

# UKRAINIANS CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE

Hungary | Latvia | Poland | Republic of Moldova | Romania | Slovakia

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

APRIL - JUNE 2024



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# KEY FINDINGS

## Demographics



## Intentions\*



## Top reasons to cross back



**51%**  
Meet family members



**23%**  
Receive medical care



**23%**  
Obtain/renew documents



**16%**  
Help family members with responsibilities



**12%**  
Check on property

*Multiple answers possible*

## Group composition



## Displacement



## Top 5 needs

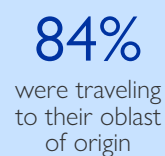


*Multiple answers possible*

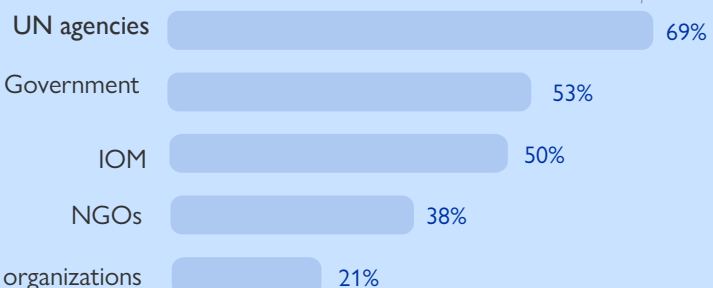
## Oblast of origin



## Oblast of destination



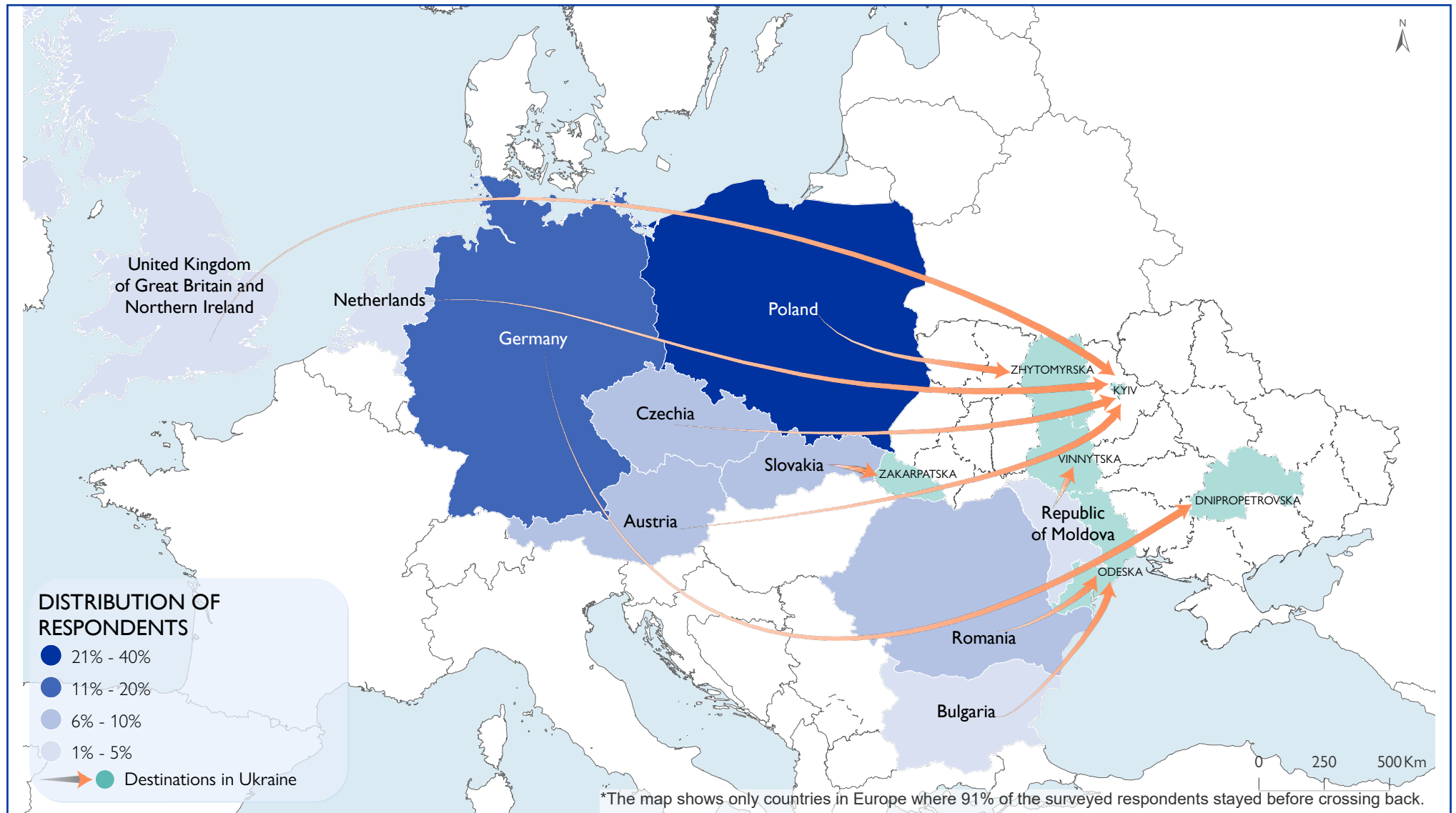
## Assistance



*Multiple answers possible*

\* Among the Ukrainian respondents who were crossing back for more than 30 days, 544 declared they were visiting or shopping abroad and are returning after this short visit. These responses are excluded from the analysis for the first time in this report series. Hence, proportions of short-term visitors and prospective returnees should not be compared to previous quarters.

MAP 1. TOP OBLASTS OF INTENDED DESTINATION IN UKRAINE BY COUNTRY OF DEPARTURE, APRIL - JUNE 2024



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

# 1. INTRODUCTION

IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) collected data on Ukrainian nationals and Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) who were crossing back to Ukraine from or through neighbouring countries (Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, and Hungary) either temporarily or permanently. A total of 4,649 surveys were collected between April and June 2024 (Q2).

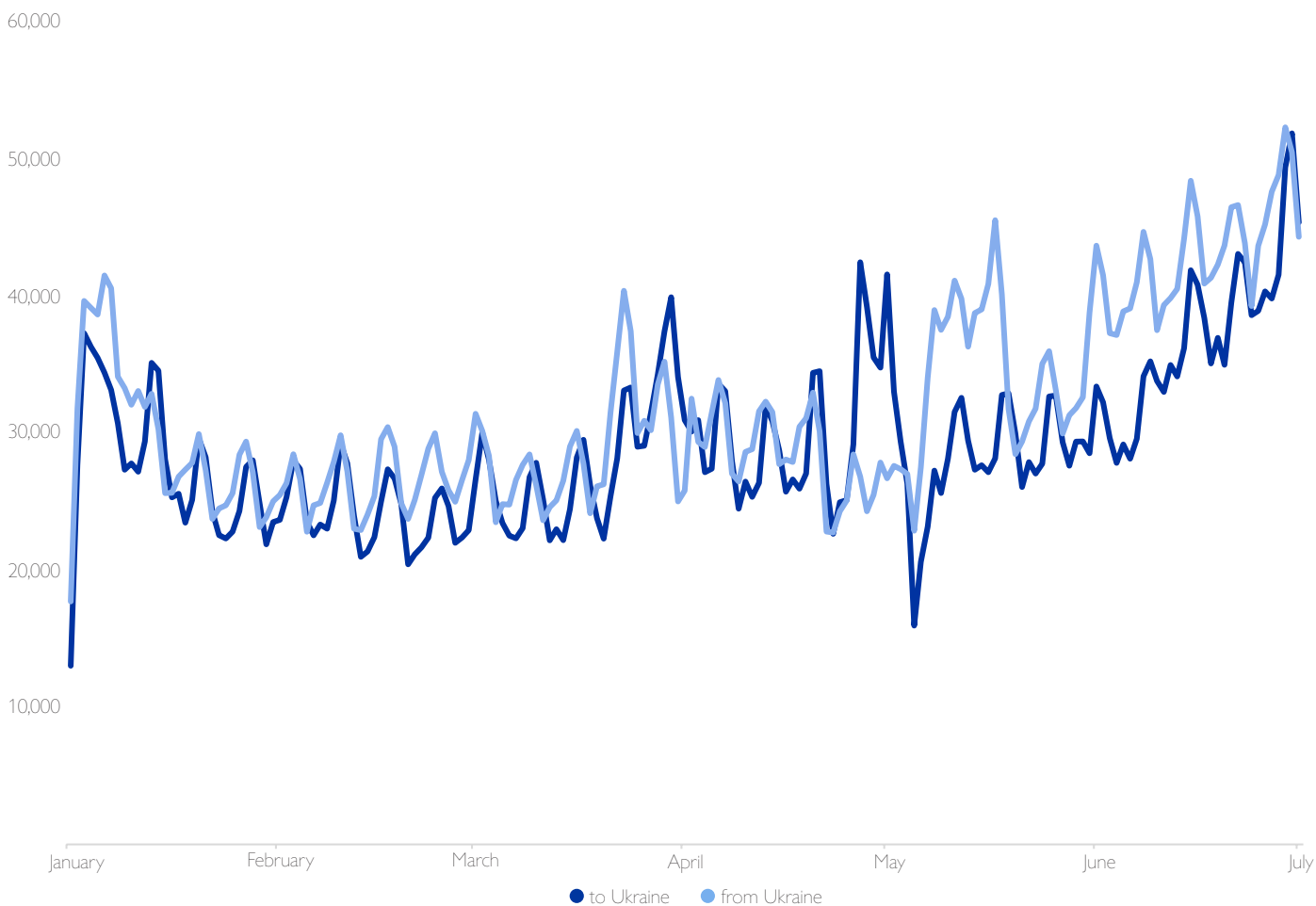
Among these, less than one per cent (n=17) were completed by TCNs, while the vast majority, comprising over 99 per cent (n=4,632), were completed by Ukrainian nationals. The survey focuses on the return intentions, duration of displacement, destinations, needs and assistance, expectations upon return, and experiences of unequal treatment of Ukrainian respondents.

## BACKGROUND

Overall cumulative border crossing outflows from Slovakia, Poland, Romania and the Republic of Moldova and inflows to Ukraine are shown below in Figure 1, as collected by border guards in respective neighbouring countries from the beginning of the year until July 2024. Among all Ukrainian respondents crossing back during Q2 (n=4,632), including all types of movement, the primary countries of stay while abroad were

Slovakia (21%), the Republic of Moldova (22%), Romania (17%) and Poland (3%). The remainder stayed in other countries in Europe (28%) and only six per cent spent their time in displacement outside Europe (mostly in Türkiye and Egypt, totalling 4% of respondents). These results are weighted based on border flow statistics.

**Figure 1.** Sum of daily border crossing flows from Slovakia, Poland, Romania and the Republic of Moldova into Ukraine, January to July 2024 .



## UKRAINIANS ABROAD

The remainder of the report will focus on individuals residing abroad who are either visiting Ukraine for a short period or have been living abroad and intend to return to Ukraine. For the first time in the Crossing Back Survey report series, this analysis excludes those who reside in Ukraine and are returning after a short visit abroad (n=544).<sup>1</sup>

Given the border flow statistics collected by governments do not include reasons for movement, the analysis presented is unweighted and may contain biases based on the number of responses from each country.

To provide a clearer understanding of border crossing intentions, the report will now differentiate between those who aim to remain in Ukraine for longer periods and those who plan to pay a short visit. Individuals planning to spend 0 to 30 days in Ukraine are categorized as “short-term visitors,” while those intending to stay longer than one month are identified as “prospective returnees.”

Sections 1 to 7 focus on 4,030 surveys with adult Ukrainian nationals met at the border areas of neighbouring countries: Poland (187), Republic of Moldova (1,677), Romania (1,027), and Slovakia (1,139). In Section 8, evidence on persons interviewed while crossing back is complemented with data on returnees from abroad collected by DTM in Ukraine.

Due to a low number of respondents, data from Hungary is excluded from the regional analysis and discussed separately in Section 9. The report also discusses the different profiles of Ukrainian nationals crossing back from Latvia to the Russian Federation with the aim to reach occupied areas of Ukraine. Those crossing back from Latvia are also presented separately in Section 10 because of the low number of respondents. The report ends with a short section elaborating on the Methodology.

Results are rounded to the nearest whole number and some questions allow multiple answers; hence, some totals may fall below or above 100 per cent.

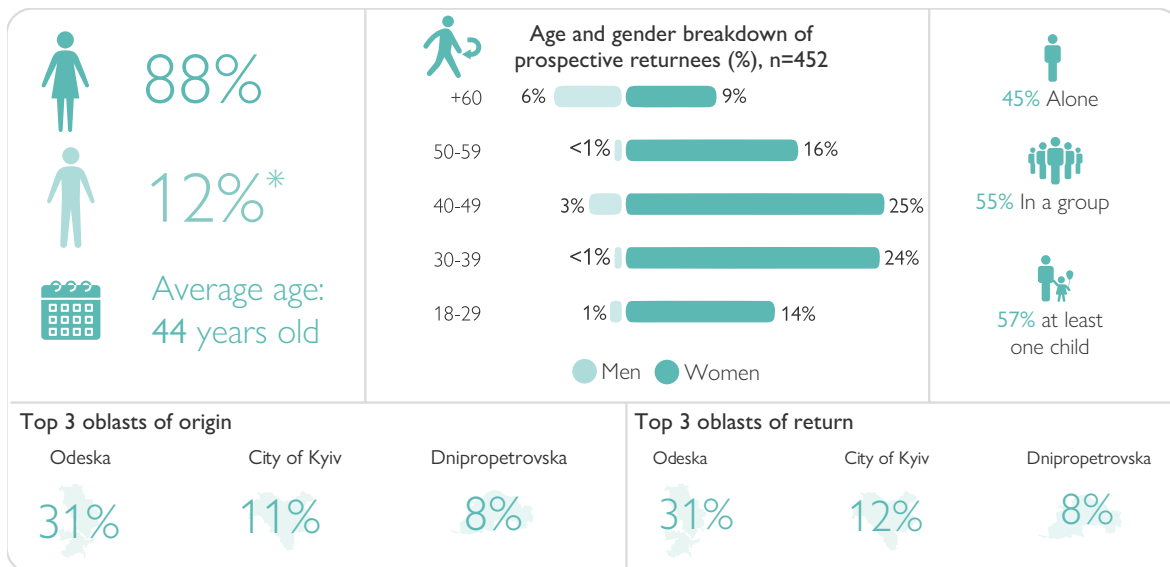


Refugees from Ukraine receive gift cards to buy essential clothing and footwear at a community center in Krakow, Poland. © IOM 2024

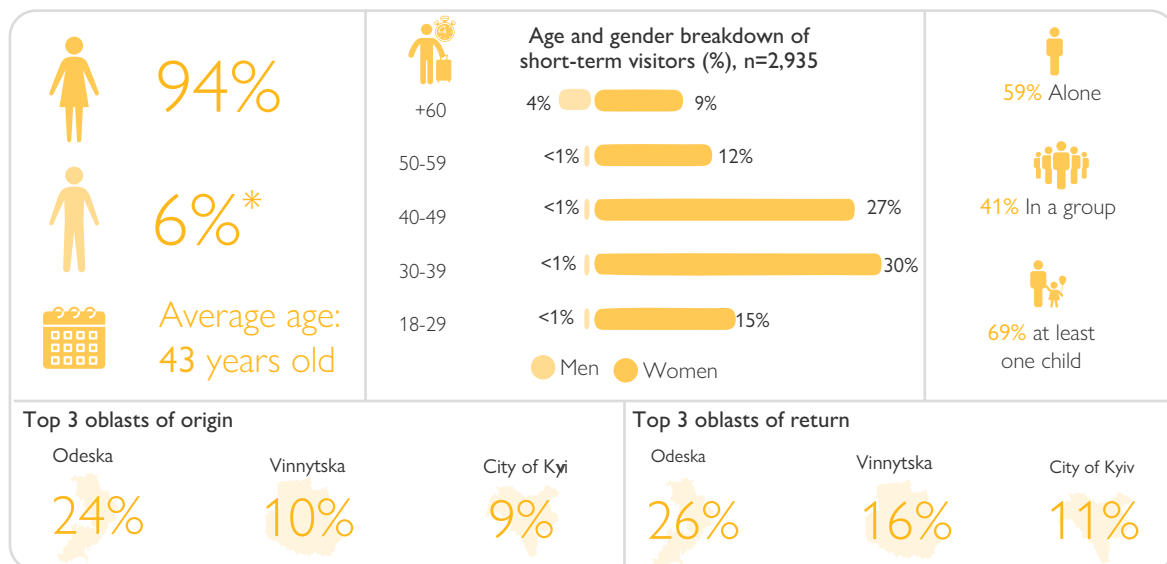
1. This adjustment has significantly reduced the sample size of prospective returnees compared to previous quarters. Consequently, comparisons of the proportions of short-term visitors and prospective returnees to previous quarters are not valid.

## 2. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### PROSPECTIVE RETURNEES (11% OF RESPONDENTS IN Q2 2024)<sup>2</sup>



### SHORT TERM VISITORS (73% OF RESPONDENTS IN Q2 2024)



\* The small proportion of men crossing back into Ukraine compared to women is likely influenced by the legal restriction on men's ability to leave Ukraine again if desired. With the declaration of Martial Law across the entire country in February 2022, the Ukrainian government prohibits "able-bodied" men of conscription age from leaving the country (with some exceptions).

2. Overall, only one respondent preferred not to indicate their gender.

Sixteen per cent of respondents (n= 638) were undecided on their length of stay in Ukraine and 6 respondents refused to answer this question; they are not included in the above infographics.

Please note the analysis in this report excludes individuals who reported they were crossing back after a short visit abroad and that they intended stay in Ukraine for more than 30 days. This adjustment has significantly reduced the sample size of prospective returnees and altered the proportion of short-term visitors and prospective returnees compared to previous quarters.



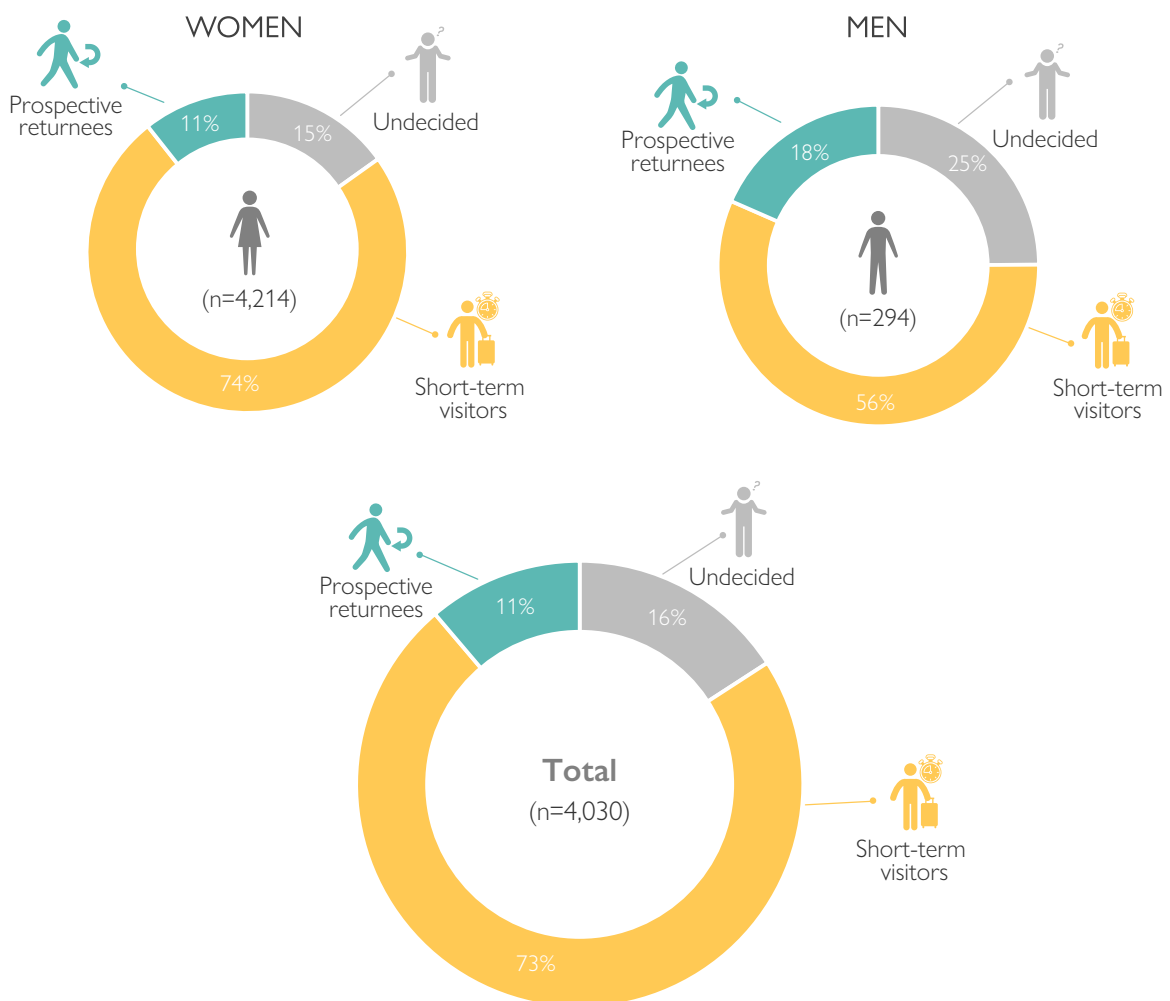
### 3. INTENTIONS AND REASONS TO CROSS BACK

#### INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY IN UKRAINE

Almost three quarters of Ukrainian respondents (73%) declared that they are going to Ukraine for a short visit and one in ten (11%) respondents were prospective returnees.<sup>3</sup> Another 16 per cent were undecided about the length of their stay in Ukraine. Seventy-four per cent of women planned to return to Ukraine for a short visit, while only over a half of male

respondents (56%) intended to do the same. Eleven per cent of women intended to stay in Ukraine for a longer time (more than thirty days), compared to 18 per cent of men. Men were more likely to be unsure of how long they planned to stay (25% compared to 15% of women).

Figure 2. Intentions to stay or visit Ukraine, by gender and total (w, %), n=4558



Regardless of their intended length of stay in Ukraine, most respondents planned to go to their own houses (80% overall), while others reported to be going to their relatives' place (12%), that they would find other private solutions (4%) or stay with friends (2%). One per cent of respondents did not yet have plans for their accommodation. The share of those planning

to be hosted by relatives was higher among short-term visitors (14%) than prospective returnees (2%). Nearly all prospective returnees (95%) were planning to return home whereas a smaller proportion (77%) of short-term visitors intended to do so.

3. Please note in this quarter, the sample excludes those who upon crossing back after a short visit seeing someone or shopping abroad and were planning to stay in Ukraine for more than 30 days. This adjustment has significantly reduced the sample size of prospective returnees compared to previous quarters. Consequently, comparisons of the proportions of short-term visitors and prospective returnees to previous quarters are not valid.

## REASONS TO CROSS BACK

### Short-term visitors

Short-term visitors were aiming to visit family members in Ukraine in almost two-thirds of the cases (61%). Additionally, over one-quarter (27%) sought medical care (including doctor visits and examinations from specialists). Notably, this was highest among respondents surveyed crossing via Romania (44%), Poland (39%), and Slovakia (32%), compared to only 14 per cent of those crossing from the Republic of Moldova. Another quarter (26%) of short-term visitors needed to obtain or renew identity documents (biometric passport, diplomas,

licenses, etc.). A significantly higher share of respondents crossing via Romania were aiming to renew or obtain documents (58%) compared to Poland (17%), the Republic of Moldova (18%), and Slovakia (16%). Fifteen per cent were crossing back for a short visit to help with family responsibilities and the same share to check on their property. Another eight per cent of short-term visitors wanted to collect belongings left in Ukraine and the same proportion intended to reunite with family.

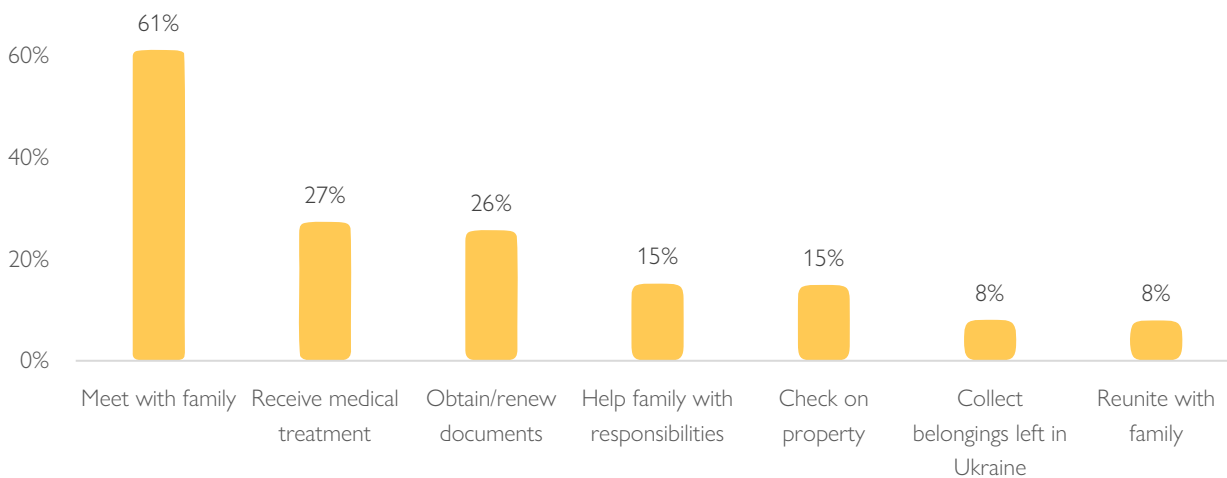


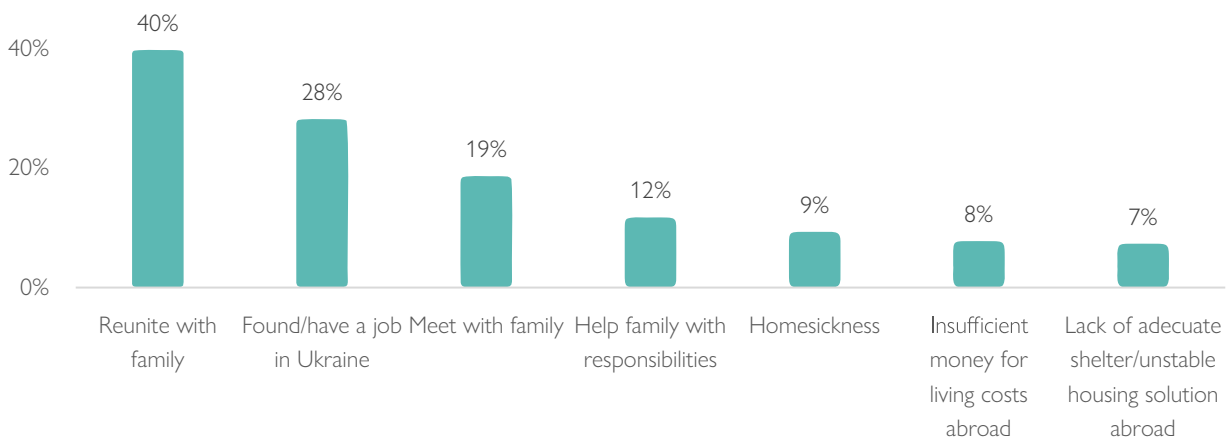
Figure 3. Top 7 reasons to cross back for a short visit (%), n=2,935

### Prospective returnees

Among prospective returnees, upon crossing back two in five were returning to reunite with family. Twenty-eight per cent had a job or found a new job in Ukraine, and 19 per cent were going to meet with family. One in ten (12%) prospective returnees was crossing back to help with family responsibilities (such as caretaking), while nine per cent felt homesick and thus wanted to return. Eight per cent stated they had insufficient money

to cover the cost of living abroad. Those crossing back from Romania in particular cited higher rates of not being able to afford living abroad (29%, compared to 5% crossing back from Slovakia and <1% from the Republic of Moldova). Another seven per cent expressed that they did not have adequate or stable housing outside of Ukraine and were therefore returning for a long period of time.

Figure 4. Top 7 reasons to cross back for a longer period (%), n=452

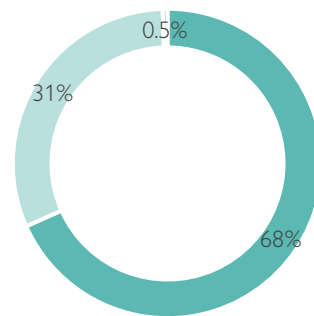


When asked about their plans upon arrival in Ukraine, more than half of prospective returnees planned to return to the job they had before (55%), which was higher among women (59%) compared to men (28%). Almost half of men crossing back had already retired or planned to retire (46%, compared to only 7% of women). The high retirement rate among male respondents can be attributed to the current laws in Ukraine which prevent men of conscription ages from leaving the country (Danish Immigration Service, 2023). Women crossing back were slightly more likely to be looking for a job (10%) compared to men (7%).

Small percentages of respondents planned to care for family (7%), study (5%), or be on parental leave (2%). Only seven per cent of respondents were unsure of their plans upon arrival in Ukraine.

The majority of prospective returnees (68%) said their household would be reunited once they arrived at their destination.

**Figure 5.** Proportion of prospective returnees who expected to reunite with family upon arrival in Ukraine (%), n=451



- Expect HH to reunite in Ukraine
- Do not expect HH to reunite in Ukraine
- Prefer not to answer

“ We need some documents and to visit our parents. ”  
 Forty-six-year-old woman travelling to Chernivetska via Romania

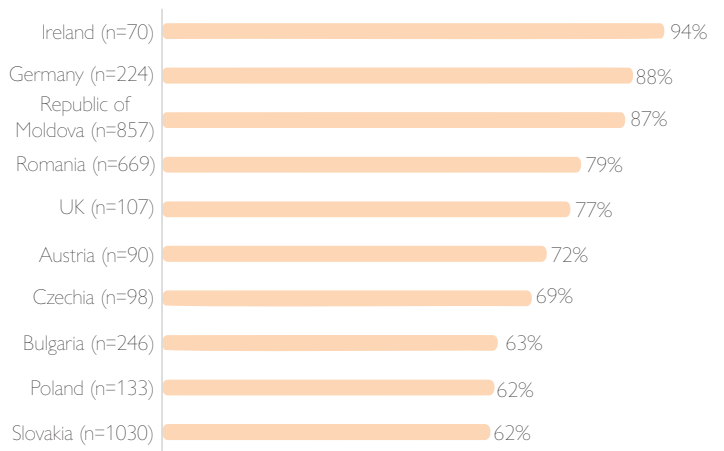
## 4. TIME OUTSIDE OF UKRAINE

### RECEIVED ASSISTANCE WHILE ABROAD

Seven out of ten (70%) Ukrainian respondents received humanitarian assistance while abroad. Among those who spent the most time in Ireland (n=70), almost all (94%) respondents received aid. Ukrainians who were in Germany received aid at a rate of 88 per cent, followed by 87 per cent who spent the most time in the Republic of Moldova, 79 per cent in Romania and 77 per cent in the UK.

“ Many thanks to all organizations for helping Ukraine. ”  
 Thirty-four-year-old woman travelling to Vinnytska via the Republic of Moldova

**Figure 6.** Highest rates of respondents reporting having received aid while abroad, by main country of stay (%)\*



\*Only countries with 50 respondents or more were included

Among the 70 per cent of respondents who received some type of humanitarian assistance while outside of Ukraine (n=2,832), the most common source of the assistance was from UN agencies (69% of recipients). Over half (53%) received aid from the government or municipality in the host country.<sup>4</sup> Another half (50%) received aid from IOM specifically. Other sources of assistance included non-governmental organisations (38%), religious organizations (21%), and local volunteers (13%). A small proportion of respondents received assistance from individual donations (3%).

Prospective returnees, those who aim to return and remain in Ukraine, reported at substantially lower rates that they have received humanitarian assistance (27%) compared to those crossing back for a short period (82%). This is not necessarily due to a short reach of humanitarian actors to those in need of support, as only a handful of respondents had difficulties receiving support when they asked for it (2% of prospective returnees and 1% of short-term visitors).

Figure 8. Proportion of respondents who received humanitarian aid while abroad, by movement intention (%)

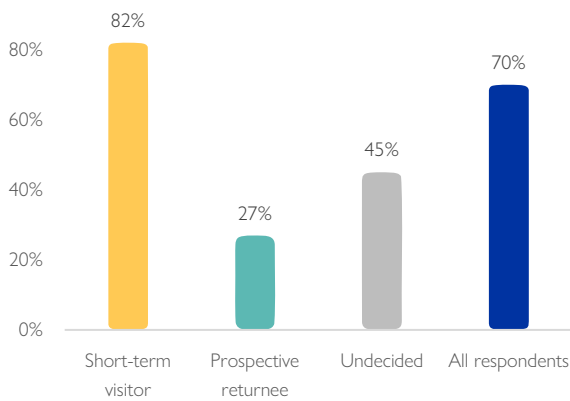
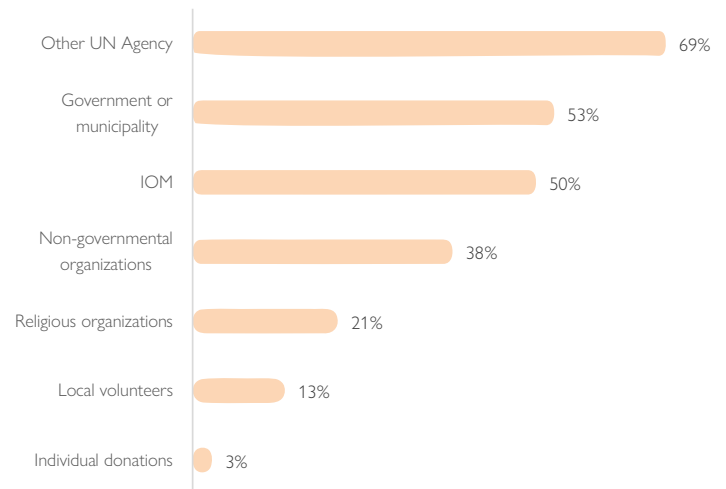


Figure 7. Institution from which respondents received humanitarian assistance abroad (%), n=2,828



As of 2024, IOM has 136 active partners across neighbouring countries, of which 109 are local NGOs. Since the start of the response, a substantial amount (around 25%) of operational funding is disbursed to these local implementing partners and towards their capacity building.



IOM provides support to refugees from at Przemyśl Train Station close to the border with Ukraine in Poland. © IOM 2023

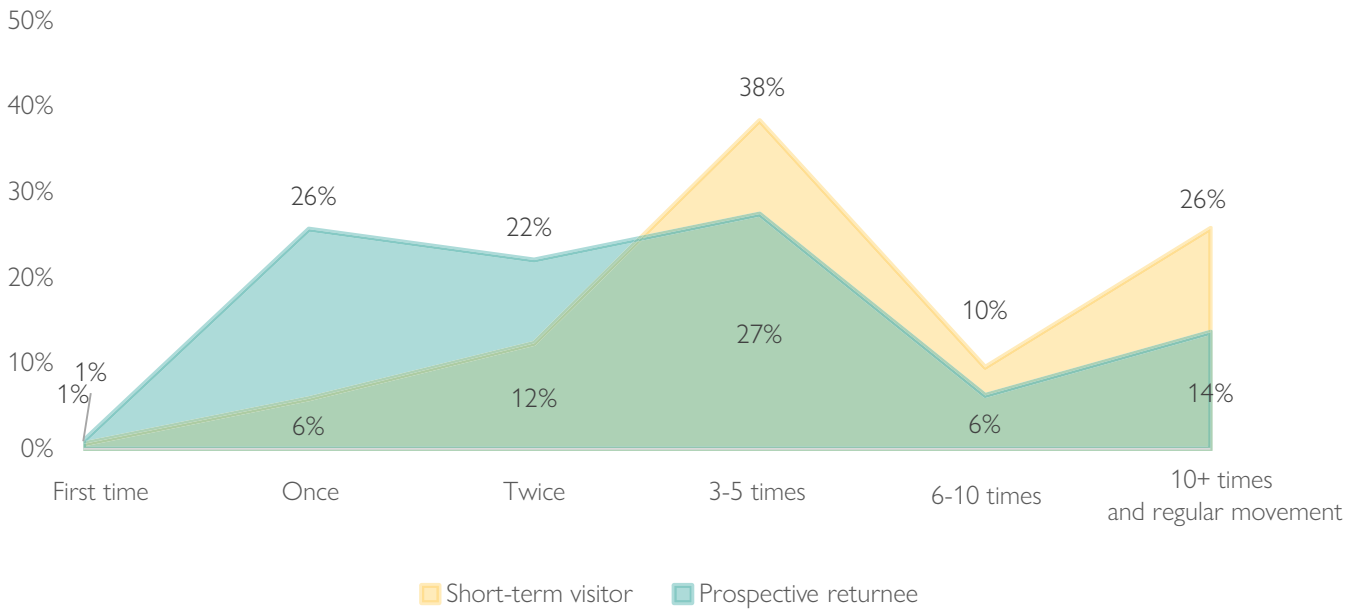
4. EU Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) grants EU Member States the authority to offer Ukrainian citizens and eligible residents expedited residency, work rights and access to other services in the face of urgent protection needs. National TP regimes were also introduced in Moldova and Belarus.

## ENTRIES TO AND EXITS FROM UKRAINE

Those who were crossing back to Ukraine with the intention to stay for a longer period (prospective returnees) on average had crossed fewer times compared to those who intended to go back to Ukraine for a short visit. Just under half (49%) of prospective returnees had crossed back already fewer than

three times and 47 per cent had gone back three or more times since February 2022. A lower proportion of short-term visitors, 19 per cent, had returned two times or less, while nearly three-quarters (74%) had returned to Ukraine and exited again three or more times since the full-scale war began.

Figure 9. Frequency of re-entries and exits from Ukraine, by intention (%)



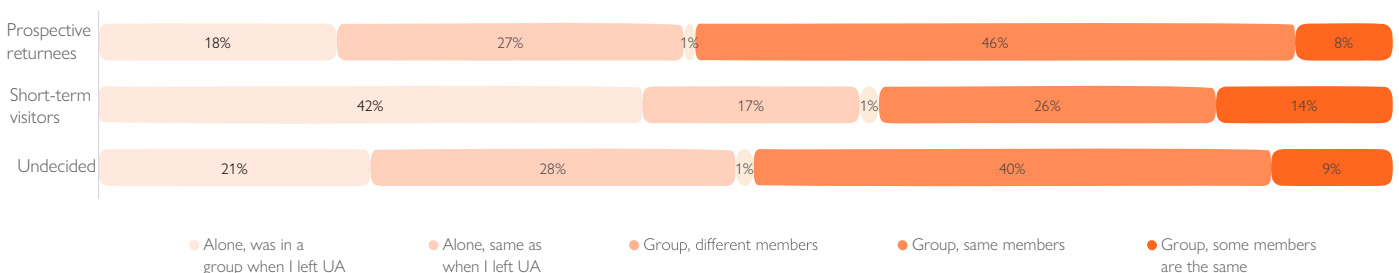
## GROUP COMPOSITION

Over half (56%) of respondents travelled alone and 45 per cent moved in a group. Prospective returnees were more likely to be traveling in a group (55%) compared to short-term visitors (41%) and those who did not know how long they would stay in Ukraine (51%). Prospective returnees were more likely to be traveling in the same manner as they had exited Ukraine (either alone both ways, 27%, or with the same group members, 46%).

“ I helped my son to get out of Ukraine. ”

Fifty-year-old woman travelling to Chernivetskavia via Romania

Figure 10. Group composition upon crossing back compared to exiting Ukraine (%)



Among all respondents, those who originate from the Eastern and Northern macro-regions were less likely to be heading toward their oblast of origin (59% and 77%, respectively) compared to those who originate from the Centre (94%), Southern (88%), and Western (96%) macro-regions, as well

as Kyiv (93%). However, prospective returnees from the East and Northern macro-regions were much more likely to still be going to their oblast of origin than short-term visitors (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** Proportion of respondents who intend to go to their oblast of origin, by macro-region of origin and movement intention (%)

Macro-region of origin	● All respondents	● Prospective returnees	● Short-term visitors
East	59%	83%	54%
Center	94%	97%	94%
South	88%	98%	85%
City of Kyiv	93%	96%	91%
North	77%	89%	74%
West	96%	100%	95%

Prospective returnees overall were more likely to be going to their oblast of origin (94%) compared to short-term visitors (81%). Short-term visitors typically were crossing back to Ukraine to meet certain administrative and logistical needs, such as visiting a doctor, renewing documents, among others. Hence, it is not always necessary for this group to return to their place of origin, especially if it is far and/or dangerous.

The most common reasons among all respondents who indicated they would not travel to their oblast of origin (n=624) were safety (43%), their family was in another oblast (33%), or their home was damaged (13%), among other reasons (12%). Notably, more short-term visitors travelled to different oblasts because of their family (31% compared to 12% of prospective returnees). Prospective returnees were more likely to be going to a different oblast because their house was damaged (24% compared to 13% of short-term visitors).

## 6. NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS UPON RETURN

### TOP NEEDS UPON ARRIVAL IN UKRAINE

In Q2, financial support was the most pressing need (24%) for Ukrainian respondents. This was followed by the need for healthcare services (21%) and personal safety (18%). In addition to these concerns, general information (13%), documentation assistance (9%), medicine (9%), among others were reported as immediate needs upon arrival in Ukraine.

Variations of needs in each macro-region of return—besides sampling differences due to field constraints—could be due to factors pertaining to the personal characteristics of the refugee populations crossing back from each of the neighbouring countries and/or the needs that they had not been able to meet while outside of Ukraine, which varied based on the country in which they spent the most time.<sup>5</sup>

5. Factors linked to the national context in terms of rights and services granted to refugees from Ukraine under the national temporary protection schemes, to the pre-existing level of public infrastructures (in terms of public services, for example), and to the local labour market structure may all affect the specific needs of Ukrainians once they reach their intended oblast.

Figure 11. Top 4 needs upon arrival by macro-region of destination

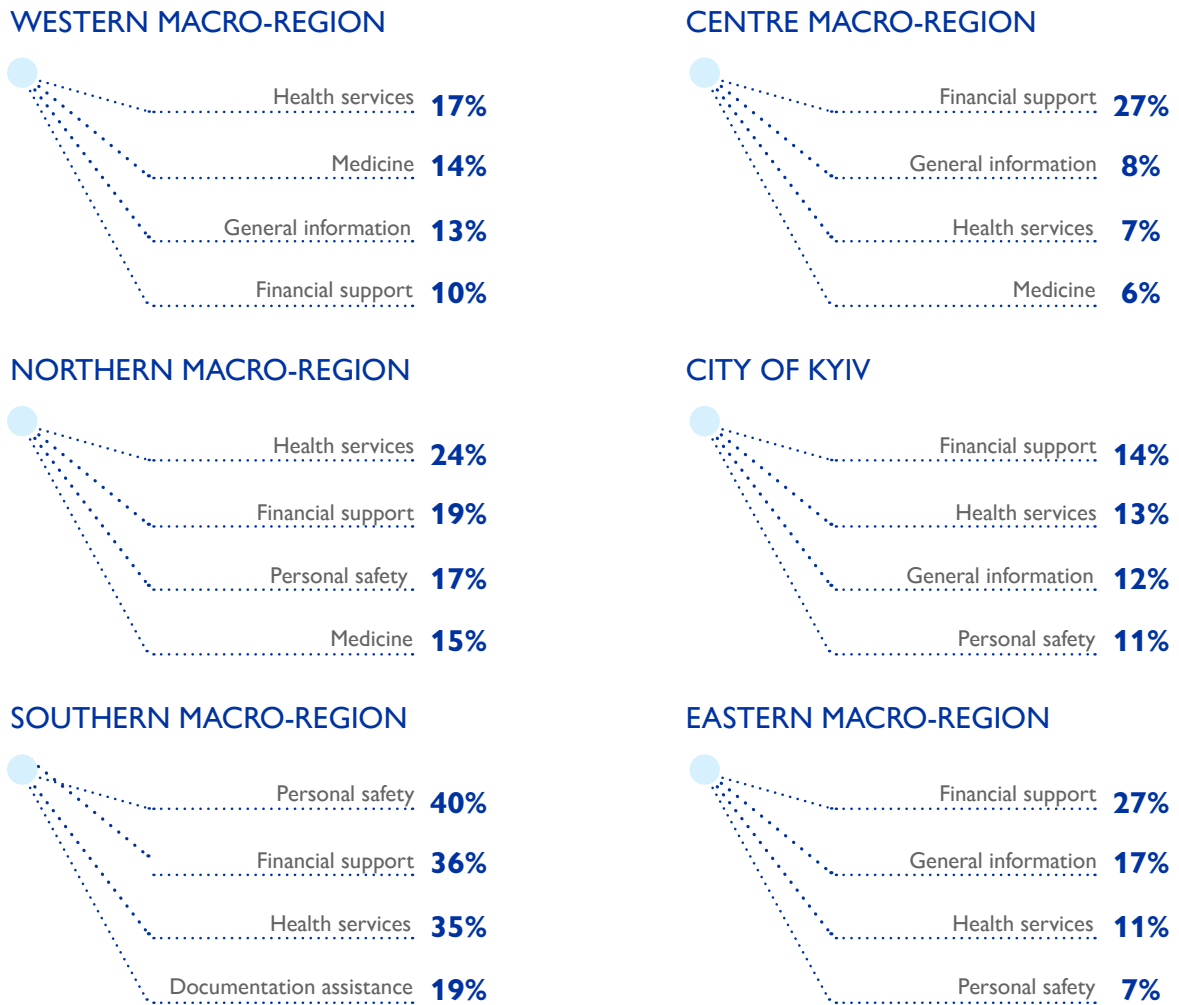
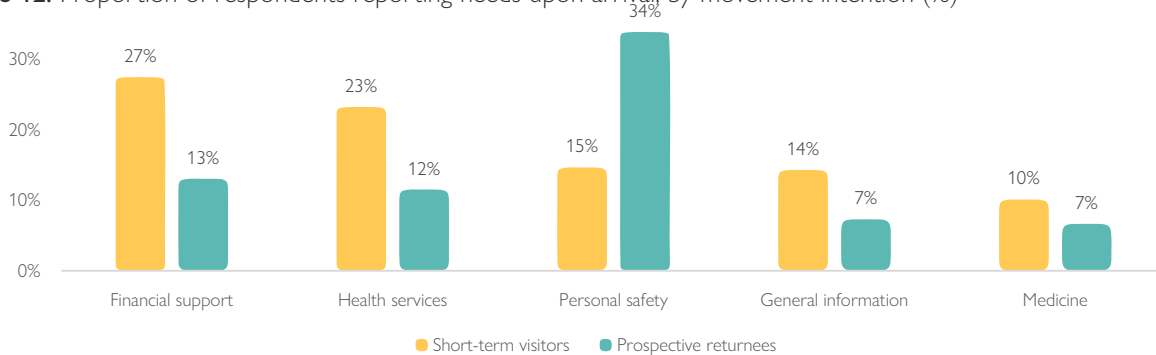


Figure 12. Proportion of respondents reporting needs upon arrival, by movement intention (%)



Short-term visitors reported higher levels of needs overall compared to prospective returnees. This can be linked to issues that short-term visitors aim at solving during the visit in Ukraine (such as financial support, access to health services or personal safety). Larger proportions of short-term visitors reported the need for financial support (27% compared to 13% of prospective

returnees), health services (23% vs 12%), general information (14% vs 7%), and medicine (10% vs 7%).

Prospective returnees were more likely to seek support with personal safety (34% compared to 15% of short-term returnees). Two in five (39%) respondents overall indicated they had no needs upon arrival in Ukraine (41% of prospective returnees compared to 37% of short-term visitors).

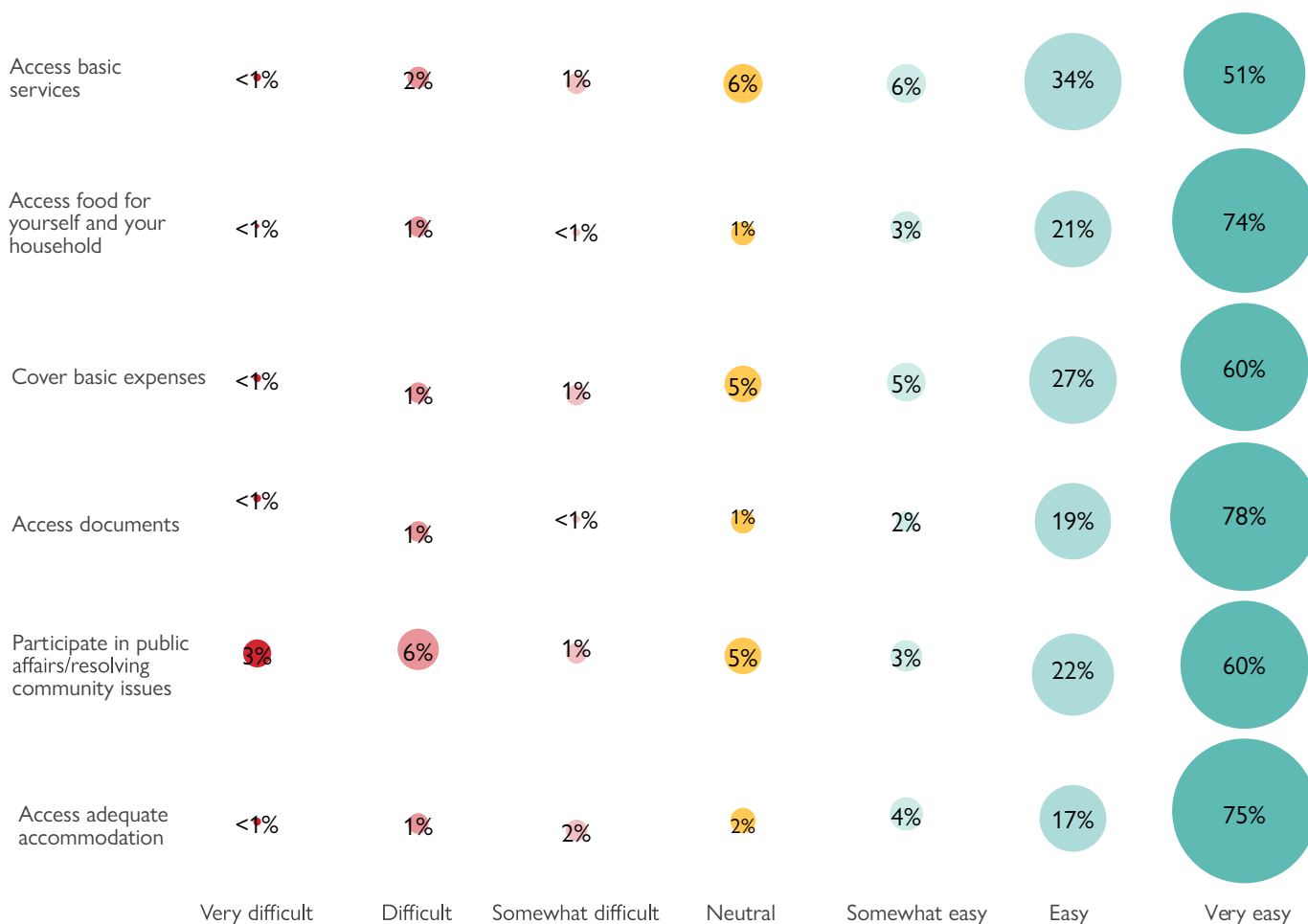
## EXPECTATIONS UPON RETURN AMONG PROSPECTIVE RETURNEES

Prospective returnees were asked about their expectations regarding meeting basic needs, access to services, and their ability to participate in public affairs once they arrived at their destination in Ukraine.

A majority of these respondents expected access to basic services (90%), food (98%), identity and education documents (98%), and accommodation (96%) as well as covering basic expenses (93%) would be somewhat easy, easy, or very easy. Respondents

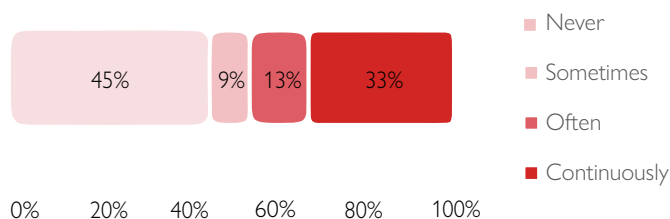
were less confident that they would be able to participate in public affairs; only 84% per cent expected this to be somewhat easy, easy, or very easy. One in ten (10%) prospective returnees expected participating in public affairs to be very difficult, difficult, or somewhat difficult.

Figure 12. Expectations upon arrival to destination in Ukraine among prospective returnees (%)



Nearly half of prospective returnees stated they could encounter serious security incidents very often as a result of the war (33% reported “always”). Thirteen per cent expected to confront serious dangers “often” once they returned to their destination. Nine per cent of respondents expected to encounter security risks “sometimes” and 45 per cent said “never.”

Figure 12. Expectations on the frequency of serious security incidents as a result of the war once arrived at destination (%)





## 7. UNEQUAL TREATMENT

Three per cent of Ukrainians crossing back said they and/or a family member experienced unfair or unequal treatment based on nationality, ethnicity, or gender since they left their usual place of residence in Ukraine. The vast majority of respondents did not encounter such experiences (96%), while one per cent did not provide an answer.

Women reported experiencing discrimination at a slightly higher rate (3%) compared to men (2%). Among those who

had EU Temporary Protection, only 3 per cent of respondents indicated having experience unequal treatment. However, these rates were higher among those on work visas (7%), those with another type of international protection status (9%), and respondents using student visas (9%).

Instances of unequal treatment were high among respondents who spent the most time in Slovakia (9%), Poland (9%), and Czechia (6%).

## 8. RETURNEES FROM ABROAD

The main profiles and needs of Ukrainians surveyed while crossing back into the country align with those of Ukrainians who have already returned to Ukraine from abroad (who were surveyed in Round 17 of IOM Ukraine's General Population Survey (GPS)).<sup>6</sup> Among all returnees from abroad surveyed upon their return,<sup>7</sup> 88 per cent were women while men represented 12 per cent of returnees. On average, they spent around 125 days (4 months) abroad, which was more than the average length of displacement of Ukrainians who remained within the country (90 days).

Around one quarter (24%) of returnees within Ukraine had been displaced abroad.<sup>8</sup> The vast majority of those displaced abroad (88%) were in a European Union country. The primary needs of the returnees from abroad included power banks and generators (37%), building reconstruction (35%), income

support (27%), medicine (29%), and access to adequate education (27%) (IOM Ukraine, 2024a).<sup>9</sup>

Among the Ukrainians who returned to their locations of origin after displacing abroad, the vast majority (89%) intended to remain in their current location, only seven per cent were considering moving elsewhere, and four per cent were unsure of their plans.

In contrast, among Ukrainians who returned from abroad to a different location (and thus remain in displacement in Ukraine), only 64 per cent planned to settle in their current location. Nearly one in five returnees from abroad (19%) intended to return to their place of origin and eight per cent considered moving elsewhere. Almost one in ten returnees (9%) were unsure of their intentions.<sup>10</sup>

## 9. HUNGARY

DTM also collected data on Ukrainian nationals crossing back from Hungary. These responses were not part of the regional analysis due to the effect of the low number of responses on the representativeness of the overall population crossing back from Hungary. Nonetheless, the results from this survey can aid in gaining insight into Ukrainians' length of stay and group composition in Hungary. Consequently, this section provides a short analysis of these responses.

Seventeen out of the 23 respondents crossing back from Hungary were entering Ukraine alone and 10 were in a group.

Six respondents were travelling with children. Half of the respondents did not know how long they intended to stay in Ukraine (13). Half of the respondents wanted to cross back for a short visit (13) and only one respondent intended to stay for a longer period. Half of the respondents (15 respondents) intended to reach the same place of residence they had before displacement abroad. The two main reasons respondents were travelling to Ukraine included to meet or reunite with family (14 and 7 respondents, respectively).

6. In August 2024, as part of GPS Round 17, IOM estimated about 4.4 million returnees in Ukraine: 49 per cent were returnees after internal displacement. Twenty-four per cent of all returnees stated that they had spent at least 14 days abroad since February 2022 because of the full-scale war.

7. Including those who returned from abroad to their place of origin as well as those who returned from abroad but remain in internal displacement in Ukraine.

8. The remaining 49 per cent had been displaced in another oblast and 27 per cent were displaced within their oblast of origin.

9. This does not include 16 respondents who were crossing back from Hungary to Ukraine for more than 30 days after a short visit during which they visited someone or shopped.

10. DTM, IOM Ukraine. "Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 17," (April, 2024)

## 10. TRANSITING THROUGH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Between April and June 2024, DTM was also deployed at border crossing points in Latvia to survey Ukrainians and TCNs who intended to transit through the Russian Federation to reach occupied areas in Ukraine. The following analysis is from 31 surveys with Ukrainian nationals (24 women and 7 men).

Notably, nearly half of respondents crossing from Latvia were accompanied by a person older than 60 (14 respondents), which is much higher than those crossing to Ukraine from other countries (17% of respondents on average across Poland,

Slovakia, the Republic of Moldova, and Romania). Only three respondents were travelling with children. In Q1, almost half of respondents originated from Kharkivska oblast, followed far behind by Donetsk oblast, Zhytomyrska, and Zaporizka oblasts. Comparatively, in the second quarter of the year, 45 per cent originated from Donetsk (14 individuals), followed by Zakarpatska (6), and Kharkivska (3). The remaining 26 per cent originated from Zaporizka (2), Luhanska (2), Dnipropetrovska (2), Vinnytska (1) and Cherkaska (1).

## 11. METHODOLOGY

Since March 2022, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been regularly surveying individuals who are crossing back to Ukraine from neighbouring countries. The aim of the survey is to improve the understanding of their profiles, displacement patterns, intentions and needs. The survey is deployed in five countries neighbouring Ukraine – Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia.

Face-to-face surveys are conducted by a network of more than 70 trained enumerators deployed at selected exit points and transit locations close to the border points with Ukraine. The survey is anonymous and voluntary, administered only after obtaining consent from the respondent. Respondents can stop the survey at any time. The questionnaire is available in Ukrainian, Russian, Romanian and English, and the preferred

language is determined by the interviewee. Only fully completed surveys are included in the analysis.

Since March 2023, the survey has also been deployed in Latvia to collect information on Ukrainian refugees who were met at border areas and are intending to move through the Russian Federation to reach occupied areas in eastern Ukraine.

Since July 2023, the survey section dedicated to intentions was adjusted to reflect more updated understanding of the dynamics of movements from and to Ukraine. A question on “length of stay in Ukraine” measured in number of days has been added (“forever” and “does not know” were also possible). For the purpose of this report, short-term visitors are those who report the intention to remain in Ukraine for 30 days or less, while prospective returnees are those who report the intention to remain for more than 30 days or “forever” in Ukraine.

### LIMITATIONS

The sampling framework could not be based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs exiting towards Ukraine through all land border points where the survey took place. Such verified figures are not consistently available nor are they comparable for all neighbouring countries. The geographic spread of enumerators deployed captures a wide range of locations and modes of travel. Nevertheless, the accessibility of different transit points fluctuates and not all individuals crossing have time (10 to 20 minutes) to respond to the survey. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation than those in private vehicles who tend to be faster in transiting through BCPs.

Results for Ukrainians met in neighbouring countries are weighted for the number of border crossings by Ukrainian nationals into Ukraine from each country during the data collection period. Results for Ukrainians crossing into the Russian Federation and for TCNs crossing back to Ukraine are not weighted.

Whilst the overall sample cannot be deemed as representative, the consistency of data collection in each country and at the regional level suggests that the current sampling framework produces findings of practical value.

## 12. RESOURCES

### IOM Regional Office Vienna

2024. "Ukraine Response Region: Needs, Intentions, and Border Crossings," DTM Ukraine Response. June 2024.

2024. "Ukraine Response," DTM. <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

2024. "Journeys of Resilience Mapping the lives of refugees from Ukraine: challenges, needs, and support received," IOM, July 2024.

### IOM Ukraine

2024a. "Conditions of Return Assessment Factsheet — Round 7," DTM, IOM Ukraine, May 2024.

2024b. "Internal Displacement Report — General Population Survey Round 17," DTM, IOM Ukraine, April 2024.

2024c. "Returns Report — General Population Survey Round 17," DTM, IOM Ukraine, April 2024.

### UNHCR

2024. 'Ukraine Refugee Situation portal,' UNHCR, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>



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## DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the intended destinations and prospects of permanence abroad or return; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.