

KEY FIGURES: MOBILITY WITHIN AND FROM UKRAINE, 2020–2023

Migration and Displacement Statistics 2022–2023

Key figures updated with data available as of 22 February 2023. Visit the dedicated [Ukraine Spotlight page](#) on the Migration Data Portal for more data and information on Ukraine, from regularly updated migration data sources and trends, to the latest on migration policies and humanitarian responses.



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

As of 23 January 2023, an estimated **5.4 million persons** were living in internal displacement within Ukraine, with 58 per cent of all IDPs being displaced for six months or longer.

Source: [IOM, 2023](#).



RETURNS¹

As of 23 January 2023, more than **5.5 million people** had returned to their habitual place of residence after a significant period of displacement,² regardless of whether they returned to these locations from abroad or from displacement within Ukraine.

Source: [IOM, 2023](#).

¹ The definition of “returns” excludes those who have come back to Ukraine from abroad but who have not returned to their places of habitual residence in country. Source: [IOM, 2023](#).

² Minimum of two weeks since February 2022. This cut-off period has been shown as statistically most meaningful in terms of vulnerability following return as compared to the non-displaced population. Source: [IOM, 2023](#).

THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS (TCNs)

As of 22 February 2023, more than **692,000 TCN** border crossings from Ukraine to neighbouring countries have been registered.

Source: [IOM, 2023](#).



REFUGEES

Since 24 February 2022, **nearly 8.1 million refugees from Ukraine** have been recorded across Europe (as of 21 February 2023). Around 4.9 million refugees from Ukraine had registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe (as of 20 February 2023). The three main countries where people registered for temporary protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe were Poland, Germany and Czechia.

Source: [UNHCR, 2023](#).

LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN THE OECD



First evidence from the OECD shows that the labour market integration of Ukrainian refugees has been faster compared to other refugee groups. In a few European OECD countries, the share of the working-age Ukrainian refugee population in employment is already **over 40 per cent** (including the Netherlands, Lithuania, Estonia, and the United Kingdom), while the share is lower but increasing in other countries.

Source: [OECD, 2023](#).



REMITTANCES

In November 2022 it was projected that remittance inflows to Ukraine would increase in 2022 by 2 per cent compared to the previous year and reach **18.4 billion USD** (Source: [Ratha et al., 2022](#)). However, according to more recent estimates, remittance flows to Ukraine **decreased from 14 billion USD in 2021 to 13 billion USD** in 2022 (Source: [National Bank of Ukraine, 2023](#)).

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Migration Statistics, 2020–2021

Migration statistics from 2020–2021, drawn from the [Global Migration Data Portal](#), providing context to the situation in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN UKRAINE

As of mid-year 2020, an estimated **5 million migrants** lived in Ukraine. Of these, **75.9 per cent** and **15.5 per cent** were from European and Asian countries respectively.

Source: [UN DESA, 2020](#).



EMIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE

As of mid-year 2020, an estimated **6.1 million migrants from Ukraine resided abroad**. While more than 53 per cent of them resided in the Russian Federation, other top destinations included the United States of America (6%), Kazakhstan (5.8%), Germany (4.7%), Poland (4.4%), Italy (4%), Belarus (3.6%), Czechia (2.1%), Israel (2.1%) and Uzbekistan (2%).

Source: [UN DESA, 2020](#).

MIGRATION FROM UKRAINE TO THE OECD

With nearly **200,000 Ukrainians migrating to OECD countries** in 2020, Ukrainians were the fourth biggest group of new migrants to the OECD. While migration flows from Ukraine to Poland remained at a similar level in 2020 compared to the previous year, there was overall a small decline in outflows from Ukraine to the OECD compared to 2019 (-12%). Inflows to OECD countries from Ukraine increased by more than 40 per cent in 2019 compared to 2017.

Source: [OECD, 2022](#).



INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

According to the Ukrainian State Center for International Education (of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine), Ukraine hosted **76,548 international students from 155 countries in 2020**. Nearly 24 per cent and 12 per cent of international students in Ukraine were from India and Morocco respectively.

Source: [Ukrainian State Center for International Education, n.d.](#)



UKRAINIAN CITIZENS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

By end of 2021, **1.57 million Ukrainian citizens were authorized to stay in the EU** with a valid residence permit, and they represented the third biggest group of non-EU citizens in the EU. The three main EU countries where Ukrainian citizens with a valid residence permit resided were Poland, Italy and Czechia.

Source: [Eurostat, 2022](#).



For more data and information please visit the Ukraine spotlight section of the [Global Migration Data Portal](#) for an overview of key migration data sources and trends related to Ukraine, including migrant stocks, number of international students, labour migration and remittances. The section also provides the most recent data on different vulnerable groups on the move and latest information on migration policies and humanitarian responses.