



UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 12
23 JANUARY 2023

In partnership with



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the European Union



TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW	2
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS	3
DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT	5
IMMEDIATE MOBILITY INTENTIONS	6
DURABLE SOLUTIONS PREFERENCES	6
IDP POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS	7
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS	8
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: HOUSEHOLD INCOME	9
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: CASH AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT	10
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: EDUCATION	10
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: WINTERISATION	11
METHODOLOGY	12

KEY FINDINGS

As of 23 January, IOM estimates **5.4 million IDPs are displaced across Ukraine**. This represents a decrease compared to 5.9 million as of 5 December 2022. The estimated number of IDPs in Ukraine has been steadily declining since August 2022 (Round 8).

Eleven months into the war in Ukraine, protracted displacement is becoming more prevalent. As of 23 January, **58 per cent of all IDPs have been displaced for six months or more**. However, the crisis remains dynamic with 12 per cent of IDPs (equivalent to 640,000 people) becoming displaced in the past two months.

Among the current displaced population, **29 per cent were reportedly considering leaving their current location** in the coming weeks (an estimated 1.55 million individuals, a 3% decrease from Round 11), inclusive of **5 per cent of IDPs who were planning to return in the 2 weeks following the survey** (eq. 268,000 nationwide). It is notable that significantly **fewer IDPs intend to return in the next two weeks than in earlier survey rounds** (5% compared to 10% as of 5 December 2022).

Among all respondents already considering movement, 57 per cent consider relocation within Ukraine, while **26 per cent are considering to move abroad** (compared with 20% in December 2022). Among those considering a move abroad currently, **56% indicated a country within the European Union**, with Poland and Germany mentioned most frequently by respondents.

IDP income sources have been severely impacted by the war. **Around one in four IDP respondents stated that monthly livelihood cash assistance for IDPs was their primary source of household income** (24%). The vast majority (72%) of IDPs who rely on social assistance reported a total household income which – when divided by the number of people in the household – was equal to or less than UAH 2,500 (i.e. the subsistence minimum poverty line as of January 2023).

Since July 2022, there has been a **steady decrease in the proportion of IDPs that consider their shelter to be inadequate for winter** from 26 per cent (Round 7) to 16 per cent (September 2022, Round 8) to 10 per cent in January 2023. This may signify that the arrival of winter did inform re-displacement movements to more adequate dwellings, or that effective repairs took place. However, **38 per cent of IDPs indicated that they did not have sufficient funds to rent or pay for housing through the remaining winter months**.

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Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 12 of the General Population Survey, dated as of January 23, 2023. All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Data collection was facilitated by *Multicultural Insights*.

For further details or information please get in touch: dtmukraine@iom.int

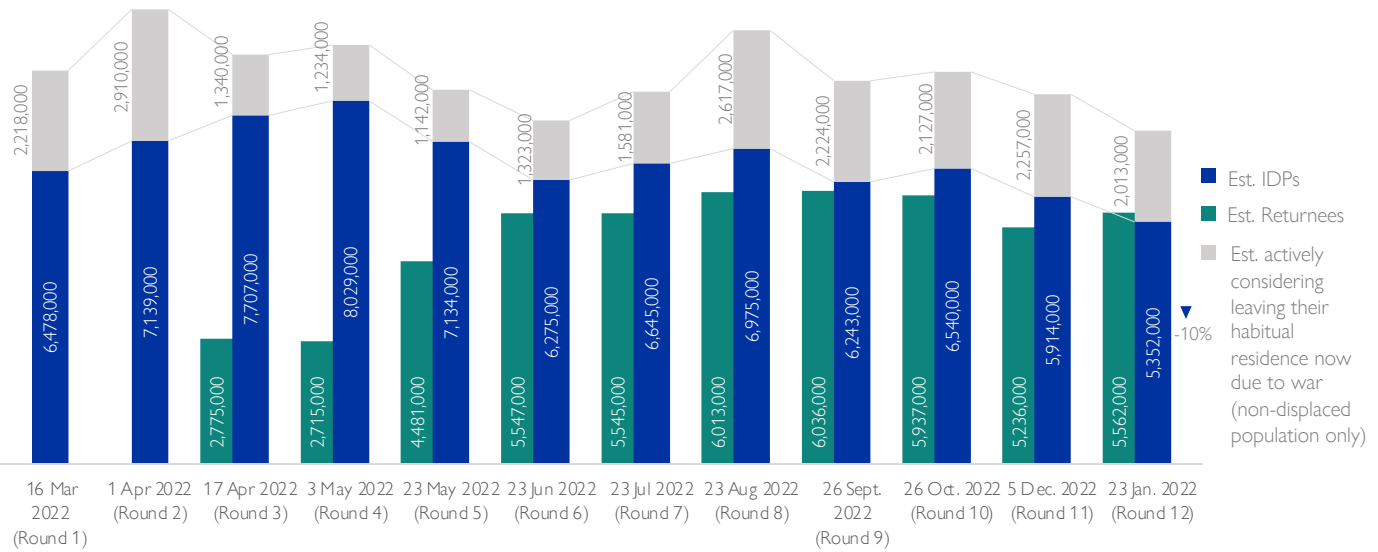
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OVERVIEW

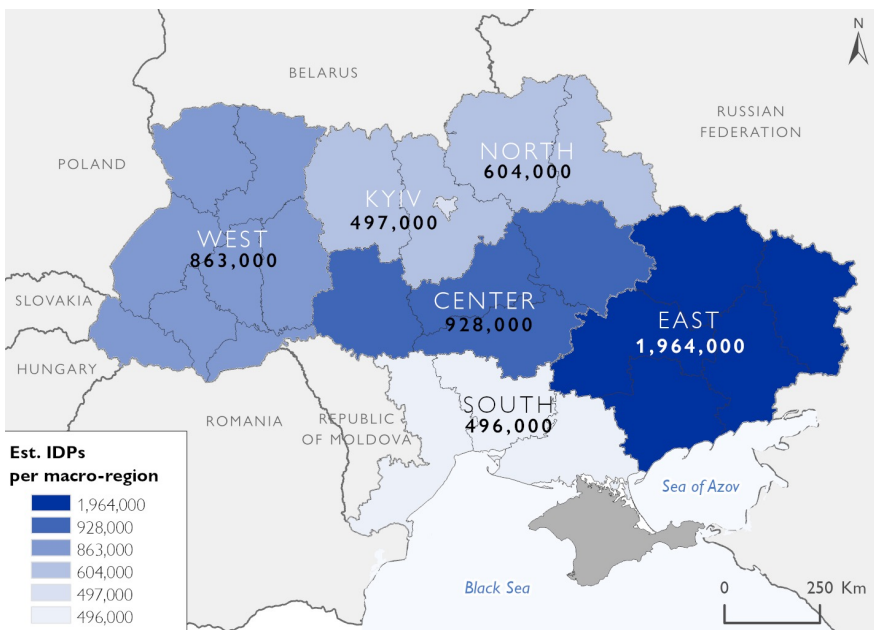
Starting on 24 February 2022, a large-scale Russian invasion in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **16 and 23 January**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the twelfth round** of a 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 high-level 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 six macro-regions (West, East, North, Center, 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. 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 20, HDX).

DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRENDS



ESTIMATED LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION*



5,352,000
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED
-562,000 since 5 December

5,562,000
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES
+326,000 since 5 December
(incl. 20% returns from abroad)

The full spectrum of results of Round 12 of IOM's General Population Survey is now presented in two complementary products, the **Ukraine Internal Displacement Report** and the **Ukraine Returns Report**. Additional analysis is available upon request to DTMUkraine@iom.int

*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

CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

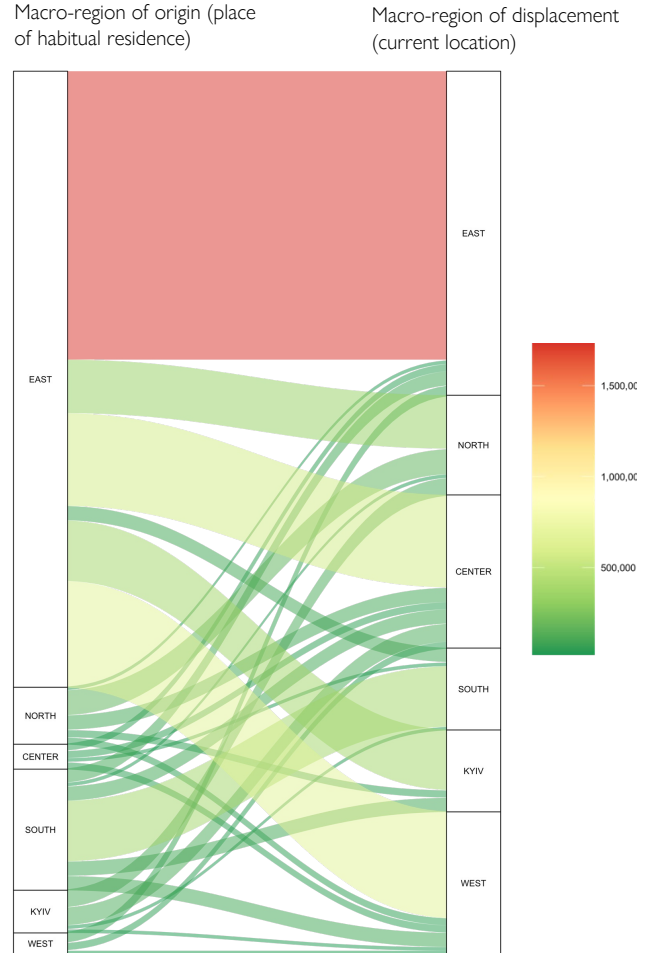
Throughout the report, IDP respondents are determined by a) *de facto* not being present in their area of habitual residence, and b) indicating that the current war was their reason for displacement. The table below shows the proportion of IDPs by oblast of origin and by oblast of displacement. However, **data at the oblast level is indicative only** – the sample for this survey is representative at the macro-region level.

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs	% of IDPs
Kharkivska Oblast	27%
Donetska Oblast	19%
Zaporizka Oblast	13%
Khersonska Oblast	10%
Luhanska Oblast	8%
Other oblasts	23%

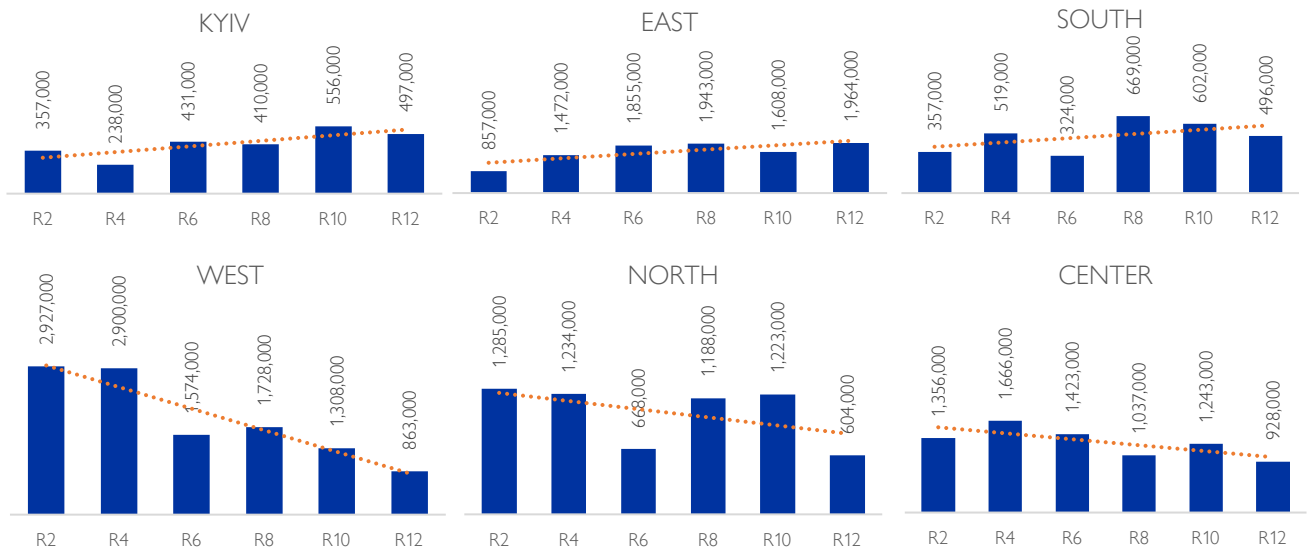
Top 5 oblasts of displacement for IDPs	% of IDPs
Dnipropetrovska Oblast	15%
Kharkivska Oblast	14%
Kyiv City	9%
Kyivska Oblast	8%
Odeska Oblast	7%
Other oblasts	47%

At the macro-region level, the vast majority of IDPs from the east of Ukraine are displaced in other locations in the east. As can be seen in the indicative oblast findings, Kharkivska Oblast is a primary oblast of origin and of displacement. The same can be said of the south of Ukraine, which underlines that for those that do not move abroad, displacement to locations within the macro-region are most prevalent.

Sankey diagram depicting the flow of displacement by macro-region



Estimated number of IDPs by macro-region of displacement from Round 2 (1 April 2022) to Round 12 (23 January 2023)



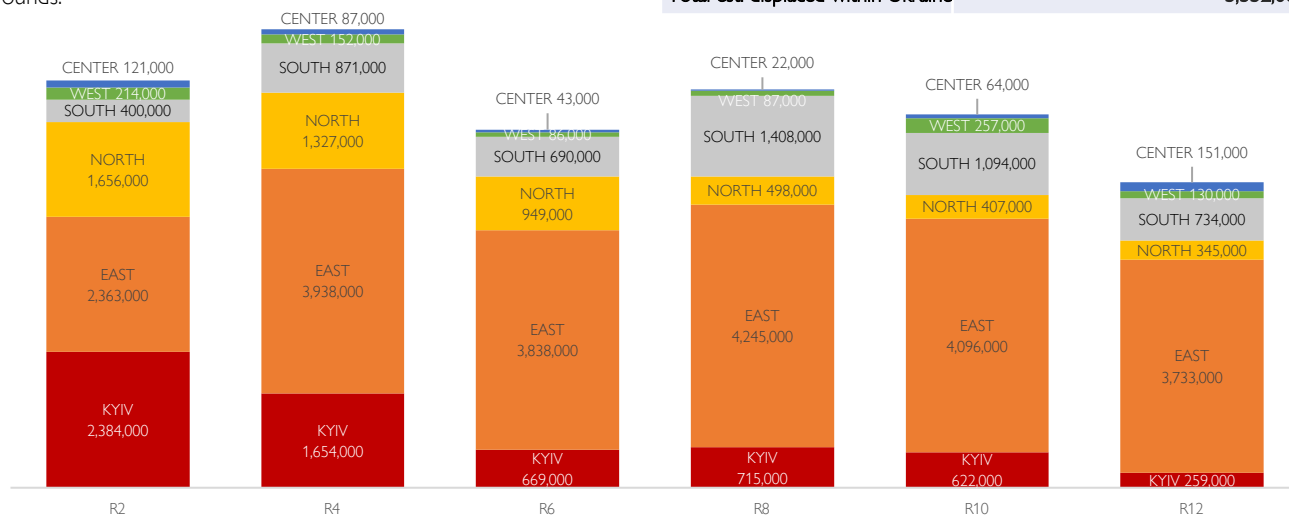
INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

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

Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

The vast majority of IDPs originate from the east of Ukraine (70%, compared with 68% in Round 11). The share of IDPs originating from the South decreased from 19 per cent in Round 11 to 14 per cent in Round 12. The IDP population from Kyiv as well as western and northern Ukraine remained stable between rounds.

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs per macro-region of origin
EAST	70%	3,733,000
SOUTH	14%	734,000
NORTH	6%	345,000
KYIV	5%	259,000
CENTER	3%	151,000
WEST	2%	130,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		5,352,000

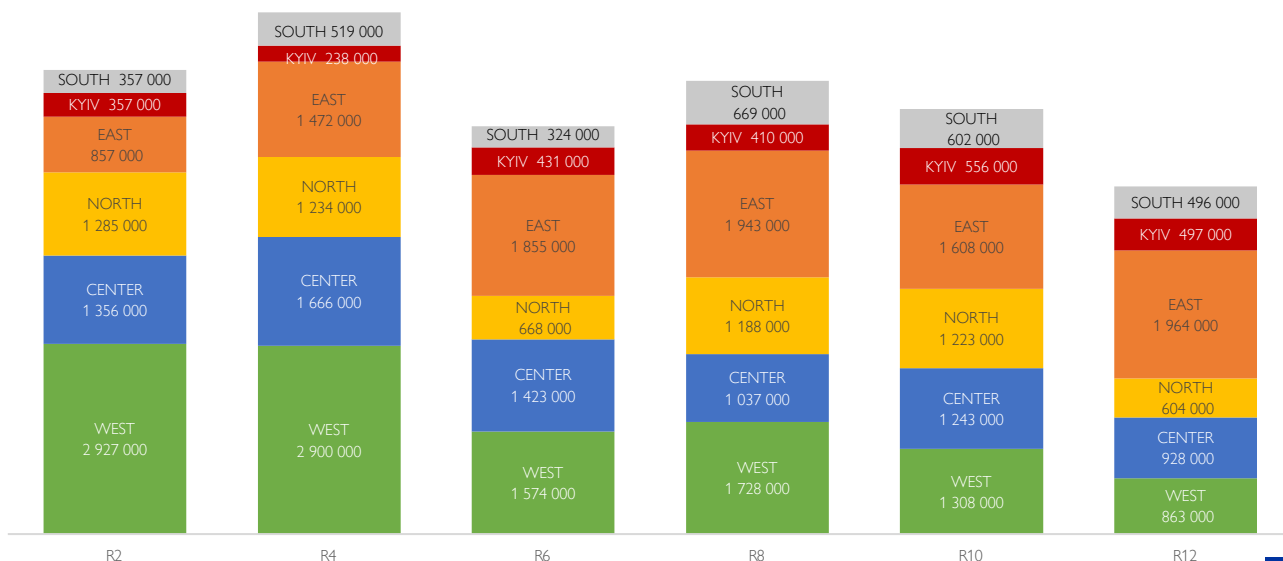


IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

Where are those displaced by war currently located?

The share of IDPs displaced within the East increased in Round 12 (37%, compared with 32% in Round 11). The data show moderate declines in the proportion of IDPs displaced in the West (16%, from 19% in Round 11) and central Ukraine (17%, from 20% in Round 11). The IDP population in Kyiv as well as southern and northern Ukraine remained stable between rounds.

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per host macro-region
EAST	37%	1,964,000
CENTER	17%	928,000
WEST	16%	863,000
NORTH	11%	604,000
KYIV	9%	497,000
SOUTH	9%	496,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		5,352,000

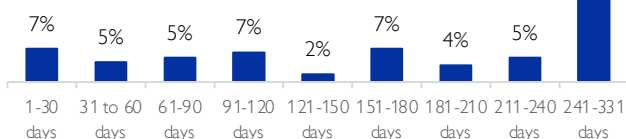


DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

229 days average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following **331 days** of war (as of 23 January 2023)

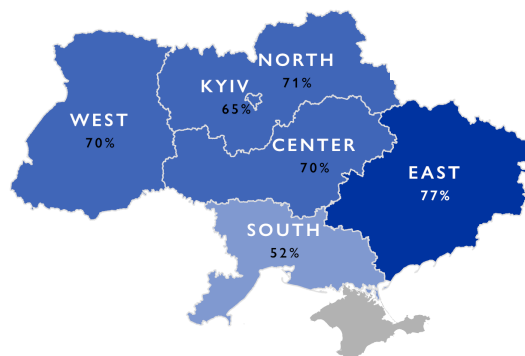
In Round 12 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days that had elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution was heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement – 83 per cent of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer.

Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



In January 2023, IDPs originally from the East macro-region reported a higher average length of displacement than IDPs from other macro-regions - 245 days on average.

IDPs displaced for 180 days or more by current macro-region



IMMEDIATE MOBILITY INTENTIONS

As of 23 January, **29 per cent** of the displaced population were reportedly considering leaving their current location in the coming weeks (an estimated 1.55 million individuals, a 3% decrease from Round 11), inclusive of **5 per cent** of IDPs who were planning to return in the 2 weeks following the survey (eq. 268,000 nationwide). By contrast, among those Ukrainians who had not been displaced, the share of people considering relocation remains very small and stable (1%).

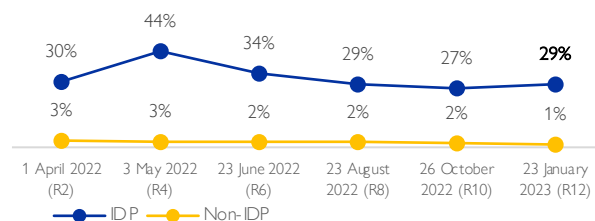
While significantly fewer IDPs intend to return to their homes in the next two weeks compared to earlier survey rounds (5% compared to 10% as of 5 December 2022), the overall proportion of people considering relocation rather than return was higher at 24 per cent.

Among IDPs residing in Kyiv, no respondents reported a **plan to return within the following two weeks**, compared with 17 per cent of IDP respondents who had indicated the intention to return to their homes (habitual residences) at the beginning of December 2022 (Round 11). The IDPs interviewed in the South and North macro-regions also did not express any immediate intention to return home in the following two weeks.

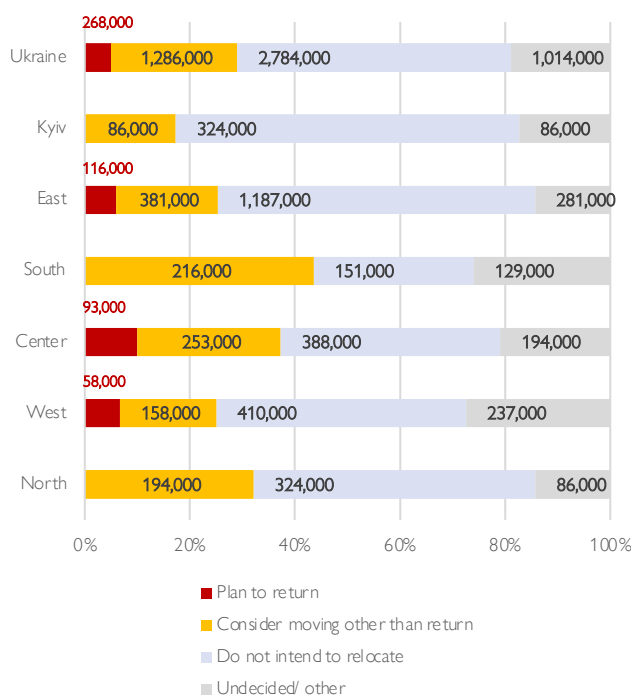
Among IDPs in the South and North, a significantly higher proportion stated they were **considering relocation** other than return (43%, and 32%, respectively). Among IDPs in the West, on the other hand, fewer were considering moving other than returning compared to Results of Round 11 as of 5 December 2022 (158,000 and 268,000 respectively).

The proportion of IDPs who intend to remain in their current location has remained stable in the East. The number of those who expressed their intention to stay at their current place of stay increased in the city of Kyiv (65%) and the North macro-region. While the number of respondents who reported their intention to stay dropped in the South (30%), West (48%), and Central macro-region (42%). There, only 30 per cent of IDPs intend to stay (eq. to 151,000), compared to 42 per cent just over 1.5 months ago (eq. to 233,000 as of December 5, 2022).

Total shares of IDP and non-Displaced considering relocation (over time)



Estimated number of IDPs by mobility intentions and macro-region of current location



MOBILITY INTENTIONS AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

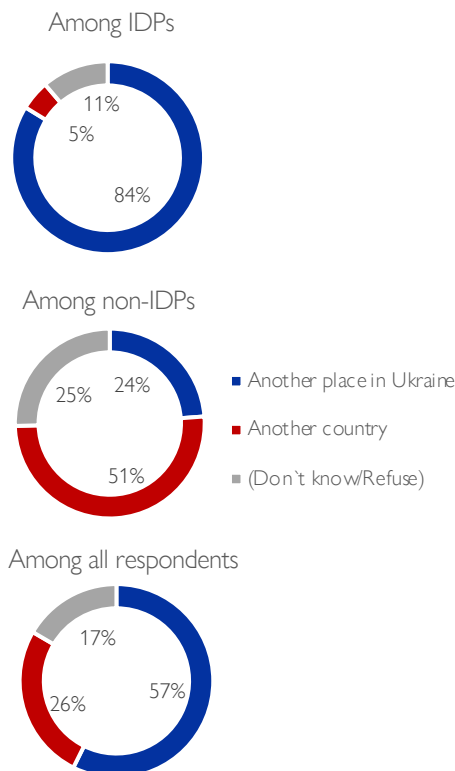
Among all respondents already considering movement, 57 per cent consider relocation within Ukraine, while 26 per cent are considering moving abroad (compared with 20% in December 2022). IDPs considering relocation, but not returning, were most likely to move to another location in Ukraine (84%), while only five per cent would move abroad (compared with 11% in December 2022). The non-displaced population was more likely to be considering a move to another country. Among those not displaced considering relocation, the share considering a move abroad was significantly higher in January 2023 compared to the last survey round (51% in January 2023 and 22% in December 2022).

Among those considering a move abroad currently, 56% indicated a country within the European Union, with Poland, and Germany mentioned most frequently by respondents. Women mentioned a possible move to the countries of the European Union more often than men (58% among females and 50% within the male subsample).

Those intending to relocate residing in Western Ukraine were the most likely to report an intention to move abroad (48%). Those respondents considering relocation and currently displaced in Kyiv were most likely to report an intention to move to another location within Ukraine (83%), perhaps reflecting the financial strain of remaining in displacement in the capital, where rent and other costs of living are known to be higher than elsewhere in Ukraine.

IDPs staying in the macro-region East who consider relocation were most likely to be undecided about their intended destination (19%).

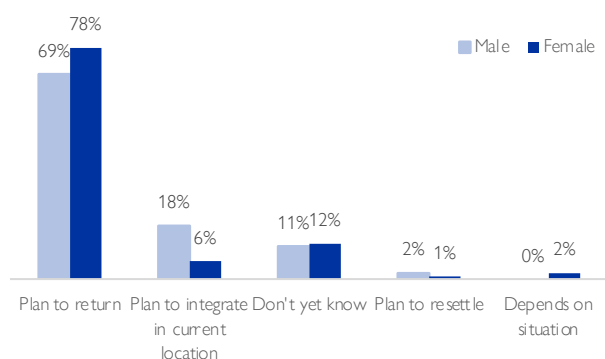
Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference, gender and age



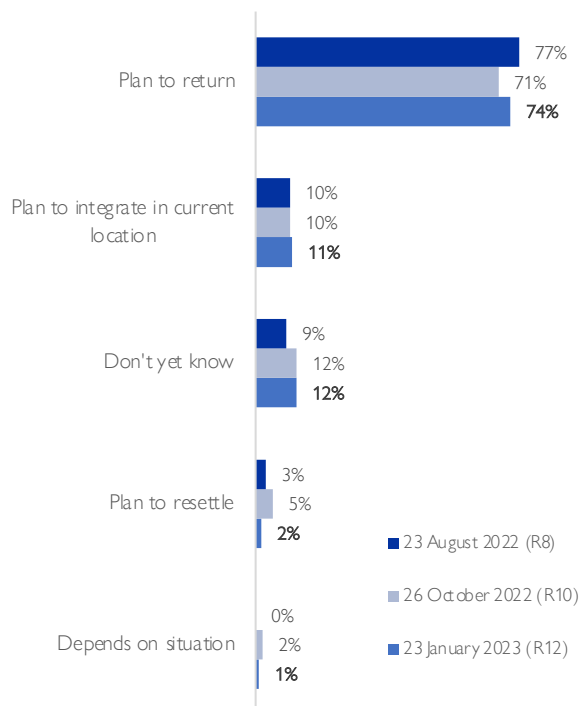
LONG-TERM INTENTIONS – DURABLE SOLUTIONS PREFERENCE

IDPs who do not intend to return to their places of habitual residence in the next two weeks continue expressing durable solutions preferences in line with findings from earlier rounds of the survey. Across Ukraine, about 589,000 (est.) displaced persons are planning to integrate in their current location. Female IDPs were more likely than males to report long-term plans to return (69% for males and 78% for females respectively). In addition, respondents with children in their household were more likely to indicate return as the desired durable solution. Within the subsample of IDPs who have children in their households, 80 per cent reported that they ultimately plan to return to their habitual residence. While among IDPs living in households without children, 68 per cent stated they would like to return.

IDP respondents by durable solutions preference (by sex)



Share of IDP respondents by durable solutions preference



DEMOGRAPHICS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Following Round 6 of the survey, IOM revised questions identifying the characteristics of IDP households in cooperation with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). This enabled the production of an estimated demographic breakdown of the displaced population, including enhanced insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities and composition of displaced households.

Percentage of Total IDPs	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	42,000	19,000	23,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	284,000	132,000	152,000
Children 5-17	1,094,000	506,000	588,000
Adults 18-59	3,072,000	1,357,000	1,715,000
Elderly (60+)	860,000	380,000	480,000
Total	5,352,000	2,394,000	2,958,000

Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	5.3%	2.5%	2.8%
Children 5-17	20.4%	9.5%	11.0%
Adults 18-59	57.4%	25.4%	32.0%
Elderly (60+)	16.1%	7.1%	9.0%
Total	100%	45%	55%

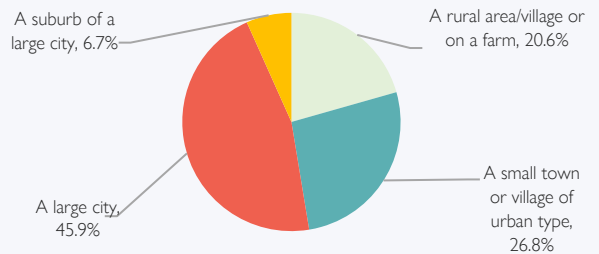
*The gender shares for children aged 17 years and younger are estimated by applying the 2020 male to female birth ratio as reported by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. All other data is based on the General Population survey.

Seventy-nine (79%) per cent of IDP interviewees dwelled in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons, while 21% of respondents confirmed living in mixed households with members not displaced by the war since February 24, 2022.

79% households consisting exclusively of IDPs as of January 23, 2023

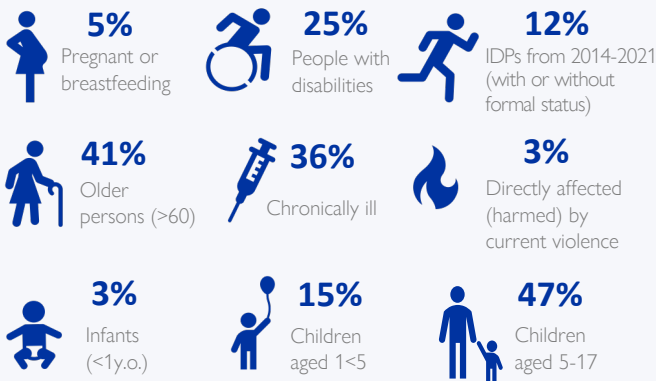
73% households have at least one vulnerable member (HH with IDPs only) as of January 23, 2023

Share of IDP respondents by the type of settlement they currently reside in



HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

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

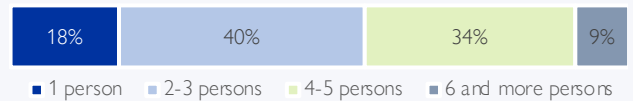


Note: The description of the characteristics of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those household members who do not live at their place of habitual residence due to the war.

3.30 average IDP household size (IDP-only households) as of 23 January 2023

1.62 average number of children per IDP-only household as of 23 January 2023

Households size (households consist only of IDPs)

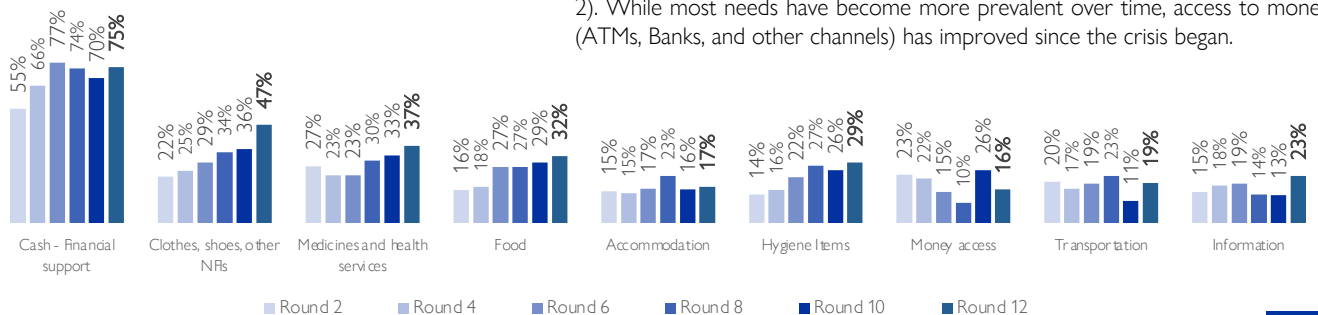


Number of internally displaced children by household



IDPs NEEDS AND SITUATION OVER TIME

With protracted displacement of most of IDPs, cash (financial support) has continued to increase as a prevalent need (75%, compared with 55% in Round 2). While most needs have become more prevalent over time, access to money (ATMs, Banks, and other channels) has improved since the crisis began.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

Those who are displaced from - or have returned to - their habitual residence face critical needs. The profile and situation of the sub-groups differ slightly, thus, requiring tailored support. The overview below highlights group differences within IOM’s Round 12 sample of the general population.

MOST PRESSING NEED

Cash (financial assistance) and solid fuel continue to be among the most pressing needs identified among IDP respondents, who were asked to select their **one most pressing need**. With decreasing temperatures, the solid fuel remains the most pressing need for 6 per cent of IDPs.



Cash – Financial Support

46% Non-IDPs 47% IDPs 51% Returnees



Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.

8% Non-IDPs 6% IDPs 8% Returnees



Information or communication

4% Non-IDPs 4% IDPs 6% Returnees



Medicine and health services

7% Non-IDPs 5% IDPs 6% Returnees

Read: “Among IDPs, 5 per cent identify medicine and health services as their most pressing need”

NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

While the need for financial assistance was ubiquitous, female IDPs were most likely of all population groups to report this need (80%, up from 69% in Round 11). Female IDPs were also most likely to need clothes or other NFIs, medicines and health services.

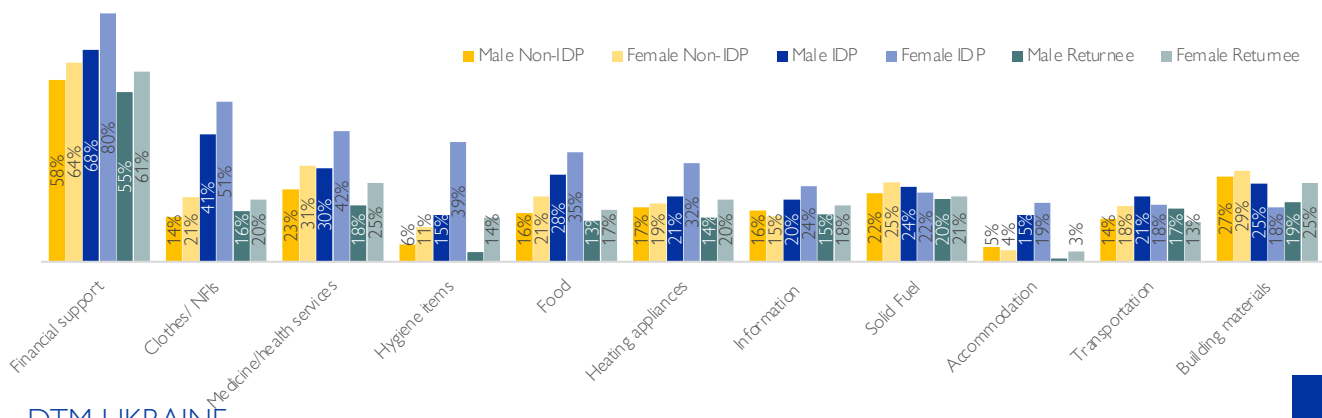
COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

All respondents were asked to indicate whether they were in need of support in each of the categories listed below. Needs vary by displacement status, in line with situation. For example, IDPs are in a higher need of heating appliances compared to non-displaced and returnee population nation-wide.

Note: % indicate those who answered “Yes” and “Partially yes” in each of the category of needs

Read: “75% of IDPs are in need of financial assistance”

	Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees
Cash - Financial support	62%	75%	59%
Clothes, shoes and other NFIs	18%	47%	19%
Medicine and health services	28%	37%	23%
Food	19%	32%	15%
Hygiene items	9%	29%	11%
Heating appliances	18%	27%	18%
Solid fuel for heating	24%	23%	21%
Information or communication with others	15%	23%	17%
Building materials	28%	21%	23%
Transportation	16%	19%	14%
Accommodation	4%	17%	3%
Access to money	19%	16%	18%



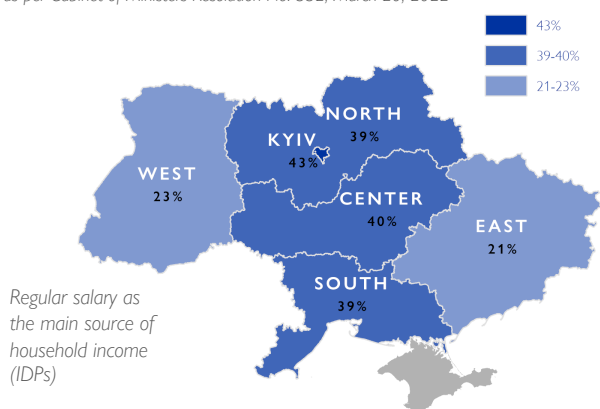
Among the female IDPs that reported the need for hygiene items, 49 per cent specified menstrual hygiene items. The need for solid fuels remained stable among IDPs of both genders between Round 11 and Round 12.

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

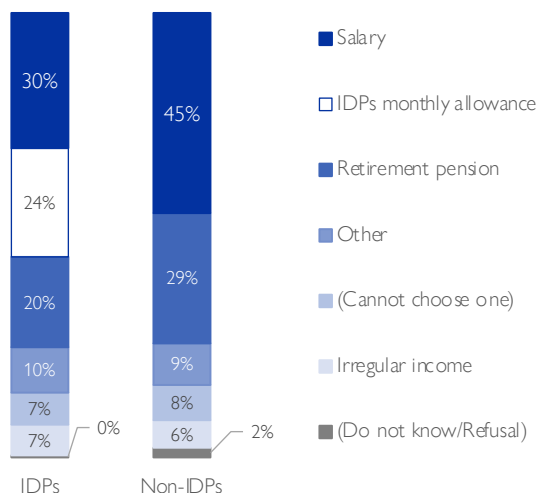
HOUSEHOLD INCOME SOURCES

IDP income sources have been severely impacted by the war. Respondents were asked to name their household income resource following displacement from their habitual place of residence. Only 30 per cent of the IDPs reported that their salary was their primary household income source, and 24 per cent indicated the IDP Livelihood allowance (IDP support*) as a primary income source. Among the non-displaced population, the proportion of those who rely on regular wages was 45 per cent. Male IDPs were more likely than female IDPs to report that their household's main source of income is regular wages (38% and 25% respectively). Displaced women more often mentioned the monthly allowance for IDPs as the main source of income for their households.

*as per Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 332, March 20, 2022

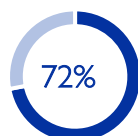


Main source of household income by group



Reliance on regular salary was typical for IDP residents of the city of Kyiv, the northern, central and southern macro regions of the country. For IDPs from the city of Kyiv and the macro-region East, the monthly IDP allowance was the second most frequently mentioned primary income source: one-third reported it for each location.

INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS



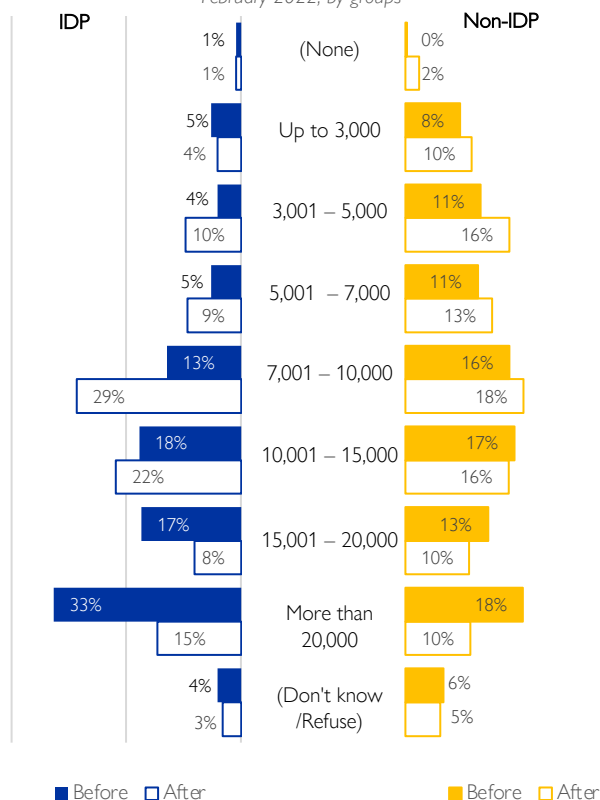
of IDPs who relied on the displacement allowance reported having income per one HH member equal to or less than UAH 2,500 (≈ the subsistence minimum as of January 2023)

In Round 12 of the General Population survey, respondents were asked about their household income level, both now and before the war started in February 2022.

Around 24 per cent of IDP respondents said the combined monthly income level of their households was no more than UAH 7,000, equivalent to USD 135. Among the non-displaced population, 39 per cent confirmed having a household income not higher than UAH 7,000.

Notably, the household income of displaced respondents appears to be higher on average compared with a non-displaced population (UAH 14,489 and UAH 11,815 respectively). However, the income situation results from a combination of factors. For 72 per cent of displaced respondents who indicated the IDP allowance as their primary household income source, the income per one household member was less than or totaled to UAH 2,500 (UAH 2,589 subsistence minimum level established by the Government of Ukraine). Moreover, 60 per cent of IDPs live in rented housing. Among them, 53 per cent reported their most pressing need was cash. For half of them (50%), the priority expenditure item in case of receiving financial assistance would be to cover the rent. While among the non-displaced population, 91 per cent reside in their own housing and face the burden of rent less frequently.

Household income level in UAH before and after February 2022, by groups



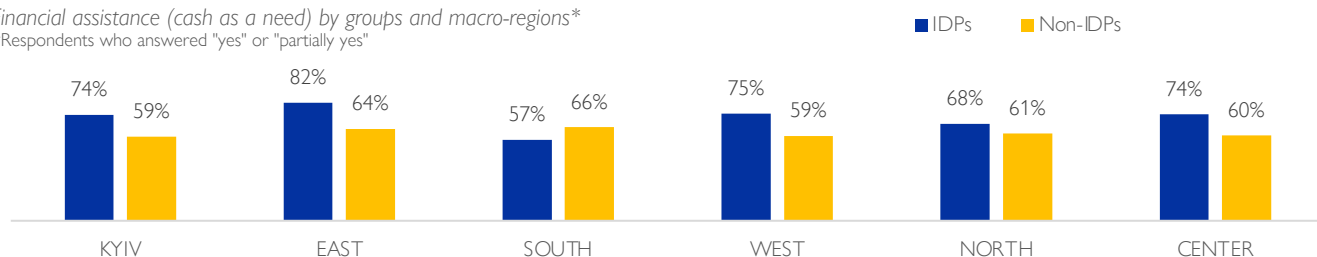
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: CASH AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT



When asked about the need for financial support, 62 per cent of the IDPs and 75 per cent of the non-displaced population stated they were in need of financial resources (the respondents indicated 'yes' and 'partially yes'). The need for IDPs to receive financial assistance was equally high across all macro-regions. Significant differences when comparing IDPs and non-displaced populations were found in the East macro-region.

Financial assistance (cash as a need) by groups and macro-regions*

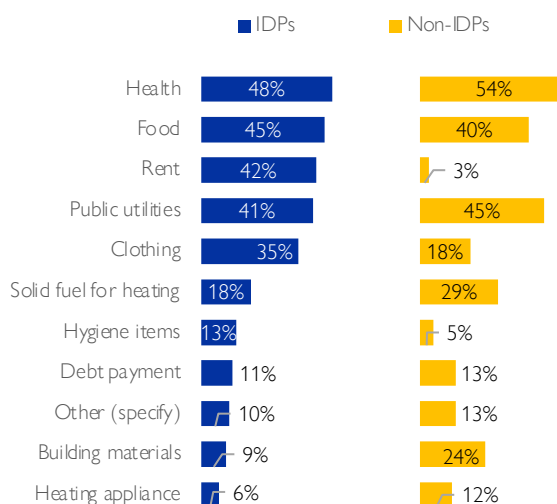
*Respondents who answered "yes" or "partially yes"



ENVISAGED USAGE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

In Round 12 of GPS, IOM assessed among all respondents the intended use for cash assistance, if received. Survey questions related to cash were framed sensitively not to incite undue expectations among respondents. The questions regarding the envisaged use for cash assistance were asked to those survey respondents who earlier in the questionnaire indicated cash or financial resources as one of their household needs (yes n=1,101 + partially n= 150).

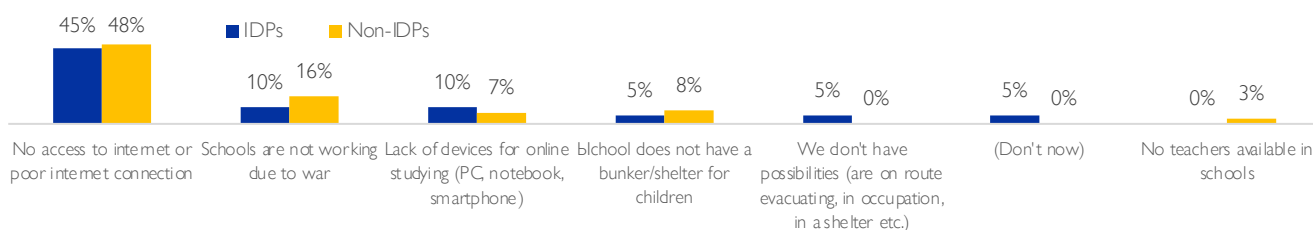
IDPs and non-displaced respondents who identified a need for financial assistance were asked to determine three items they would spend money on if they received such assistance. The majority of IDPs said they would use cash assistance to cover health-related expenses (48%), food (45%) and rent (42%). Among the non-displaced population, three top items to use financial support would be covering health-related expenditures, public utilities and food.



SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: EDUCATION

No access to the Internet or poor internet connection and lack of devices for online studying (PC, notebook, smartphone) were the most frequently mentioned reasons for not having access to studying at school this school year. Since the intensification of attacks on critical infrastructure, the number of people mentioning the foregoing cause has doubled (from 26% in September 2022 to 46% in January 2023 among the entire population - all the respondents). Damage to schools was more likely to be reported by non-displaced respondents.

Reasons for limited access to schools (among all the respondents who reported their children had partial access or no access at all), by groups

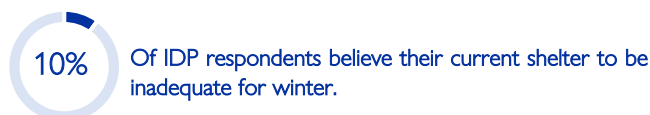


17% of IDP households reported their children lack access to education this school year

Those include the following options: "At least one child has partial – incomplete program 14%", "At least one child has no access at all - 1%" "none of the children have access at all" -2%.

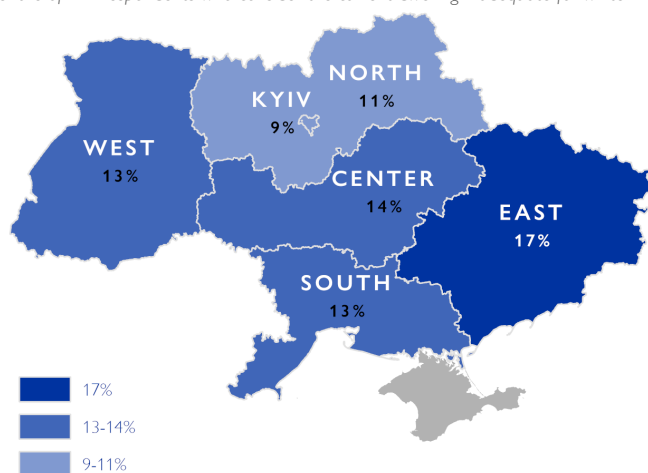
SECTOR SPOTLIGHT: WINTERISATION

SHELTER AND UTILITIES



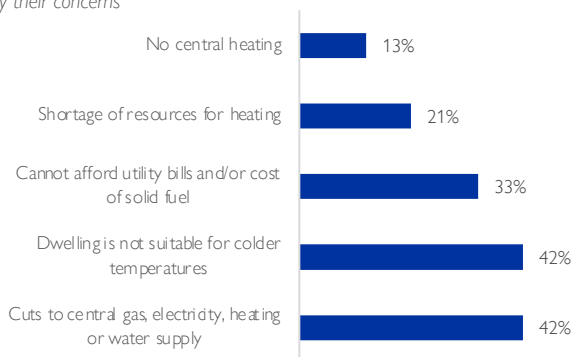
Overall, the majority of IDP respondents believed their current dwelling was adequate for winter (86%). Since the summer of 2022, there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of IDPs that consider their shelter to be inadequate for winter from 26 per cent (July, Round 7) to 16 per cent (September, Round 8) to 10 per cent in January 2023. This may signify that the arrival of winter did inform re-displacement movements to more adequate dwellings, or that effective repairs took place.

Share of IDP respondents who consider the current dwelling inadequate for winter

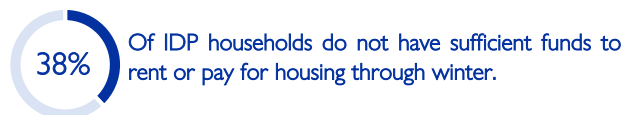


For those IDPs who reported that their current dwelling is not adequate, 42 per cent cited as a reason the disruption to utilities such as electricity and gas. The same proportion (42%) identified that their current dwelling was inadequate for winter due to lacking insulation or disrepair. Around one in three of IDPs in inadequate housing cited the costs of utility bill and/or solid fuel in the winter months which, on top of rent in the area of displacement, places a high financial burden on some IDP households.

Share of IDP respondents who consider the current dwelling inadequate for winter by their concerns



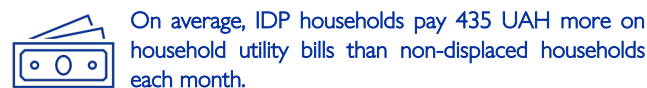
*For more information see latest DTM Solid Fuel Assessment, outlining to current heating systems and the estimated cost of solid fuel items per oblast based on field data collection, via [Reliefweb](#).



As of 23 January 2023, over half of all IDPs reside in rented accommodation (60%), with a further 21 per cent staying with friends and family. Nationwide, 3 per cent of IDPs reside in collective centers, in western and central Ukraine.

IDP respondents in the south of Ukraine (46%) and Kyiv (44%) were the most likely to report not having sufficient funds for housing.

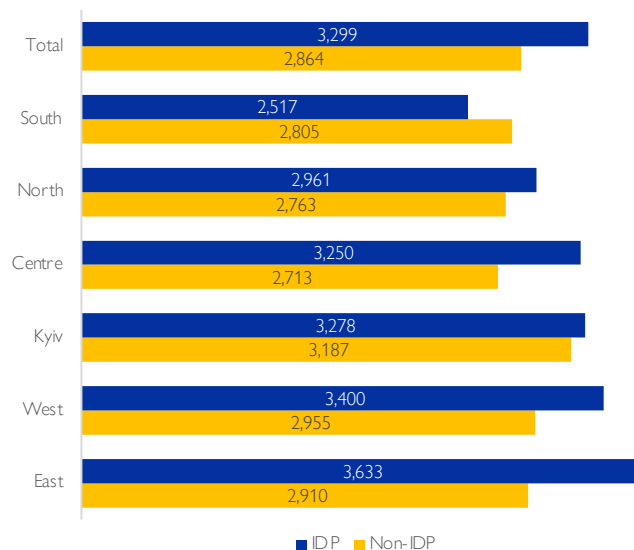
Overall, 15 per cent of IDP respondents do not rent or pay for their accommodation. This was most common in central and eastern Ukraine (20% and 17% respectively). Notably, all IDPs in Kyiv reported that they rent or otherwise pay for their accommodation. However, Kyiv also had the highest proportion of IDPs that do have sufficient funds for accommodation through the winter (52%).



This discrepancy is most pronounced in the east of Ukraine, where IDP households pay 723 UAH more on utilities and other heating costs per month. This finding aligns with the fact that the east macro-region had the highest proportion of IDPs who reported their current dwelling was inadequate for winter (17%). In the East and West macro-regions, where utility expenditures were the highest, over half of IDP respondents reported the need for blankets and warm clothes, and a third reported the need for solid fuel for heating.*

The south of Ukraine is notable as the one macro-region in which IDPs reported an average monthly expenditure on utilities and heating that is lower than that of the non-displaced population.

Average household utility expenditure in January 2023



BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by Multicultural Insights through a rapid phone-based survey. The tenth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,000 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 16 and 23 January 2023. 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 12, 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 12 of this survey, a response rate of 12.0% was achieved. A total of 27 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 6 male and 21 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (83%) and Russian languages (17%), 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=2,000). The needs assessment and all other analysis is done using the available sample (considering the question refusal rate).

Sample allocation and number of interviews per macro-region			Sample error		
Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share	Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	177 (110/65/0)	9%	KYIV	+/-	7%
EAST	500 (281/2019/0)	25%	EAST	+/-	4%
SOUTH	214 (122/92/0)	11%	SOUTH	+/-	4%
WEST	457 (193/264/0)	23%	WEST	+/-	4%
NORTH	380 (151/228/1)	19%	NORTH	+/-	3%
CENTER	274 (159/115/0)	14%	CENTER	+/-	4%
Undisclosed location	0 (0/0/0)	0%	Total Ukraine	+/-	2%
Total Ukraine	2,000 (1164/835/1)	100%			

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.*

The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IOM.



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