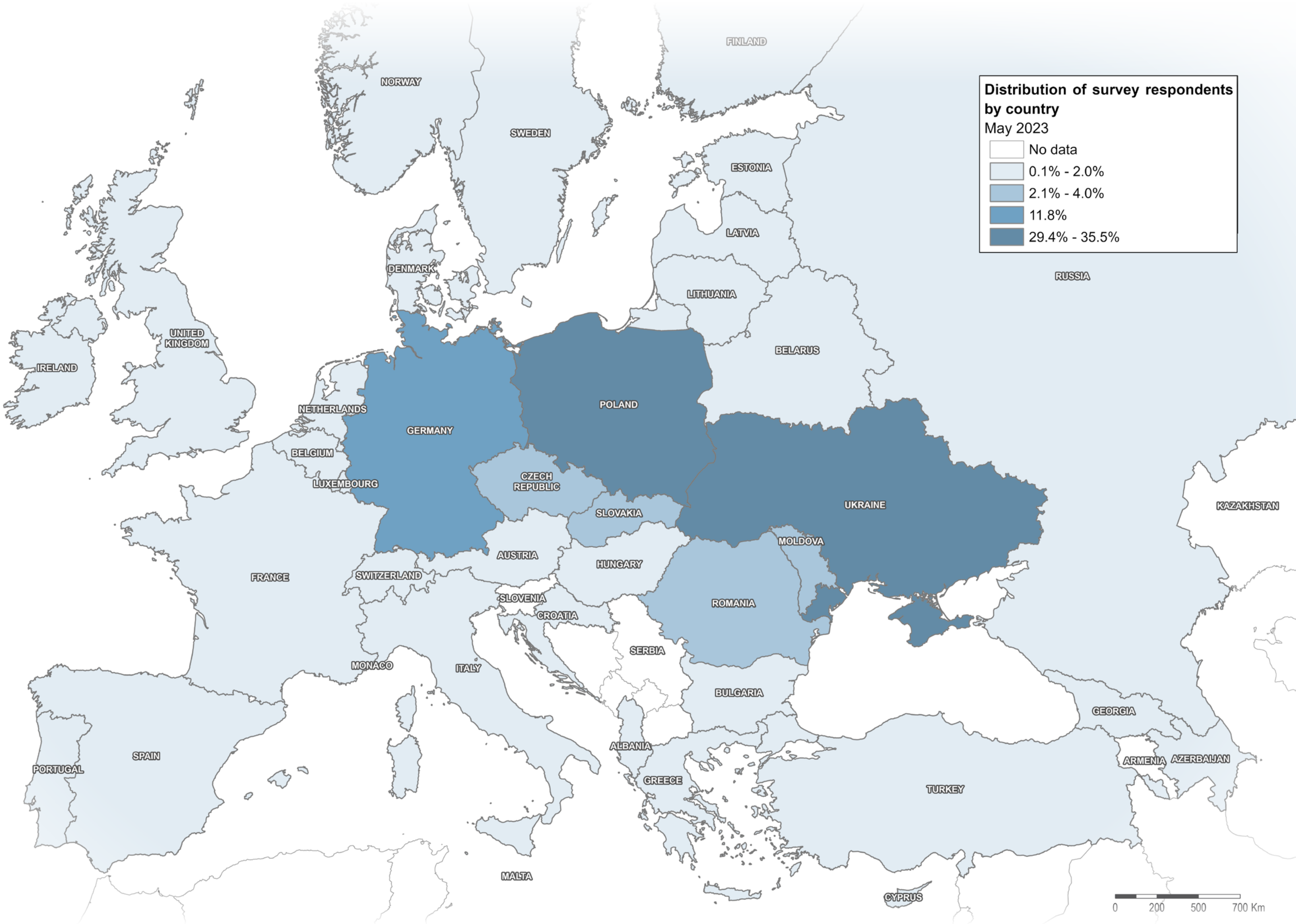
FACTSHEET

Ukraine Longitudinal Survey

Round 13

May 2023



ABOUT

Since March 2022, IMPACT Initiatives has been conducting a monthly survey of people who fled the escalation of hostilities in Ukraine to understand their mobility patterns, needs, integration trajectories, intentions to return, and how these change over time. Respondents were initially identified through convenience sampling among people who have crossed the border from Ukraine and were interviewed through a data collection initiative since 28 February 2022 in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Moldova at border crossings, transit sites, and reception centres, in partnership with UNHCR. From October onwards, we began to diversify sources of consent and have complemented the existing sample through Viber and Facebook dissemination campaigns. Once respondents give consent, they are followed up by IMPACT's team, which conducts monthly phone interviews with the same pool of respondents. While results are not statistically representative, triangulation with other data sources suggests that our sample broadly echoes other available data sources on the population of interest, both in terms of geographic distribution and socio-economic background.

This brief is based on 5,538 phone interviews conducted remotely between 9 May 2023 and 30 May 2023, during Round 13 of the longitudinal survey of people displaced from Ukraine during the full-scale war. The reference point for comparison was the 12th round, which took place from 6 April 2023 to 1 May 2023.

In light of the continued war in Ukraine, this factsheet provides a snapshot update on the experiences and situation of those people who have been displaced from Ukraine and remain abroad or have returned, and the changes from the previous month. In order to better understand the situation specific to refugees and cross-border returnees, and the differences between them, the analysis presented below is divided into two sections exploring the situation of respondents abroad and respondents back in Ukraine.

Round 13 of the longitudinal survey has been funded by the Ukrainian Red Cross and German Red Cross.

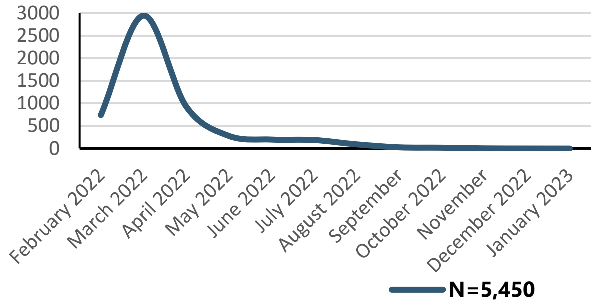
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Canada
Save the Children
UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
IMPACT Shaping practices Influencing policies Impacting lives

1.1. SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

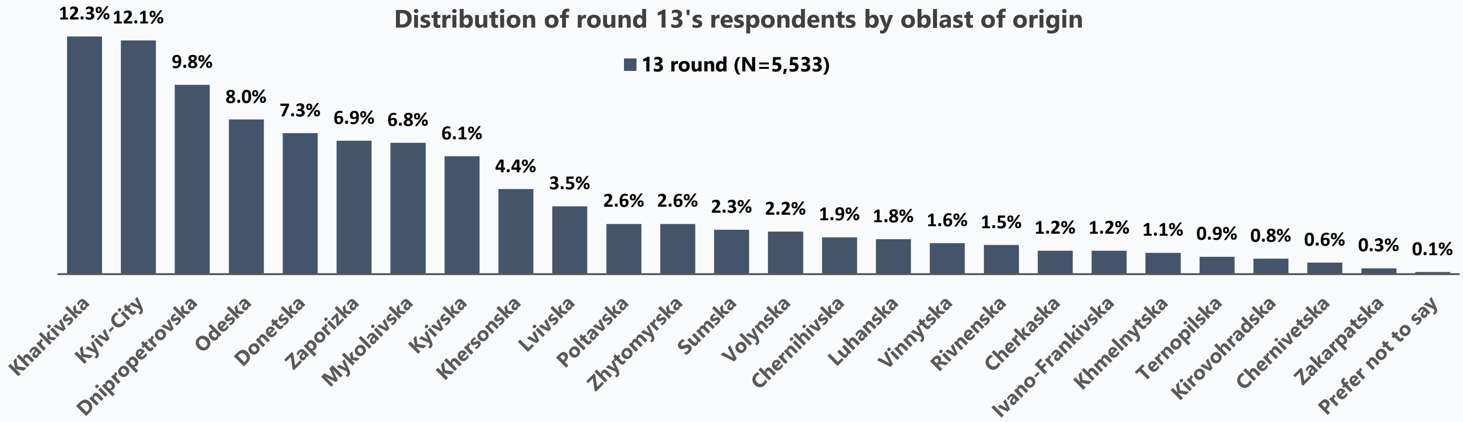
In the last four days of February 2022, when the invasion had started, 13.6% of respondents left Ukraine and more than half of the sample (54.0%) were displaced in March 2022. Overall, 89.9% of all surveyed in round 13 left the country during the first three months of the war.

Most of the respondents left from areas directly affected by the war: Kharkivka (12.3%), Kyiv city (12.1%), Donetska (7.3%), Zaporizka (6.9%), Mykolaivska (6.8%), Kyivska (6.1%) and Khersonska (4.4%). Other oblsasts with high population density also had many people leaving, such as Lvivska (3.5%), Odeska (8.0%), and Dnipropetrovska (9.8%).

The month of leaving Ukraine



Distribution of round 13's respondents by oblast of origin



2. REFUGEES' SITUATION

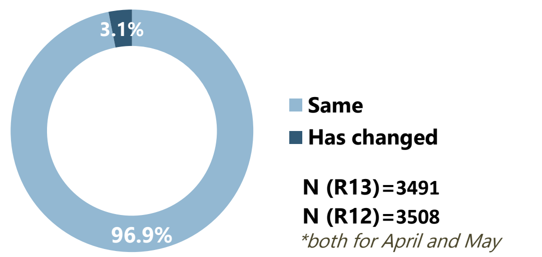
2.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

In May, 57.1% of refugee households had 2-3 members. Nearly 70% of all the households surveyed included children, and most of these households had either one or two kids.

Nearly 97% of households kept the same number of members and structure as previously. Of the remaining 3.1%, equivalent to 105 households, the majority experienced member movements either into or out of Ukraine. Notably, the share of households with members coming from Ukraine increased while there were fewer households with members that had left for Ukraine. This drop in returns could be due to the increased frequency of air and drone attacks which started in May.[1]

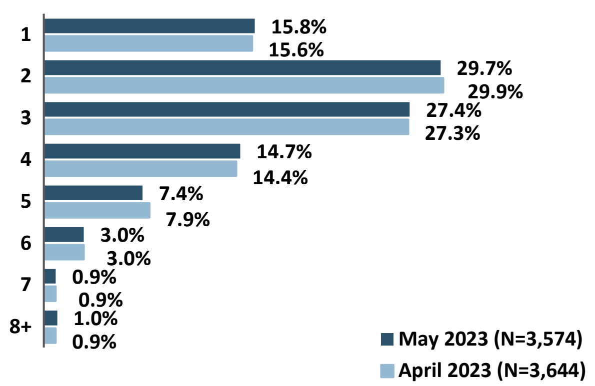
2.9 is the average household size
1.2 is the average number of kids

Refugees' household composition changes*

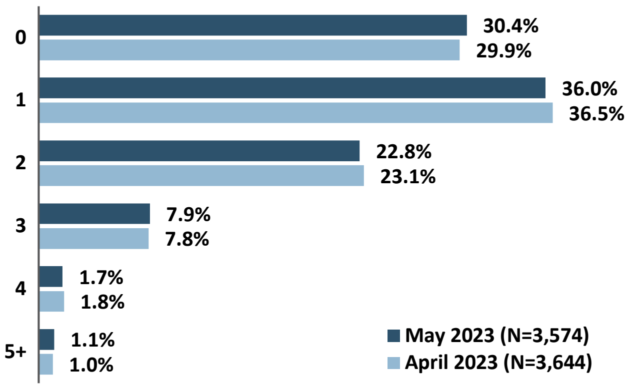


*both for April and May

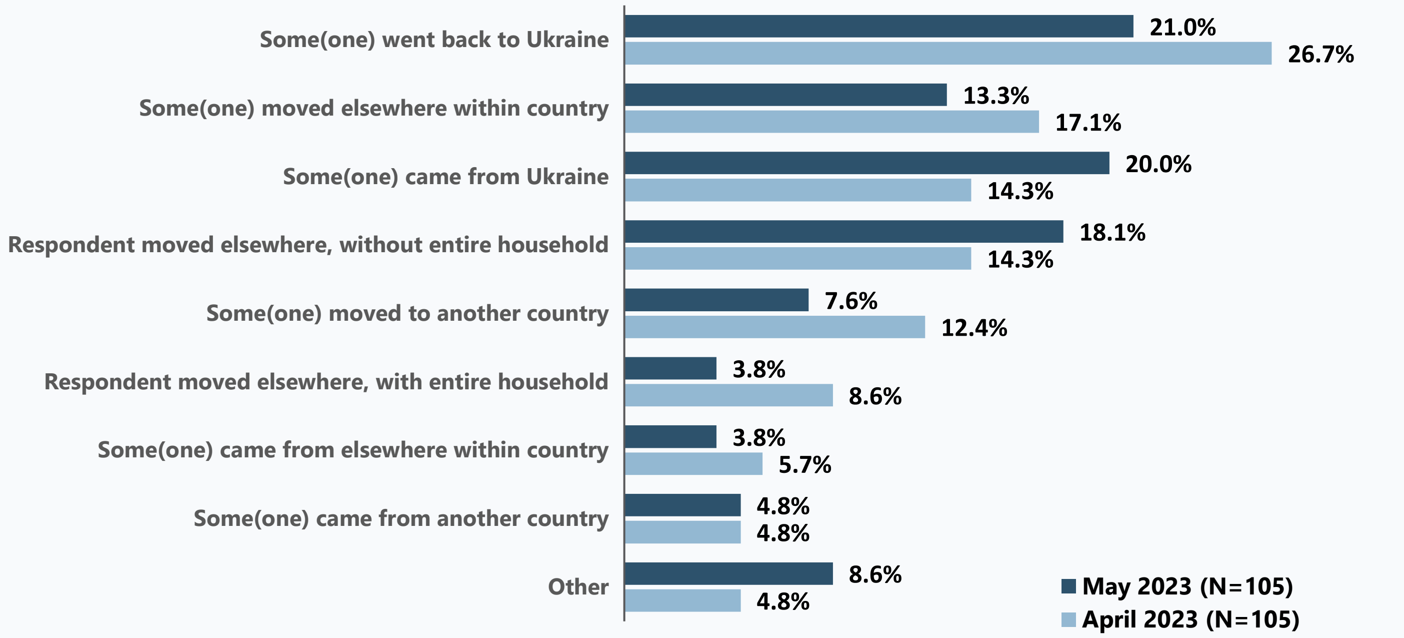
Refugees' household size



Refugees' household kids



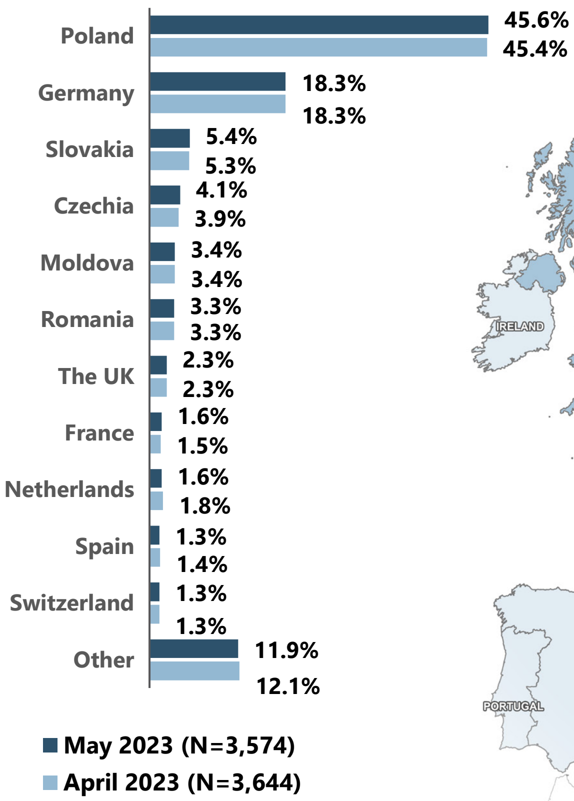
Reasons of refugees' household composition changes

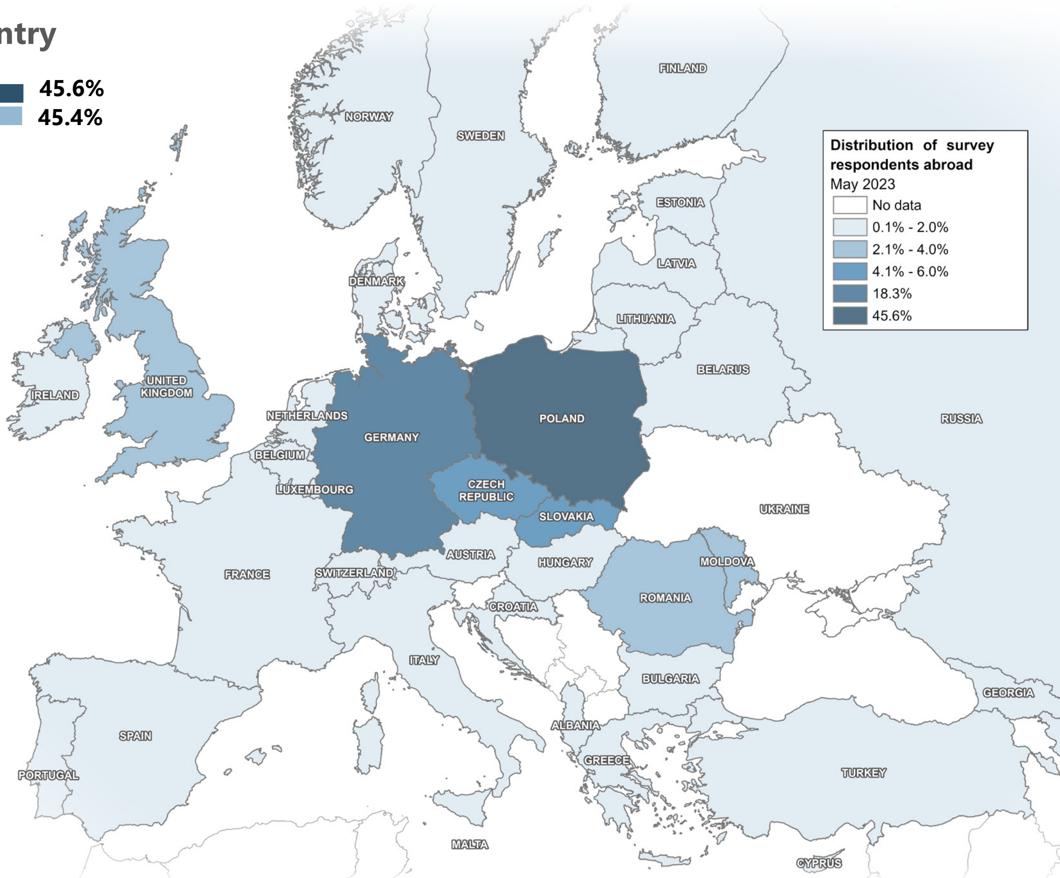


2.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In May, Poland and Germany continued as the primary host countries, accommodating 45.6% and 18.3% of the respondents, respectively. Other countries on the list had notably lower percentages. All the top ten host countries were in Europe, and four of them—Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, and Romania—share a border with Ukraine. Close to 59% of all respondents in host countries were located in these bordering states.

Refugees' distribution per country





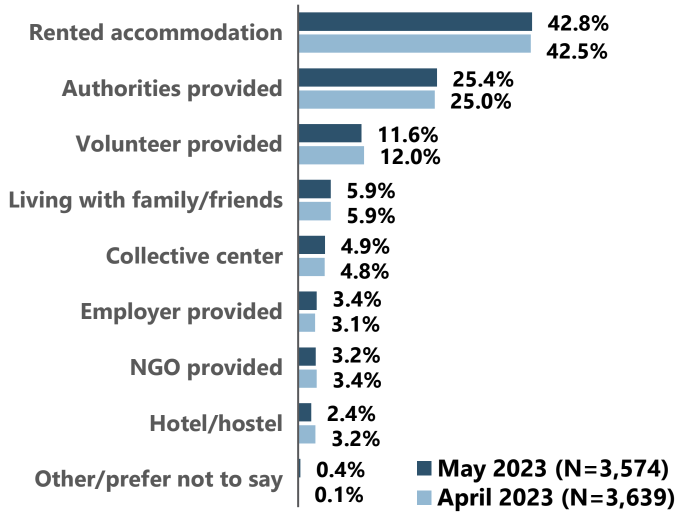
2.3. ACCOMMODATION

As of May 2023, marking the 15th month since the full-scale invasion began, 42.8% of respondents living abroad were in rented homes. Over the course of the previous survey rounds, there has been a steady increase in the number of respondents renting their accommodation, and 96.5% of them were paying the full cost of rent as of May.

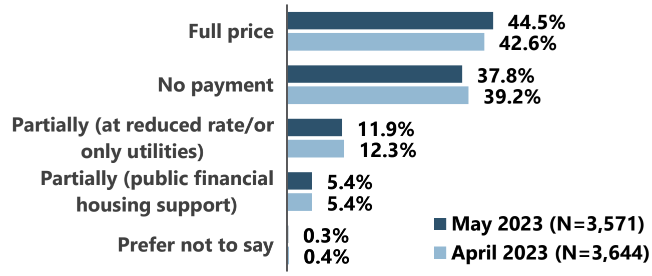
The next most common type of housing was accommodation provided by authorities, making up 25.4% of the respondents. In this category, nearly 65% didn't have to pay anything, while 19% contributed towards utilities or paid a subsidized rate. Additionally, 14.6% benefited from partial public housing assistance. While the proportion of those staying in volunteer-provided housing has decreased over time, it remains significant at 11.6%. Among these respondents, about 67% stayed for free, 27.1% paid a reduced rate or only for utilities, and 3.6% received some form of public housing support. For those in collective centres or housing provided by NGOs, the majority didn't pay for their stay.

Overall, 44.5% of respondents abroad were paying the full rent regardless of their type of accommodation, slightly less than that (37.8%) did not have any expenses related to the payment of housing, almost 12% paid either only utilities or at a reduced price and 5.4% received some form of public housing assistance to help mitigate the cost of living.

Refugees' accommodation



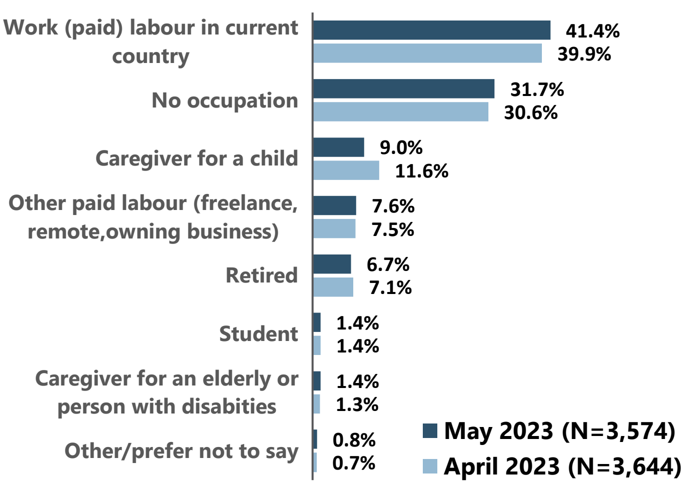
Refugees' rent payment



2.4. OCCUPATION

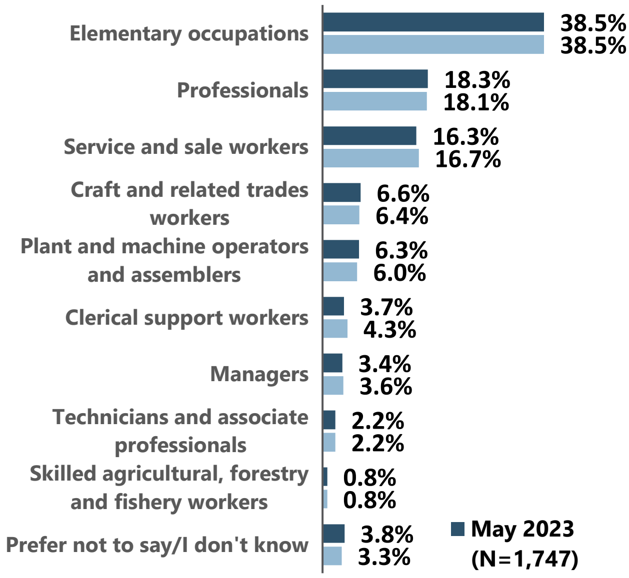
The proportion of refugees engaged in paid daily labour in their host country rose from 39.9% in April to 41.4% in May, showing a 1.5% increase. However, the number of respondents without any occupation also saw a slight uptick, reaching 31.7% in May. The role of being a primary caregiver for a child saw the most fluctuation, decreasing from 11.6% in April to 9% in May. Other types of daytime work, including remote jobs, running a business, and freelancing, made up 7.6% of the employment in May. Within this subset, 5.4% were engaged in remote work based in Ukraine. Additionally, 6.7% of respondents reported being retired, and 1.4% identified as students.

Refugees' occupation



Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)[3], we found that the employment categories remained relatively stable over both survey rounds. In May, the largest employment group was those in elementary occupations, comprising 38.5%. Professionals made up the second-largest category at 18.3%, followed by service and sales workers at 16.3%. Occupations with the least representation included skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers at 0.8%, technicians and associate professionals at 2.2%, and managerial roles at 3.4%.

Refugees' current employment

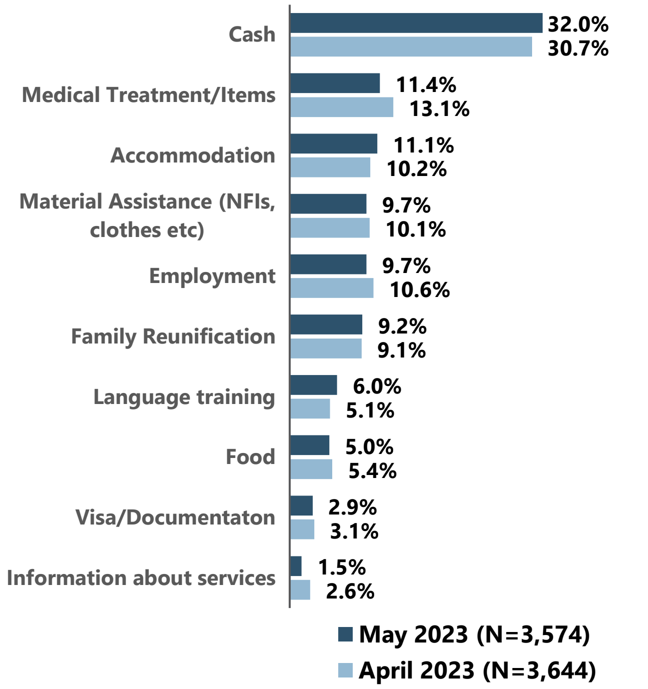


2.5. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

As of May, 37.7% of respondents indicated they had no urgent needs, a figure consistent with the data from April. The top three needs that persisted were financial resources, medical care or supplies, and housing. There were minor shifts in these needs: a 1.7% decrease in medical treatment/items, a 1.3% increase for cash, and a 1.1% decline for information about services. When examining the six leading host countries in May, Germany had the highest percentage of respondents stating they had no pressing needs (48.5%), while Romania had the lowest (23.9%).

In a broader context, households containing pregnant or breastfeeding women had 8.5% more unmet needs compared to the overall refugee average. The figure was 4.2% for households containing individuals with disabilities and 1.5% for those with children. Conversely, respondents who were 65 years or older reported 7% fewer urgent needs.

Top-10 refugees' urgent needs



Urgent needs of refugees by top-6 countries of staying (Round 13: May 2023)

URGENT NEEDS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
CASH	39.2%	18.2%	32.8%	32.2%	44.2%	46.2%
ACCOMMODATION	12.6%	7.6%	10.4%	13.0%	8.3%	13.7%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	12.6%	9.2%	12.5%	9.6%	16.7%	16.2%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE (NFIS, CLOTHES ETC)	11.8%	4.7%	10.4%	12.3%	15.0%	10.3%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	10.8%	7.9%	7.8%	8.2%	5.8%	11.1%
EMPLOYMENT	10.1%	7.6%	7.8%	11.6%	4.2%	6.0%
FOOD	5.9%	1.7%	6.2%	6.2%	5.8%	11.1%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	3.9%	10.5%	3.1%	6.2%	1.7%	4.3%
VISA/DOCUMENTATON	2.6%	3.2%	1.6%	3.4%	2.5%	3.4%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	2.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%
EDUCATION	1.2%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	4.3%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1.2%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%
LEGAL ADVICE	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION	0.7%	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE / APARTMENT	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES (WATER, ELECTRICITY, HEATING AND GAS)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1629	N=655	N=192	N=146	N=120	N=117

Urgent needs of refugees by different population groups (Round 13: May 2023)

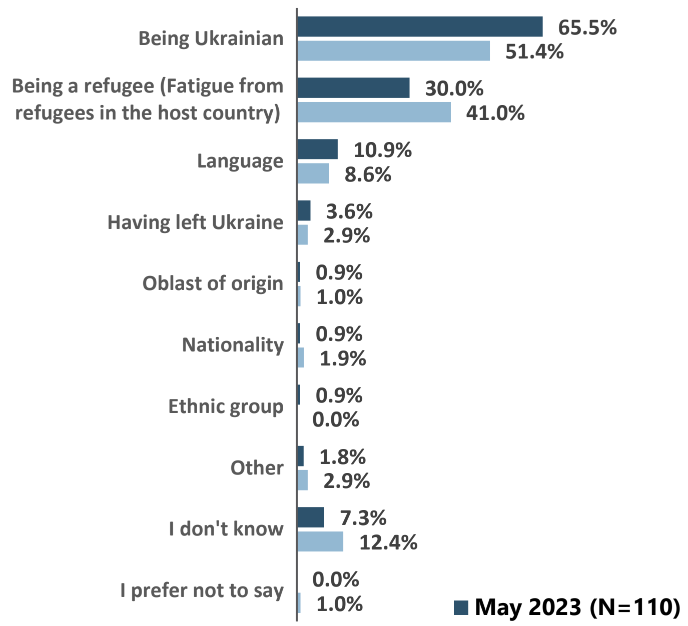
URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH KIDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	32.7%	34.0%	34.7%	28.5%
ACCOMMODATION	12.2%	10.8%	7.1%	11.7%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	10.4%	21.8%	22.9%	16.8%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE (NFIS, CLOTHES ETC)	10.4%	12.5%	11.2%	13.1%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	9.6%	6.2%	4.7%	11.7%
EMPLOYMENT	9.5%	9.8%	1.8%	8.0%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	6.1%	6.4%	1.8%	10.9%
FOOD	4.9%	4.6%	8.2%	5.8%
VISA/DOCUMENTATION	3.2%	3.1%	1.2%	6.6%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	2.0%	0.9%	0.0%	6.6%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	2.9%
EDUCATION	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.5%
LEGAL ADVICE	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	4.4%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%
TRANSPORTATION	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE / APARTMENT	0.6%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%
OTHER	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES (WATER, ELECTRICITY, HEATING, AND GAS)	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=2488	N=582	N=170	N=137

2.6. INTEGRATION

In May, only 3.1% of the households surveyed reported facing discrimination, mirroring the previous round. The primary causes cited were either being Ukrainian (65.5%) or experiencing 'Fatigue from refugees in the host country' (30%). When looking at all the respondents, these specific types of discrimination accounted for 2.9%.

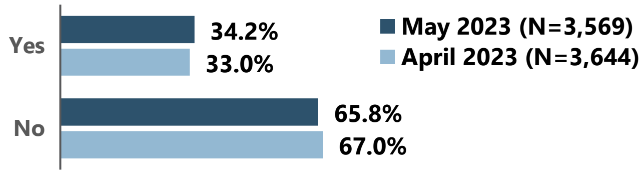
Over successive rounds, there's been a slow but steady improvement in proficiency in the language of the host country. From one round to the next, those rating their language skills as 'very poor' fell by 0.9%, while those rating them as 'fair' increased by 0.8%. In May, the largest segment of responses described their language skills as 'poor' (36.9%), followed by 'fair' (32.8%). On a related note, about 34.2% of respondents were taking language classes at the time of the survey round. Among these, Germany had the highest rate of participation (63.7%), while Moldova had the lowest (6.7%).

Refugees' discrimination reason

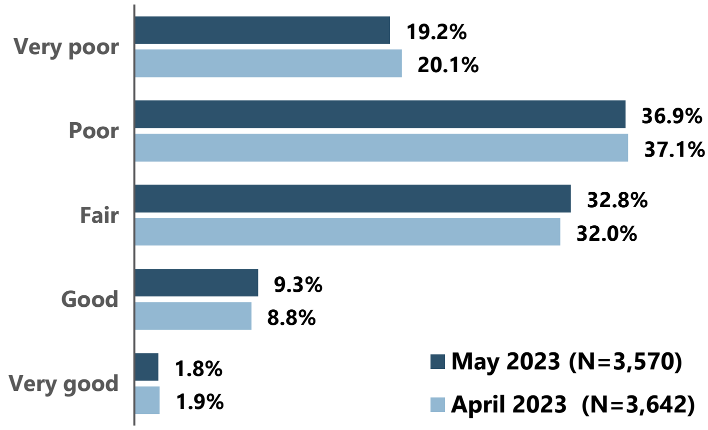


Refugees' discrimination

Language courses attendance by the moment of the survey



Language skills



Language skills in the top 6 host countries (Round 13: May 2023)

LANGUAGE SKILLS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
VERY POOR	10.3%	26.3%	11.5%	20.5%	39.0%	35.9%
POOR	34.4%	42.0%	34.4%	43.8%	25.4%	47.0%
FAIR	42.3%	25.5%	40.1%	30.1%	13.6%	13.7%
GOOD	11.1%	4.9%	13.5%	5.5%	16.9%	2.6%
VERY GOOD	2.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	5.1%	0.9%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1628	N=654	N=192	N=146	N=118	N=117

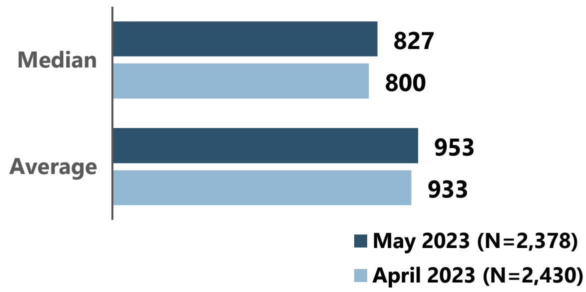
Language courses attendance in the top 6 host countries at the time of data collection (Round 13: May 2023)

LANGUAGE COURSES ATTENDANCE	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
NO	77.1%	36.3%	78.6%	76.7%	93.3%	76.9%
YES	22.9%	63.7%	21.4%	23.3%	6.7%	23.1%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1629	N=653	N=192	N=146	N=120	N=117

2.7 INCOME

As of May 2023, the median income for a typical refugee household, consisting of 2.9 persons, stood at 827 euros, while the average income was 953 euros. Among the top six host countries, Germany led with the highest average and median incomes, at 1,271 and 1,200 euros respectively. The Czech Republic came next with an average income of 982 euros and a median income of 812 euros. On the opposite end of the spectrum, households in Moldova and Romania had the lowest income levels. Based on the median income in May, Romanian households earned 504 euros, and Moldovan households earned 416 euros.

Refugees' monthly income by household



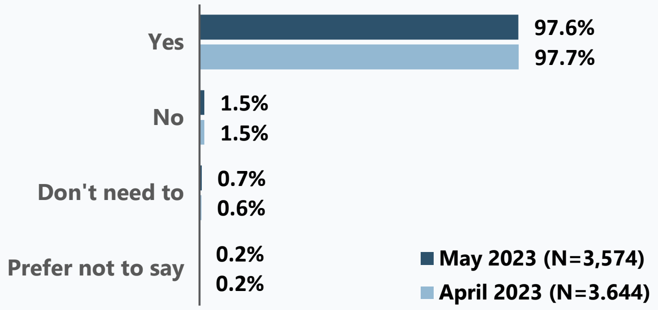
Household monthly income in the top 6 host countries, euro (Round 13: May 2023)

MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD	GERMANY	CZECHIA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	ROMANIA	MOLDOVA
MEAN	1271	982	770	710	609	461
AVERAGE	1200	818	715	700	504	416
SAMPLE SIZE	542	100	1069	107	52	65

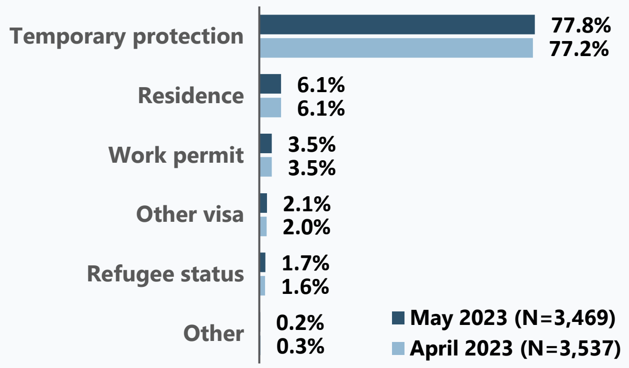
2.8 DOCUMENTATION

Nearly all refugees (97.6%) have secured supplementary documents to extend their stay abroad. The overwhelming majority were given temporary protection—77.8% in May 2023. A smaller proportion, 6.1%, had various types of residence permits, while 3.5% possessed work permits allowing them to stay, while 1.7% had officially attained refugee status.

Refugees' application for documentation



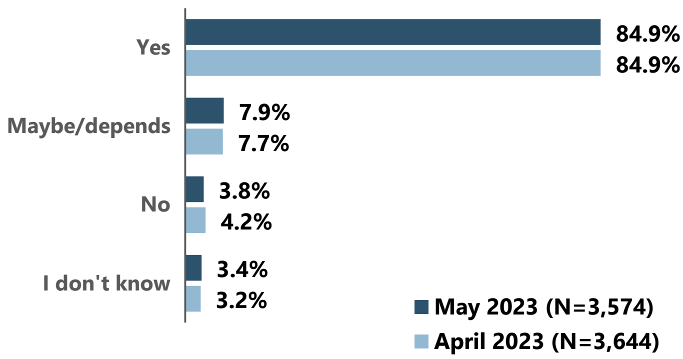
Documentation type



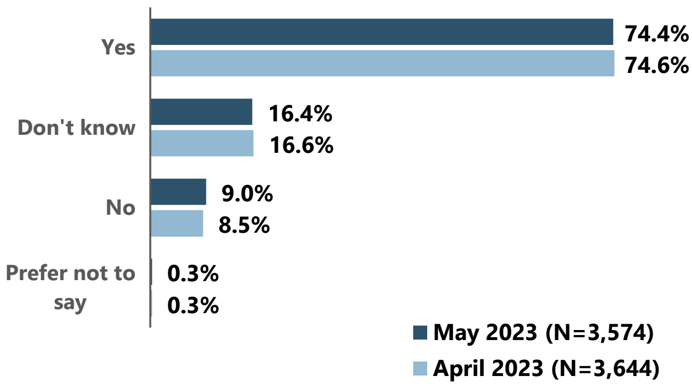
2.9 INTENTIONS

As for future intentions, the vast majority (84.9%) planned to remain in their current location for at least the next three months, up to the end of the summer season. The portion of respondents uncertain about their future plans—responding with 'Maybe/depends' or 'I don't know'—continuous around 11.2%. When looking at long-term plans, a significant 74.4% expressed a desire to return to Ukraine eventually. Conversely, 16.4% were undecided about returning, and 9% had firmly decided not to return. During the May survey round, a large majority, 81.5%, indicated they did not anticipate other family members or close relatives joining them abroad. About 11.3% were contemplating this option, and 6.9% already had plans in place for family reunification abroad.

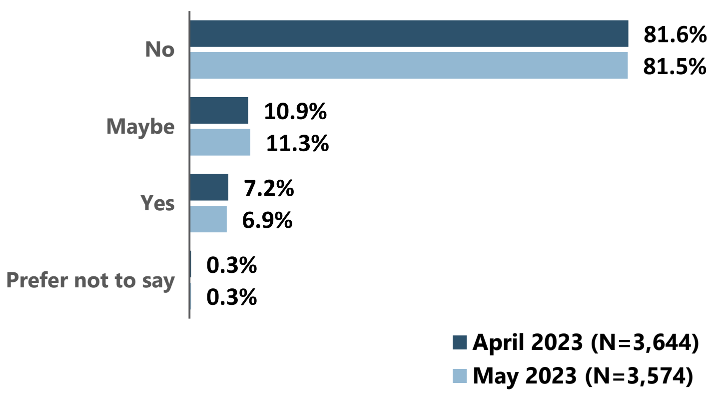
Refugees' intentions to stay for 3 month in the current location



Refugees' intentions to return to live in Ukraine any time in the future



Intentions of family in Ukraine to join refugee in the current country in the future



3. RETURNEES' SITUATION

3.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

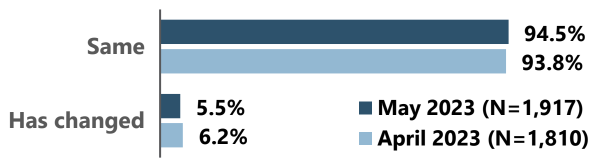
3.0 is the average household size

1.0 is the average number of kids

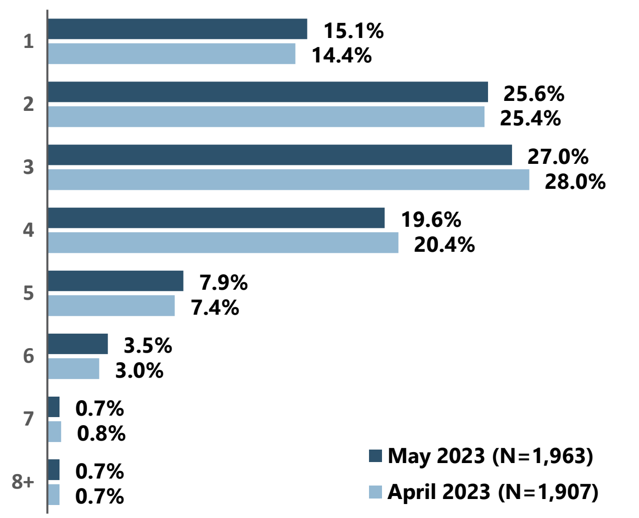
There were no significant fluctuations in household size or the number of children observed between April and May. Returnee households continue to have fewer children than refugees (average of 1.0 compared to 1.2), but a slightly larger household size (3.0 compared to 2.9). In terms of the proportion of households with children, returnees had a slightly lower percentage (66.4%) compared to refugees (69.4%). This could imply that households without children are more likely to consider returning to Ukraine.

Households in Ukraine were more likely to alter their composition compared to those abroad, with 6.2% of Ukrainian households reporting changes in May compared to 3.1% of households abroad. In May, there was a notable decline in the percentage of household members returning to Ukraine, dropping from 17% in April to 6.7%. This reduction could be attributed to increased aerial attacks. However, the rate of those returning abroad remained fairly consistent, averaging 3.3% over the two survey rounds. On the other hand, there was a significant uptick in internal relocations: nearly 40% of respondents reported moving their entire household in May, a 7.3% increase from April. Conversely, the percentage of respondents relocating without their entire household decreased from 25.9% in April to 21.2% in May.

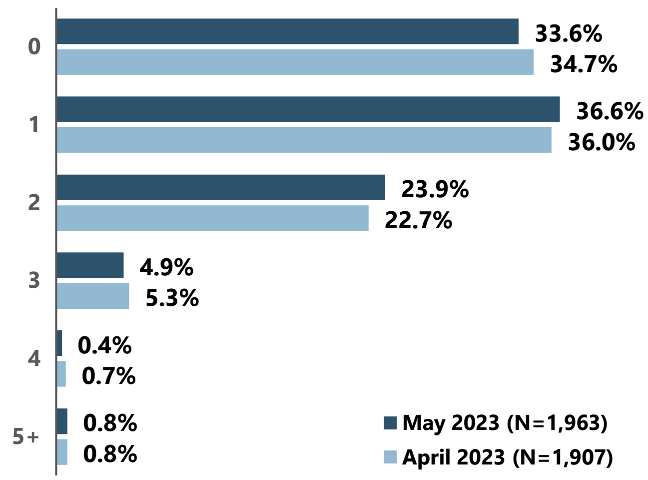
Returnees' household composition changes



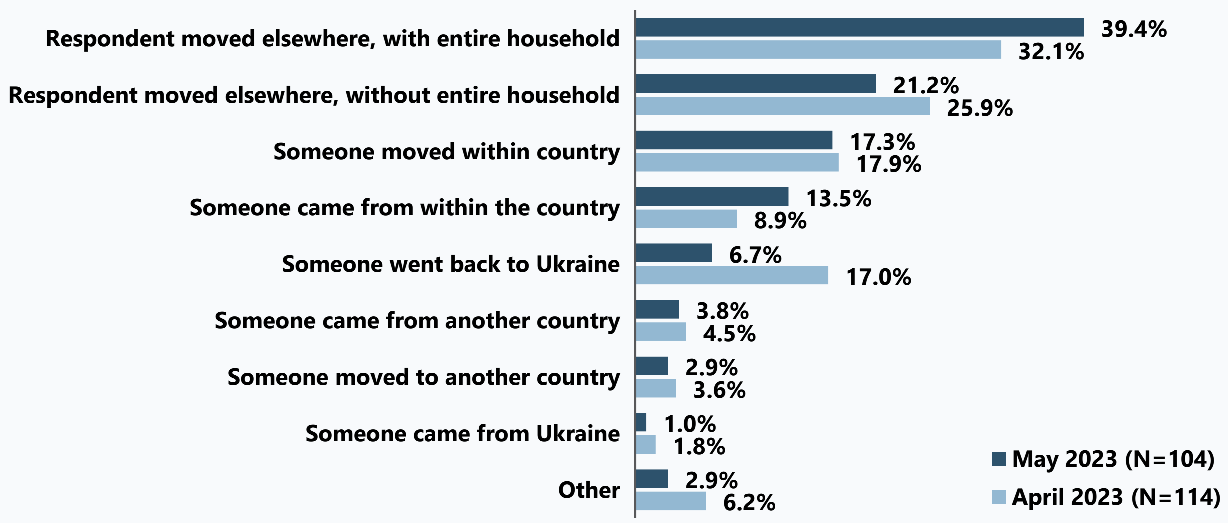
Returnees' household size



Children in returnee household



Reasons of household composition changes

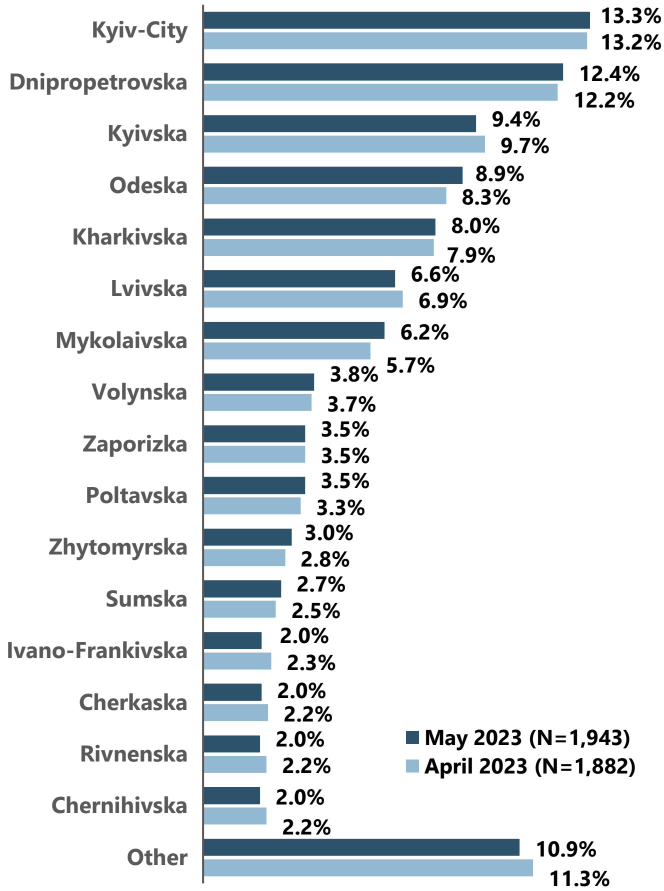


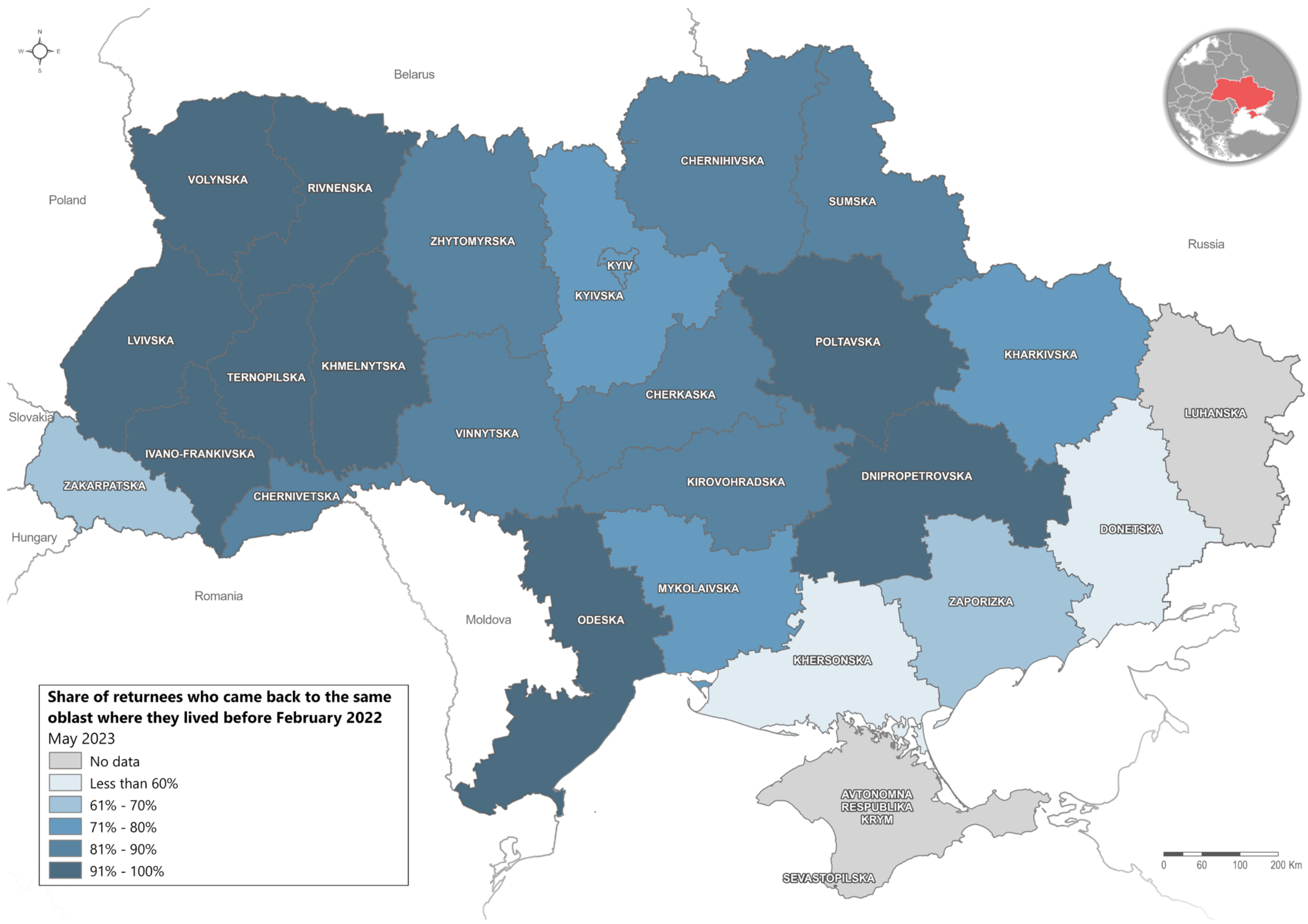
3.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

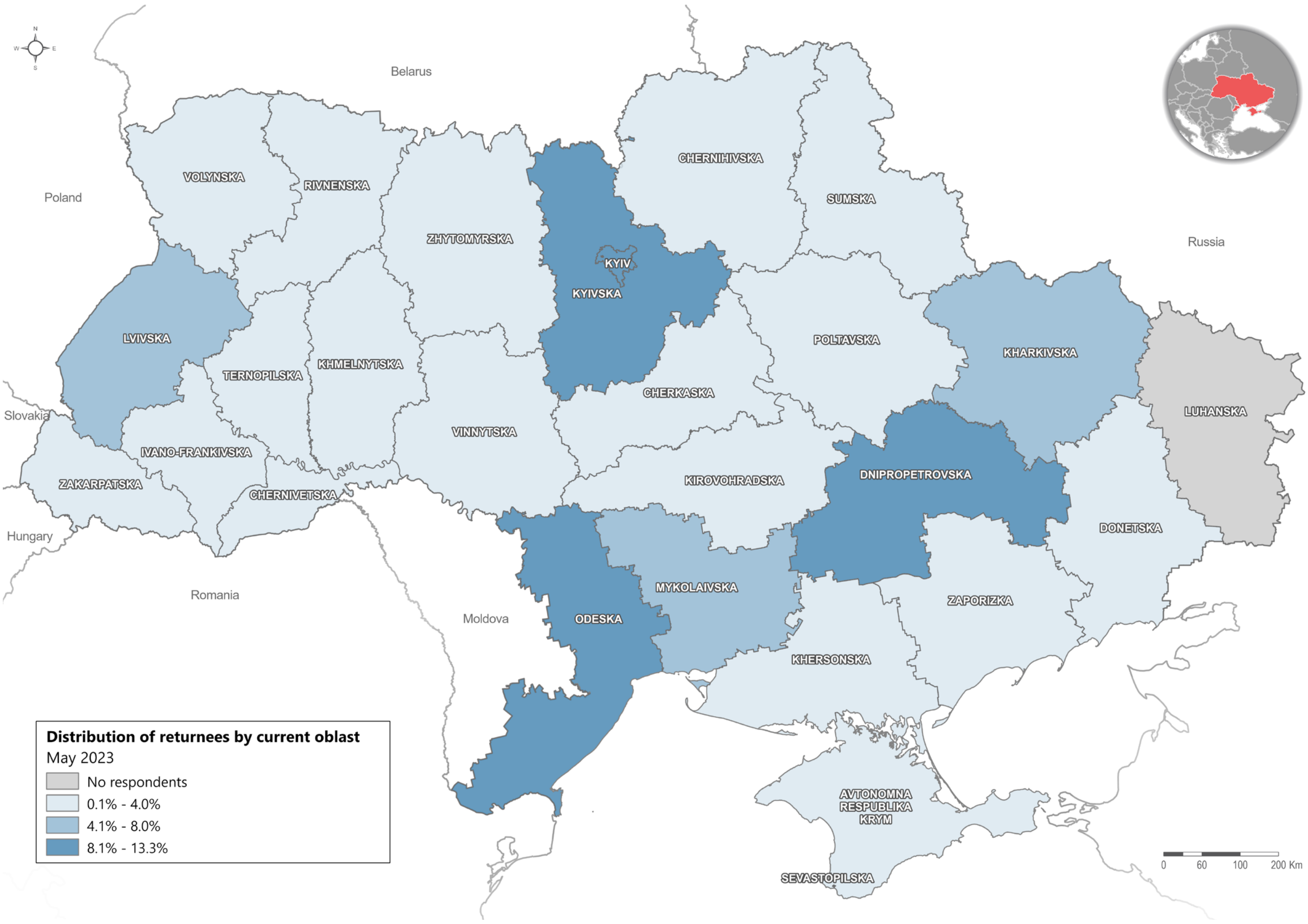
During this survey round, 35.5% of participants had returned to Ukraine, while 29.4% remained in Poland and 11.8% were in Germany. More than 22% of returnees are living in Kyiv or the surrounding Kyivska oblast. Dnipropetrovska (12.4%), Odeska (8.9%), and Kharkivska oblasts (8%) host significant numbers of returnees as well. These top five oblasts, which are among Ukraine's most populous and economically developed, accounted for 51.9% of all returnees.

Geographically, the North of Ukraine saw the highest influx of returnees, at 30.3% as of May, followed by the East at 25.4%. While the Eastern region of Ukraine claims the second spot in terms of return rates, the proportion of those who departed from this locale (38.1%), as well as the disparity between those who returned to the East (decrease by 12.7%), stand out as the most significant. Notably, only 11.3% of the round respondents resided in the West of Ukraine before the invasion, yet 20% chose to settle there upon their return. The South and the Center of Ukraine received the fewest returnees, at 15.7% and 8.5%, respectively. The majority of returnees (78.7%) chose to resettle in the same oblast where they lived before the conflict escalated. Only 21.3% opted for a different oblast upon their return. Luhanska oblast, which is fully controlled by Russian forces, saw no returnees who had lived there before the war. Partially seized oblasts like Khersonska (24.3%) and Donetska (32%) had higher return rates compared to Luhanska. In the Western macro-region, except for Zakarpatska, more than 85% of returnees went back to their pre-war oblasts.

Returnees' distribution per current oblast



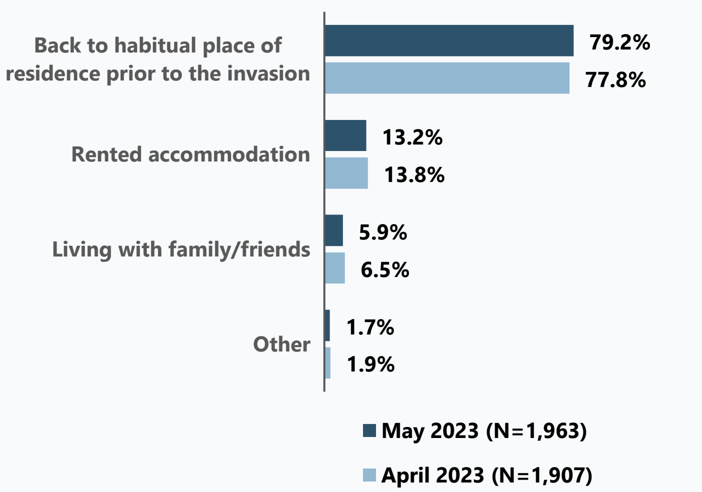




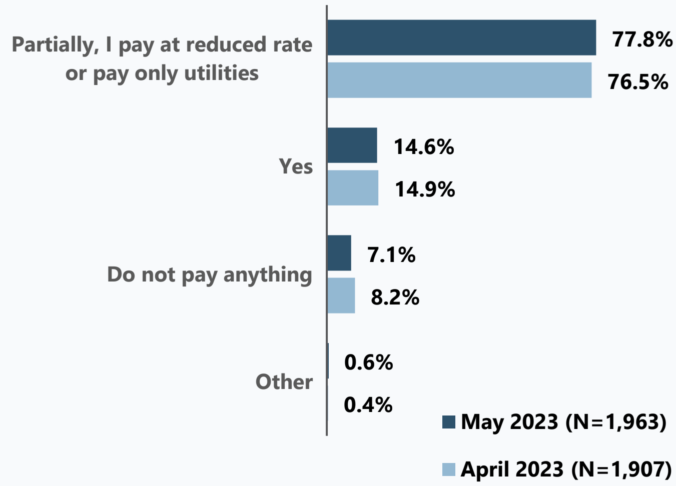
3.3. ACCOMMODATION

The vast majority of those who have returned continue to live in the same type of accommodation that they lived in before the full-scale invasion. This proportion has been steadily increasing and stood at 79.2% in May. About 13.2% of returnees have started renting since coming back to Ukraine, and approximately 6% are living with family or friends. A growing 77.8% of households that have returned are only responsible for utility payments, a trend that coincides with the increase in people returning to their pre-invasion residences.

Returnees' accommodation



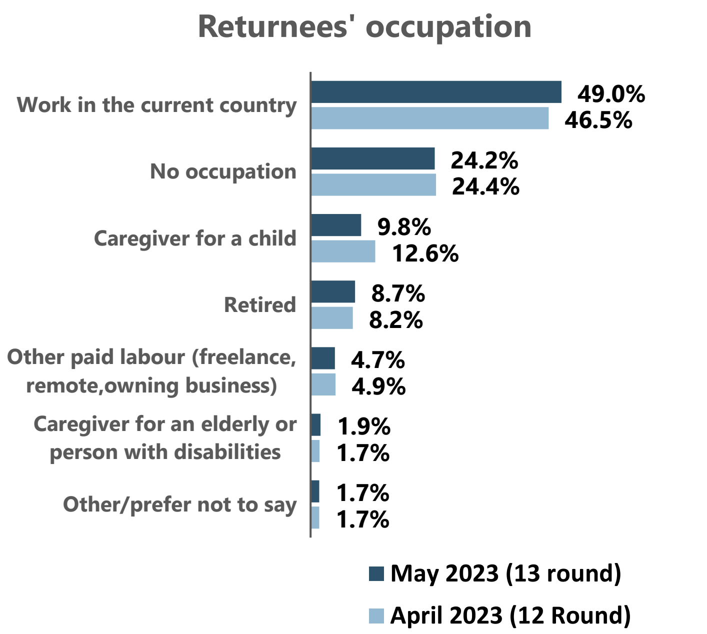
Returnees' rent payment



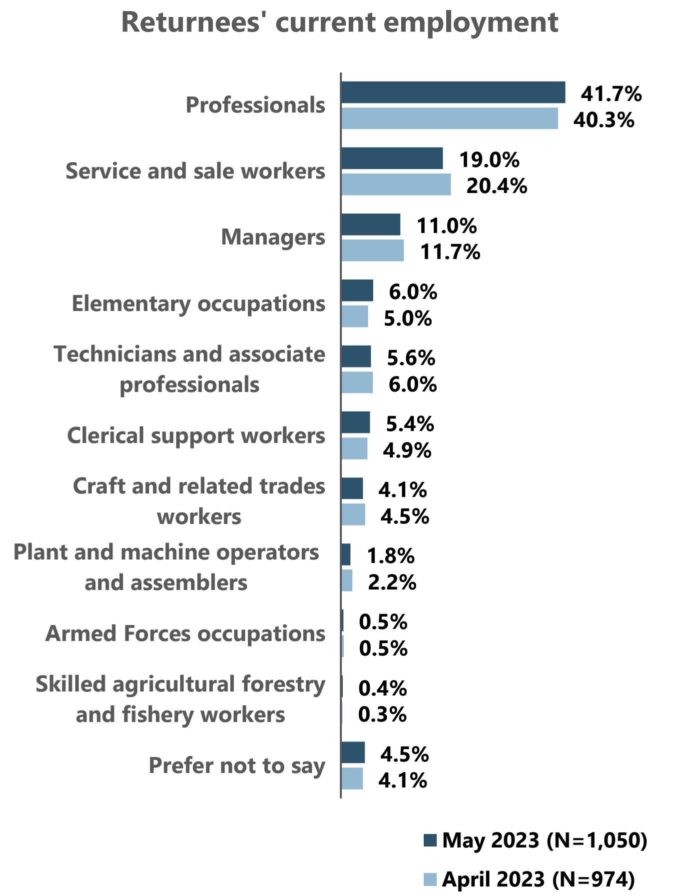
3.4. OCCUPATION

Both returnees and refugees exhibited similar employment trends as in the previous round: the rate of full-time paid work increased, while the proportion of individuals acting as caregivers for children decreased.

In May, the percentage of respondents in Ukraine engaged in paid work rose by 2.5% compared to April, reaching almost half of all those surveyed (49%). When considering other types of paid work—such as freelancing, remote work, or business ownership—the overall employment rate among surveyed returnees was 53.7% in May. The role of 'child caregiver' saw a decline, dropping from 12.6% to 9.8%. The prevalence of other occupations remained consistent. Specifically, 24.2% of respondents in May reported having no occupation, 8.7% identified as retired, and 1.9% were caretakers for the elderly or people with disabilities.



Over 41% of those who returned to Ukraine worked in professional roles. Service and sales workers constituted the second largest employment category, making up 19% of respondents in this survey round—a 1.4% decrease from the prior survey period. Managers remained stable around the 11% mark, ranking third in the list of employment categories. As of May, roles like plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.8%), Armed Forces occupations (0.5%), and skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (0.4%) were least common among returnees.



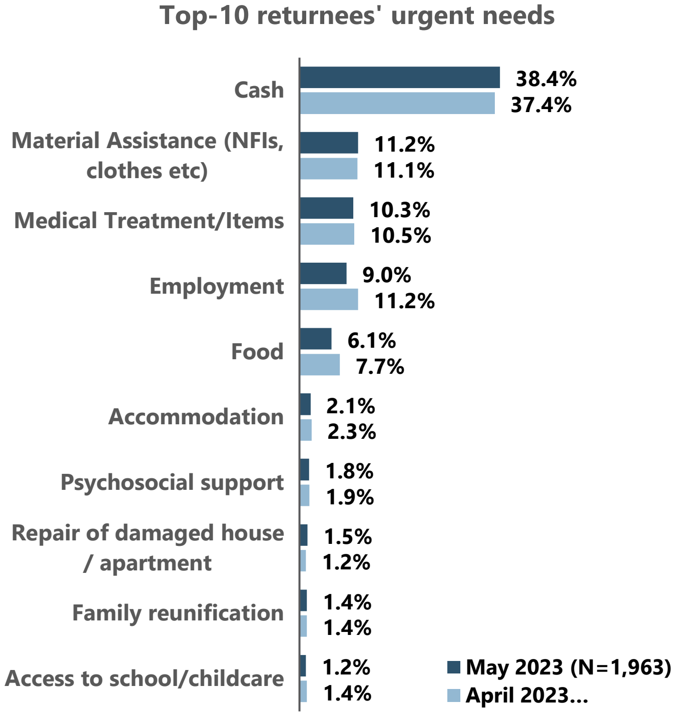
Occupation by macro-regions [2] (Round 13: May 2023)

OCCUPATION	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
WORK (PAID) LABOUR IN THE CURRENT COUNTRY	54.7%	52.0%	47.3%	41.8%	39.9%
OTHER PAID LABOUR (FREELANCE, REMOTE, OWNING BUSINESS)	6.1%	3.6%	3.3%	4.2%	5.2%
NO OCCUPATION	17.8%	24.7%	24.9%	23.6%	34.3%
CAREGIVER FOR A CHILD	8.8%	7.9%	11.6%	14.5%	10.8%
CAREGIVER FOR AN ELDERLY OR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES	1.9%	1.0%	3.3%	1.8%	1.6%
RETIRED	8.8%	9.5%	7.5%	12.1%	6.9%
OTHER/PREFER NOT TO SAY	1.9%	1.2%	2.1%	1.8%	1.3%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=589	N=494	N=389	N=165	N=306

3.5. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

The most commonly reported urgent needs included cash, material support, medical supplies or treatment, job opportunities, and food. Cash was the most frequently cited need, with nearly 40% of returnees expressing a critical need for it. Changes in these needs compared to the previous month were generally minor, fluctuating within a 1% range. The exceptions were employment, which saw a 2.2% decrease to 9%, and food needs, which fell by 1.6% to 6.1%.

On average, 52% of returnees said they had immediate needs. This percentage varied slightly by macro-region. In the North, East, and West, the proportion of respondents with urgent needs was close to the average, differing by no more than a 2% margin (49.9%, 50%, and 52.7%, respectively). However, respondents who had returned to the Centre and South reported the highest levels of unaddressed needs, with figures of 55.2% and 57.2%, respectively.



Urgent needs by different population groups (Round 13: May 2023)

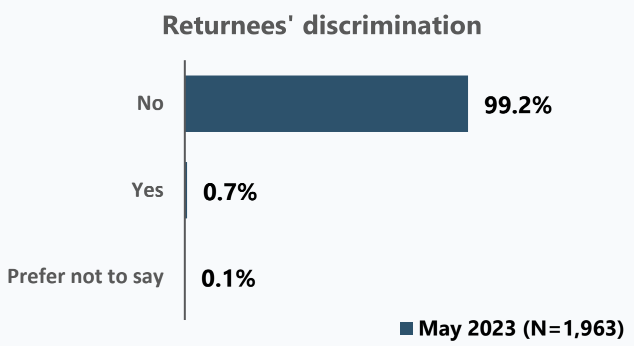
URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH KIDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	39.3%	42.2%	51.1%	45.8%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE (NFIS, CLOTHES ETC)	13.0%	12.0%	11.7%	22.9%
EMPLOYMENT	9.4%	6.4%	2.1%	0.0%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	8.2%	21.1%	28.7%	8.3%
FOOD	6.7%	8.8%	8.5%	16.7%
ACCOMMODATION	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	0.0%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.3%	2.8%	4.3%	2.1%
EDUCATION	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
VISA/DOCUMENTATION	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES (WATER, ELECTRICITY, HEATING, AND GAS)	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	2.1%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1304	N=251	N=94	N=48

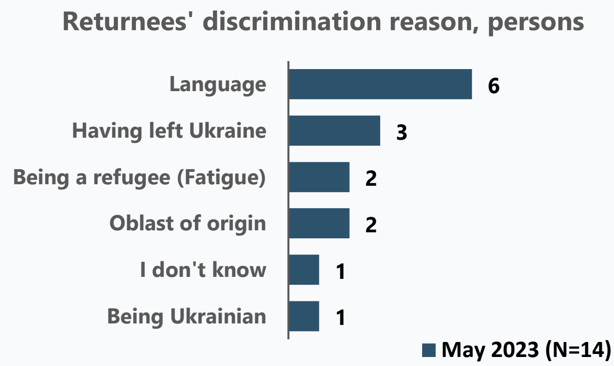
Top-10 urgent needs by macro-regions [2] (Round 13: May 2023)

TOP-10 URGENT NEEDS	CENTRE	NORTH	WEST	SOUTH	EAST
CASH	43.0%	35.7%	42.7%	41.5%	34.8%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE (NFIS, CLOTHES ETC)	12.7%	10.7%	8.2%	13.4%	12.6%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	10.9%	9.3%	11.6%	12.1%	9.1%
EMPLOYMENT	7.9%	8.8%	9.0%	10.1%	8.9%
FOOD	7.9%	5.4%	4.6%	6.9%	7.1%
ACCOMMODATION	2.4%	2.5%	3.6%	1.3%	0.8%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.2%	2.5%	0.5%	2.0%	2.2%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.2%	1.4%	2.6%	1.6%	0.6%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.6%	2.4%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	3.4%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=165	N=589	N=306	N=389	N=494

3.6. INTEGRATION

Discrimination among returnees is exceedingly rare. In the May survey, only 0.7% reported experiencing discrimination either personally or within their household. Breaking it down, 0.3% of the total respondents mentioned facing discrimination due to language issues. Another 0.2% indicated they were discriminated against for having left Ukraine. A mere 0.1% reported discrimination based on their region of origin, and an equal percentage felt discriminated against due to 'refugee fatigue'.

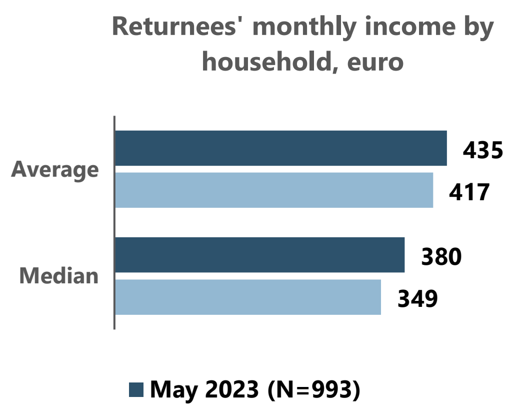




3.6.1. INCOME

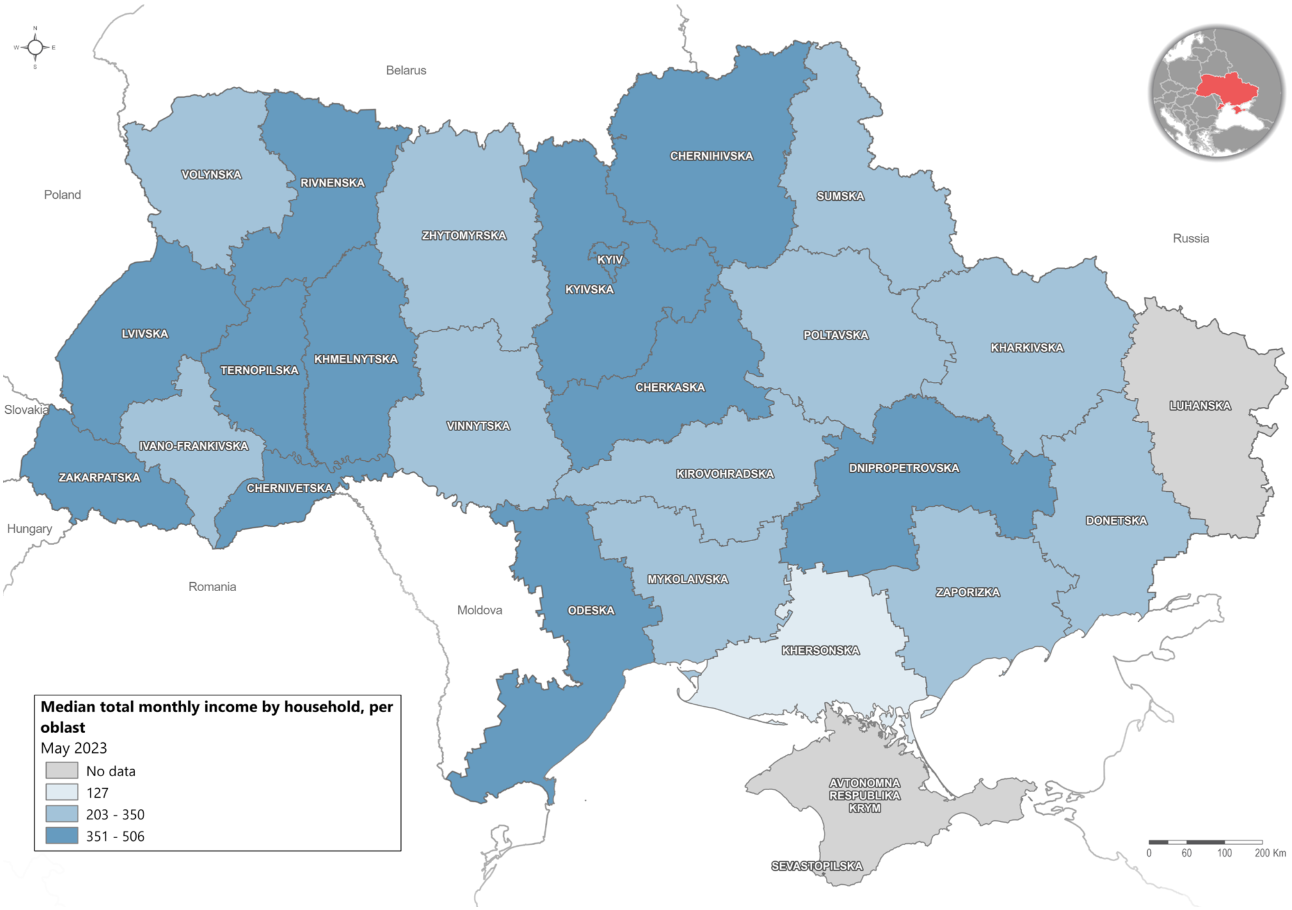
There was a modest increase in the income of returnee households in May, when the median income was 380 euros, and the average was 435 euros.

Northern households recorded the highest average and median incomes, at 521 and 430 euros, respectively. Strong outcomes of the North can be attributed to the fact that 74.7% of the macro-region returnees currently reside in the capital city of Ukraine and its surrounding oblast, with 43.8% of the region's population being Kyiv residents. The East and West regions followed, each with median incomes around 370 euros and averages just over 400 euros. Households in the Central and Southern regions reported the lowest income levels.



Monthly income of household by macro-regions [2], euro (Round 13: May 2023)

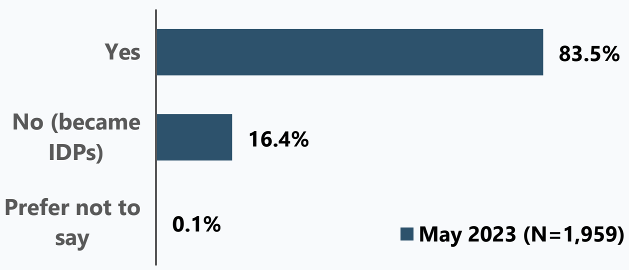
MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
AVERAGE	521	417	409	368	367
MEDIAN	430	367	380	279	329
SAMPLE SIZE	304	265	198	74	143



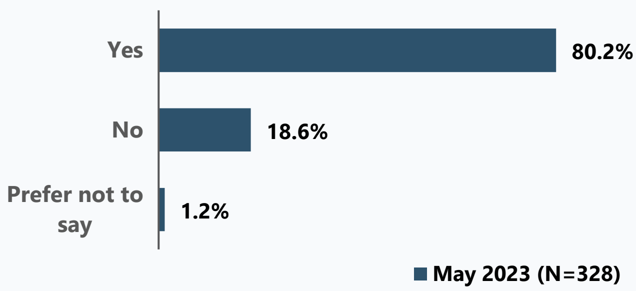
3.6.2. DOCUMENTATION

In May, 83.5% of those who had returned to Ukraine were in their pre-invasion homes. Meanwhile, 16.4% indicated they were living in a location different from their usual residence before the conflict, effectively becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs). Among these IDPs, 80.2% had obtained IDP documentation, while 18.6% had not. Within the group lacking IDP certificates, a significant 91.7% had not applied for such documentation, including 65% who stated there was no need for it, or the oblast was not among those entitled to receive this document.

Returnees residing in their pre-war location

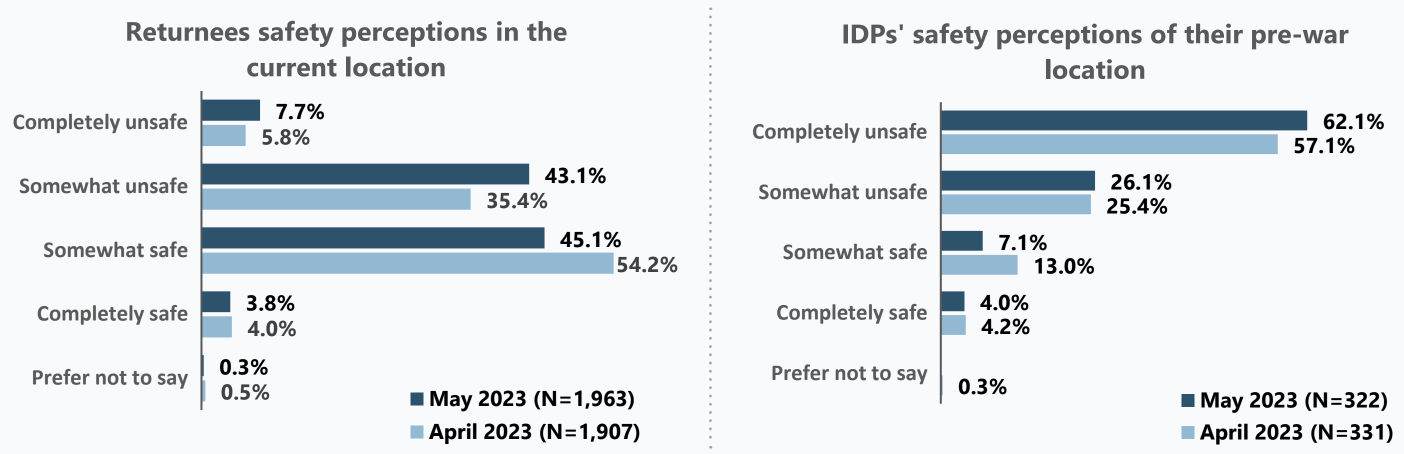


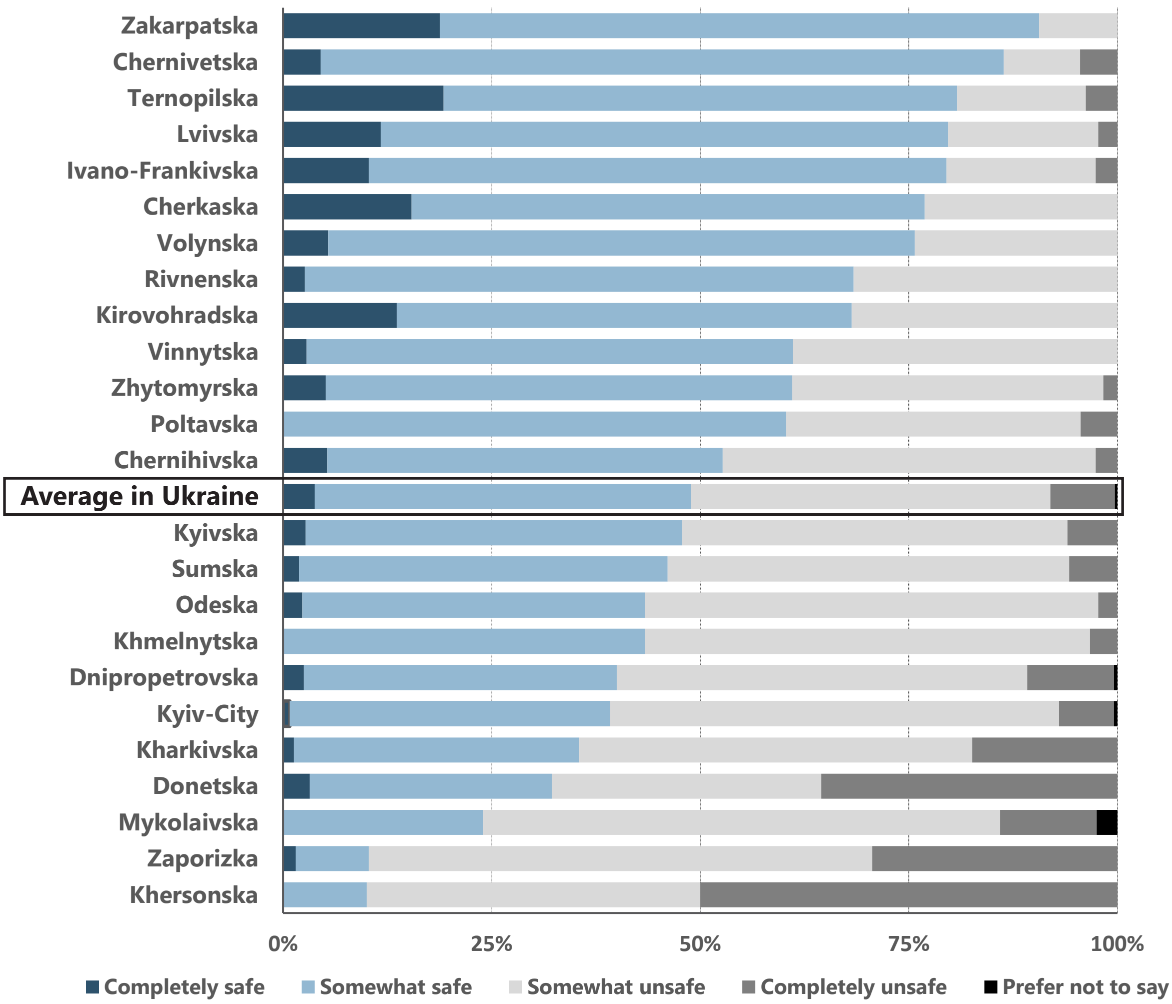
IDPs documentation availability

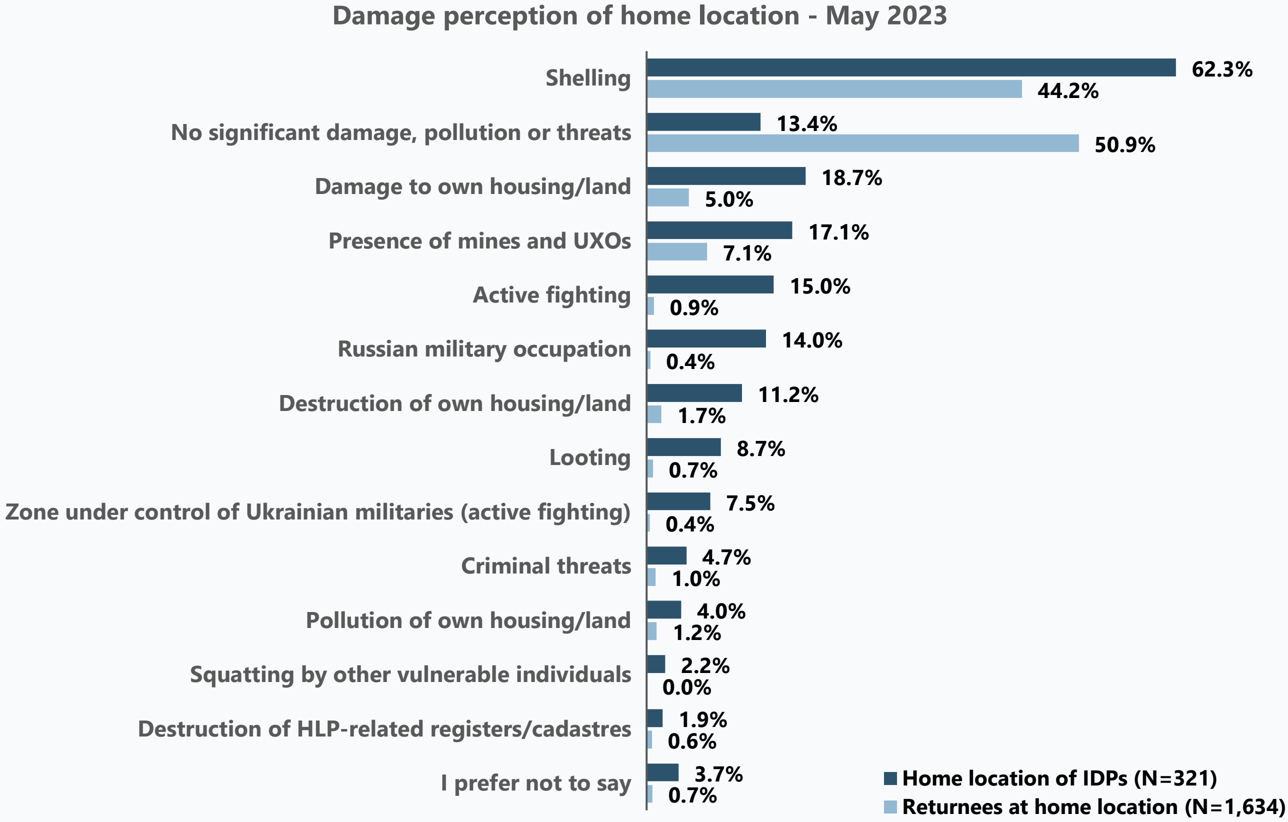


3.7. SAFETY AND DAMAGES

As the security situation worsened in May [1], there has been a significant shift in how respondents view their safety. In this survey round, 50.8% reported feeling either somewhat or entirely unsafe in their present location, a jump of 9.6% from the previous round. Internally displaced individuals reported deteriorating safety conditions in their pre-war residences. Overall, their negative assessment of safety increased by 5.7% in May, hitting a peak of 88.2%.

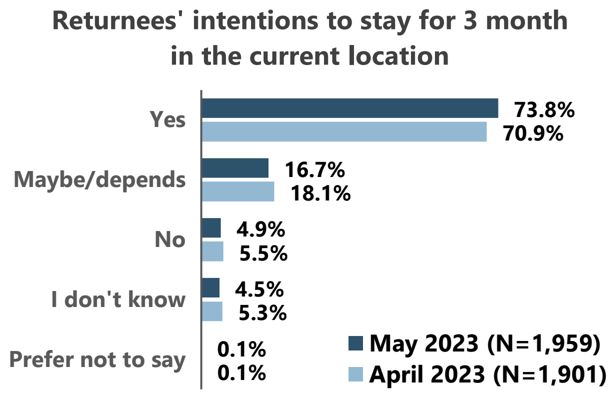






3.8. INTENTIONS

In the next three months, 73.8% of those who returned to Ukraine plan to stay in their current location, showing a slight rise of 2.8% from April's numbers. The percentage of people unsure about their future plans edged up from 18.1% to 16.7%. Despite this rising uncertainty, possibly linked to concerns about safety in May, a significant portion still intends to stay where they are.



ENDNOTES

1. During round 12 (28 days in April), ACLED recorded 153 incidents involving air and drone attacks mostly near the frontline or Russia's border. During shorter round 13 (22 days in May), this number rose to 372 with a noticeable spread of attacks beyond the frontline, with the largest non-front-line attacks targeting the Ukrainian capital. This data is available here.

2. Macro-region division of oblasts was distributed according to the following oblasts and proportions:
North: Kyiv-city (48.3%), Kyivska oblast (30.9%), Zhytomyrska oblast (10.0%), Chernihivska oblast (6.5%), Sumska oblast (8.8%). South: Odeska oblast (56.5%), Mykolaivska oblast (39.5%), Khersonska oblast (3.3%), Crimea (0.7%), Sevastopol-city (0.0%). East: Dnipropetrovska oblast (48.6%), Kharkivska oblast (31.4%), Zaporizka oblast (13.8%), Donetska oblast (6.3%), Luhanska oblast (0.0%). West: Lvivska oblast (32.9%), Volynska oblast (19.0%), Ivano-Frankivska oblast (10.0%), Rivnenska oblast (9.8%), Zakarpatska oblast (8.2%), Khmelnytska oblast (7.7%), Ternopilska oblast (6.7%), Chernivetska oblast (5.7%). Centre: Poltavska oblast (41.2%), Cherkaska oblast (23.6%), Vinnytska oblast (21.8%), Kirovohradska oblast (13.3%).

3. ISCO-08: International Standard Classification of Occupations. This data is available here.