



# UKRAINE INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT REPORT

## GENERAL POPULATION SURVEY

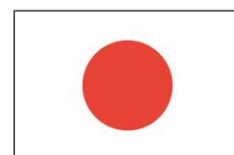
ROUND 9

26 SEPTEMBER 2022

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



german  
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assistance  
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE



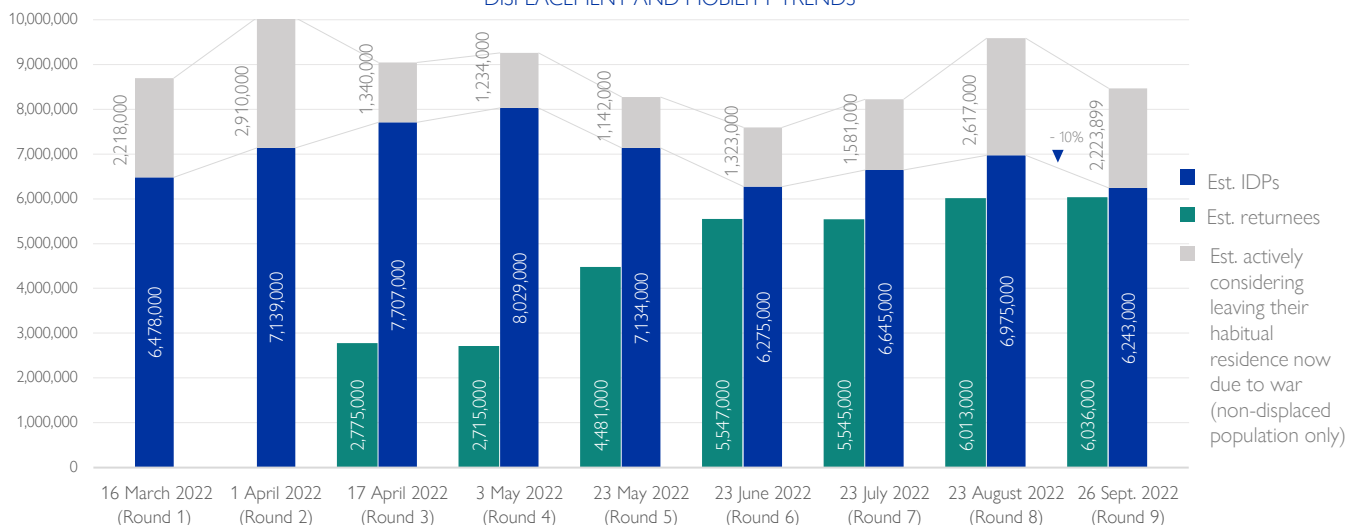
From  
the People of Japan

### OVERVIEW

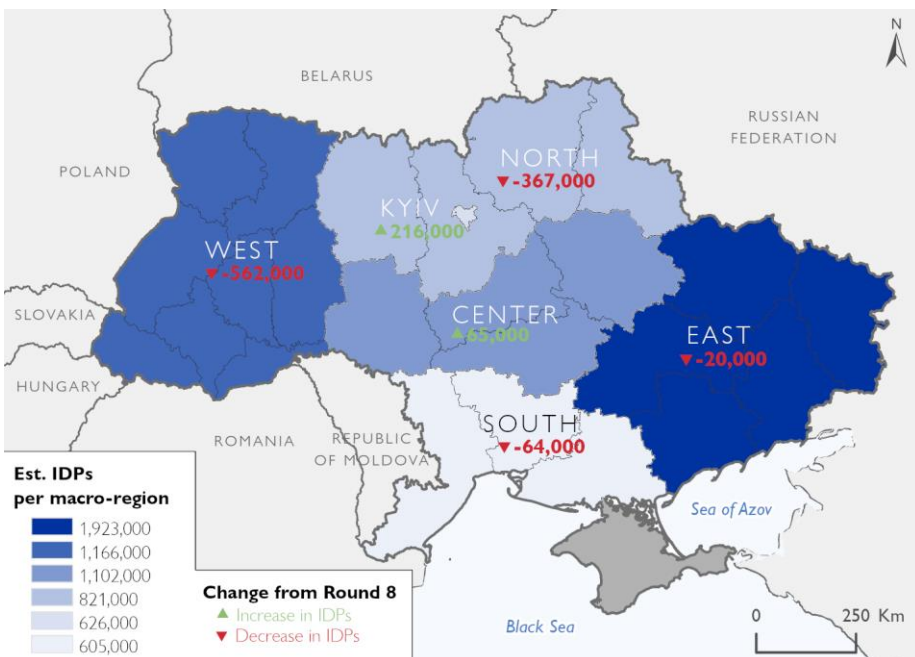
Starting on 24 February 2022, a large-scale Russian invasion in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis across all of the country's sub-regional divisions (*oblasts*). Between **17 and 26 September**, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted **the ninth round** of a rapid representative assessment of the general population in Ukraine to gather insights into internal displacement and mobility flows, and to assess local needs. This general population survey serves as a high-level source to identify areas with high humanitarian needs and to inform the targeting of response aiming to assist the war-affected population. The geographical scope of the assessment covers the entire territory of Ukraine, all 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 2,002 unique and anonymous respondents aged 18 and over were interviewed using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) method. The estimates rely on the UNFPA population data for Ukraine, agreed upon as the common population baseline by the humanitarian community. Those currently outside Ukraine were not interviewed. In addition to this General Population Survey, data on recorded IDP presence at hromada level in Ukraine are available from IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix – Baseline Assessment (Round 12, 2022, HDX).

### DISPLACEMENT AND MOBILITY TRENDS



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



**6,243,000**  
EST. INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
-732,000 since 23 August

**6,036,000**  
EST. TOTAL RETURNEES  
incl. 21% returned from abroad  
+23,000 since 23 August

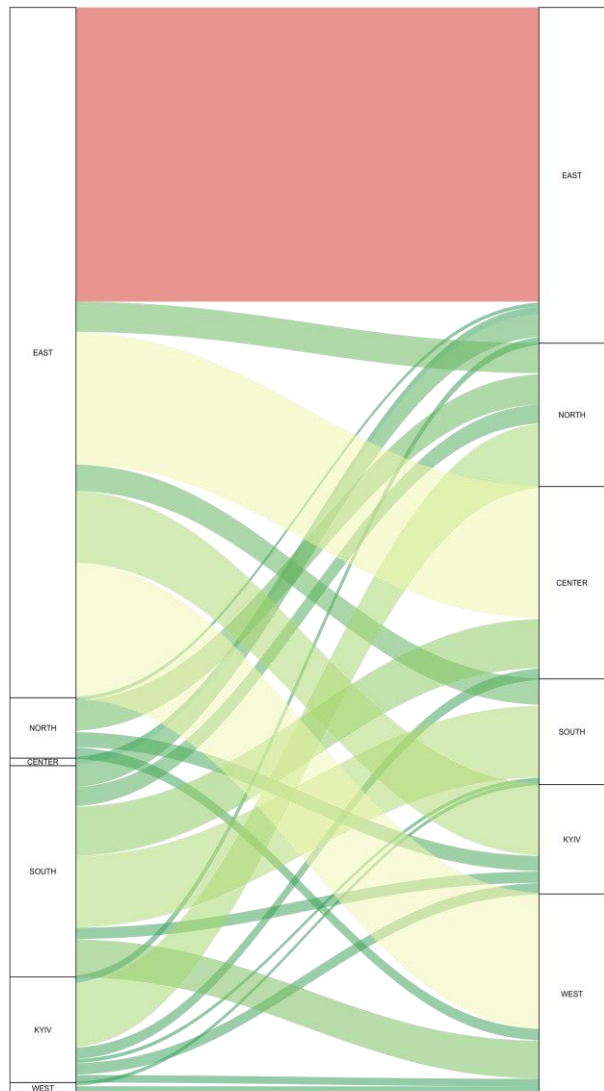
The full spectrum of results of Round 9 of IOM's General Population Survey are now presented in two complementary products, the **Ukraine Internal Displacement Report** and the **Ukraine Returns Report**. Additional analysis is available upon request to [DTMUkraine@iom.int](mailto:DTMUkraine@iom.int)

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

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT FLOWS

Unless otherwise noted, data shown in this report represent Round 9 survey results only.

### FLOW OF DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS BY MACRO-REGION



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

### CURRENT LOCATION & ORIGINS

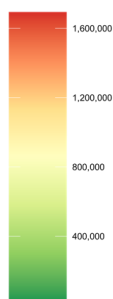
Of those who report a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and b) indicate current war as reason for their move

Top 5 oblasts by share of hosted IDPs**	% of IDPs
DNIPROPETROVSK	13%
KYIV CITY	10%
KHARKIV	10%
KYIV REGION	8%
POLTAVA	7%
Other oblasts	52%

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	23%
KHARKIV	21%
KHERSON	11%
KYIV CITY	10%
LUHANSK	8%
Other oblasts	27%

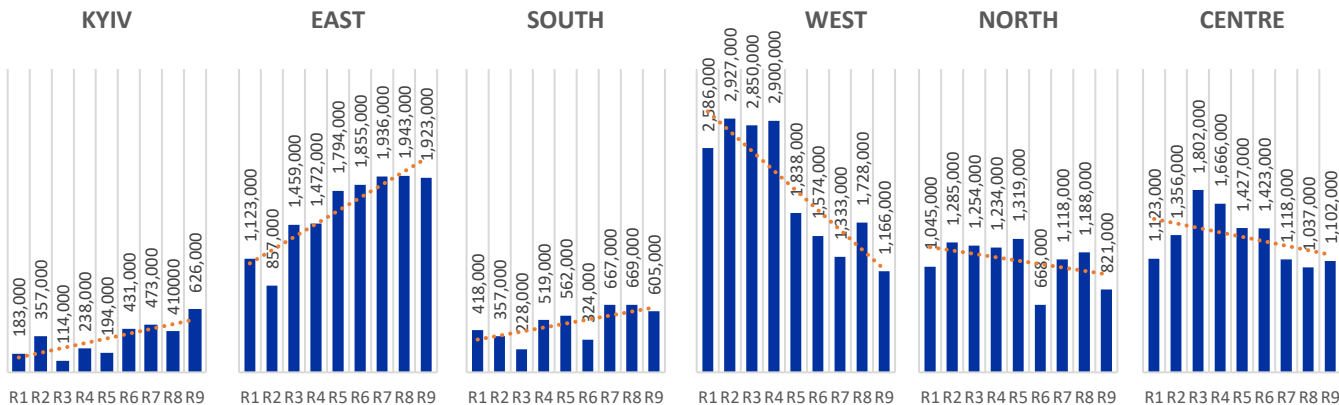
\*\*Disclaimer: Origin and distribution of IDPs by oblast (region) is only indicative – sample representative at macro-region level.



IDPs

For data on recorded (registered) IDP presence at hromada level, see [IOM's DTM Baseline Area Assessment for Ukraine](#) (Data available for 21 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 9)



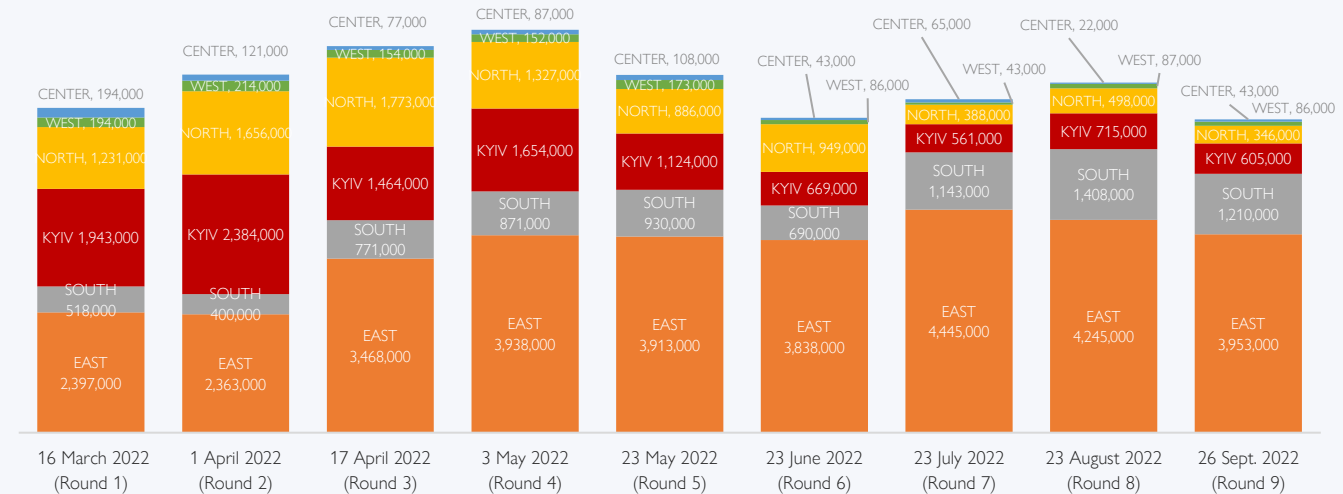
### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### 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 10% decrease in the total stock of IDPs in Ukraine between Rounds 8 and 9, the estimated number of IDPs originally from Central Ukraine has doubled since R8, while all other macro-regions saw a significant decrease in IDP presence, possibly related to start of the school year. IDPs originally from the East now represent 63% of all displaced across Ukraine (55% in round 5).

Macro-region	% of IDPs origin	# est. IDPs departed per macro-region
KYIV	10%	605,000
EAST	63%	3,953,000
SOUTH	19%	1,210,000
WEST	1%	43,000
NORTH	6%	346,000
CENTRE	1%	86,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>6,243,000</b>

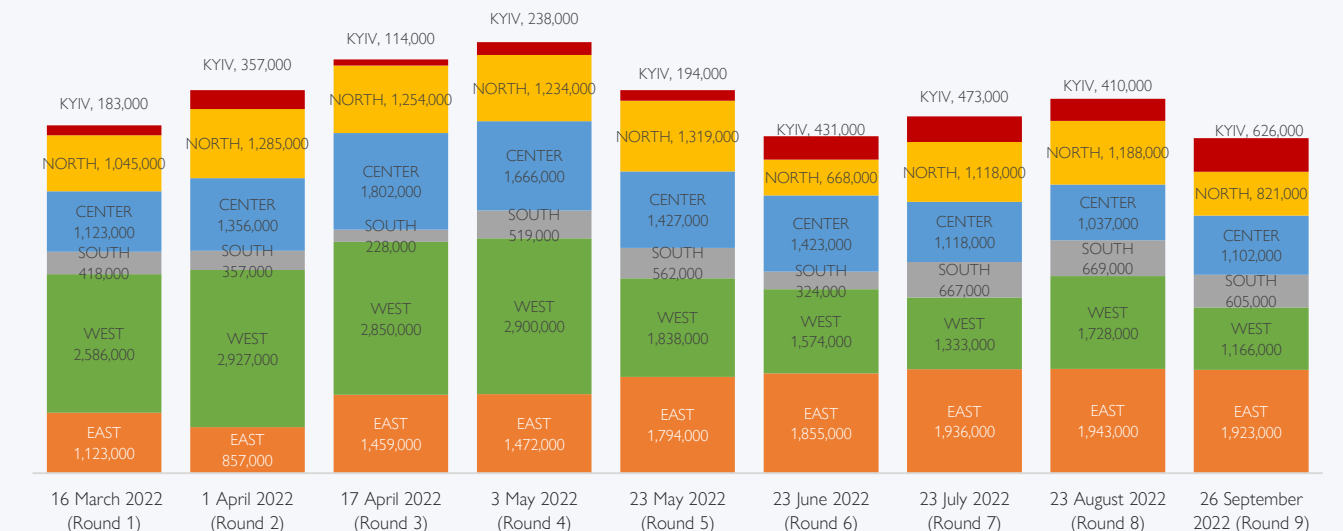


#### IDPs BY MACRO-REGION OF CURRENT LOCATION (comparison by rounds)

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

Only Kyiv experienced an increase in numbers of IDPs (+216,000) from Round 8 to Round 9. The sharpest decrease in estimated IDP presence is observed in West and North macro-regions (-562,000 IDPs in West and -367,000 IDPs in North). Other macro-regions' IDP estimates have stabilized (East, South, Centre).

Macro-region	% of IDPs location	# est. IDPs per macro-region
KYIV	10%	626,000
EAST	31%	1,923,000
SOUTH	9%	605,000
CENTRE	18%	1,102,000
NORTH	13%	821,000
WEST	19%	1,166,000
<b>Total est. displaced within Ukraine</b>		<b>6,243,000</b>



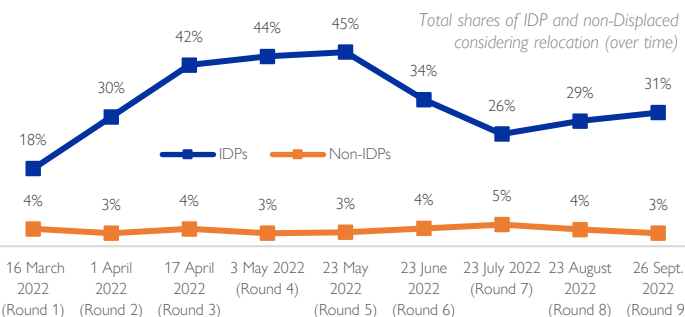
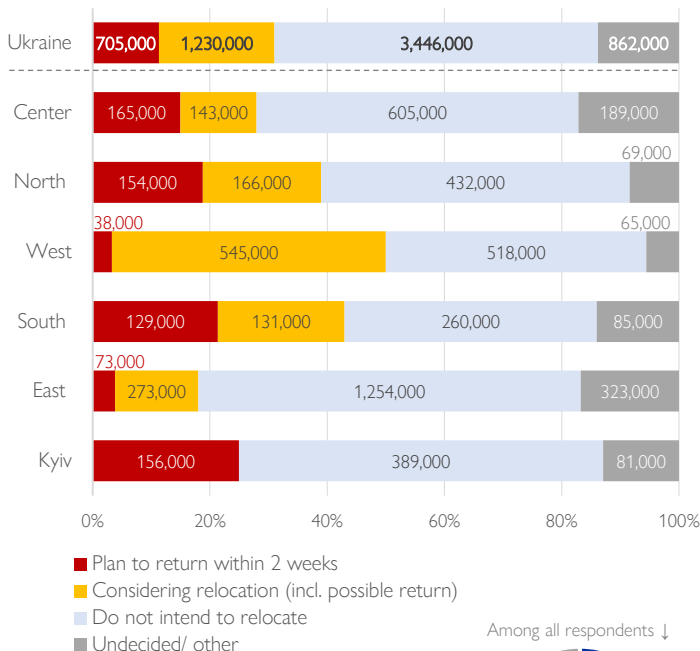
### MOBILITY INTENTIONS – ANTICIPATING FLOWS

In Round 9 of the GPS, IOM looked into further mobility intentions among internally displaced people and the general population. This section lays out the key data highlights – **return intentions** as well as **intentions related to the incoming winter and heating season**, providing numerical intention estimates based on estimated IDP presence across macro-regions of Ukraine and survey results. These should be taken as indicative, and do not constitute a prediction.

Following an earlier decrease in the overall readiness for further mobility among IDPs in Ukraine, once again, nearly a third (31%, compared to 26% in July) of IDPs are weighing the possibility of leaving their current location – actively planning return in the forthcoming weeks, or generally considering a change in location (including possible return at a later date). In comparison, among those Ukrainians who remain in their habitual places of residence, the share of people considering relocating remains relatively small and stable (3%).

The highest proportion of IDPs intending to move (any direction, including possible return) is among IDPs residing in the West of Ukraine, where 50% (eqv. to 583,000 IDPs) indicate that they are considering to leave their current location due to the current situation. This represents a sharp increase from the 37% who stated the same one month ago in the same macro-region. Among IDPs in the South of the country, 43% (eqv. to 260,000 IDPs) are considering relocation, and among IDPs in the Centre of the country, 28% (eqv. to 308,000 IDPs) do. The proportions among IDPs in other parts of Ukraine are lower though high in terms of equivalent population estimates. In the East, 18% of IDPs are considering relocation (eqv. to 346,000 IDPs). In the North, 39% IDPs (eqv. to 321,000), and in Kyiv city, 25% (eqv. to 156,000) IDPs are considering to leave their current location (all Kyiv IDP respondents indicating this mentioned planning return in forthcoming 2 weeks).

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

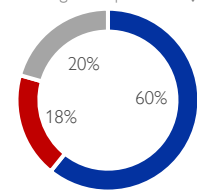


### DESTINATION OF MOVEMENT

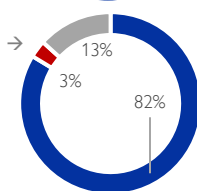
Among all respondents considering movement but not return, 60% consider relocation within Ukraine, while 18% are considering to leave abroad. This intention is significantly stronger among non-IDPs.

- Another oblast in Ukraine
- Another country
- Don't know / Refuse

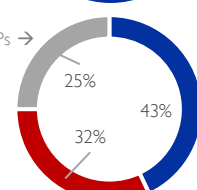
Among all respondents ↓



Among IDPs →



Among non-IDPs →

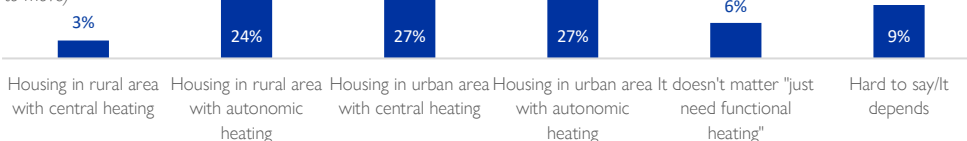


### WINTER-RELATED MOBILITY INTENTIONS

R9 data suggest that respondents who report living in housing inadequate for the winter period (15.5% of all IDP respondents, 6% of respondents overall) are **considering relocation at a significantly higher rate** than those whose living situation is more appropriate for the season. Respondents aged 35-59 who report that their housing is inadequate for winter indicate that they plan to relocate more frequently than other age groups, who may be more likely to remain in inadequate housing. **Nearly a quarter (23%)** of those considering relocation reported, indeed, that the arrival of the heating season has been a **major decision-making factor** for them. **For the majority, however, winter is not a strong push factor.** Among respondents who consider leaving their current location because of the winter season, particular concerns included the availability of utilities and solid fuel as well as affordability of heating costs. Other decision-making factors need to be considered for a fully predictive model. See WINTERIZATION section on page. 8 for more details on the situation and needs concerning the arrival of cold temperatures and the heating season.

#### Lack of winter-adequate housing is significantly correlated to consideration of relocation among all respondents to the survey.

What type of housing would you consider moving to in order to live during heating season? (among all respondents considering to move)



Among the 3.2M who are estimated to be presently considering relocation (IDPs and non-IDPs included), 23% - eqv. 744,000 nationwide are **considering to relocate primarily** due to the arrival of the heating season. The number of actual winter-related movements is likely to be lower due to cost-related barriers (detailed in R8 of the GPS).



### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### IDP DEMOGRAPHICS

Following R6 of the survey, IOM revised questions identifying the characteristics of IDP households in cooperation with the UN Population Fund (UNFP). The module seeks to identify whether each member of an IDP respondent's household lives outside their habitual place of residence due to the war to more precisely determine the profile of the displaced population. **Seventy-eight (78%)** per cent of interviewees dwelled in households consisting exclusively of internally displaced persons while **22%** of respondents confirmed living in mixed households with members not displaced by the war since February 24 2022.

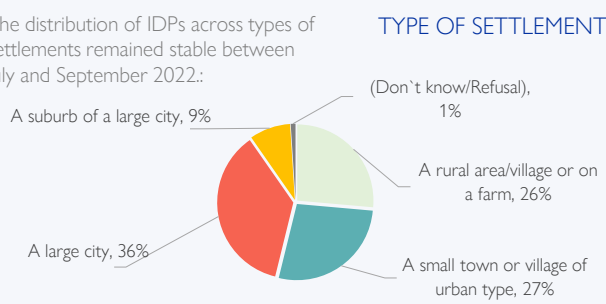
Percentage of Total IDPs	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	6.1%	2.8%	3.3%
Children 5-17	18.9%	8.7%	10.1%
Adults 18-59	54.1%	22.7%	31.4%
Elderly (60+)	19.5%	8.2%	11.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>57%</b>

Compared to August 23 (R8) there are significant changes in the share of men and women in the IDP population. Within the overall 10.5% decrease in the IDP estimate, the number of displaced women decreased by 1 million, while the number of men displaced increased by 350,000. Overall, women still represent 61% of the IDP population (compared to 70% in August)

Estimated group size	Total	Male	Female
Infants (U1)*	87,000	40,000	47,000
Children U5 (excl. U1)*	382,000	177,000	205,000
Children 5-17	1,179,000	546,000	633,000
Adults 18-59	3,383,000	1,418,000	1,965,000
Elderly (60+)	1,220,000	511,000	709,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,435,000</b>	<b>3,808,000</b>	<b>3,808,000</b>

Around 1.2 million IDPs are school-aged children (5-17 years old), approximately 150 thousands fewer than in Round 8. This decrease might be related to the start of the academic year. Elderly IDPs (60+ years old) now represent almost 20% of the displaced population.

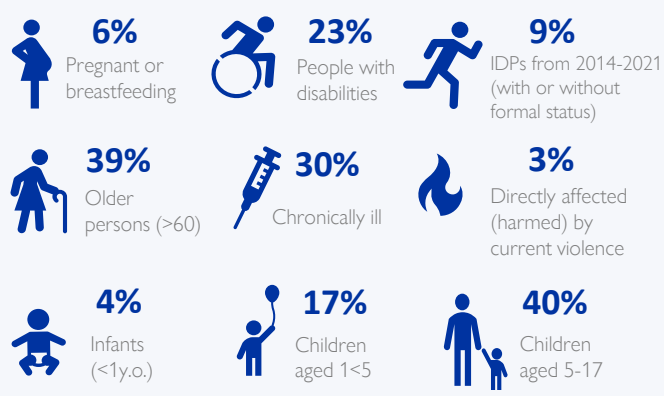
The distribution of IDPs across types of settlements remained stable between July and September 2022:



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

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

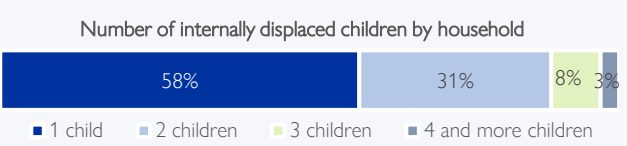
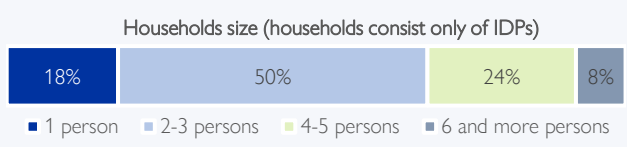
Share of IDPs who report one or more of their current household members fall within one of the following vulnerability categories (read as follows: "38% of IDP respondents indicate that at least one member of the family currently with them is a child between ages of 5 and 17"):



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.

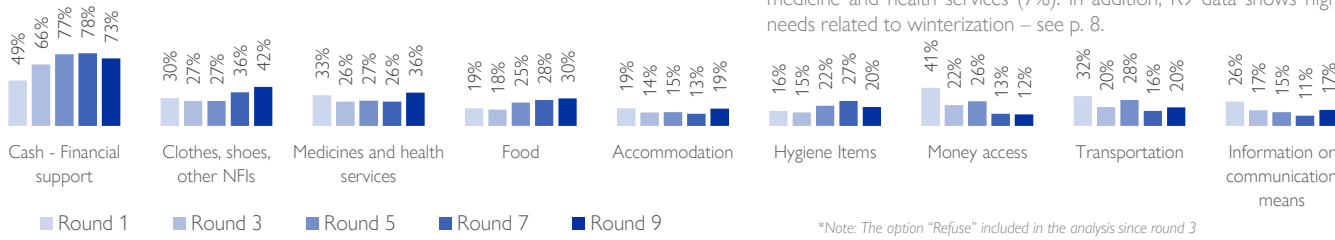
**3.03** average IDP household size (IDP-only households) as of September 26

**1.59** average number of children per IDP-only household as of September 26



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

Share of respondents who experience lack of:



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%). In addition, R9 data shows high needs related to winterization – see p. 8.

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

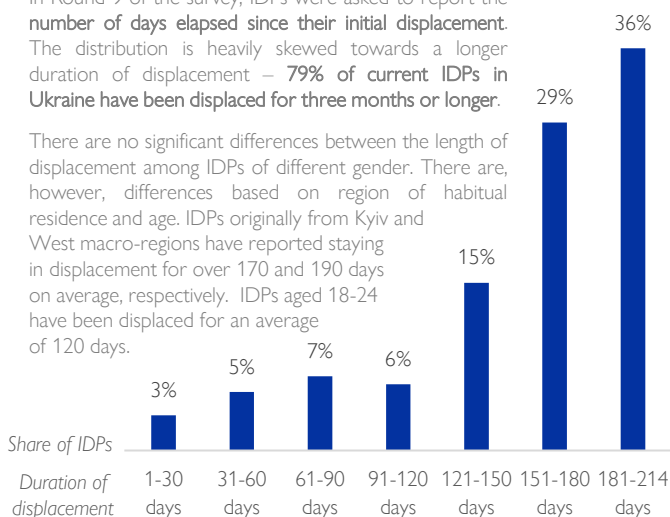
### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

#### DURATION OF DISPLACEMENT

**160 days** average duration of displacement among IDPs in Ukraine following **214 days** of war (as of 26 September 2022)

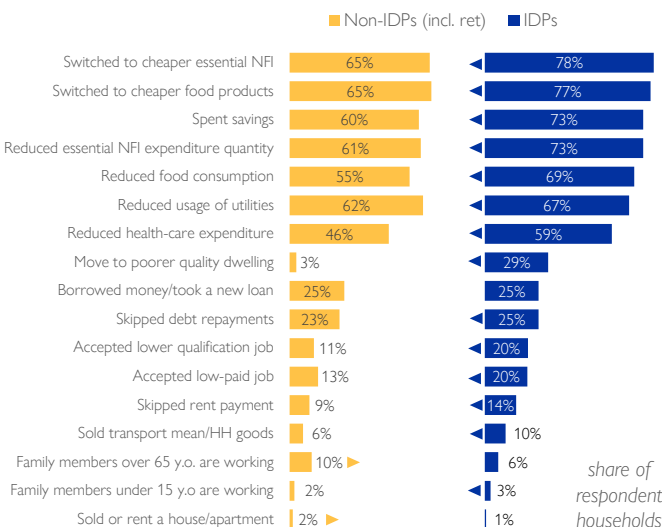
In Round 9 of the survey, IDPs were asked to report the number of days elapsed since their initial displacement. The distribution is heavily skewed towards a longer duration of displacement – **79% of current IDPs in Ukraine have been displaced for three months or longer.**

There are no significant differences between the length of displacement among IDPs of different gender. There are, however, differences based on region of habitual residence and age. IDPs originally from Kyiv and West macro-regions have reported staying in displacement for over 170 and 190 days on average, respectively. IDPs aged 18-24 have been displaced for an average of 120 days.



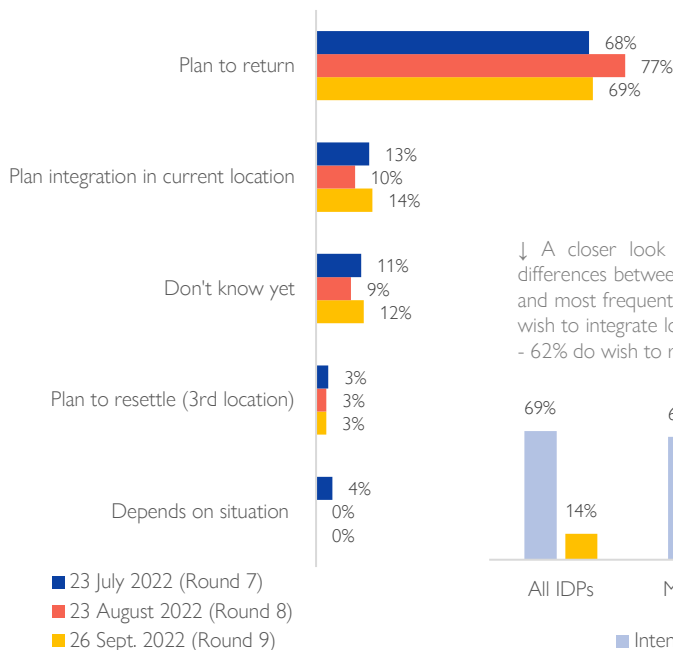
#### IDP COPING STRATEGIES

Among IDP respondents, **96% indicated their households adopted at least one negative coping strategy** in reaction to reduced incomes and increased insecurity (comparable to 94% of IDP respondents in R8). In comparison, among the non-displaced 91% of households adopted at least one coping strategy. Compared to the general population, among IDPs a higher share of households reported adoption of nearly all types of negative coping strategies.

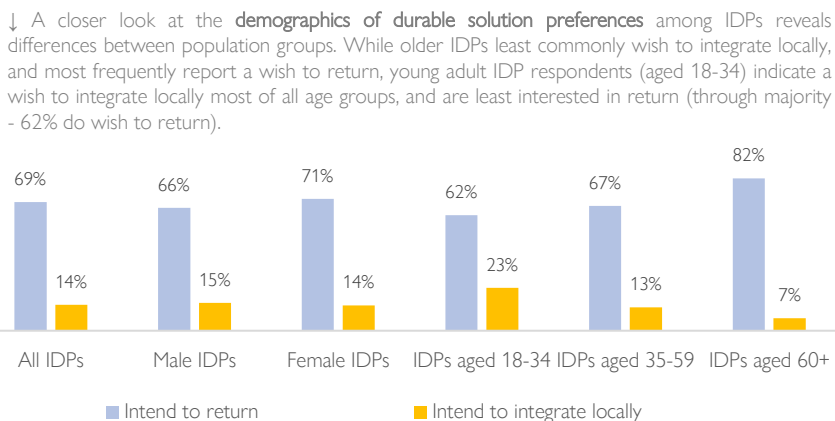


#### LONG-TERM INTENTIONS – DURABLE SOLUTIONS PREFERENCE

Long-term durable solution preferences remain relatively stable among those IDPs who do not plan to return to their places of habitual residence in the immediate future (2 weeks). Since 23 August, a slightly lower share of IDPs reports return as their future intentions. That said, a considerable proportion (14% nationwide) wish to integrate in their current location. This is most common among IDPs in the Kyiv macro-region, among whom 31% wish to integrate locally, and least common among IDPs currently residing in the West (9%). In other macro-regions the share is lower: 12 - 14% of IDPs wish to integrate in the North, Centre, South, as well as East. The West, however, also hosts the largest share of IDPs who wish to resettle to a 3<sup>rd</sup> location in the long term (5.5%). As of September 2022, Kyiv hosts the largest proportion of IDPs who remain undecided – 22%.



Naturally, long-term intentions correlate with IDP's place of origin. Among all IDPs, those displaced from the Eastern macro-region report having an intention to integrate into the current or another host community more often (16%) than IDPs originally from another part of Ukraine, whereas those who were displaced from the city of Kyiv more often than others indicate they plan to return home (87% respectively), rivaled only by IDPs originally from the South, 84% of whom plan to eventually return to their place of habitual residence.



## 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 continue to be among the most pressing needs identified among all respondents. With decreasing temperatures, solid fuel is also a pressing need for many. For example, 8% of IDPs identified solid fuel as their most pressing need. For overall needs assessment please see →



#### Cash – Financial Support

52%	51%	55%
Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees



#### Solid fuel – coal, wood, etc.

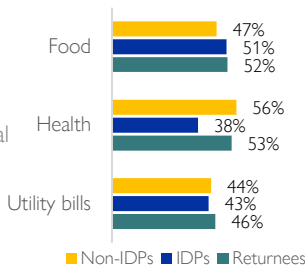
10%	9%	3%
Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees



#### Medicine and health services

8%	4%	7%
Non-IDPs	IDPs	Returnees

The need for financial support remains high, respondents were asked about their three uses of cash if they would receive financial support. Read: For 51% of IDPs, food would be one of their three main uses of financial support.



### COMPARATIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Read: "30% of IDPs are in need of food assistance"

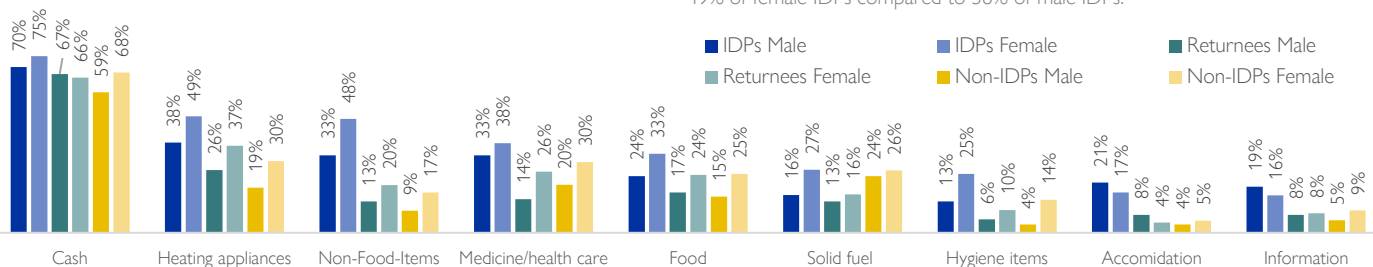
	Non-IDPs (inc. Returnees)	IDPs	Returnees
Clothes and shoes and other non-food items	11%	34%	13%
Food	21%	30%	22%
Medicines and health services	26%	36%	22%
Hygiene items	10%	20%	8%
Accommodation	5%	19%	5%
Transportation	15%	20%	15%
Cash - Financial support	64%	73%	66%
Information / communication with others	8%	17%	8%
Access to money	9%	12%	8%
Menstrual hygiene items	40%	48%	36%
Heating appliance	26%	45%	33%
Solid fuel (coal, wood etc)	25%	22%	15%

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

Note: Not all the question's categories are presented. More in-depth analysis of need of financial assistance can be found on page 10.

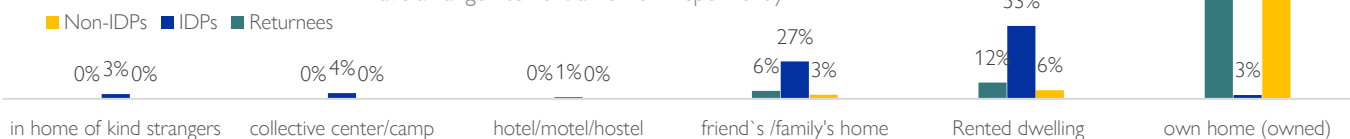
### NEEDS: GENDER DIMENSION

Female IDPs were more likely to report needs in seven of the nine categories of needs shown below. For example, a lack of heating appliances was reported by 49% of female IDPs compared to 38% of male IDPs.



### HOUSING SITUATION

Only 4% of IDPs continue to reside in collective centers while majority have arranged to rent a home independently.



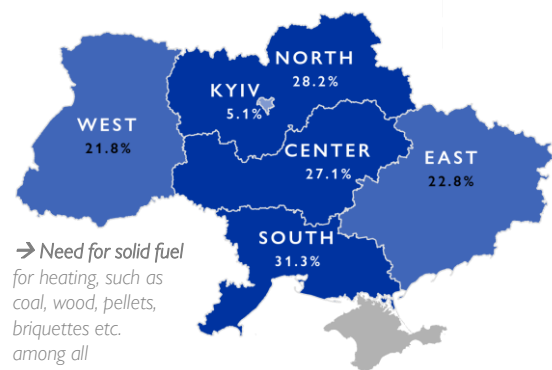
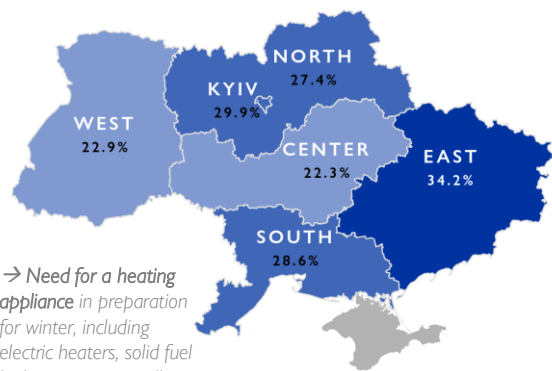
\*apartment, house or other dwelling rented for long-term or temporary living



### WINTERIZATION SECTORAL ANALYSIS

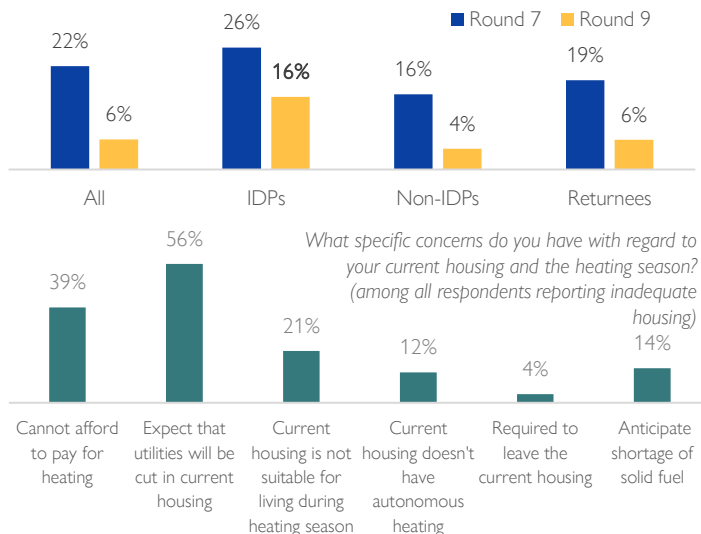
#### FUEL AND APPLIANCE NEEDS

Compared to other population groups, the IDP population has a particular need for heating appliances – 43% of IDPs countrywide indicated such need (compared to 22% among non-displaced population, and 33% among returnees). Among IDPs in the East macro-region, 55% stated they need a heater, solid fuel boiler, or a similar appliance for the winter season, equivalent to over 1M individuals in the macro-region alone. For 10% and 7% of all respondents, solid fuel and heating appliances, respectively represent their most pressing needs.



#### INADEQUATE HOUSING

Despite a general improvement since July 23 (R7), as of 26 September (R9), a significant share of respondents continue to reside in housing which they deem inadequate for winter months. An equivalent of nearly 1M IDPs countrywide are estimated to still reside in inadequate shelters. The situation is particularly concerning among IDPs in the East and West macro-regions, where 22% and 18% respectively report their housing being inadequate for winter conditions.



#### MONTHLY COST OF UTILITIES

Reported costs of utilities intended to support heating systems (electricity, water and other heating costs) have grown since last recorded in July (as of 23 July, IDPs reported an average 1,689 UAH/month and the overall population 1,601 UAH/month). IDPs nevertheless still expect to pay significantly more than the general population during the main heating season. The mean cost of utilities is the highest in Kyiv and higher than average in North and West macro-regions.

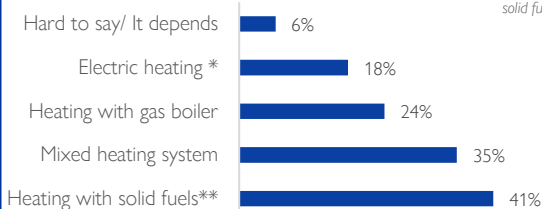
	Non-IDPs (incl. ret)	IDPs
Current	UAH 1,796	UAH 1,938
Expected for winter	UAH 3,533	UAH 4,246

#### WINTER-RELATED MOBILITY FLOWS

The heating seasons is not a key decision-making factor for 77% of the population considering relocation.

In response to operational inquiries, in R9 IOM examined the potential for appearance of significant mobility flows related directly to the change of seasons. Among those considering relocation in late September, indeed, 23% indicated the change of seasons as a key decision-making factor. For the majority of those considering to leave their current location, the change in seasons was not a significant issue, however. **Population intentions** assessed through the GPS Round 9 do not suggest that large movements attributable primarily to winter are to be anticipated. The situation remains dynamic and far from predictable, with many competing elements contributing to mobility decision-making. See page 4 for a detailed analysis of indicators of possible future mobility flows.

What type of autonomic heating system would you prefer/would seek this winter? (among all respondents reporting inadequate housing)



\*e.g. electric boiler, floor/ceiling heating systems;  
\*\*wood, coal, briquettes, pellets, for example, using a solid fuel boiler, stove, fireplace

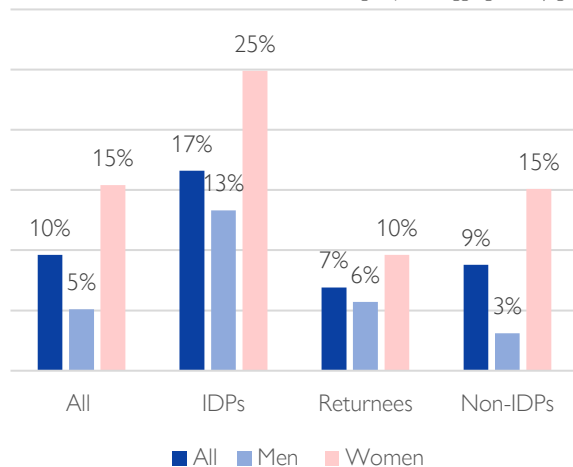
### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

**WASH** The share of IDP respondents who indicate that they are in need of hygiene items has decreased from 22% as of 23 August to 17% as of 26 September, as compared to 9% among non-IDPs. Nearly half (44%) of all respondents who indicate WASH needs specify that they are in need of menstrual hygiene items, and 16% indicate the need for diapers (baby and/or adult). When compared to respondents in other parts of Ukraine, hygiene needs are reported by higher shares of respondents residing in the East (14% across all population groups), South (16%), and Center of Ukraine (10%). The following groups seem particularly in need of hygiene items: returnees in the Center (23%), IDPs in the East and Center (22% in both macro-regions), and non-IDPs in the South (17%).

**Access to drinking water** continues to be an issue for the population residing in the South macro-region, where 12% continue to lack drinking water, equally so across population groups. Availability of drinking water has steadily 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 (14% of IDPs in the region).

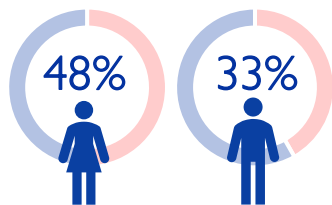
Need for hygiene items as expressed by population groups, disaggregated by gender



### 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 39%, yet this may be an overestimation (due to lack of access). Among returnees, 14% indicate damage to their homes, stable since R6

**38%** of IDPs report the need for non-food items, for example blankets, an increase from 31% as of 23 August. Among returnees, 15% report needing NFIs.



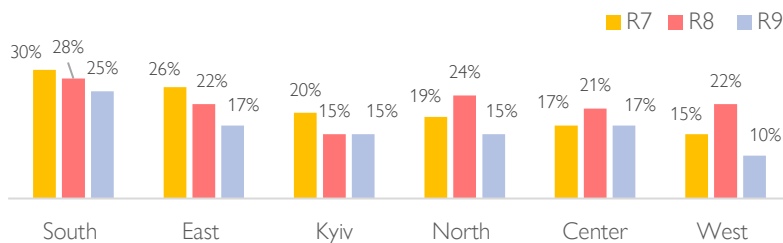
Among IDPs, women report lack of non-food items more frequently than men

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

The need for shelter repair materials continually grows throughout Ukraine (from 18.5% in June to 27% in September), shared equally across population groups. The need is particularly high in the South, North, and Center macro-regions (30% and higher). Overall, 12M individuals are estimated to be in need of shelter repair materials in Ukraine (as a share of the general population). The need for building and repair materials is the most pressing need for 4% of all respondents, and for 6% of all returnees.

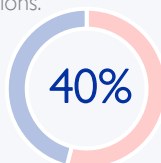
### FOOD AND NUTRITION

Across the country, 16% reported a lack of food in September, compared to 22.5% in August (R8). Among IDPs, 20% indicated a lack of food (27% in R8) – still significantly more than other population groups (15% among non-IDPs and returnees). The most acute food shortage remains reported by Returnees and non-IDPs in the South (29% and 25% resp.), and IDPs in the East (25%)



### INFANT AND CHILD NUTRITION

Over a third (36%) of all households with infants and babies in Ukraine report difficulties in getting enough food for their baby since the start of the war. Among IDPs, this figure rises - 40% of IDP respondents with small children under the age of 5 in their household report the same issue. The problem is particularly pronounced in the East and South macro-regions where 49% and 45% of all households respectively report having issues finding enough food for their infants. IDP households seem to have only slightly higher needs in this regard than non-IDP households in the same macro-regions.



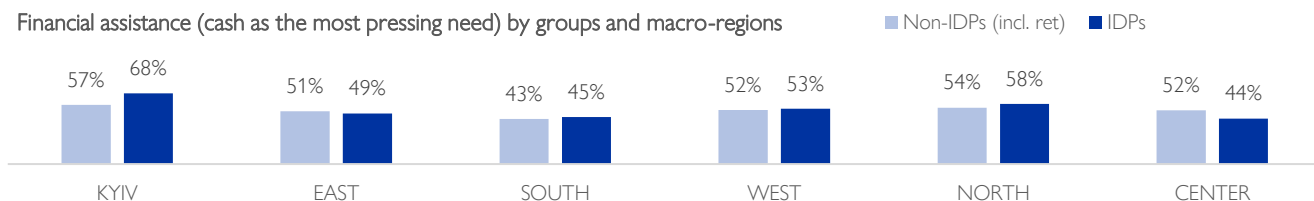
of IDP households with infants and children under the age of five say they experience problems in getting enough food for their baby/babies since the start of the war (e.g. formula).

## CASH AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT | SECTORAL ANALYSIS



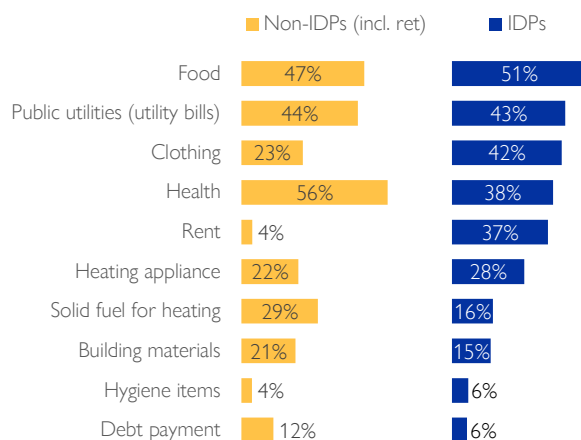
When assessing the need for financial support, 73% of the IDPs and 64% of the non-displaced population stated they were in need of financial resources (the respondents indicated 'yes' and 'partially yes'). Cash was noted by 51% of IDPs and non-displaced as the top need. The need for IDPs to receive financial assistance was equally high across all macro-regions.

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



## ENVISAGED USAGE OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

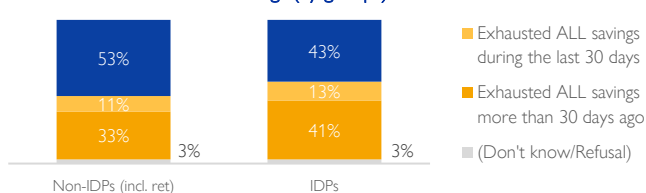
In Round 9 of GPS, IOM assessed the intended use for cash assistance, if received. Survey questions related to cash were framed sensitively not to incite undue expectations among respondents. Questions regarding the envisaged use for cash assistance were asked to those survey respondents who earlier in the questionnaire indicated cash or financial resources as one of their household needs (yes n=1155 + partially n=152). IDPs and non-displaced respondents who identified a need for financial assistance were asked to determine three items they would spend money on if they received such assistance. The majority of IDPs said they would use cash assistance to cover food (51%), utility bills (43%) and health-related expenses (54%). Among the non-displaced population, three top items to use financial support would be covering health-related expenditures, food and utility bill costs.



## AVAILABILITY OF SAVINGS

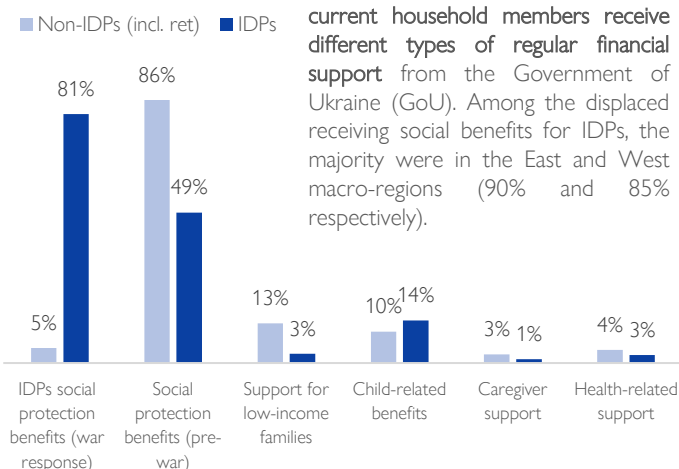
Overall, 60% of non-IDPs and 73% of IDPs reported spending their savings over the last 30 days to address basic needs. Households whose members belonged to vulnerable groups were more likely to report they had sent all their savings. In particular, households with displaced persons containing members with disabilities (69%) and households containing children under 18 (58%).

Distribution of respondents' answers about the current state of their savings (by groups)

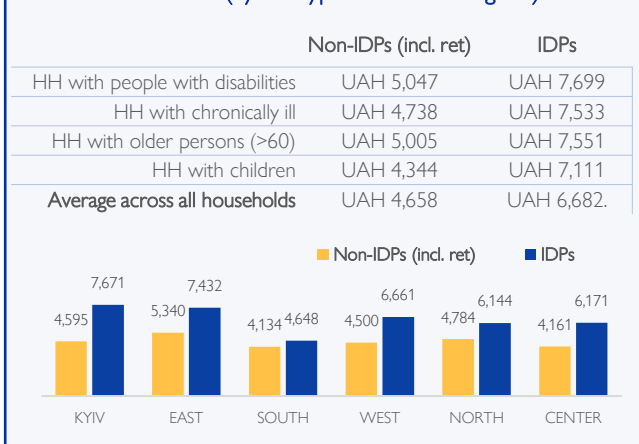


## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of IDPs and 64% of non-IDPs stated their current household members receive different types of regular financial support from the Government of Ukraine (GoU). Among the displaced receiving social benefits for IDPs, the majority were in the East and West macro-regions (90% and 85% respectively).



Average amount of financial support received from GoU by household (by HH types and macro-regions)



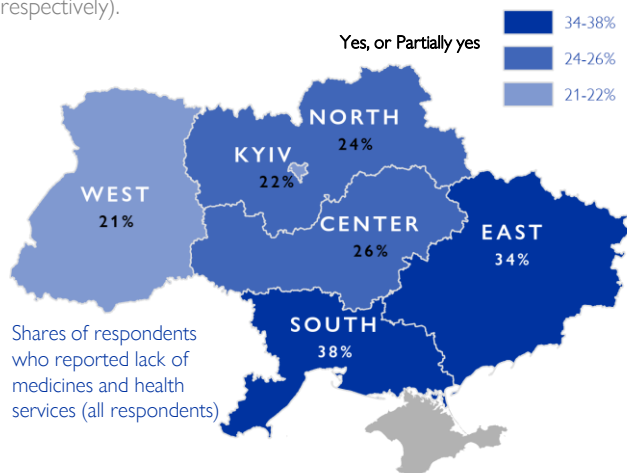
### SECTORAL ANALYSIS

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

#### MEDICINES AND HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABILITY

#### HEALTH

Across Ukraine, 27% report a lack of medicines and health services, while 7% stated it was their top need. The macro-regions reporting the highest shortage of medications and medical services are South & East (38% and 35%, respectively).



Almost half (47%) of the population reported that in the last 30 days they or their family members have had to cut back on their health expenses. In general, this was reported by households with vulnerable members, such as persons with disabilities, persons aged 60 years and older, and the chronically ill.



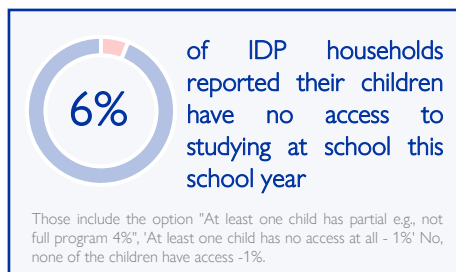
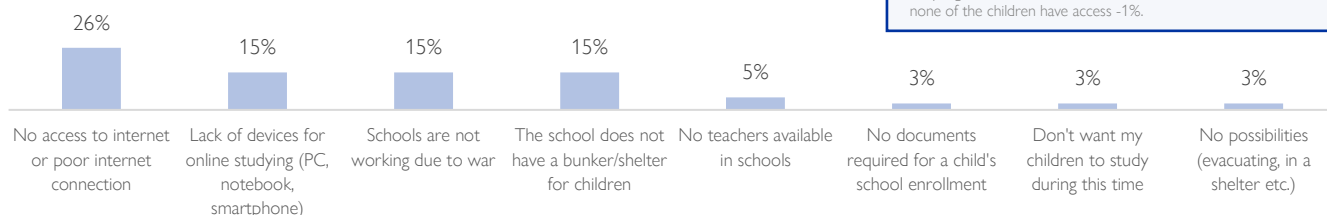
Shares of HH with the vulnerable members reported they had to reduce their healthcare expenditure to meet basic needs (all respondents)

#### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS

Among all respondents, 21% 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, 28% requested the free psychological support hotline number for support in Round 9. Overall, IDPs aged 60 and over were more likely to request support than men (34%).

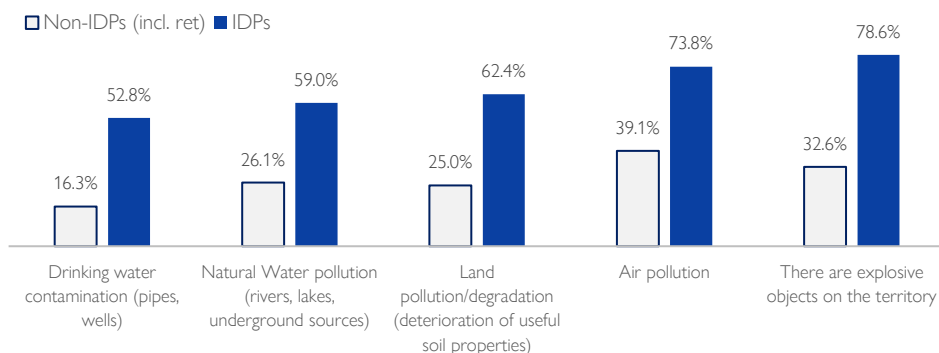
#### EDUCATION

No access to the Internet or poor internet connection and lack of devices for online studying (PC, notebook, smartphone) were the most frequently mentioned reasons for not having access to studying at school this school year. Cumulatively, 41% mentioned the lack of the Internet or equipment necessary for education. This was more often reported by respondents in the East macro-region.



#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

In the 9th round of the survey, the respondents were asked if the environment worsened due to military actions or the war in general. Overall, 11% reported the destruction of their place of residence, while among the IDPs there were 39%. Among all, 60% noted at least one manifestation of the environment worsening as a result of the war.



In addition to the concerns of water, air, and land pollution and the availability of explosive objects in the territories, 15% (all respondents) of the population reported that they were worried about the limited access to natural resources or their destruction. In general, the population living in places where the effects of war on the environment are observed were more likely to report readiness for mobility (15% - where the impact is observed and 5% - is not observed).

### 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. Ninth round of data collection among a set of unique 2,002 adults (18 years and above) was completed between 17 and 26 September 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 9, interview teams were able to successfully complete the surveys with 2,002 unique eligible and consenting adult respondents. While the response rate using the RDD approach in Ukraine has typically yielded a response rate of ca 7-8%, in Round 9 of this survey, a response rate of 12.3% was achieved. A total of 30 interviewers were employed for this work. The team was composed of 4 male and 26 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Ukrainian (78%) and Russian languages (22%), with language selection following respondents' preference.

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

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

Macro-region	Total interviews (f/m/no answer)	Interview share
KYIV	197 (84/113/0)	10%
EAST	438 (258/180/0)	22%
SOUTH	217 (140/77/0)	11%
WEST	477 (276/201/0)	24%
NORTH	380 (236/144/0)	19%
CENTRE	291 (167/124/0)	15%
Undisclosed location	2 (1/1/0)	0%
Total Ukraine	2,002 (1190/810/2)	100%

Macro-region		95% confidence Level
KYIV	+/-	7%
EAST	+/-	5%
SOUTH	+/-	7%
WEST	+/-	4%
NORTH	+/-	5%
CENTRE	+/-	6%
<b>Total Ukraine</b>	<b>+/-</b>	<b>2%</b>

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

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

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

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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