

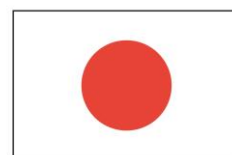


# UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

## GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

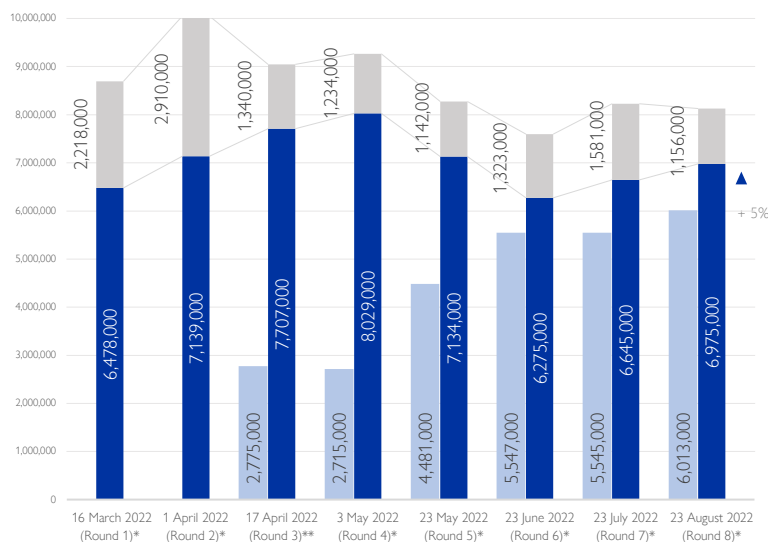
ROUND 8  
23 AUGUST 2022

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



From  
the People of Japan

Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **17 and 23 August**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the eighth round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a preliminary source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all five macro-regions (West, East, North, Centre, South, and the city of Kyiv), with the exception of the Crimean peninsula. The general population survey was constructed through a random-digit-dial (RDD) approach, and 2,001 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the **computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)** method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. For further notes on method and limitations, including IOM's definition of internally displaced persons used for the purpose of this assessment, see [page 12](#). 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 10, 2022, [HDX](#)).



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

Est. IDPs in Ukraine

Est. returnees in Ukraine

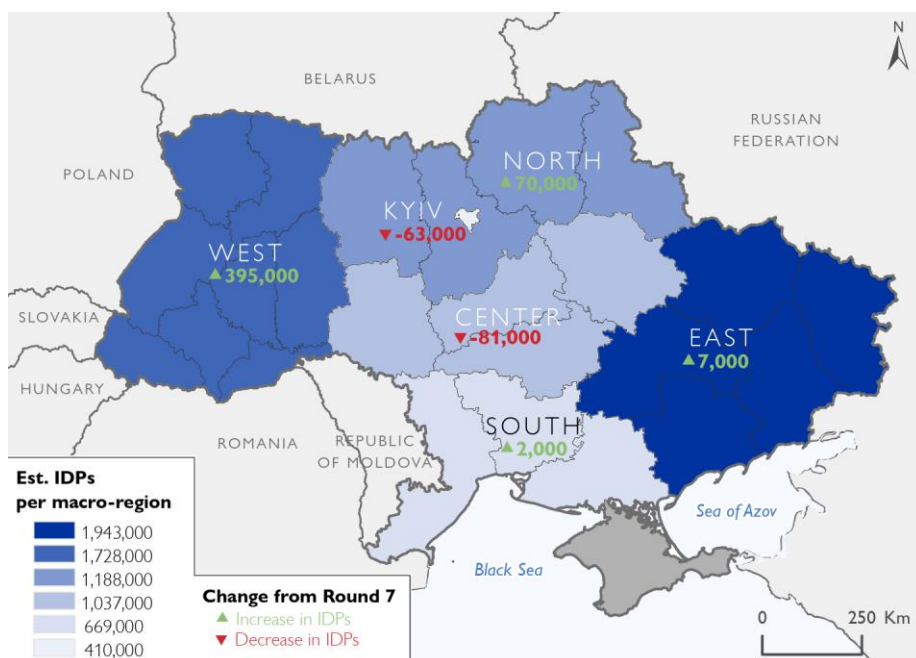
**6,975,000**  
EST. INTERNALLY  
DISPLACED  
WITHIN UKRAINE AS  
OF 23 AUGUST 2022

Results of IOM's general population survey show that, as of 23 August 2022, 16% of the general population, equivalent to over 6.97M individuals, are internally displaced within Ukraine. This represents an increase of almost 330,000 IDPs (5%) since July 23. The increase in IDP stock observed in Round 8 was foreshadowed in Round 7 by an increase in the share of non-displaced population considering to leave their habitual residence due to war.

\*All population estimate figures are rounded to nearest 1,000.

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

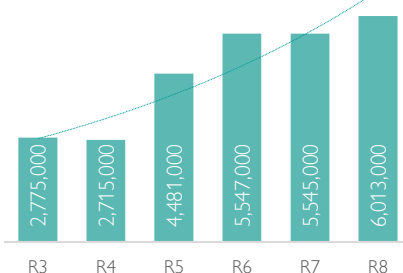
### ESTIMATED CURRENT LOCATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS BY MACRO-REGION\*



### RETURNS

**6,013,000**  
EST. TOTAL  
RETURNEES

Including returns of former IDPs from other locations within Ukraine, as well as self-reported returns from abroad (15%)



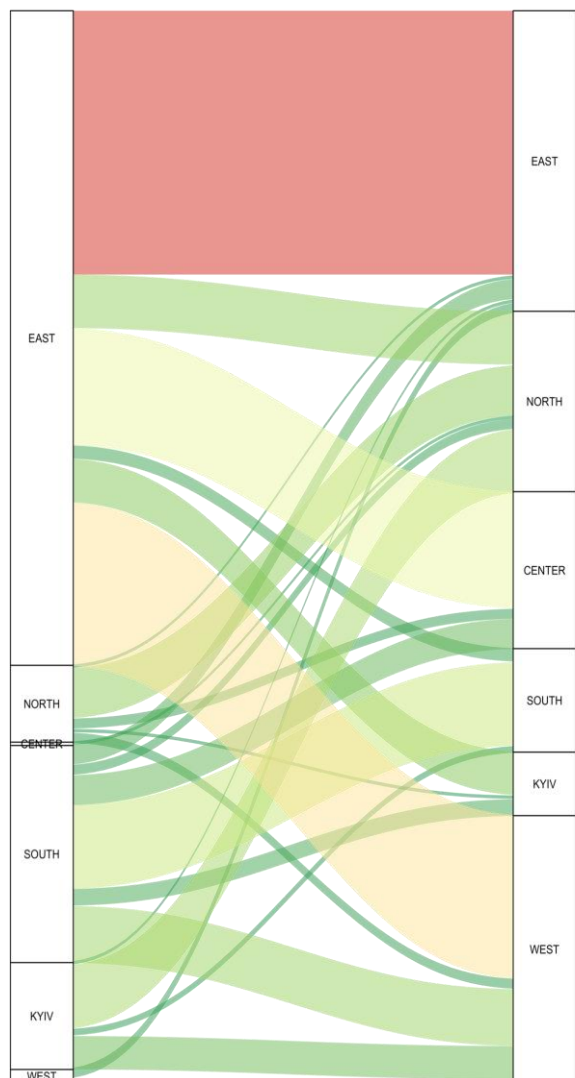
Despite a growth in the IDP estimate, the number of estimated returns has also increased between July 23 and August 23. Further analysis of returns (p.7-8) highlight's the return dynamics (plus 2.8 million since round 3) and the potential for further mobility in the coming months.

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

### INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

Unless otherwise noted, data shown in this report represent Round 8 survey results only.

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



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

### CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

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

Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
DNIPROPETROVSK	10%
KYIV	10%
KHARKIV	9%
ZAPORIZHZHIA	6%
LVIV	6%
Other oblasts	59%

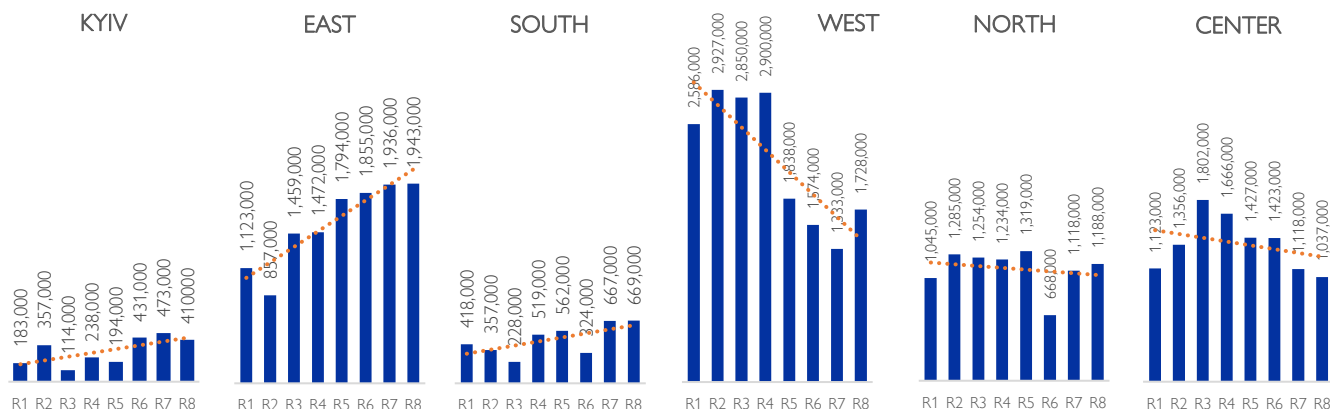
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts of origin of IDPs**	% of IDPs
DONETSK	21%
KHARKIV	21%
KYIV CITY	10%
MYKOLAIV	10%
ZAPORIZHZHIA	8%
Other oblasts	30%

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

For data on recorded (registered) IDP presence at hromada level, see IOM's DTM **Baseline Area Assessment for Ukraine** (Data available for 20 oblasts and Kyiv city). The dataset is available for humanitarian partners on [HDX](#) for registered users, and upon request from [dtmukraine@iom.int](mailto:dtmukraine@iom.int).

### CHANGES IN ESTIMATED IDP PRESENCE PER MACRO-REGION (ROUNDS 1 TO 8)



### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

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

When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine Internal Displacement Report, Round 8, August 2022".

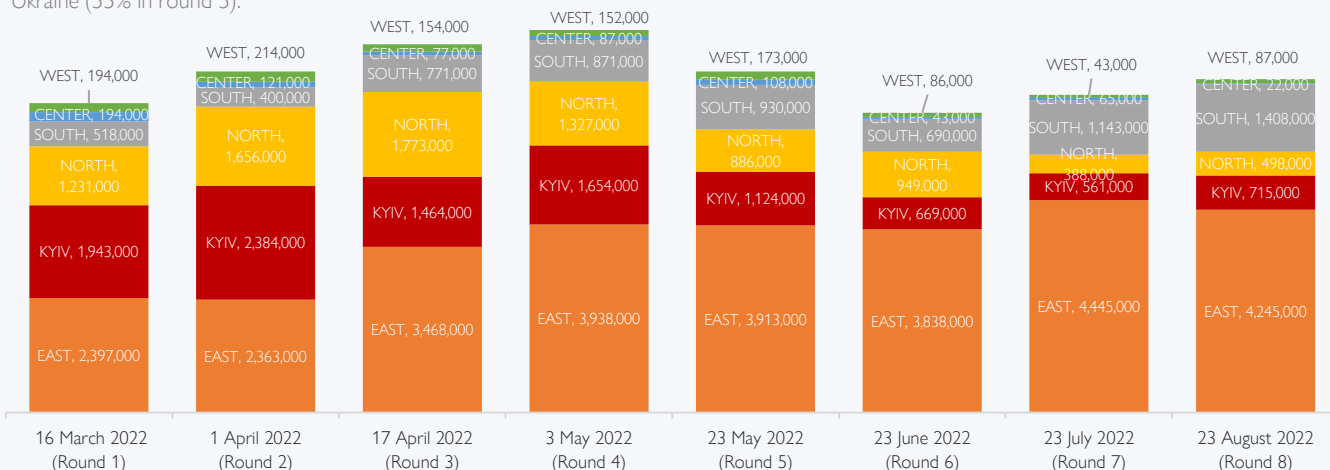
### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

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

##### Where do those currently displaced by war come from?

Data shows a variation in the scope of displacement flows at the macro-region level. As part of the overall 5% increase in the total stock of IDPs in Ukraine between Rounds 7 and 8, the estimated numbers of IDPs originally from the East remains high, and the share of IDPs from the South macro-region has sharply increased (South: +23%). The estimate of IDPs originally from the Centre macro-region has decreased by over 60%. In R8, IDPs from the East now represent 61% of all IDPs in Ukraine (55% in round 5).

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per macro-region
KYIV	10%	715,000
EAST	61%	4,245,000
SOUTH	20%	1,408,000
WEST	1%	87,000
NORTH	7%	498,000
CENTRE	0%	22,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,945,000

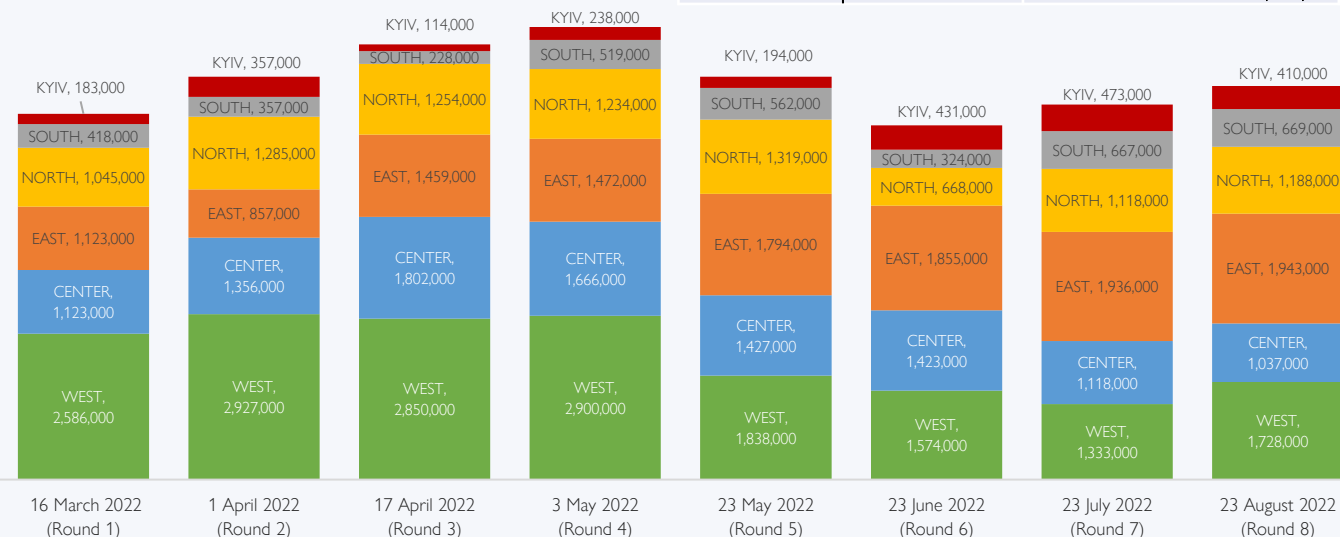


#### IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

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

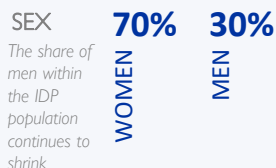
West and North macro-regions both experienced an increase in numbers of IDPs (+395,000 in the West macro-region and +70,000 in the North). As in R7, the largest decrease in estimated IDP presence is again observed in the Centre (-8%, equivalent to 81,000 estimated IDP departures). The increase in the overall number of IDPs located in the city of Kyiv has decreased slightly for the first time since Round 5 (23 May).

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per macro-region
KYIV	6%	410,000
EAST	28%	1,943,000
SOUTH	10%	669,000
CENTRE	15%	1,037,000
NORTH	17%	1,188,000
WEST	25%	1,728,000
Total est. displaced within Ukraine		6,975,000

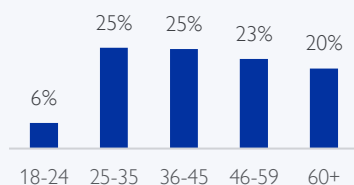


### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### DEMOGRAPHICS (IDPs)



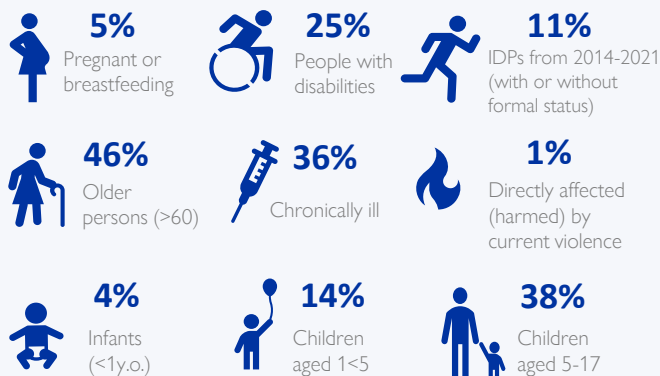
#### RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUP\*



\*Only adults were interviewed for this survey

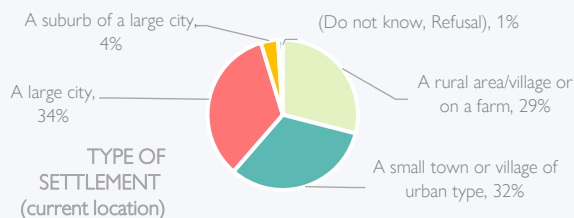
#### SHARE OF IDP HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABLE MEMBERS:

Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "38% 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 who do not live at their place of habitual residence due to the war.

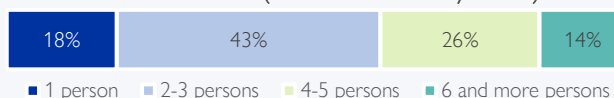
Distribution across types of settlements remain stable between July and August 2022)



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

Seventy-five (75%) per cent of interviewees dwelled in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons while 24% of respondents confirmed living in mixed households with members not having been displaced by the war since February 24, 2022. The median size of households consisting of only IDPs was 3.00, while the average was 3.35.

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

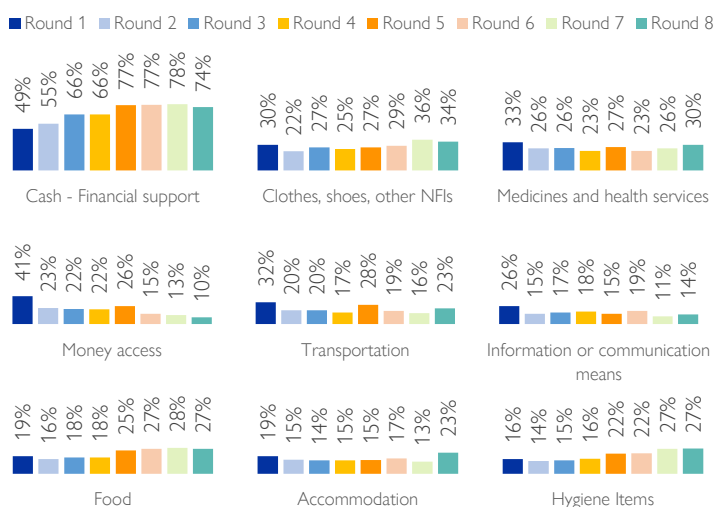


#### Number of internally displaced children by household



Of all IDP respondents surveyed, 50% confirm having children in their households. The median # of IDP children under 18 per HH is 2.

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

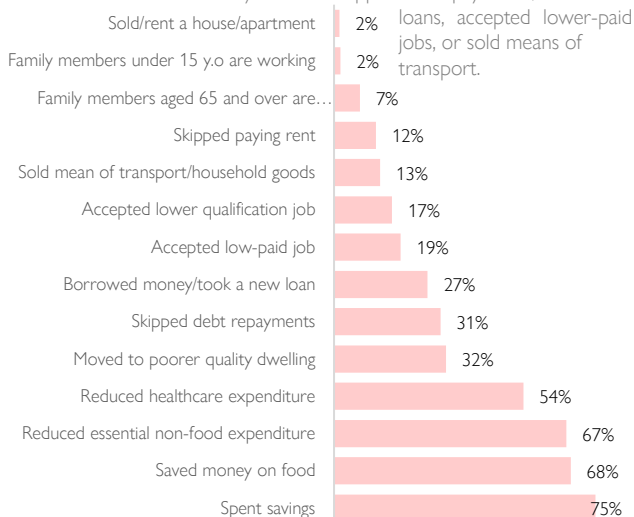


\*Note: The option "Refuse" included in the analysis since round 3

When asked to identify their single most pressing need, cash (financial support) is identified by the largest number of IDPs (60% indicate this is their most pressing need), followed by medicine and health services (7%).

#### IDP COPING STRATEGIES

Among IDP respondents, 94% indicated their households adopted at least one coping strategy in reaction to reduced incomes and increased insecurity. Compared to male IDPs, a larger share of female IDPs reported reducing food and health expenditures in their households, while male IDPs were more likely to have skipped debt payments, taken new



#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

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

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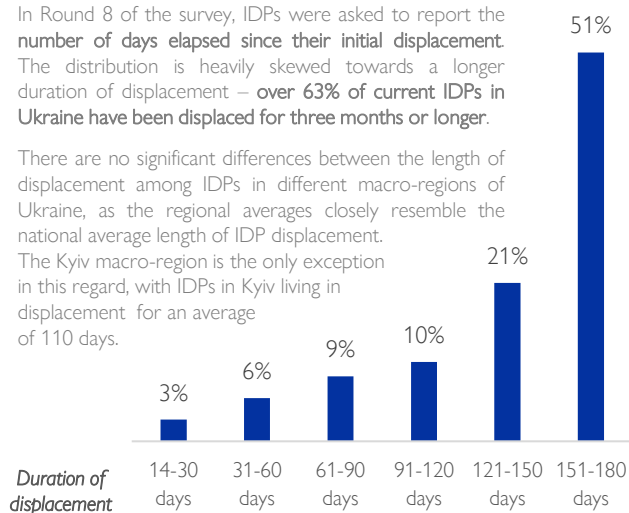
### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

**140 days** average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following 180 days of war (23 August 2022)

In Round 8 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution is heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement – **over 63% of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer.**

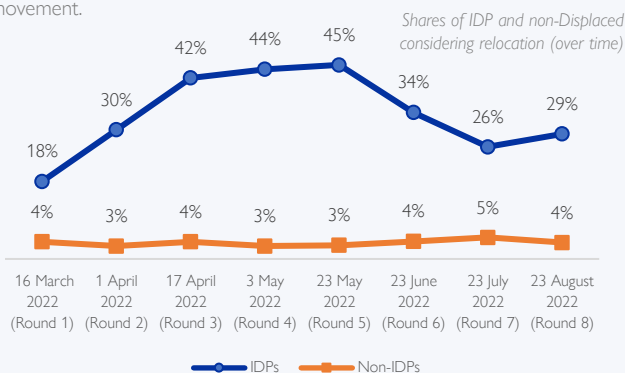
There are no significant differences between the length of displacement among IDPs in different macro-regions of Ukraine, as the regional averages closely resemble the national average length of IDP displacement. The Kyiv macro-region is the only exception in this regard, with IDPs in Kyiv living in displacement for an average of 110 days.



#### FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS

Following two months of decrease in the overall readiness for further mobility among IDPs in Ukraine, **once again, a larger share (29%, compared to 26% in July) of IDPs are weighing the possibility of leaving their current location.** Among those Ukrainians who remain in their habitual places of residence, the share of people considering relocating remains relatively small and stable (4%).

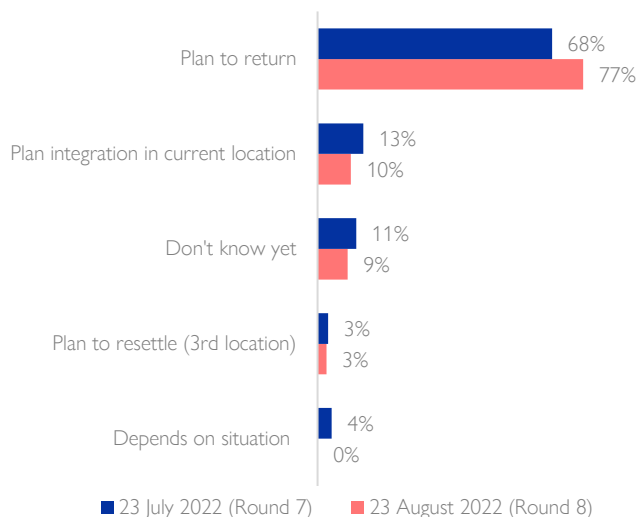
Between IDPs in the North, 38% intend to move further (any direction, including possible return), as do 37% of IDPs in the West macro-region, 29% of IDPs in the South, and 23% in the East. 20% of IDPs in Centre and 15% of IDPs in the Kyiv macro-region now indicate an intention of further movement.



#### LONG TERM INTENTIONS

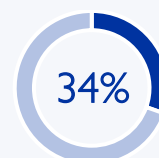
In Round 8, once again, IOM inquired about **envisioned long-term durable solutions** among those IDPs who do not plan to return to their places of habitual residence in the immediate future. Since July 23<sup>rd</sup>, a growing share of IDPs report return as their preferred durable solution. That said, a considerable proportion (10% nation-wide) wish to integrate in their current location. This is most common among IDPs in the Kyiv macro-region, among whom 30% wish to integrate locally. In the North, 19% of IDPs wish to integrate locally, while in other macro-regions the share is lower – only 8% of IDPs in the West macro-region wish to stay, for example. The West, however, also hosts the largest share of IDPs who do not yet know what their long-term intentions are – 10.5%. Only a small proportion of IDPs in Ukraine now plan to resettle in a third location for the long term. Naturally, long-term intentions are linked to the IDP's place of origin. Displaced persons from the Eastern macro-region more often report having an intention to integrate into the current or another host community (16%), whereas those who were displaced from the city of Kyiv more often than others indicate they plan to return home (89% respectively).

##### Long term intentions



#### IDP SHORT-TERM VISITS AT HOME

**Over a third of internally displaced respondents had visited their home since the start of the war. These visits are not considered as returns.**



A significant proportion of IDPs have journeyed to visit or check up on their homes for a short-time while living in displacement. This is most common for IDPs originally from the Kyiv and North Macro-regions, with 64% and 65% IDPs respectively confirm having made such visits. The visits are far less common among IDPs originally from the South (20%) and East (30%). On average, IDPs made three such visits since the start of the war, though the distribution is skewed towards fewer visits - among those who visited, 38% only visited once.

There may be some correlation between IDPs' home visits and their readiness to return within the forthcoming two weeks, though the possible connection is only indicative due to sample size.

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

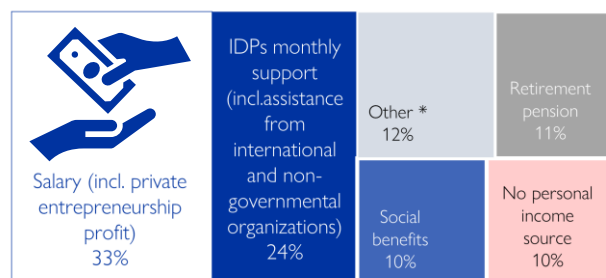
Among IDPs who were employed before the war, 60% lost their jobs since their displacement (since February 2022). During the past 6 months, almost half (48%) of all displaced attempted to find employment after leaving their place of residence due to the war. However, among those, 45% continued to be unemployed and are actively looking for a job. The most frequently used channels for job search were the Internet (81%), mobile apps for job search (23%), relatives/friends/acquaintances (17%), the State Employment Service (13%), and visual informational materials (posters, message boards) (6%).

#### IDP INCOME SOURCE AND LIVELIHOOD

IDPs income sources have been severely impacted by the war. Nearly half of the IDPs aged 18-64 (44%) indicated that they are not earning any money now. IDPs were also asked to name their primary individual income resource following displacement from their habitual place of residence. Only 33% of the respondents indicated salary as their primary source of income following displacement, while 24% mentioned IDPs' monthly financial assistance.

Women (29%) relied more often than men (10%) on monthly assistance for IDPs. The opposite was true of salaries: half of male IDP respondents (50%) and a quarter of female IDP respondents named salary as their primary income source. Secondary sources of income over the last 30 days included: monthly support for IDPs (34%), salary (13%), and social benefits (12%).

#### Main source of personal income after displacement (IDPs aged 18-64\*)



Note: Including financial support from relatives (4%), disability benefits (3%), etc.

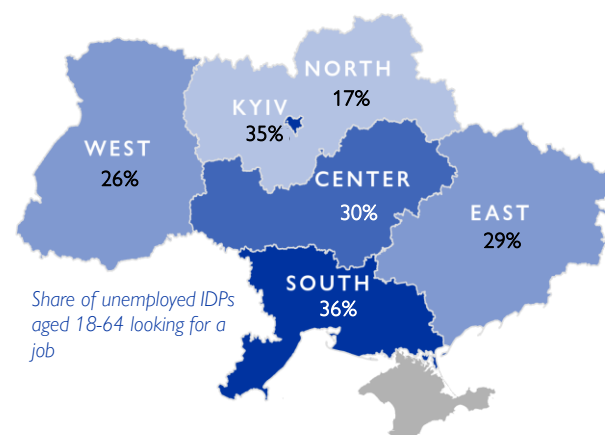
Note: The age range captures those who are more likely involved in paid work (18-64)

#### IDP CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

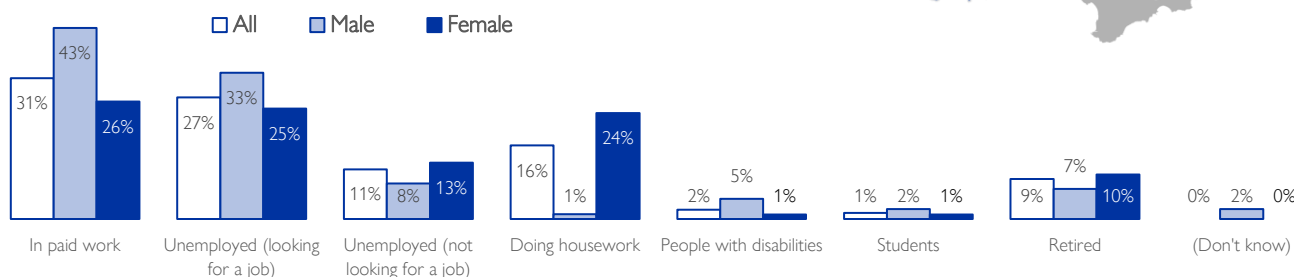
IDP respondents aged 18-64 were asked about their employment status over the past week to identify their current economic activity. Only 31% of those surveyed reported they were involved in paid work. Thirty-eight percent were unemployed, of whom 27% were actively looking for work, and 11% were not searching for employment. The highest shares of unemployed were in the South macro-region and the city of Kyiv.

The most frequently mentioned pre-displacement employment sectors of those currently unemployed were trade and services (30%).

Nearly one-fifth (19%) of displaced interviewed had accepted to work in a lower-paid job, while others (17%) had agreed to work in a lower-skilled job. Male IDPs were most likely to mention labor market coping strategies usage, including accepting a low-paid (24%) or lower qualified job (23%).



Share of unemployed IDPs aged 18-64 looking for a job



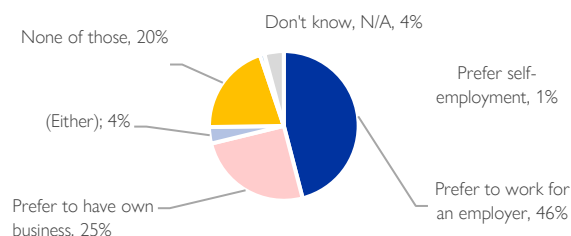
Note: Category 'Doing housework' includes those who said they are in maternity leave: 11%

#### EMPLOYABILITY ATTITUDES

Those displaced not planning to return to their habitual place of residence for the next two weeks were asked about their work preference in the location of displacement. Almost half said they prefer to work for an employer (as an employee) and 25% reported they would like to start their own business.

Among those who reported that they would prefer to start their own business in the place of relocation, 17% planned to do so in the next three months. An additional 6% said the opportunity to start a business in the next quarter depends on the situation. Meanwhile, among IDPs preferring to be employees, 47% considered changing their profession or learning new skills to adapt to local labor market demands.

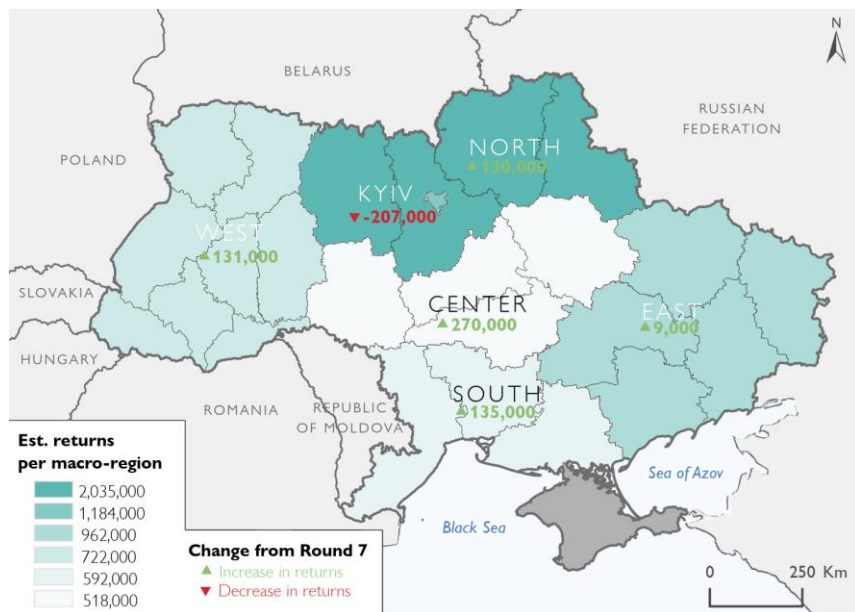
#### Economic activity preferences in place of displacement (all respondents)



### RETURNEES

6,013,000

EST. RETURNEES AS OF 23 AUGUST



Of all respondents currently in their place of habitual residence, **20%** indicate they have returned following a minimum of 2 weeks in displacement due to the war, equivalent to an estimated 6,013,000 returnees. This is a 8% increase from the Round 7 estimate. All macro-regions except Kyiv have experienced a cumulative increase in returns over the last month. In the Central macro-region, the number of returnees has doubled since the end of July, for example. The growth in returns was the smallest in the East macro-region, which is estimated to have received additional 9,000 new returnees – despite the ongoing insecurity in the macro-region. It is impossible to determine whether returns are permanent or temporary, though in Round 8, among returnees, 78% indicate they are planning to remain in their homes (equivalent to 4.7M returnees).

**63 days** is the mean duration of displacement among returnees following **180 days** of war (23 August 2022)

### IDP RETURN GEOGRAPHIES

#### RETURNING FROM



The majority of returnees report returning from places further away – similar share to Rounds 6 and 7, but increased share compared to Rounds 4 and 5. The trend is also stable regarding the proportion of individuals returning from abroad: 15% in Round 8 (16% in Round 7). As of August 23, an estimated 925,000 had returned from abroad in total.

#### RETURNING TO

Macro-region of return	Share of returnees*	Est. returnees
KYIV	20%	1,184,000
EAST	16%	962,000
SOUTH	10%	592,000
WEST	12%	722,000
NORTH	34%	2,035,000
CENTRE	9%	518,000
TOTAL	100%	6,013,000

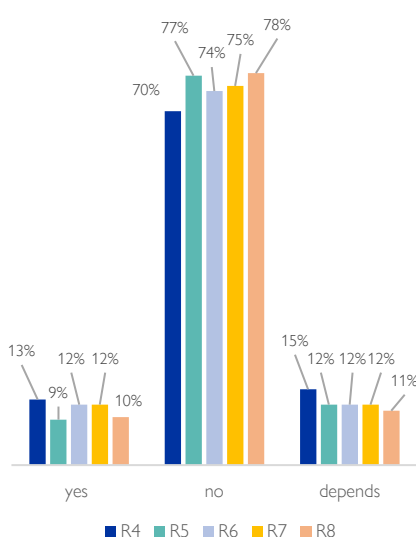
Top 5 oblasts by share of returnees\*

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

	Share of returnees	Est. returnees
KYIV CITY	20%	1,184,000
KYIV REGION	19%	1,129,000
KHARKIV REGION	9%	518,000
ODESA REGION	8%	463,000
CHERNIHIV REGION	6%	389,000
OTHER OBLASTS	39%	

### FURTHER MOBILITY INTENTIONS

As in earlier rounds, most returnees do not intend to leave their places of habitual residence again in the future. Of the 6 million returnees total, only estimated 661 thousand returnees are considering to leave their homes again (11%). The share of returnees who plan to leave their homes again due to the war is the highest in the South (22%), followed by the Centre (14%) and East macro-region (12%). In Kyiv, 86% of returnees are set on staying home.



### FORECAST: ANTICIPATED RETURNS AMONG IDPs



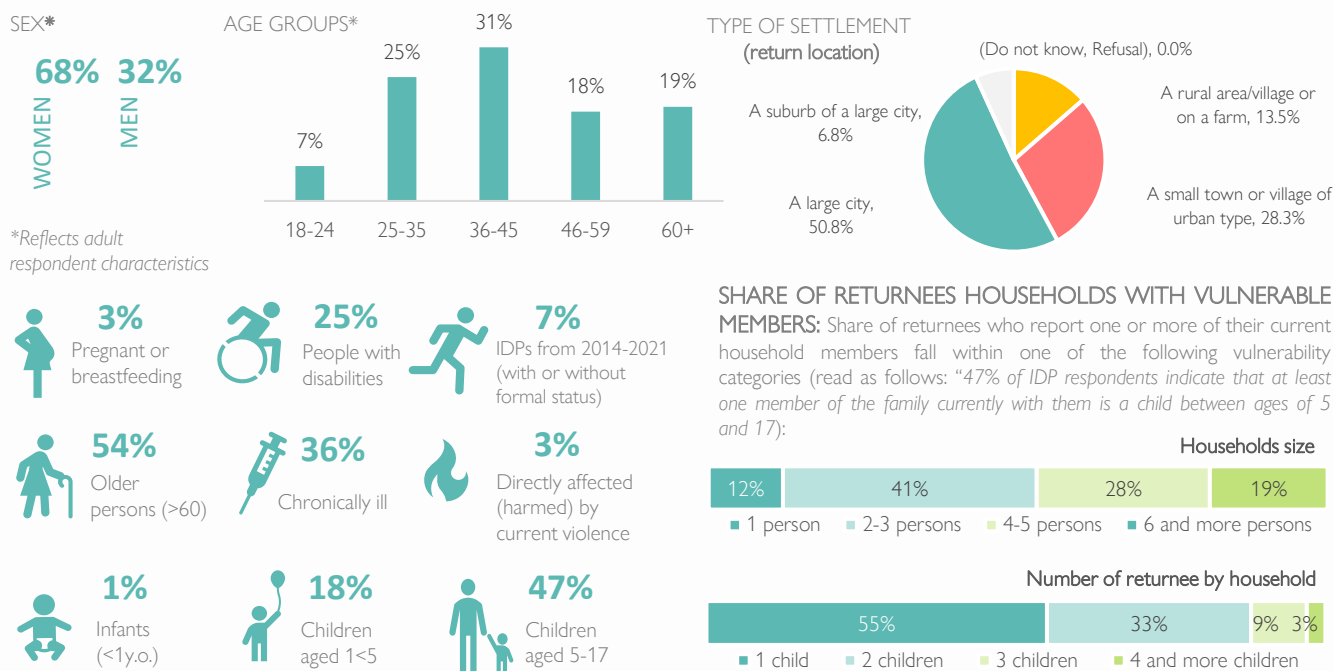
**IDPs are planning to return home in the next two weeks**

Among IDPs, 11% indicate that **they plan to return** to their places of habitual residence **within the upcoming 2 weeks**, marking a continued decrease in the anticipated number of IDP returns (12% in Round 7, 15% in R6), and **translating into estimated 780,000 forthcoming returns**. A relatively large proportion of IDPs (7%) state their return will depend on further situation development. IDPs originally from the Kyiv macro-region are most likely to be planning to return at the present time (27%), followed by IDPs from the North macro-region (17%).



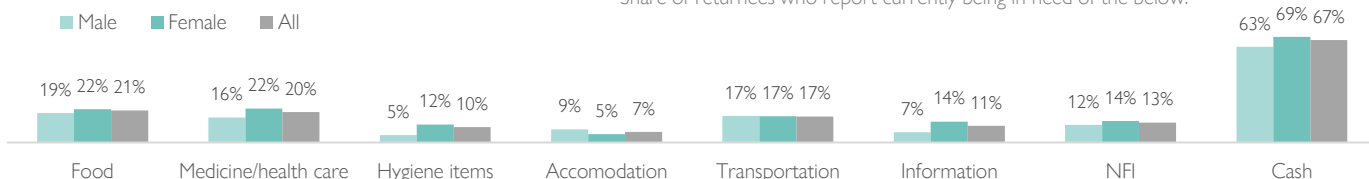
### RETURNEES

#### DEMOGRAPHICS (RESPONDENT PROFILE)



#### RETURNEE NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

The structure of needs among returnees differs significantly from needs reported by other population sub-groups, such as IDPs, given the specific nature of their situation. Share of returnees who report currently being in need of the below:

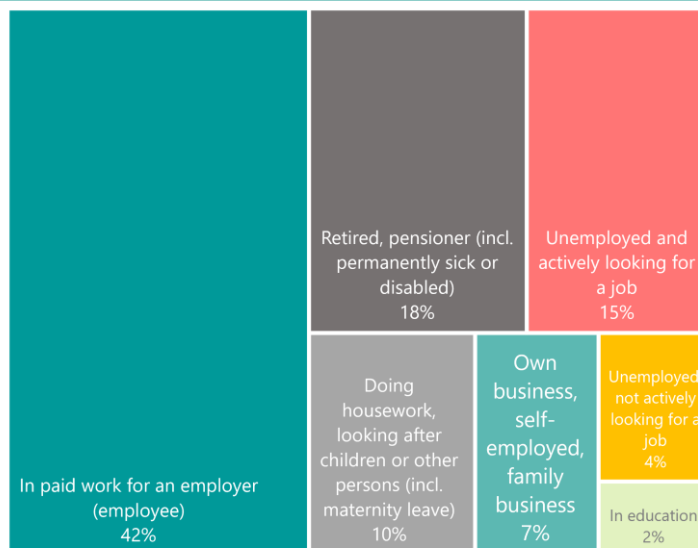
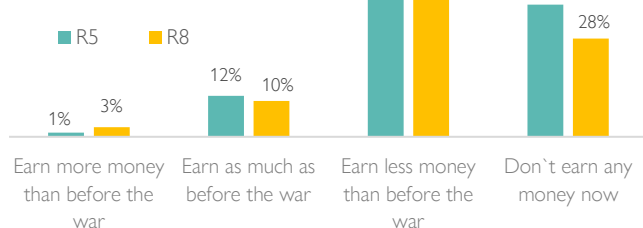


#### RETURNEE INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

Returnee respondents by employment status in the last seven days:

More than a half of returnees aged 18-64 are economically active – employed or self-employed, and an additional 17% are actively searching for employment. While the share of returnees without income has decreased by nearly 10% since May, an additional share of returnees experienced a salary reduction – 42% of returnees now earn less than they did before February 2022. Over 66% of returnees who are employed or self-employed report working 40 hours per week or more. Interestingly, only 14% of employed or self-employed returnees reported working fully offline, while 57% reported working fully online or remotely.

How has your personal ability to earn money been affected by the war?



### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND NEEDS

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

#### MOST PRESSING NEEDS

Cash (financial assistance), medicine and health services, and building or reconstruction materials continue to be the most pressing needs identified among all respondents. For example, 68% of Returnees identified cash as their most pressing need. For overall needs assessment please see →



#### Cash – Financial Support

65% Non-IDPs 60% IDPs 68% Returnees



#### Medicine and health services

8% Non-IDPs 7% IDPs 7% Returnees



#### Building/reconstruction material

7% Non-IDPs 2% IDPs 7% Returnees

Note: Not all the question's categories are presented. More in-depth analysis of need of financial assistance can be found on pages 4, 6 and 8.

#### COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

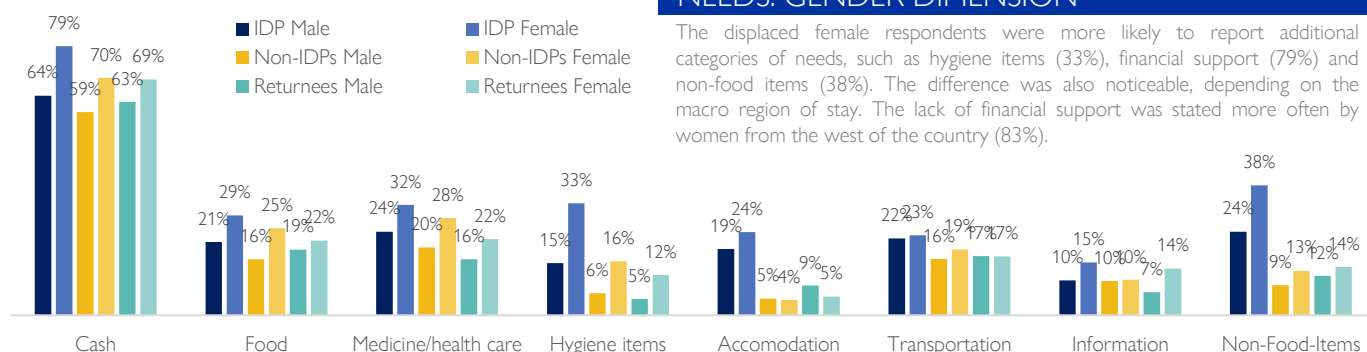
Read: "27% of IDPs are in need of food assistance"

	Non-IDPs (inc. Returnees)	IDPs	Returnees
Clothes and shoes and other non-food items	11%	34%	13%
Food	22%	27%	21%
Medicines and health services	25%	30%	20%
Hygiene items	12%	28%	10%
Accommodation	5%	23%	7%
Transportation	18%	23%	17%
Cash - Financial support	65%	74%	67%
Information / communication with others	10%	14%	11%
Access to money	11%	10%	10%
Menstrual hygiene items	36%	45%	29%

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

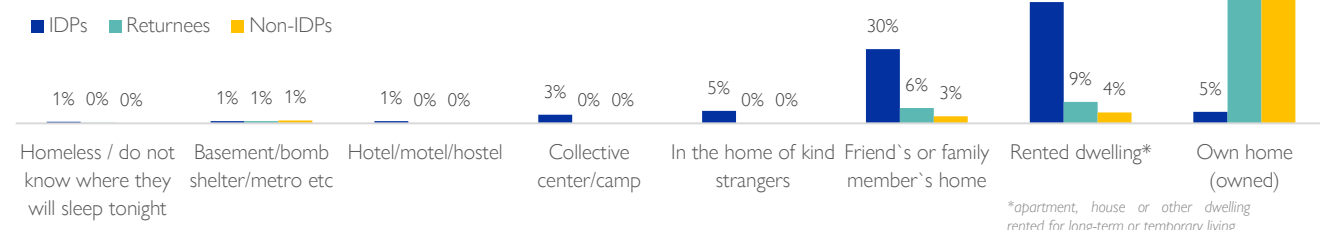
#### NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

The displaced female respondents were more likely to report additional categories of needs, such as hygiene items (33%), financial support (79%) and non-food items (38%). The difference was also noticeable, depending on the macro region of stay. The lack of financial support was stated more often by women from the west of the country (83%).



#### HOUSING SITUATION

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



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

### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

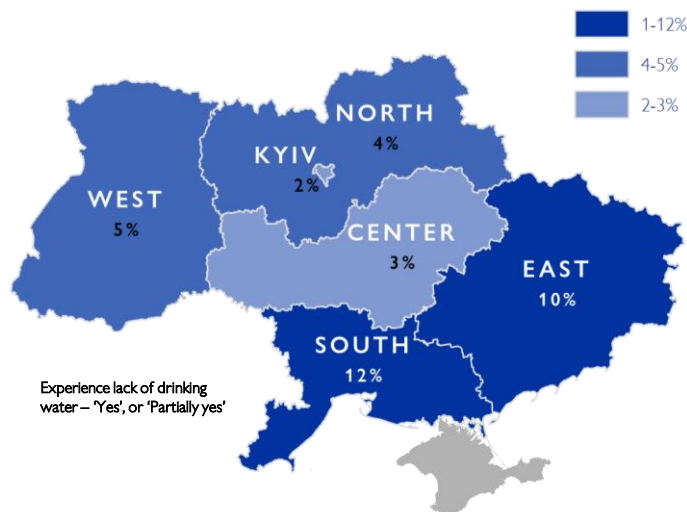
A snapshot of data relevant to diverse humanitarian sectors is presented below, covering the general population unless specified otherwise:

#### WASH

A sizeable proportion of IDP respondents indicate that they are in **need of hygiene items** (22%), while the need also remains high (9%) among **non-IDPs**. Among both IDPs and non-IDPs, women report hygiene needs twice as often as men (IDPs: 15% men vs 33% women, non-IDPs: 16% women vs. 7% men). Over a third (37%) of all respondents who indicate WASH needs specify that they are in need of menstrual hygiene items, and 18% indicate the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). Lack of safe toilet access is continually reported by very few respondents – 3% of displaced persons.

Access to drinking water continues to be an issue for the population residing in the macro-regions South and East, where 12% and 10% of the population continue to lack drinking water. Availability of drinking water has deteriorated in the South macro-region since March 2022. In the East, IDPs report lack of drinking water comparatively more often than other population groups.

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



Experience lack of drinking water – 'Yes', or 'Partially yes'

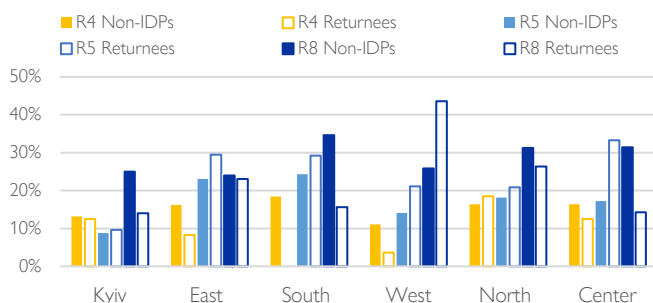
#### SHELTER AND NFIs

**11%** of all respondents indicate that their home (primary residence before the war) was **damaged by attacks/war**. Among IDPs, this figure rises to 35%, yet this may be an overestimation (due to lack of access). Among returnees, 13% indicate damage to their homes, similar to R6 and R7.

**31%** of IDPs report the need for non-food items, for example blankets, a stable share since June 23. Among returnees, 10% report needing NFIs, nearly double the June level.

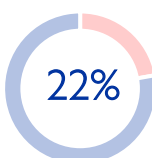
#### Need for building/reconstruction materials for repair

The need for shelter repair materials remains high throughout Ukraine (from 18.5% in June, 27% in July, to 24% in August 2022), though slightly lower in the Kyiv macro-region. Reported needs are particularly high among non-IDPs. Overall, 7.4M individuals are estimated to be in need of shelter repair materials in Ukraine (24.3% of the general population).\*



#### WINTERIZATION

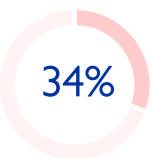
The in-depth exploration of winterization needs in Round 7 of the survey revealed a particularly alarming situation among IDPs. IOM included additional indicators on this topic in surveys with IDPs in Round 8 to provide further evidence in support of response development:



**IDPs say that their housing is inadequate for winter**

\*Excludes IDPs who plan to return home in next 2 weeks.

The situation is slightly worse among IDPs in the East and North macro-regions, where 26.4% and 26.5%, respectively, report their housing being inadequate for winter conditions.



**IDPs in inadequate housing do not plan to move to a more appropriate lodging**

Relocation to housing which is more appropriate for the forthcoming seasons is not feasible for all, with cost identified as a key consideration in the decision.

Among the top reasons for not planning to move are **lack of funds to cover rent** in a more appropriate housing arrangement – this is true for **75%** of those who plan to stay in inadequate lodging.

Among IDPs in inadequate housing, those in the North are least likely to plan to move – **70%** say they **plan to stay in the inadequate lodgings**. In both the South and Centre, 40% plan to stay in inadequate lodging.

Among those IDPs in inadequate lodging who do plan to rent new housing for the winter period, **90%** indicate they **do not have sufficient funds to cover rent**.

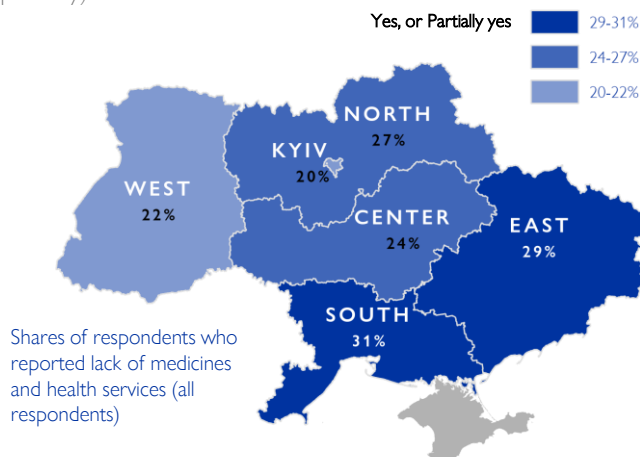
### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

#### HEALTH

##### MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABILITY

Across Ukraine, 26% report a lack of medicines and health services. The macro-regions reporting the highest shortage of medications and medical services are South & East (31% and 29%, respectively).



Shares of respondents who reported lack of medicines and health services (all respondents)

A quarter (26%) of respondents living in villages reported not having access to the operational medical facilities where they can receive necessary medical services/medication.



For the displaced people living in villages, this figure rises to 30%. Across the country, 9% of the population reported issues with access to health care.

Six (6%) per cent of the population confirmed that they have to spend more than an hour, regardless of the means of transportation used, to get to the nearest medical facility where they can receive treatment or medicine. The highest shares of those were from the macro-regions East and North (9% and 8% respectively).

65% Family doctor phone/online consultation

13% Mobile medical teams

9% Phone/online consultation with specialists

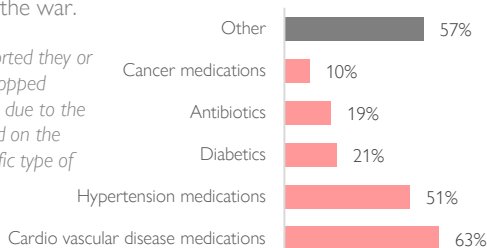
7% (No alternative services are available in area)

The population with no access or limited access (more than one hour away) to health facilities relied on alternative medical support sources. The most common were remote consultations with a family doctor.

##### AVAILABILITY OF MEDICATION

Among all respondents, 27% indicated that they or someone within their family had to stop using their medication because of the war. Among those, 68% indicated they were not able to secure the medicines due to availability, and 63% stated they could not afford to buy the medicines (respondents could indicate multiple reasons). Among IDPs, a higher share – 32% indicated they or their household members stopped taking their medication due to the war.

Among those who reported they or their family member stopped taking their medication due to the war, the share reflected on the chart identified a specific type of medication lacking:

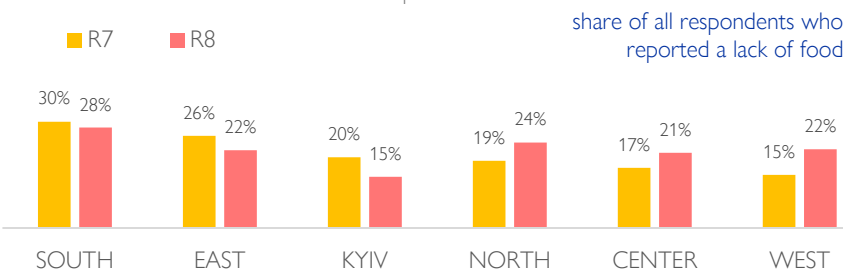


##### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

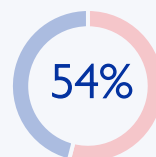
Among all respondents, 25% requested to receive the number of IOM's free psychological support hotline, compared to 16% in Round 2, and 11% of respondents in Round 1 of the survey. Among IDPs, 31% requested the free psychological support hotline number for support in Round 8. Overall, women were more likely to request support than men (30% vs 17%).

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

Across the country, nearly a quarter (22.5%) reported a lack of food in August, compared to 20.5% in July. Among IDPs, 27% indicated a lack of food – significantly more than other population groups (21% of non-IDPs and returnees). The most acute food shortage is reported by (all) respondents in the southern macro-region, where 20% indicate a lack of food – an improvement from 30% in R7.



##### INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION



of IDP households with infants and children under the age of five say they experience problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies since the start of the war (e.g. formula).

This is a significant increase compared to 32% as of July 23. Among non-IDPs, 31% report the same issue. The problem is not isolated to the East and South; e.g. 60% of IDPs with children in the West also report having this problem.

### BRIEF NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

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

Using this methodology, for Round 8, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,001 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 8 of this survey, a response rate of 13.1% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 5 male and 25 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (79%) and Russian languages (21%), 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=2,001). 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

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	145 (80/65/0)	7%
EAST	424 (248/176/0)	21%
SOUTH	223 (132/91/0)	11%
WEST	522 (312/210/0)	26%
NORTH	394 (244/150/0)	20%
CENTRE	292 (183/108/1)	15%
Undisclosed location	1 (1/0/0)	0%
Total Ukraine	2,001 (1199/800/1)	100%

Sample error

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	8.1%
EAST	+/-	4.8%
SOUTH	+/-	6.6%
WEST	+/-	4.3%
NORTH	+/-	4.9%
CENTRE	+/-	5.7%
Total Ukraine	+/-	+/- 2.2

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

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

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

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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