



UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

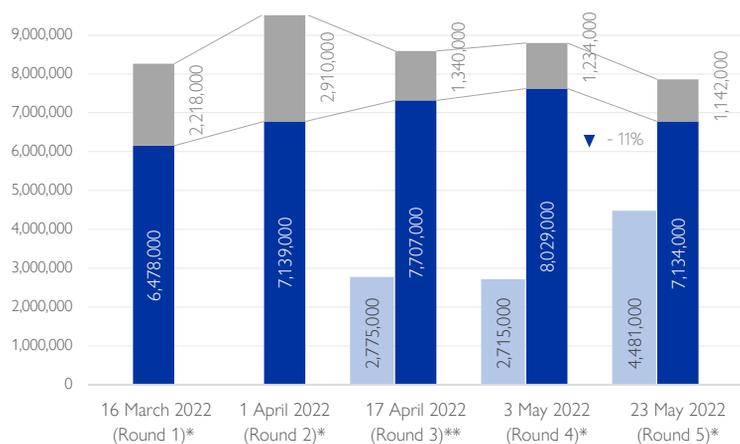
ROUND 5
23 MAY 2022

In partnership with _____



Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **17 and 23 May**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the fifth round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a preliminary source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,001 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the **computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)** method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. For further notes on method and limitations, including IOM's definition of internally displaced persons used for the purpose of this assessment, see [page 11](#). In addition to this General Population Survey, data on recorded IDP presence at hromada level in Ukraine are available from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix – Baseline Assessment (Round 3, May 15 2022, [HDX](#) – registration required).

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



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

Est. IDPs in Ukraine

Est. returnees in Ukraine

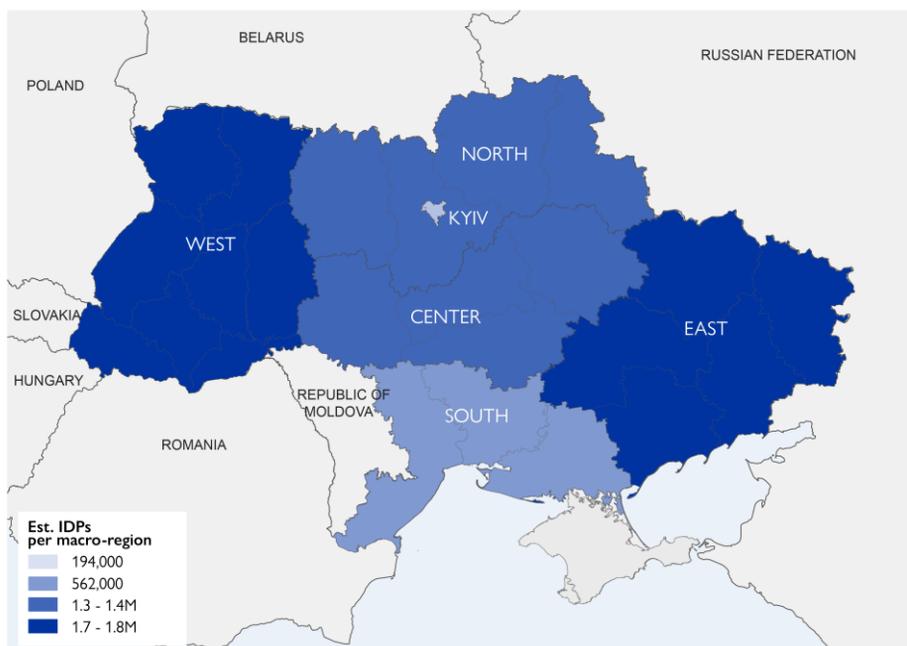
7,134,000
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITHIN UKRAINE AS OF 23 MAY 2022

Results of the general population survey show that, as of 23 May 2022, 16.2% of the general population were internally displaced within Ukraine, equivalent to over 7M individuals. This represents a decrease of nearly 900,000 IDPs (11%) since 3 May, a first estimated reduction in the number of IDPs in Ukraine since 24 February 2022.

*All figures are now rounded to nearest 1,000.

**Starting in Round 3, IOM made a slight adjustment to the estimation method for IDPs in Ukraine to increase the precision of the sampling frame and improve accuracy, while remaining within the original margin of error.

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



RETURNS

4,481,000
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES

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



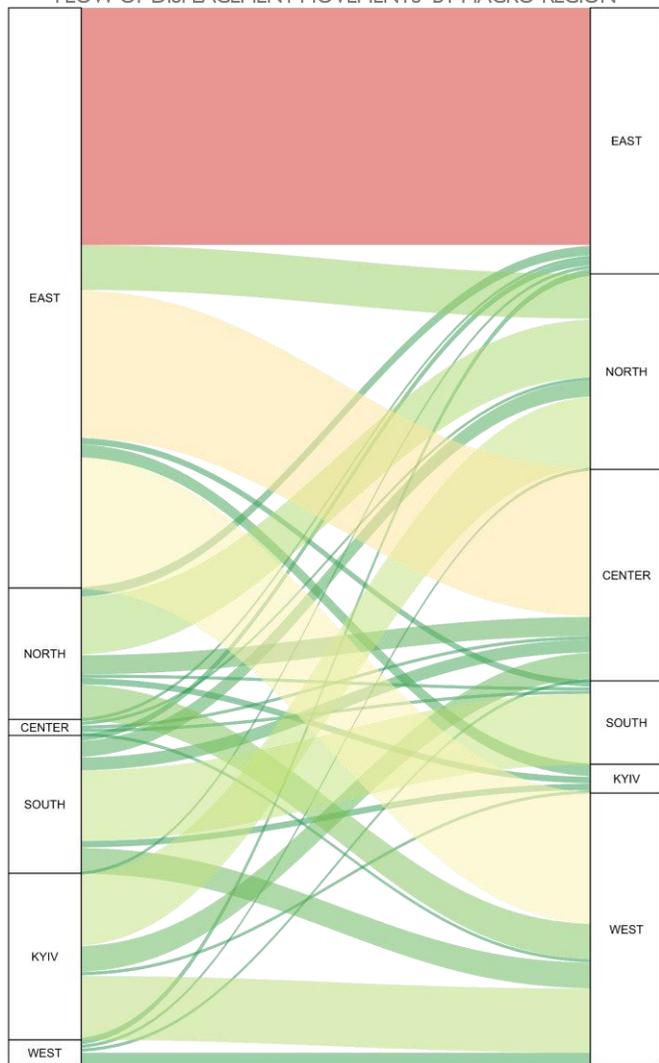
Complementing the decrease in total IDP estimate, the number of estimated returns has grown significantly between May 3 and May 23. Further analysis of returns (p. 6) confirms that return dynamics do remain unsteady, however, and 9% (est. 400,000) of this population report they may leave their homes once again due to the war.

*A macro-region is a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions), as defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of State Regional Policy" (Article 1, item 2).

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

Unless otherwise noted, data shown in this report represent Round 5 survey results only.

FLOW OF DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS BY MACRO-REGION



Macro-region of origin (place of habitual residence) Current location

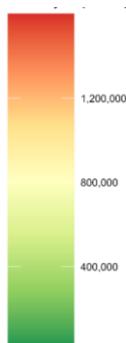
CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

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

Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
KYIV REGION	13%
DNIPROPETROVSK REGION	12%
LVIV REGION	8%
KHARKIV REGION	8%
POLTAVA REGION	7%
Other oblasts	52%

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

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
KHARKIV REGION	27%
KYIV CITY	16%
DONETSK REGION	16%
KYIV REGION	9%
ZAPORIZHIA REGION	7%
Other oblasts	25%

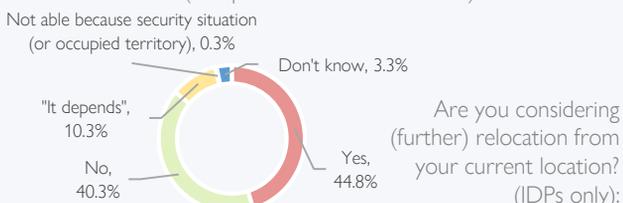


**Disclaimer: Origin and distribution of IDPs by oblast (region) is only indicative – sample representative at macro-region level.

For data on recorded IDP presence at hromada level, see IOM's DTM Baseline Area Assessment for Ukraine (As of May 15, data available for 8 oblasts). The dataset is available for humanitarian partners on HDX for registered users, on IMAC SharePoint, and upon request. From dtmukraine@iom.int.

FURTHER MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Among current IDPs, readiness for further mobility remains high since Round 3 (17 April 2022). Among IDPs in the West, 52% intend to move further (any direction, including possible return), as do 48% of IDPs in Centre macro-region, 44% of IDPs in the North, and 31% in the South. IDPs in the East macro-region now indicate an increased intentions of further movement: 43% intend to move from their current location (compared to 26% in Round 4).



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

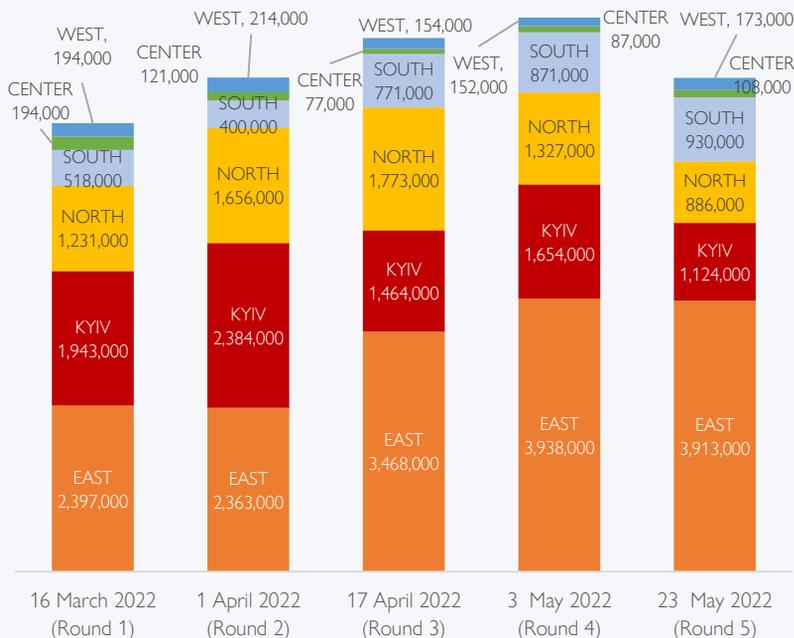


INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS - ORIGINS & CURRENT LOCATION

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

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?
Data shows a variation in the scope of displacement flows at the macro-region level. As part of the overall 11% reduction in the total stock of IDPs in Ukraine between Rounds 4 and 5, the number of IDPs estimated to be displaced from homes in the Eastern macro-region has increased. In R5, IDPs from the East represent 55% of all IDPs in Ukraine (49% in round 4). The share of IDPs from the North macro-region, on the other hand, shows a significant decrease to 12%, possibly due to the high rate of returns in the area (17% in round 4).

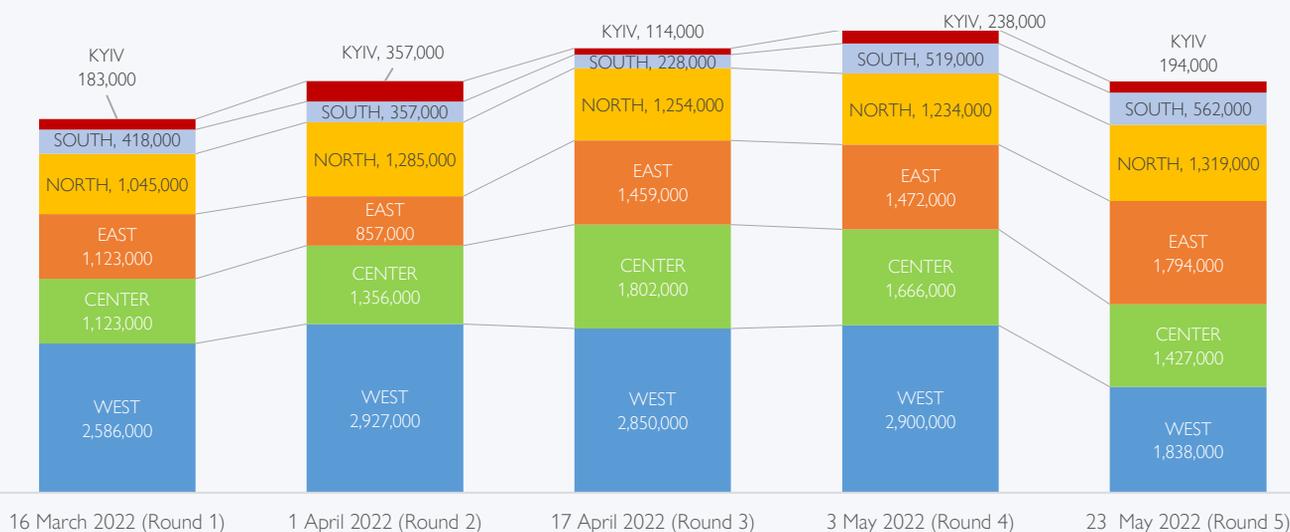
Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per macro-region
KYIV	16%	1,124,000
EAST	55%	3,913,000
SOUTH	13%	930,000
CENTRE	2%	108,000
NORTH	12%	886,000
WEST	2%	173,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		7,134,000



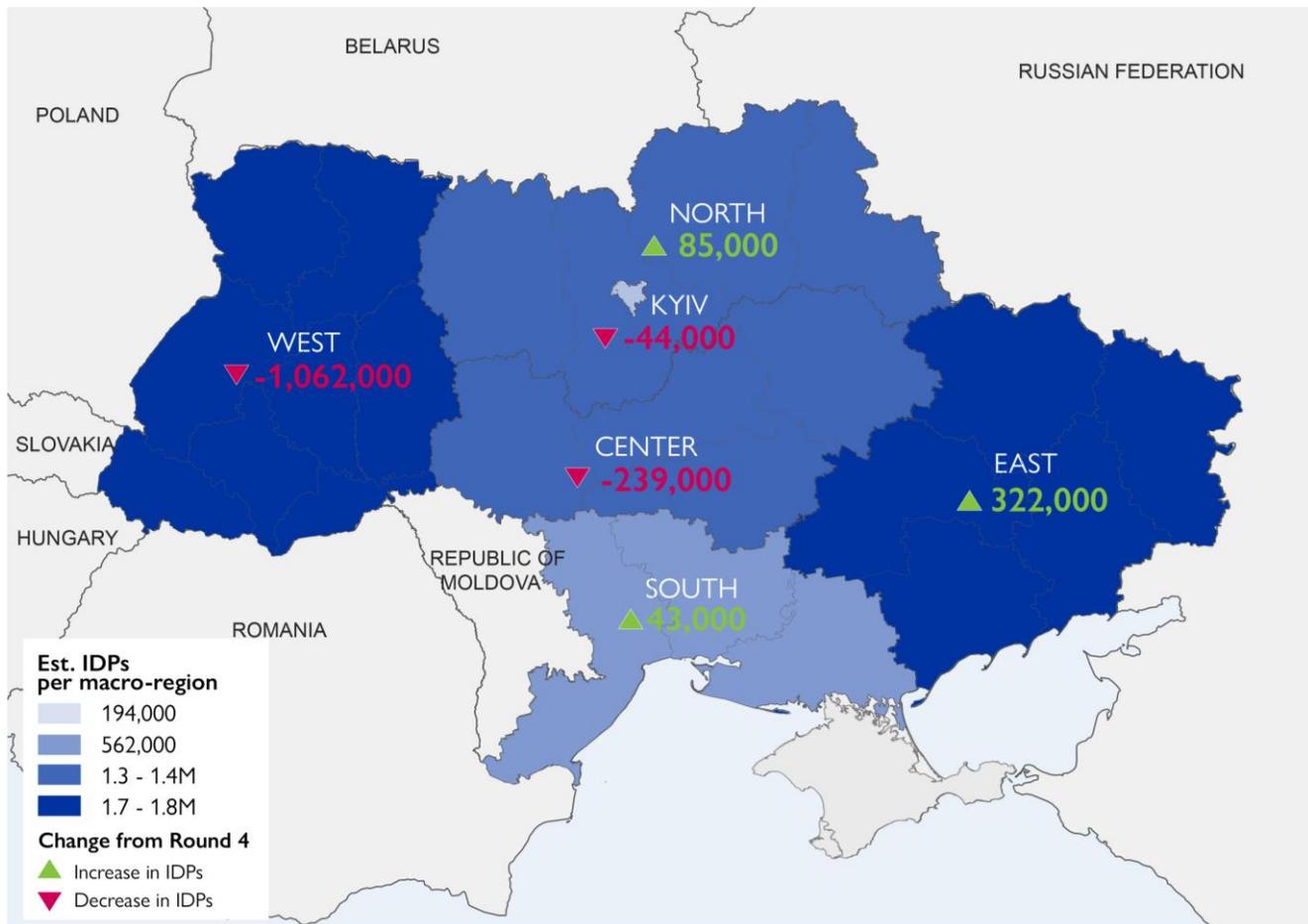
IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

Where are those displaced by war currently located?
The most drastic drop in IDPs number is observed in the West, while the macro-region East experienced an increase in hosted displaced population. The overall number of IDPs located in the city of Kyiv has decreased since round 4 (3 May) and remains low compared to other macro-regions. The number of displaced people in the North and South of Ukraine increased slightly.

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per macro-region
KYIV	3%	194,000
EAST	25%	1,794,000
SOUTH	8%	562,000
CENTRE	20%	1,427,000
NORTH	18%	1,319,000
WEST	26%	1,838,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		7,134,000



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT – CHANGE BETWEEN 3 MAY (ROUND 4) AND 23 MAY, 2022



CHANGES IN ESTIMATED IDP PRESENCE PER MACRO-REGION (ROUNDS 1 TO 5)



The complexity of the internal displacement flows in Ukraine is reflected in the variation between trends observed across macro-regions. The East macro-region is experiencing a significant new increase in new displacement inflows, hosting the largest share of IDPs of all macro-regions for the first time since 24 February 2022. On the other hand, the IDP stock in the West of Ukraine has dropped considerably, by over one million since beginning of May.

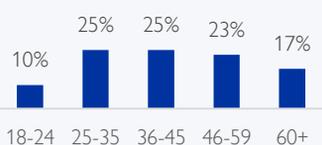
DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)

SEX

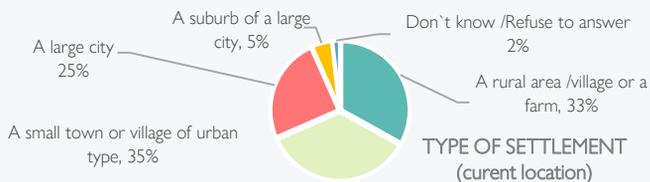
The share of men within the IDP population continues to shrink



RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP*



*Only adults were interviewed for this survey



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

SHARE OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS:

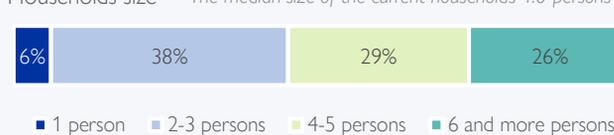
Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "47% of IDP respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17):



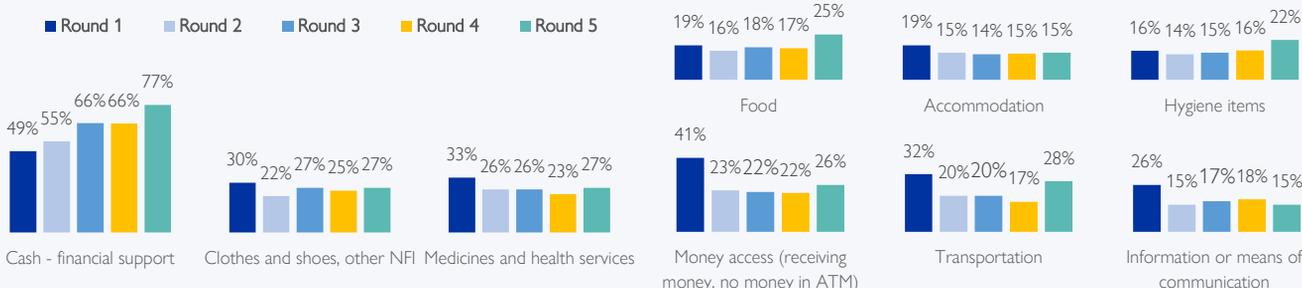
56% of IDP confirmed the presence of children in their current households



Households size The median size of the current households 4.0 persons



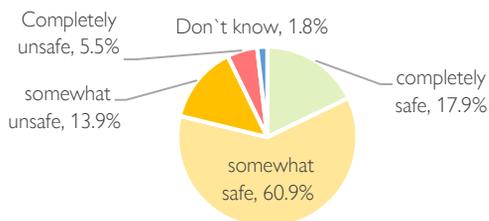
IDP NEEDS over time



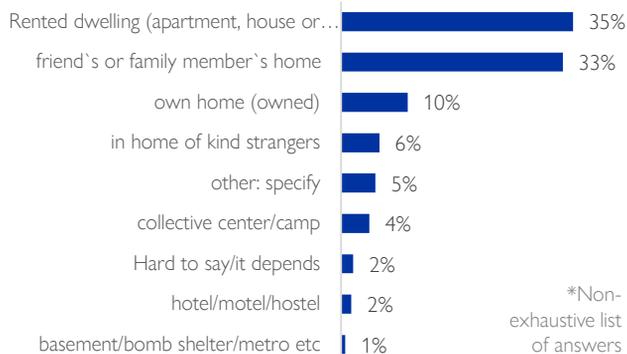
When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, cash (financial support) was identified by the largest number of IDPs (57.3% indicated this was their most pressing need), followed by medicines (4.5%). The growing need for financial assistance is associated with a lack and a significant decrease in income levels.

IDP PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

The majority of the IDPs feeling "completely unsafe" are currently located in the East (8.4% of IDPs in the East feeling this way) and South (11.5%). Since May 3 (Round 4), perception of safety has deteriorated among IDPs residing in both these macro-regions, and remained stable in other regions.



SHELTER

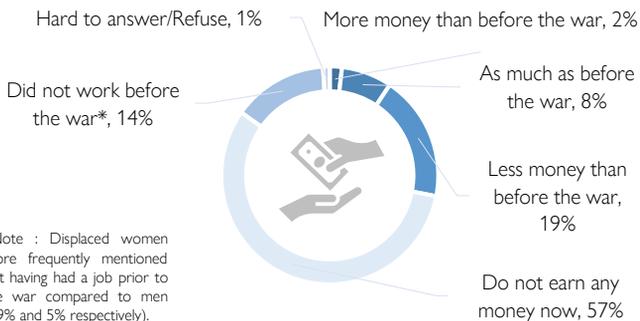


*Non-exhaustive list of answers

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

IDP INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

How has your personal ability to earn income changed since start of the war?



*Note : Displaced women more frequently mentioned not having had a job prior to the war compared to men (19% and 5% respectively).

64% lost their jobs due to the war among those who were employed before the war.

Among those who did not lose jobs due to the war (34% IDPs), 51% continued to work remotely, and 43% were temporarily unemployed but planning to resume upon returning home. Another 6% of displaced people noted not working because they were retired, for medical reasons, or being on parental leave.

Nearly a half (49%) of IDP respondents reported that their personal income was the only (34%) or a main (15%) source of income for their households. Among single-parent households, 65% relied on own personal income alone.

Since February 2022, income has declined significantly for displaced households. As of May 23, every fifth IDP interviewed noted that they had no income at all. Thirty-three (39%) per cent of respondents said the income level of their households was no more than UAH 5,000, which is UAH 1,500 less than the minimum wage in January 2022. The number of those who reported no household income in May was 12% lower than in April. It seems to suggest that IDPs might have found employment in place of displacement or resumed employment remotely.

1 APRIL 2022 (Round 2)

23 MAY 2022 (Round 5)



Among IDPs interviewed, 13% lived in **single female-head households***. Among them, more than 70% mentioned having no income or having income less than UAH 5,000.

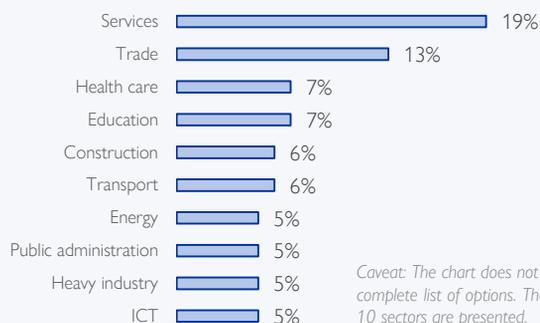


*Households with only females and children under 18 years.

IDP EMPLOYMENT

Prior to displacement, services, trade, healthcare, education, construction, and transport were the main sectors of employment among those current IDPs who held a job.

Previous employment sectors among IDPs

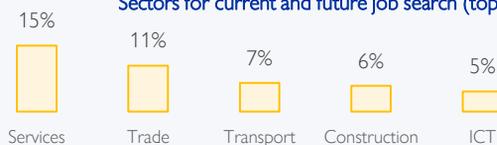


Caveat: The chart does not show a complete list of options. The top 10 sectors are presented.

Fifty-two (52%)* per cent of IDPs who lost their job due to the war or those who were unemployed before the displacement mentioned that they **have attempted to find work in their location of displacement**. Only 9% managed to find a new job as of 23 May.

Seventy (70%) per cent of those who did not search for a job or did not find it after moving from their habitual place of residence **intended to do it in the future**. Their main plan was to look for work in the service or commercial sectors.

Sectors for current and future job search (top five)

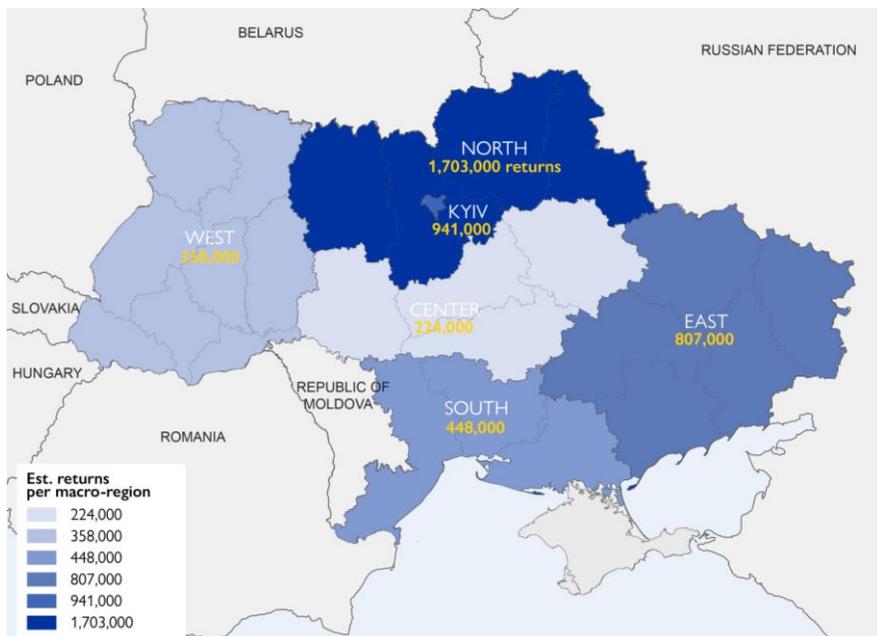


* Note: 29% of respondents did not look for work, 17% did not have a need to work (retired, disabled, maternity leave, etc.), and 1% - did not answer the question

IDP RETURNEES

4,481,000

EST. RETURNEES AS OF 23 MAY

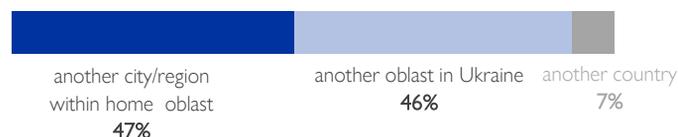


Out of all respondents who are currently in their place of habitual residence, in Round 5, **14.8%** indicated they have now returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement. This is an estimated 4,481,000 returnees (65% more than in Round 4: 2,715,000). At this stage, it is premature to determine with certainty the nature of these return movements and if they are permanent or temporary, though among Round 5 returnees, 77% (equivalent to est. 3,481,000) had indicated they were planning to remain in their homes. This represents an increase since Round 4, in which 70% returnees expressed intention to stay in their habitual places of residence. The high volume of new returns to the North macro-region (over 800,000 increase in number of est. returnees since Round 3 on 17 April) calls for increased support of communities of return in the area.

47 days is the mean length of displacement among returnees following **87 days** of war as of 23 May 2022

IDP RETURN GEOGRAPHIES

RETURNING FROM



The ratio of return origins has not changed between Rounds 4 and 5. Only 7% of returnee respondents in Round 5 indicated that they have returned to their places of habitual residence from abroad. The figure estimated by this survey is in contrast with known border crossing statistics, which indicate that since 28 February 2022, 1.8M or more Ukrainian citizens have entered the country (Border Guard Service of Ukraine, UNHCR). The reported numbers of individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily “returnees”, however, and may include repeated entries and returns as well as a variety of other movements. Border crossing movements can be pendular considering the situation remains highly volatile.

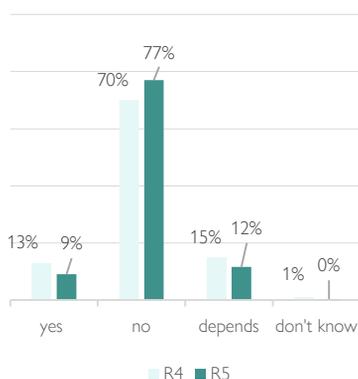
RETURNING TO

The number of returnees increased most significantly in North of Ukraine, from 861,000 est. as of 17 April, to over 1.7M as of 23 May. Estimated returnees nearly doubled in Kyiv. The majority of returnees continue to return to large cities or their suburbs (59% combined), 24% have moved to small towns or villages, while only 17% returned went back to homes in rural areas.

Macro-region of return	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
KYIV	21%	941,000
EAST	18%	807,000
SOUTH	10%	448,000
WEST	8%	358,000
NORTH	38%	1,703,000
CENTRE	5%	224,000
TOTAL	100%	4,481,000

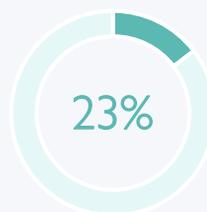
Despite having returned, 35% of returnees perceive their currently location as somewhat unsafe, and 5% perceive it as completely unsafe. Only 10% of returnees indicated that they believe their current location is completely safe as of May 23.

FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS



The majority of returnees do not intend to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future. Estimated 403,000 returnees are considering to leave their homes again, however (9%). The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is highest in the East macro-region, where 18% of returnees indicate that they consider leaving again. In the North and Center, 7.7% and 8.3% of returnees respectively indicate that they are considering to leave again due to war.

ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPs



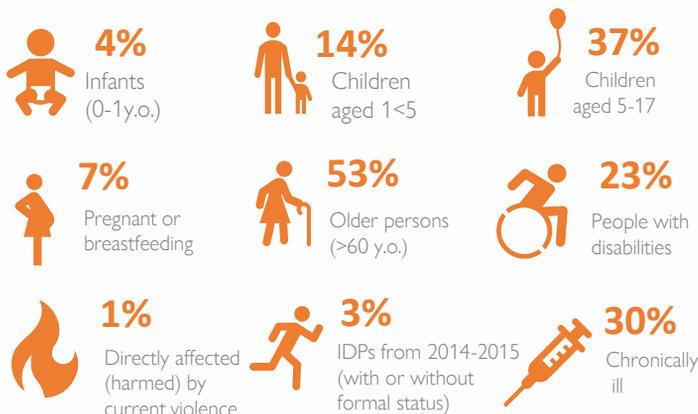
current IDPs plan to return home in next two weeks

Among IDPs, 23.1% indicated that they plan to return to their places of habitual residence **within the upcoming 2 weeks**, marking a slight decrease increase since Round 4 result (26%). The survey data indicate that the **majority of IDPs who plan to return** in the upcoming two weeks are from **Kyiv, West, and North macro-regions of Ukraine**

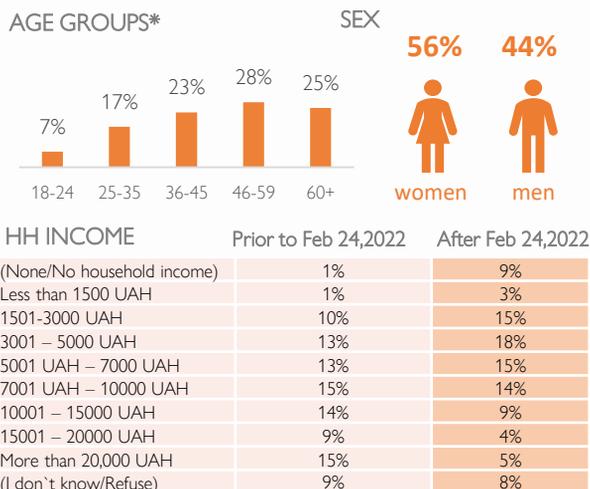
NON-DISPLACED POPULATION IN UKRAINE

DEMOGRAPHICS (Non-Displaced Population, including returnees*)

SHARE OF NON-DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS Share of respondents who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "37% of non-displaced respondents indicated that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17.):



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



NEEDS among those not displaced

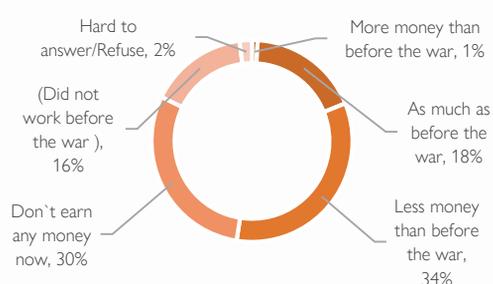
Share of respondents who remain in their places of habitual residence who report currently being in need of the below:

Cash - financial support	57%
Transportation	34%
Medicines and health services	24%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	20%
Food	14%
Information or means of communication	10%
Hygiene items	10%
Clothes and other non-food items incl. blankets	8%

When asked to identify their **single most pressing need**, financial support (cash) was identified by the largest number of non-IDP respondents (36% indicated this as their most pressing need), followed by medicines and health services (7%). As the most pressing need, medication and healthcare were more often mentioned by respondents residing in small towns (10% respectively).

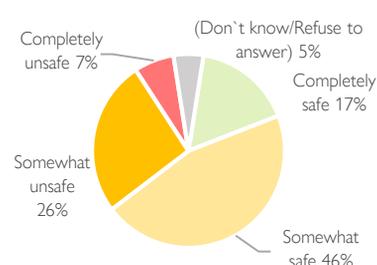
Personal income

A third of non-displaced respondents reported that they lost the ability to earn personal income after February 24, 2022.



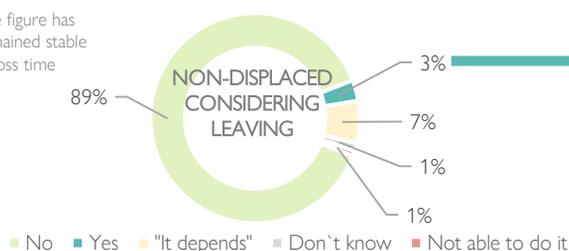
PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY self-reported among not displaced

The majority of non-IDPs feeling "completely unsafe" and "somewhat unsafe" are currently located in the East (43%), South (52%), and North – 30% indicated that felt this way. Those in the West and Central macro-regions most commonly report feeling completely safe (respectively 21% and 25%).

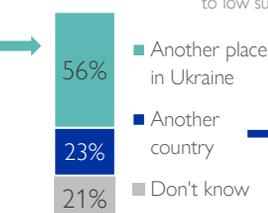


MOBILITY INTENTIONS among not displaced

The figure has remained stable across time



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



- Top countries of destination considered:
1. Poland
 2. Germany
 3. Czech Republic
 4. United States
 5. France

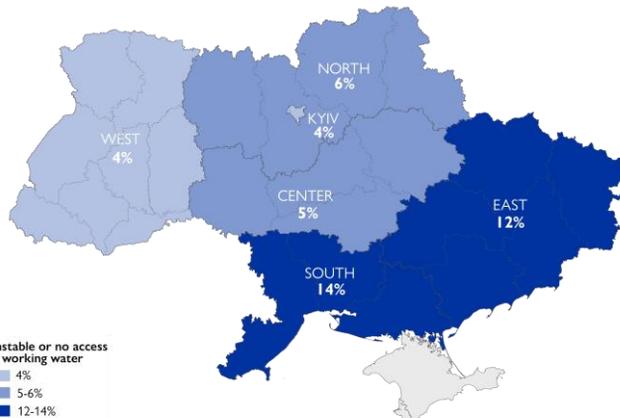
SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

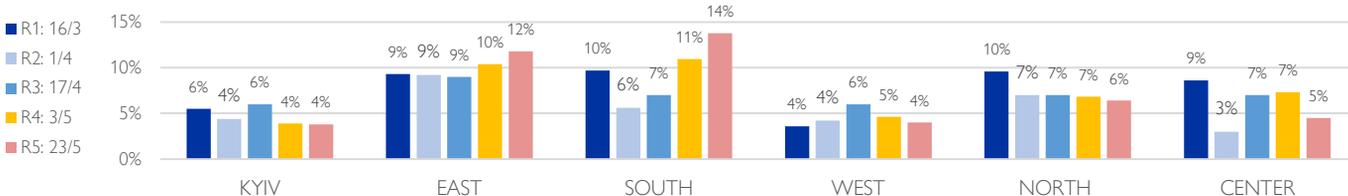
WASH

Sizeable proportion of IDPs and non-IDPs respondents indicated that they are in **need of hygiene items** (18% among IDPs, 10% among non-IDPs). Nearly than half (47%) of those respondents indicated the need for menstrual hygiene items, and an additional 23% the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). Lack of safe toilet access was reported by very few respondents – less than 2% of displaced persons and 2% of those remaining in their habitual place of residence.

Access to running water continues to represent an issue for a growing share of respondents in the East (with 3% lacking water altogether and 9% with unstable supply) followed by those in the South (4% lacking, and 10% with unstable supply). Access to running water has improved in all other macro-regions since Round 4.



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



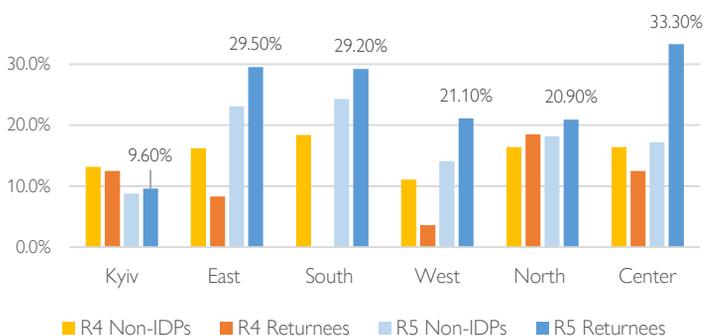
SHELTER AND NFIs

8.5% of all respondents indicated home (primary residence before war) was damaged by attacks/war. **Among IDPs, this figure rises to 24%**, but may be over-estimated (due to lack of access). Among returnees, 9.9% indicate damage to their homes, .

24% among IDPs reported the need for non-food items, for example blankets, compared to 21% as of May 3 and 18% as of April 17. Among returnees, 12% indicated need for NFIs.

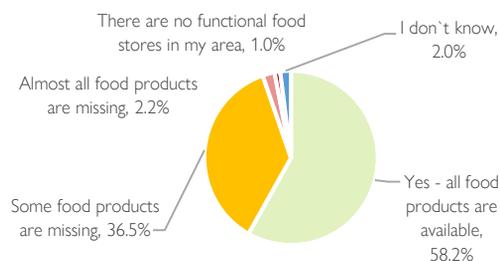
Need for building/reconstruction materials to repair current shelter

The need for shelter repair materials has increased significantly across Ukraine with the exception of Kyiv. nearly doubled, particularly among returnees: - 21.5% returnees overall reported being in need of shelter repair materials (as opposed to 11.9% returnees in Round 4).



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Respondents were asked whether the food stores in their area were well stocked. Differences between macro-regions have emerged, with **6.7% of respondents** reporting that **almost all food products were missing from stores in the South**, and **5% in the East** of the country, compared to 0% in Kyiv and West macro-regions.



All respondents country-wide

INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION

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

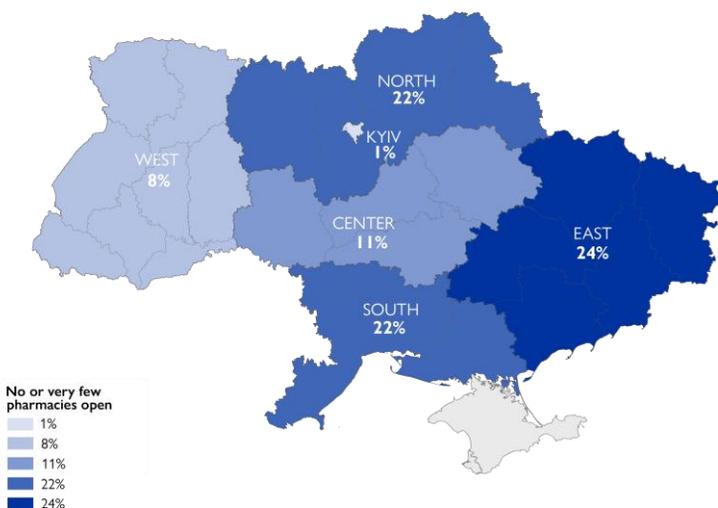
30% say they experience problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies since the start of the war (e.g. formula), compared to 27% as of May 3. Among IDPs this issue is even more severe – **44% IDP households with infants and children under age of five reported struggling**.

SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

HEALTH Reported availability of pharmacies across regions of Ukraine

The availability of pharmacies has improved significantly in Kyiv, where only 1% of respondents indicated in Round 5 that no or very few pharmacies were operational near them, compared to 23% in Round 2 (April 1st). The figure also remains low among respondents in the West (8%) and Centre (11%). In the North macro-region, 22% reported no or few pharmacies operated near them. The share of respondents indicating no or little access to pharmacies was the highest in the East (25%) in mid-May 2022. As well, pharmacy accessibility was high in the southern macro-region.



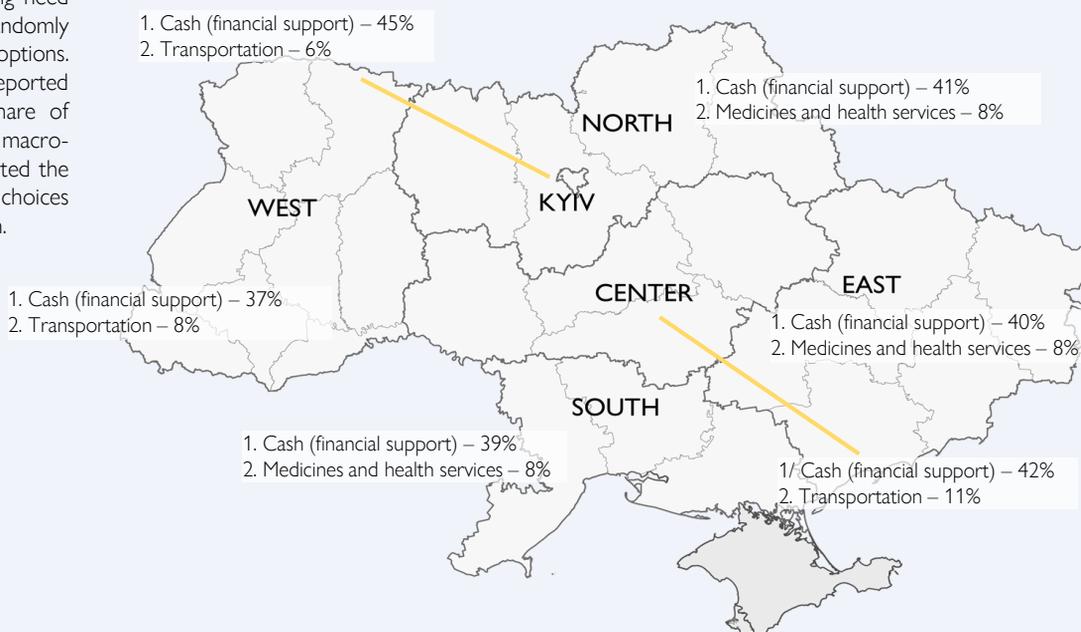
DEMAND FOR MHPSS

Among all respondents, 19% requested to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, compared to 16% in Round 2, and 11% of respondents in Round 1 of the survey. Among IDPs, 16.1% requested the hotline number for support in Round 3.

Among all the respondents, 13.1% mentioned that they or someone in their family needed psychological counseling. The need was indicated more often by respondents who confirmed that their homes had been damaged by military attacks (23%).

TOP NEEDS PER MACRO-REGION (all respondents)

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



BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights through a rapid phone-based survey. Fifth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,001 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 23 May 2022. This probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), was stratified to achieve representativeness at the level of 6 macro-regions of Ukraine. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 100,000 ten-digit phone numbers created by combining the three-digit prefix used by mobile phone operators with a randomly generated seven-digit phone number. The generated sample frame was proportional to the national market share of the six phone networks covered in the study. Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers were randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent prior to starting an interview. Interviewers used a structured questionnaire and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into a data entry programme.

Using this methodology, for Round 4, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,001 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of cca 7-8%, in Round 5 of this survey a response rate of 14.7% was achieved. A total of 34 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 30 female interviewers, and interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (76%) and Russian languages (24%), with language selection following respondents' preference. After data cleaning, the sample used for analysis was reduced to 2,000 respondents due to non-response in questions related to the current location.

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

Caveat: The survey collected information on the people's characteristics, their current locations and/or locations after the displacement (geographical information), intentions to move, and planned destinations, needs, and issues faced by the people during the crisis. The analysis relies on two approaches when assessing the population profiles, their issues, and needs. The analysis of geographical profiles utilizes the data, excluding the missing values identified at the macro-region level (n=2,000). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using all available sample (considering question refusal rate).

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	133 (68/65/0)	6.7%
EAST	439 (239/200/0)	22.0%
SOUTH	239 (136/103/0)	12.0%
WEST	494 (295/198/1)	24.7%
NORTH	409 (231/179/0)	20.5%
CENTRE	286 (159/127/0)	14.3%
Undisclosed location	1 (1/0/0)	0.0%
Total Ukraine	2,001 (1,129/871/1)	100%

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	+/-8.5%
EAST	+/-	+/-4.7%
SOUTH	+/-	+/-6.3%
WEST	+/-	+/-4.4%
NORTH	+/-	+/-4.8%
CENTRE	+/-	+/-5.8%
Total Ukraine	+/-	+/-2.2%

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

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

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



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