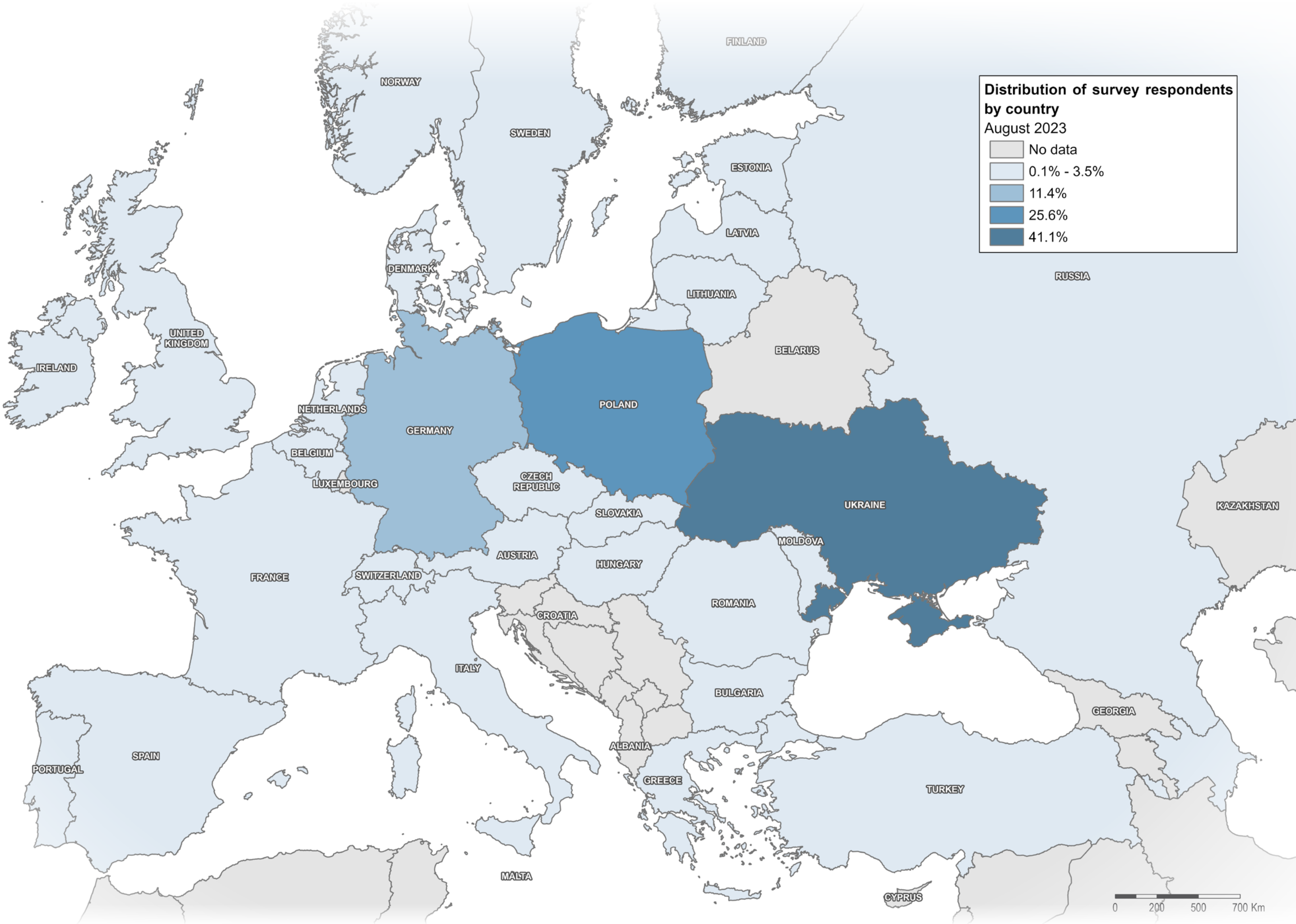
FACTSHEET

Ukraine Longitudinal Survey

Round 16

August 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 5,598 phone interviews conducted remotely between 10 August 2023 and 10 September 2023, during Round 16 of the longitudinal survey of people displaced from Ukraine during the full-scale war. The reference point for comparison was the 15th round, which took place from 12 July 2023 to 3 August 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 16 of the longitudinal survey has been funded by the International Federation of Red Cross and the Ukrainian Red Cross.

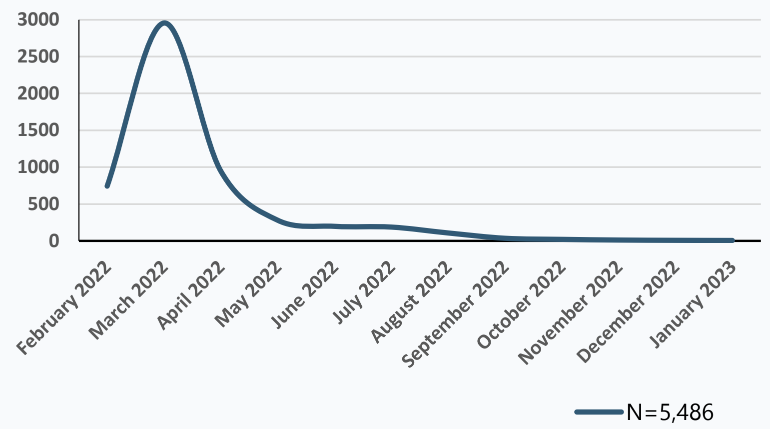
Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

1.1. SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

In the last five days of February 2022, when the invasion had started, 13.3% of respondents left Ukraine and more than half of the sample (52.8%) were displaced in March 2022. Overall, 90% of all surveyed in round 16 left the country during the end of February and May 2022.

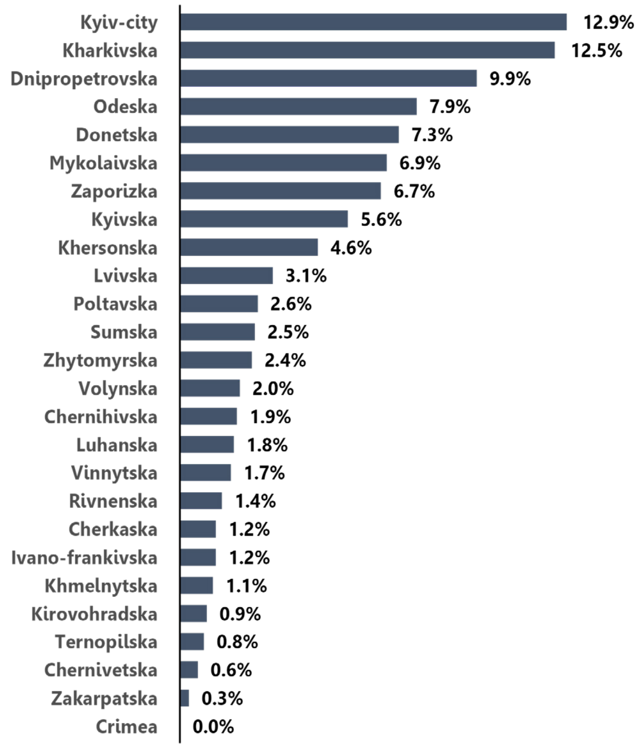
Most of the respondents left from areas directly affected by the war: Kharkivka (13.9%), Kyiv city (12.8%), Donetska (8.3%), Zaporizka (7.6%), Mykolaivska (6.2%), Khersonska (6.0%) and Kyivska (5.3%). Other oblsasts with high population density also had many people leaving, such as Odeska (7.8%), and Dnipropetrovska (8.8%).

The month of leaving Ukraine



Distribution of respondents by oblast of origin

August 2023 (N=5,598)



2. REFUGEES' SITUATION

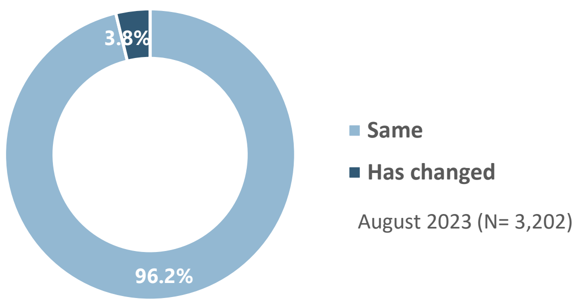
2.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

In August, 56.5% of refugee households had 2-3 members. Nearly 69% of all the households surveyed included children, and most of these households had either one or two kids.

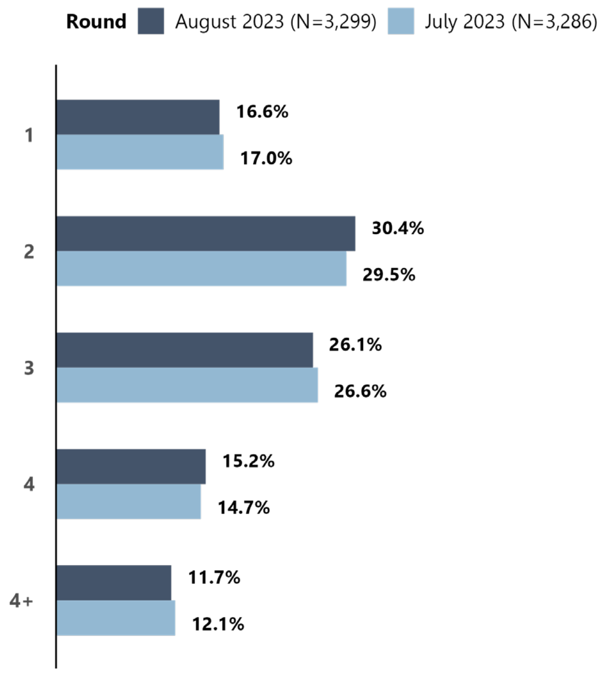
Nearly 96% of households kept the same number of members and structure as previously. Of the remaining 3.8%, equivalent to 243 households, the majority experienced member movements either into Ukraine or in another place. Notably, the share of households with members coming back to Ukraine increased while there were fewer households reunited elsewhere.

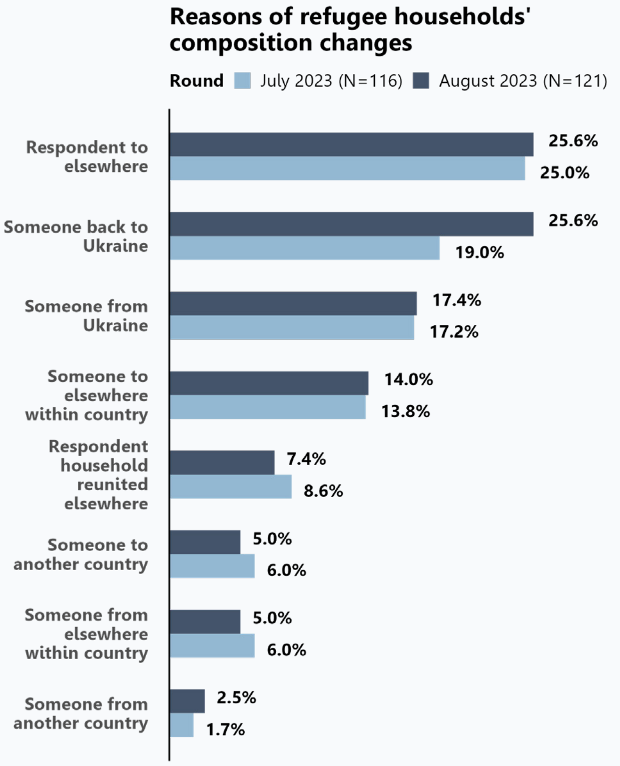
2.8 is the average household size
1.2 is the average number of kids

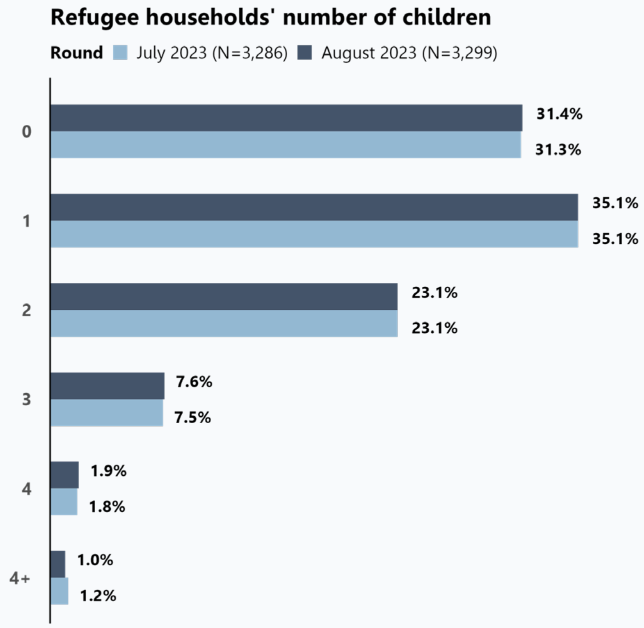
Refugees' household composition changes



Refugee respondents' household size

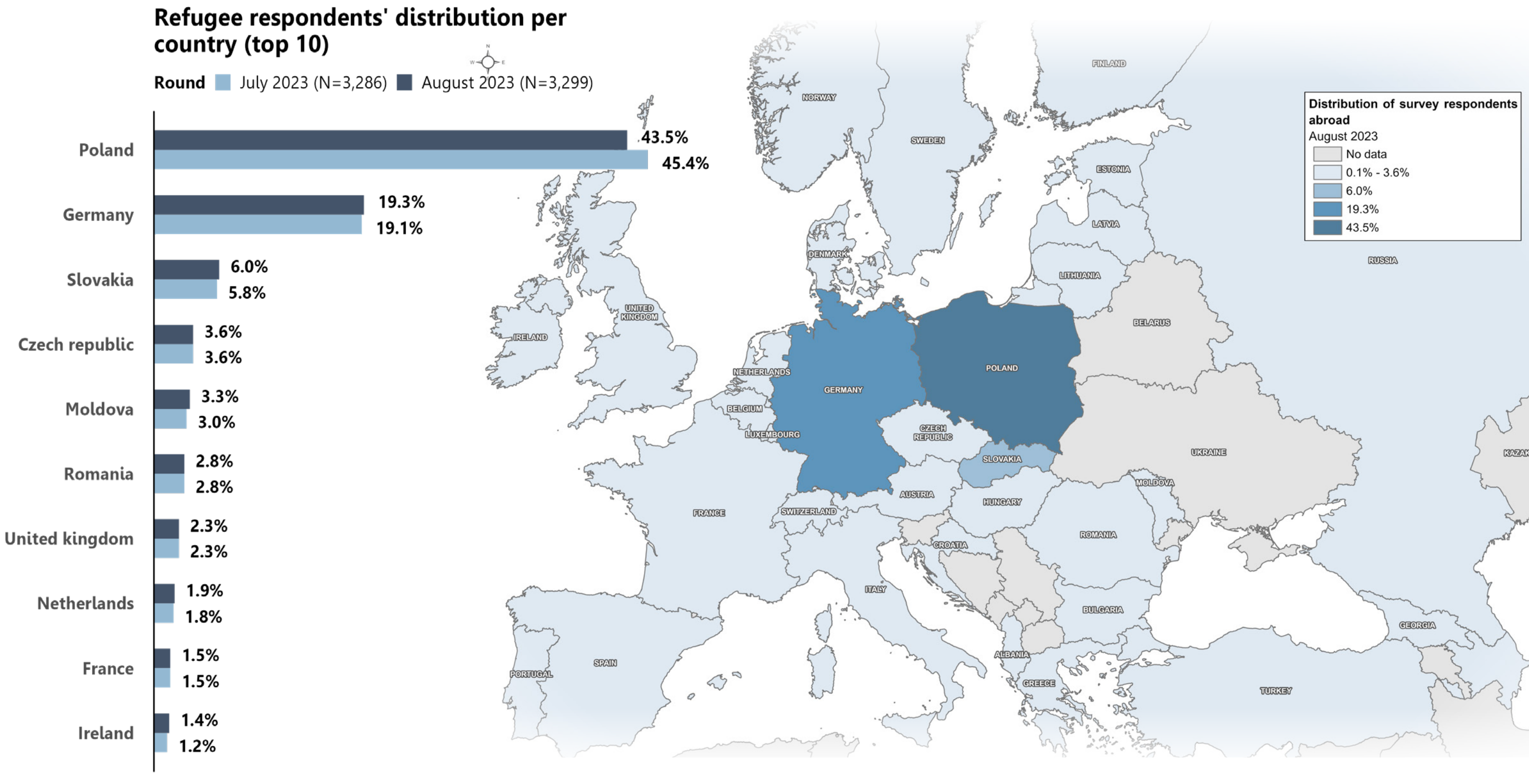






2.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

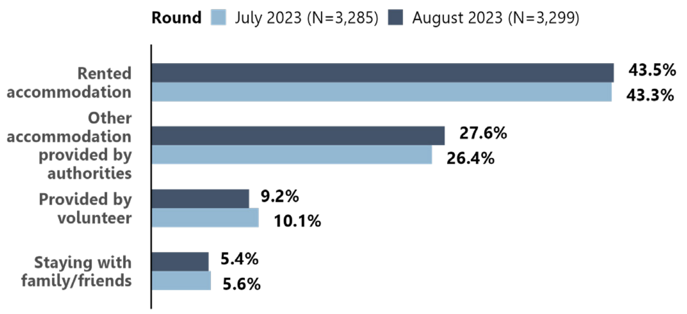
In August, Poland and Germany continued as the primary host countries, accommodating 43.5% and 19.3% of the respondents, respectively. Other countries on the list had notably lower percentages. All the top ten host countries were in Europe, and four of them—Poland, Slovakia, Moldova, and Romania—share a border with Ukraine. Close to 55.6% of all respondents in host countries were located in these bordering states.



2.3. ACCOMMODATION

As of August 2023, marking the 18th month since the full-scale invasion began, 43.5% 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 96.6% of them were paying the full cost of rent as of August. The next most common type of housing was accommodation provided by authorities, making up 27.6% of the respondents. In this category, nearly 55.8% didn't have to pay anything, while 23.1% contributed towards utilities or paid a subsidized rate. Additionally, the proportion of those staying in volunteer-provided housing has decreased over time, it remains in the top three types of housing amounting to 9.2%.

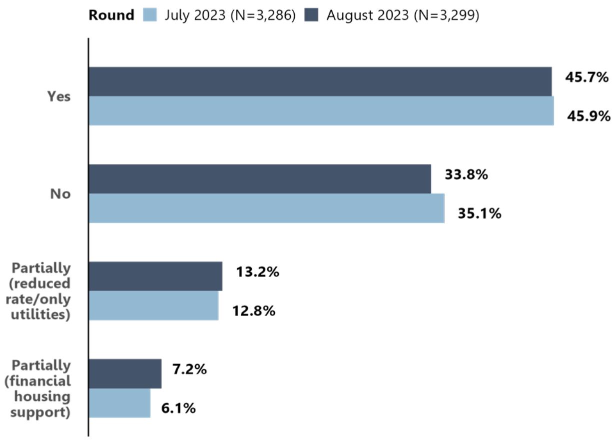
Refugees' accommodation



Among these respondents, about 66% stayed for free, 27.5% paid a reduced rate or only for utilities, and 4.6% 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, 45.7% of respondents abroad were paying the full rent regardless of their type of accommodation, slightly less than that (33.8%) did not have any expenses related to the payment of housing, almost 13.2% paid either only utilities or at a reduced price and 7.2% received some form of public housing assistance to help mitigate the cost of living.

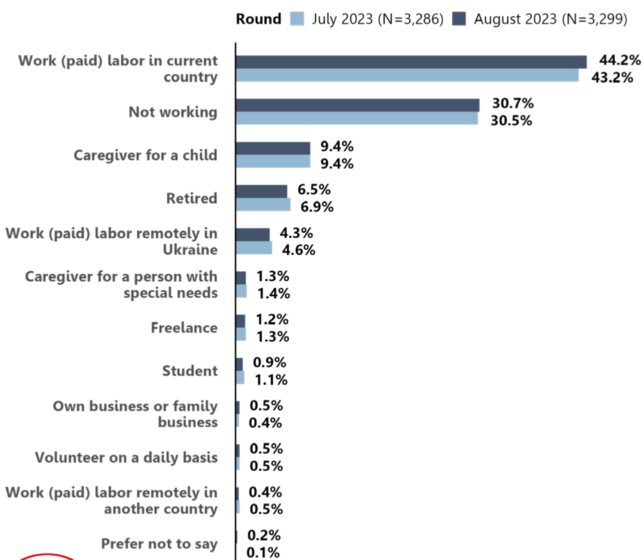
Refugees' rent payment



2.4. OCCUPATION

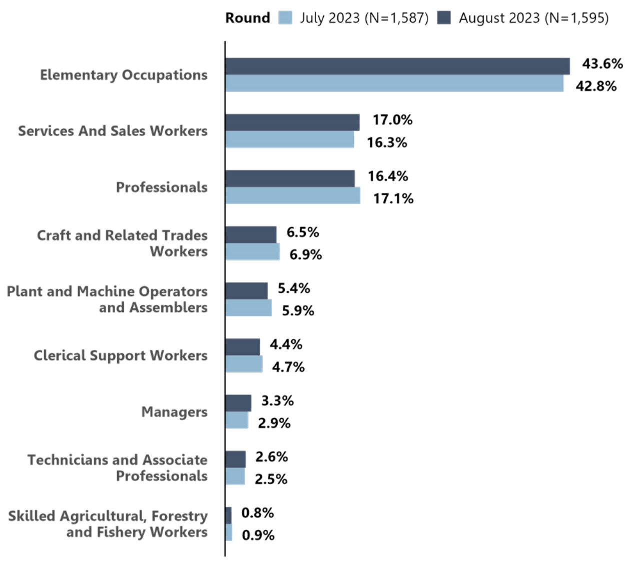
The proportion of refugees engaged in paid daily labour in their host country rose from 43.2% in July to 44.2% in August, showing a 1% increase. However, the number of respondents without any occupation also saw a slight uptick, reaching 30.7% in August. The role of being a primary caregiver for a child was stable compared to the previous round and amounted to 9.4% in August. Other types of daytime work, including remote jobs, running a business, and freelancing, saw the small fluctuation and made up 6.4% of the employment in August. Within this subset, 4.3% were engaged in remote work based in Ukraine. Additionally, 6.5% of respondents reported being retired, and 1.3% were caregivers for a person with special needs.

Refugees' occupation



Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)[2], we found that the employment categories remained relatively stable over both survey rounds. In August, the largest employment group was those in elementary occupations, comprising 43.6%. Service and sales workers made up the second-largest category at 17%, followed by professionals at 16.4%. This contrasts with the round 15, where the second-largest category consisted of professionals, followed by service and sales workers. 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 3.3%.

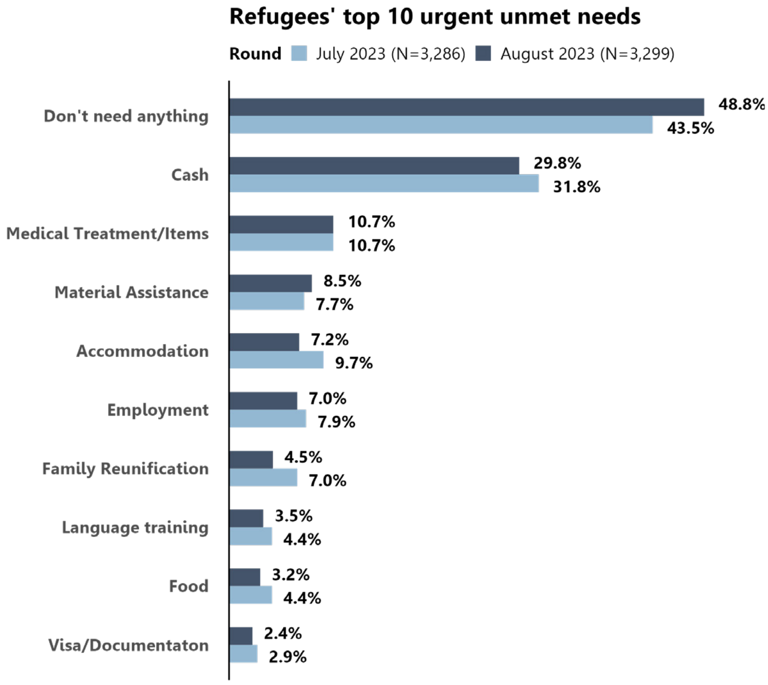
Refugees' current employment



2.5. NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

As of August, the proportion of respondents with no needs rose from 43.5% in July to 48.8% in August, showing a 5.3% increase. The top three needs that persisted were financial resources, medical care or supplies, and material assistance. There were minor shifts in the needs: a 2.5% decrease in accommodation and family reunification, a 2% decline for cash, a 0.8% increase for material assistance, and a 1.2% decline for food. When examining the six leading host countries in August, Germany had the highest percentage of respondents stating they had no pressing needs (59.2%), while Romania had the lowest (34.8%).

In a larger context, households containing pregnant or breastfeeding women had 9% more unmet needs compared to the overall refugee average. The figure was 5.6% for households containing individuals with disabilities and 0.7% for those with children. Conversely, respondents who were 65 years or older reported 7.8% fewer urgent needs.



Urgent needs of refugees by top-6 countries of staying (Round 16: August 2023)

URGENT NEEDS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
CASH	37.0%	16.5%	29.4%	33.3%	36.7%	50.0%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	12.7%	7.4%	10.2%	12.5%	14.7%	13.0%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	10.3%	4.7%	9.1%	5.8%	15.6%	13.0%
ACCOMMODATION	7.7%	6.7%	5.6%	9.2%	4.6%	12.0%
EMPLOYMENT	7.2%	4.2%	7.1%	10.0%	2.8%	6.5%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	4.5%	5.3%	5.1%	1.7%	3.7%	2.2%
FOOD	3.6%	1.1%	3.0%	5.0%	10.1%	5.4%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	2.4%	4.7%	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%	2.2%
VISA/DOCUMENTATON	2.0%	3.3%	1.5%	2.5%	1.8%	1.1%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.0%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
EDUCATION	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.0%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
TRANSPORTATION	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
OTHER	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1434	N=638	N=197	N=120	N=109	N=92

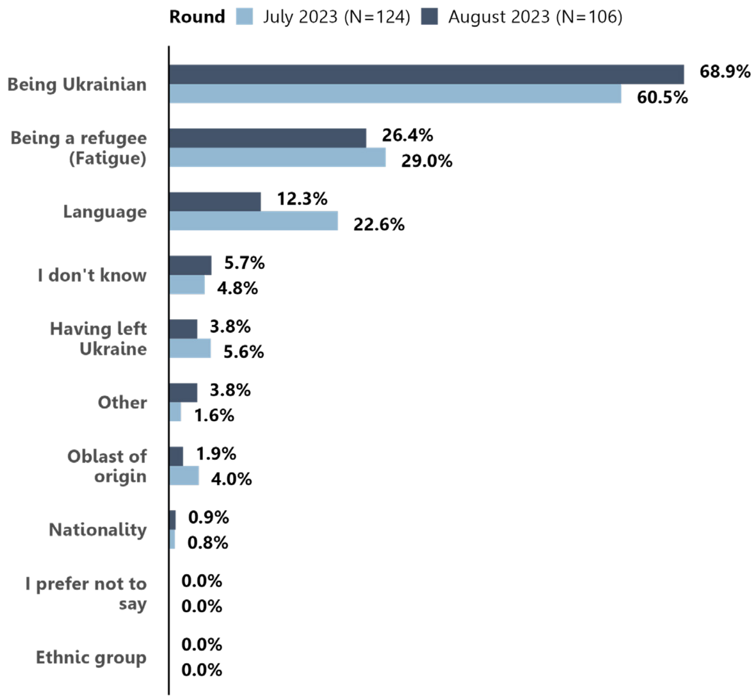
Urgent needs of refugees by different population groups (Round 16: August 2023)

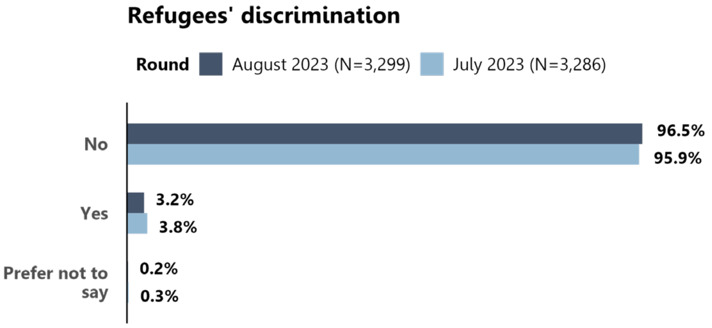
URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH KIDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	30.4%	32.9%	27.7%	31.0%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	9.5%	10.5%	7.5%	13.3%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	9.5%	17.5%	15.7%	14.2%
ACCOMMODATION	7.7%	5.5%	3.1%	7.1%
EMPLOYMENT	6.7%	6.2%	1.9%	7.1%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	4.8%	3.9%	3.1%	6.2%
FOOD	3.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	3.0%	2.9%	0.6%	3.5%
VISA/DOCUMENTATON	2.5%	2.9%	1.3%	5.3%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	2.3%	1.1%	0.6%	4.4%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%
EDUCATION	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	0.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.7%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%
TRANSPORTATION	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%
OTHER	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.8%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=2264	N=544	N=159	N=113

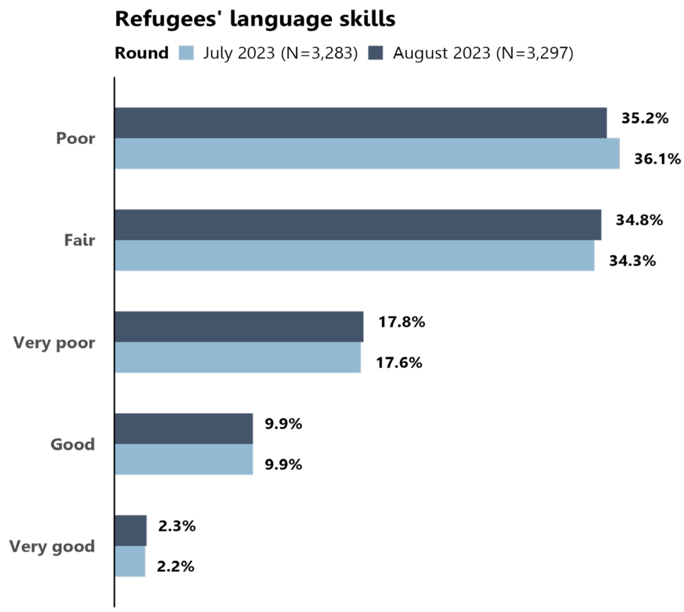
2.6. INTEGRATION

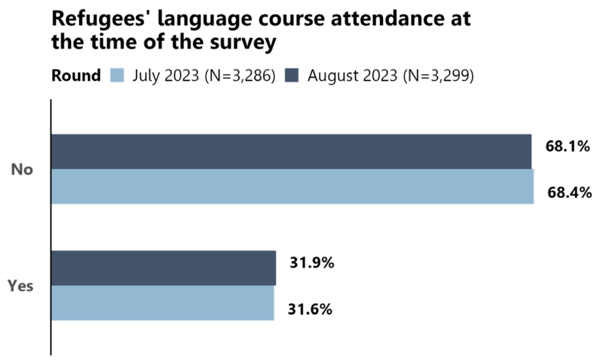
In August, only 3.2% of the households surveyed reported facing discrimination, which is marginally lower compared to the previous round. The primary causes cited were either being Ukrainian (68.9%) or experiencing 'Fatigue from refugees in the host country' (26.4%). Notably, discrimination due to language showed a notable drop from 22.6% in July to 12.3% in August. This pattern aligns with the overall improvement in proficiency in the language of the host country over the rounds. From one round to the next, those rating their language skills as 'poor' fell by 0.9%, while those rating them as 'fair' increased by 0.5%. In August, the largest segment of responses described their language skills as 'poor' (35.2%), followed by 'fair' (34.8%). On a related note, about 31.9% of respondents were taking language classes at the time of the survey round. Among these, Germany had the highest rate of participation (62.5%), while Moldova had the lowest (9.2%).

Refugees' reasons for discrimination









Language skills in the top 6 host countries (Round 16: August 2023)

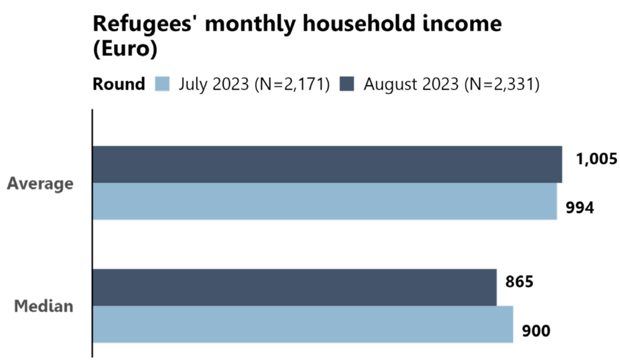
LANGUAGE SKILLS	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
VERY POOR	8.8%	24.6%	12.7%	19.2%	38.5%	39.1%
POOR	32.3%	40.8%	31.5%	35.8%	29.4%	44.6%
FAIR	44.5%	27.4%	41.1%	40.0%	10.1%	13.0%
GOOD	12.3%	6.1%	14.2%	3.3%	12.8%	0.0%
VERY GOOD	2.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.7%	9.2%	3.3%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1432	N=638	N=197	N=120	N=109	N=92

Language courses attendance in the top 6 host countries at the time of data collection (Round 16: August 2023)

LANGUAGE COURSES ATTENDANCE	POLAND	GERMANY	SLOVAKIA	CZECHIA	MOLDOVA	ROMANIA
NO	80.5%	37.5%	83.8%	76.7%	90.8%	81.5%
YES	19.5%	62.5%	16.2%	23.3%	9.2%	18.5%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1432	N=638	N=197	N=120	N=109	N=92

2.7 INCOME

As of August 2023, the median income for a typical refugee household, consisting of 2.8 persons, stood at 865 euros, while the average income was 1,005 euros. Among the top six host countries, Germany led with the highest average and median incomes, at 1,306 and 1,170 euros respectively. The Czech Republic came next with an average income of 904 euros and a median income of 843 euros. On the opposite end of the spectrum, households in Moldova and Romania had the lowest income levels. Based on the median income in August, Romanian households earned 594 euros, and Moldovan households earned 379 euros.



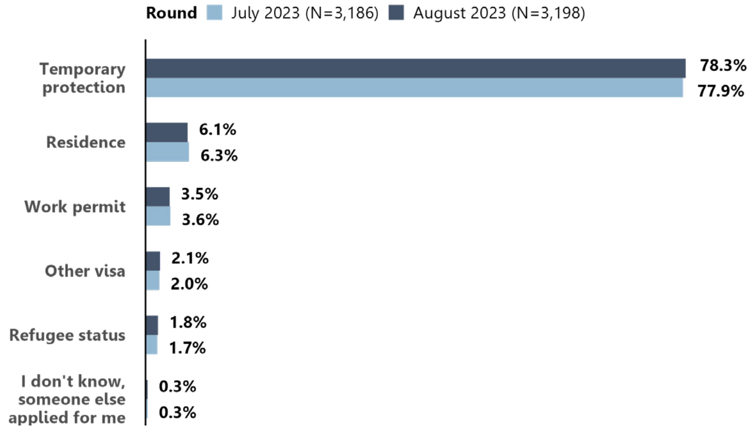
Household monthly income in the top 6 host countries, euro (Round 16: August 2023)

MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD	GERMANY	CZECHIA	POLAND	SLOVAKIA	ROMANIA	MOLDOVA
MEAN	1306	904	811	747	735	470
AVERAGE	1170	843	757	700	594	379
SAMPLE SIZE	530	79	1043	120	33	70

2.8 DOCUMENTATION

Nearly all refugees (97.6%) have secured supplementary documents to extend their stay abroad. The overwhelming majority were given temporary protection—78.3% in August 2023. A smaller proportion, 6.1%, had various types of residence permits, while 3.5% possessed work permits allowing them to stay, while 1.8% had officially attained refugee status.

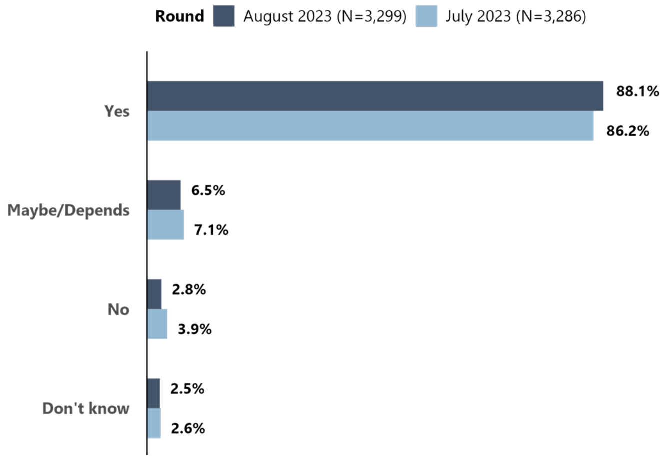
Refugees' documentation type



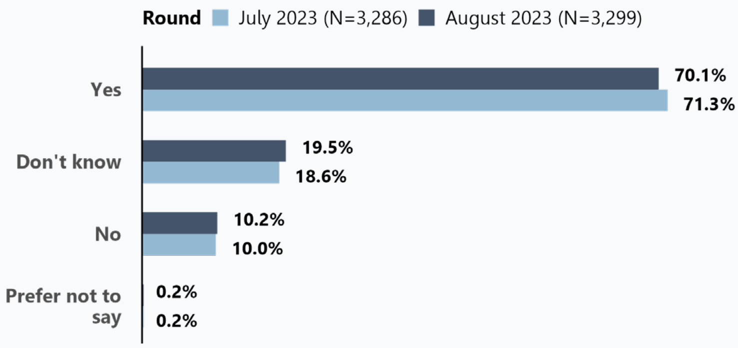
2.9 INTENTIONS

As for future intentions, the vast majority (88.1%) planned to remain in their current location for at least the next three months. The portion of respondents uncertain about their future plans—responding with 'Maybe/depends' or 'I don't know'—continuous around 9%. When looking at long-term plans, a significant 70.1% expressed a desire to return to Ukraine eventually. Conversely, 19.5% were undecided about returning, and 10.2% had firmly decided not to return. During the August survey round, a large majority, 84.2%, indicated they did not anticipate other family members or close relatives joining them abroad. About 10% were contemplating this option, and 5.6% already had plans in place for family reunification abroad.

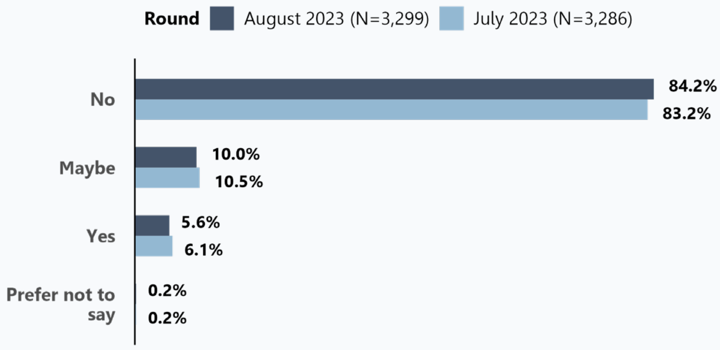
Refugees' intentions to stay for 3 month in the current location



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

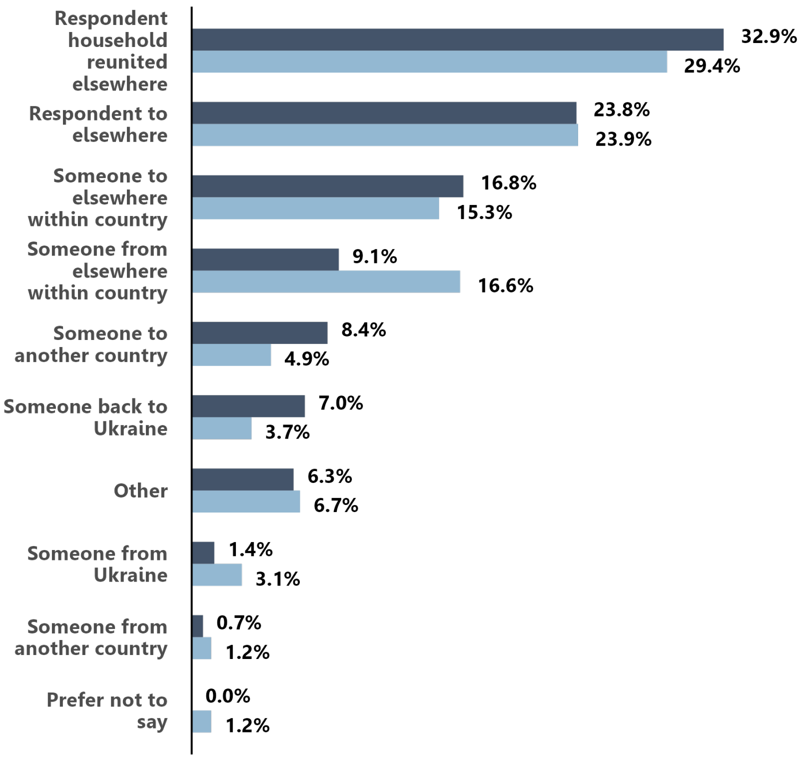
1.0 is the average number of kids

Between July and August, no notable changes in household size or the number of children were observed. 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 2.8). In terms of the proportion of households with children, returnees had a slightly lower percentage (66.7%) compared to refugees (69%). This could imply that households without children are more likely to consider returning to Ukraine.

Households in Ukraine were more inclined to change their structure when compared to those residing abroad, with 6.5% of Ukrainian households reporting changes in August compared to 3.8% of households abroad. In August, there was a notable rise in the percentage of household members returning to Ukraine, increasing from 3.7% in July to 7% in August. However, the rate of those returning abroad decreased, and is 1.4% compared to 3.1% in July. Similarly, there was a drop in internal relocations: nearly 26% of respondents reported moving their entire household in August, a 6% decrease from July. Conversely, the percentage of respondents relocating with their entire household increased from 29.4% in July to 32.9% in August.

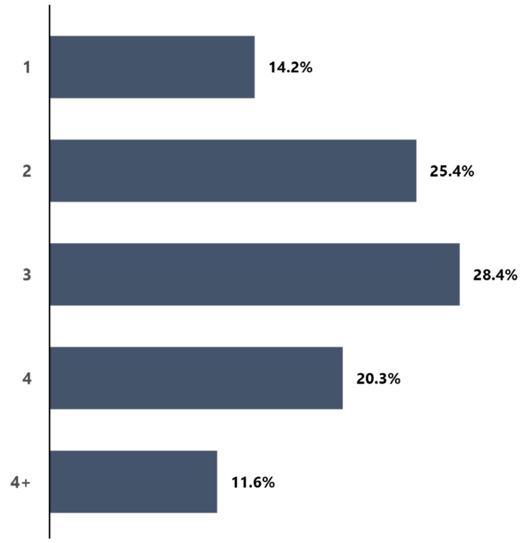
Reasons of returnee households' composition changes

Round July 2023 (N=163) August 2023 (N=143)



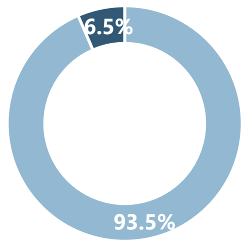
Returnee respondents' household size

August 2023 (N=2,299)



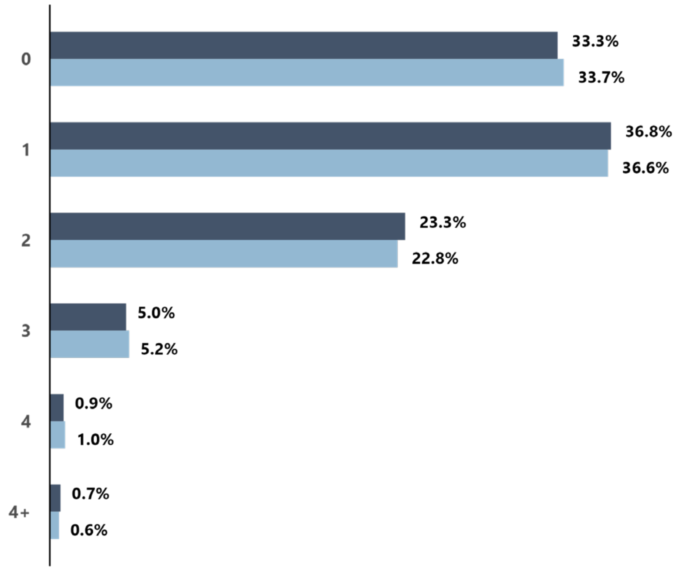
Returnees' household composition changes

August (N = 2,212) Same Has changed



Returnee households' number of children

Round July 2023 (N=2,161) August 2023 (N=2,298)



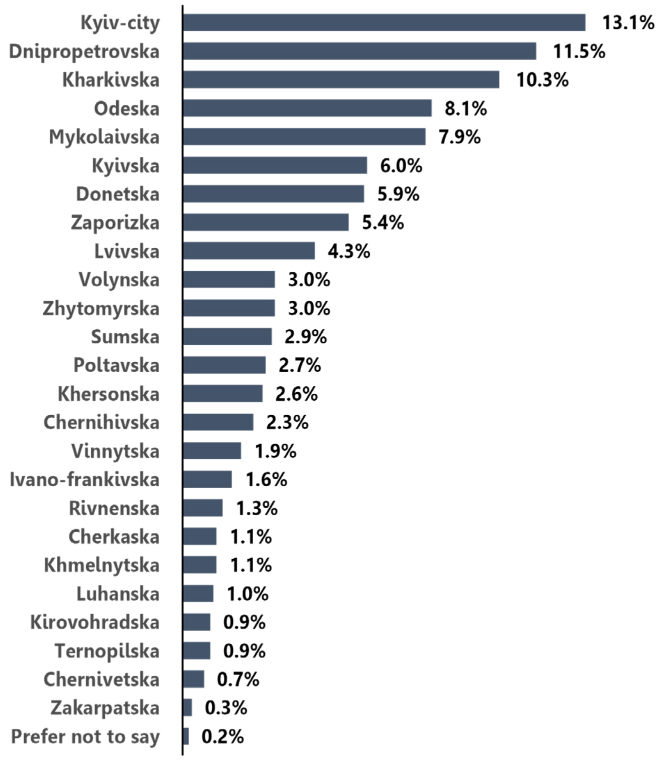
3.2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

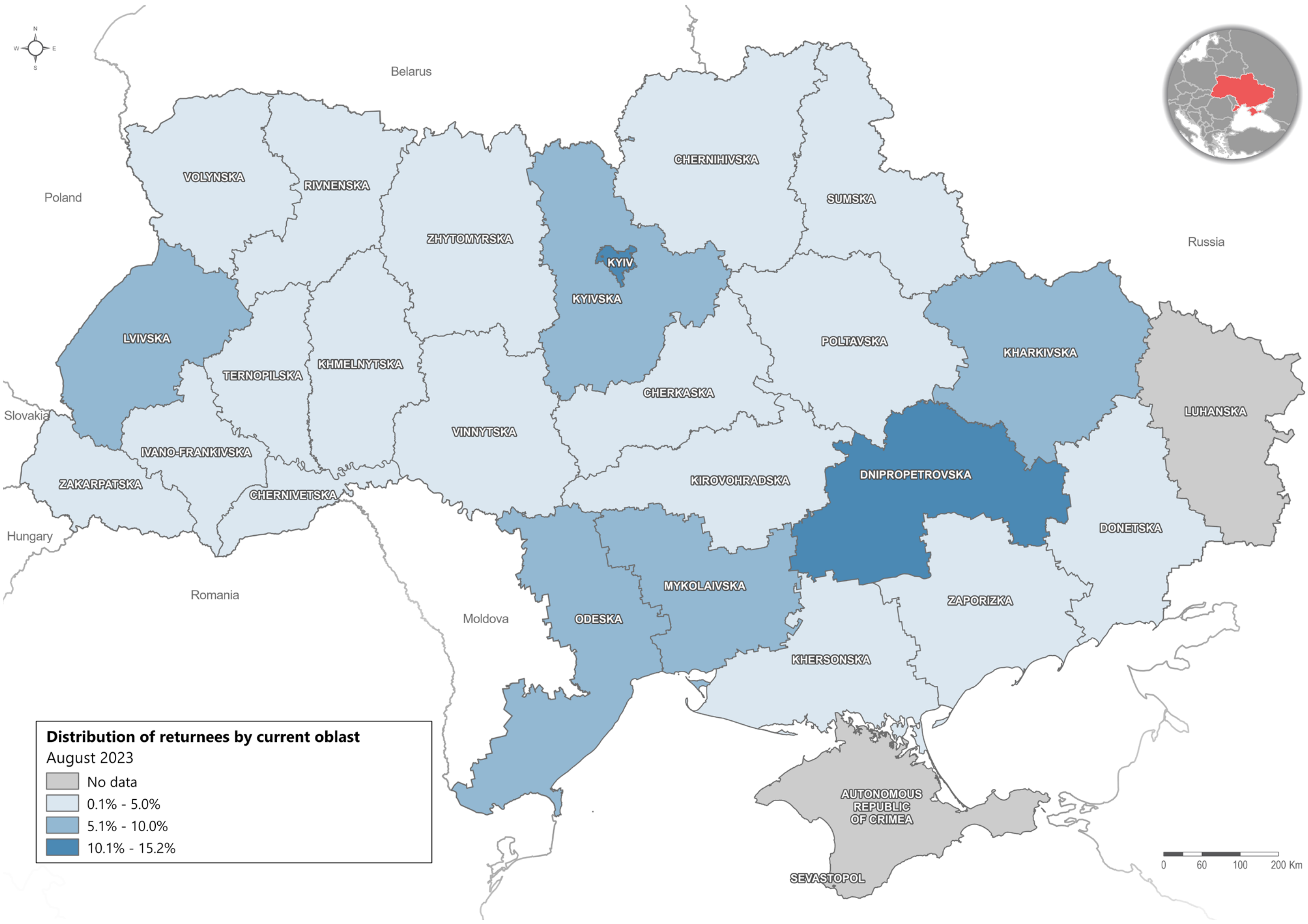
During this survey round, 41% of participants had returned to Ukraine, while 25.6% remained in Poland and 11.4% were in Germany. Overall, 22% of returnees are living in Kyiv or the surrounding Kyivska oblast. Dnipropetrovska (12%), Odeska (9.4%), and Kharkivska oblasts (8.6%) host significant numbers of returnees as well. These top five oblasts, which are among Ukraine's most populous and economically developed, accounted for 52% of all returnees.

Geographically, the North of Ukraine saw the highest influx of returnees, at 30.2% as of August, followed by the East at 26.7%. While the Eastern region of Ukraine claims the second spot in terms of return rates, the proportion of those who departed from this locale (34.1%) stand out as the most significant. Notably, only 13.2% of the round respondents resided in the West of Ukraine before the invasion, yet 17.6% chose to settle there upon their return. The South and the Center of Ukraine received the fewest returnees, at 16.7% and 8.9%, respectively. Luhanska oblast, which is fully controlled by Russian forces, saw no returnees who had lived there before the war.

Distribution of returnee respondents by oblast of origin

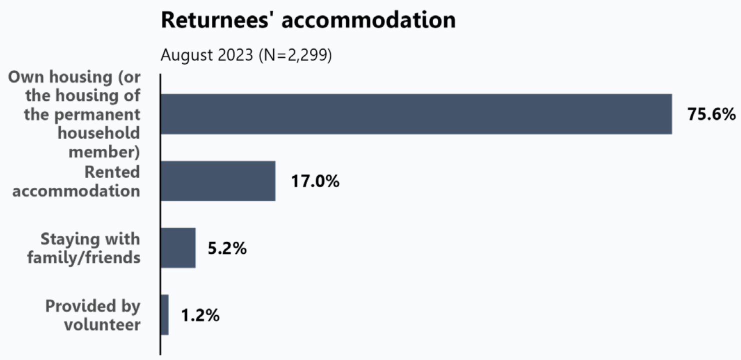
August 2023 (N=2,299)

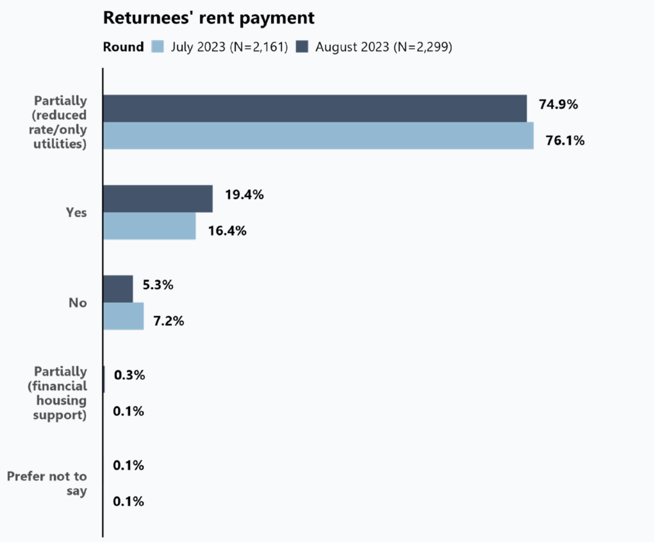




3.3. ACCOMMODATION

The vast majority of those who have returned reported to live in their own housing. This proportion has been stood at 75.6% in August. About 17% of returnees have started renting since coming back to Ukraine, and 5.2% are living with family or friends. Among respondents who reported owning, 93.9% paid only for utilities and 3.2% stayed for free. For those in collective centres or housing provided by NGOs, the majority didn't pay for their stay. Overall, 74.9% 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.



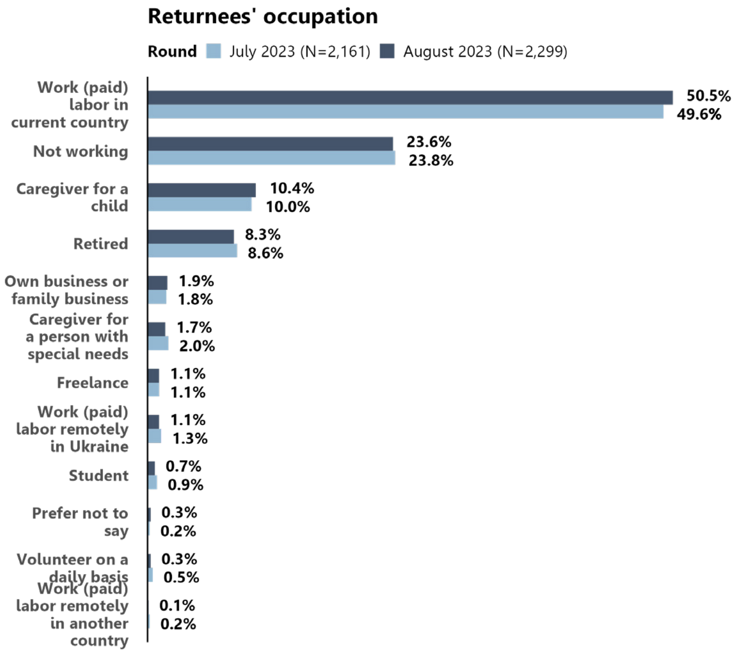


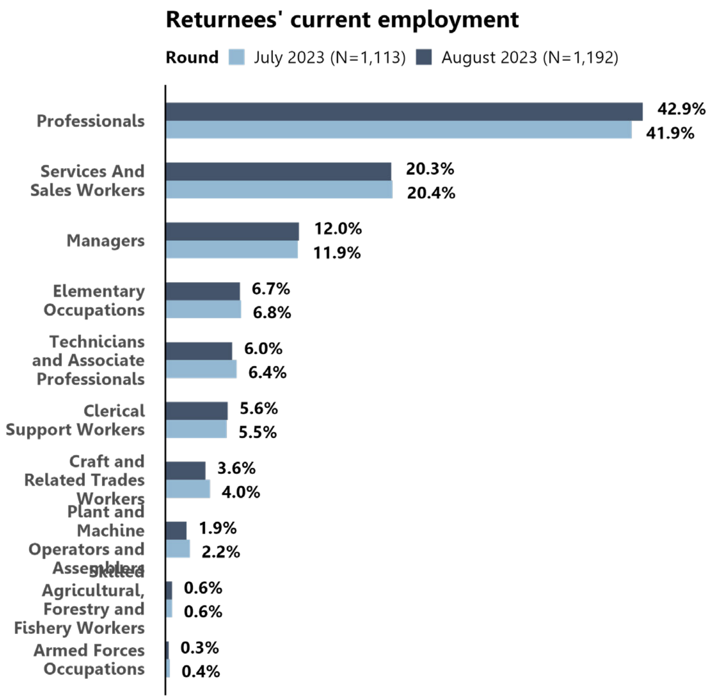
3.4. OCCUPATION

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 August, the percentage of respondents in Ukraine engaged in paid work rose by almost 1% compared to July, reaching half of all those surveyed (50.5%). When considering other types of paid work—such as freelancing, remote work, or business ownership—the overall employment rate among surveyed returnees was 4.2% in August. The role of 'child caregiver' saw a slight rise, increasing from 10% to 10.4%. The prevalence of other occupations remained relatively consistent. Specifically, 23.6% of respondents in August reported having no occupation, 8.3% identified as retired, and 1.7% were caretakers for the elderly or people with disabilities.

Over 42% of those who returned to Ukraine worked in professional roles—a 1% increase from the prior survey period. Service and sales workers constituted the second largest employment category, making up 20.3% of respondents in this survey round. Managers remained stable around the 12% mark, ranking third in the list of employment categories. As of August, roles like plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.9%), skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (0.6%) and Armed Forces occupations (0.3%) were least common among returnees.





Occupation by macro-regions [1] (Round 16: August 2023)

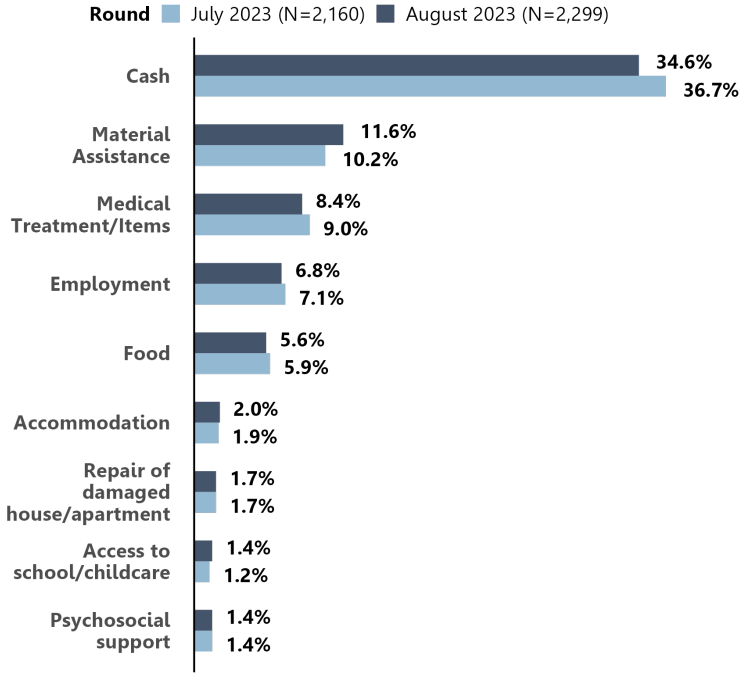
OCCUPATION	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
WORK (PAID) LABOUR IN THE CURRENT COUNTRY	55.3%	53.3%	49.3%	42.2%	43.1%
OTHER PAID LABOUR (FREELANCE, REMOTE, OWNING BUSINESS)	5.1%	2.7%	5.4%	4.9%	3.4%
NO OCCUPATION	18.1%	25.2%	23.5%	26.5%	29.2%
CAREGIVER FOR A CHILD	8.8%	8.8%	11.9%	12.3%	13.1%
CAREGIVER FOR AN ELDERLY OR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES	2.0%	1.0%	2.7%	2.5%	1.0%
RETIRED	8.5%	8.3%	5.9%	9.8%	9.4%
OTHER/PREFER NOT TO SAY	2.0%	0.7%	1.1%	2.0%	0.9%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=692	N=612	N=404	N=204	N=383

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 34.6% of returnees expressing a critical need for it. Changes in the needs for cash and material assistance compared to the previous month were noticeable, showing a decrease of 2.1% and an increase of 1.4% respectively. However, the fluctuations of other indicators were generally minor, and were within a range of 1%.

On average, 47.4% of returnees said they had immediate needs. This percentage varied slightly by macro-region. In the North and West, the proportion of respondents with urgent needs was lower than average (43.8% and 44.3%, respectively). However, respondents who had returned to the Centre, South and East reported the highest levels of unaddressed needs, with figures of 49.5%, 54.3% and 48.4%, respectively.

Returnees' top 10 urgent unmet needs



Urgent needs by different population groups (Round 16: August 2023)

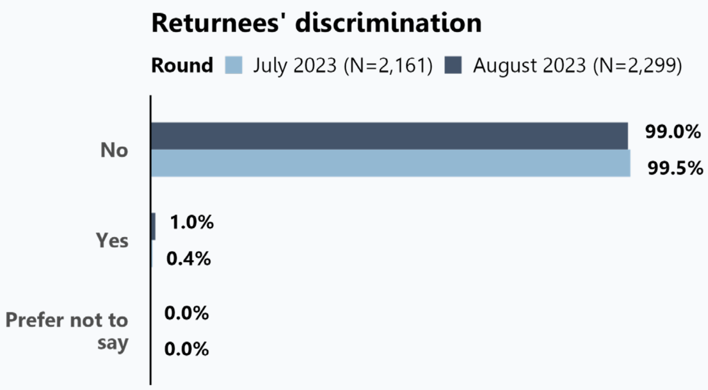
URGENT NEEDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH KIDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OLDER	HOUSEHOLDS WITH PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING WOMEN
CASH	35.4%	41.7%	41.0%	33.3%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	13.1%	16.0%	14.0%	26.9%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	7.0%	17.8%	21.0%	7.7%
EMPLOYMENT	6.6%	6.6%	4.0%	3.8%
FOOD	6.1%	9.1%	3.0%	10.3%
ACCOMMODATION	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.3%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	2.1%	1.8%	0.0%	2.6%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
REPAIR OF DAMAGED HOUSE/APARTMENT	1.1%	2.4%	4.0%	1.3%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
SUPPLY OF UTILITIES	1.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
EDUCATION	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
VISA/DOCUMENTATON	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%
INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
LEGAL ADVICE	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
TRANSPORTATION	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
LANGUAGE TRAINING	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
A WAY TO CONTACT MY FAMILY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=1532	N=331	N=100	N=78

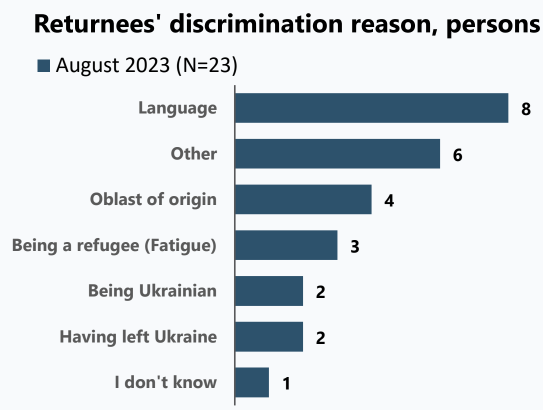
Top-10 urgent needs by macro-regions [1] (Round 16: August 2023)

TOP-10 URGENT NEEDS	CENTRE	NORTH	WEST	SOUTH	EAST
CASH	38.2%	32.1%	31.9%	39.4%	35.0%
MATERIAL ASSISTANCE	12.3%	10.0%	11.4%	13.3%	12.3%
EMPLOYMENT	11.3%	6.1%	6.4%	9.4%	4.7%
MEDICAL TREATMENT/ITEMS	7.4%	7.5%	8.7%	11.5%	7.8%
FOOD	6.9%	5.9%	5.2%	5.5%	5.2%
ACCOMMODATION	2.5%	2.0%	3.7%	1.3%	1.0%
ACCESS TO SCHOOL/CHILDCARE	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	1.3%	3.4%
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	1.0%	1.2%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%
LEGAL ADVICE	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	1.0%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.5%
SAMPLE SIZE	N=204	N=692	N=404	N=383	N=612

3.6. INTEGRATION

Discrimination among returnees is exceedingly rare. In the August survey, only 1% 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% reported discrimination based on their region of origin. A mere 0.1% reported discrimination against for having left Ukraine, and an equal percentage felt discriminated against due to 'refugee fatigue'.

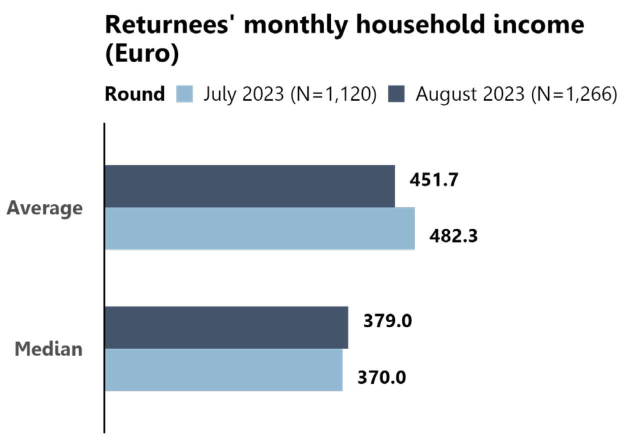




3.6.1. INCOME

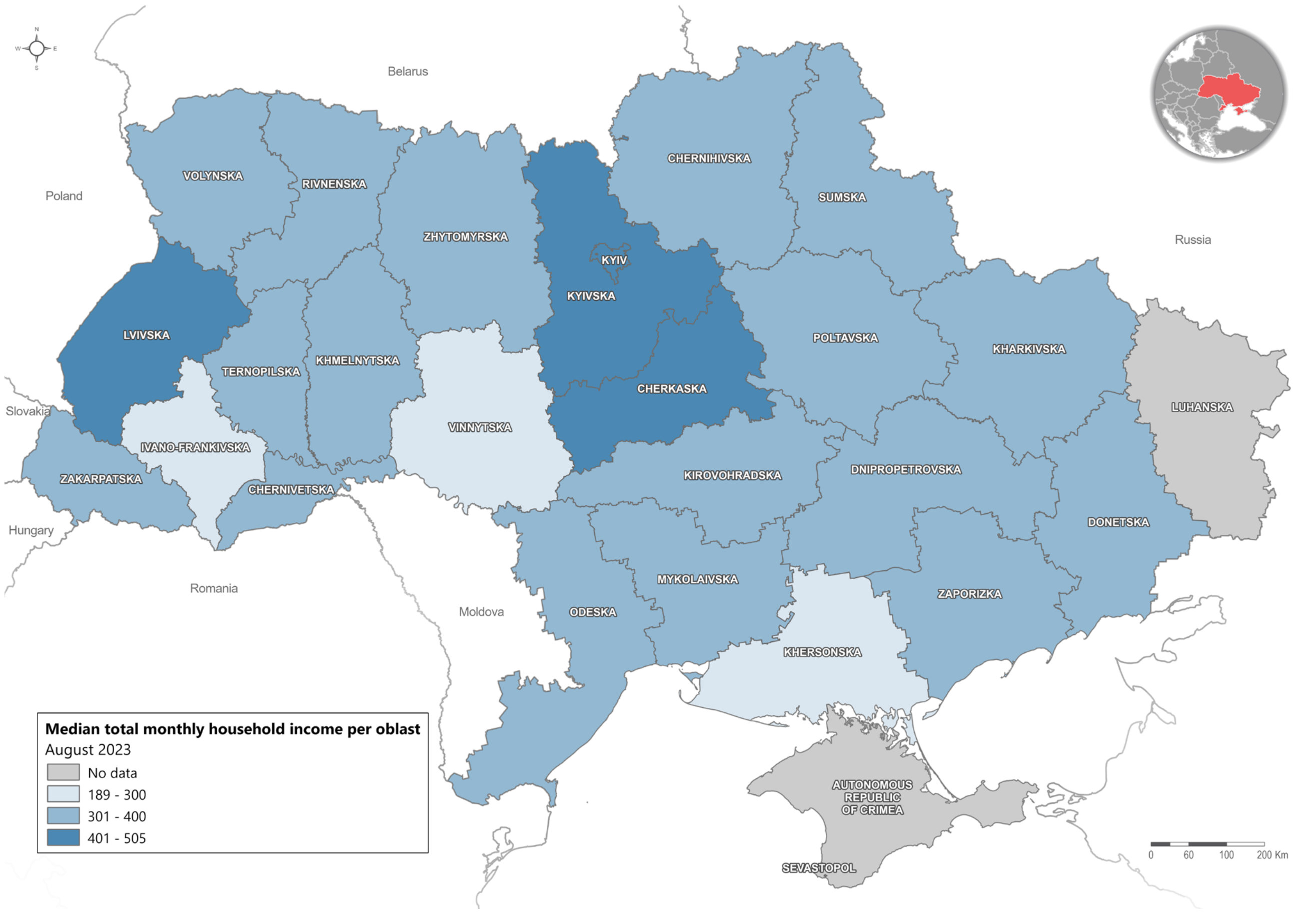
There was a modest increase in the income of returnee households in August, when the median income was 379 euros, and the average was 452 euros.

Northern households recorded the highest average and median incomes, at 541 and 454 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 West and East regions followed, each with median incomes around 380 euros for West and 350 for East and averages 457 euros for West and 410 for East. Households in the Central and Southern regions reported the lowest income levels.



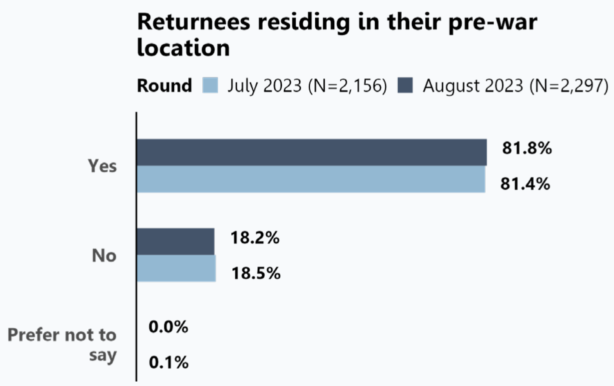
Monthly income of household by macro-regions [1], euro (Round 16: August 2023)

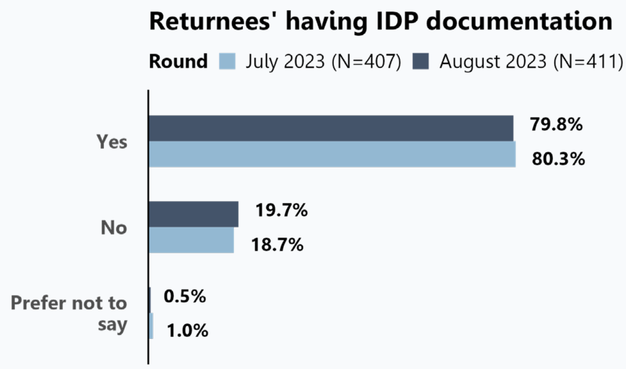
MONTHLY INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD	NORTH	EAST	WEST	CENTRE	SOUTH
AVERAGE	541	410	457	387	384
MEDIAN	454	353	379	353	328
SAMPLE SIZE	384	353	216	110	203



3.6.2. DOCUMENTATION

In August, 81.8% of those who had returned to Ukraine were in their pre-invasion homes. Meanwhile, 18.2% indicated they were living in a location different from their usual residence before the conflict, effectively becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs). Among these IDPs, 79.8% had obtained IDP documentation, while 19.7% had not. Within the group lacking IDP certificates, a significant 67.9% stated there was no need for it and 25.9% had not applied for such documentation. Among those who not applied for IDP status, the main reasons were lack of awareness how to apply, plans to potentially go back abroad, and no intention to stay at the current place of residence.

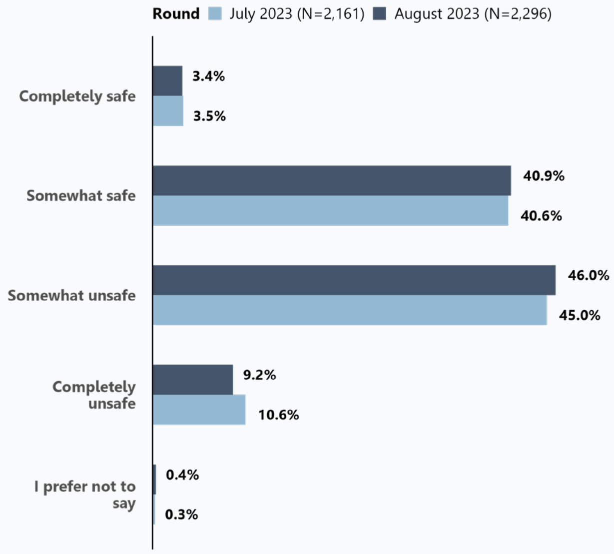




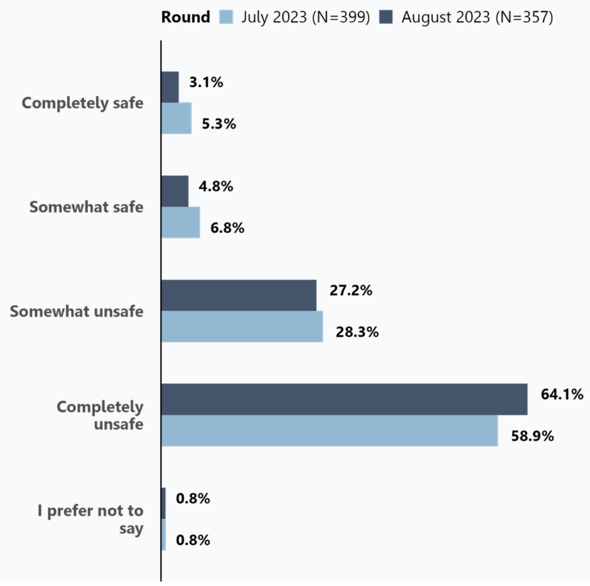
3.7. SAFETY AND DAMAGES

In August, the overall security situation exhibited no noteworthy changes in comparison to July, maintaining a consistent level of stability. In this survey round, 55.2% reported feeling either somewhat or entirely unsafe in their present location, which is almost equivalent to the previous round (55.6% in July). However, internally displaced individuals reported deteriorating safety conditions in their pre-war residences. Overall, their negative assessment of safety increased by 4.1% in August, hitting a peak of 91.3%.

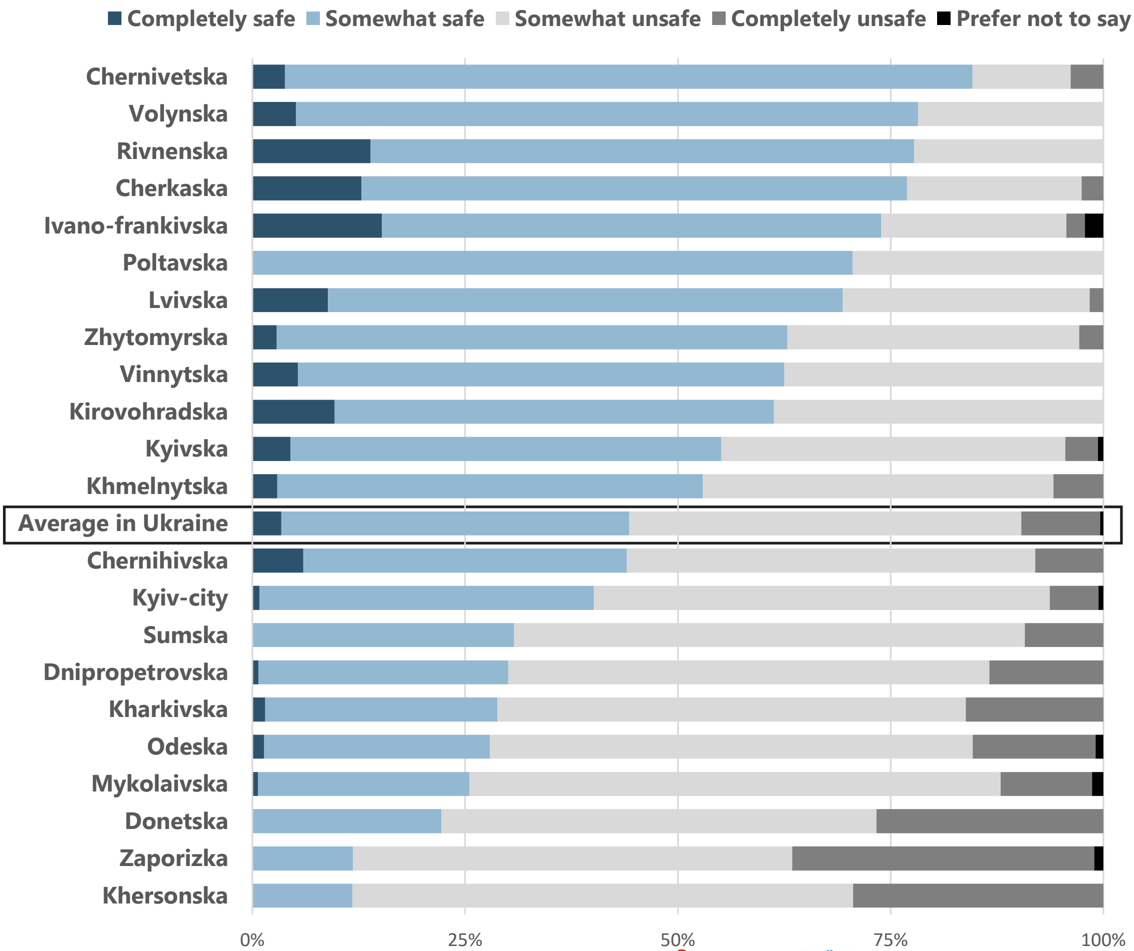
Returnees' safety perceptions in the current location

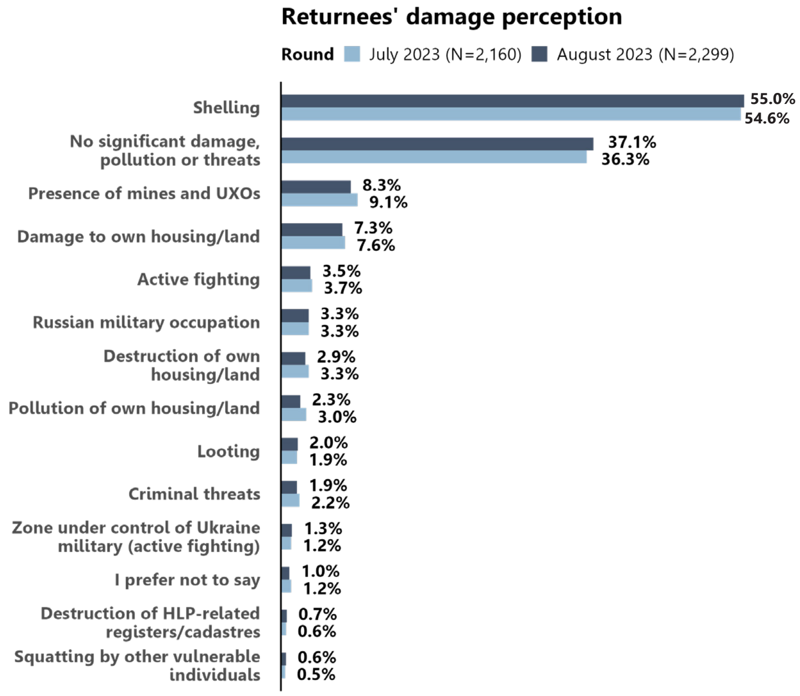


IDPs' safety perceptions of their pre-war location



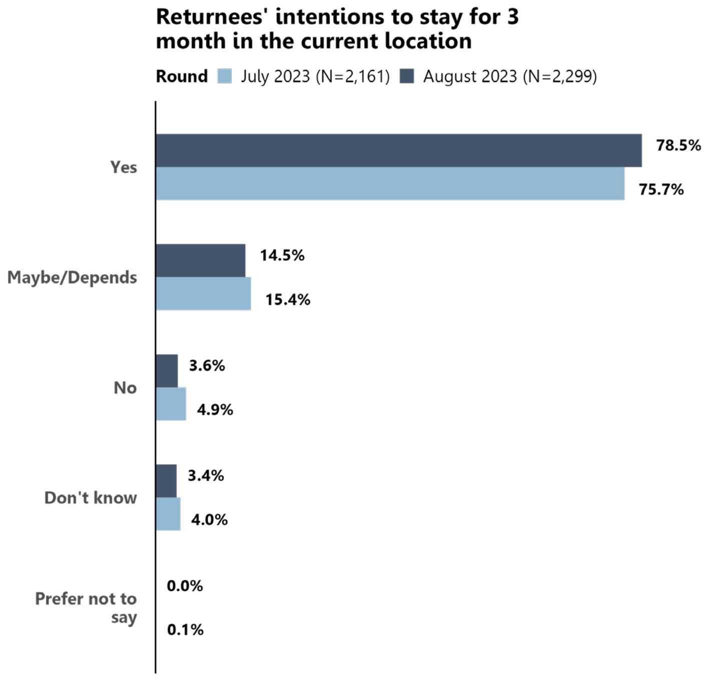
Returnees' safety perception in the current location
August 2023





3.8. INTENTIONS

In the next three months, 78.5% of those who returned to Ukraine plan to stay in their current location, showing a rise of 2.8% from July's numbers. The percentage of people unsure about their future plans slightly edged up from 15.4% to 14.5%. Despite the uncertainty among returnees, a significant portion still intends to stay where they are, which underscores the necessity of integrating returnees into their communities.



ENDNOTES

1. Macro-region division of oblasts was distributed according to the following oblasts and proportions:
   North: Kyiv-city (50.6%), Kyivska oblast (22.7%), Zhytomyrska oblast (10.1%), Chernihivska oblast (7.2%), Sumska oblast (9.4%). South: Odeska oblast (56.4%), Mykolaivska oblast (38.9%), Khersonska oblast (4.4%), Crimea (0.3%). East: Dnipropetrovska oblast (45.1%), Kharkivska oblast (32.4%), Zaporizka oblast (15.2%), Donetska oblast (7.4%), Luhanska oblast (0.0%). West: Lvivska oblast (30.7%), Volynska oblast (19.3%), Ivano-Frankivska oblast (11.4%), Rivnenska oblast (8.9%), Zakarpatska oblast (7.4%), Khmelnytska oblast (8.4%), Ternopilska oblast (7.4%), Chernivetska oblast (6.4%). Centre: Poltavska oblast (38.2%), Vinnytska oblast (27.5%), Cherkaska oblast (19.1%), Kirovohradska oblast (15.2%).
2. ISCO-08: International Standard Classification of Occupations. This data is available here.