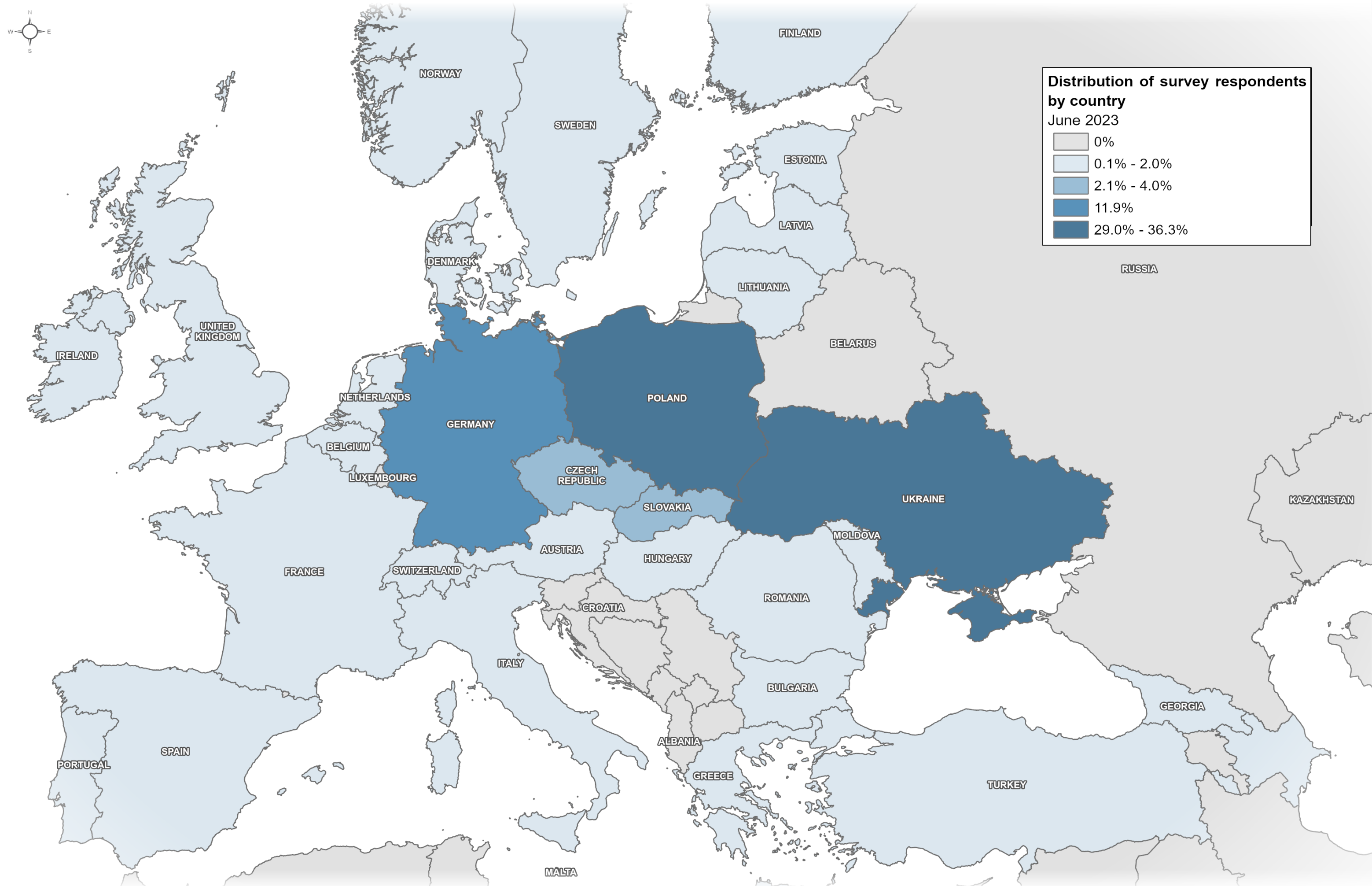
FACTSHEET

Ukraine Longitudinal Survey

Round 14

June 2023



ABOUT

Since March 2022, IMPACT has been conducting a monthly longitudinal 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, IMPACT began to complement 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 IMPACT's 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 5,540 phone interviews conducted remotely between 07 and 29 June 2023, during Round 14 of the Longitudinal Survey of Ukraine Refugees and Returnees. The reference point for comparison is the 13th round, which took place from 09 to 30 May 2023.

In light of the continued war in Ukraine, this factsheet provides a snapshot update, as well as the changes from the previous round, with regards the experiences and situation of those who have been displace from Ukraine and remain abroad (refugees) or have returned (returnees). 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.

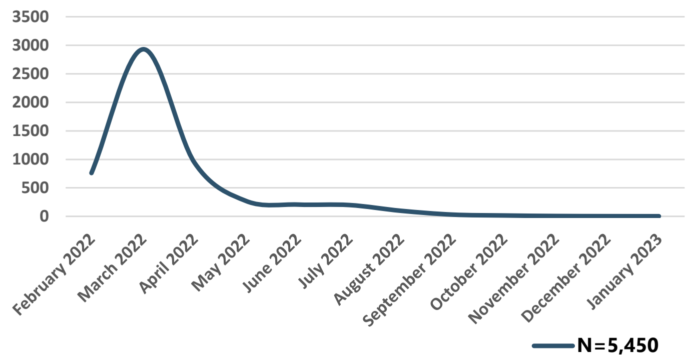
Round 14 of the longitudinal survey has been funded by the Ukrainian Red Cross and German Red Cross.

1. SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

In the last five days of February 2022, when the invasion had started, 13.9% of respondents left Ukraine and more than half of the sample (53.7%) were displaced in March 2022. Overall, around 84.9% of all surveyed in round 14 left the country during the first three months of the war.

Most of the respondents left from areas directly affected by the war and characterized by high population density: Kharkivka oblast (12.7%), Kyiv-city (12.3%), Dnipropetrovska (10.1%), Odeska (7.7%), Donetska (7.1%), Mykolaivska (6.9%), and Zaporizka (6.5%) oblasts. Kyivska (6%), and Khersonska (4.3%) were also reported as oblasts with large numbers of respondents leaving.

The month of leaving Ukraine



Respondents by oblast of origin

June 2023 (N=5,537)

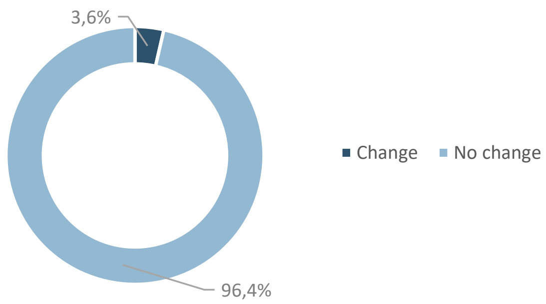
2. REFUGEES' SITUATION

2.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

In June, 56% of refugee households had two (29.2%) to three (26.8%) members. Nearly 69% of all the households surveyed included children, and most (58.2%) of these households had either one (35.4%) or two (22.8%) children.

Nearly 96.4% of households kept the same number of members and structure as previously. Among the remaining 3.6% (121 households), one-fifth (23.1%) of the respondents reported a household member moving into Ukraine and 19.8% moving out of Ukraine while 22.3% of the respondents indicated that they themselves had relocated. It is worth noting that the proportion of respondents who reported their household members moving away from their previous place of residence as well as the proportion of households reunited outside Ukraine increased (6.6% and 7.4% respectively).

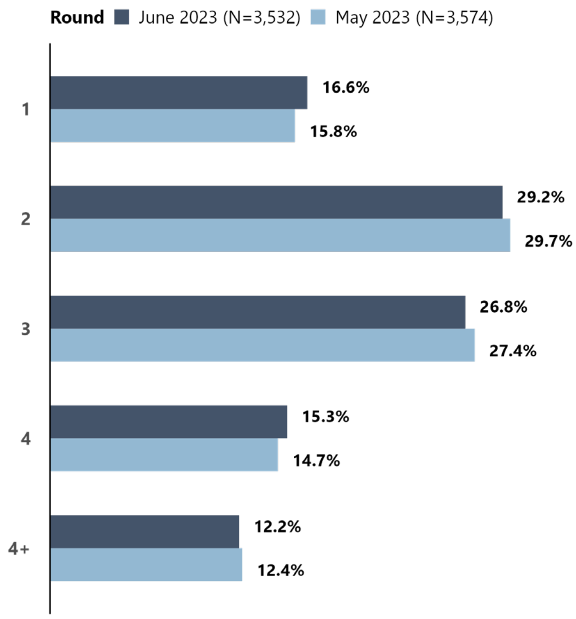
Refugees' household composition changes



2.9 is the average household size

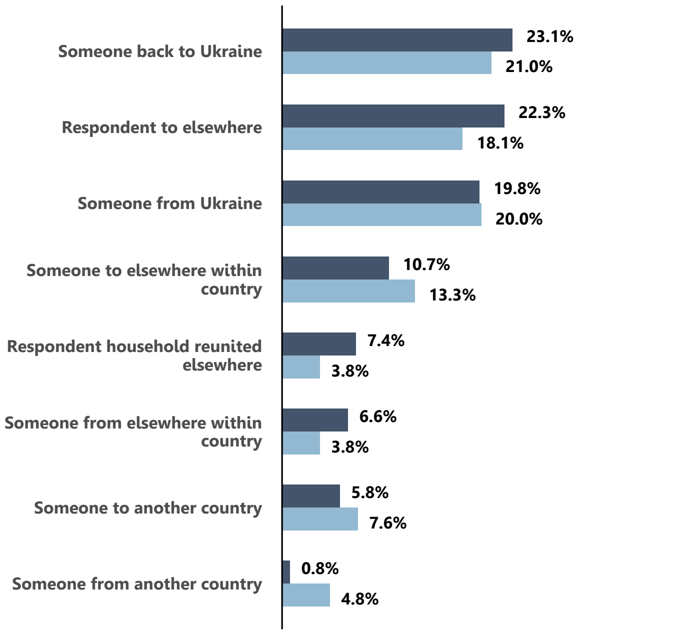
1.2 is the average number of children

Refugee respondents' household size



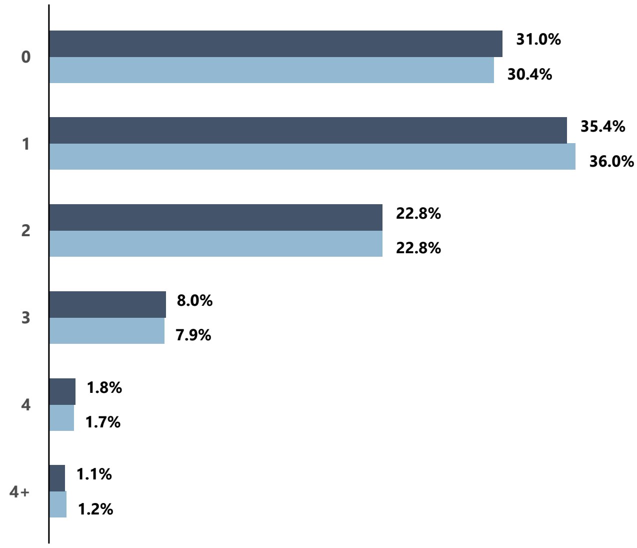
Reasons of refugee households' composition changes

Round ■ June 2023 (N=121) ■ May 2023 (N=105)



Refugee households' number of children

Round ■ June 2023 (N=3,532) ■ May 2023 (N=3,574)

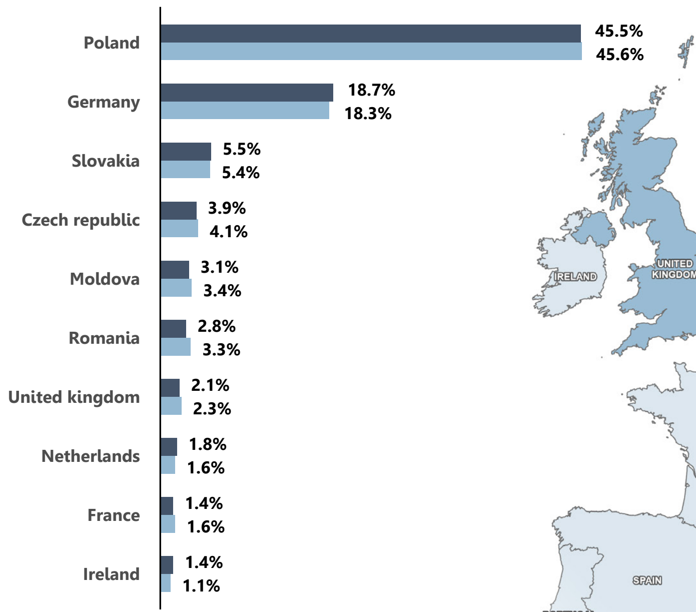


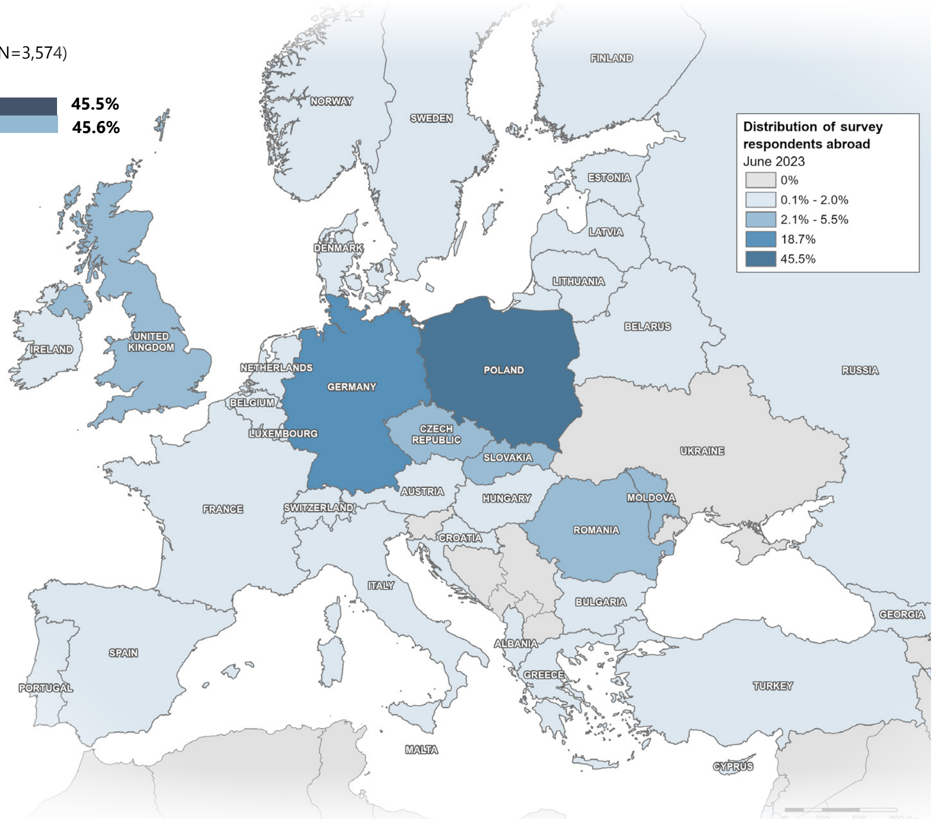
2.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

In June, Poland and Germany remained the primary host countries, accommodating 45.5% and 18.7% 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. Over half (56.9%) of the respondents in host countries were located in these bordering states.

Refugees' top 10 host countries

Round ■ June 2023 (N=3,532) ■ May 2023 (N=3,574)

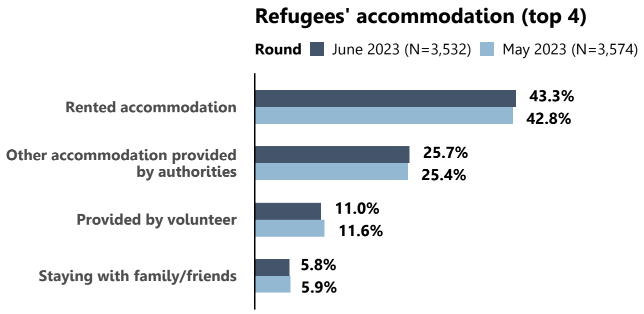


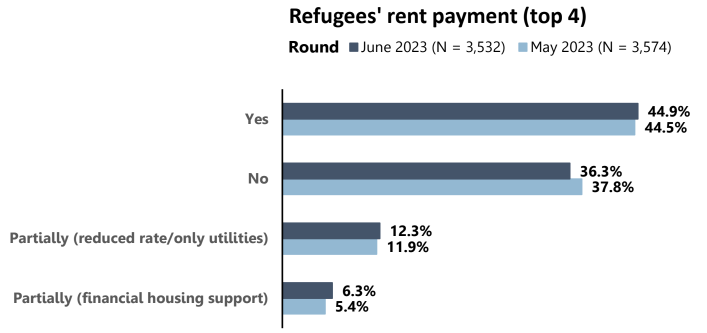


2.3. ACCOMMODATION

As of June 2023, which marks the 16th month since the start of the full-scale invasion, 43.3% of respondents residing outside the country were dwelling 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. As of June, 97.1% of them were paying the full cost of rent. The second most common type of housing was accommodation provided by authorities, making up 25.7% of the respondents. In this category, nearly 60.5% did not have to pay anything, while 20.2% contributed towards utilities or paid a subsidised rate. Additionally, the proportion of those staying in volunteer-provided housing has decreased over time, but it remains in the top three types of housing amounting to 11%. Among these respondents, about 67.2% stayed for free, 27.1% paid a reduced rate or only for utilities, and 4.1% received some form of public housing support. For those in collective centres or housing provided by NGOs, the majority did not pay for their stay (90% and 84.9% respectively).

Overall, 44.9% of respondents abroad were paying the full rent regardless of their type of accommodation, 36.3% did not have any expenses related to the payment of housing, 12.3% paid either only utilities or at a reduced price and 6.3% received some form of public housing assistance to help mitigate the cost of living.



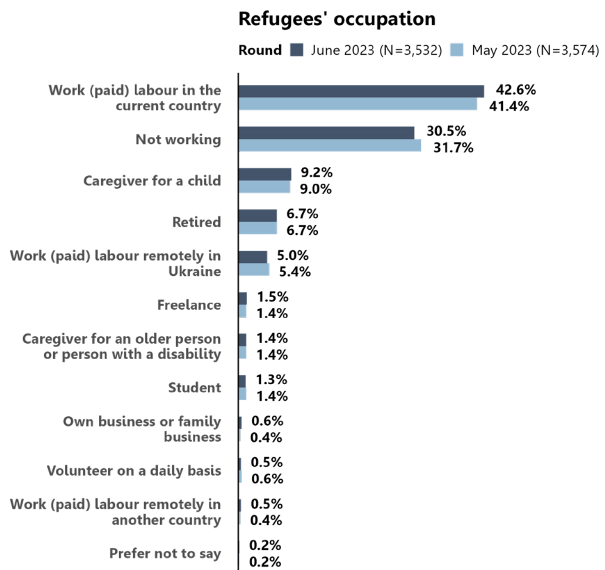


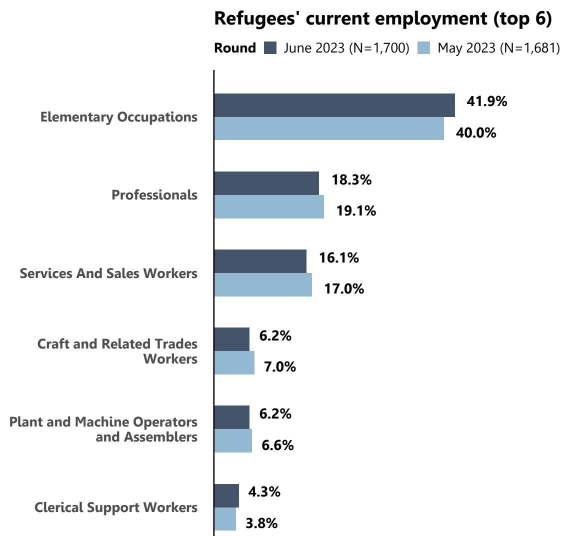
2.4. OCCUPATION

The proportion of refugees engaged in paid daily labour in their host country rose from 41.4% in May to 42.6% in June. The number of respondents without any occupation fell by almost 1%, making up 30.5% in June.

The proportion of respondents which reported being a primary caregiver for a child increased slightly compared to the previous round and amounted to 9.2% in June. Meanwhile, the proportion of the respondents who worked remotely in Ukraine made up 5%. Additionally, 6.7% of respondents reported being retired, and 1.4% were caregivers for an older person or a person with special needs, — a percentage that remained consistent with the figures from May.

Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)[1], it was found that the employment categories remained relatively stable over both survey rounds. In June, the largest employment group was those in elementary occupations, comprising 41.9% of refugee respondents. Professionals made up the second-largest category at 18.3%, followed by service and sales workers at 16.1%, with a slight decrease recorded for both of these categories compared to the previous round. Occupations with the least representation included skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers at 0.8%, technicians and associate professionals at 2.6%, and managerial roles at 3.6%.





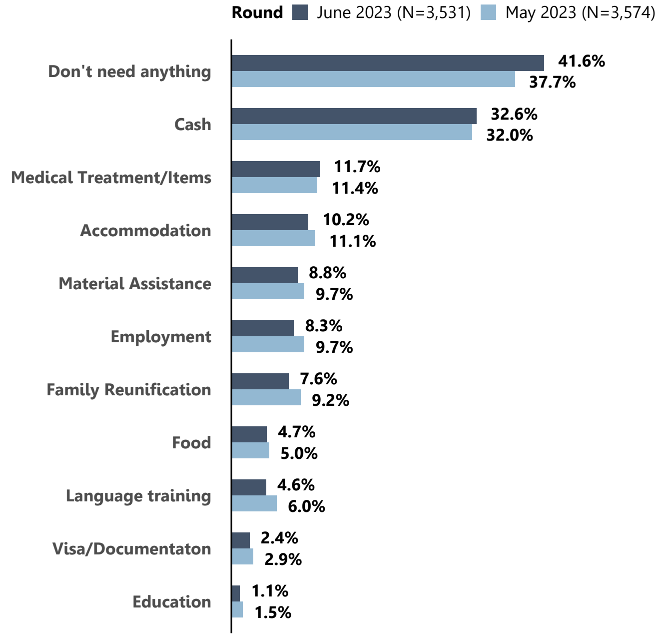
2.5. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

As of June, the proportion of respondents with no needs rose from 37.7% in May to 41.6%, showing a 3.9% increase. The top three needs that persisted were financial resources, medical care or supplies, and housing.

There were minor shifts in the needs: apart from cash assistance and medical treatment, which increased in proportion, other needs reportedly decreased, in particular employment and language training (1.4% each) and family reunification (1.6%). When examining the six leading host countries in June, Germany had the highest percentage of respondents stating they had no pressing needs (52%), while Romania had the lowest (31.6%).

More broadly, households with a disabled member, a pregnant or breastfeeding woman, and with one or more children reported having more unmet needs than those without: 4.5%, 3.8% and 3% respectively. Conversely, respondents aged 65 years and over reported 17.5% fewer urgent needs compared to the overall refugee average.

Refugees' top 10 urgent unmet needs



Urgent needs of refugees by top 6 countries of staying (Round 14: June 2023)

URGENT NEEDS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
CASH	39.7%	19%	34%	32.4%	37.3%	43.9%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	13.2%	9.6%	14.4%	10.3%	13.6%	14.3%
ACCOMMODATION	11.5%	8.5%	6.7%	14.7%	15.6%	13.3%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	10.6%	4.4%	10.8%	4.4%	4.5%	15.3%
EMPLOYMENT	8.6%	5%	8.2%	13.2%	2.7%	13.3%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	8.2%	6.8%	4.6%	7.4%	5.5%	7.1%
FOOD	5.3%	2.4%	6.2%	5.9%	5.5%	11.2%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	3.1%	8.6%	2.1%	4.4%	2.7%	5.1%
VISA/DOCUMENTATION	2.1%	2.7%	1%	2.9%	3.6%	1%
EDUCATION	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0%	0%	2%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.1%	0.3%	1%	1.5%	0%	1%
LEGAL ADVICE	1%	1.7%	1%	0.7%	0.9%	0%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	0.9%	1.2%	2.6%	1.5%	0.9%	1%
OTHER	0.9%	0.8%	0%	0%	0.9%	0%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0%	0%
TRANSPORTATION	0.4%	1.4%	1%	0%	0%	0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.4%	0.2%	0%	0%	0.9%	1%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.9%	0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1,606	N=659	N=194	N=136	N=110	N=98

Urgent needs of refugees by population groups (Round 14: June 2023)

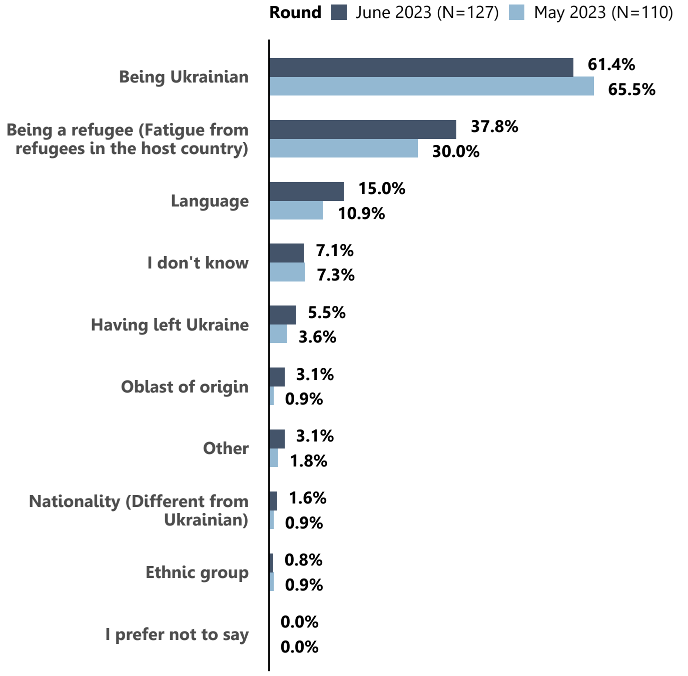
URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	33.4%	34.7%	30%	29.5%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	10.5%	11.3%	7.2%	12.2%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	10.8%	22.1%	17.8%	15.8%
ACCOMMODATION	10.5%	9.2%	6.7%	8.6%
EMPLOYMENT	8.2%	7.4%	1.1%	7.2%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	7.8%	4.3%	3.3%	7.9%
FOOD	4.7%	3.4%	3.3%	8.6%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	4.7%	5.6%	2.2%	10.1%
VISA/DOCUMENTATION	2.5%	3.6%	1.1%	2.2%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1.4%	0.9%	0%	0.7%
EDUCATION	1.3%	0.7%	0%	1.4%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%
LEGAL ADVICE	1%	2%	0%	2.2%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	0.9%	0.2%	0%	0%
OTHER	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.4%
TRANSPORTATION	0.6%	1.1%	0%	0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.2%	0.2%	0%	0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0%	0%	0%	0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	0%	0%	0%	0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=2,436	N=556	N=180	N=139

2.6. INTEGRATION

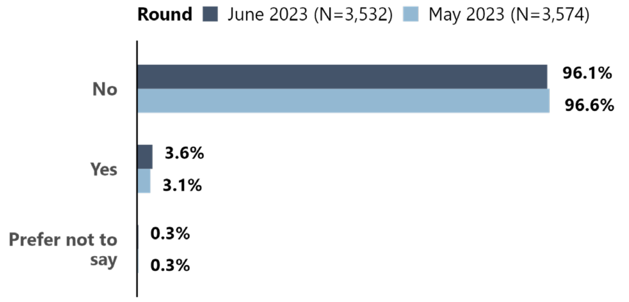
In June, only 3.6% of the households surveyed reported facing discrimination, but which is marginally higher compared to the previous round (3.1%). The primary causes cited were either being Ukrainian (61.4% vs. 65.5% in May) or experiencing 'Fatigue from refugees in the host country' (37.8% vs. 30% in May). Notably, discrimination due to language showed a notable increase from 10.9% in May to 15% in June.

On the other hand, data show the overall improvement in proficiency in the language of the host country over the rounds. From May to June, those rating their language skills as 'very poor' fell by 1.5%, while those rating them as 'fair' increased by 1.2%. In June, the largest segment of responses described their language skills as 'poor' (36.7%), followed by 'fair' (34%). On a related note, about 33.4% (against 34.2% in May) of respondents were taking language classes at the time of data collection. Among these, Germany had the highest rate of participation (63.9%), while Moldova had the lowest (9.1%).

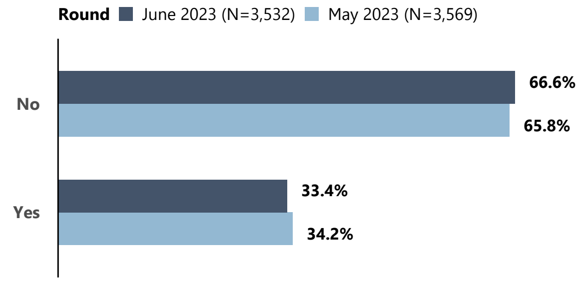
Refugees' perceived reasons for being discriminated



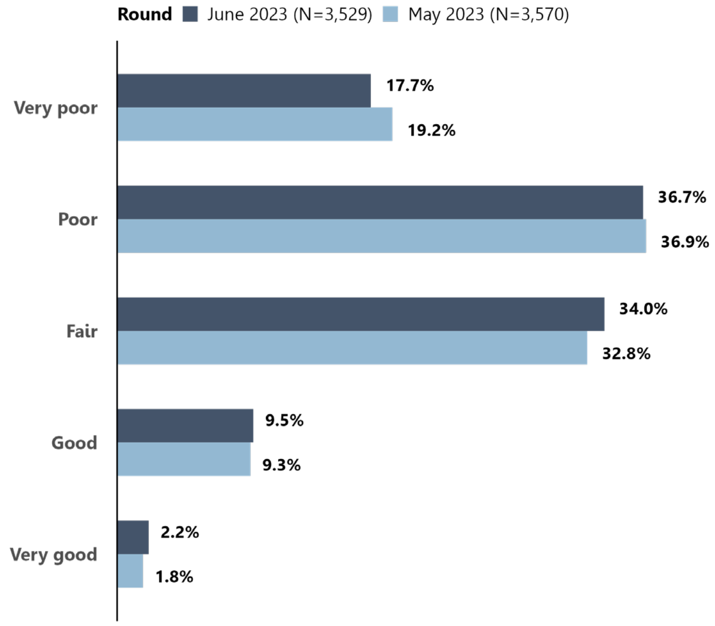
Refugees' discrimination



Refugees' language course attendance



Refugees' language skills



Language skills in the top 6 host countries (Round 14: June 2023)

LANGUAGE SKILLS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
VERY POOR	9.8%	23.4%	9.3%	19%	38.5%	38.8%
POOR	33.1%	42.6%	36.6%	44.5%	26.6%	44.9%
FAIR	43%	27.2%	40.7%	31.4%	11%	14.3%
GOOD	11.7%	5%	12.9%	4.4%	16.5%	2%
VERY GOOD	2.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%	7.3%	0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1,605	N=659	N=194	N=137	N=109	N=98

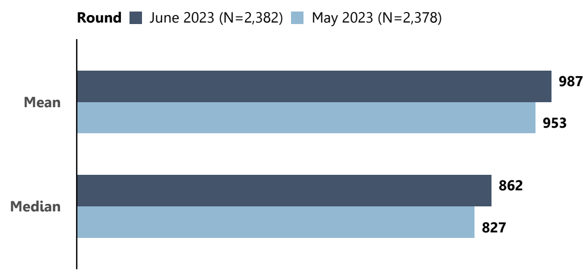
Language courses attendance in the top 6 host countries at the time of data collection (Round 14: June 2023)

LANGUAGE COURSES ATTENDANCE	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
NO	78.6%	36.1%	79.4%	78.1%	90.9%	83.7%
YES	21.4%	63.9%	20.6%	21.9%	9.1%	16.3%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1,606	N=659	N=194	N=137	N=110	N=98

2.7 INCOME

As of June 2023, the median income for a typical refugee household, consisting of 2.9 persons, stood at 862 euros, while the mean income was 987 euros. Among the top six host countries, Germany led with the highest mean and median incomes, at 1,265 and 1,110 euros respectively. The Czech Republic came next with a mean income of 939 euros and a median income of 819 euros. On the opposite end of the spectrum, households in Moldova and Romania had the lowest income levels. The median income in June stood at 520 euros for Romanian households and at 399 euros for Moldovian households.

Refugees' monthly household income (Euro)



3. RETURNEES' SITUATION

3.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

2.9 is the average household size

1.1 is the average number of children

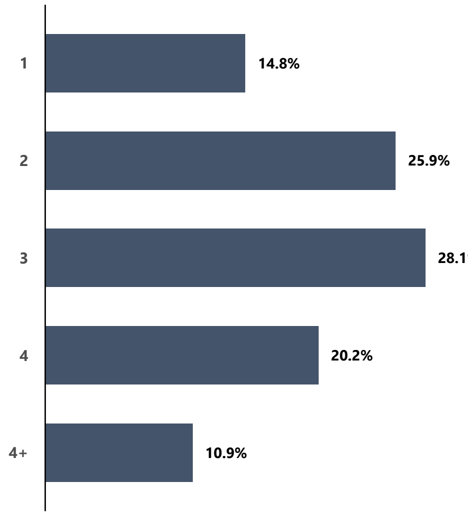
Between May and June, no notable changes in household size or the number of children were observed. A slight increase was found in the share of the households with two or three persons (25.6% and 27% in May vs. 25.9% and 28.1% in June, respectively), while the share of households with one decreased (14.8% in May vs. 16.6% and 14.8% in June). Returnee households continue to have fewer children than refugee households (on average of 1.1 compared to 1.2) for a similar household size (2.9 both). In terms of the proportion of households with children, returnees had a lower percentage (64.7%) compared to refugees (69%). This could confirm the suggestion that households with children are more likely to consider not returning to Ukraine.

Households in Ukraine were more likely to have experienced changes in their structure than those residing abroad, with 6.8% of Ukrainian households reporting changes in June compared to 3.6% of households abroad. In June, there was a notable decrease in the percentage of respondents who moved with their households to join other household members (from 39.4% in May to 27.3% in June).

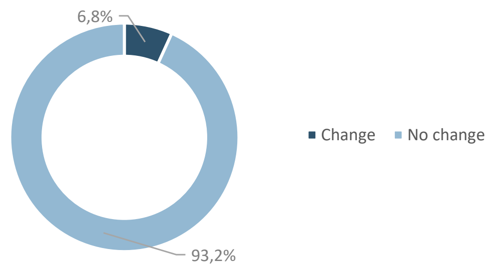
There was also a fall in the proportion of respondents with household members returning to Ukraine (6.7% in May vs. 2.3% in June). Similarly, there was a drop in internal relocations: nearly 14.4% of respondents reported their household members had moved within Ukraine in June (down from 17.3% in May).

Returnee respondents' household size

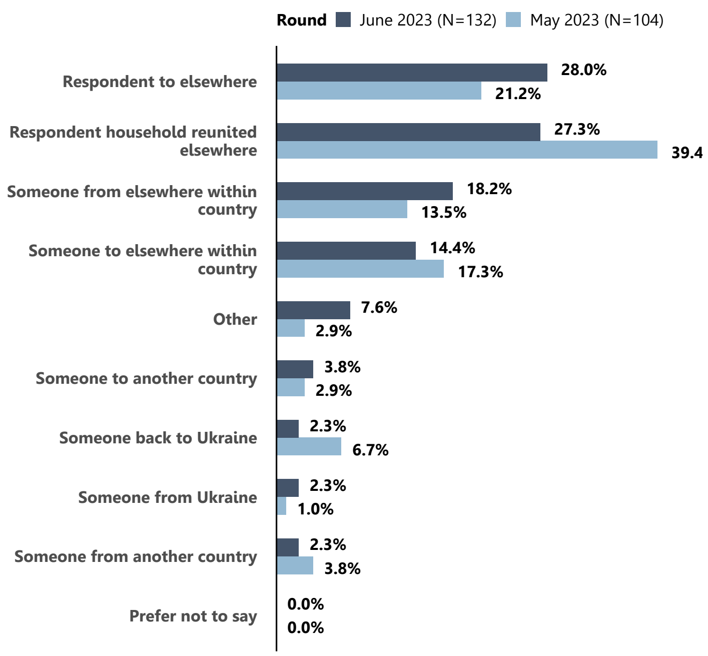
June 2023 (N=2,010)



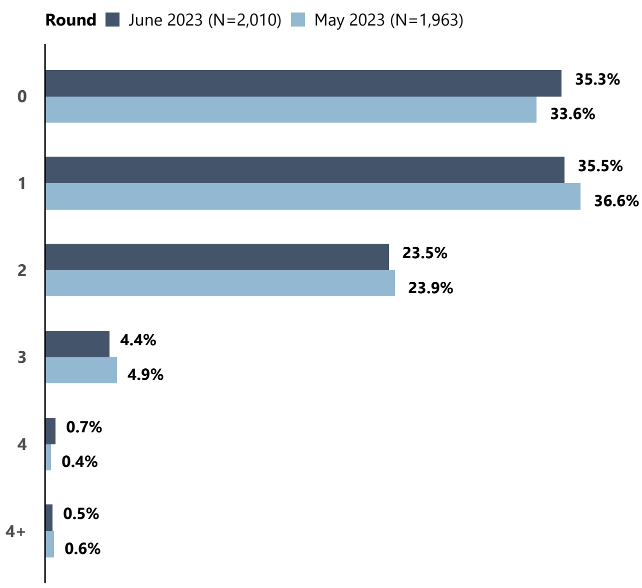
Returnees' household composition changes



Reasons of returnee households' composition changes



Returnee households' number of children



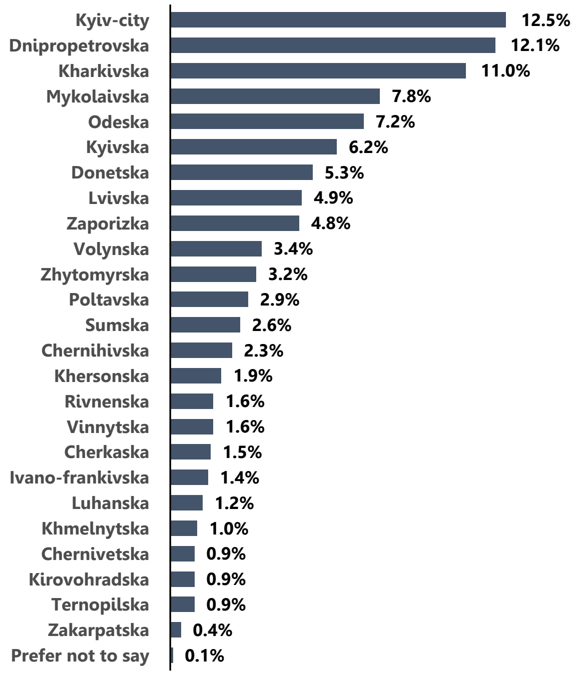
3.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

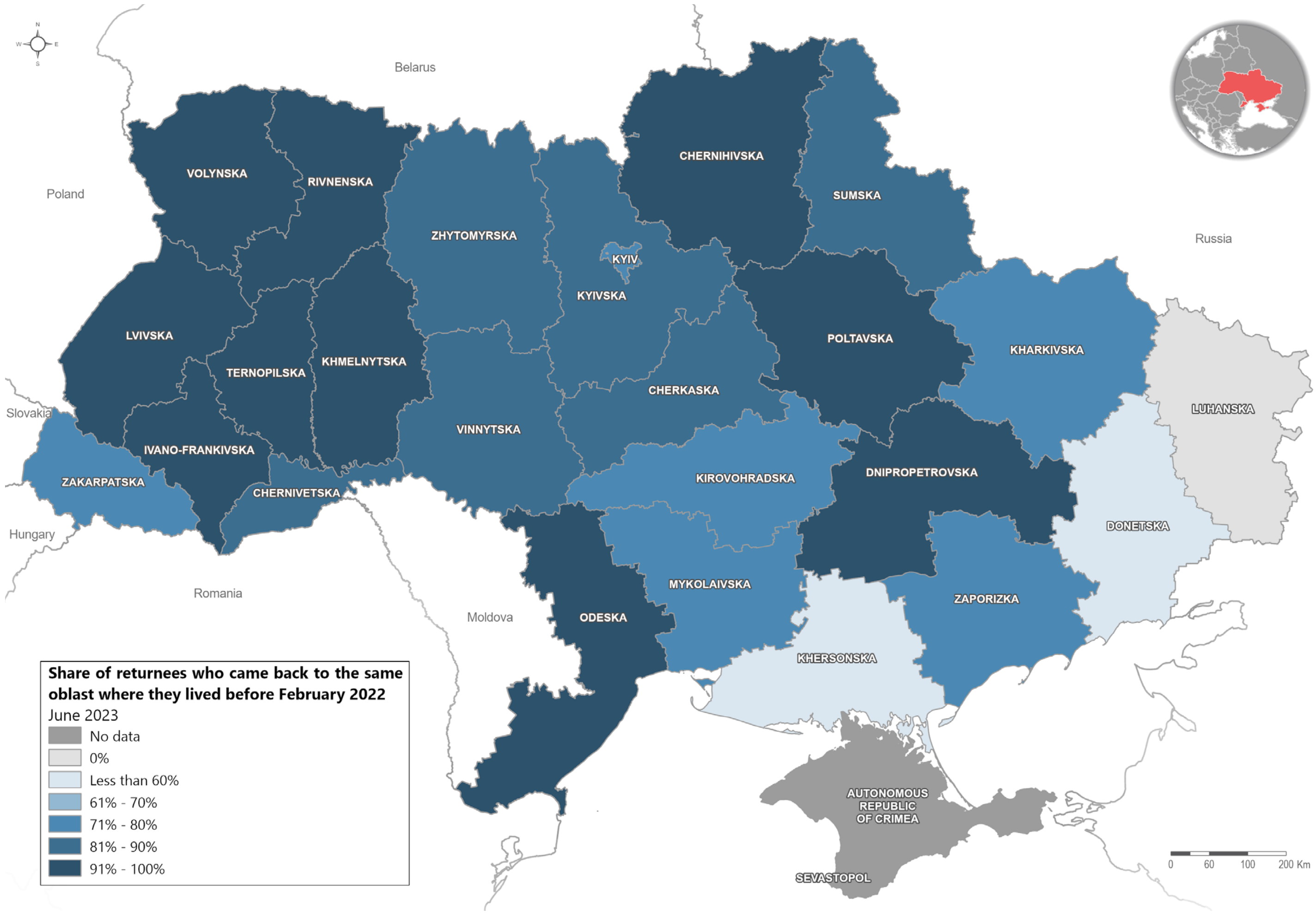
During this survey round, 36.3% of participants had returned to Ukraine, while 29% remained in Poland and 11.9% in Germany. Overall, 21.9% of returnees are reportedly living in Kyiv or the surrounding Kyivska oblast at the time of data collection. Dnipropetrovska (12.7%), Odeska and Kharkivska oblasts (8.6% each) also host significant numbers of returnees. These top four oblasts, which are among the most populous and economically developed in Ukraine, accounted for 51.8% of all returnees.

Geographically, the North of Ukraine saw the highest influx of returnees, at 29.9% as of June, followed by the East at 26.5%. While the Eastern region of Ukraine claims the second spot in terms of return rates, the proportion of those who departed from this locale (38.4%) stands out as the most significant. Notably, only 11.4% of the returnee respondents resided in the West of Ukraine before the invasion, yet 19% chose to settle there upon their return. The South and the Center of Ukraine received the fewest returnees, at 15.5% and 8.7%, respectively. In general, returnees chose to resettle in the same oblast where they lived before 24 February 2022. Mykolaivska oblast with 50% as well as partially seized oblasts such as Khersonska (35.9%) and Donetska (29%) show lower rates than in other oblasts. No respondents from Luhanska oblast (fully outside the control of the goverment of Ukraine) reported returning there.

Distribution of returnee respondents by oblast of origin

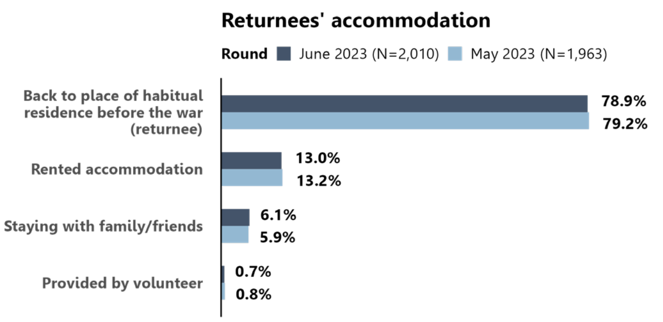
June 2023 (N=2,009)

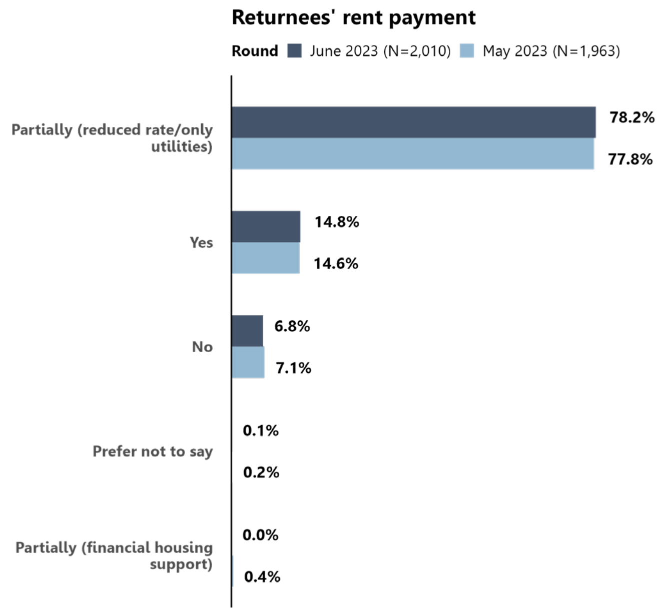




3.3. ACCOMMODATION

The vast majority of those who have returned reported living in their habitual residence before the war. This proportion remained at 78.9% in June. About 13% of returnees have started renting since coming back to Ukraine, and 6.1% were reportedly living with family or friends. Among respondents who reported staying with family / friends or at housing provided by volunteers, 43.9% and 40% respectively, paid only for utilities, while 54.5% and 60% respectively stayed free of charge. Interestingly, for those in housing provided by the employer, half (50%) reportedly paid for their stay, 25% paid only for utilities, and 25% stayed for free. Overall, 78.2% of returnee households were only responsible for utility payments, a trend that coincides with the increase in people returning to their pre-invasion residences.





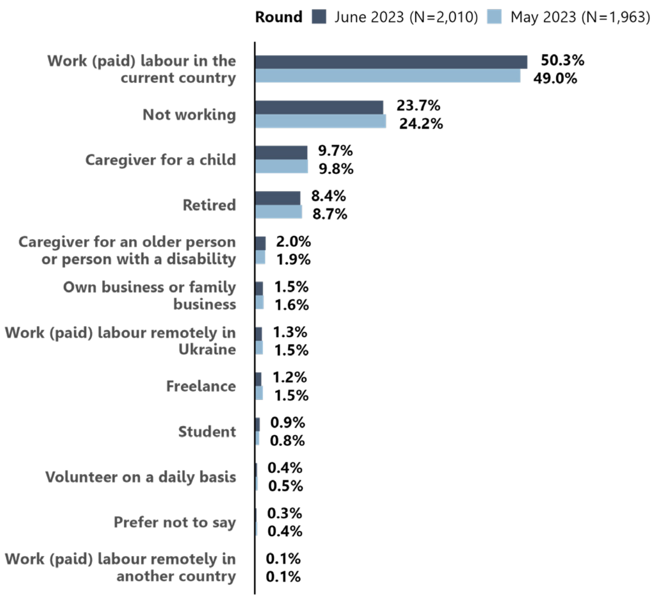
3.4. OCCUPATION

In the latest round, both returnees and refugees demonstrated a comparable employment pattern to the previous one, with an increase in the rate of full-time paid employment.

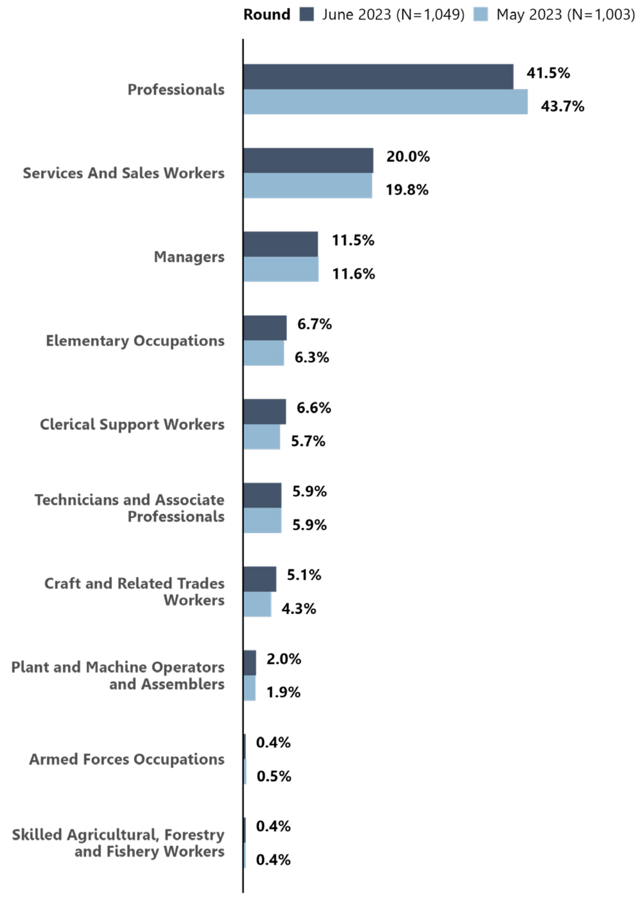
In June, the percentage of respondents in Ukraine engaged in paid work rose slightly from 49% to 50.3%. When considering other types of paid work — such as freelancing, remote work (both in Ukraine or in another country), or business ownership — the overall employment rate among surveyed returnees was 4.1% in June. The role of carer for a child, elderly or disabled person remained stable at 11.7%. The prevalence of other occupations remained relatively consistent. Specifically, 23.7% of respondents in June reported having no occupation, and 8.4% identified as retired.

Around 41.5% of those who returned to Ukraine worked in professional roles — a 2.2% decrease from the prior survey period. Service and sales workers constituted the second largest employment category, making up 20% of respondents in this survey round. Managers remained stable around the 11.5% mark, ranking third in the list of employment categories. As of June, roles like plant and machine operators and assemblers (2%), skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (0.4%) and Armed Forces occupations (0.4%) were least common among returnees.

Returnees' occupation



Returnees' current employment



Returnees' occupation by macro-regions[2] (Round 14: June 2023)

OCCUPATION	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
WORK (PAID) LABOUR IN THE CURRENT COUNTRY	58.4%	51.7%	47.6%	41.4%	41.6%
NO OCCUPATION	17.4%	26.1%	25.3%	27%	28.4%
RETIRED	8.2%	8.1%	6.8%	10.3%	9.7%
CAREGIVER FOR A CHILD	7.7%	8.3%	11.3%	12.6%	12.6%
OTHER PAID LABOUR (FREELANCE, REMOTE, OWNING BUSINESS)	4.7%	3.3%	3.4%	4.5%	4.1%
CAREGIVER FOR AN ELDERLY OR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES	1.7%	1.3%	3.2%	1.7%	2.6%
OTHER/PREFER NOT TO SAY	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=599	N=532	N=380	N=174	N=310

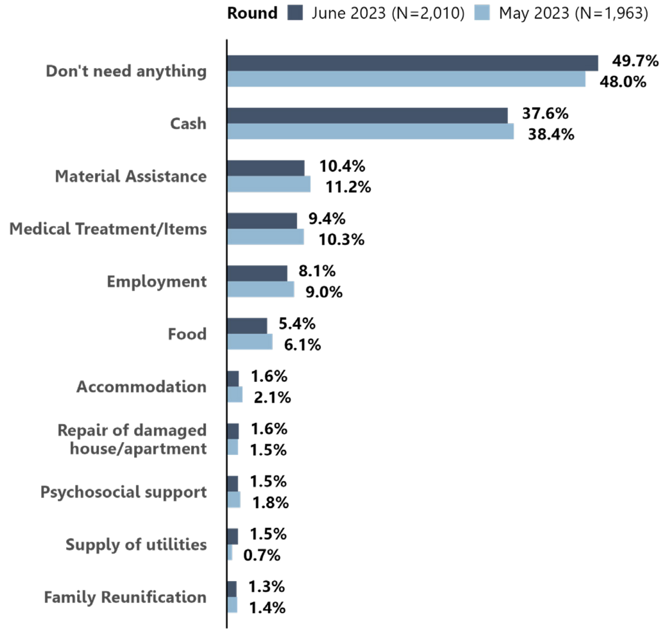
3.5. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

The most commonly reported urgent needs included cash, material support, medical supplies or treatment, job opportunities, and food. All of the top 5 needs showed a slight decrease from the previous round, averaging 0.8%. Concurrently, the proportion of returnees reporting no needs increased to 1.7% and accounted for 49.7%.

Cash was the most commonly reported need, with 37.6% of returnees expressing a critical need for it, followed by the needs for material assistance (10.4%), medical treatment or supplies (9.4%), employment support (8.1%), and food products (5.4%).

On average, 51.3% of returnees said they had immediate needs. This percentage varied slightly by macro-region. In the North and East, the proportion of respondents with urgent needs was lower than average (46.4% and 49.1%, respectively). However, respondents who had returned to the Centre, West and South reported the highest levels of unaddressed needs, with figures of 51.1%, 51.6% and 58.7%, respectively.

Returnees' top 10 urgent unmet needs



Urgent needs by different groups of returnees (Round 14: June 2023)

URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	38%	42.9%	46.2%	33.3%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	12.4%	14.7%	13.2%	30.2%
EMPLOYMENT	8.1%	9.7%	1.1%	6.3%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	7.2%	21.6%	24.2%	4.8%
FOOD	6.2%	8.1%	7.7%	11.1%
ACCOMMODATION	2.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%	3.2%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	1.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.2%	2.3%	2.2%	1.6%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1%	0.8%	0%	1.6%
EDUCATION	0.6%	0%	0%	0%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	0.6%	0%	0%	0%
VISA/DOCUMENTATION	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0%
OTHER	0.3%	0.4%	0%	0%
TRANSPORTATION	0.2%	0.4%	0%	0%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.2%	0%	0%	0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0%	0%	0%	0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1,300	N=259	N=91	N=63

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

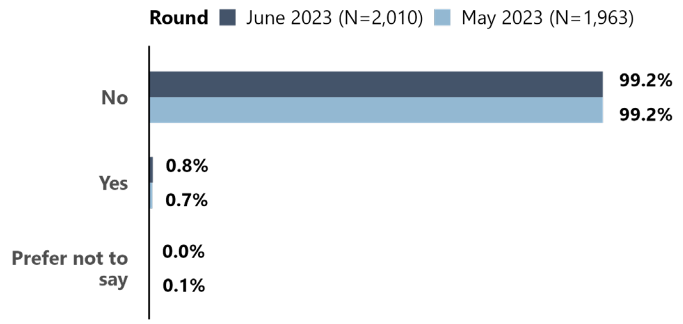
Top 10 urgent needs by macro-regions (Round 14: June 2023)

TOP-10 URGENT NEEDS	CENTRE	NORTH	WEST	SOUTH	EAST
CASH	37.9%	35.7%	39.5%	41.9%	35.7%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	12.6%	8.3%	10.3%	12.3%	10.9%
EMPLOYMENT	12.1%	6.5%	6.3%	11.9%	7.7%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	9.8%	10.5%	7.9%	8.1%	10%
FOOD	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.8%	5.3%
ACCOMMODATION	4%	1.7%	2.9%	1%	0.4%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.7%	1.3%	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	0.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	0%	0.7%	0%	1.6%	1.1%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=174	N=599	N=380	N=310	N=532

3.6. INTEGRATION

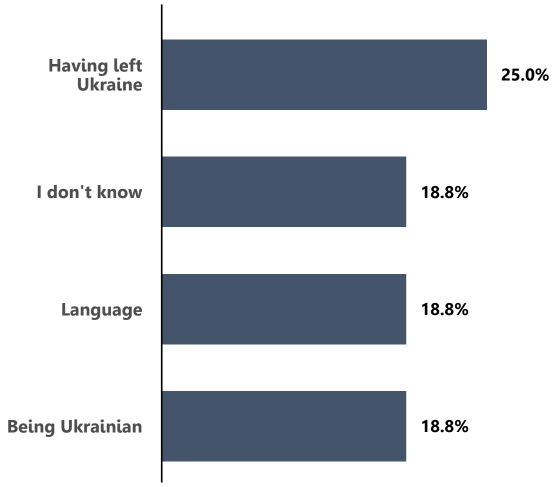
Discrimination among returnees is rare. In the June survey, only around 1% (N=16) reported experiencing discrimination either personally or within their household. Of those, 25% mentioned facing discrimination due to having left Ukraine. A mere 18.8% reported language issues, and an equal percentage felt discriminated against because they were Ukrainians.

Returnees' discrimination



Returnees' perceived reasons for being discriminated

June 2023 (N=16)

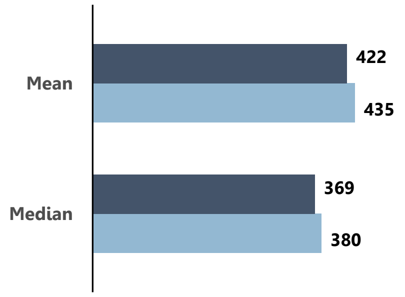


3.6.1. INCOME

There was a modest decrease in the income of returnee households in June when the median income was 369 euros, and the mean was 422 euros.

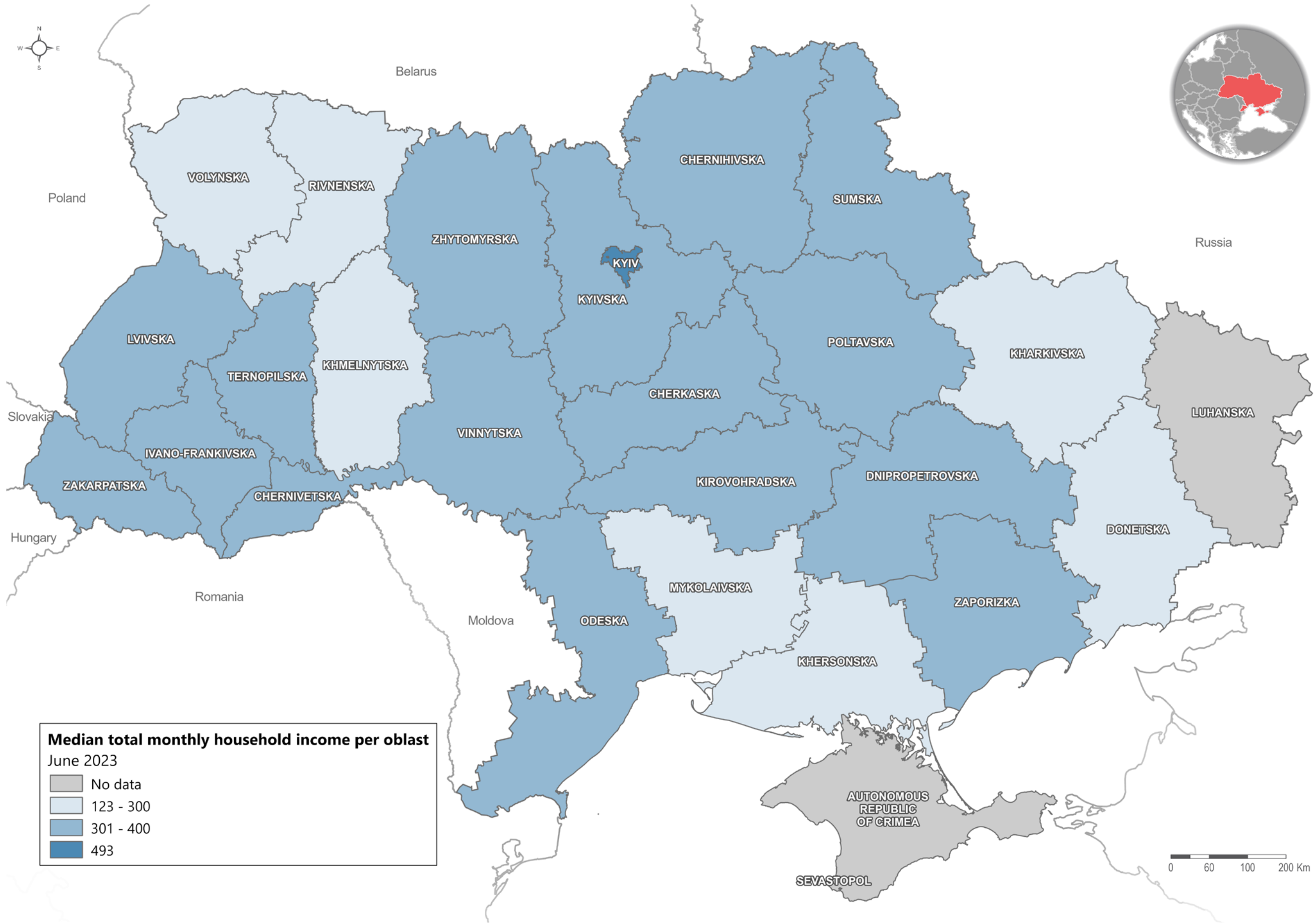
Northern households recorded the highest mean and median incomes, at 505 and 419 euros, respectively. Strong outcomes of the North can be attributed to the fact that 58% of the region's population were Kyiv residents with the mean income reportedly accounting for 607 euro. This was followed by the West and East regions, with mean incomes of around 404 euros in the West and 391 in the East and medians of 345 euros for both macro-regions. Households in the Central and Southern regions reported the lowest mean income levels.

Returnees' monthly household income (Euro)



Monthly income of returnee household by macro-regions, euro (Round 14: June 2023)

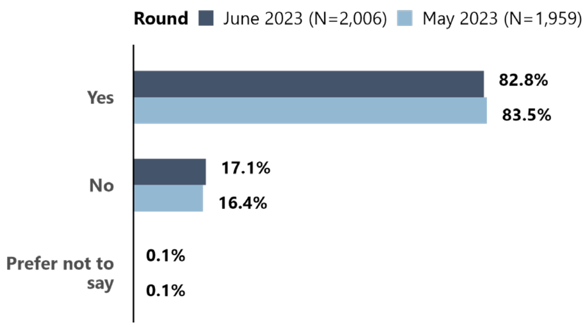
MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
MEAN	505	391	404	389	361
MEDIAN	419	345	345	357	296
SAMPLE SIZE	324	292	207	83	161



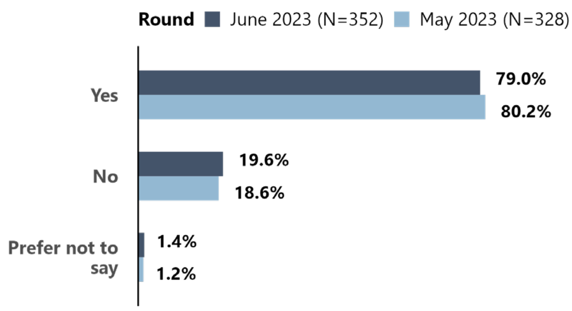
3.6.2. DOCUMENTATION

In June, 82.8% of those who had returned to Ukraine were in their pre-invasion homes. Meanwhile, 17.1% indicated they were living in a location different from their usual residence before the conflict, effectively becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs). Among these IDPs, 79% had obtained IDP documentation, while 19.6% had not. Within the group lacking IDP certificates, a significant 75.4% stated there was no need for it and 17.4% had not applied for such documentation. Among those who did not apply for IDP status, the main reasons were a lack of awareness on how to apply and no intention to stay at the current place of residence (36.4% each).

Returnees residing in their pre-war location

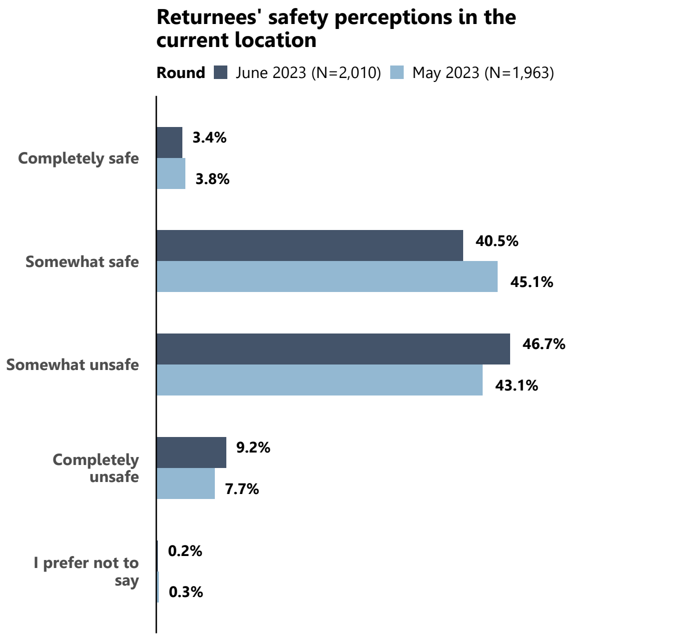


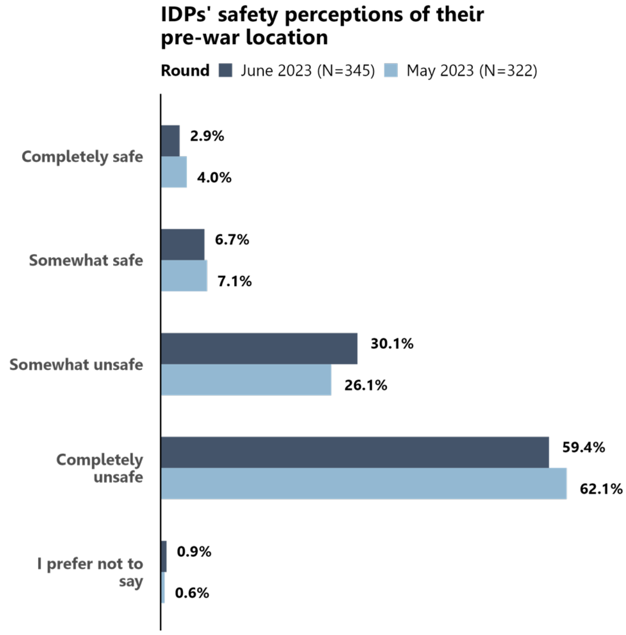
Returnees' having IDP documentation

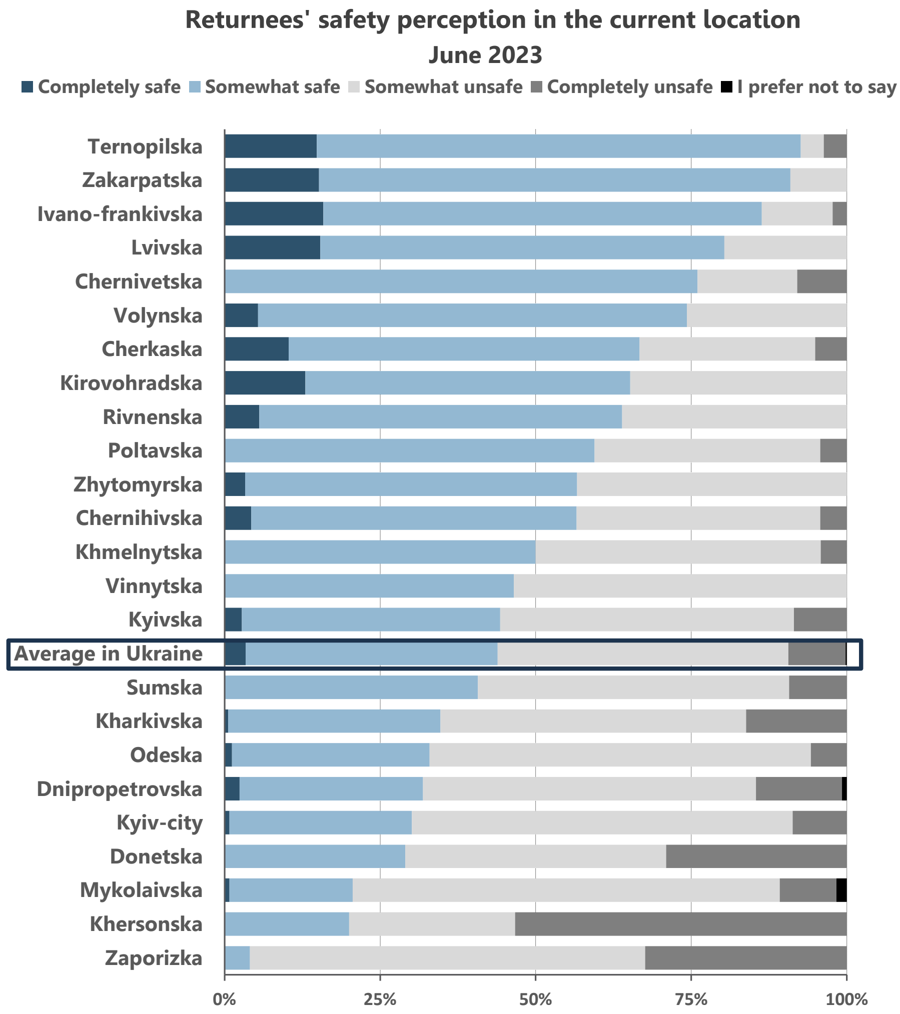


3.7. SAFETY PERCEPTIONS

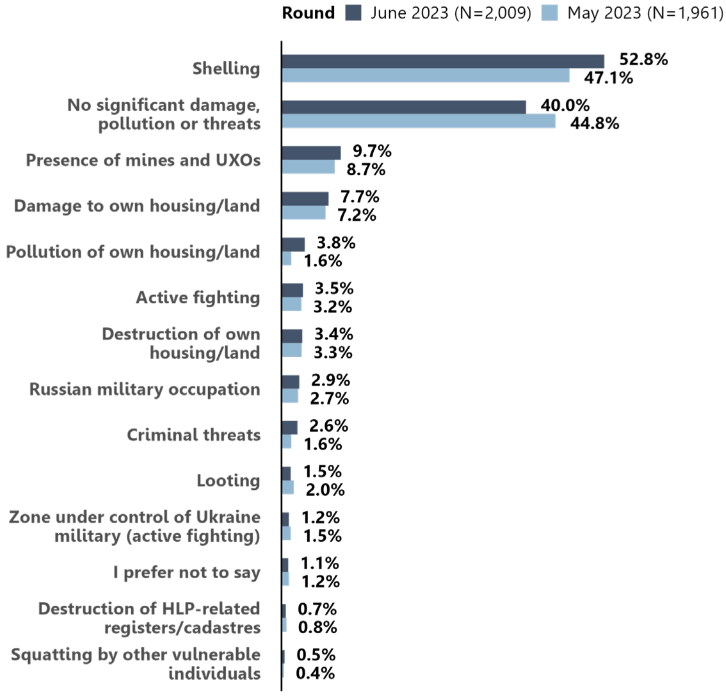
The overall security situation reportedly worsened in June compared to May. In this round of survey, 55.9% reported feeling either somewhat or completely unsafe in their current location, a notable deterioration from the previous round (50.8% in May). Deteriorating safety conditions were also reported by IDPs in their pre-war residences. Overall, IDPs' negative perception of security increased slightly, peaking at 89.5% (compared to 88.2% in May).







Returnees' perception of protection risks in the area of origin

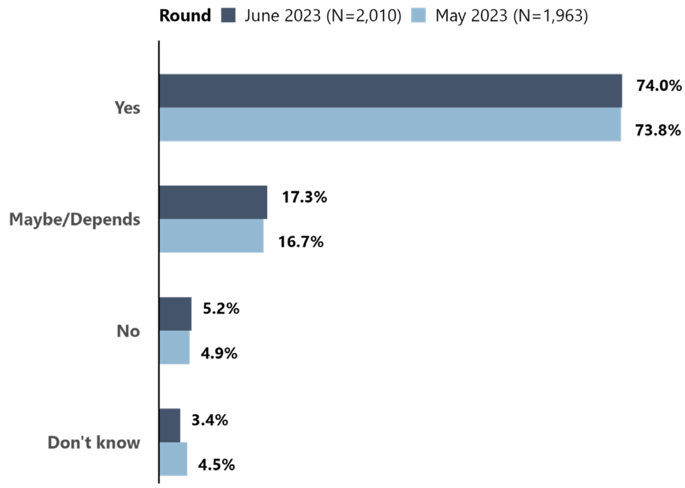


3.8. INTENTIONS

In the next three months, 74% of those who returned to Ukraine plan to stay in their current location, showing no notable changes from May's numbers (73.8%). The proportion of people who were uncertain about their future plans for the next three months rose slightly from 16.7% to 17.3%.

Despite the uncertainty among returnees, a significant proportion still intend to stay where they are, underlining the need to integrate returnees into their communities.

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



ENDNOTES

1. ISCO-08: International Standard Classification of Occupations. This data is available here.
2. A macro-region is understood in this survey as a a territorial unit comprised of multiple oblasts (regions). To ease readibility of the findings, oblasts were grouped by macro-regions in the following way (with the respective proportion of respondents): **North:** Kyiv-city (43.9%), Kyivska oblast (29.2%), Zhytomyrska oblast (10.2%), Chernihivska oblast (7.7%), Sumska oblast (9%). **South**: Odeska oblast (55.8%), Mykolaivska oblast (39%), Khersonska oblast (4.8%), Crimea (0.3%). **East**: Dnipropetrovska oblast (47.7%), Kharkivska oblast (32.5%), Zaporizka oblast (13.9%), Donetska oblast (5.8%), Luhanska oblast (0%). **West**: Lvivska oblast (30.8%), Volynska oblast (19.5%), Ivano-Frankivska oblast (11.6%), Rivnenska oblast (9.5%), Zakarpatska oblast (8.7%), Khmelnytska oblast (6.3%), Ternopilska oblast (7.1%), Chernivetska oblast (6.6%). **Centre**: Poltavska oblast (39.7%), Vinnytska oblast (24.7%), Cherkaska oblast (22.4%), Kirovohradska oblast (13.2%).