HOUSING & IDP INTEGRATION:
RESULTS OF A SURVEY COMPARING
IDP AND LOCAL POPULATIONS IN UKRAINE

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Why Compare IDP and Local Populations?

• Integration = “two-way process of mutual adaptation of migrants and the host society” (IOM 2012)

• IDPs experience displacement in relation to:
  • Their lives before displacement
  • Norms in their new communities

• Policy solutions require sensitivity to perceptions and needs of host communities
Survey research: Jan.-March 2018

- Adults age 18-49
- N=3200
  - 1600 locals (random sample)
  - 1600 IDPs (respondent-driven sample)
- Purposive sampling of sites
  - 12 cities and towns across 6 regions
Survey research: Jan.-March 2018

- Questionnaire adapted from 2015 Comparative Survey on Housing and Societal Stability (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Ukraine)
- Questions on housing, socioeconomic and demographic status, social networks, civic and political beliefs and behavior, mobility since 2013
- Public release dataset will be available in January
Source: UNHCR, State Statistical Services of Ukraine
https://reachukraine.shinyapps.io/UkraineIDPs
Accessed October 2018
HOUSING AS THE CRITICAL ISSUE FOR IDPS
Top Two Problems Troubling Respondent (%)

- housing issues
- material well-being
- military conflict
- health issues
- free time
- employment
- family issues

Local and IDP percentages are shown for each issue.
Propiska at Current Residence

- Yes
- No: lack interest/time
- No: lack rights
- Other, difficult to say

Graph showing the distribution of responses with categories 'local' and 'idp'.
• “Own room” definition: respondent has separate room shared only with partner and children under age 3
HOUSING AS A BARRIER TO SOCIETAL INTEGRATION
Housing Impacts

- Subjective wellbeing / happiness
- Social networks
- Civic rights
Satisfaction with Housing Conditions

IDP

Local

- neutral
- completely satisfied
- somewhat satisfied
- completely dissatisfied
- somewhat dissatisfied
Life Satisfaction by Housing Satisfaction (IDPs)

- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied

- Completely satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Completely dissatisfied
Feeling “at home” in city/town of residence

- IDPs
- Locals

Legend:
- Green: completely at home
- Light green: more at home than not
- Pink: more like guest than visitor
- Red: completely like guest / visitor
Know someone who would help you (city resident not in household)

- Advice: [Graph Data]
- Bring food/med if sick: [Graph Data]
- Borrow 2000 griven: [Graph Data]
- Help find job: [Graph Data]
- Connect to govt: [Graph Data]
- Place to stay: [Graph Data]
Homeownership & Social Support (IDPs)

- Advice
- Bring food/med if sick
- Borrow 2000 griven
- Help find job
- Connect to govt
- Place to stay

Non-Owner vs Owner

- Non-Owner: Yellow
- Owner: Green
Lack of propiska causes problems with…
(among IDPs without propiska)

- voting
- finding job
- access medical care
- receive pension, benefits
- register for school
- other
Integration requires affordable pathways to ownership

• Ukraine is a “super-ownership society”
  • One of the highest homeownership rates in the world,
  • Mostly debt free
• Ownership required for full sense of inclusion and being “at home”
• Low housing affordability and weak housing finance means IDPs cannot earn or borrow their way to ownership
If government could offer subsidized mortgages, who should have priority?

- Locals priority
- Equal priority
- IDPs priority

According to the chart:
- Locals priority: IDPs have 10% priority, locals have 20% priority.
- Equal priority: IDPs have 50% priority.
- IDPs priority: IDPs have 40% priority.
1. Invest in housing

• Would alleviate major source of suffering and grievances.

  • Short-term: prioritize construction/renovation of affordable rental housing

  • Medium-term: subsidize cooperative construction and mortgage finance

  • Allocate to both IDPs and needy locals

  • Requires international financing and monitoring
2. Reform address-based rights

- Landlords reluctant to provide proof of address
- Decouple propiska-based rights from address