LONGITUDINAL SURVEY
OF PEOPLE DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE

Understanding changes in movement patterns, needs, integration and intentions of return
1. Intro
2. Methodology
3. Limitations
   • Non-representative
   • Attrition and drop-out
   • Sample changes over time
4. Advantages
   • Quick mobilisation
   • Tracking stories over time
   • Comparisons across countries
   • In-depth country studies on child protection needs
5. Next steps
To inform government and non-governmental actors responding to the needs of people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine to Europe and beyond,

To provide evidence-based assistance at a programmatic and strategic level, and policy-making in the short-, mid- and longer-term.

**MOBILITY & INTENTIONS**

1. What are the movement trajectories of people displaced out of Ukraine by the war?
   
   What is the decision-making process to stay vs. move on?

2. What are the specific challenges respondents face in the locations they decide to settle?

**CHALLENGES & NEEDS**

**INTEGRATION**

3. What are the facilitators and barriers to integration at the local level?

**RETURN & REINTEGRATION**

4. What is the decision-making process of respondents on returning and settling back in Ukraine?
Methodology: longitudinal survey

Fixed Panel + “Births” Design
• Dynamic target population and attrition, favour this design.
• New respondents are added to the panel monthly

Questionnaire
• Short, unobtrusive, and ensuring Do No Harm principles are respected
• 3 different modules that allow for the collection of homogenous baseline data, recording longitudinal data and capturing timely data on specific topics.

Data Protection
• Tool, sampling, data collection and storage in accordance with EU/GDPR
• Informed consent is required at the beginning and end of each interview.
Methodology: three-tier data collection

**SURVEY SAMPLING**
- Convenience sampling through:
  - In-person data collection in POL, SVK, HUN, ROM, MDA
  - Online campaigns

**SURVEY INTERVIEWS**
- Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)
- Trained enumerators conduct dependent interviews in respondents’ mother tongues (UKR/RUS)
- 8 Rounds of data collection (including pilots R1 & R2). R9 is ongoing.

**QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS**
- 48 consultations with children (>288 children)
- 18 FGDs with Caregivers and Host Communities (>72 and 36 participants respectively)
- 36 interviews with key informants
Methodology: pool of respondents

- 18,000+ consents
- 10,800+ people interviewed
- 3,137 refused
- 1,991 dropped
- 4,075 not interviewed yet
- 8,869 continued respondents
Methodology: rounds and sample size

Timeline of longitudinal survey rounds

Respondents per round

- R1: 2,050
- R2: 122
- R3: 2,935
- R4: 4,131
- R5: 5,859
- R6: 5,937
- R7: 4,809
- R8: 5,170
- R9: 6,000
Methodology: survey demographics

**Respondents' oblast of origin**
- 0.5% - 5%
- 5.1% - 10%
- 10.1% - 15%

**Age & gender**
- Female
- Male

**HH size**
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8+

**30,000+ HH members**
Limitations: Limited sample frame

1. UNHCR data is based on the reports published on the Ukraine Situation Data Portal (https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine), as of Jan 2023
2. Facebook data is based on Data for Good latest report on “Insights on short- and medium-term destinations of people leaving Ukraine” from 25/10/2022
Limitations: Attrition and drop-out

Dropout per round

Attrition

0% 2% 4% 6% 8% 10% 12%
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%
R1 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8
R1 to R3 R3 to R4 R4 to R5 R5 to R6 R6 to R7 R7 to R8

48.7% 37.3% 33.8% 32.6% 38.1% 31.0%
Limitations: sample changes and cohorts

Cohorts per round

- R3
- R4
- R5
- R6
- R7
- R8

Graph showing the number of cohorts per round, with each round having a different color code:
- R1
- R2
- R3
- R4
- R5
- R6
- R7
Advantages: quick mobilisation

Date of displacement
Advantages: tracking stories over time

Family from Mykolaiv

23.08.2022 Telgte
"The camp is temporary. If they find us a place to live here, we plan to stay."

"We live on the territory of a school gym; rent free, we are being fed and they are trying to find us another housing. This country helps the most, they provide free courses of German language, while Poland is overcrowded.

28.12.2022 Telgte
"We would like to stay in this city. The children like it, the school is nearby. I went to German language courses. We are definitely not moving to another country. We live in the gym for free, rented by the Red Cross, but there is no kitchen, only a microwave. I hope they find us another place to live. For now it is unclear where they will settle us. My husband is in Ukrainian Armed Forces and he said it’s too early to come back."

19.07.2022 Krakow
"We do not plan to stay here: the work did not go well, I was fired from the sewing factory, as they need too fast sewing speed. I worked as a waiter, but the working schedule didn’t fit, the children stay by themselves all the time, and I have to work from morning to night almost every day. We have not enough money; housing is not free, the salary is only enough for rent."

24.05.2022 Krakow
"First we came to Moldova, our relatives live there. We lived there for a month in a village, but we left because there were no prospects for work and school for children. Then we went to Krakow, where my brother and his wife have been living for many years. I applied for all possible aid at the beginning of April, but so far I got only one-time grant help."

"I am waiting to be safe in Mykolaiv to return there. We have no specific plans."

"I found a job here, and the children went to a local school. I feel a depressive state because of the war and a desire to return home."

International Forum on Migration Statistics
IMPACT
Shaping practices Influencing policies Impacting lives
Advantages: comparing over time

Respondents’ location in Round 3 and Round 8

Times visited Ukraine in the past month per Round

- Never
- 0 times
- 1 time
- 2 or more
Advantages: comparing between countries

Respondents' location in Round 8

- 35.0% Poland
- 28.9% Ukraine
- 11.7% Germany
- 4.4% Slovakia
- 2.6% Czech Republic
- 2.6% Moldova
- 2.3% Romania
- 1.2% UK
- 1.2% Netherlands
- 1.1% France
Advantages: comparing between countries
Advantages: zoom-in on key topics - child protection

Safety and wellbeing concerns for children and adolescents reported by caregivers

- No concerns
- Being worried for the future
- Not having enough friends around them
- Not knowing the language of host community
- Missing / worrying about family and friends in Ukraine
- Not having satisfying hobbies

Countries: Czech Republic, Germany, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia
Next steps

- Longitudinal analysis from R3 to R9 to be published in February
- Monthly child-protection snapshots
- Continued consent diversification through Viber and Facebook
- Outreach and partnerships to ensure survey results are actioned and to update the ad-hoc modules to cover humanitarian data gaps
THANK YOU

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