

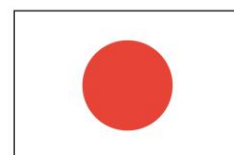


# UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

## GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 7  
23 JULY 2022

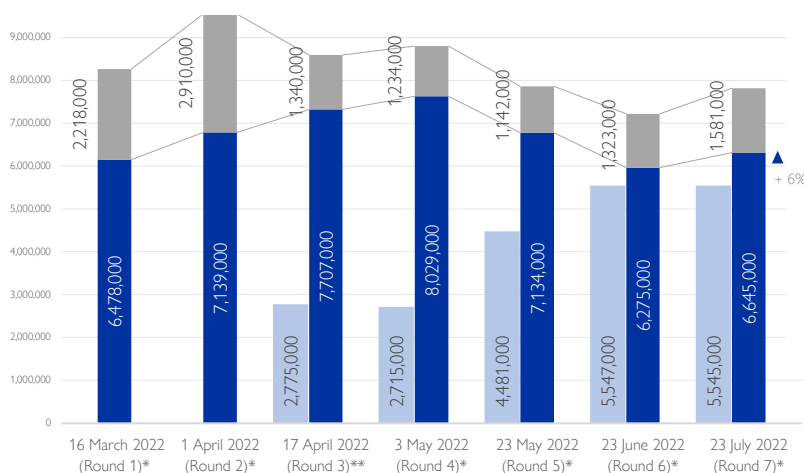
In partnership with \_\_\_\_\_



From  
the People of Japan

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 July**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the seventh round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a preliminary source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,000 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the **computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)** method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. For further notes on method and limitations, including IOM's definition of internally displaced persons used for the purpose of this assessment, see [page 14](#). 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 7, July 18, 2022, [HDX](#)).

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS



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

Est. IDPs in Ukraine

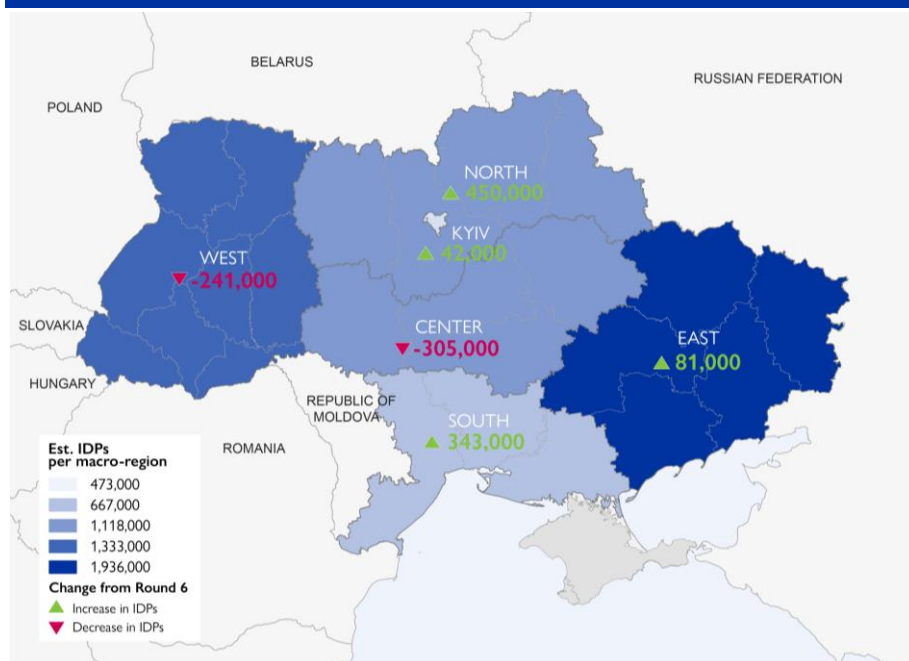
Est. returnees in Ukraine

**6,645,000**  
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED WITHIN UKRAINE AS OF 23 JULY 2022

Results of IOM's general population survey show that, as of 23 July 2022, 15% of the general population, equivalent to over 6.64M individuals, are internally displaced within Ukraine. This represents an increase of almost 370,000 IDPs (6%) since June 23, a figure similar to the one reported in March 2022. The increase in IDP stock observed in Round 7 was foreshadowed in Round 6 by an increase in the share of non-displaced population considering to leave their habitual residence due to war.

\*All population estimate 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

**5,545,000**  
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES

Including returns of former IDPs from other locations within Ukraine, as well as self-reported returns from abroad (16%)



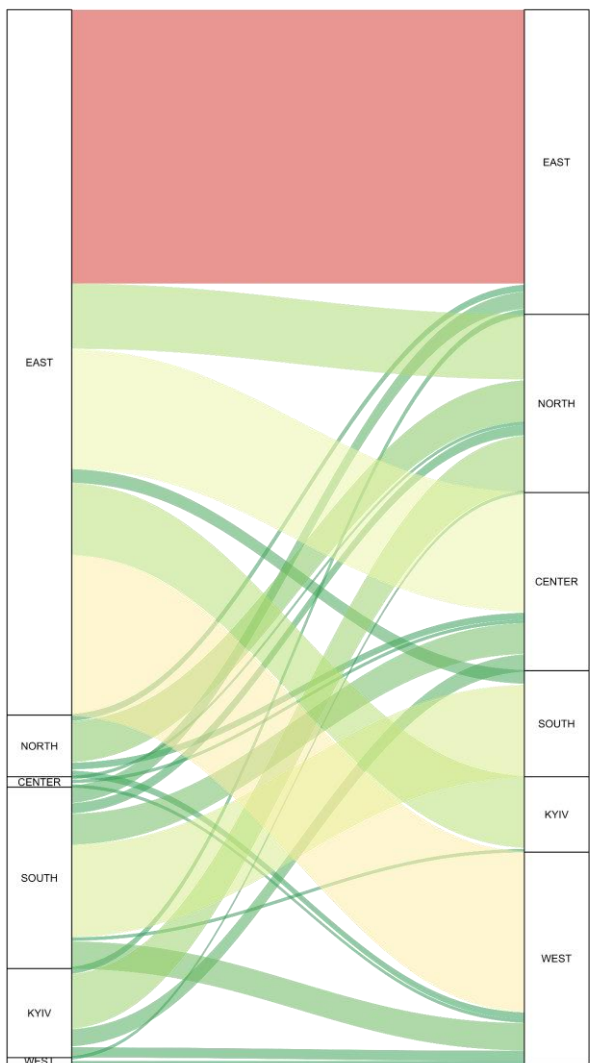
Following the IDP estimate in an inversed trend, the number of estimated returns has slightly decreased between June 23 and July 23. Further analysis of returns (p.7-8) highlights the return dynamics (plus 2.8 million since round 3) and the potential for further mobility in the coming months.

\*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 7 survey results only.

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



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

#### CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

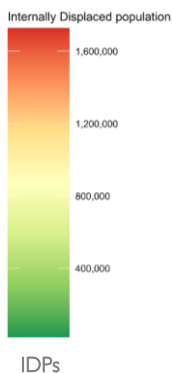
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
DNIPROPETROVSK	15%
KYIV	10%
KHARKIV	10%
POLTAVA	7%
KYIV CITY	7%
Other oblasts	51%

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

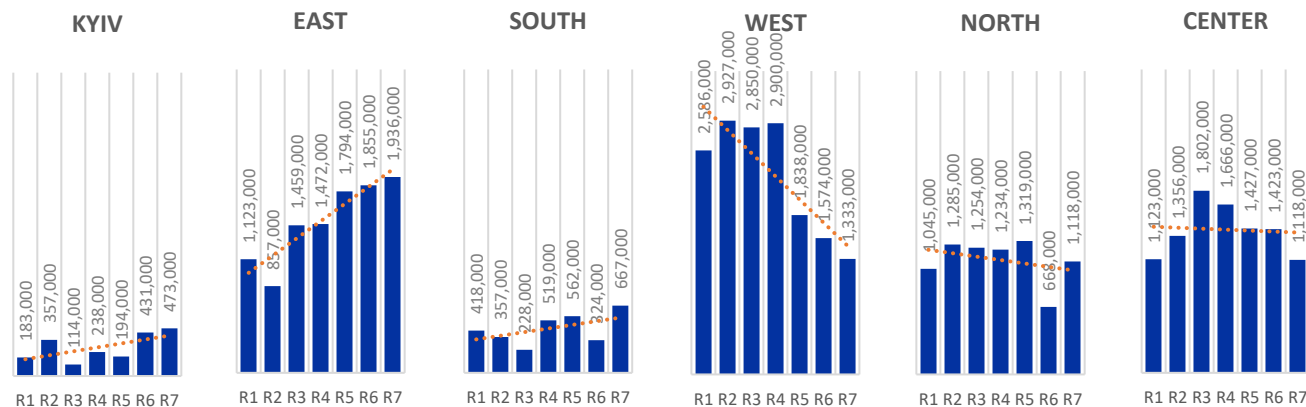
Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
KHARKIV	28%
DONETSK	20%
KYIV CITY	8%
LUHANSK	8%
MYKOLAIV	7%
Other oblasts	28%

\*\*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 July 18, data available for 19 oblasts). The dataset is available for humanitarian partners on [HDX](#) for registered users, on IMAC SharePoint, and upon request. [dtmukraine@iom.int](mailto:dtmukraine@iom.int).

#### CHANGES IN ESTIMATED IDP PRESENCE PER MACRO-REGION (ROUNDS 1 TO 7)



#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Note: % numbers reported are rounded for ease of use.

When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine Internal Displacement Report, Round 7, July 2022".

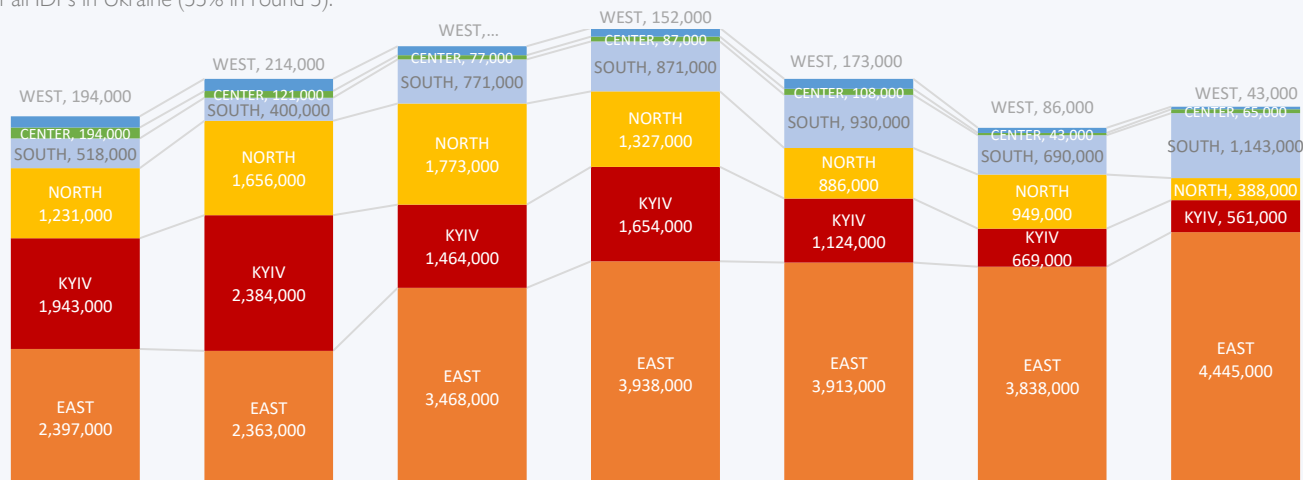
### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### 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 6% increase in the total stock of IDPs in Ukraine between Rounds 6 and 7, the estimated numbers of IDPs originally from the East and South macro-regions have sharply increased (East: +16%). The estimate of IDPs originally from the North macro-region has decreased by 59%. In R7, IDPs from the East represent 67% of all IDPs in Ukraine (55% in round 5).

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per macro-region
KYIV	8%	561,000
EAST	67%	4,445,000
SOUTH	17%	1,143,000
WEST	1%	43,000
NORTH	6%	388,000
CENTRE	1%	65,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>6,645,000</b>



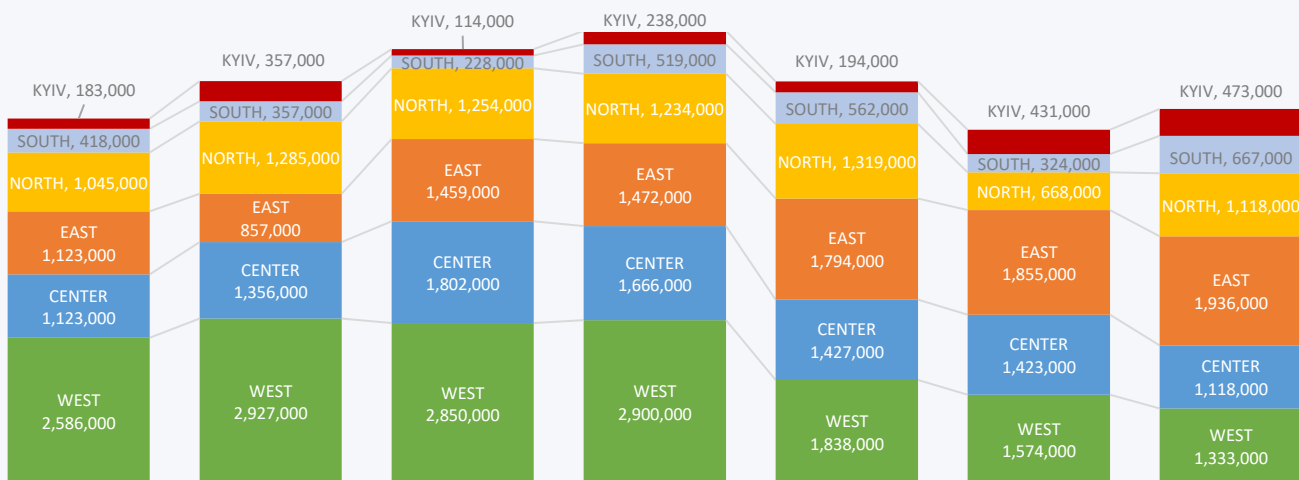
16 March 2022 (Round 1) 1 April 2022 (Round 2) 17 April 2022 (Round 3) 3 May 2022 (Round 4) 23 May 2022 (Round 5) 23 June 2022 (Round 6) 23 July 2022 (Round 7)

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

##### Where are those displaced by war currently located?

South and North Macro-Regions both experienced a significant increase in numbers of IDPs (+450,000 in the North Macro-Region and +343,000 in the South). The largest decrease in estimated IDP presence is observed in the Centre (-21%). The overall number of IDPs located in the city of Kyiv has continued to increase since round 5 (23 May).

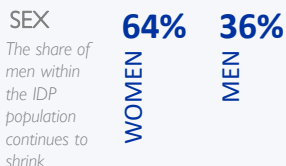
Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per macro-region
KYIV	7%	473,000
EAST	29%	1,936,000
SOUTH	10%	667,000
CENTRE	17%	1,118,000
NORTH	17%	1,118,000
WEST	20%	1,333,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>6,645,000</b>



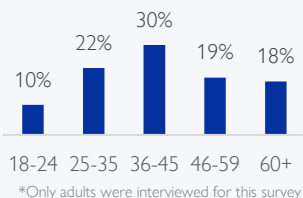
16 March 2022 (Round 1) 1 April 2022 (Round 2) 17 April 2022 (Round 3) 3 May 2022 (Round 4) 23 May 2022 (Round 5) 23 June 2022 (Round 6) 23 July 2022 (Round 7)

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

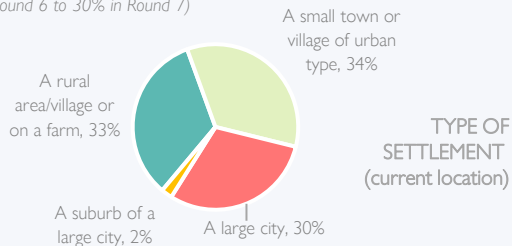
#### DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)



#### RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP\*

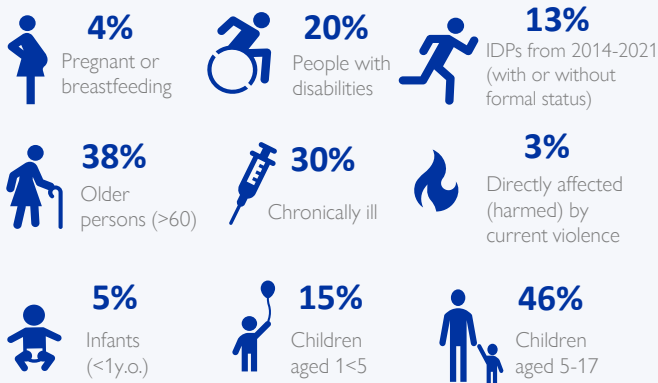


Distribution across types of settlements shows a decrease of IDPs living in large cities (from 36% in Round 6 to 30% in Round 7)



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

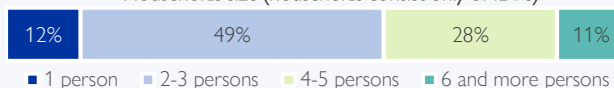
Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "42% of IDP respondents indicate that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17):



As part of the 7th survey round, the series of questions identifying the characteristics of IDP households has been revised in cooperation with the UN Population Fund. The new questions seek to identify whether each household member lives outside their habitual place of residence due to the war to more precisely determine the profile of the displaced population.

Seventy-one (71%) per cent of interviewees dwell in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons while 29% of respondents confirm living in mixed households with members who did not leave their habitual place of residence. The median size of households consisting of only IDPs was 3 persons, while for the mixed HH median was 4.

#### Households size (households consist only of IDPs)



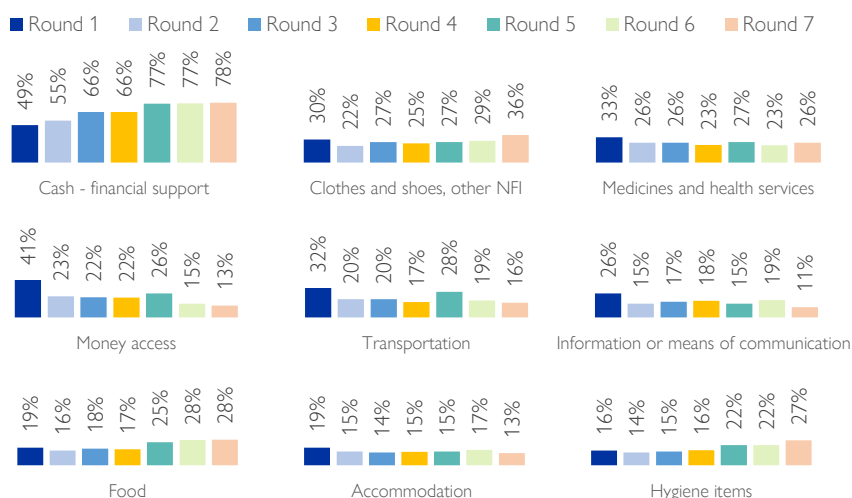
#### Number of internally displaced children by household



Note: The description of the characteristics of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those who do not live at their place of habitual residence due to the war.

Of all IDP respondents surveyed, 60% confirm having children in their households. The majority (89%) of these children live outside their habitual place of residence because of the war. The median # of IDP children under 18 per HH is 1.

#### IDP SITUATION AND NEEDS THROUGH TIME\*

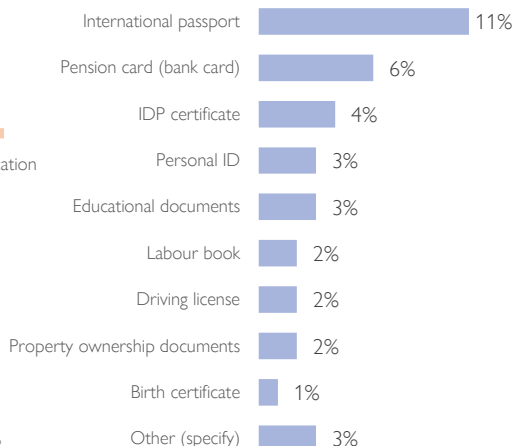


When asked to identify their single most pressing need, cash (financial support) is identified by the largest number of IDPs (71% indicate this is their most pressing need), followed by accommodation (5%).

\*Note: The option "Refuse" included in the analysis since round 3

#### DOCUMENTATION NEEDS

During the survey, respondents were asked if they or their family members require any official documents that are unavailable or have expired. Overall, one-quarter (25%) of IDPs indicate the need for issuing/restoring at least one type of official document.

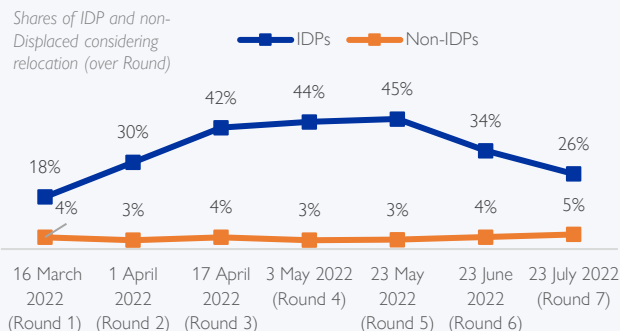


### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

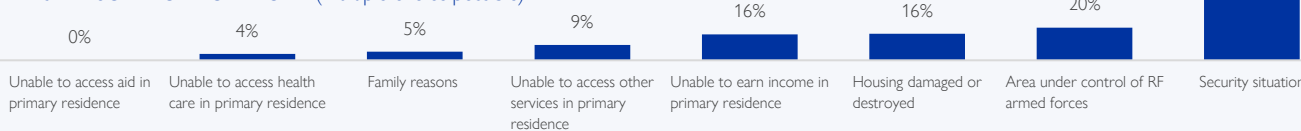
#### FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS

For the second time since Round 1 (17/3), IOM note's a decrease in overall readiness for further mobility among IDPs. The share of IDPs considering relocation has dropped down to 26% 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: Among IDPs in the West, 32% intend to move further (any direction, including possible return), as do 36% of IDPs in the South macro-region, 27% of IDPs in the North, and 31% in the Center. 20% of IDPs in the East macro-region now indicate an intention of further movement.

Shares of IDP and non-Displaced considering relocation (over Round)

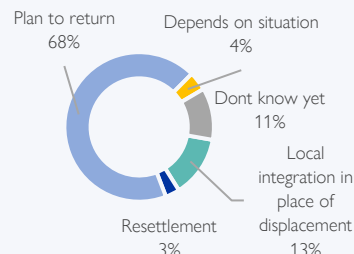


#### IDPs: REASON NOT TO RETURN (Multiple choice possible) →



#### LONG TERM INTENTIONS and REASONS TO NOT RETURN

IOM inquired about envisioned long term solutions among those IDPs who do not plan to return to their places of habitual residence in the immediate future. Interestingly, only 7% of IDPs currently in the West intend to integrate locally in their current area, while 3% plan to settle in a third area (not their habitual place of residence) – to “resettle”. Others are unsure or plan to return (75%). IDPs in Kyiv are most likely to wish to integrate locally in the long term – 36%, the same applies to 20% IDPs in the North. In the East, 16% of IDPs wish to integrate in their displacement location.



Among IDPs originally from the East macro-region, 81% note security situation as a reason for not returning, 20% mention their home is under control of the Russian Federation, and 19% report damaged housing as a key reason not to return. Among IDPs

originally from the South, 35% indicate their home locations are under RF control, and 78% won't return due to the security situation. 14% of IDPs from both regions are say they won't return due to low prospect of earning income. Among IDPs from the North, 65% refer to security situation, 22% to lack of livelihood prospects, and 11% cite family reasons to not return.

#### SECONDARY MOVEMENTS: Trends in secondary displacement

For a number of IDPs, displacement occurred in multiple iterations. In Round 7 of the General Population Survey, IOM inquired about the experience of secondary or further displacement among IDPs, as well as the decision-making process leading to these secondary movements. Enumerators were instructed to clearly distinguish instances of secondary displacement - ones forced by external circumstances - from e.g. decision to move to another type of accommodation within the same location.

*Including your current location, in how many settlements did you stay (intending to settle) since you left your home due to the war in February 2022?*

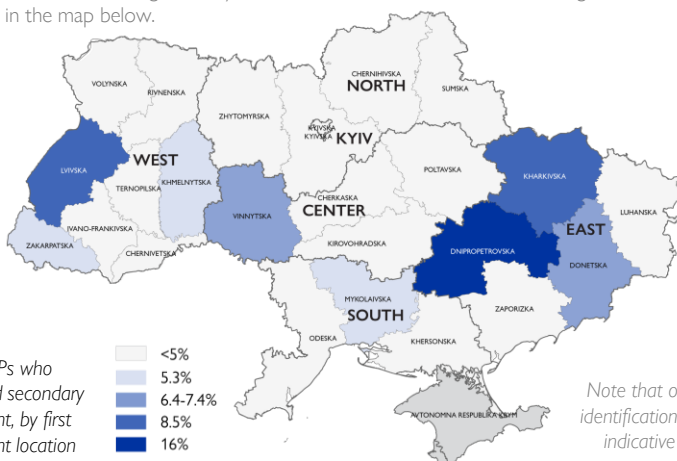
**21%** IDPs experienced secondary displacement

**70%** IDPs remain in their first displacement location

**9%** IDPs experienced three or more displacements

Among IDPs currently residing in Kyiv city, 59% report that Kyiv was not their primary displacement location. Among IDPs located in other macro-regions, the share of IDPs who have gone through secondary movements before reaching their current locations is smaller: 38% in the North, 30% in the West, 29% in the South, 23% in the East, and 17% in the Centre macro-regions. Key locations from which IDPs relocated again in secondary movements are highlighted in the map below.

#### What factors made it necessary for you to leave your original displacement location?



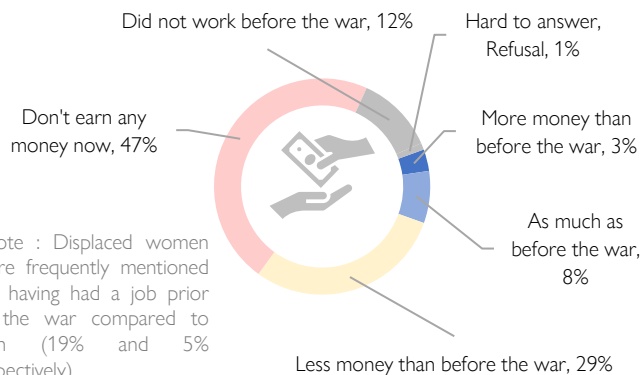
Share of IDPs who experienced secondary displacement, by first displacement location

Note that oblast identifications are indicative only.

### 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).

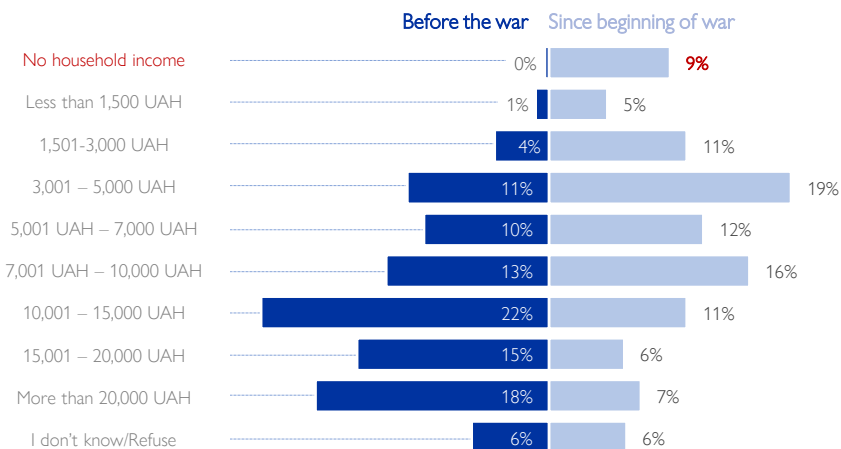
**60%** lost their jobs due to the war among those who were employed before the war.

Among those who did not lose jobs due to the war, 32% continue to work remotely, and 23% are temporarily unemployed but have concrete plans to resume working upon returning home.

Personal ability to earn income for IDPs has been heavily impacted by the war. Nearly half of the IDPs interviewed (47%) indicate that they are not earning any money at present.. This is particularly prominent among IDPs currently in the Centre and South Macro-regions.

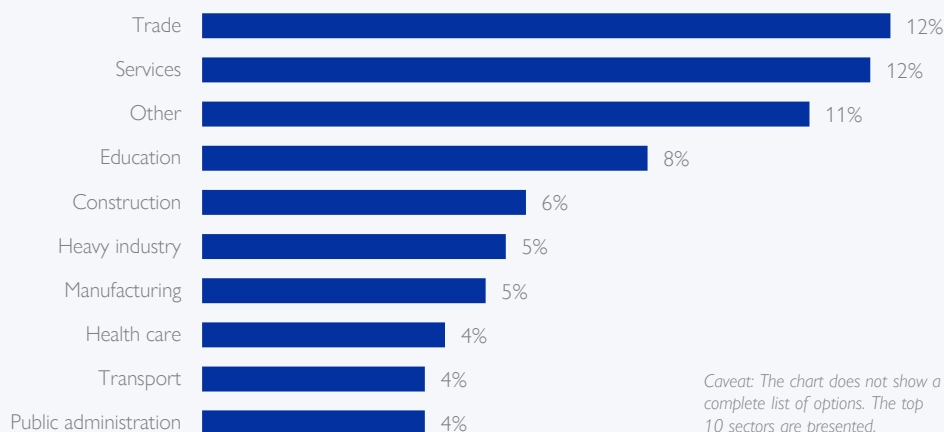
IDP household income declined significantly for displaced households since February 2022. As of July 23, 9% of IDPs interviewed have had no household income since the start of the war, and 35% of respondents said the combined monthly income level of their households was no more than UAH 5,000 (≈USD 137 according to the National Bank of Ukraine exchange rate), which is UAH 1,500 less than the minimum wage (as of January 2022).

The share of those reporting to have no household income in May (Round 5) was 18%, 9 percentage points higher than in July (Round 7). This could suggest that some IDPs might have found employment in place of displacement or resumed employment remotely.



#### IDP EMPLOYMENT

Prior to displacement, trade, services, education, construction, heavy industry and manufacturing were the main sectors of employment among IDPs who held a job.



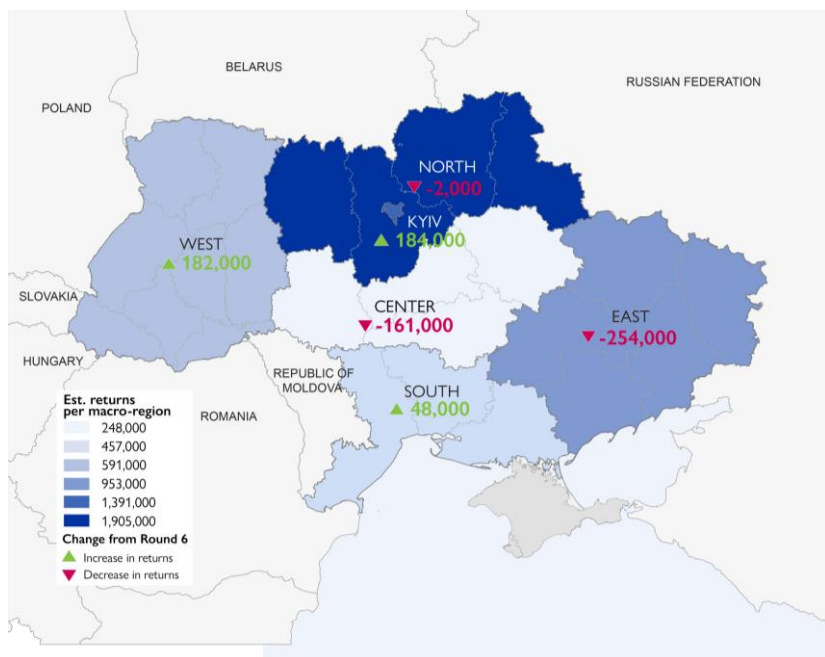
Only 28% of the IDPs who were unemployed prior to the war or lost their job due to the war, and attempted to find work in their location of displacement was it possible to find a new job as of July 23.

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

### RETURNEES

# 5,545,000

## EST. RETURNEES AS OF 23 JULY



Of all respondents currently in their place of habitual residence, **18%** indicate they have returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement due to the war, equivalent to an estimated 5,547,000 returnees. This is a slight decrease from the Round 6 estimate, but a 24% increase from Round 5. The Centre and East Macro-regions have experienced a significant decrease in estimated returnee numbers (presumed secondary departures), in line with the deteriorating perception of safety reported by respondents in the area (61% in the East feel somewhat or completely unsafe, compared to 45% in Round 6). It is hard to determine the definite nature of these returns, and whether they are permanent or temporary, though in Round 7, among returnees, 75% indicate they are planning to remain in their homes (equivalent to 4.2M returnees).

**61 days** is the mean duration of displacement among returnees following **149 days** of war (23 July 2022)

### IDP RETURN GEOGRAPHIES

#### RETURNING FROM



#### RETURNING TO



A higher share of returnees reports returning from places further away compared to Rounds 4 and 5 (but similar to Round 6). The trend is confirmed by an increase in the proportion of individuals returning from abroad (16% in Round 7 compared with 10% in Round 6).

Macro-region of return	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
KYIV	25%	1,391,000
EAST	17%	953,000
SOUTH	8%	457,000
WEST	11%	591,000
NORTH	34%	1,905,000
CENTRE	4%	248,000
TOTAL	100%	5,545,000

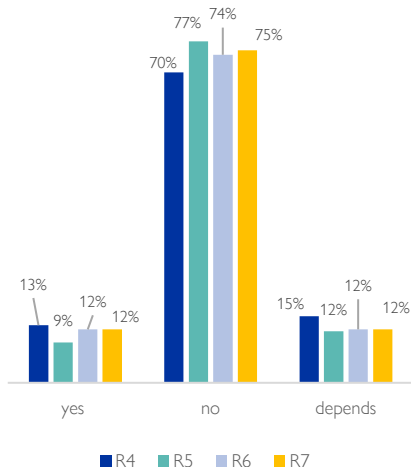
#### Top 5 oblasts by share of returnees\*

Oblast	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
KYIV CITY	25%	1,391,000
KYIV REGION	21%	1,181,000
KHARKIV REGION	8%	457,000
ODESA REGION	6%	343,000
CHERNIHIV REGION	6%	343,000
OTHER OBLASTS	33%	

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

### FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS

The majority of returnees do not intend to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future. Of the 5.5M, an estimated 665,000 returnees are considering to leave their homes again (12%). The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is highest in the East macro-region, where 22% of returnees indicate that they consider leaving again. On the other hand, in the South, 83% returnees indicate an intention to stay.



### FORECAST: ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPs



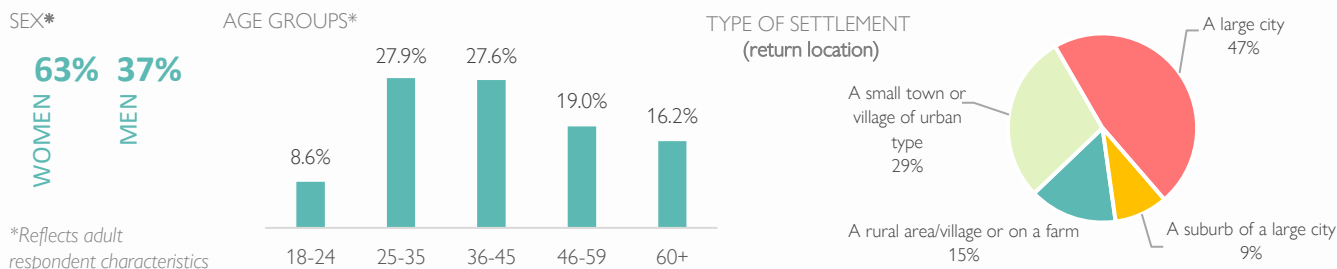
**IDPs are planning to return home in the next two weeks**

Among IDPs, 13% indicate that they plan to return to their places of habitual residence within the upcoming 2 weeks, marking yet a further decrease in anticipated IDP returns (15% in Round 6). A relatively large proportion of IDPs (10%) state their return will depend on further situation development. Among the top motivations for return among those who do intend to return shortly are family reunification (41%), property ownership and free accommodation in place of habitual residence (35%), and perception of safety in the primary residence location (23%).



## RETURNEES

### DEMOGRAPHICS (RESPONDENT PROFILE)



### NEEDS among returnees

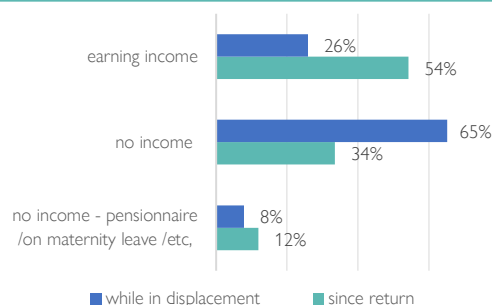
Share of returnees who report currently being in need of the below:

Cash - financial support	68%
Medicines and health services	24%
Food	18%
Transportation	15%
Hygiene items	14%
Clothes and other non-food items incl. blankets	13%
Money access (receiving money, no money in ATM)	11%
Information or means of communication	8%

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

### SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION OF RETURNEES

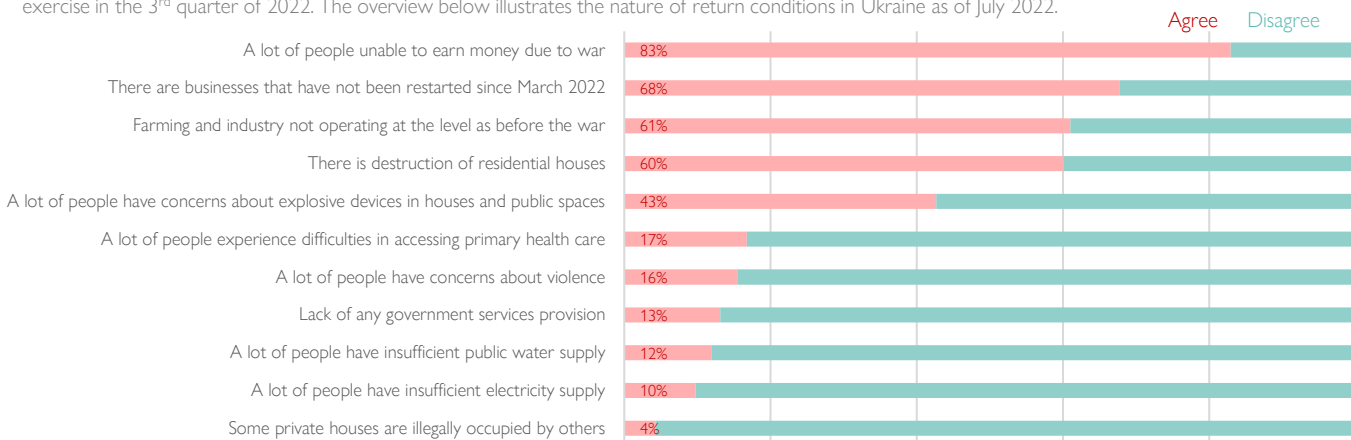
Only 26% of returnees were able to earn income while displaced, compared to 54% of those still displaced currently. Following return, an additional third of returnees are now able to earn income.



Returnees' socio-economic situation differs across geography. While 69% of returnees in the Center macro-region are earning income following return, only 45% of returnees in the South macro-region do. Among returnees in Kyiv city, 60% are earning income, among returnees in the North, 54% do. The highest proportion of returnees relying on pensions or on maternity leave – 16% - is found in the East macro-region, while in other macro-regions the value is typically lower.

### CONDITIONS OF RETURN

In Round 7, IOM requested returnee respondents to assess the severity of living conditions in their areas of return. Selecting indicators loosely adapted from IOM's [Return Index](#), a tool designed to monitor conditions in locations of return. IOM aims to implement the complete Return Index assessment in Ukraine as a separate exercise in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2022. The overview below illustrates the nature of return conditions in Ukraine as of July 2022.



Realities of return are different across Ukraine's macro-regions. In the East, return locations are characterized by significant struggles to earn a living (93% of returnees agree this is an issue in their location), continued closure of businesses (80%), destruction of residential houses (71%), concerns with unexploded ordinance – Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in houses and public spaces (52%), and lack of government service provision (27%), for example. In the North, 82% report that earning a living is difficult in their area due to the war, 76% report destruction of residential houses. 67% report closure of businesses, 65% indicate reduced farming and industrial activity in their area, and 43% indicate concerns with UXO in their communities. In Kyiv region, top concerns among returnees include inability to earn (86%), destruction of residential houses (80%), continued closure of businesses (78%), reduced farming and industrial activity (63%), and UXO concerns (47%).

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

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

#### MOST PRESSING NEEDS

Cash (financial assistance), medicine and health services, and building or reconstruction materials were identified most frequently among all respondents as the most pressing needs. For example, 71% of IDPs identified cash as their most pressing need. For overall needs assessment please see →



#### Cash – Financial Support

60% Non-IDPs    71% IDPs    67% Returnees



#### Building/reconstruction material

8% Non-IDPs    3% IDPs    6% Returnees



#### Medicine and health services

10% Non-IDPs    5% IDPs    8% Returnees

Note: Not all the question's categories are presented. More in-depth analysis of need of financial assistance can be found on page 13

#### COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

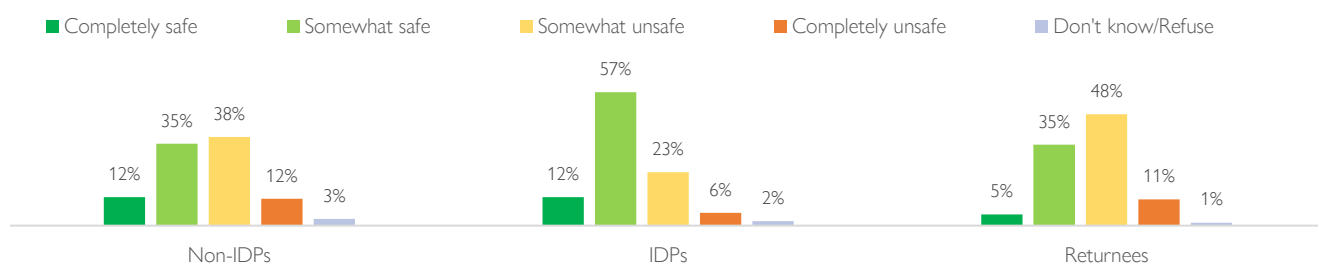
Read: "28% of IDPs are in need of food assistance"

	Non-IDPs (inc. Returnees)	IDPs	Returnees
Clothes and shoes and other non-food items	15%	36%	13%
Food	19%	28%	18%
Medicines and health services	28%	26%	24%
Hygiene items	12%	27%	14%
Accommodation	5%	13%	6%
Transportation	19%	16%	15%
Cash - Financial support	66%	78%	68%
Information / communication with others	8%	11%	8%
Access to money	11%	13%	11%
Menstrual hygiene items	36%	39%	43%

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

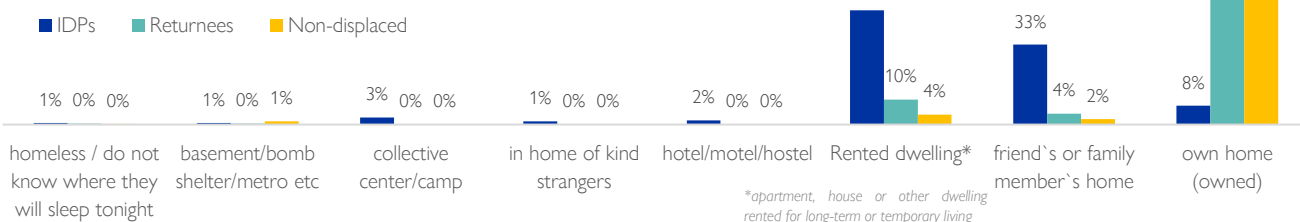
#### PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

Perception of safety varies greatly across geography, in connection to local conflict realities. That said, broad differences are observed between the three population sub-groups of interest. Returnees report feeling lowest levels of safety in their locations when compared to IDPs and non-displaced population.



#### HOUSING SITUATION

Only 3% of IDPs continue to reside in collective centers while majority have arranged to rent a home independently. See cash section for data on rental costs.



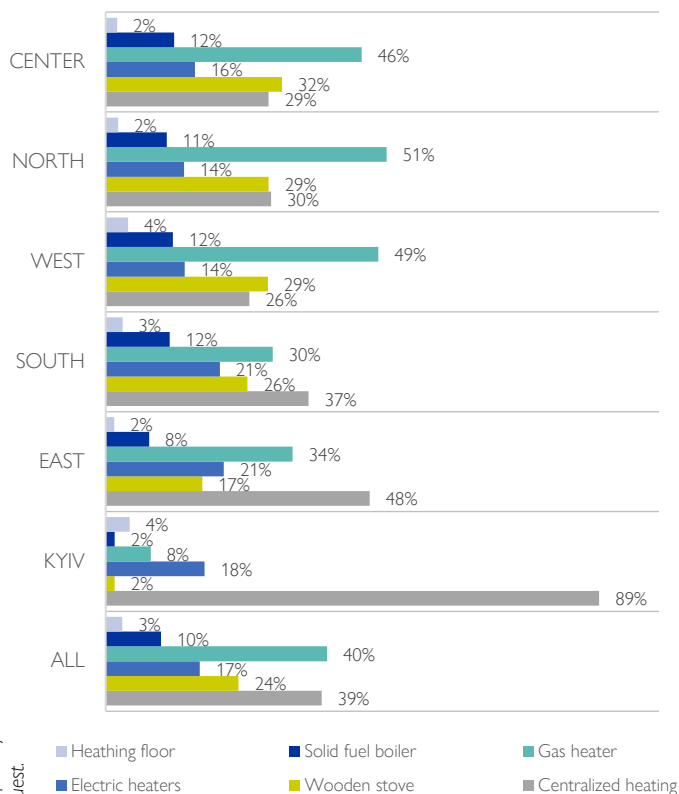
\*apartment, house or other dwelling rented for long-term or temporary living

### WINTERIZATION SECTORAL ANALYSIS

In support to winterization programming, IOM assessed the populations' preparedness for winter with respect to anticipated monthly cost of winter-time utilities, needs for repair and insulation works, fuel type selection, and availability of items needed in winter time for local purchase. IOM can provide further analysis upon request to humanitarian partners.

Respondents among IDPs, returnees, as well as the general population struggle with the thoughts of winter – evidence underscores the urgency of preparations, and forecasts a high need for winterization programming across the country.

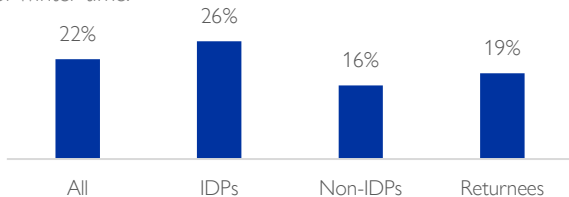
**HEATING TYPE IN CURRENT LOCATION** Each type of heating implies particular needs and vulnerabilities with regards to fuel supply and cost. The majority of respondents reports having centralized heating or a gas heater. Centralized heating is typical for the city of Kyiv (where 89% of respondents have one) as well as the East and South Macro-regions while the rest of the country (Center, North, West) are relying on gas heaters.



Additional data related to number of rooms occupied by IDPs and types of rental agreements is available upon request.

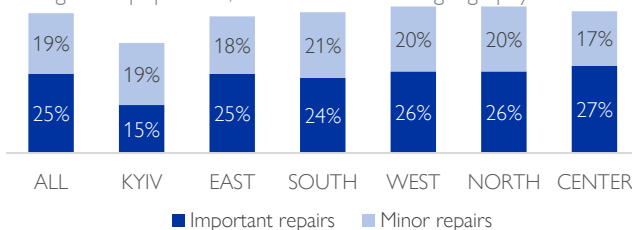
### HOUSING INADEQUACY

A significant proportion of respondents expects to need to leave their current dwelling due to insufficient heating ahead of winter time:



### NEED FOR INSULATION OR WINDOW REPAIRS

A very significant proportion of the general population reports a need for important heat-preserving repairs to allow safe stay during winter. This need is consistent across IDPs, returnees, and the general population, as well as across the geography of Ukraine.



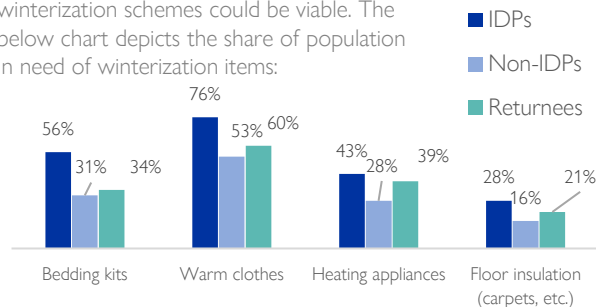
### MONTHLY COST OF UTILITIES

Reported costs of utilities intended to support heating systems (electricity, water and other heating costs) differ only very slightly between IDPs (reported average 1 689 UAH/month) and the overall population (1 601 UAH/month). The difference between population group might increase in winter of 2022-2023, with IDPs expecting to pay in average 3 899 UAH/month against 3 609 UAH expected on average for the whole population. The mean cost of utilities is systematically higher in Center and Kyiv macro-regions, and lowest in the East of Ukraine.

	ALL	IDPs
NOW	UAH 1,601	UAH 1,689
WINTER	UAH 3,609	UAH 3,899

### NEED FOR BASIC WINTERIZATION ITEMS

Among the non-food items listed as most needed in preparation for winter are bedding kits (blankets), as well as warm clothing and footwear. A lack of sales of the items is mainly reported by those living in the eastern macro-region, southern and northern parts of the country. In other parts of the country, cash-based winterization schemes could be viable. The below chart depicts the share of population in need of winterization items:



Those IDPs who rent apartments, frequently mentioned a need to buy bedding kits (blankets) (65%), warm clothes (84%) and items ensuring floor insulation (carpets, mats) (29%).

The availability of these items in local markets is fairly high, with 80% of interviewees indicating bedding kits are available near them, and 83% finding warm clothes to be available. The lowest, but still relatively good availability is in the North (74% and 78% respectively) and East (73% and 78%) regions.

## SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

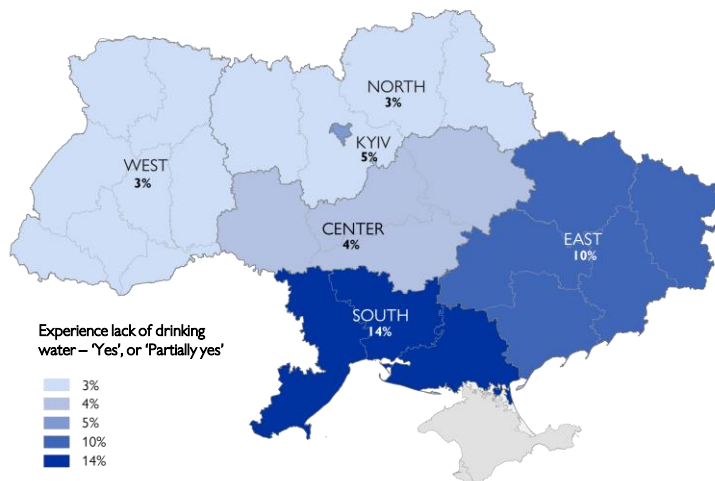
### WASH

A sizeable proportion of IDP respondents indicate that they are in **need of hygiene items** (22%), while the need increased significantly to 10% among **non-IDPs**. Over a third (37%) of all respondents who indicate WASH needs specify they are in need of menstrual hygiene items, and 18% indicate the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). Lack of safe toilet access is reported by very few respondents – 3% of displaced persons.\*

\*Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes"

Access to drinking water continues to be an issue for the population residing in the macro-regions South and East, where 14% and 10% of the population continue to lack drinking water. Availability of drinking water has deteriorated in the South macro-region since March 2022 (14% and 5%, respectively).

Shares of respondents reported a lack of drinking water (all respondents)



### SHELTER AND NFIs

10%

of all respondents indicate that their home (primary residence before war) was **damaged by attacks/war**. Among IDPs, this figure rises to 32%, yet this may be an overestimation (due to lack of access). Among returnees, 13% indicate damage to their homes, which is similar to figures reported in Round 6 (15%).

32%

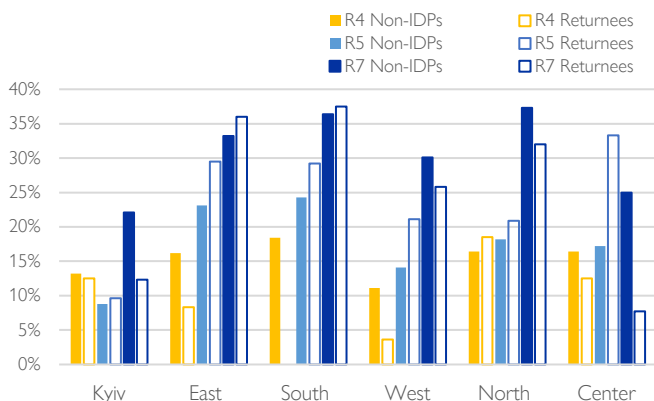
of IDPs report the need for non-food items, for example blankets, compared to 27% as of June 23. Among returnees, 13% report needing NFIs, double the June level.\*

\*Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes"

#### Need for building/reconstruction materials to repair current shelter

The need for shelter repair materials has increased considerably throughout Ukraine (from 18.5% in June to 27% in July 2022), except in the city of Kyiv. Reported needs are particularly high among Non-IDPs. 8.5M individuals overall are estimated in need of shelter repair materials in Ukraine (27.2% of general population).\*

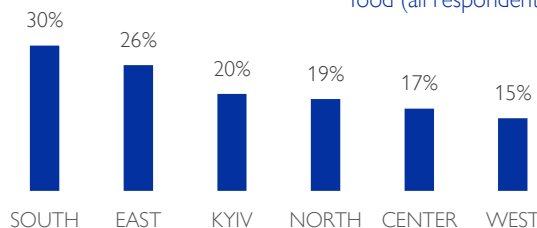
\*Note: % indicate those who answered "Yes"



### FOOD AND NUTRITION

Across the country, one in five (20.5%) reports a lack of food in July 2022. The most acute food shortage occurred in the southern and eastern macro-regions, where 30% and 26% of the population indicate this need.

Shares of those who reported a lack of food (all respondents)



Food shortages are also most pressing for households with no income or income below UAH 5,000 (30% and 32% respectively).



### INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION



Among IDP households with children, the need for food is indicated more often compared to households without children (32 vs 22%).

32% of IDP households with infants and children under the age of five say they experience problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies since the start of the war (e.g. formula), compared to 41% as of June 23.

### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

## HEALTH

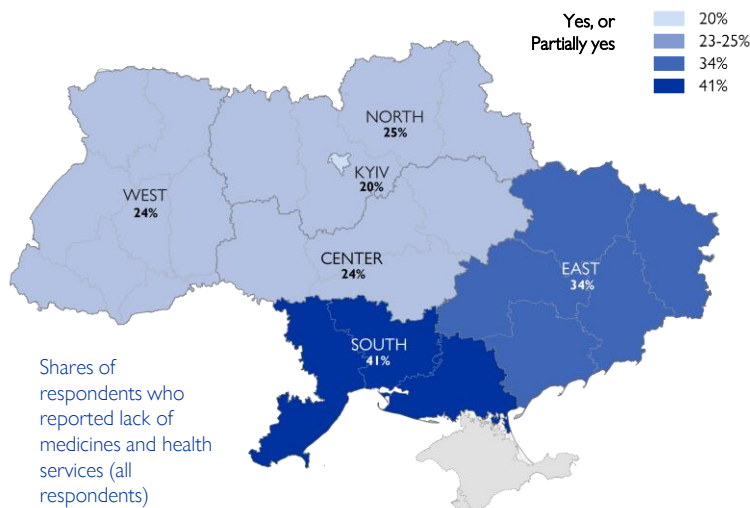
### MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABILITY

Across Ukraine, 28% report a lack of medicines and health services. This issue is particularly pressing among the population aged 60 and over. Forty-one (41%) of respondents in this age group claim to experience this issue.

The macro-regions reporting the highest shortage of medications and medical services are South & East (41% and 34%, respectively).

Rural residents are more likely than others to report a lack of medical services and medicines. Every third person (34%) living in a village reports such a problem.

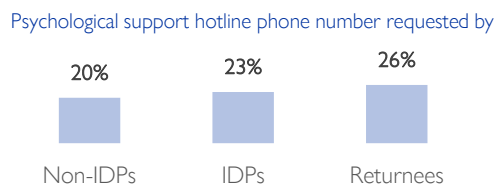
However, the data reveals more nuanced relationships between the experience of lack of medical access, macro-regions and locality types. The inhabitants of urban-type locations in the eastern macro-region encounter a lack of medical services and medications more often than others (46%).



### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

Among all respondents, **21.5% 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.

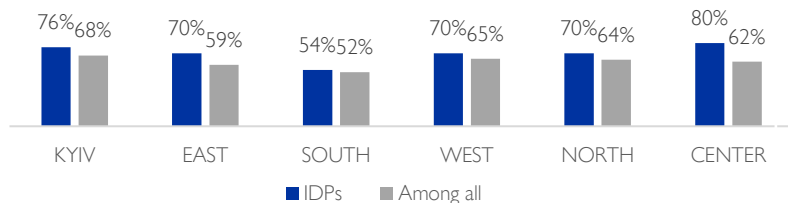
Among IDPs, **23%** requested the free psychological support hotline number for support in Round 7. The data showed that over a quarter of the people who returned to their place of habitual residence asked for the number. Overall, women were more likely to request support compared to men (25% vs 16%).



## CASH

The majority of Non-IDPs, IDPs, and Returnees report a **need for cash as financial support**. The respondents often identify cash (financial support) as their currently most pressing need, Non-IDPs (incl. Returnees) (60%), IDPs (71%), and Returnees (67%). The need for IDPs to receive financial assistance was equally high in all macro-regions.

### Financial assistance (cash as the most pressing need) by groups and macro-regions



### MONTHLY APARTMENT/HOUSE RENTAL COSTS WITHOUT UTILITIES (UAH)

	ALL	IDPs
Mean	UAH 7,015	UAH 5,928
Median	UAH 5,000	UAH 5,000

Of the displaced, nearly half (47%) rent housing, which places an additional burden on their budgets. On average, the cost of housing rent was UAH 5,000 for both IDPs and the general population. The displaced renting housing in the cities reported that the monthly rental fees were UAH 6,000. While IDPs renting accommodation in urban-type villages and villages were paying UAH 3,000 and UAH 4,000 respectively. The highest average rental price reported by IDPs was in the city of Kyiv, and the lowest was in the northern macro-region (UAH 10,000 and UAH 3,5000 respectively).\*

\*Note: Median for the subsample of those who rent housing and provided answer to the question on monthly rental fees



### 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. Seventh round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 23 July 2022. This probabilistic sample, representative of over 30 million Ukrainian adults (18 years or older), was stratified to achieve representativeness at the level of 6 macro-regions of Ukraine. The sample frame was constructed by developing a list of 100,000 ten-digit phone numbers created by combining the three-digit prefix used by mobile phone operators with a randomly generated seven-digit phone number. The generated sample frame was proportional to the national market share of the six phone networks covered in the study. Using the random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, phone numbers were randomly generated, producing a new number every milli-second interval. Interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent prior to starting an interview. Interviewers used a structured questionnaire and the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) technique to directly enter the results into a data entry program.

Using this methodology, for Round 7, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,002 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 7 of this survey, a response rate of 12.7% was achieved. A total of 32 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 28 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (76%) and Russian languages (24%), with language selection following respondents' preference.

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

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

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	185 (98/87/0)	9%
EAST	459 (265/194/0)	23%
SOUTH	199 (115/84/0)	10%
WEST	419 (242/177/1)	21%
NORTH	445 (279/166/0)	22%
CENTRE	292 (175/117/0)	15%
Undisclosed location	2 (0/2/0)	0%
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1174/825/1)	100%

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	+/- 7.2
EAST	+/-	+/- 4.6
SOUTH	+/-	+/- 6.9
WEST	+/-	+/- 4.8
NORTH	+/-	+/- 4.6
CENTRE	+/-	+/- 5.7
<b>Total Ukraine</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>+/- 2.2</b>

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

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

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



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