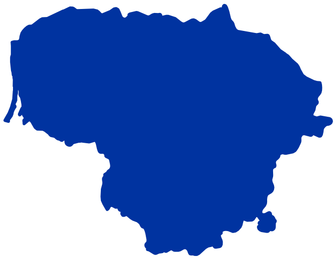
REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE AND TCNs

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions

Data collected: 6 – 29 September 2022



360 SURVEYS CONDUCTED

84% Female **16% Male**

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering Lithuania has been registered by national authorities because of the war in Ukraine.

Approximately 67,000 Ukrainian nationals entered Lithuania and at least 4.000 have left the country between 24 February and 10 October 2022. The largest part of refugees from Ukraine were granted Temporary Protection and are reported to be accommodated in private accommodations offered by Lithuanian citizens.

According to “Statistics Lithuania”, 66 per cent of registered refugees are female and 34 per cent are male. Thirty-six per cent of Ukrainian refugees are children below 18 years of age, 59 per cent are adults in their working age (18-64 years old) and 5 per cent are older than 64 years.

Nearly 27 per cent are employed and 8 per cent are actively looking for employment. According to available data, Lithuanian authorities register about 150-200 daily new arrivals at the beginning of October and expect that the numbers of refugees might increase during the winter period.

This report is based on a survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions launched by IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Lithuania in September 2022. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM’s DTM trained enumerators with adult refugees and TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents an analysis based on 360 surveys collected between 6 - 29 September 2022. The sample is not representative of all displaced populations from Ukraine into Lithuania, and results should only be considered as indicative.

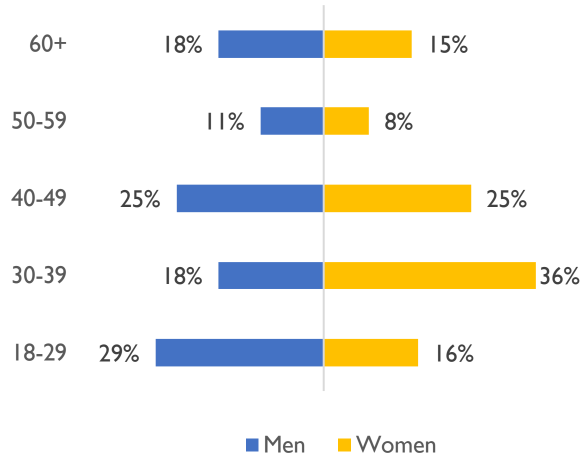
KEY FINDINGS

- Most respondents were adult women (84%)
- 99% were Ukrainian refugees and 1% TCNs (from Belarus, India, Israel, Russian Federation)
- 59% reported the intention to return in Ukraine when safe to do so while 27% reported that they did not intend to move
- 73% of respondents were travelling with children
- Out of the respondents who were employed in Ukraine, 47% are currently employed in Lithuania, while 29% are currently looking for a job. Another 19% are unemployed and not looking for a job.
- Financial support (49%), health services (48%) and language courses (39%) were the main needs
- 38% experienced some difficulty in finding long-term housing in Lithuania, while 34% experienced the language as a barrier and one third reported financial issues as the main difficulty

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Between 6 and 29 September 2022, IOM’s DTM conducted 360 interviews with refugees from Ukraine and TCNs in 8 municipalities, 9 cities in Lithuania.

Figure 1: Age of the respondents, by gender (%)



11% travelling alone

89% travelling in a group

95% left Ukraine because of war

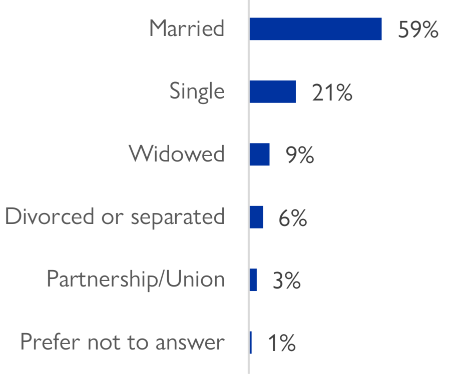
15% above 60 years old

9% pregnant/lactating women

Most respondents were adult women (84%), while men constituted 16 per cent of the sample. The average age for women (42 years) in the sample was higher than the men's (40 years). Most respondents were between 30 and 39 years of age (33%) and between 40 and 49 years of age (25%). The biggest group of women is that of those aged 30 to 39 years (37%), while among men the biggest group was aged between 18 and 29 years.

A total of 59 per cent of the respondents were married, 21 per cent were single, nine per cent were widowed, six per cent were divorced or separated and the other 3 per cent were in a partnership. The share of single was slightly higher among men than among women (25% versus 20%), while women were twice as likely to be widowed than men in the sample (10% versus 5%).

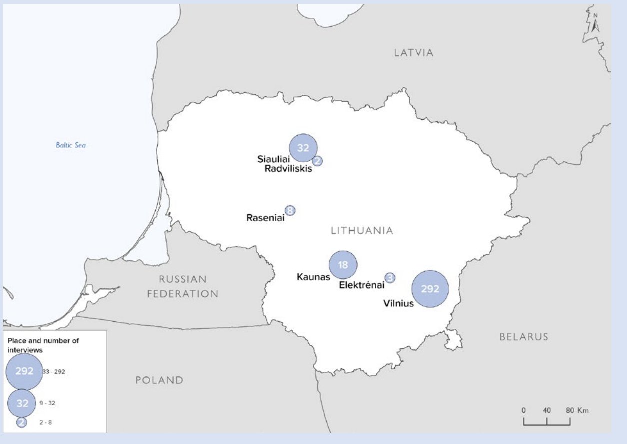
Figure 2: Marital status of respondents (%)



LOCATION OF THE INTERVIEW

Eighty-two per cent of the surveys were conducted in the capital city of Vilnius, out of which the majority (263 interviews or 90%) were conducted in NGO-centres.

Figure 3: Location of the survey (no. of responses)



Another 10 per cent were conducted in Šiauliai region, while the remaining seven per cent of interviews were conducted in Kaunas region. Out of all 360 respondents, 355 were Ukrainian and five were TCNs. TCNs were citizens of Belarus, Israel, India and Russian Federation. Due to the low number of TCN responses only answers from Ukrainian nationals are included in this report.

Table 1: Mode of travel, by gender (multiple selection for group*)

Traveling in a group/alone	Female	Male	Total
Alone	28	10	38
In a group with immediate family/household members	259	42	301
In a group with relatives	13	0	13
In a group with Friends and Neighbours	10	3	13
In a group with others	1	2	3

*Due to the multiple selection, numbers do not add up to survey totals.

Eighty-nine per cent of the sample declared to be travelling in a group, almost always composed by immediate family members (85%), while 11 per cent were travelling alone. The share of respondents travelling alone was higher among men than among women (18% versus 9%).

Almost one quarter (73%) of participants indicated having children. Out of the 155 children travelling with respondents, 54 per cent were younger than five years old and 46 per cent were between 5 and 17 years old. Among them, 35 per cent were boys and 65 per cent girls.

Figure 4: Level of education (%)

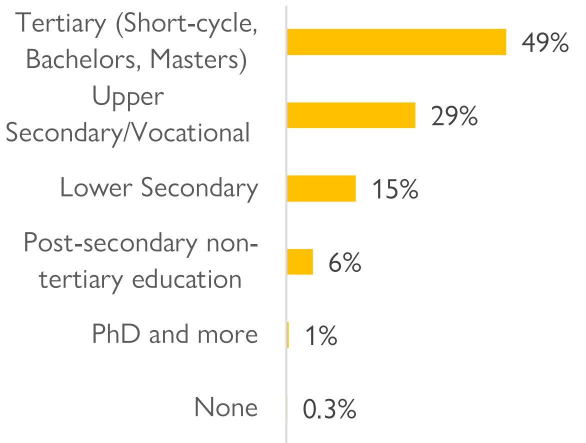


Table 2: Subject of education (%)

Subject of study	No. of responses	%
Business, administration and law	179	18%
Education	117	12%
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	111	11%
Health and welfare	88	9%
Services	75	7%
Generic programmes and qualifications	46	5%
Arts and humanities	45	4%
Information and Communication Technologies	37	4%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	32	3%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	19	2%
Social sciences, journalism and information	11	1%

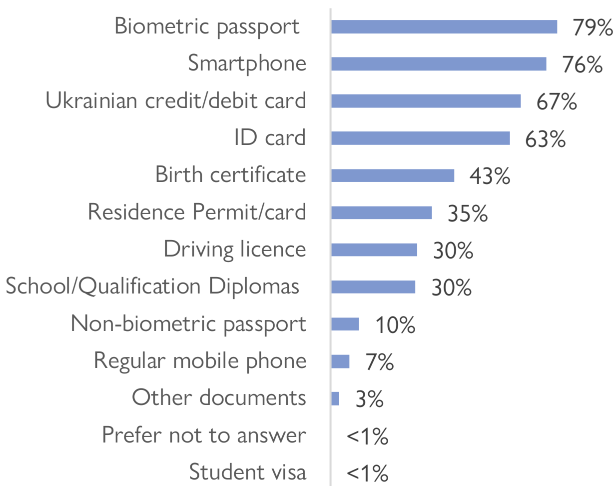
Almost half (49%) of refugees interviewed declared to have achieved tertiary education. Another 29 per cent completed upper secondary education, 15 per cent had a lower secondary education and six per cent had a post-secondary non-tertiary education. Only 0.3 per cent (N=1) of the sample indicated not receiving any form of education.

When it comes to the subject of study that the respondents with a secondary or higher level of education, the top five subjects indicated by the respondents were business, administration and law (18%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (22%), health and welfare (14%) and both natural sciences, mathematics and statistics and services (each 12%).

DOCUMENTS WITH THE RESPONDENTS AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

Most of the respondents (89%) travelled with their biometric passport, 76 per cent were in possession of their smartphone used for presenting identity cards, 67 per cent had a Ukrainian credit/debit card, 63 per cent reported to have a Ukrainian ID card and 43 per cent were in possession of their birth certificates. More than one third (35%) indicated that they had brought their residence permit/card, while 30 per cent had their driving licenses with them. Another 30 per cent of the sample had diplomas to prove their education-level or qualification attainment.

Figure 5: Which documents do you have with you? (%) (multiple answers possible)



LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Out of the total sample, 60 per cent spoke Russian while the remaining 37 per cent indicated Ukrainian as the main language spoken in their households. One per cent indicated that both Russian and Ukrainian were spoken in their households and another one percent stated other languages (not specified).

When asked about the other languages spoken, 73 per cent of respondents indicated that they spoke Ukrainian, 66 per cent spoke Russian, 26 per cent spoke English and 4 per cent spoke Lithuanian.

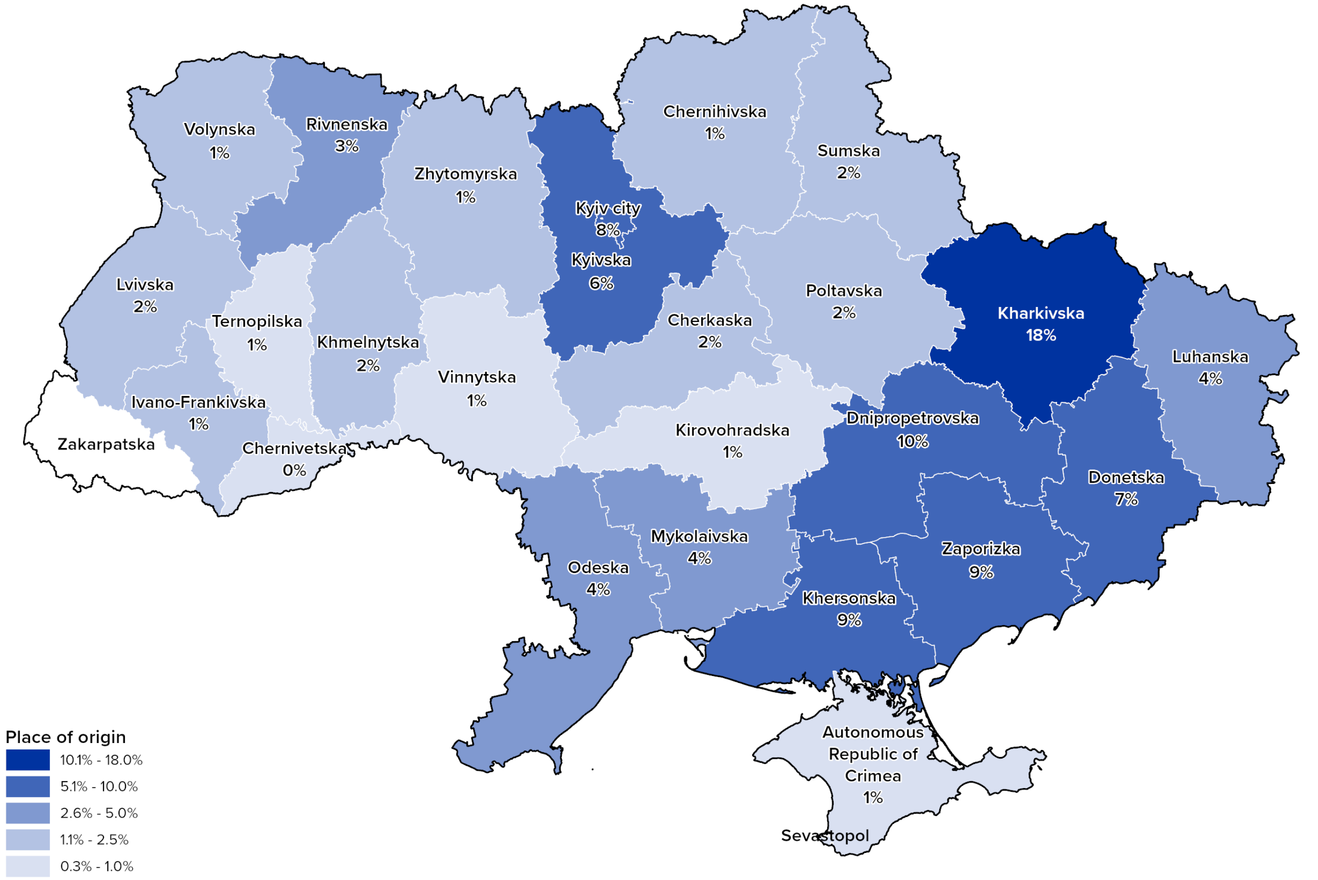
PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

Respondents came from almost all regions of Ukraine, but with a majority from the eastern parts of the country.

The top five regions of origin or habitual residence before leaving Ukraine were Kharkivska (18%), Dnipropetrovska (10%), Zaporizka (9%), Khersonska (9%) and the city of Kyiv (8%).

Most of respondents (82%) indicated that their usual place of residence was an urban location, while the other 18 per cent used to live in a rural location.

Map 1: Region (oblast) of origin / usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine (%)



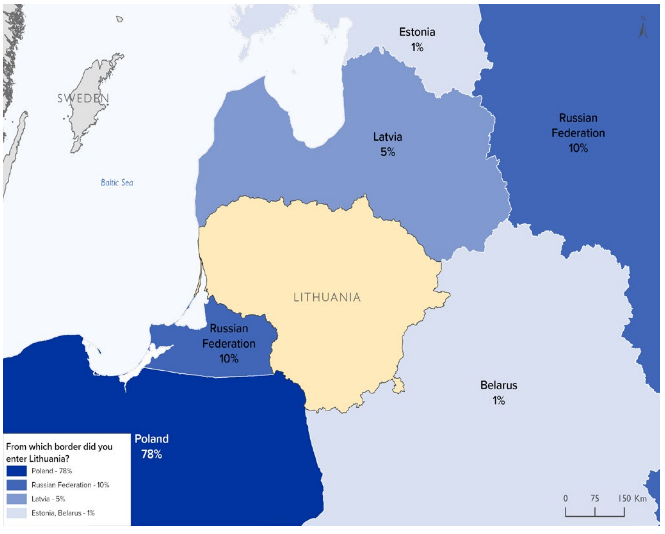
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Over half of the respondents (52%) left Ukraine between the end of February and the beginning of April 2022.

Figure 6: Date of exit from Ukraine and arrival in Lithuania

JOURNEY AND INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION

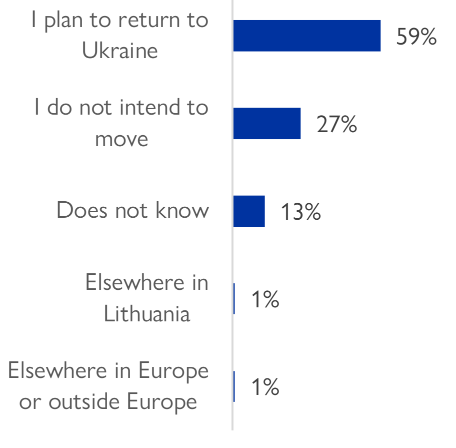
Figure 7: Border of entry into Lithuania (%)



The majority of respondents entered Lithuania through the Polish border (78%), followed by the border with Russian Federation (10%). The remaining 6 per cent entered through the Latvian border, three percent entered by air travel, and the remaining respondents entered from the Belarusian borders (1%). Six respondents preferred not to answer this question (2%).

Over half of the sample (59%) declared the intention to return to Ukraine as soon as it is safe to do so while 27 per cent stated that they did not intend to move. A remaining 13 per cent did not know and only 1 per cent of all respondents declared that they intended to move elsewhere in Lithuania. Finally, one per cent would move elsewhere or outside of Europe (countries not specified).

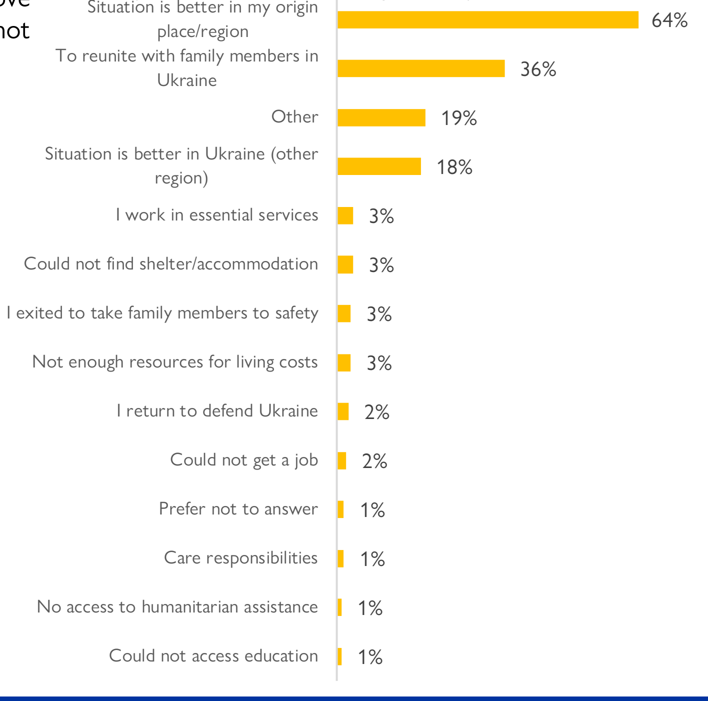
Figure 8: Final intended destination (%)



PLANS TO RETURN TO UKRAINE

Of those planning to return to Ukraine, 19 per cent mentioned the intention to return to Kharkivska, 11 per cent to the city of Kyiv, eight per cent to Zaporizka and seven per cent to Dnipropetrovska. Most of them (83%) reported that they intended to return "as soon as it is safe to do so", while another six per cent reported the intention to move between 6 months and 1 year, five per cent between 2 and 6 months and another three per cent stated short periods. Two respondents (1%) intended to move after 12 months or more and another three respondents (1%) did not know.

Figure 9. Reasons to return to Ukraine (%)
(more than one anwer possible)



RESPONDENTS NOT INTENDING TO RETURN TO UKRAINE

Almost one third of the 147 respondents (41% of the total 355 respondents) who did not intend to go back to Ukraine for the moment (intend to stay in Lithuania, did not know, or wanted to move elsewhere), the presence of family and relatives (31%) in the area was the biggest factor influencing this decision. One quarter of the 147 respondents stated other reasons, followed by having friends in the area (21%), no specific reasons (12%), ease of finding work (12%) and having lived, worked or studied there before (7%). Other reasons included the proximity to home/Ukraine (3%), having accommodation (2%) and the closeness to the border (1%).

Figure 11: Are you aware whether your family members/friends/acquaintances have real plans to relocate to Lithuania in the coming months?

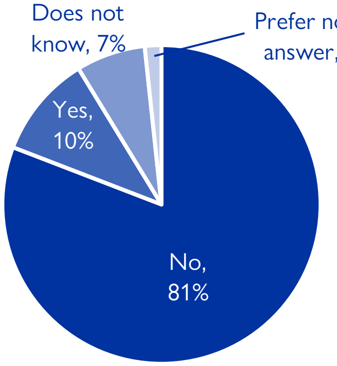
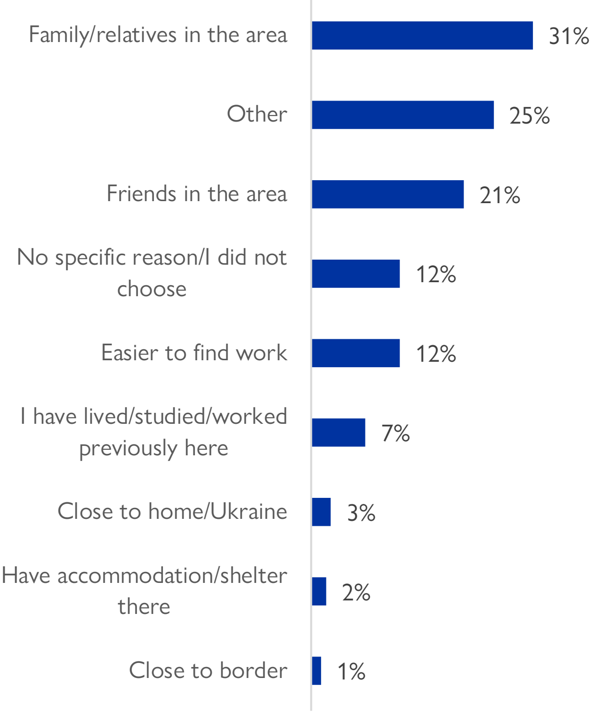


Figure 10. Reasons for those planning to stay or move elsewhere (%)
(more than one answer possible)



About 10 per cent of the sample reported that they were aware of real relocation plans to Lithuania amongst their relatives, friends or acquaintances. Out of the 37 respondents, each person knew of three people planning to relocate on average.

Table 4: Accommodation of respondents at the time of survey

Current Accommodation	N. of resp.	%
An apartment/house rented on the open market	175	49%
An apartment/house of a resident that you don't need to pay for	65	18%
An apartment/house from friends or family without paying	31	9%
Dormitory	24	7%
Hotel/Hostel	23	6%
An apartment/house rented from friends or family	21	6%
Temporary reception centre	8	2%
Other	4	1%
Do not know (just arrived)	2	1%
Prefer not to answer	2	1%

ACCOMMODATION

Just under half of all respondents were renting an apartment or house in the open market (49%). Other frequently cited types of accommodation for Ukrainian refugees in Lithuania were apartments they were not liable for paying rent for (18%), staying with family/friends without paying (9%), dormitories (7%), hotels/hostels (6%) or an apartment/house rented from friends or family (6%).

Another eight respondents (2%) were staying in a temporary reception centre. Other reasons were stated by the remaining three per cent of respondents.

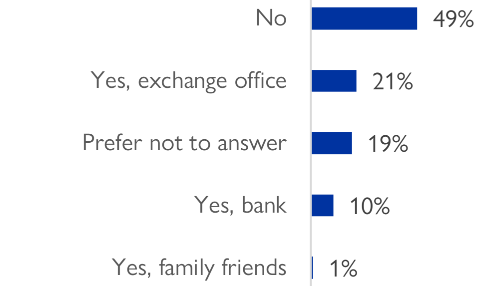
INCLUSION IN LITHUANIA

The vast majority (339 out of 355 respondents or 96%) of respondents have applied for international protection. Of the 16 respondents that answered that they have not applied yet, 44 per cent declared that they are planning to register and one respondent (6%) was ineligible while another respondent was planning to leave Lithuania soon (6%). One third of respondents stated other reasons.

Most respondents (81%) declared to have a bank account in a Lithuanian bank and among the ones that indicated not having one, almost two thirds planned to open one (64%) in Lithuania sometime in the future.

Over one quarter (76%) of respondents stated that they have been able to withdraw cash from an ATM or make payments using their own debit/credit card since they left Ukraine.

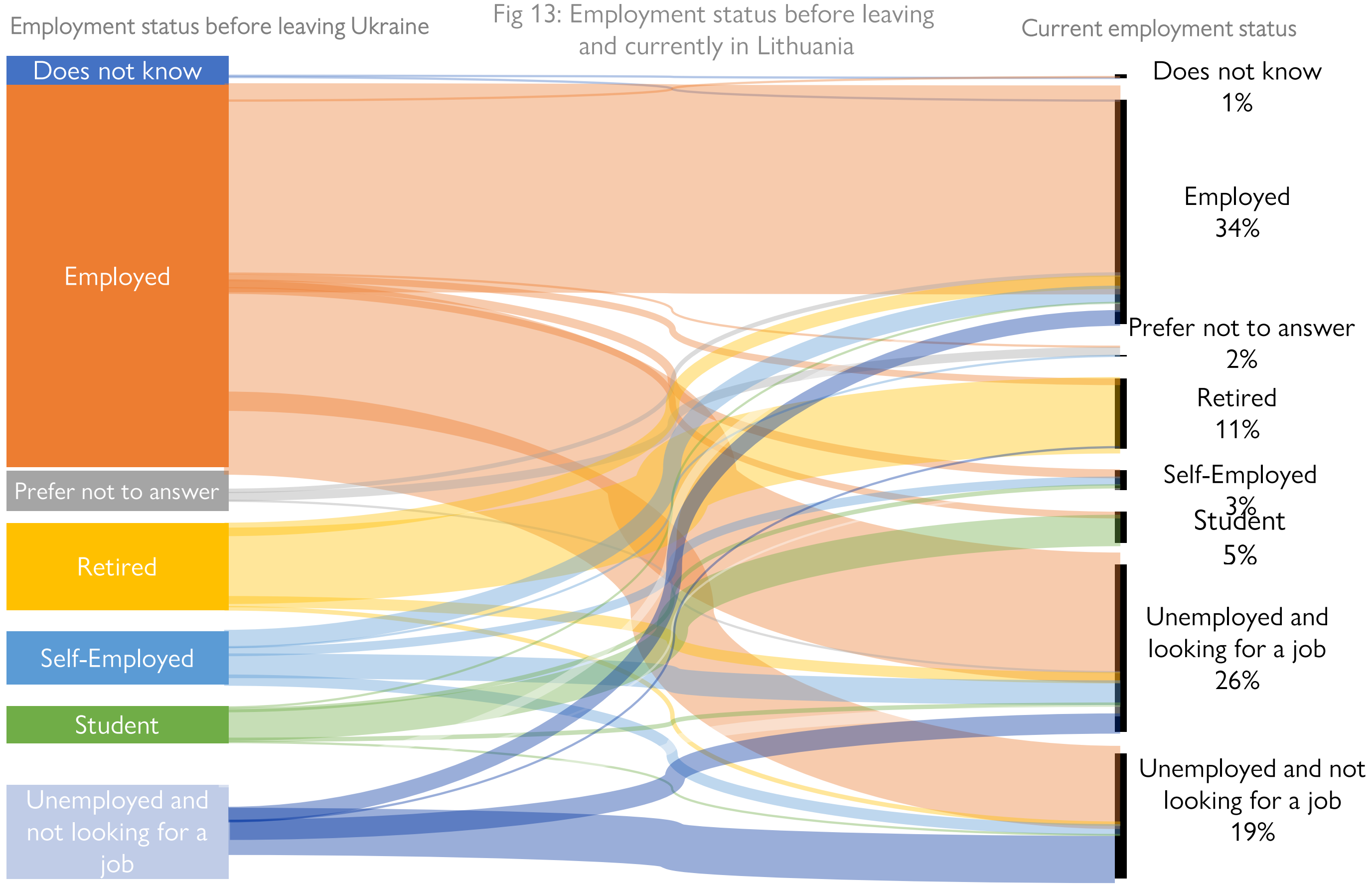
Figure 12: Ability to exchange cash since leaving Ukraine (%)



EMPLOYMENT

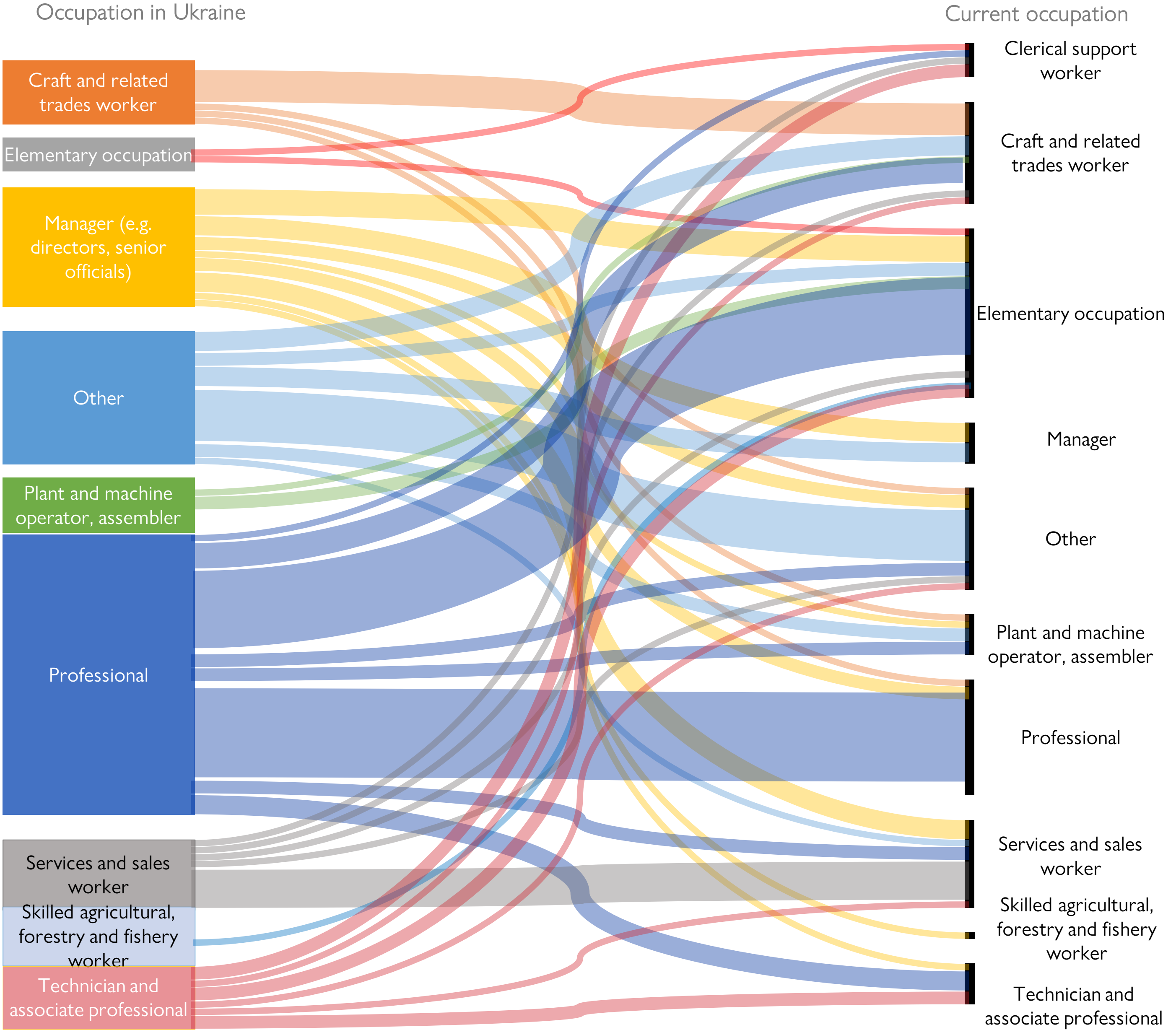
Over half (56%) of all respondents were employed before leaving Ukraine, 13 per cent were retired, 11 per cent were unemployed and not looking for a job and eight per cent were self-employed. With regards to their current employment status in Lithuania, just over one third (34%) were employed at the time of the survey, 26 per cent were unemployed and looking for a job, 19 per cent are unemployed and not looking for a job while 11 per cent are retired. Out of the respondents who were employed in Ukraine, 47% are currently employed in Lithuania, while 29% are currently looking for a job. Another 19% are unemployed and not looking for a job. The rest are either retired (2%), students (2%) or did not know or preferred not to answer (each 2%).

Fig 13: Employment status before leaving and currently in Lithuania



Twenty-one per cent of the Ukrainian nationals surveyed were working as professionals in Ukraine, 12 per cent had other occupations, nine per cent were managers and six per cent were occupied as services and sales workers. The main current occupations of respondents in Lithuania were: elementary occupation (27%), professional (14%), other (14%), services and sales worker (13%), craft and related trades worker (13%) and manager (6%).

Fig 14: Past occupation an current occupation in Lithuania (among those employed)



MAIN NEEDS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE JOURNEY

Financial support (49%), health services (48%) and languages courses (39%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed. Other expressed needs were medicine provision (38%), personal hygiene items (37%), employment (32%) and general information (29%).

Other needs that were reported at the moment of the survey include documentation and registration and free or inexpensive kindergarten services (both 12%), diploma recognition and psychological counselling (both 10%), school enrolment for children (9%), protection from violence, harassment, theft, exploitation (3%), family tracing (1%) and immediate (48 hour) accommodation (1%).

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN LITHUANIA

Long-term housing was the most prevalent issue reported when respondents were asked about difficulties they had encountered until now in Lithuania. Other difficulties included information on employment opportunities (8%), difficulties with achieving regular status (visa/work permit, 5%), recognition of professional skills, diplomas (4%) and recognition of a disability (1%). Four per cent said they had experienced discrimination and one per cent of respondents were subject to racism and xenophobia.

Figure. 15: Top 5 challenges encountered until now in Lithuania
(%, multiple responses possible)

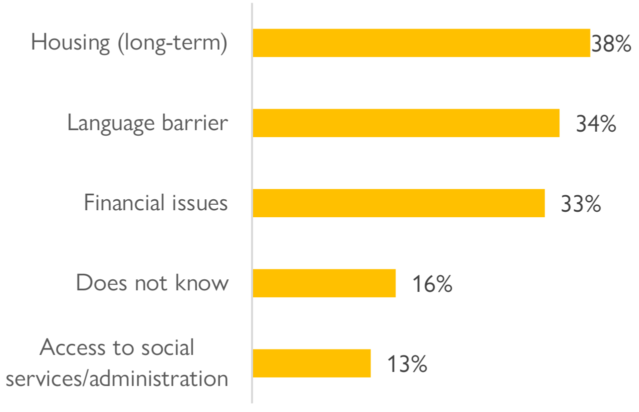
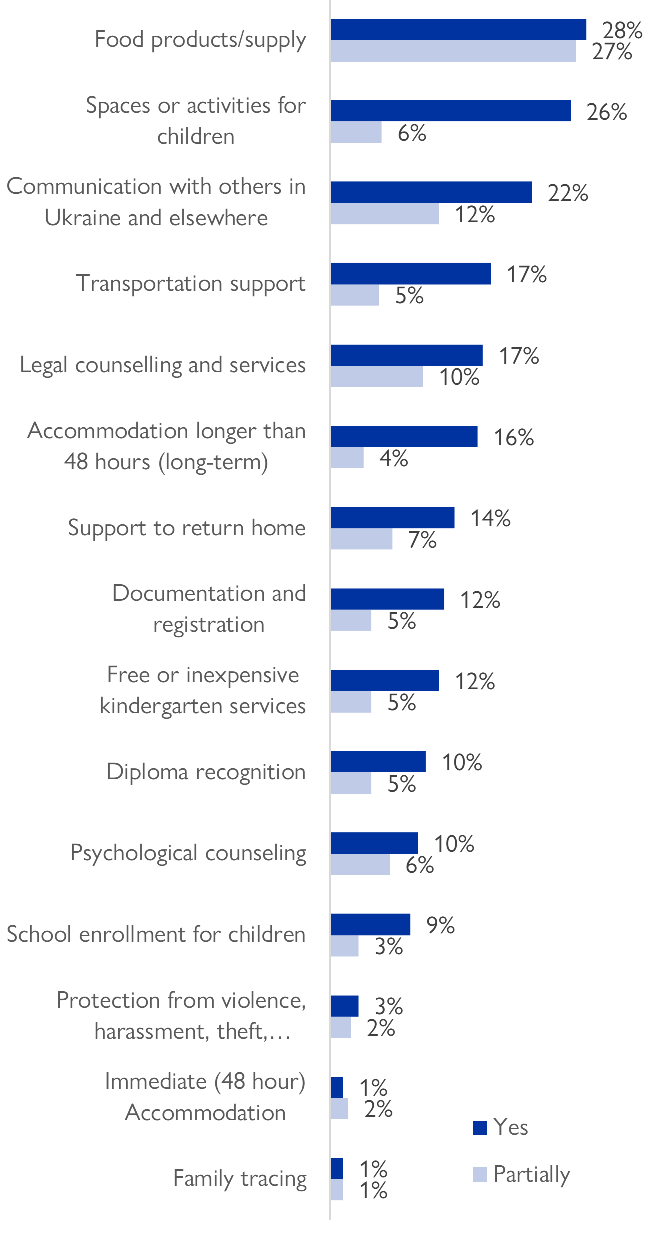


Figure 16: Top 15 main needs at the time of the survey (%) (multiple answers possible)



About 19 per cent of the sample (69 respondents) reported to have experienced some sort of unfair or unequal treatment related to aspects such as nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality or religion while in Lithuania, while 5 per cent did not answer and the remaining 76 per cent did not report such experiences.

METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. These surveys are part of IOM's DTM activities to monitor the displacement, intentions and most immediate need of the Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine into neighbouring countries and other European countries since 24 February 2022.

Surveys are collected in selected entry and transit locations, registration and reception centres identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and other TCNs leaving from Ukraine. In Lithuania, surveys were conducted in Ukrainian and Russian by IOM's DTM trained teams of enumerators on a mobile application. The interviews are anonymous and conducted one-on-one with respondents, provided they consent to be interviewed after a brief introduction. Only adults (18 years and above) were interviewed.

The survey form was designed by IOM to capture the main displacement patterns for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relatively to the permanence in Lithuania and to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs at the moment of the interview.

The data presented in this document are representative of the individuals surveyed in the covered locations and during the indicated timeframe. The data should not be generalized to represent the whole displaced population outside Ukraine.

Between 6 and 29 September 2022, IOM conducted 360 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs in nine cities in eight municipalities, three regions in Lithuania. Eighty-three per cent of surveys were conducted in the capital city of Vilnius (mostly in NGO centres (90%), collective centres (3%) and other types of locations (7%)). Another 10 per cent of the surveys were collected in the Šiauliai region, followed by Kaunas region (7%).

Table 5: Types of location covered by the survey

Location of the survey	N. of respondents	%
NGOs centre	310	87%
Collective centre	13	4%
Rented/free house/apartment	12	3%
University	8	2%
Dormitory	4	1%
Host family accommodation	3	1%
Hotel	2	1%
Municipality premises	2	1%
Park	1	0.3%

The majority (83%) of the surveys were conducted in NGO centres, five per cent took place in a Save the Children centre. Another four per cent were in collective reception centres, three per cent in an apartment (rented/free) and the remaining 10 per cent in different transit places (universities, dormitories, hotels, municipality premises, streets) and private locations.