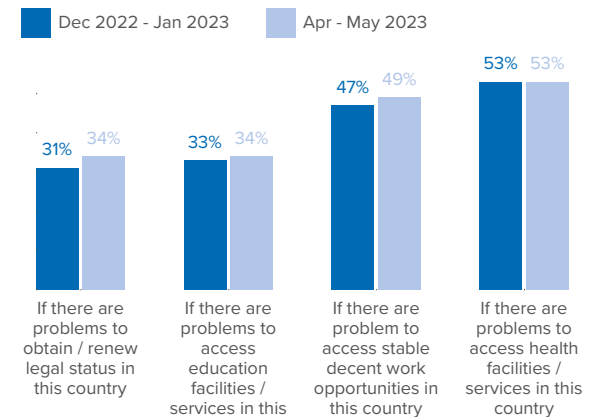


REFUGEE ENABLERS FOR RETURN – TRENDS OVER TIME

High importance to information and personal factors



High importance to situation in host country



Annex 1. Sampling and weighting

Refugees

Longitudinal and fresh samples

The fourth round of research on refugees consisted of two subsamples:

- **Longitudinal sample:** First, all respondents from the previous (third) wave of research who had given consent to be re-contacted and were reachable were invited to participate in this round through the same mode of data collection they had initially participated with (phone- or web-based surveys).
- **Fresh sample:** To amend the sample of longitudinal participants to reach the sample size targets, an additional sample was selected from the list of all units in the universe.

Phone-based surveys

- **Sample universe:** The sample-universe was composed by focal points of all “registration groups” (proxy for households) that have enrolled with UNHCR for multi-purpose cash assistance in Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. The operational sample universe was the list of recipients as of April 17, 2023, comprising 206,774 groups. The samples were drawn separately in each country.
- **Sampling scheme:** The sampling scheme was adapted to reflect the varying level of changes in the universe in the countries involved. In Moldova and especially in Romania, newly arrived segments were included into the sample proportionally.
- **Sample size:** The target number of respondents per country is 500 individuals, representing one household unit/registration group per interview. The study is designed so that only one member

of each household/ registration group is interviewed. Indeed, only one member of each household was selected from UNHCR database. To compensate for nonresponse, an oversampling factor of 7 was applied, i.e. 3,500 contacts were provided for reaching the targeted 500 respondents, in each country. Longitudinal participants, who in the previous wave agreed to be reinterviewed (1,635 respondents overall), were sampled by certainty in the current wave. They were amended with fresh samples from the universe, discounting units that in the previous wave refused to participate or declined the request to be recontacted. All other units were part of the eligible universe the “fresh” sample was selected from.

- **Sample stratification:** The sample was implicitly stratified based on two variables: registration group structure and time of arrival to the host country. The group structure dimension considers the following three categories: single adults, adults with children, and multiple adults without children. The table below identifies the proportion of focal points (each representing a registration group) that fall under these criteria. Time of arrival segments were retained from the previous round (those arrived in Feb-Mar 2022, in Apr-Aug 2022 and in Sep-Nov 2022), adding a fourth segment for those who arrived since the last survey wave, in the December 2022-April 2023 period.

PHONE-BASED SURVEY: STRATIFICATION OF SAMPLING UNIVERSE

TIME OF ARRIVAL	POLAND	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	MOLDOVA	TOTAL
Apr-Aug 2022	19,820	4,932	8,668	10,496	43,916
Feb-Mar 2022	119,852	2,141	10,880	8,316	141,189
Sep-Nov 2022	1,264	6,555	2,220	4,114	14,153
Dec-Apr 2023	394	4,142	300	1,430	6,266
Total	141,330	17,770	22,068	24,356	205,524

GROUP COMPOSITION	POLAND	ROMANIA	SLOVAKIA	MOLDOVA	TOTAL
1 - single adults	44,805	5,220	9,456	9,110	68,591
2 - adult(s) with children <18	88,016	11,088	10,461	10,604	120,169
3 - multiple adults, no children	8,509	1,462	2,151	4,642	16,764
Total	141,330	17,770	22,068	24,356	205,524

After the stratification of the sample, a random selection of focal points was made. The selection of the sampled units was performed on a list of the total sampling frame in each country separately. Longitudinal members were sampled with certainty (all persons who agreed were selected to be reinterviewed). As all these units belonged to one of the previous time-of-arrival strata, explicit stratification and therefore separate selection in countries with large numbers of newly registered refugees also became necessary, by splitting the sample into a segment for arrivals before and after the previous wave. The selection within these lists used a fixed interval sampling method after randomisation (sampling every Nth item from the list). Sampling frames were sorted for the implicit stratification criteria and then by a random number, so that the order of entries within the same strata was also randomised. The sampling interval was defined as the total units in the sampling frame divided by the target sample list size, rounded to the next integer.

- **Data collection:** Data was collected via phone calls performed by Ipsos Ukraine between 27th April 2023 and 20th May 2023. Minimum three call attempts were made. For longitudinal respondents, four attempts or more could be made. All call attempts were done using the mobile phone network. For longitudinal respondents, if they didn't answer the phone, calls were done through Viber or Telegram. In

case the respondent picked up the phone but was not available at that moment, a new call was scheduled at an agreed time. At the end, 8791 numbers were dialled (1631 numbers from the longitudinal sample and 7160 from the fresh sample to obtain the target sample of 2,000 completed interviews in the four selected countries (853 longitudinal respondents and 1,147 fresh respondents).

- **Precision:** The margin of error associated with the sample size of 500 is up to $\pm 4.3\%$ at a 95% confidence interval. The maximum margin of error is assessed for a 50% estimate of a binary distribution. One needs to note that for any estimate that is based on less than the full sample (for example those that concern schooling needs), the precision will be lower by the factor corresponding to the prevalence of the criterion (in this case, having school-aged children) within respondents. The combined sample of the four countries, amounting to 2,000 respondents, has a nominal maximum margin of error of about $\pm 2.2\%$, although the weights that correct for the disproportional sampling rate across countries will drive this margin up due to design effect and correspondingly decreasing effective sample size.
- **Weighting:** Weights were calculated for each country, to control for any biases in the realization rates across the quotas. Simple intercellular weighting within each county was

performed at each intersection of the time-of-arrival and group-composition quota segments. Longitudinal participants carried over their post-stratification weights from the previous wave, which were used as initial weights for the post-stratification in this wave (the fresh sample had a constant '1' as the initial weight in this preliminary stage).

Web-based surveys

- **Sampling universe:** The sampling universe was composed by Ukraine online panels, focusing on panellists satisfying the criteria of having left Ukraine since 24 February 2022, not currently residing in Ukraine, and being at least 18 years of age. In addition, web-based surveys only targeted respondents residing in any European country other than the Russia Federation as well as Poland, Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia (the four countries in which the phone-based survey was conducted).

The online panel from Ukraine is a market research panel composed of 450,000 individuals from that country. It is not based on random sample, so it is not representative for a general population in strictly theoretical terms. However, the panel is big enough and has similar characteristics as the general population, so that it provides good estimates of population attitudes and behaviour. Panellists are generally younger and more urban than the general Ukrainian population. The online panel is subject to a number of quality assurance checks to ensure the quality of the sample.

Having been built prior to the war, many of the panellists have left Ukraine since February 2022 but are nevertheless reachable through the panel. Also, invitations were posted on social media for refugees to participate.

ONLINE PANEL DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION

	GENDER	AGE GROUP						
		15-17	18-21	22-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+
Ukraine general population	Male	2%	2%	2%	8%	10%	9%	23%
	Female	2%	2%	2%	8%	10%	8%	14%
PANEL STRUCTURE	Male	1%	4%	4%	18%	11%	4%	2%
	Female	2%	6%	5%	25%	14%	4%	1%

- **Data collection:** Invitations to take part in the survey were then sent out to selected participants by email, or on the panel application and Viber bot if these had been installed by panellists. In the case of any difficulties with reaching targets for this wave, SMS reminders were sent or follow-up calls to direct panellists to the online survey. Panellists who were invited to participate in the previous wave, but did not take part in it, could be invited to the current wave as fresh respondents.
- Fieldwork ran from 27 April 2023 and 20 May 2023. The survey link received a total of 14,089 clicks. Of these, 70% (n= 9893) were excluded from the final dataset because they did not pass the selection criteria in the questionnaire, and

15% (n = 2137) did not complete the questionnaire. Only those who met the selection criteria and completed the survey in full were included in the final sample. In addition, 58 cases were removed from the sample for data quality purposes. Moreover, among the longitudinal respondents, 112 participants indicated being back to Ukraine and replied therefore to a shorten version of the questionnaire. The final total sample of the web-based survey for this round of research was of 1888 respondents (550 longitudinal and 1338 fresh respondents).

Combined sample

■ **Population weighting:** After the combination of the cases collected with the two survey modes, a cross-national population-relative weight was developed to all completed interviews from phone and web modes of data collection, reflecting the assumed true sizes of the total number of refugees from Ukraine in the various countries as per the current knowledge of UNHCR (<https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>). This retained the weights computed for the phone-survey component's original weights. This population-relative weight was computed on the basis of the reported location of the respondents during the interview, hence some

of the individuals sampled over the phone in Moldova, Poland, Romania or Slovakia were also reclassified to the country of their current residence. However, respondents who in the meantime reported to moved back to Ukraine, were classified to belong in the country where they initially registered for assistance. This stage of weighting calibrated the sample at country level where the largest refugee groups existed, and consequently, where there were also the highest number of respondents, and combined the rest of the countries into a single "other" category with its own weight. This weight was eventually scaled so that it totals the nominal sample size.

COMBINED SAMPLE: POPULATION-RELATIVE WEIGHTS

COUNTRY	% INDIVIDUAL REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE RECORDED ACROSS EUROPE (POPULATION)	SAMPLE COLLECTED	SAMPLE %	ADJUSTMENT FACTOR
Bulgaria	0,9%	82	2,0%	0,46
Czech Republic	9,7%	244	6,1%	1,58
France (incl. Monaco)	2,2%	79	2,0%	1,12
Georgia	0,4%	85	2,1%	0,21
Germany	19,7%	336	8,4%	2,35
Italy	3,3%	159	4,0%	0,82
Lithuania	1,4%	100	2,5%	0,57
Poland	29,7%	504	12,6%	2,36
Republic of Moldova	2,0%	493	12,3%	0,16
Romania	1,8%	502	12,6%	0,14
Slovakia	2,2%	496	12,4%	0,17
Spain (incl. Andorra)	3,3%	92	2,3%	1,45
Türkiye	1,8%	108	2,7%	0,66
Other Europe	21,6%	719	18,0%	1,20
TOTAL	100,0%	4000	100,0%	

IDPs – round 2

Sample composition

The second round of research among IDPs conducted by Ipsos consisted of a stratified random sample of IDP households/ registration groups, interviewed via their Focal Points, over the telephone. The sampling approach was similar to the phone component of the refugee sample.

- Sample universe:** The sample-universe was composed by focal points of all “registration groups” (proxy for households) that have enrolled with UNHCR as IDPs in Ukraine and are included in the UNHCR proGres database as such. The operational sample universe was the list of database records as of November 8, 2022, comprising of 362,646 groups. The sample was drawn from this frame, using implicit
- Stratification:** The sample was drawn after implicit stratification of the sampling frame by registration group (RG) structure (three strata: 1 - single adult, 2 - group with a minor, 3 - group of adults), by the time of displacement (three strata: 1 - 2022 Feb-Mar, 2 - 2022 Apr-Aug, 3 - 2022 Sep and later) and by the direction of displacement, as shown in Table below:

IDPS SURVEY: STRATIFICATION OF SAMPLING UNIVERSE

TIME OF ARRIVAL	REGISTRATION GROUPS	%
Feb-Mar 2022	155,603	42,9%
Apr-Aug 2022	165,398	45,6%
Sep-2022 or later	41,652	11,5%
Total	362,653	100,0%

GROUP COMPOSITION	REGISTRATION GROUPS	%
1 - single adults	132,404	36,5%
2 - adult(s) with children <18	153,054	42,2%
3 - multiple adults, no children	77,198	21,3%
Total	362,656	100,0%

% OF REGISTRATION GROUPS BY OBLAST OF DISPLACEMENT						
OBLAST OF ORIGIN	CENTRAL (INC. KYIV CITY)	EASTERN	NORTHERN	SOUTHERN	WESTERN	SUBTOTAL
Chernihivska	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%
Dnipropetrovska	0.5%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	3.7%
Donetska	8.7%	8.1%	1.6%	0.7%	6.6%	25.7%
Kharkivska	8.6%	5.0%	0.4%	0.2%	8.8%	23.0%
Khersonska	2.1%	1.2%	0.4%	1.8%	1.7%	7.2%
Kyivska	2.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	8.0%	10.7%

Kyiv city	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	4.3%
Luhanska	2.2%	2.9%	0.2%	0.2%	2.2%	7.7%
Mykolaivska	1.3%	0.1%	0.1%	2.4%	1.7%	5.6%
Other oblast	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.9%	3.3%
Zaporizka	1.1%	3.6%	0.2%	0.1%	2.0%	7.0%
Total	29.5%	22.5%	3.8%	5.6%	38.5%	100.0%

- **Sample size:** The target number of respondents for IDP was 4,000 respondents, each representing a registration group / displaced household. The study interviewed only one member of each household/ registration group. To compensate for anticipated nonresponse, an oversampling factor of 7 was applied, i.e. 28,000 contacts were provided for reaching the targeted 4,000 respondents.
- **Selection of the sample:** After the stratification of the sample, a random selection of focal points was made. The selection of the sampled units was performed on a list of the total sampling frame. The selection within this list used a fixed-interval sampling method (sampling every Nth item from the list), after randomisation. The sampling frame was sorted for the implicit stratification criteria and then by a random number, so that the order of entries within the same strata was randomised. The sampling interval was defined as the total units in the sampling frame divided by the target gross sample size, rounded to the next integer.
- **Data collection:** Data was collected via phone calls performed by Ipsos Ukraine between 4th and 29th May 2023. Three call attempts were made. All call attempts were done using the mobile phone network. In the respondent was not available at that moment, a new call was scheduled. At the end, 13,707 numbers were dialled to obtain the target sample and 4,001 interviews were completed.
- **Precision:** The margin of error associated with the sample size of 4,000 is up to $\pm 1.54\%$ at a 95% confidence level. The maximum margin of error is assessed for a 50% estimate of a binary distribution. For any estimate that is based on less than the full sample the precision will be lower by the factor corresponding the prevalence of the criterion.

- **Weighting:** Post-stratification weights were calculated for the stratification criteria to control for any biases due to nonresponse. Considering the many categories used for displacement stratification, Ipsos used raking, a weighting method that calibrates the sample to reach the marginal population distributions for each stratification/weighting variable. The displacement criteria was adjusted in a way that the weighting targets were kept only for classes with at least 50 respondents, and the rest of the cases were collapsed as follows:

DISPLACEMENT CLASS AGGREGATION	UNWEIGHTED N
Dnipropetrovska-to-Eastern	75
Donetska-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	452
Donetska-to-Eastern	420
Donetska-to-Northern	77
Donetska-to-Western	332
Kharkivska-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	365
Kharkivska-to-Eastern	220
Kharkivska-to-Western	318
Khersonska-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	124
Khersonska-to-Eastern	50
Khersonska-to-Southern	99
Khersonska-to-Western	85
Luhanska-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	124
Luhanska-to-Eastern	172
Luhanska-to-Western	108
Mykolaivska-to-Southern	98
Mykolaivska-to-Western	59
Zaporizka-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	65
Zaporizka-to-Eastern	216
Zaporizka-to-Western	104
Other oblast-to-Central (incl Kyiv)	132
Other oblast-to-Northern	105
Other oblast-to-Southern&Eastern	79
Other oblast-to-Western	122
TOTAL	4,001

Annex 2. Regression analysis

Binomial logistic regression analyses were run in the IBM SPSS Statistical software. Separately across refugees and IDPs data, two models were tested to predict return intentions, first in the short-term (model 1), and secondly in the long-term (model 2).

Model 1: Short-term return intentions

- **Dependent variable:** The dependent variable was split into two categories: has plans to return permanently in the next three months (14 per cent of the sample for both refugees and IDPs) and does not have such plans or is undecided (86 per cent for both samples). The category of not having return intentions was used as reference category. Due to missing data in the dependent variable, the model for refugees was run on 3730 cases, and the model for IDPs was run on 3906 cases.
- **Independent variables:**
 - **Refugees:** the final model analysed 10 independent variables as predictors of return intentions. These predictors included variables about the situation in their place of origin (the status of their property, relatives living in Ukraine, prior visit to Ukraine) and variables about the situation in the host country and other sources of vulnerabilities (age group, displacement length, accommodation type, income sources, employment status, legal status, and relationship with locals). Most variables were analysed as categorical variables, except for displacement length.
 - **IDPs:** the final model analysed 10 independent variables as predictors of return intentions. These predictors included variables about the situation in their place of origin (occupation status of oblast of origin, the status of their property, prior visit to their place of origin, having enough information to return) and variables about the situation in the place of displacement and other sources of vulnerabilities (age group, number of children in household, region of displacement, accommodation type, income sources, meeting basic needs). Most variables were analysed as categorical variables, except for number of children in household.

Model 2: Long-term return intentions

- **Dependent variable:** The dependent variable was split into two categories: has plans or hopes to eventually return in the future (76 per cent of the sample for refugees; 81 per cent of the sample for IDPs) and does not hope or is undecided about eventually returning (24 per cent for refugees; 19 per cent for IDPs). The category of having no return intentions was used as reference category for the model. Due to missing data in the dependent variable, the model for refugees was run on 3630 cases, and the model for IDPs was run on 3761 cases.
- **Independent variables:**
 - **Refugees:** the final model analysed 12 independent variables as predictors of return intentions. These predictors included variables about the situation in their place of origin (region of origin, the status of their property, relatives living in their place of origin, prior visit to their place of origin) and variables about the situation in the host country and other sources of vulnerabilities (age group, number of children in household, displacement length, if multiple places of displacement, accommodation type, accommodation situation, employment status, income sources). Most variables were analysed as categorical variables, except for displacement length (in months) and number of children in household.
 - **IDPs:** the final model analysed 12 independent variables as predictors of return intentions. These predictors included variables about the situation in their place of origin (region of origin, the status of their property, relatives living in their place of origin, prior visit to their place of origin) and variables about the situation in the place of displacement and other sources of vulnerabilities (age group, number of children in household, displacement length, if multiple places of displacement, accommodation type, accommodation situation, employment status, income sources). Most variables were analysed as categorical variables, except for displacement length (in months) and number of children in household.

The table below present the list of variables included in the analysis and their distribution.

CASE PROCESSING SUMMARY: REFUGEES

		Model 1		Model 2	
		N	Marginal Percentage	N	Marginal Percentage
Return Intentions: Short-term	Yes	508	13.6%		
	No	3222	86.4%		
Return Intentions: Long-term	Yes			2758	76.0%
	No			872	24.0%
Property status	Prefer not answer/missing	462	12.4%	455	12.5%
	Don't know	338	9.1%	325	9.0%
	Fully damaged or uninhabitable	281	7.5%	272	7.5%
	Partial damage	387	10.4%	378	10.4%
	Intact	2262	60.6%	2200	60.6%
Relatives in Ukraine	Prefer not answer/missing	35	1.0%	34	0.9%
	None	320	8.6%	303	8.3%
	Other relative only	2004	53.7%	1956	53.9%
	Spouse or children	1370	36.7%	1337	36.8%
Host country	Neighbouring			1331	36.7%
	Non-neighbouring			2299	63.3%
Length of displacement	(Numeric, in months; Mean: 14; SD: 2.8)	3730		3630	
Prior visit to Ukraine	Prefer not answer/missing	60	1.6%	59	1.6%
	Yes	1414	37.9%	1374	37.9%
	No	2256	60.5%	2197	60.5%
Age Groups	18-24 y.o.	201	5.4%	201	5.5%
	25-49 y.o.	2551	68.4%	2479	68.3%
	50-64 y.o.	790	21.2%	782	21.5%
	65+ y.o.	188	5.0%	169	4.7%
Number of children in household	(Numeric; Mean: .9; SD: 1)			3630	
Any person with long-term care needs in household	Prefer not answer/missing			49	1.4%
	Yes			487	13.4%
	No			3094	85.2%
Accommodation type	Prefer not answer/missing	30	0.8%	29	0.8%
	Renting on their own	1553	41.6%	1482	40.8%
	Private accommodation, subsidized by Government	663	17.8%	653	18.0%
	Hosted	647	17.4%	638	17.6%
	Collective accommodation+Sharing+Other	837	22.4%	828	22.8%
Accommodation length	Prefer not answer/missing			1484	40.9%
	length 0 to 3 months			466	12.8%
	3 to 6 months			378	10.4%
	More than 6 months			1302	35.9%
Employment	Prefer not answer/missing	107	2.9%		
	Working	1568	42.0%		
	Not working	2055	55.1%		
Transfers	Prefer not answer/missing	23	0.6%		
	Yes	835	22.4%		
	No	2872	77.0%		
Overall life quality	Prefer not answer/missing			100	2.7%
	Positive			1718	47.3%
	Neutral/negative			1813	49.9%
Relationship with locals	Prefer not answer/missing	56	1.5%	54	1.5%
	Positive	2745	73.6%	2664	73.4%
	Neutral/negative	929	24.9%	912	25.1%
Legal status	Prefer not answer/missing	53	1.4%		
	Temporary protection	2755	73.9%		
	Asylum or refugee status ONLY	333	8.9%		
	Residence permit or other status ONLY	272	7.3%		
	Asylum or refugee status AND Residence Permit / Visa	24	0.7%		
	None	293	7.9%		
Valid		3730	100.0%	3630	100.0%
Missing		270		370	
Total		4000		4000	
Subpopulation		2653a		3324a	

CASE PROCESSING SUMMARY: IDPS

		Model 1		Model 2	
		N	Marginal Percentage	N	Marginal Percentage
Return Intentions: Short-term	Yes	554	14.2%		
	No	3352	85.8%		
Return Intentions: Long-term	Yes			3063	81.5%
	No			698	18.5%
Oblast of origin	Currently occupied	1892	48.5%		
	Others	2013	51.5%		
Region of origin	Centre+West			10	0.3%
	East			2614	69.5%
	Kyiv city			236	6.3%
	North			327	8.7%
	South			574	15.3%
Property status	Prefer not answer/missing	555	14.2%	535	14.2%
	Don't know	364	9.3%	343	9.1%
	Fully damage or uninhabitable	733	18.8%	681	18.1%
	Partial damage	679	17.4%	666	17.7%
	Intact	1574	40.3%	1536	40.8%
Relatives in place of origin	Prefer not answer/missing			15	0.4%
	Spouse or children			413	11.0%
	Other relative only			1088	28.9%
	None			2244	59.7%
Length of displacement	(Numeric, in months; Mean: 14; SD: 2.4)			3761	
Region of displacement	Centre	958	24.5%		
	East	934	23.9%		
	Kyiv city	238	6.1%		
	North	324	8.3%		
	South	261	6.7%		
	West	1190	30.5%		
First place of displacement	Prefer not to answer/missing			1	0.0%
	Yes			2290	60.9%
	No			1470	39.1%
Prior visit to place of origin	Prefer not to answer/missing	5	0.1%	3	0.1%
	Yes	1928	49.4%	1886	50.1%
	No	1972	50.5%	1871	49.8%
Age Groups	18-24 y.o.	156	4.0%	150	4.0%
	25-49 y.o.	2121	54.3%	2045	54.4%
	50-64 y.o.	1081	27.7%	1045	27.8%
	65+ y.o.	547	14.0%	519	13.8%
Number of children in household	(Numeric; Mean: .8; SD: 1)	3906		3761	
Accommodation type	Prefer not answer/missing	6	0.2%	5	0.1%
	Renting on their own	2116	54.2%	2024	53.8%
	Hosted by relatives/friends	950	24.3%	923	24.6%
	Hosted by a local family	312	8.0%	300	8.0%
	Accommodation center +Sharing+Other	522	13.4%	508	13.5%
Accommodation situation	Prefer not to answer/missing			100	2.7%
	Better/Much better			186	4.9%
	Same			1591	42.3%
	Worse/Much worse			1884	50.1%
Employment	Prefer not answer/missing			18	0.5%
	Working			1229	32.7%
	Not working			2514	66.9%
Social protection	Prefer not answer/missing	25	0.7%	24	0.6%
	Yes	3011	77.1%	2895	77.0%
	No	869	22.3%	842	22.4%
Meeting basic needs	Prefer not answer/missing	77	2.0%		
	Mostly/Completely	672	17.2%		
	Moderately	1477	37.8%		
	A little/ Not at all	1680	43.0%		
Information to return	Prefer not answer/missing	136	3.5%		
	Enough	2249	57.6%		
	Not enough	1520	38.9%		
Valid		3906	100.0%	3761	100.0%
Missing		95		240	
Total		4001		4001	
Subpopulation		3016a		3270a	

Excluded variables:

The following variables were excluded from each model, as they were not found to significantly contribute to it:

■ Model 1:

■ **Refugees:** Oblast of origin, sources of income from employment, source of income from social protection, host country grouping, number of children in household, meeting basic needs, children going to school in host country, any adult male in household, overall life quality.

■ **IDPs:** Relatives in Ukraine, first place of displacement, Accommodation situation, employment status, sources of income from employment, source of income from remittances, length of displacement, any adult male in household.

■ Model 2:

■ **Refugees:** Oblast of origin, , sources of income from employment, source of income from remittances, sources of income from

social protection, employment status, legal status, meeting basic needs, children going to school in host country, any adult male in household.

■ **IDPs:** Occupation of oblast of origin, meeting basic needs, sources of income from employment, source of income from remittances, region of displacement, having enough information to return, any adult male in household, household size.

Model prediction:

All models were found to accurately predict over three quarters of the data. More specifically:

- **Model 1:** was found to accurately predict 86.8 per cent of the data for refugees and 86.0 per cent for IDPs
- **Model 2:** was found to accurately predict 76.9 per cent of the data for refugees and 82.0 per cent for IDPs

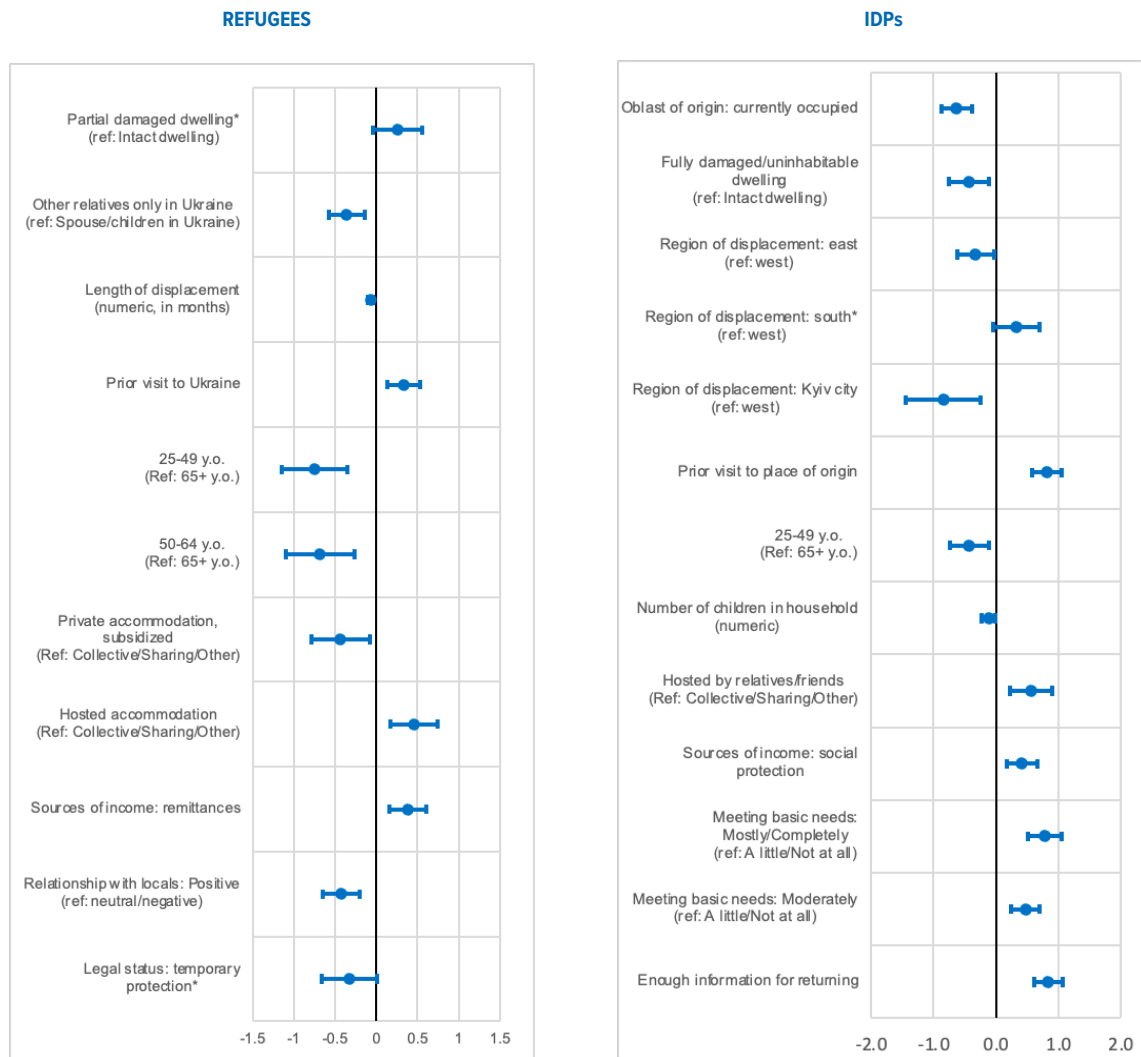
Parameter Estimates

The logistic coefficient (B) for each of the predictors considered in the model, as well as its standard error, Wald statistic, degrees of freedom, p-value, the Exp(B) (odds ratio), and the 95 per cent confidence interval for both B and Exp(B) were calculated. The logistic coefficient (B) represents the amount by which each predictor, as compared to its reference category, is expected to increase, or decrease the logit, i.e. the odds of adhering to a given intentions' category (planning to return in the short term, undecided about returning one day and not hoping to return one day) as opposed to adhering to the predominant return intention category of hoping to return one day to Ukraine. The closer a logistic coefficient is to zero, the less influence the predictor has in predicting the logit. The Wald test (and associated p-value) indicates whether the logistic coefficient is different than zero. The Exp(B) is the odds ratio associated with

each predictor. Predictors which increase the odds of membership to a given return intention category are expected to present Exp(B) values greater than 1.0, while those which decrease these odds are expected to display Exp(B) values smaller than 1.0. The closer the Exp(B) to 1, the smaller the effect of the predictor on the given return intention.

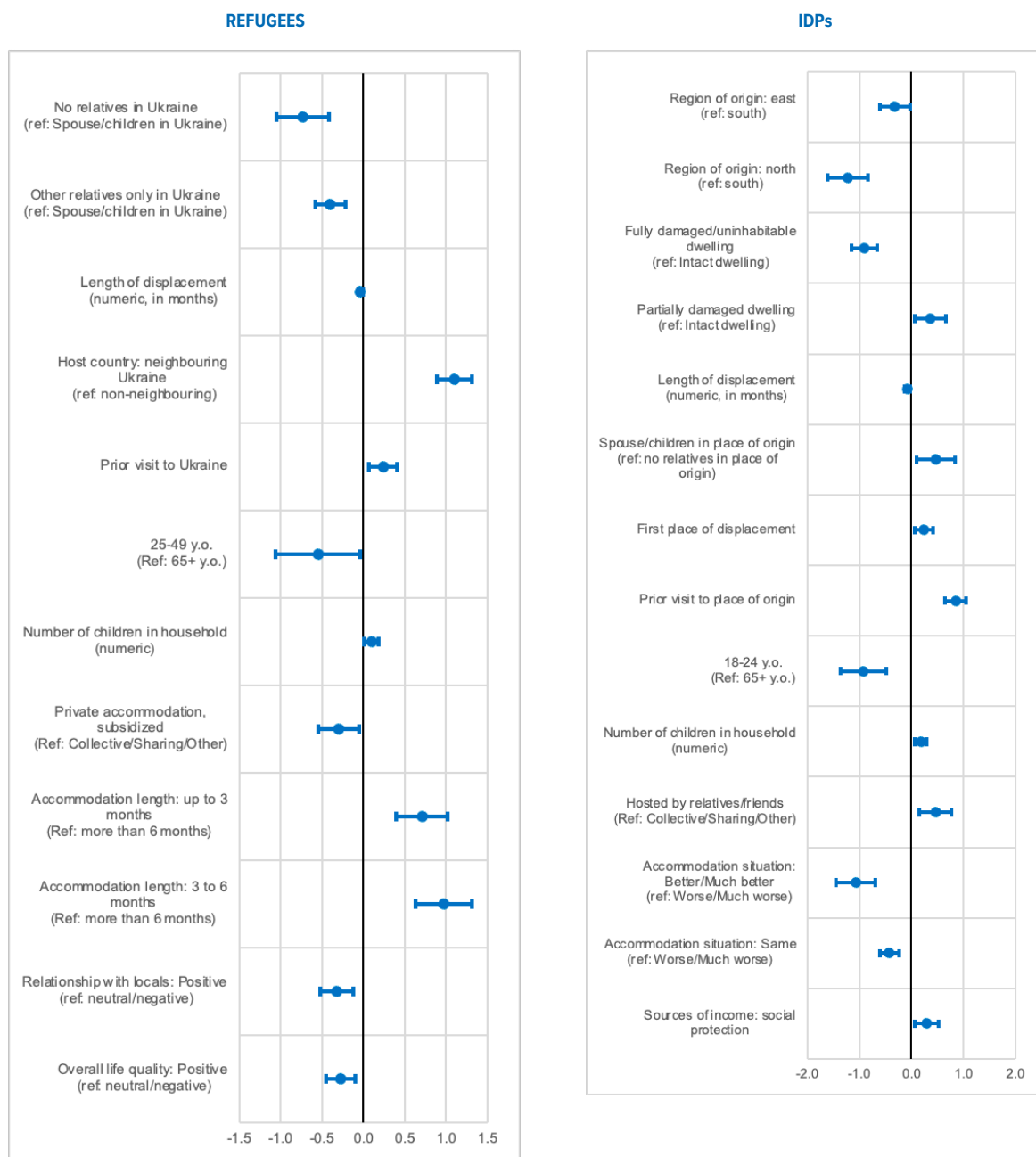
The graphs below show the estimated parameters for each of the drivers or predictors considered and its 95 per cent confidence interval. The values represent the amount by which each predictor, as compared to its reference category, is expected to increase or decrease the likelihood of having return intentions (in the short-term for model 1, or in the long-term for model 2) as opposed to not having return intentions or being undecided.

DRIVERS OF INTENTIONS: RESULTS FROM MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION (MODEL 1) ^A



^a $p < .05$; * $p < .1$

DRIVERS OF INTENTIONS: RESULTS FROM MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION (MODEL 2) ^A



^a $p < .05$

LIVES ON HOLD: INTENTIONS AND PERSPECTIVES OF REFUGEES AND IDPS FROM UKRAINE

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