

UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

ROUND 15
DECEMBER 2023



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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been collecting data on internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and the non-displaced population through a nationwide representative General Population Survey (GPS). The purpose of the assessment is to provide an in-depth, granular understanding of displacement figures and mobility trends, as well as to gather fundamental data on the profiles, needs and intentions of IDPs in support of humanitarian efforts to find durable solutions to internal displacement. The GPS, implemented on a quarterly basis, also provides key analysis of trends over time. To this end, the GPS conducts oblast-level, randomized interviews with a representative sample of each population group. This report covers Round 15 of the GPS, conducted in December 2023.

KEY FINDINGS



IOM estimates that 3,689,000 *de facto* IDPs and 4,455,000 returnees reside in Ukraine.



The main IDP-hosting oblasts are Dnipropetrovska (13%) and Kharkivska (12%) Oblasts. The main oblast of origin for IDPs is Kharkivska Oblast (22%), where the largest flow of intra-oblast displacement was also identified (86%).



Thirty-nine per cent (39%) of IDPs have been displaced more than once. Secondary displacement was primarily triggered by limited employment opportunities in the previous place of displacement, alongside relatively safer conditions in the current place of displacement.



Over 80 per cent of IDPs have been in displacement for more than one year, with the average length in displacement at 510 days.



The most acute needs of IDPs are cash and financial support (56%), power banks (7%), and solid fuel for heating (6%).



The primary coping mechanisms used by IDPs to face their pressing needs were switching to cheaper food or NFIs (69%), reducing the quantity of food and essential NFI spending (63%), and the spending of savings (61%).



The majority of IDPs were intending to remain in their current location of displacement (60%). Of those considering relocation (25%), 18 per cent were planning to move within the next three months.

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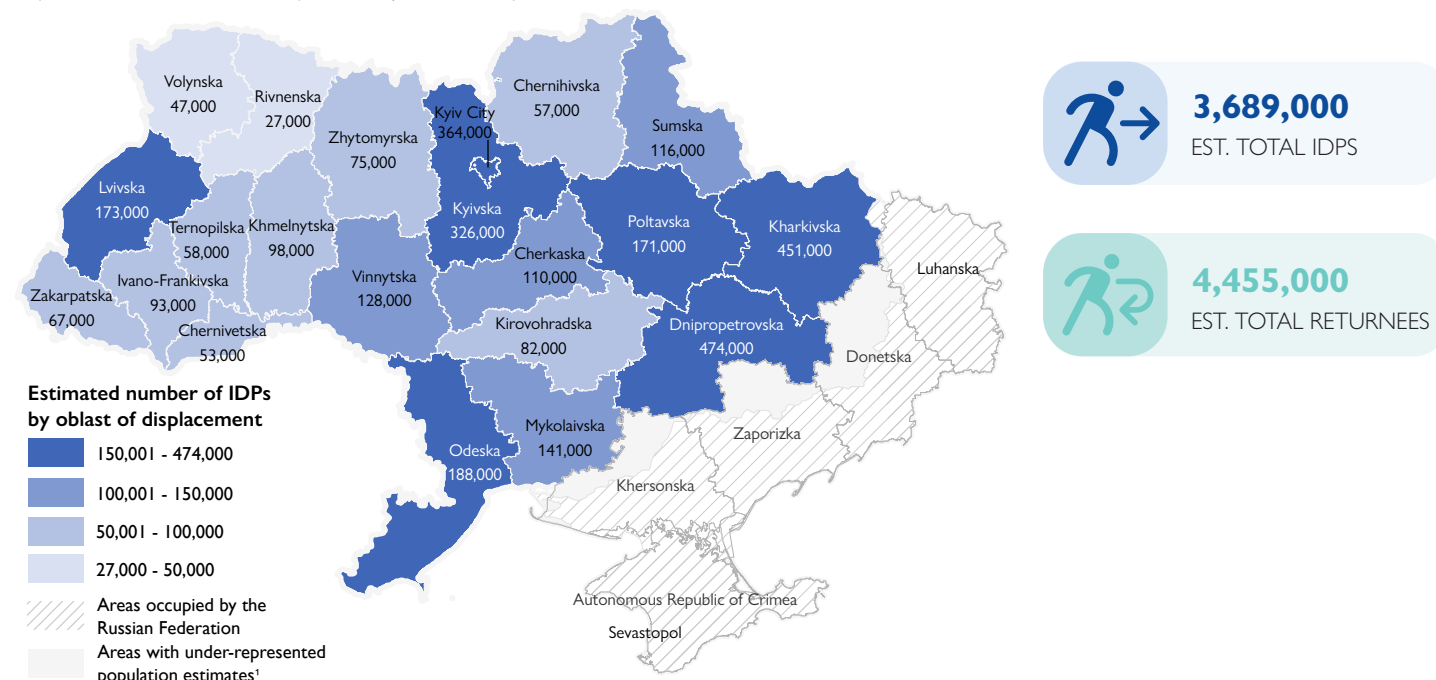
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SECTION 1: POPULATION FIGURES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

1.1 OVERVIEW AND CHANGE OVER TIME

Map 1: Estimated de facto IDPs presence by oblast of displacement



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) identified approximately 3.7 million *de facto* internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. The largest number of IDPs resided in Dnipropetrovska (474,000, 13%, of the total *de facto* IDP population) and Kharkivska (451,000, 12%) Oblasts, in eastern Ukraine, while the capital Kyiv (364,000, 10%) and surrounding Kyivska

Oblast (326,000, 9%) hosted the third- and fourth-most significant numbers of IDPs. When compared to the previous round, the share of IDPs residing in Sumska Oblast grew from 2 per cent of all IDPs to 3 per cent (from 78,000 IDPs to 116,000 IDPs), while Odeska Oblast's share of IDPs decreased from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, (from 240,000 to 188,000).

Figure 1: Number of IDPs and returnees, and share of IDPs and returnees out of the total estimated resident population in Ukraine, from Round 1 (March 2022) to Round 15 (December 2023)²



Between Rounds 14 and 15 of the General Population Survey, the shares of IDPs (11.1%) and returnees (13.4%) amongst the total resident population of Ukraine were stable, with comparatively few new displacements and returns recorded between the two rounds. Indeed, since September 2022, the share of new IDPs amongst the IDP stock has decreased, with 80 per cent of IDPs displaced for over one year as of December 2023. This points to the protracted nature of internal displacement in Ukraine, with significant shares of IDPs displaced in the first year of the war who remain displaced.

In the year prior to September 2023, the share of IDPs and returnees appears to have witnessed a progressive decline. However, this reduction in population numbers might be related to several factors, including the movement of IDPs abroad; increased survey coverage to previously occupied areas resulting in changes in phone network coverage and connectivity, seasonal and other factors generating large movements of populations which ultimately affects population groups ratio.

¹Estimates in Donetsk, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts are not represented due to their likely under-representation as a result of coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and to the limited number of respondents reached in occupied areas.

²The UNFPA Population Baseline, on the basis of which IDP and returnee population figures are extrapolated, underwent several changes between March 2022 and June 2023, impacting the comparability of population estimates over time. Trends unaffected by the extrapolation are shown by the line chart and expressed in % of the total population in Ukraine. Percentages have been rounded for visualization purposes.

1.2 AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT AND PLACES OF ORIGIN

Table 1: Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Kharkivska	22%
Donetska	22%
Zaporizka	12%
Khersonska	12%
Luhanska	8%
Other oblasts	24%

Table 2: Top 5 IDP hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)

Oblast	% of total IDPs
Dnipropetrovska	13%
Kharkivska	12%
Kyiv city	10%
Kyivska	9%
Zaporizka	6%
Other oblasts	50%

The main oblasts of origin of IDPs were all located along or near the frontline and included areas previously occupied by forces of the Russian Federation. Almost half (44%) of the total IDP population, equivalent to 1,612,000 people, originated from just two oblasts: Donetska and Kharkivska Oblasts. Kharkivska Oblast was also the oblast hosting the second-largest number of IDPs (451,000, or 12% of IDPs) and the third-largest number of returnees (564,000, or 13% of returnees). These two oblasts are facing strained resources to accommodate IDP and returnee populations while facing persistent shelling and attacks.

The primary oblast of displacement was Dnipropetrovska Oblast, hosting 13 per cent of estimated IDPs. The capital city Kyiv (10%) and surrounding Kyivska Oblast (9%) also hosted relatively large shares of IDPs. It is worth noting that the top five oblasts hosting IDPs were the same oblasts with the highest percentage of returnees.

Figure 3: Share of IDPs displaced within their oblast of origin and outside their oblast of origin, by length of displacement (% of IDPs)

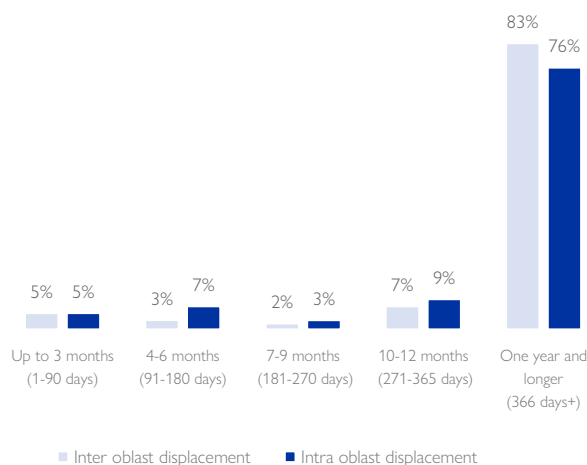
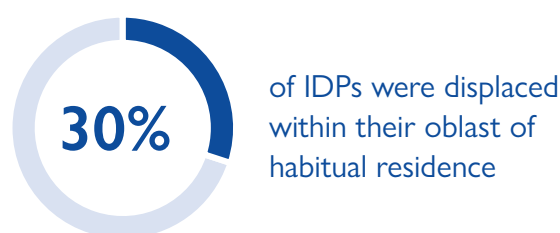
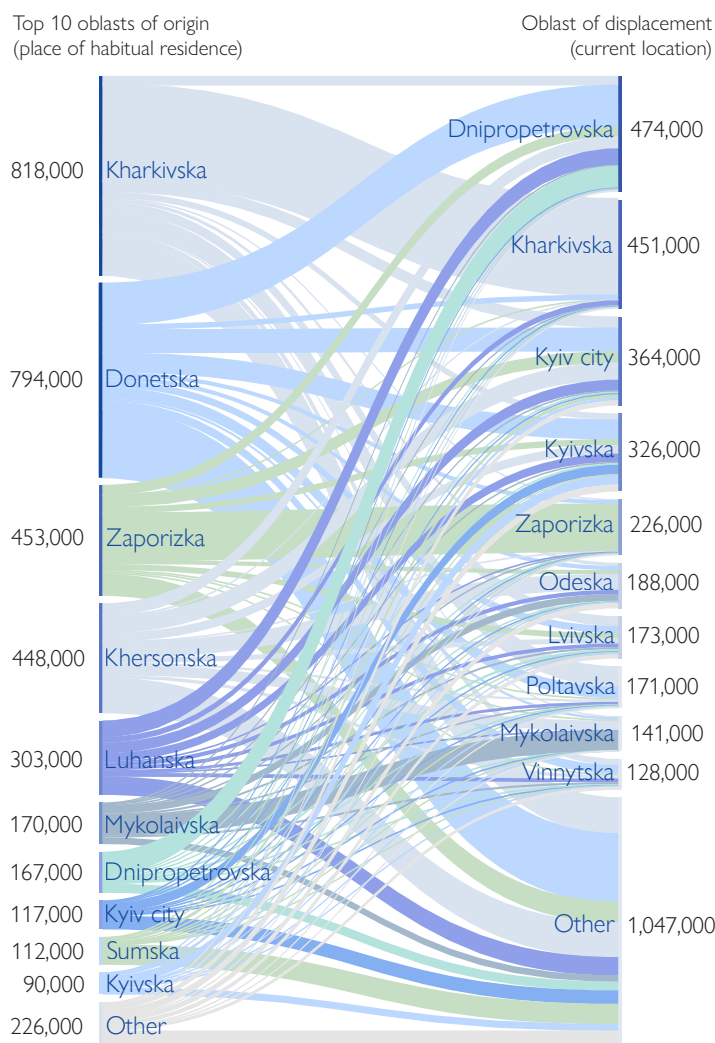


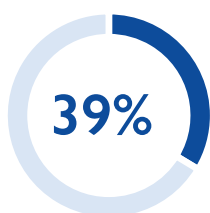
Figure 2: Displacement flows from oblasts of origin to oblasts of displacement



The largest movements of IDPs were recorded from Donetska Oblast to Dnipropetrovska Oblast (168,000 IDPs), and from Donetska Oblast to Kyiv City (94,000 IDPs). The majority of surveyed IDPs (70%) were displaced to an oblast different from their oblast of origin, while less than a third (30%) were displaced within their oblast of origin. Kharkivska (86%) and Zaporizka (85%) Oblasts displayed the largest share of intra-oblast displacement. In contrast, the shares of intra-oblast movements in Luhanska (<1%), Kyiv City (4%) and Khersonska (12%) were more limited and displacement movements more diffuse, spread across several oblasts. Notably, IDPs displaced for four to six months were more likely to have been displaced within their oblast of origin (7%), whereas IDPs facing protracted displacement (one year or longer) were more likely to have been displaced outside of their oblast of origin (83%).

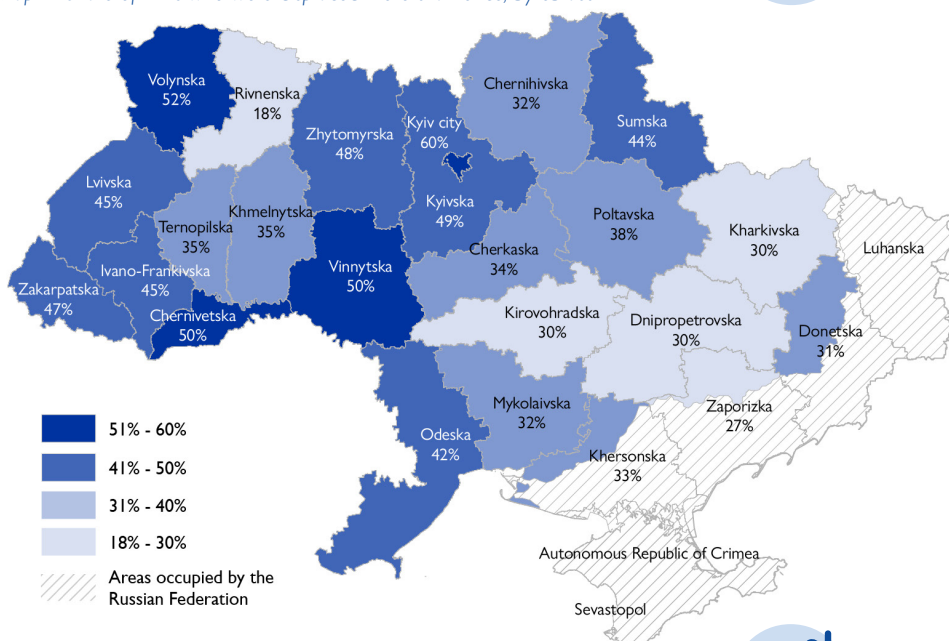
I.3 MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS

PREVALENCE OF RE-DISPLACEMENT



Of IDPs were displaced more than once, with 13 per cent of IDPs displaced three or more times since the full-scale invasion of February 2022.

Map 2: Share of IDPs who were displaced more than once, by oblast³



RE-DISPLACEMENT PROFILES

Young adults (aged 18-24) were more likely to have experienced multiple displacements (52% were displaced two times and more), while 30 per cent of IDPs aged 60 and older experienced re-displacement.



41%

Of IDPs displaced multiple times and living in big cities relocated from rural areas.

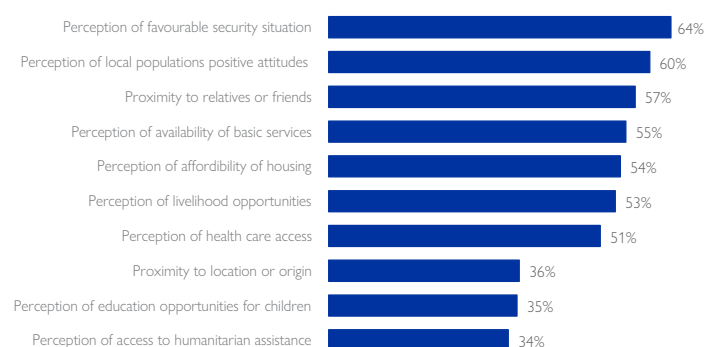
Re-displacement was most common among IDPs currently residing in western and central oblasts, including Kyiv City (60%), Volynska Oblast (52%), Vinnitska Oblast (50%), and Chernivetska (50%), and less typical for those displaced in eastern oblasts, including Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska and Donetska Oblasts, where 70 per cent of IDPs were displaced once.

Dnipropetrovska Oblast was most frequently mentioned as the previous oblast of displacement (13%), followed by Kyivska (8%), and Kharkivska (8%) Oblasts. Most IDPs previously displaced abroad last lived in Poland (32%).

RE-DISPLACEMENT FACTORS

Respondents were asked about the reasons they were displaced from their previous place of displacement to their current displacement location. The majority of IDPs who were displaced multiple times identified the inability to earn money in the previous place of displacement as their reason for leaving (56%). In addition, 64 per cent of respondents reported the more favourable security conditions in their current displacement location as a re-displacement factor.

Figure 4: Pull factors for which IDPs were displaced to their current displacement location (% of IDPs)⁴



54%

Of IDPs displaced multiple times reported having spent at least two weeks abroad in 2023 due to the full-scale invasion of February 2022, before returning to Ukraine.

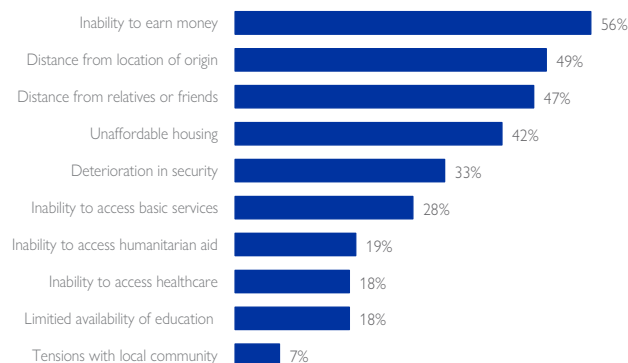
Of the IDPs who had been displaced abroad in 2023, 65 per cent stayed in one location before returning to Ukraine, while over a quarter (26%) relocated between settlements two or more times during their stay abroad.



64%

Of male IDPs reported the inability to find livelihood or employment opportunities in the previous displacement location as the reason for leaving that location (compared to 52% of female IDPs).

Figure 5: Push factors for which IDPs were displaced to their current displacement location (% of IDPs)⁵



³The data shown on the map is indicative and is presented for informational purposes only, except Dnipropetrovska, Kyivska, Kharkivska Oblasts and Kyiv City.

⁴Multi-choice question.

⁵Ibid.

I.4 IMMEDIATE MOBILITY INTENTIONS

MOBILITY INTENTIONS

In Round 15, 25 per cent of *de facto* IDPs, equivalent to 914,000 individuals, reported that they were considering leaving their current location. In comparison, 4 per cent of returnees and 2 per cent of non-displaced residents were considering moving from their current place of residence. Most IDPs (57%) expressed the intention to remain. While the majority of IDPs considering relocation (55%) did not have a timeline for relocating, an estimated 48,000 IDPs (6% of IDPs intending to relocate) were planning to leave within one month of the time of the interview. Vinnytska (33% of IDPs residing in the oblast) and Odeska (32%) Oblasts hosted the largest shares of IDPs planning to leave their current location. By contrast, the largest shares of IDPs who did not intend to leave were found in Zaporizka (74%), Kharkivska (67%) and Dnipropetrovska (61%) Oblasts, possibly because of the relative greater safety of places of displacement.

Figure 6: Shares of IDPs and non-displaced people considering relocation, from Round 2 (April 2022) to Round 15 (December 2023)

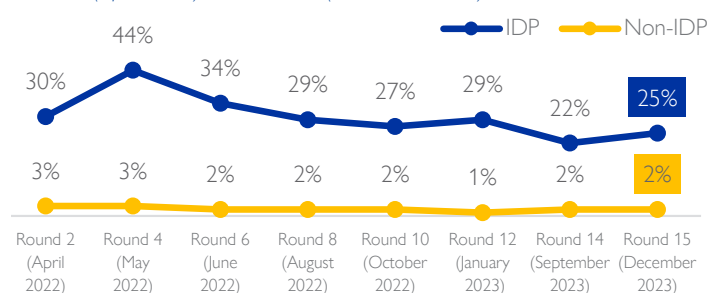
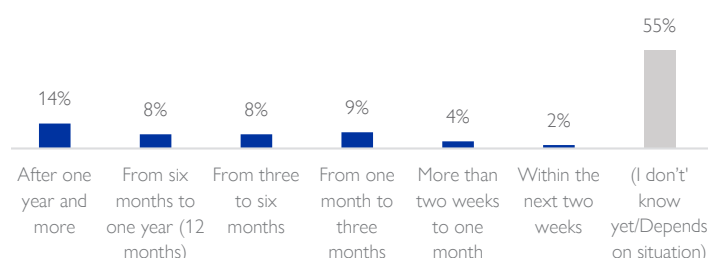
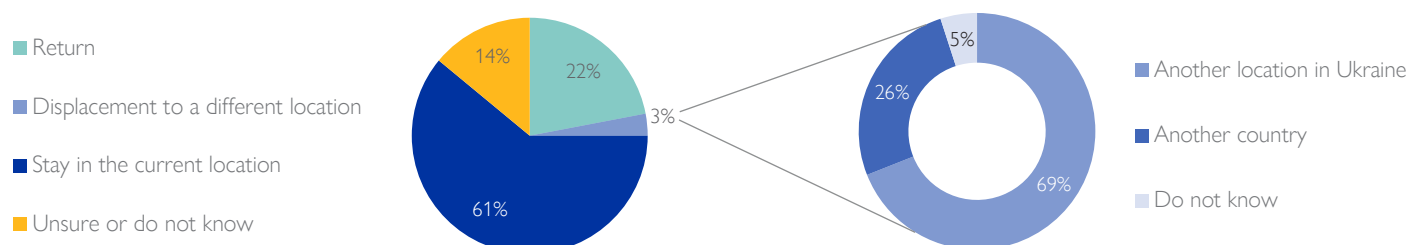


Figure 7: Intended timeline for relocation (% of IDPs considering relocation)



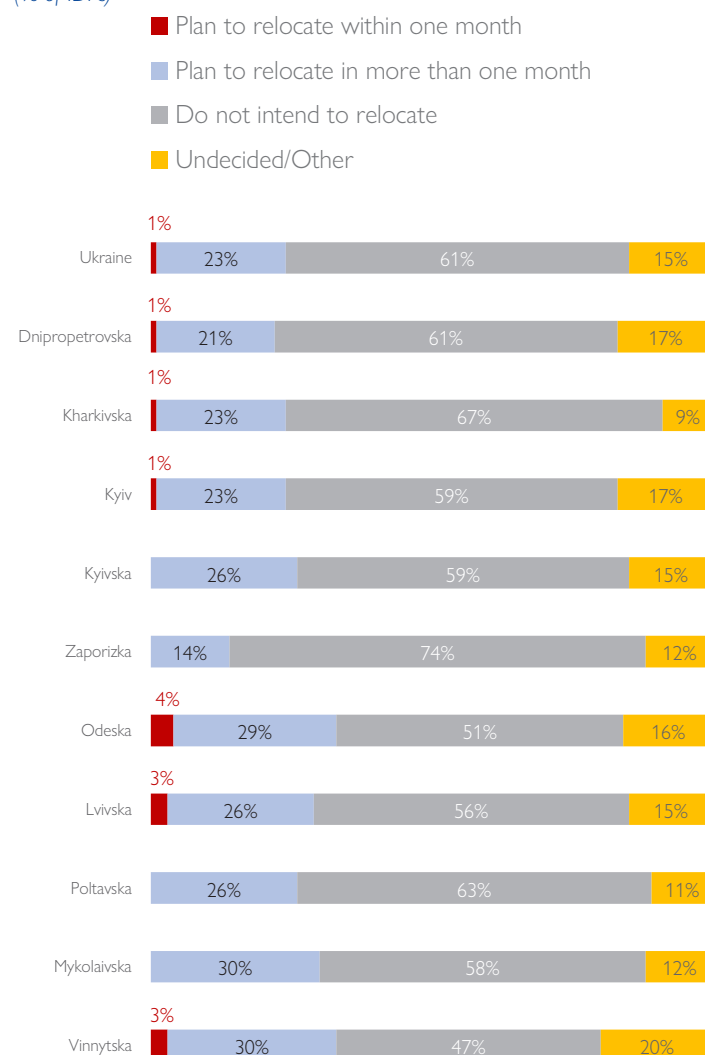
INTENDED DESTINATION

Figure 8: Mobility intentions of IDPs and intended destination among IDPs considering relocation



Amongst IDPs who reported the intention to leave their current place of residence (25% of IDPs), the vast majority (86%) were planning on returning to their place of habitual residence, while 10 per cent were considering secondary displacement to a different location. Older IDPs (aged 60 and above) were more likely to express the intention to return to their place of habitual residence (94% of older IDPs who planned on leaving their place of displacement), while young adults showed greater willingness to move to a different location (18%, compared to 11% for older adults).

Figure 9: Immediate mobility intentions of IDPs in the top 10 IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)



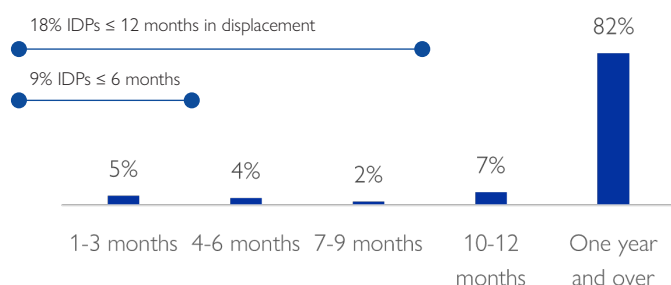
Twenty-six per cent (26%) of IDPs planning on leaving their current place of residence for a place other than their place of habitual residence were contemplating secondary displacement abroad. The situation is reversed in the case of returnees: 66 per cent of returnees planning on leaving their current location were considering moving to a different country. This difference may be attributed to the fact that returnees may not view displacement or relocation within Ukraine as sustainable or desirable, when compared to displacement to another country.

I.5 DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

510
days

average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine (as of December 2023)

Figure 10: Share of IDPs by duration of displacement



In Round 15, 82 per cent of IDPs reported having been displaced for one year or longer. The fact that a significant proportion of surveyed IDPs have been displaced for over a year reflects the protracted nature of displacement in Ukraine. The increasing share of IDPs facing long-term displacement – the share of IDPs displaced for one year or more grew by 10 percentage points since the previous round – reaffirms the need to build effective strategies towards durable solutions for IDPs for whom return is not possible.

A further 9 per cent of IDPs were displaced for 6 months or less, including 5 per cent within three months of the survey. This reflects the continuous nature of forced displacement of people in Ukraine, nearly two years after escalation of the war in February 2022. Poltavska (92%), Dnipropetrovska (85%), and Zaporizka (82%) Oblasts hosted the largest shares of IDPs displaced for one year or more. The vast majority of IDPs in these oblasts also originated from the same oblasts (see Figure 2): the proximity of the places of origin and widespread destruction of housing and essential infrastructure might explain the prevalence of protracted displacement amongst the IDP population in these oblasts and the decision to integrate into places of displacement in the short-term.

I.6 RETURNS FROM ABROAD INTO DISPLACEMENT WITHIN UKRAINE



319,000

IDPs returned to Ukraine from abroad but remain in displacement



9%

Share of IDPs who returned to Ukraine from abroad but remain in displacement

Table 3: Top oblasts of origin of IDPs who returned to Ukraine but not to their places of habitual residence

Oblast	% of IDPs who returned from abroad
Kyivska Oblast	11%
Kyiv City	11%
Lvivska Oblast	10%
Dnipropetrovska Oblast	9%
Kharkivska Oblast	8%
Other oblasts	51%

Table 4: Top oblasts of displacement of IDPs who returned to Ukraine but not to their places of habitual residence

Oblast	% of IDPs who returned from abroad
Kharkivska Oblast	21%
Donetska Oblast	18%
Khersonska Oblast	16%
Zaporizka Oblast	10%
Mykolaivska Oblast	6%



IDPs who had previously been displaced abroad but remained in displacement primarily resided in Kyiv City (11%) and Kyivska (11%), Dnipropetrovska (9%) and Kharkivska (8%) Oblasts. The main oblasts of origin of IDPs previously displaced abroad, however, were Kharkivska (21%), Donetska (18%) and Khersonska (16%) Oblasts – the oblasts most exposed to frontline activities, hostilities and shelling.



The highest proportions of IDPs who had previously been displaced abroad returned to Ukraine from Hungary (26%), Poland (24%) and Romania (9%).



IDPs who were displaced abroad left primarily because of the lack of employment or livelihood opportunities in their place of displacement (66%), as well as the distance from their place of habitual residence (58%) and their relatives and friends (53%). They settled in their current location of displacement in Ukraine because of perceived safety (74%) and the availability of basic services (69%) and health care (68%).



Thirty per cent (30%) of IDPs previously displaced abroad were considering re-displacement, whereas 60 per cent were intending to stay in their current location. Out of those considering re-displacement, 38 per cent indicated that they were intending to relocate in one to three months.



In the long term, out of surveyed IDPs in Ukraine who returned from abroad but remained in displacement, 29 per cent were looking to integrate in their current location, while 45 per cent planned to return to their place of origin (23% remained undecided).



Thirty-seven per cent of IDPs in Ukraine who returned from abroad but remained in displacement received a regular salary; other sources of income included pensions (23%) and living allowance for internally displaced people (16%).



In terms of livelihoods, 40 per cent of respondents were in paid work or had their own business, 16 per cent were unemployed and actively looking for work, and 15 per cent were unemployed, but not actively seeking work.

1.7 DEMOGRAPHICS, VULNERABILITIES AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

A detailed disaggregation of IDP profiles and greater insights into the prevalence of vulnerabilities and household composition enables an enhanced understanding of mobility and is key to effective, targeted humanitarian response. To this end, IOM's General Population Survey includes indicators – developed in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – which allows for precise estimated demographic breakdowns of the displaced population.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

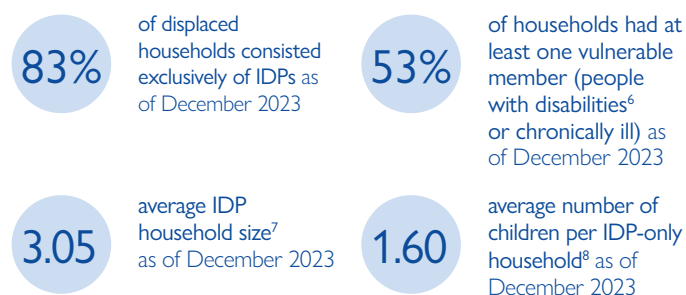
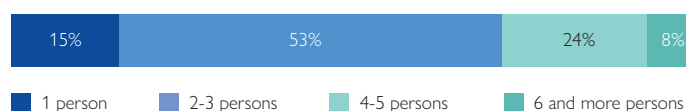


Figure 11a: Number of children in IDP households (households consisting exclusively of IDPs with children)⁹



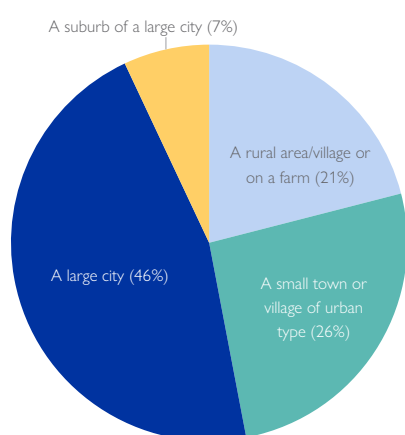
Figure 11b: Number of household members in IDP households (households consisting exclusively of IDPs)¹⁰



SETTLEMENT TYPE

The majority of IDPs (53%) resided in a large city or its suburbs, while a quarter of IDPs (26%) lived in a small town and 21 per cent of IDPs were staying in a rural area or village.

Figure 12: Share of IDPs by settlement type

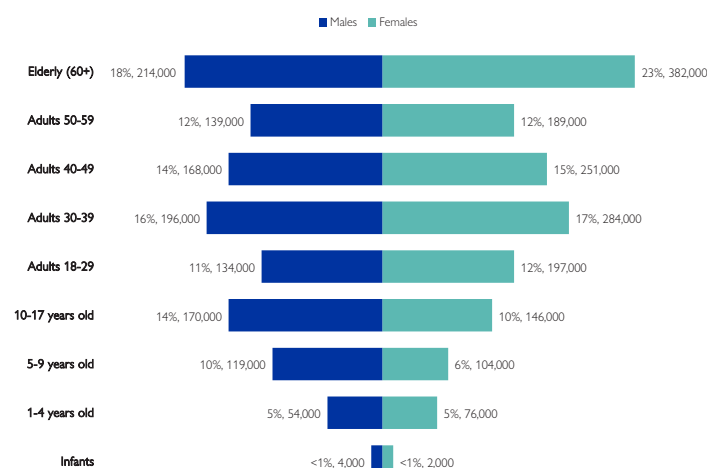


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority of displaced people (59%) were female, with 41 per cent male. While most IDPs were of working age (53%), a quarter of displaced persons (25%) were children, and less than a quarter (22%) were 60 or older.

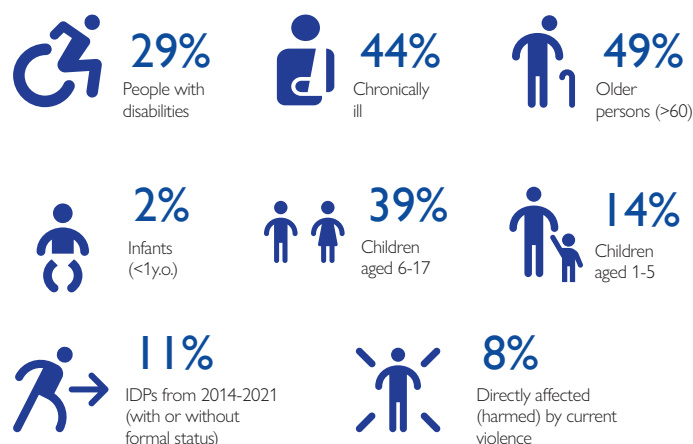


Figure 13: Max. estimate of IDPs by sex and age group¹¹



HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITIES

This section presents the share of IDPs who reported that at least one of their current household members¹² possessed the following characteristics; these traits may contribute to household vulnerability, given: 1. a presumed cost related to the characteristic; 2. a presumed need to access assistance; and 3. potential limitations in getting to or accessing assistance. These characteristics are not mutually exclusive, and individuals may live with one or multiple of the following characteristics. (Read as: "39% of IDP respondents indicate that at least one family member currently with them is a child between ages of 6 and 17")¹³.



⁹To identify disabilities and chronic illnesses in IDP households, respondents were asked whether one or more members in their households lived with a disability or chronic illness. Definitions of disabilities and chronic illnesses were derived from categories defined in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO-ICF).

¹⁰Households consisting exclusively of IDPs (83%).

¹¹Ibid.

¹²The estimated total number of children in IDP households is 748,000 children.

¹³The estimated total number of IDPs in households consisting exclusively of IDPs is 3,046,000 IDPs.

¹⁴The description of the characteristics and demographic profile of IDP household members is based solely on the data for those household members who do not live in their place of habitual residence due to the war.

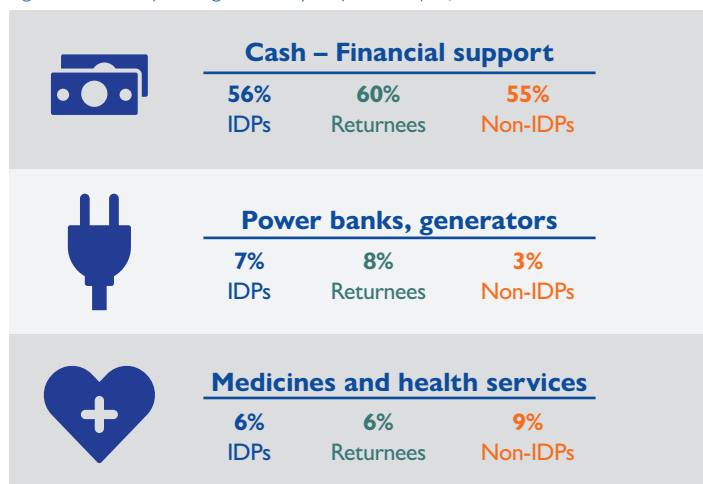
¹⁵To identify disabilities and chronic illnesses in IDP households, respondents were asked whether one or more members in their households lived with a disability or chronic illness. Definitions of disabilities and chronic illnesses were derived from categories defined in the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (WHO-ICF).

¹⁶Multiple-choice question.

SECTION 2: PRIORITY NEEDS AND COPING STRATEGIES

2.1 OVERVIEW

Figure 14: Most pressing needs, by respondent profile



Consistent with previous rounds, IDPs reported cash & financial support (56%), power banks & generators (7%), solid fuel (6%) and medicine (4%) as their most pressing needs.

In terms of lack of basic items, IDPs systematically displayed higher needs across all sectors, in comparison to returnees and non-displaced populations, with the exception of repair and construction materials, which non-displaced persons (27%) reported greater needs for.¹⁴ A majority of IDPs (85%, compared to 70% of non-displaced residents) reported lacking at least one basic good, with 55 per cent of IDPs (34% of non-displaced residents) reporting three or more needs.

Across all population types, over half of the assessed population reported lacking cash and financial support. In comparison, access to financial services was of lower concern, with all population groups able to withdraw money. Needs for power banks were also high among all population groups, although decreasing since September 2023 (from 57% to 38% in December 2023, in the case of IDPs).

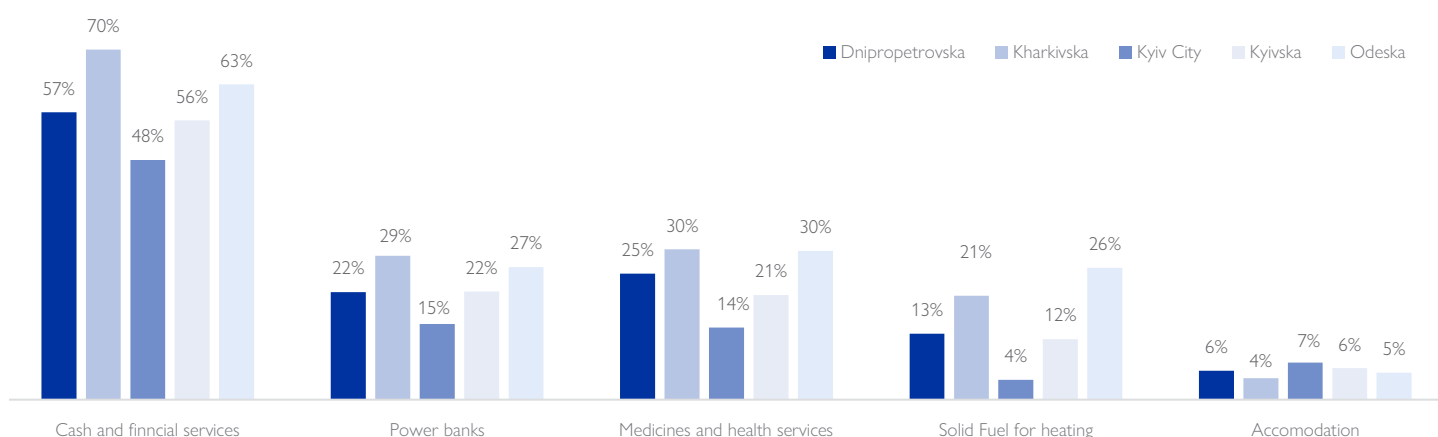
2.2 IDP NEEDS BY PROFILE AND LOCATION

OBLAST-LEVEL

Displaced populations in the five oblasts hosting the largest numbers of IDPs reported the same main needs, in similar relative proportions. However, across all needs, IDPs residing in Kyiv City systematically reported lower needs, while Kharkivska and Odeska Oblasts hosted IDPs with the highest needs. Across all oblasts assessed, most IDP respondents cited cash and financial support as the greatest need, with the highest proportion residing in Donetska Oblast (76%). Although the reported needs for power banks and generators have generally

gone down compared to the previous round, substantial shares of IDPs in Mykolaivska (55%) and Poltavka (48%) Oblasts reported relatively high needs for power banks. Moreover, IDPs in Mykolaivska Oblast reported the highest needs across all sectors (except cash), notably medicines and health services (40%), and building and reconstruction materials (40%). IDP respondents in Zaporizka Oblast (27%) also recorded the largest need for psychological assistance, reflecting the high mental health impact of the war.

Figure 15: Most pressing needs of IDPs in the top five IDP-hosting oblasts (% of IDPs)¹⁵

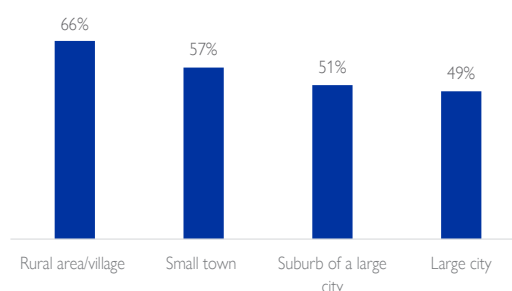


SETTLEMENT TYPE



IDPs in rural areas reported higher needs for all basic items, compared to IDPs in urban areas

Figure 16: Share of IDPs reporting 3 or more needs, by settlement type



¹⁴A Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by REACH in July 2023 similarly found higher needs reported by displaced populations.

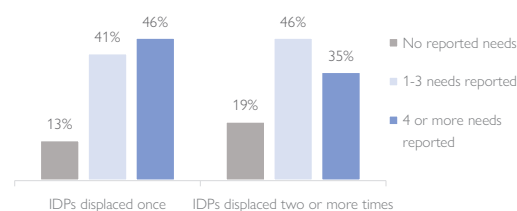
¹⁵Multiple-choice question.

RE-DISPLACEMENT STATUS



Amongst IDPs facing protracted displacement (displaced for one year or longer), **IDPs displaced only once were more likely to report higher needs**, compared to those displaced two times or more.

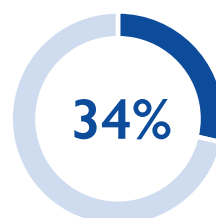
Figure 17: Number of needs reported by IDPs displaced for one year or more, by re-displacement status (% of IDPs)



SEX DISAGGREGATION



87 per cent of female IDPs reported marginally greater needs across all sectors, in comparison to male IDPs (82%).

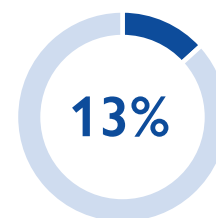


Of female IDPs were in need of clothes, shoes, blankets, and other NFIs, compared to 20 per cent of male respondents.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



72 per cent of households with at least one child reported greater needs across all sectors, than those without any children (69%).



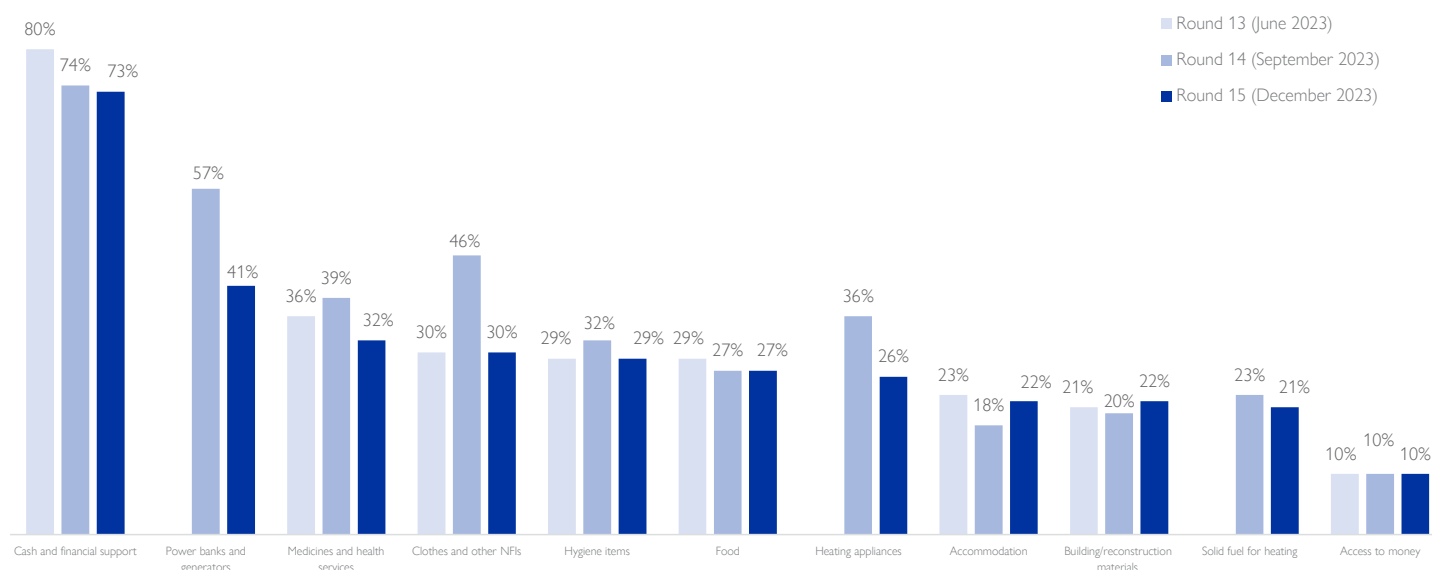
Of households without any children reported food needs, double the share of those with at least one child (6%).

2.3 CHANGE IN NEEDS OVER TIME

In the three months preceding data collection, the share of IDPs reporting basic needs remained stable across all but three basic items, highlighting persistent humanitarian needs of the displaced population. Power banks, clothes and heating appliances were the only items for which the needs decreased amongst the IDP population between September and December 2023 (by 16 and 10 percentage points, respectively). These decreases may be attributed to the change in concerns amongst displaced households over that period: in September 2023, substantial shares of IDPs presumably reported needs for winterization items in anticipation of the winter season.

Between June and December 2023, cash and financial assistance remained the most-cited need by IDP respondents – although the share of IDPs reporting a need for cash declined by 7 percentage points – followed by power banks and generators, medication and health services, and clothes and NFIs. Over the same time period, Kyiv City consistently recorded the lowest share of respondents reporting needs, while the East Macro-Region hosted the greatest proportions of respondents reporting gaps in essential items across all basic items and services.

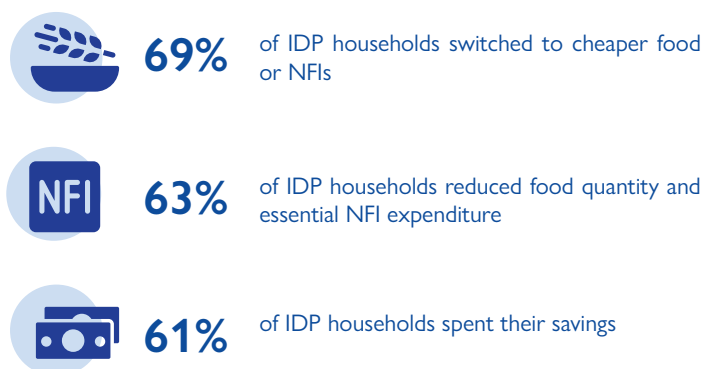
Figure 18: Change in the share of IDPs reporting a lack of basic goods, from Round 13 (June 2023) to Round 15 (December 2023)¹⁶



¹⁶Multiple-choice question.

2.4 COPING STRATEGIES

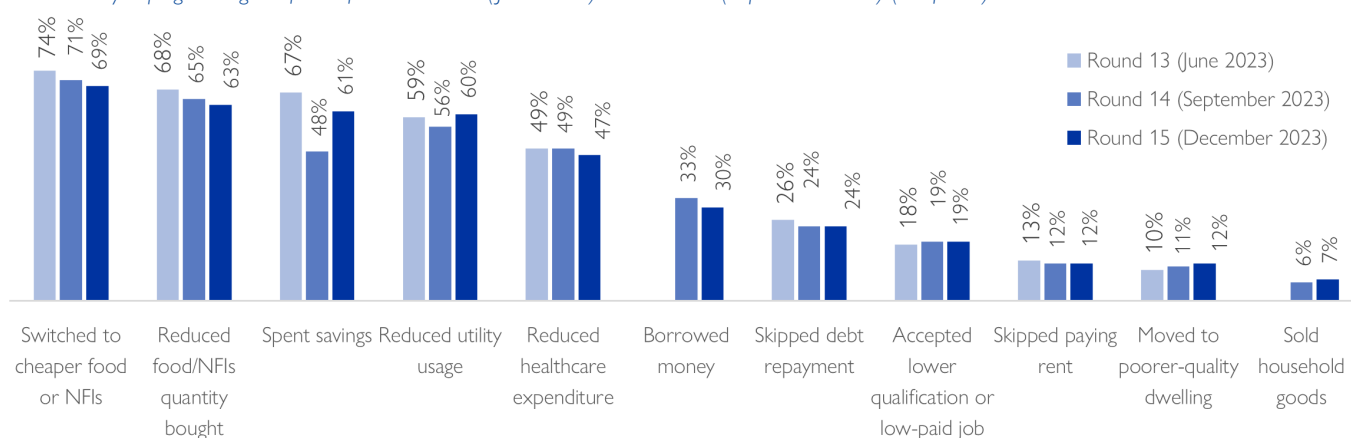
Figure 19: Top three coping strategies reported by IDPs (% of IDPs)



The primary coping strategy deployed by IDP households to adapt to living conditions in forced displacement included switching to cheaper food and NFIs (mentioned by 69% of respondents), alongside reducing the quantity of purchases (63%), spending the household's savings (61%) and reducing the use of utilities (60%). Noticeably, for most coping mechanisms, the share of IDPs who reported having resorted to these coping strategies was stable or witnessed slight decreases from June to December 2023. As IDP households deplete their savings, they are likely to resort to more severe coping strategies, such as reducing the quality and quantity of food and NFIs, affecting their ability to meet basic needs.

Women were more likely to report resorting to coping strategies relating to daily household expenditure and consumption. For example, a larger share of female IDPs reported switching to cheaper food and NFIs than male IDPs (73% and 62% respectively). Households with children were also more likely to report the implementation of coping strategies, in comparison to childless households. These trends were consistent with the fact that greater shares of households with children reported high needs.

Figure 20: Primary coping strategies of IDPs from Round 13 (June 2023) to Round 15 (September 2023) (% of IDPs)¹⁷



Picture 1: IDPs living with disabilities visit a health centre in Zaporizhia Oblast (© IOM 2023)



¹⁷Multiple-choice question.

ANNEX: ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISPLACEMENT STATUS

Oblast	Estimated <i>de facto</i> IDPs present	Estimated returnee pop. present
Cherkaska	110,000	78,000
Chernihivska	57,000	190,000
Chernivetska	53,000	23,000
Dnipropetrovska	474,000	359,000
Ivano-Frankivska	93,000	40,000
Kharkivska	451,000	564,000
Khmelnyska	98,000	32,000
Kirovohradska	82,000	33,000
Kyiv	364,000	1,015,000
Kyivska	326,000	750,000
Lvivska	173,000	100,000
Mykolaivska	141,000	205,000
Odeska	188,000	211,000
Poltavska	171,000	65,000
Rivnenska	27,000	42,000
Sumska	116,000	108,000
Ternopil'ska	58,000	22,000
Vinnytska	128,000	79,000
Volyn'ska	47,000	48,000
Zakarpatska	67,000	10,000
Zhytomyrska	75,000	115,000
Donetska ¹⁸	92,000	137,000
Zaporizka ¹⁹	226,000	121,000
Luhanska ²⁰	n/a	n/a
Khersonska ²¹	55,000	98,000
Residence location unknown (in Ukraine)	17,000	10,000
Total population	3,689,000	4,455,000

¹⁸Estimates in this oblast (blue text) are likely under-represented due to coverage being limited to government-controlled areas, as well as the limited number of respondents reached through the random digit dial.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Ibid.

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY

Unless noted otherwise, data cited in this report were compiled from Round 15 of the General Population Survey, dated as of 27 December 2023. The data presented in this report was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and collected by 50 enumerators employed by Multicultural Insights through screener phone-based interviews with 20,000 randomly selected respondents and follow-up interviews with 1,517 IDPs, 1,541 returnees, and 2,002 residents, using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method, and a random digit dial (RDD) approach, with an overall sample error of 0.69% [CL95%]. Round 15 of data collection was completed between 27 November and 27 December 2023. The survey included all of Ukraine, excluding the Crimean Peninsula and occupied areas of Donetska, Luhanska, Khersonska, and Zaporizka Oblasts. All interviews were anonymous, and respondents were asked for consent before starting the interview. IDP and returnee population figures at the national and oblast levels are derived from the July 2023 total population baseline for Ukraine (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol) defined in the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS). All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Estimated figures have been rounded to the nearest 1,000. All numbers are rounded for ease of use. Additional analysis is available upon request to dtmukraine@iom.int

In this report, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are defined as individuals who have

been forced to flee or to leave their homes or who are staying outside their habitual residence in Ukraine due to the full-scale invasion in February 2022, regardless of whether they hold registered IDP status. The terms "return" and "returnee" are used without prejudice to status and refer to all people who have returned to their habitual residence after a period of displacement of minimum two weeks since February 2022, whether from abroad or from internal displacement within Ukraine. This definition excludes individuals who have come back to Ukraine from abroad but who have not returned to their places of habitual residence in the country. Full definitions of population groups may be found in the Methodological Note.

Limitations: 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, in areas where phone networks were fully functional for the entire period of the survey. People residing in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (ARC) or the occupied areas of Donetska and Luhanska Oblasts were not included in the survey. Estimates in Donetska, Zaporizka, Luhanska, and Khersonska Oblasts are likely under-represented as a result of coverage being limited to government-controlled areas and to the limited number of respondents reached in occupied areas. For further details on the methodology and sampling design, please refer to the full [Methodological Note](#).



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