

ESTONIA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY 2024



CONTRIBUTIONS

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Cover photo: A refugee from Ukraine participates in activities for World Refugee Day in Tallinn, Estonia, in June 2024.

UNHCR/Olga Sõtnik

The full anonymised dataset of this survey is available on the [UNHCR Microdata Library](#).

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations or UNHCR. Any errors are the author's own.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 more than 6.2 million people from Ukraine have been registered across Europe¹. By November 2024, 63,869 refugees from Ukraine had been cumulatively registered for temporary protection (TP) or similar protection schemes in Estonia. To date, around 37,000 refugees from Ukraine remain registered with active TP status in Estonia, constituting some 3% of the host country population.

Estonia has been part of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Ukraine situation since January 2023. In line with the RRP for the Ukraine situation, UNHCR, together with UN agencies and other partners, is assisting the government of Estonia in responding to the needs of refugees².

OBJECTIVES

UNHCR commissioned this Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) to obtain up to date information on the displacement patterns, needs, intentions and coping mechanisms of refugees from Ukraine. The SEIS is an essential interagency tool for planning and prioritization, decision-making and needs-based programme design.

The main purpose of the SEIS is to support the RRP coordination and to facilitate planning among key humanitarian actors by providing updated information on multi-sectoral needs and priorities of refugees from Ukraine. Results of the SEIS will be used by all stakeholders under the RRP to understand the evolving situation, unpack risks and vulnerabilities, and advocate for funding from donors.

This report covers the following topics:

- Demographics;
- Protection;
- Education;
- Social Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods;
- Health;
- Accommodation.

METHODOLOGY

The SEIS is a collaborative process which identifies the most pressing needs of refugees across various sectors. Comprehensive and accurate data is gathered to guide the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programmes and interventions aimed at addressing those needs. The SEIS aligns with the Multi-Sector Needs Assessments conducted in 2023 to produce comparative results over time:

- The needs of refugees in Estonia, focusing on the in-country refugee population;
- The level of socioeconomic integration and access to national systems;
- Service gaps and refugees' priorities for the coming year;
- Identify changing trends in refugees needs.

The SEIS, which regards protection, health, including mental health, basic needs and food security, as well as livelihood and integration, was conducted among refugees from Ukraine and third-country nationals fleeing the war in Ukraine who are in Estonia and have or have applied for temporary protection status.

The survey was implemented through face-to-face interviews with a digital questionnaire. The information thus obtained is self-reported.

¹ As of January 2025, according to UNHCR's data portal <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

² Other reports and policy documents are available at <https://www.unhcr.org/neu/about/unhcr-in-the-baltic-countries>

Furthermore, the data collection had a municipal quota, proportional to the number of refugees from Ukraine living in each municipality (according to data from Estonia authorities). As this process did not include a true randomization procedure, the information presented here is indicative, not statistically representative.

The survey questionnaire pertains to both the individual and the household (HH) needs of refugees from Ukraine.

POPULATION

Refugees from Ukraine living in Estonia, e.g. in private accommodation, with host families, rentals, and hostels/hotels

DESIGN

Household interviews

DATA COLLECTION

Within the period 14 May - 16 July 2024 by enumerators from Estonian Refugee Council and IOM

SAMPLE SIZE

600 HHs covered; all respondents were adult refugees in Estonia (18 years old and above)

Covering 1,409 individual household members:

90% living outside of collective sites

10% living in collective sites (incl. workers hostels)

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Interviews were conducted in 14 out of the 15 counties. The majority were in Harju County.

SAMPLING AND REPRESENTATIVENESS:

Purposively selected only regarding geographical coverage and accommodation types dimensions, but not age, gender. None of the selected dimensions are statistically representative. Results are indicative.

LIMITATIONS

- Lack of comprehensive and reliable statistical data on demographic dimensions of the target group;
- Lack of comprehensive data on population locations, and difficulties to access target group outside of collective sites and service points;
- Sensitivity around protection and income questions, therefore, large non-response rate and less reliable data;
- Respondent bias: certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents as well as lack of awareness.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The majority of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia are satisfied with their living conditions and report that their basic needs have been covered. Nonetheless, there are some groups of refugees with specific needs who require targeted assistance, services and support. According to the criteria used they can be estimated to account for 15-20% of the entire population of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia.

Demographics. Of the 1,408 household members covered by the survey, 60% are female, and 40% are male. One in three are children. Nearly two thirds of the refugees from Ukraine have been displaced for more than two years (65%), with half arriving by the first three months after the invasion's onset. A little bit more than half of households have children (51%), 3% include breastfeeding or pregnant women, 41% include members with chronic health issues. A little less than a quarter of households (22%) consist of single women with children (with no men over the age of 18 in the household). Older people (60+) account for 9% of refugees from Ukraine, while 60% are people in active age (18-59). In total, 5% of individuals have a disability.

Legal and Civil Status. At the time the survey was conducted, four in five households (82%) reported that they had been granted temporary protection in Estonia. In contrast, 10% declare they had applied for temporary protection and are waiting for a decision, 4% declare they have been granted refugee status, and nearly 2% have a permanent/long-term residence permit or have a visa for at least 12 months. Two fifths (43%) of respondents reported the need to replace their identity documents since their departure from Ukraine. 26% report they were not able to replace these documents in Estonia.

They report difficulties for instance because the documents are not issued in the host country (44%), processing/waiting time is too long (41%) or there are restrictions in consular services related to new mobilization rules (19%). The majority of respondents (86%) were able to register changes in their family composition or civil status via Estonian civil authorities.

Child protection. One in three household members is a child, most aged 5-17. Emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention given by parents to their child/children seems to be among the main challenges in addition to economic and financial needs and risk of poverty. Psychological and physical violence in the community, worsened mental health and psychosocial condition and increased vulnerability to violence online were reported as the main serious risks faced by boys and girls.

Safety and security. The data show that women's safety concerns are more pronounced than men's. However, the statistical difference is relatively small (4 percentage points). Those living in urban areas are more likely to express concerns about the safety of people in the area of residence. Women's safety concerns were mainly related to verbal harassment, domestic violence, and robbery risks. For men, the primary concern was deportation, followed by verbal harassment and robbery.

Education. In the 2023/2024 school year, 93% of refugee children aged 7-18 years were reported by their parents as enrolled in Estonian schools. The level of enrolment differs across age groups. It is 87% for children in the age group 3-7-year-old, increases to 95% among 7 to 12-year-old and goes down to 80% for the age group 13-18. For those who are of tertiary education age (18-24) the enrolment rate is 25%. The main reason for not being enrolled in

the education system in Estonia is the fact that some children (mainly above 12 year of age) are still enrolled in a school in Ukraine and are attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad.

Local language level. Around two fifths of refugees from Ukraine consider that they have a generally good knowledge of the Estonian language. More than a half (58%) have attended language courses to learn the local language, and the majority of them are satisfied with the quality of education (84%). Two out of five are likely to attend Estonian language courses in the next six months. That could help labour market inclusion, interactions with institutions and everyday activities and services that refugees use.

Employment. Among working-age refugees, 69% were employed and 10% unemployed at the time of the survey. Regular employment was more common than part-time or self-employment, and most had formal contracts (94%). Language barriers, low pay, lack of employment opportunities suitable for their skills or experience and unsuitable job schedules hindered employment. Underemployment is prevalent, with refugees often in jobs that do not match their skills. Additionally, 10% of youth (15-24) were NEET (not in education, employment, or training), with rates increasing with age, lower at 16 and higher at 24.

Income and Economic Capacity. Refugee household income primarily comes from employment, with remittances, social protection benefits, and humanitarian aid supplementing it. The average monthly income is however lower than the poverty line for Estonia. Around 75% of refugee households are reporting income below the poverty line. Low-income levels severely impact refugee households' ability to meet daily

needs, with 27% reporting they can now afford fewer goods and services than when they first arrived. For around a quarter of families (24%) the income is not enough to cover their needs: for 4% there is not enough income for food, for 20% there is enough income for basic food, but not enough for regular utility bills, medicine, and the purchase of new clothes.

Coping strategies. Almost a third of refugee families has adopted one or more negative coping strategies such as relying on less preferred foods or borrowing food or money regularly. The same share use coping strategies to meet basic needs, including spending savings and reducing essential expenditure.

Priority Needs. The key priority needs for refugee households from Ukraine in Estonia are the need to secure employment/livelihoods support (32%), language courses (33%), access to healthcare services (22%) and training of adults (17%). However, newly arrived refugees are in much stronger need of language courses and employment opportunities and livelihoods support. Among families who are already settled, priority needs are mainly related to the provision of language courses, employment / livelihoods support, access to healthcare services and training opportunities for adults.

Specific needs stand out among vulnerable groups of refugees from Ukraine. Among families with children the top priority needs are employment / livelihoods support, language courses, education for children under 18, healthcare services, and trainings / education of adults. Among households with a family member with a disability or chronic illness, access to healthcare services, medicines and employment / livelihoods support stand out as priority needs. Language courses are also mentioned by a quarter of this group.

Households with at least one family member of working age who is unemployed are most likely to need access to the labour market and employment opportunities, language courses as well as healthcare services. Families without income need mostly employment, language support and food. Households with at least one family member over the age of 65 most often need healthcare services, and employment/livelihoods support, medicine and language courses.

Health. The vast majority of households confirm that every eligible member of their household has a health insurance (91%). On the other hand, nearly 9% of households say that at least one member of their family does not have health insurance, and the main reason given is that they are unemployed and cannot afford it. Among those who say they do not have health insurance, the reasons are mainly that they are self-employed or employed without a contract; unemployed; or not eligible to enrol in governmental health insurance. Approximately 32% confirmed that in the last month at least one member of their household has experienced a health problem and has needed to access healthcare. In almost nine out of ten cases, they have received the healthcare they needed. Among those who have not been able to receive healthcare, the reasons have been most commonly a long waiting time or the fact that they were unable to make an appointment.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support.

Among 36% of the households there is at least one person who experienced mental health or psychosocial problems. Approximately one in five (20%) report that they have felt so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry or depressed in the four weeks prior to the survey that this condition has affected their daily functioning. Women were approximately three times more

likely to feel this way than men. Amongst those refugees who reported mental health problems, approximately 44% tried to access MHPSS services. Out of those 44% who sought support, 93% received it. Refugees increasingly experience such emotional states with age, with the proportion reaching 30% among those aged 60 and over.

Accommodation. Most households secured private accommodation arrangements, while others rely on temporary options such as hotels or shared spaces. According to the type of accommodation, about 81% of respondents declare that they live in an individual apartment or house, about 9% share an apartment or house with others, and about 3% are settled in a collective site (e.g. accommodation centre or transit centre). About four out of five households say that the full payment for their accommodation is covered by the household. Around 19% pay a partial share of the accommodation costs, while for another 1% the payment for accommodation is free and covered by a government scheme or NGO. There is a small share of households with delayed payments (6%), and overall, 92% of households pay their rent on time.

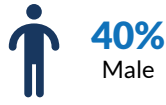
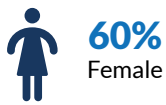
Social Cohesion. The data points to a generally positive environment for refugees from Ukraine in Estonia. Respondents generally reported positive relations between refugees and the host communities in the location where they live, with 77% rating them as very good (24%) or good (53%). Seven out of ten households report that the relationship between the refugee community and the host community has not changed since their arrival. Around 17% state that the relationship has improved. However, one in ten households say they have noticed a deterioration and the relationship has become worse.

The share of households reporting hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local is approximately two fifths (39%). Although by a very small statistical difference, those living in urban areas were more likely to experience hostile behaviour (39% vs. 36%). Amongst those who report hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population, most frequently mentioned are verbal aggression (75%), hostile / aggressive comments in social media (52%), discriminatory behaviour (e.g. while searching for job, accommodation) (43%), hostile / aggressive comments in news forums online (20%), and physical attack (3%). Refugees over the age of 60 were more often subjected only to verbal aggression, while the others suffered significantly more often from forms of violence in social networks and discriminatory behaviour (when looking for work, accommodation, etc.).

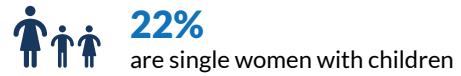
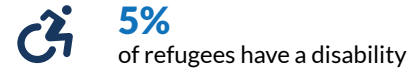
Intentions. Regarding refugees' intentions for the next 12 months, the highest proportion are those who think they will stay in their current location (78%). Only 4% hope that they will be able to return to their home in Ukraine, and another 0.8% hope to return to Ukraine, albeit to a different location. On the other hand, nearly 12% cannot decide and are in the process of deciding. Refugees who are currently staying with relatives or close friends most often intend to change their location in the next 12 months. Among them, the highest proportions are those who want to move to a third country (13%) or return to the location they inhabited in Ukraine (9%). Just over 72% of those whose accommodation is partially subsidized by the state plan to stay in the same location, while 17% admit that they have not yet made a decision. Among them, the share of those who plan to return to the previous place they inhabited in Ukraine is 7%.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

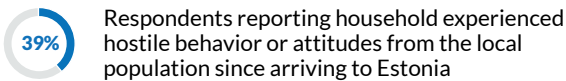
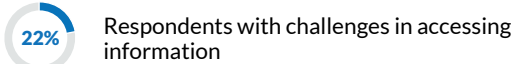
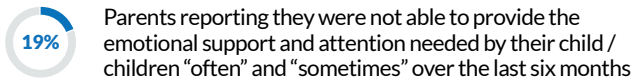
DEMOGRAPHICS



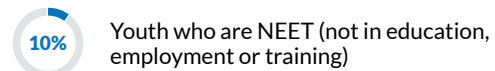
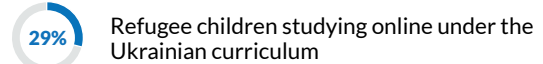
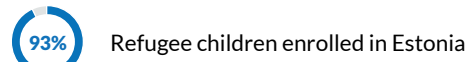
Age breakdown



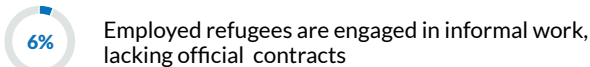
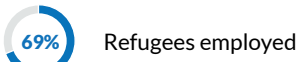
PROTECTION



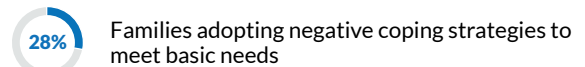
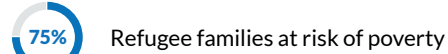
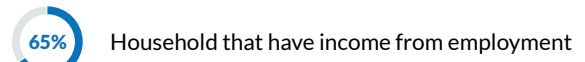
EDUCATION



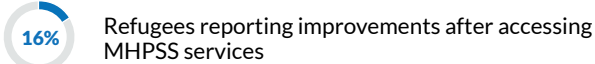
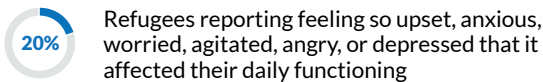
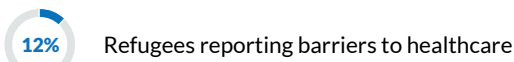
EMPLOYMENT



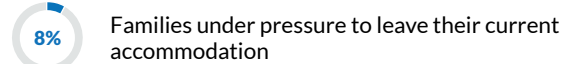
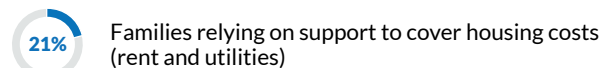
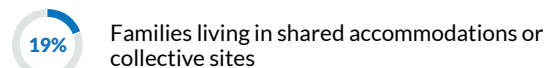
ECONOMIC INCLUSION



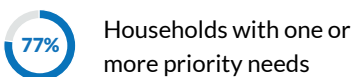
HEALTH



ACCOMODATION



PRIORITY NEEDS

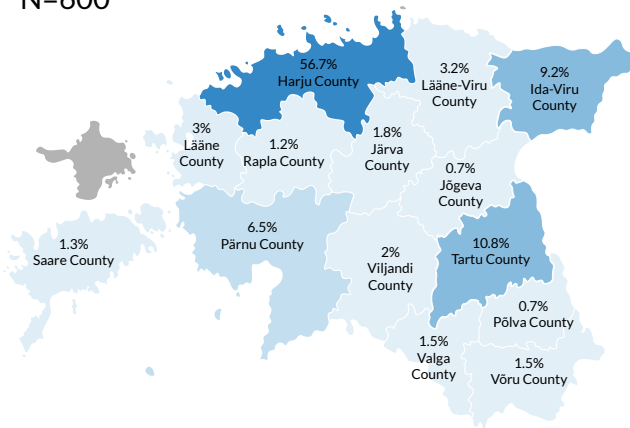


DEMOGRAPHICS

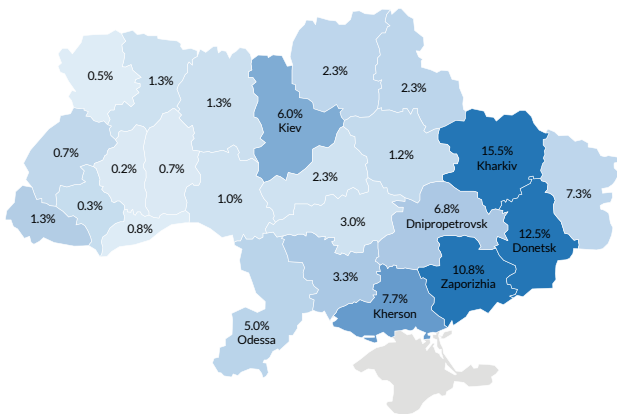
Interviews were conducted in 14 out of the 15 counties. The highest number of interviews were conducted in Harju County (57%), where most refugees live.

Most respondents were interviewed in the same county where they are residing. County where the respondents reside:

Graph 1: % HHs by county of residence
N=600



Graph 2: Refugees from Ukraine by their place of origin in Ukraine (by Oblast)
N=600



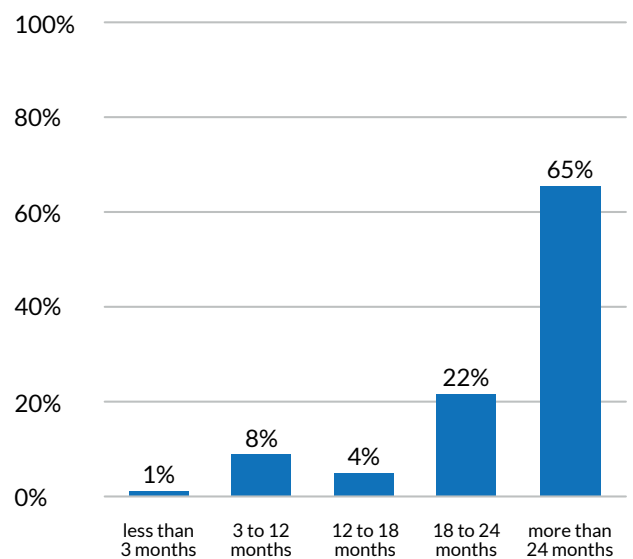
Each shaded region represents the specific area from which these households were dislocated. Most of the refugees from Ukraine in Estonia

come from Kharkiv (16%), Donetsk (13%) and Zaporizhzhya (11%).

According to the data, the highest percentage of the individuals (27%) arrived in Estonia in March 2022. The data also shows a significant decrease in the new arrivals in the following months and years.

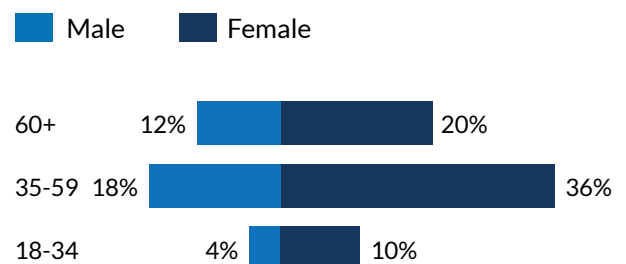
Graph 3: When did this individual arrive in Estonia (year and month):

N=1,380



Approximately 66% of respondents are female and 34% are male. The biggest share of those responding to the survey are middle-aged women.

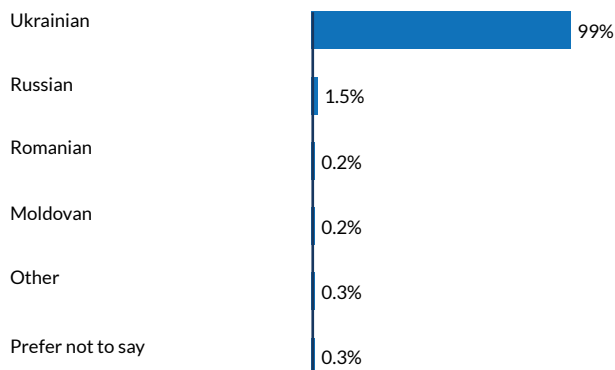
Graph 4: Respondents by Gender & Age
N=600



Almost all (99%) refugees from Ukraine identify themselves as Ukrainians.

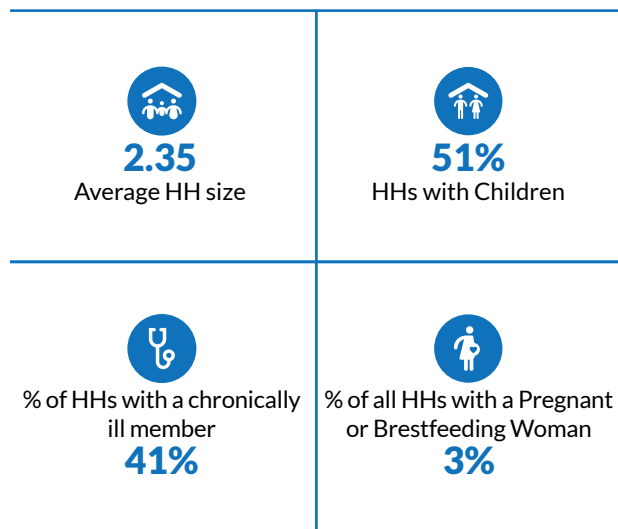
Graph 5: **Share of HHs by ethnic background (self-identified)**

N=600

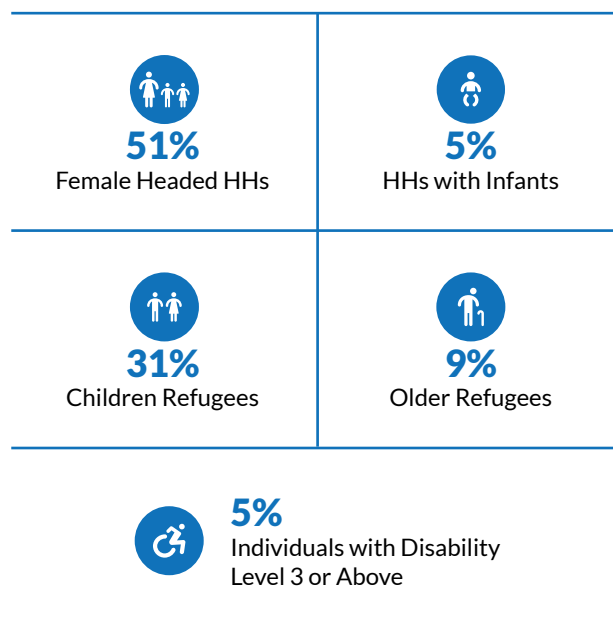
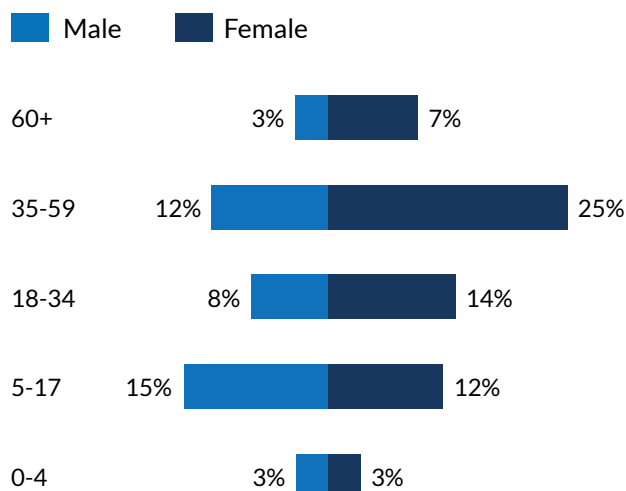


HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Approximately 60% of household members are female and 40% are male. The majority of refugees from Ukraine are middle-aged women and children. The share of old people and infants are disproportionately low which reflects the low birth rate during the years of the Russian invasion and low mobility of people above 60+.



Graph 6: **Household members by Age Group and Gender**



HH sample: 600, covering information for 1,409 individuals.

Household and population characteristics are as follows:

- Average household size: 2.35 individuals
- Households with children: 51%
- The share of households with pregnant or breastfeeding women is 2.7%

- The share of households with a chronically ill member (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, asthma, etc.) is 41%
- About 51% is the share of female headed households
- The share of households with infants (children under 4 y.o.) is 5%
- The share of individuals who are refugee children is 31%. The share of older refugees (above 60 y.o.) is 9%
- The share of individuals with some form of disability is about 5%

PROTECTION

LEGAL AND CIVIL STATUS, AND DOCUMENTATION

82% of the refugees from Ukraine have been granted temporary protection in Estonia
N=600

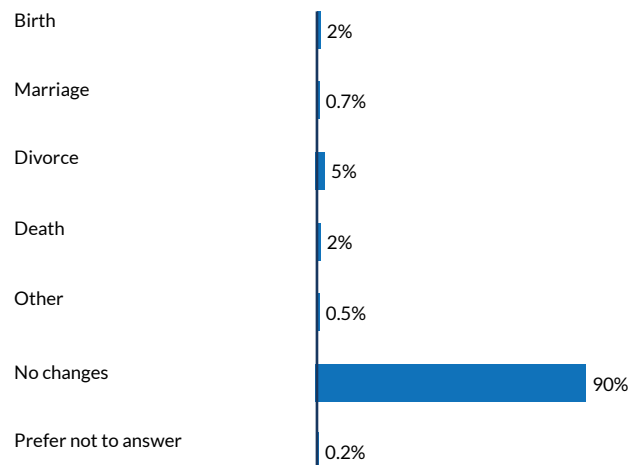
Four out of five Ukrainian refugees (82%) have been granted temporary protection status, while one in ten (10%) is still awaiting a decision. About 4% declare they have been granted refugee status, and nearly 2% have permanent/long-term residence permit or have visa for at least 12 months. The reasons why some refugees from Ukraine do not apply for temporary protection are most often that they do not meet eligibility criteria to be granted temporary protection (22%) or do not need protection and related benefits (17%).

41% had difficulties during the application/extension process N=558

Long waiting times to receive a decision on the application stands out as the main difficulty that

refugees from Ukraine most often encountered during the process of application for temporary protection (89%). To a much lesser extent, but still prominent, the following were also mentioned: difficulties with online application (4%), absence of required documents (such as identity documents, registration of the place of residence at the population registry) (3%), and lack of information about the application process (2%). Less than 1% had difficulty accessing registration points (0.9%) (N=231). One in ten reported a change in family composition. Divorce was the most common change (5%), followed by births (2%) and deaths (2%) in the family. The least common change in family composition was marriage (0.7%).

Graph 7: Changes in family composition
N=600



Most households with changes in family composition or civil status have had no issues registering these events with civil authorities in the host country, with 81% reporting no problems.

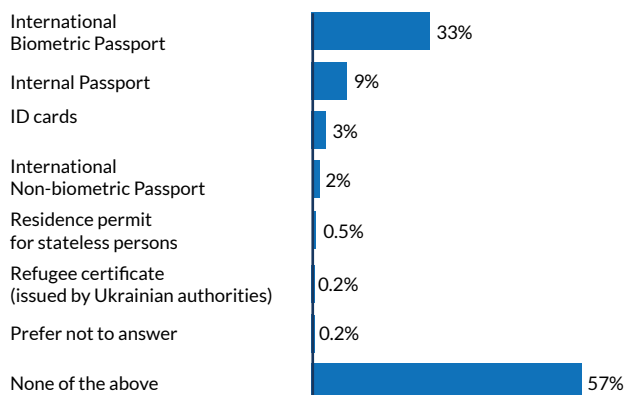
14% of refugees faced challenges registering these event(s) with the civil authorities
N=59

Yet, about 14% of the households with family composition / civil status changes declare they have faced challenges to register events (for example, to issue a birth certificate) with the civil authorities in the host country. The most frequently mentioned difficulties were waiting to obtain documents after registration (38%), attempting to register but difficulty in meeting requirements (missing supporting documentation, inability to pay relevant fees) (38%), and lack of information on how to register with the authorities / obtain documents (25%) (N=8).

Around 57% say they have not needed to replace their identity documents since their departure from Ukraine. The need to replace an International Biometric Passport (33%) and an Internal Passport (9%) is most frequently mentioned.

Graph 8: Have you or any members of your household needed to replace any of the following identity documents (or have any of these documents expired) since your departure from Ukraine:

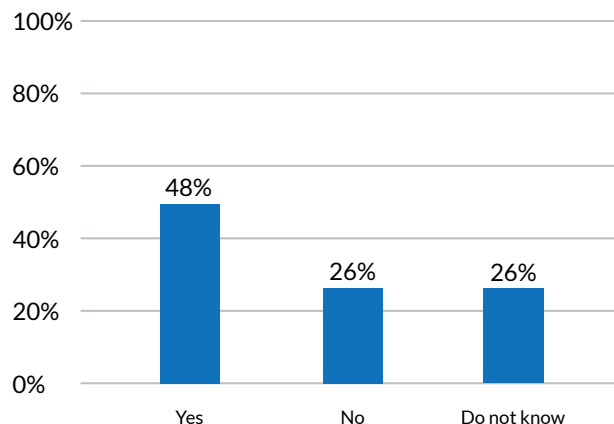
N=600



Approximately one in two points out that they are able to obtain or replace / renew these identity documents through the Ukrainian Embassy in Estonia. On the other hand, one in four are concerned that they would not be able to, while another quarter cannot say, as so far they have not needed to do so.

Graph 9: Are you able to obtain or replace/renew these identity documents in Estonia?

N=600



Among those who state that they are unable to replace/renew/issue this document in Estonia (26%), the most frequently reported difficulties are:

- The documents are not issued in the host country (44%);
- Processing / waiting time is too long (41%);
- Because of restrictions in consular services related to new mobilization rules (19%);
- Lack of information about the procedure (3%);
- Lack of supporting documents (3%);
- Cannot afford administrative or other associated costs (3%).

N=156

Although long waiting times are also a reason for inability to replace / renew documents among those living in rural areas (38%), it is observed that this problem is slightly more common among those living in urban areas (41%). On the other hand, cases where refugees could not afford administrative or other associated costs were encountered more often among those living in rural environments (13% vs. 2% in urban environments).

According to the data obtained, for the renewal / replacement of ID cards and internal passports, the most frequent difficulty was related to the fact that the documents are not issued by the Ukrainian Embassy in Estonia. Meanwhile for international biometric passports and international non-biometric passports, the most commonly reported issue was the lengthy processing time required to obtain them. In general, the replacement / renewal of International Biometric Passports is associated with the greatest number of difficulties.

CHILD PROTECTION

The most frequently mentioned risk for refugee children from Ukraine in 2024 was psychological abuse in the community, while in 2023 the risk of increased vulnerability to neglect (increased risk of experiencing unmet basic needs or lack of care due to factors like age, health, economic status, or social isolation) was more frequently cited. In 2024, the perceived risk to girls of online violence increased by 6 percentage points, while the perceived risk to boys of violence in the community increased relatively less (by 3 percentage points compared to 2023).

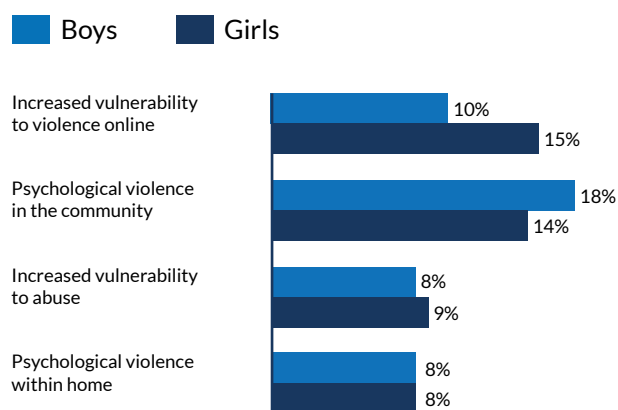
54% have no concerns regarding girls' safety

According to adults surveyed, the most serious risks faced by refugee girls under 18 from Ukraine are as follows:

- Increased vulnerability to violence online (15%);
- Psychological violence in the community (14%);
- Increased vulnerability to abuse (9%);
- Psychological violence within home (8%);
- Worsened mental health and psychosocial wellbeing (6%)

- Increased vulnerability to neglect (4%);
 - Physical violence in the community (3%);
 - Physical violence within home (2%);
 - Sexual violence in community (2%);
 - Sexual violence in home (0.6%);
 - Increased risks of separation from the family and or placement into residential facility (0.6%)
- N=171

Graph 10: % HH reporting the four most serious risks faced by boys and girls under the age of 18
N=171 for girls / N=192 for boys



50% have no concerns regarding boys

In comparison, according to adult surveyed, the most serious risks faced by refugee boys under 18 from Ukraine are:

- Psychological violence in the community (18%);
- Increased vulnerability to violence online (10%);
- Psychological violence within home (8%);
- Increased vulnerability to abuse (8%);
- Worsened mental health and psychosocial wellbeing (7%);
- Increased vulnerability to neglect (7%);
- Physical violence in the community (6%);
- Physical violence within home (4%);
- Increased risks of separation from the family and or placement into residential facility (2%);

- Sexual violence in community (1.0%);
 - Increased risks of trafficking (0.5%), etc.
- N=192

Refugees living in urban areas are much more likely to report having concerns about the safety of children in their community.

Among those living in a rural setting, the proportion indicating that they had no concerns was about 70% for both girls and boys, while among those living in an urban setting, these proportions were approximately 20 percentage points lower.

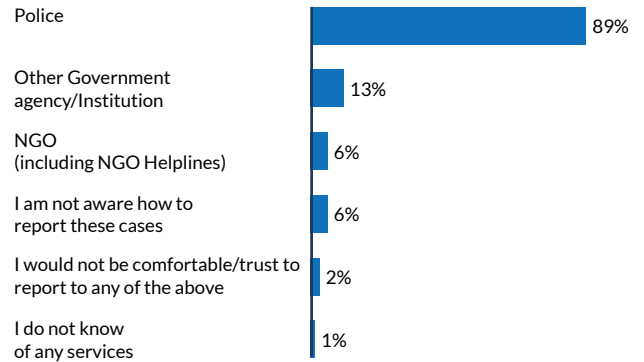
Among those living in rural areas, there are no concerns about physical violence against children, either at home or in the community. Nor are concerns expressed related to sexual abuse, worsened mental health, psychosocial wellbeing and increased risks of separation from the family and / or placement. Concerns for girls and boys among those living in rural areas are primarily related to psychological violence in the community and vulnerability to neglect, with concerns related to the possibility of online violence and violence at home also expressed for boys only. The concerns expressed about boys and girls living in urban environments follow these general trends.

Most refugees feel safe to contact the police to report a case of violence, exploitation, or neglect to children (89%)

Nine out of 10 refugees from Ukraine in Estonia state that they feel safe and comfortable to contact to the Police in case of violence, exploitation, or neglect to children in their community. The share of those who would contact another government agency, institution or an NGO is significantly lower.

Graph 11: Who would you feel safe and comfortable to contact to report a case of violence, exploitation, or neglect to children in your community?

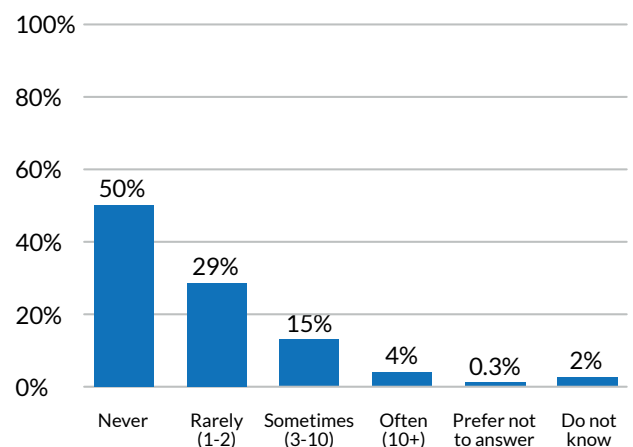
N=600



In the last six months (or since arrival if they arrived less than six months ago), around 50% of the parents have had no problems regarding the need to provide the emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention their children need. Those who had such a problem shared that it happens “rare” or “sometimes”.

Graph 12: Over the last six months (or since arrival if they arrived less than six months ago), have you ever felt that you were not able to provide the emotional (including psychosocial) support and attention needed by your child/children?

N=301

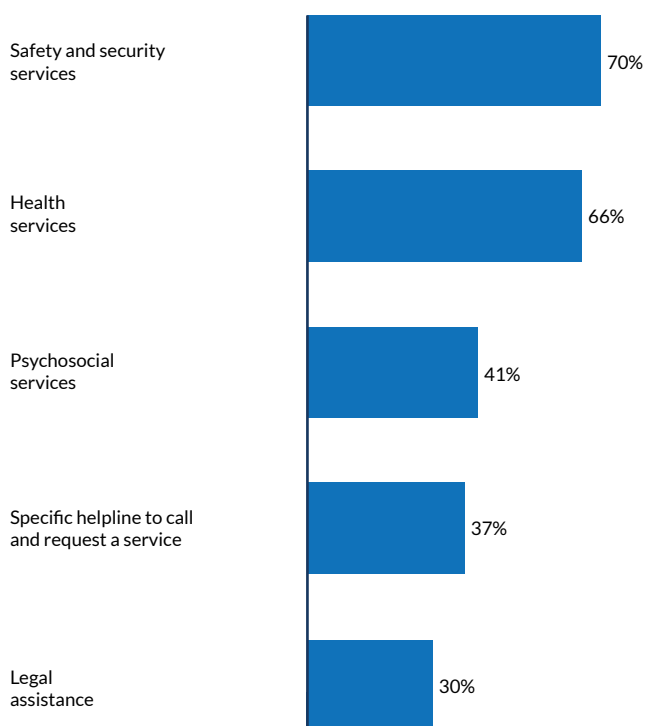


GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

The primary avenues for accessing gender-based violence (GBV) services that are known to respondents are safety and security services, like the police and safe shelters (70%), and health services (66%). Fewer respondents would advise someone from their community who has experienced gender-based violence to seek help from psychosocial services (41%), a specific helpline (37%), or legal assistance (30%). Men more often than women are not aware of GBV services (40% vs. 28%).

Graph 13: **If someone in your community is subject to gender-based violence and asks for your help, would you be able to tell this person about the following services in this area:**

N=600



Refugees from Ukraine over the age of 50 are much less likely to know how to direct a survivor of gender-based violence to the services listed.

Among Ukrainian refugees, the youngest group (aged 18 to 29) most frequently reported that they could refer a victim of GBV to various support options, except for specific helplines, whereas those aged 30 to 39 were more likely to make referrals. Among the youngest group, the proportion of those who could provide guidance in the use of legal services is the highest, which is one of the least frequently mentioned types of support (36%). Among those aged over 60, this proportion was twice lower. The oldest age group also showed significantly less awareness than the rest regarding the possibilities related to psychosocial support.

Graph 14: **Awareness of services related to GBV by age groups**

N=600

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Safety and security services	80%	73%	66%	66%	56%
Health services	74%	67%	67%	59%	53%
Psychosocial services	50%	39%	44%	35%	26%
Specific helpline to call and request a service	39%	41%	36%	34%	29%
Legal assistance	36%	30%	32%	28%	15%

According to the respondents, the main barriers that people who have been subjected to gender-based violence could face when trying to access GBV services would be the following:

- Stigma and shame (46%);
- Lack of awareness (31%);
- Language and cultural barriers (23%);
- Lack of trust in host country services (20%);
- Fear of retaliation (18%);
- Discrimination and bias (14%);
- Financial constraints (8%);
- Inadequate service availability (8%);
- Lack of trained professionals (4%);
- Legal and institutional barriers (2%), etc.

N=600

Similarly to the previously analysed data, the proportion of older people who could not accurately identify the barriers to accessing support in cases of gender-based violence was highest. However, those who do indicate such follow the general trends.

Graph 15: **Main 5 barriers to access GBV services**
N=600

Top priority needs	Urban	Rural
Stigma and shame	47%	34%
Lack of awareness	32%	19%
Language and cultural barriers	22%	23%
Lack of trust in host country services	20%	21%
Fear of retaliation / Discrimination and bias	19%	15%
Do not know	22%	28%

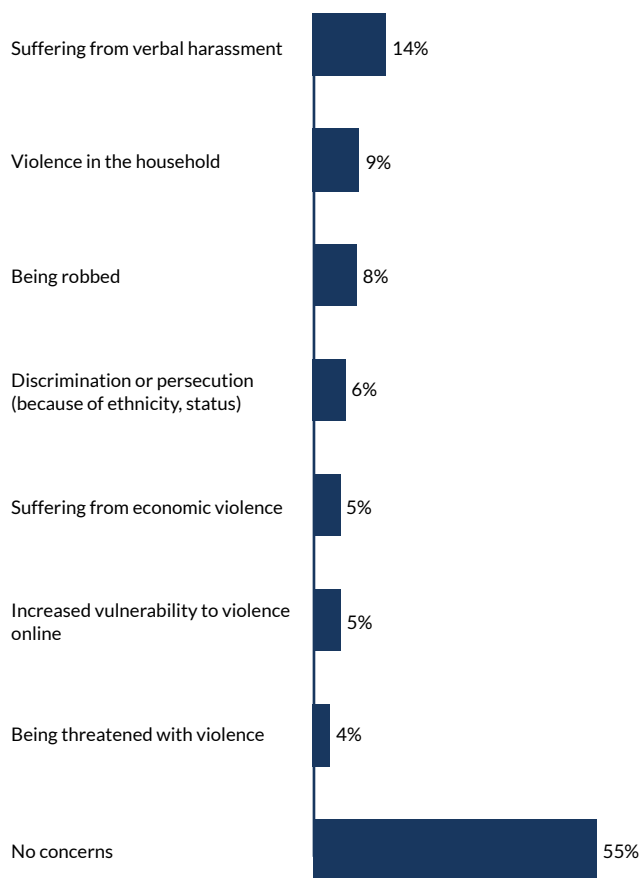
People living in urban areas ranked lack of awareness among the top five barriers, while people living in rural areas were more likely to highlight language barriers as a significant challenge. It is also noticeable that among those living in rural areas, one of the top five barriers to accessing support is discrimination, while among those living in urban areas this barrier does not have noticeable importance. On the other hand, those living in urban environments were significantly more likely to mention fear of retaliation as a barrier to accessing GBV services.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The data show that women’s safety concerns are more pronounced than men’s. However, the statistical difference is relatively small. Those living in urban areas are more likely to express concerns about the safety of people in the area of residence.

Concerns about women’s safety were most associated with verbal harassment, violence in the household, and risk of robbery, while the main concerns for men included fear of verbal harassment and robbery, but the danger of deportation was the most frequently mentioned.

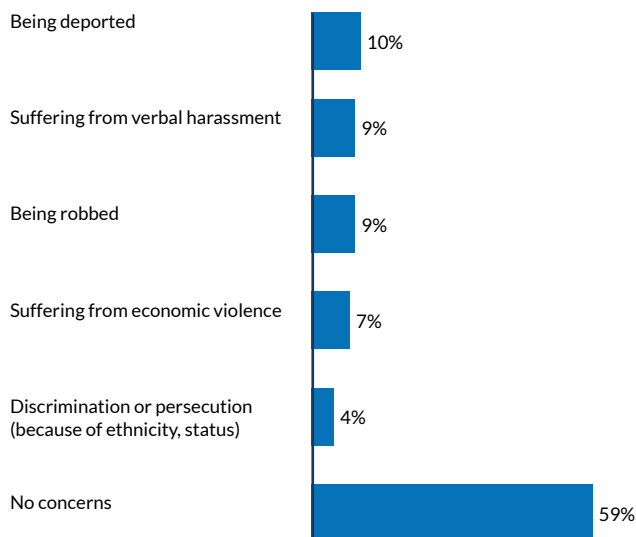
Graph 16: **Safety and security concerns for women in the area of residence**
N=551



According to respondents, the main safety and security concerns for women in the area of residence highlighted are: suffering from verbal harassment (14%), violence in the household (9%), being robbed (8%), discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, gender identity or sexual orientation) (6%).

Graph 17: Safety and security concerns for men in the areas of residence

N=310



As main safety and security concerns for men in area of residence, interviewed people highlight the possibility of being deported (10%), suffering from verbal harassment (9%), being robbed (8%), suffering from economic violence (7%), discrimination or persecution (4%), etc.

It is observed that women more often recognize the danger of household violence to which women may fall victim in the place where they live. The fear that men most often express about the safety of women in the area where they live is that they will be robbed and be victims of verbal aggression. Women put the threat of verbal aggression to women first and domestic violence second.

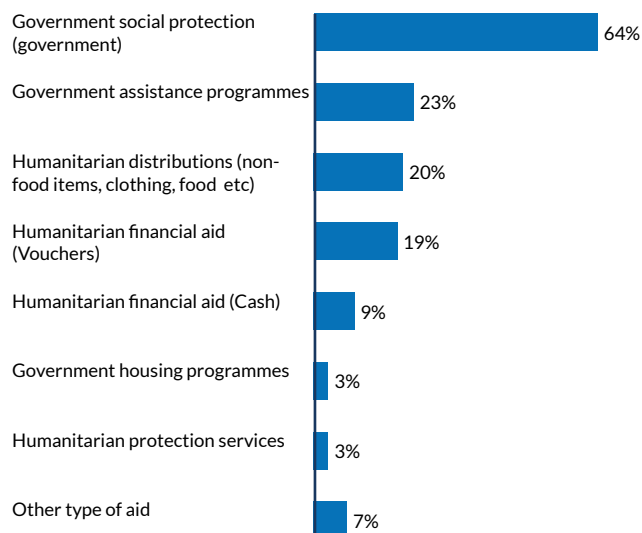
Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Among those who report that they have used aid (46%), the most frequently mentioned aid types are government social protection

(64%); government assistance programmes (23%); humanitarian distributions (non-food items, clothing, food, etc.) (20%); humanitarian financial aid (vouchers) (19%), etc. Approximately one in ten have received humanitarian financial assistance in the form of cash. Just over 3% were covered by a government accommodation programme. The lowest proportion were those who received humanitarian protection services. Approximately equal proportions of those living in urban (46%) and rural settings (47%) were assisted.

46% have received aid in the last 3 months
N=600

Graph 18: What type of aid did you receive?
N=275



Refugees aged 60 and over were most likely to have received some kind of aid in the last three months (77%). Although government social protection is the most common support received, some trends are observed. Support in the form of vouchers was most commonly received by people aged 60 and over (34%);

this share is roughly twice as low for other age groups. People in this age group were also more likely than others to have received government assistance programmes (36%) and humanitarian distributions (27%).

Just under 39% of refugees aged between 40 and 59 received support in the last quarter, while among those aged between 18 and 29, this proportion rises to around 44%. Humanitarian distributions were received by 25% of refugees aged 40-59, which is about 10 percentage points higher than the rate for those aged 18-39. There were no significant differences in government assistance programme participation between the age groups, with about 20% of each group receiving this type of support.

94% of refugees are satisfied with the aid received. N=275

Approximately 4% declare they are not satisfied with the aid received. Among those who declare they are not satisfied with the aid received, the main reason for dissatisfaction is most often that the assistance received was insufficient.

Over 38% of refugees from Ukraine have not used the services of an aid worker since arriving in Estonia (N=600). The vast majority of those who have been supported by aid workers say that they are satisfied with the efforts and assistance provided (96%).

96% were satisfied with aid workers' behaviour. N=342

Among those who are not satisfied with the way aid workers behave (4%), the main reasons highlighted are the following:

- Lack of empathy and misunderstanding for the refugees' situation (53%);
- Failure of aid workers to inform the refugee of their entitlements (47%);
- Lack of reaction to feedback shared (40%);
- Disrespectful behaviour in aid workers' interactions with individual members of the community (27%), etc.

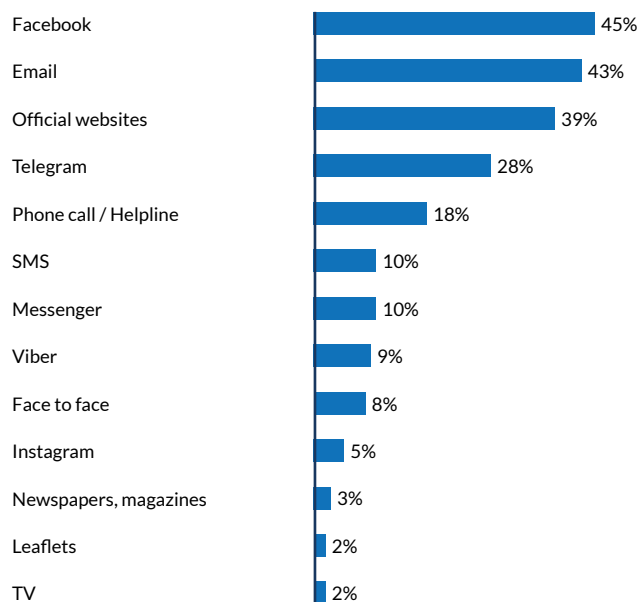
N=15

26% know where to report if they have experienced or observed inappropriate behaviour from an aid worker. N=600

Approximately 26% declare that they know where to report it if they have experience or observe inappropriate behaviour from an aid worker. However, the majority highlight that they do not know how and where to provide feedback about inappropriate behaviour from aid workers.

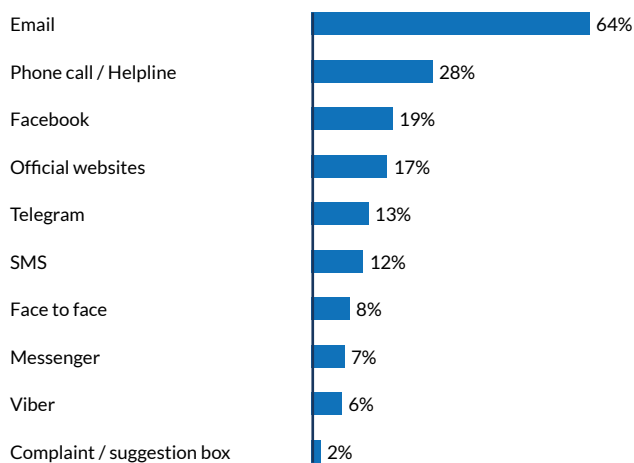
Graph 19: Preferred means (channel) of receiving information

*Responses with percentage cumulations above 2% are displayed, N=600



Graph 20: Preferred means of providing feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid

*Responses with percentage cumulations above 2% are displayed, N=600



In terms of preferred methods for giving feedback to aid providers on the quality, quantity, and appropriateness of aid, two in three highlight e-mail correspondence first. Three in ten added that a phone call was their preferred communication channel, and one in five said Facebook. Around 17% mention official websites and 13% - Telegram.

Although there is a correlation between which channel is preferred for receiving information more generally and where respondents would prefer to give feedback to aid providers about the quality, quantity and appropriateness of aid, it is noticeable that email remains the most commonly chosen approach for contacting aid providers. The only exception to this is people informing themselves by phone/helpline, where this remains the most preferred method of feedback (75%). However, in this group there is also a relatively high proportion of those who would give feedback by email (47%).

According to the data, giving feedback to an

aid provider by phone is most preferred by refugees aged 60 years and over (44%), with progressively decreasing proportions in the age groups 40-59 years (32%) and 18-39 years (22%). The opposite tendency is observed with regard to the use of email for this purpose, where among those aged between 18 and 39 years this is the most frequently chosen approach (70%). Just over 64% of refugees aged between 40 and 59 would give feedback via email, and among those aged over 60 this proportion is approximately twice as low (36%).

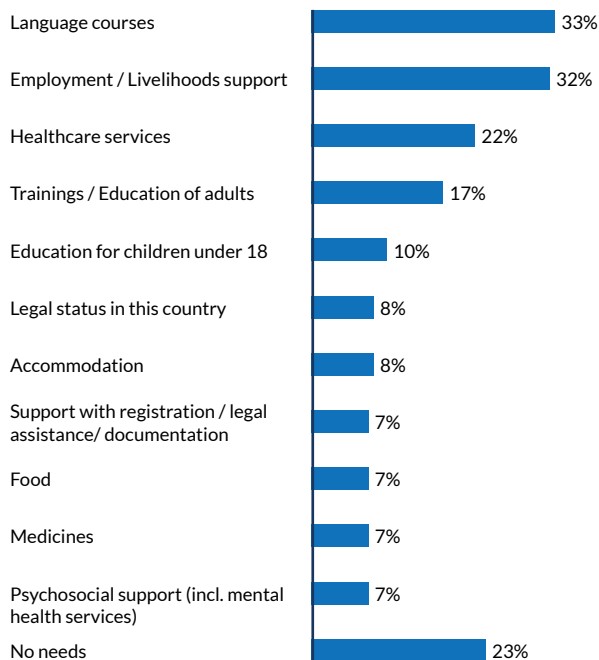
Approximately three out of five highlight that they have access to safe and confidential reporting channels (such as hotline, community centres, community volunteers, local committees) to obtain information, seek assistance, or report issues including sensitive issues within their community. Yet, no more than 38% receive an appropriate response through reporting channels such as hotlines, community centres, community volunteers, local committees. It should be kept in mind that the vast majority have not tried any of the possible channels.

PRIORITY NEEDS

The top priority needs for households of refugees from Ukraine residing in Estonia are language courses (33%), employment / livelihoods support (32%), and healthcare services (22%). In addition, many respondents selected adult training / education (17%), education for children aged under 18 (10%), legal status in Estonia (8%), and accommodation (8%). There is also a need for support in terms of receiving registration/legal assistance/documentation support (7%), and food (7%), medicines (7%), and psychosocial support (including mental health services) (6%) (N=600).

Graph 21: What are currently main three priority needs of your household? (Only responses with more than 6% are shown)

N=600



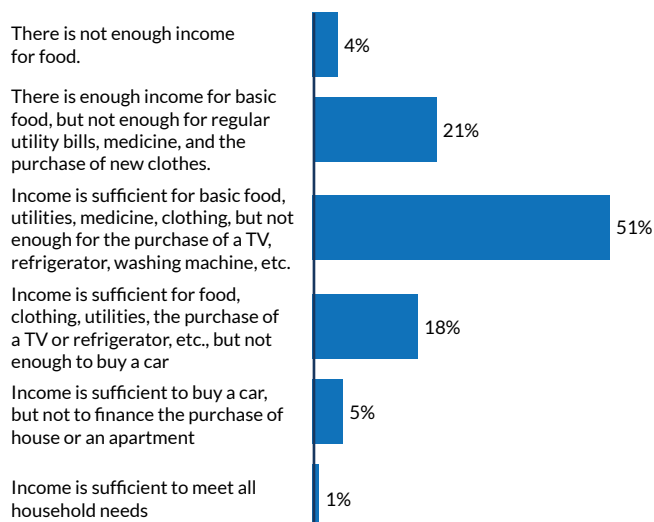
ECONOMIC CAPACITY

Around 51% of the households have income that is sufficient for basic food, utilities, medicine, clothing, but not enough for the purchase of a TV, refrigerator, washing machine, etc. Around 4% are in the most difficult position, where they do not have enough income even for food. Those living in rural areas are significantly more likely to be in this situation.

One fifth indicated that their household income is sufficient for basic food items, but they have difficulty paying bills, medical bills and buying new clothes. Among those living in urban areas, these cases predominate. The three priority needs for these households are employment (40%), health services (35%) and language courses (27%).

Graph 22: How would you assess the overall income level of your household?

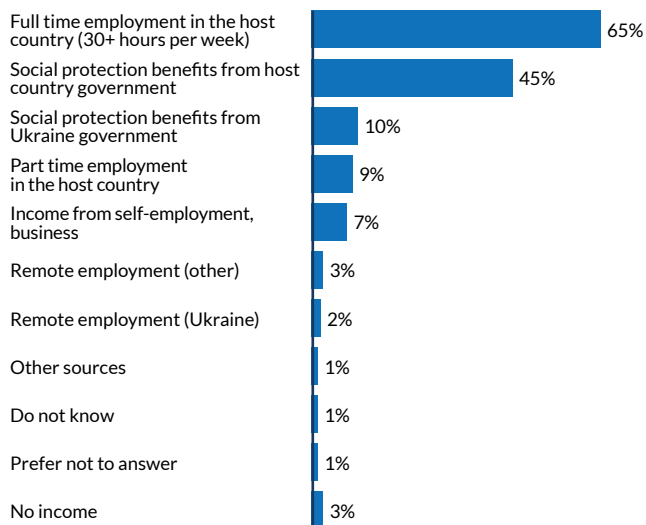
N=600



Approximately two-thirds of refugee households from Ukraine had income from full-time work in the last 30 days. In total, about 45% of households highlighted that among the sources of family income in the last 30 days, or after arrival if it was less than 30 days ago, they were able to rely on social protection benefits from the host country government.

Graph 23: What have been the sources of your household income in the last 30 days, or since arrival if it was less than 30 days ago?

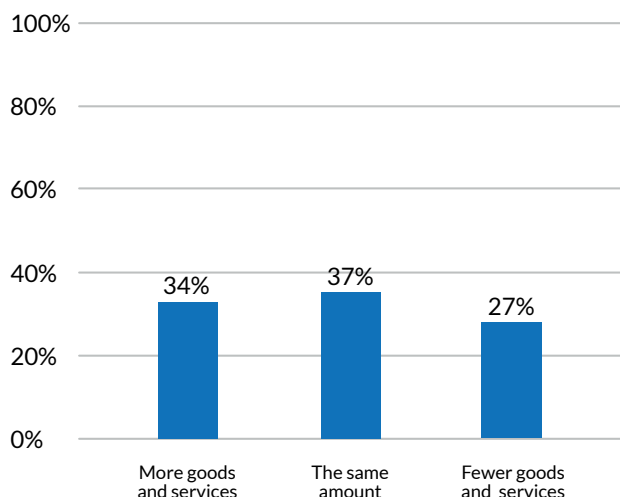
N=600



The data show that in 2024 the households from Ukraine in Estonia are more likely to afford fewer goods in comparison to what they were affording in the early months of arriving in the country. The proportion of those affording the same amount of goods has comparatively decreased more, while those affording more remained similar in proportion to the previous year's data.

Graph 24: Share of households who can afford more, same or fewer goods compared to first months in country

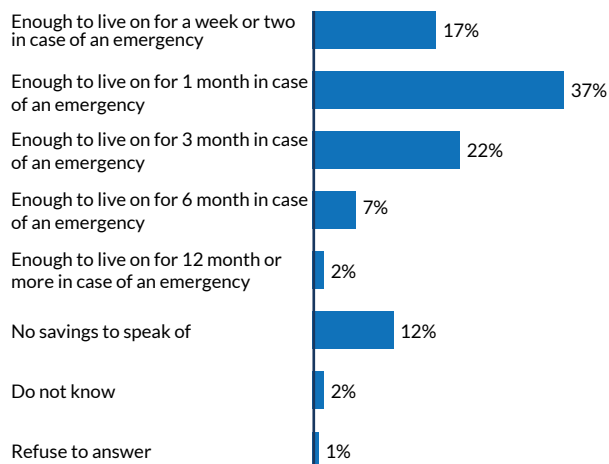
N=512



The data show that around 37% of the households possess enough savings to live on for one month in case of an emergency, followed by 22% whose savings would last for three months. However, 12% of the households have no savings to speak of. Among those living in an urban area, there are more cases of being able to afford more goods (35% vs. 24%). The highest proportion of those being able to afford the same amount (44% vs. 36%) or less (31% vs. 27%) is among those living in a rural setting.

Graph 25: How would you characterize the amount of savings that your household possesses?

N=600



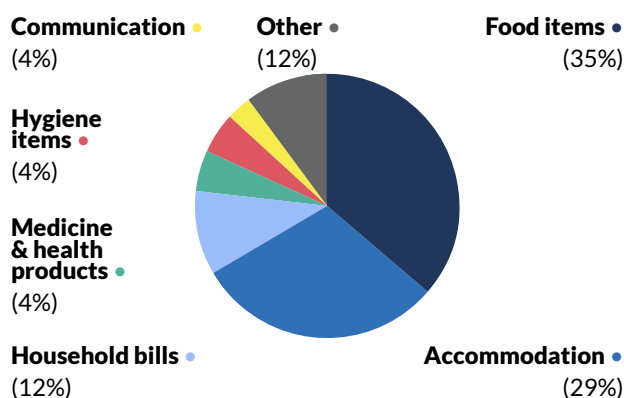
According to the respondents the following types of services would help them improve their financial situation:

- Language training 52%
- Job matching 42%
- Upskilling 20%
- Support for accessing social assistance 16%
- Skills recognition 15%
- Individual counselling 14%

N=600

Graph 26: Expenditure in the last 30 days:

N=600



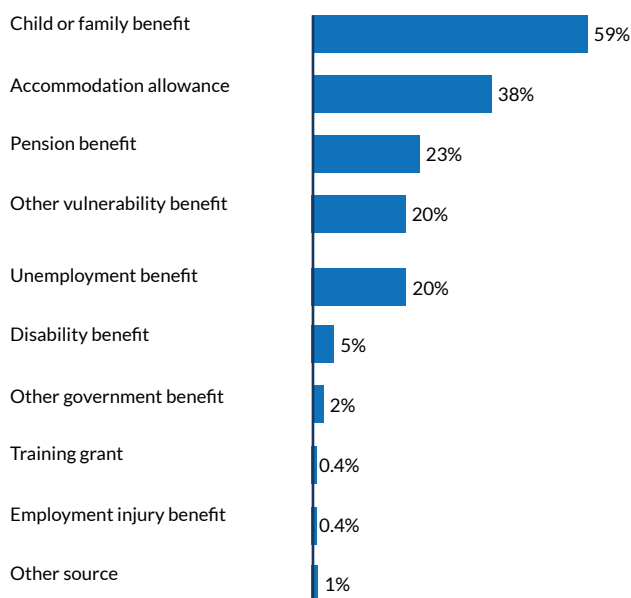
In the last 30 days, the main expenses of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia have been for food and accommodation. The average amount refugees' households have spent on food is 400 EUR. For accommodation, the average is about 331 EUR. This was followed by household bills (12%), which accounted for about 140 EUR of the monthly budget. Medicine and health products, hygiene items and the expenditures for communication were relatively equal shares of the refugees' monthly budget, and the average amounts given for these expenditures were also similar - around 41-42 EUR.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Overall, 46% of refugees from Ukraine are covered by social protection systems. The proportion covered by the social protection system in Estonia is 45%, while the proportion covered by the social protection system in Ukraine is lower at 10%.

Graph 27: % of HHs covered by types of social protection system in Estonia

Among those covered by social protection system in Estonia (45%), N=270

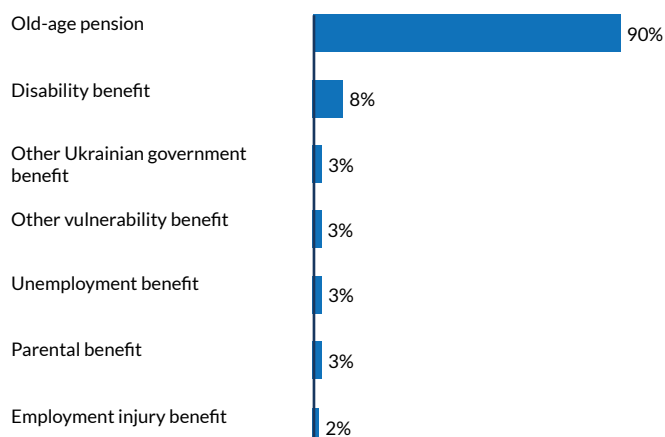


46% of individuals are covered by social protection systems. N=600

Those covered by the social protection system in Estonia most often receive a child or family benefit (59%). Just over a third receive accommodation support and a quarter receive pensions. 20% receive unemployment benefits and other vulnerability benefits from the social protection system in Estonia. The proportion receiving disability benefits is just under 5%.

Graph 28: % of HHs covered by types of social protection system in Ukraine

*Among those covered by social protection system in Ukraine (10.3%), N=62

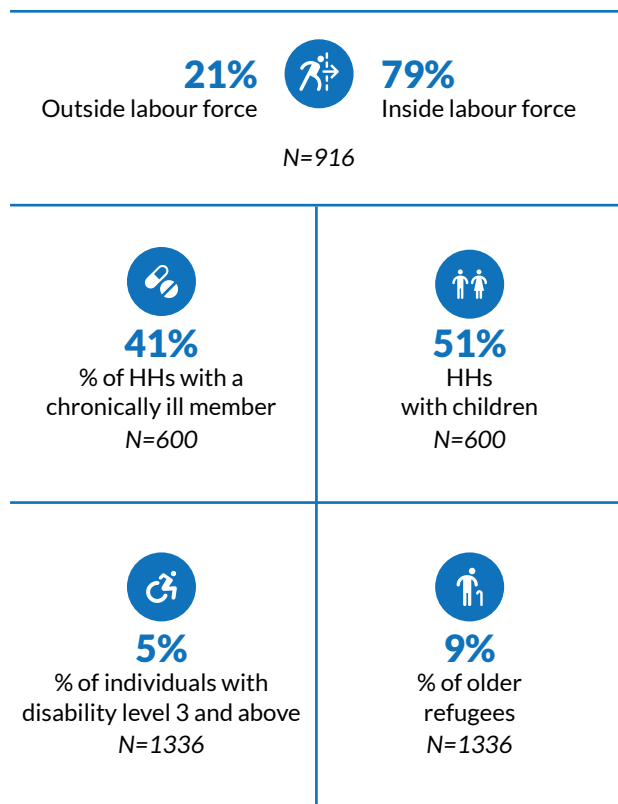


According to the data obtained, the social system in Estonia covers a significantly higher number of needs of refugees in the country. The main support that refugees from Ukraine in Estonia receive from Ukraine is retirement pensions (90%). Just over 8% receive disability benefits from Ukraine.

VULNERABLE GROUPS

In this section vulnerable groups are defined as people with disability or chronic illness, older people (60+), unemployed people, or HHs with

people with disability, HH with a chronically ill member, HHs with children, HHs without employed people, HHs with older people (60+).



Individuals outside the labour force total 21%, and are more likely to be women (24% vs. 15%), as well as people over the age of 60 (36%). The proportion of refugees outside the labour force in the 18 to 59 age group is 17%.

A total of 41% of households have a chronically ill household member. The proportion of chronically ill individuals among refugees aged 60 years and over is 17%, falling to 8% among those aged 35-59 years. The overall proportion of refugees with a disability is 5%.

Refugees in Estonia are mostly located in Harju maakond, Tartu maakond, Ida-Viru maakond, and Pärnu maakond (N=600).

In Tartu maakond and Pärnu maakond county

there are more households with a member who has some type of disability. In these counties it is also more common to find households with chronically ill people and children.

Graph 29: **County where the interview is taking place:**

N=600

Harju maakond	57%
Tartu maakond	11%
Ida-Viru maakond	9%
Pärnu maakond	7%

SHARE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH VULNERABILITY

In Ida-Viru maakond and Pärnu maakond there are large proportions of households in which no member works. Among those living in Pärnu maakond, approximately one in two households is composed of non-working people.

Graph 30: **Geographical profile of households with potential vulnerabilities**

N=600

	Harju maakond	Tartu maakond	Ida-Viru maakond	Pärnu maakond
HH with disability	10%	12%	4%	13%
HH without disability	90%	88%	96%	87%
HH with children	45%	62%	47%	67%
HH without children	55%	39%	53%	33%
HH without employed members	19%	34%	44%	49%
HH with employed members	81%	66%	56%	51%
HH with older persons	16%	29%	16%	21%
HH without older persons	84%	71%	84%	80%
HH with chronically ill member	43%	45%	35%	46%
HH without chronically ill member	57%	55%	66%	54%

The priority needs for households with different vulnerability indicators are similar to the general

trends: healthcare, employment and language courses. Among households with elderly people or persons with disabilities, the need for medicines is much more strongly stated.

Graph 31:
Main priority needs:

	HH with disability	HH with children	HH without employed members	HH with older persons	HH with chronically ill member
No needs	9%	21%	16%	17%	18%
Healthcare services	52%	20%	25%	41%	31%
Employment / Livelihoods support	30%	36%	44%	28%	37%
Language courses	25%	36%	26%	21%	34%
Medicines	25%	4%	13%	23%	11%
Support with registration/legal assistance/documentation	14%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Accommodation	13%	6%	7%	7%	8%
Education for children under 18	11%	20%	10%	7%	10%
Food	8%	8%	10%	7%	6%
Psychosocial support (including mental health services)	8%	6%	8%	7%	8%
Trainings/Education of adults	6%	15%	17%	4%	13%
Legal status in this country	6%	9%	4%	6%	8%
Information on how to access services	5%	2%	6%	10%	5%

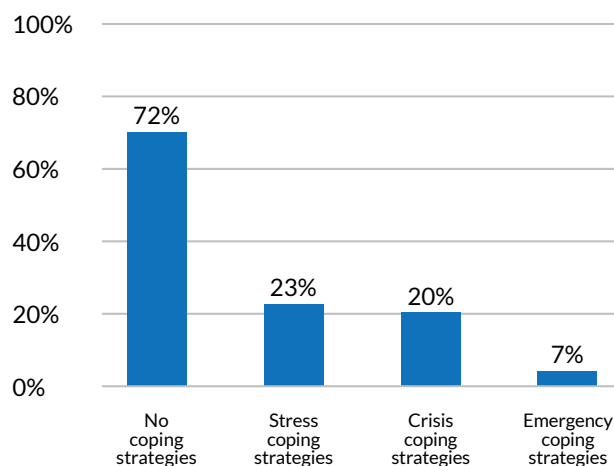
N=64 N=308 N=158 N=109 N=249

Among households with persons with disabilities, the need for support with registration / legal assistance / documentation and accommodation is significantly more frequently stated. The need for psychological support is also more frequently felt among them. Households composed of non-working members are more likely to need adult education and food. Adult education is also relatively often considered necessary in households with children and chronically ill

people. Approximately one fifth of households with children place education for children as a priority need. Households with children are also more likely to need to arrange their legal status in Estonia.

Stress coping strategies are the most applied, in 2024 the proportion using the listed approaches is 23%, which is slightly higher than other coping strategies. The proportion using crisis coping strategy is 20%, while emergency coping has been mentioned by 7%.

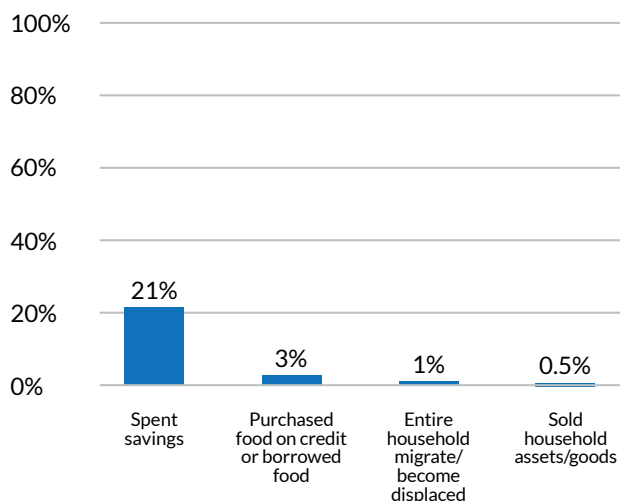
Graph 32: % of HHs by coping strategy in the last 30 days*
N=600



Approximately one in five households has had to spend from their savings due to lack of resources to cover basic needs such as food, shelter health, education, etc. Around 3% of refugee households share they have bought food on credit or on loan. About 1% of households say they have had to migrate / become displaced due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs. The share of refugee households from Ukraine that have had to sell household assets due to lack of resources to cover basic needs is around 1%, including those who have done it multiple times.

Graph 33: % of families using stress coping mechanisms

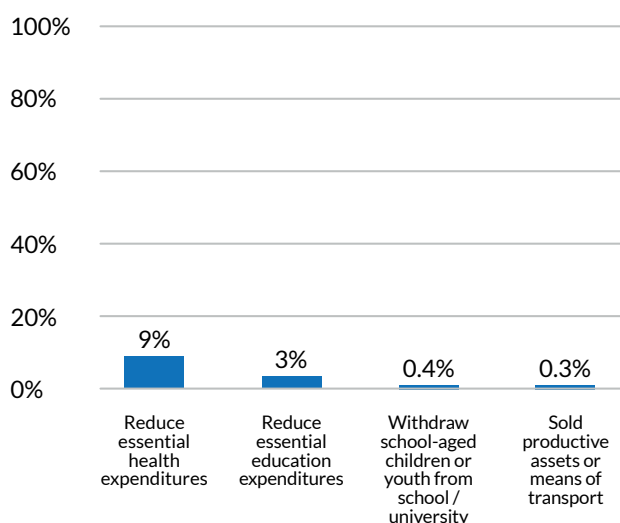
N=600



However, approximately seven out of 10 households (72%) admitted that they have not had to resort to such a measure.

Graph 34: % of families using Crisis coping mechanisms

N=600 (except from “Withdraw school-aged children or youth from school/university” where N=258)



Reducing essential health expenditures is the most frequently chosen approach to cover basic

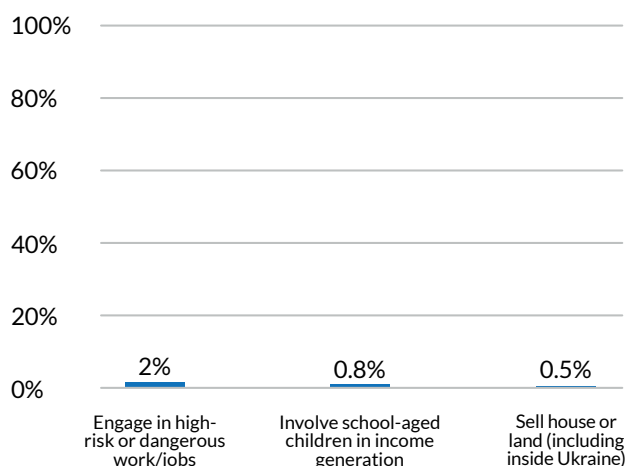
needs (food, shelter, healthcare, education, etc.) (9%), followed by reducing essential education expenditures, withdrawing school-aged children or youth from school / university, and selling productive assets or means of transport. The vast majority (85%) emphasize that such a coping strategy was not necessary.

About 3% of households report that they had to reduce essential education expenditures due insufficient resources to cover basic needs. Among households that have at least one school-aged child (between the ages of 6 and 17), approximately 0.4% have had to withdraw their children or youth from school or university because of a lack of food or money to buy food.

Again, an extremely low proportion of the households from Ukraine in Estonia report that they have sold their productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, bicycle, car, etc.) due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.). The overwhelming majority said that it was not necessary to apply this coping strategy.

Graph 35: % of families using emergency coping mechanisms

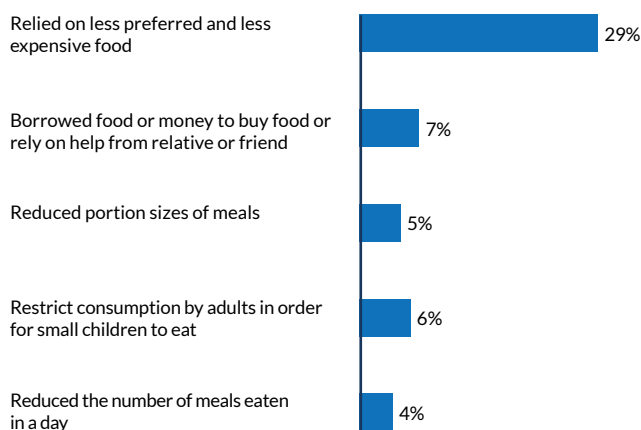
N=600 (except from “Involve school-aged children in income generation” where N=258)



Coping mechanisms in emergency situations are most often related to taking up high-risk work and less often to students' involvement in income generation. About 2% of households declare at least one member of the household is engaged in high-risk or dangerous work / jobs / sources of income due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.). Among households with school-aged children (6-17 years) about 1% had to involve school-aged children in income generation, due to a lack of food or money to buy food. Another 0.4% have already done so.

Households rarely sold land or house. In the last 30 days, about 0.5% of the households had to sell a house or land (Including inside Ukraine) due to a lack of resources to cover basic needs (such as food, shelter, health, education, etc.). Another 0.5% said that their household has already done this.

Graph 36: % of families who relied on coping mechanism at least once in the past week
 N=600 (except from "Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat" where N=308)



In 2024, there was an increase in the percentage of households relying on copying

mechanisms related to food. The coping mechanism they mainly used were: relied on less preferred, less expensive foods (29%), borrowed food, or relied on help from relatives (7%) restricted consumption by adults in order for children to eat (6%), reduced portion sizes of meals (5%), reduced number of meals eaten per day (4%).

INFORMATION REGARDING SERVICES

When asked "What challenges are you facing in accessing information that you need at the moment (including information on rights and entitlements, access to services)?" around 78% say they have not faced any challenges. The others most often indicate that they do not know where to look for the information they need (12%), information is not available in a language they speak (6%), they are unsure which information to trust (6%), the information available is not what they need (3%), it is not available in a format that is accessible (2%). Social networks like Facebook and Telegram, e-mail correspondence, and official web pages stand out as the most preferred communication channels for receiving information.

EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE/ENROLMENT

93% of school-age children (7-16) were enrolled in 2023/2024 school year. N=293

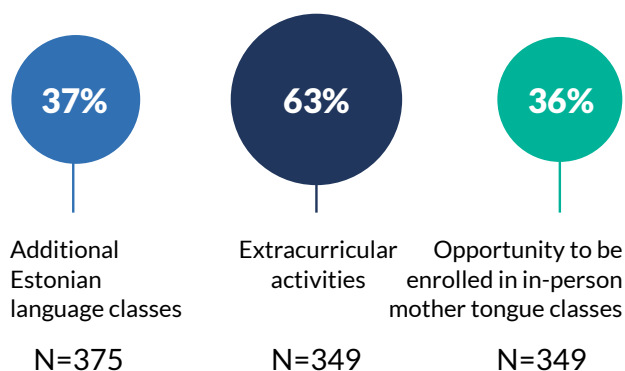
Regarding the share of school-aged children reported to be attending the 2023/2024 school year in Estonia, there is no change in school enrolment between 2023 and 2024. Around 93% of school-age children (7-16) were enrolled in school both years, while 7% were not enrolled in school in Estonia.

The main reasons why school-age refugee children from Ukraine do not attend school/ kindergarten/nursery schools that are part of the national education system in Estonia are the following:

- Already graduated (53%);
- Still enrolled in a school in Ukraine and is attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad (25%);
- Waiting for a response to the application (7%);
- Child is too young (5%);
- Language barrier (3%);
- No longer enrolled in a school in Ukraine but is using remote/online teaching tools at home to continue learning (2%);
- Lack of information – how, where, and when to enrol (2%);
- Intention to return to Ukraine (2%), etc.

N=22

Data show the following opportunities for children / youth (under 24 y.o.) of the refugees from Ukraine:

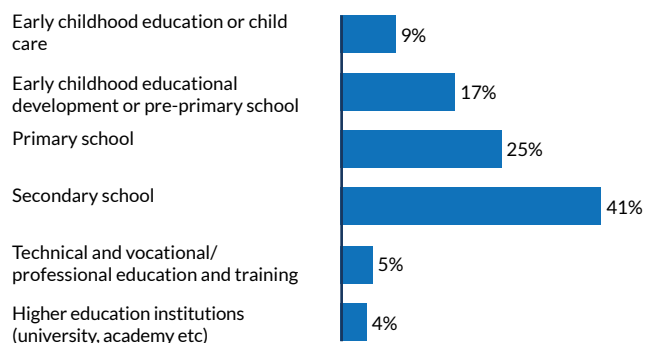


About 37% of them are receiving additional Estonian language classes, while 61% have no extra assistance. Nearly 63% declare their children are participating in extracurricular activities. Approximately 36% of refugee parents / caregivers declare that their children have the opportunity to be enrolled in in-person mother tongue classes.

Around three quarters (76%) indicate that their children 3 to 24 years old are attending a university/school/kindergarten/nursery that is part of the national education system in Estonia in the 2023/2024 academic year (N=522).

Graph 37: **During the 2023-2024 academic year, what level of education is/was this child/ young person attending?**

N=398

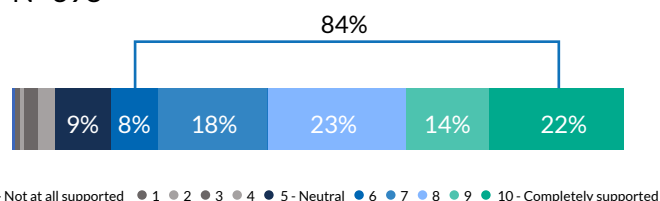


Among refugees from Ukraine below the age of 24, the highest proportion were those in primary school (25%) or secondary school (41%) during the 2023-2024 academic year.

The share of the refugee children from Ukraine in early childhood education or childcare is 9%, and approximately 17% are in early childhood educational development or pre-primary school; about 4% attended higher education institutions (university, academy, etc.), and 5% - technical and vocational/professional education and training.

Graph 38: **To what extent does this child/ young person feel supported by education professionals at school/kindergarten/nursery/ university?**

N=398



Around 84% of the parents said that their children feel generally supported by education professionals at school/kindergarten/nursery/ university.

Approximately one third of refugees from Ukraine aged 16-24 report that they are planning on pursuing university education in Estonia, while 47% disclose the opposite opinion, and one fifth admit that they do not know (N=137). Among those who say that they are not planning on pursuing university education in Estonia, the main reasons are that he/she is still unsure (33%), is planning to pursue university education elsewhere (27%), or he/she is not interested in university education anywhere (20%) (N=64).

Most children aged 3-18 were no longer enrolled in any school/kindergarten or nursery in Ukraine (72%). Approximately 28% were formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in school year 2023-2024, even when being abroad (N=428).

79% of children 3-18 years old would be enrolled in a school/kindergarten/nursery that is part of the national education system in Estonia for the next 2024/2025 academic year. N=428

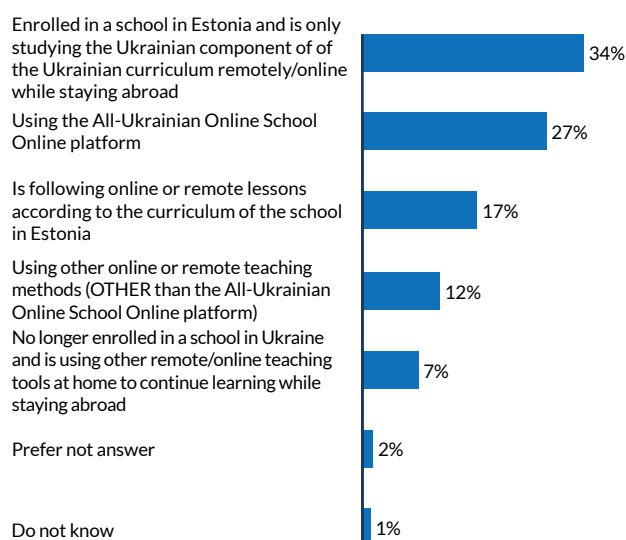
Approximately 79% of children 3-18 years old would be enrolled in a school/kindergarten/ nursery that is part of the national education system in Estonia for the next 2024/2025 academic year.

Among refugee children (under 18 y.o.) who have been learning remotely or online in the 2023-2024 school year, about one out of three are enrolled in a school in Estonia and

are only studying the Ukrainian component of the Ukrainian curriculum (Український Компонент Освітніх Програм) remotely/ online while staying abroad. About 27% are using the All-Ukrainian Online School platform (Всеукраїнська школа онлайн), and 17% are following online or remote lessons according to the curriculum of the school in Estonia.

Graph 39: What type of remote or online learning was the child/young person enrolled in or conducting during the school year 2023-2024?

N=121



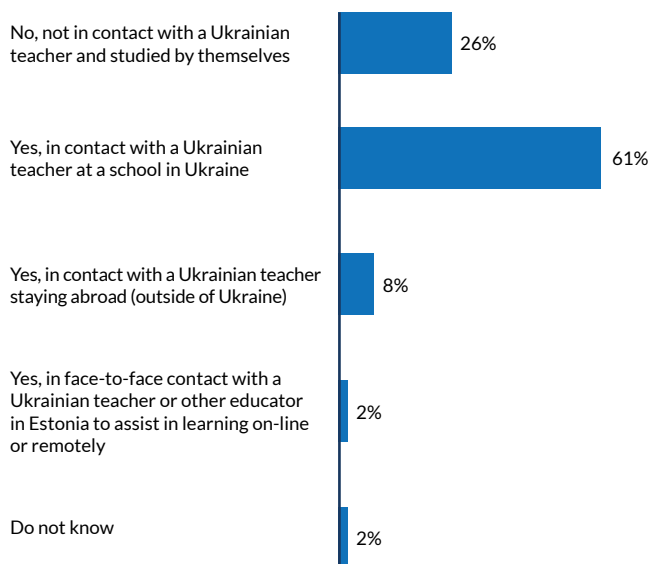
28% were learning remotely-online in the school year 2023-2024. N=428

Among the household members below the age of 18 who have been learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024 (answered “Yes, is learning remotely and/or online” to question “Is/ was this child/young person learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024?”), about 71% have been in contact with a Ukrainian teacher. Three out of five have been in contact with a Ukrainian teacher at a school in Ukraine, about 8% - in contact with a Ukrainian teacher

who is abroad (outside of Ukraine), while 3% - in face-to-face contact with a Ukrainian teacher or other educator in Estonia to assist in learning online or remotely.

Graph 40: Is/was this child/young person studying under supervision of a teacher or other qualified educator from Ukraine?

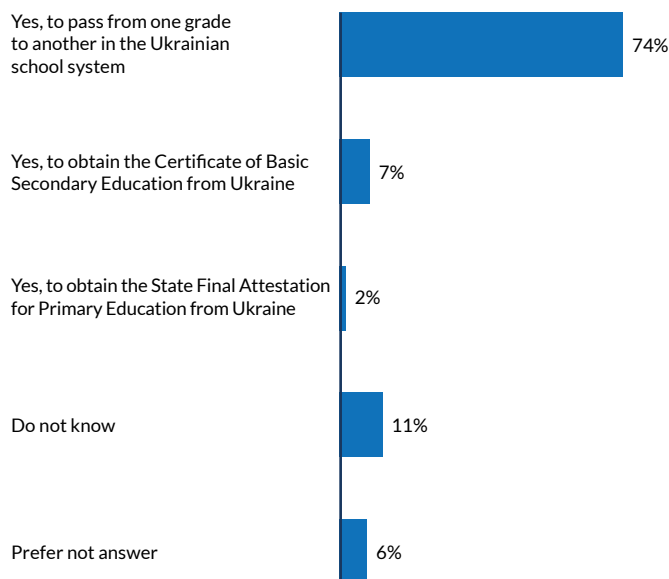
N=121



Among household members aged under 18 y.o. who have been learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024 (answered “Yes, is learning remotely and/or online” on question “Is/was this child/young person learning remotely or online in the school year 2023-2024?”), about three out of four of them declare their children participate in exams, tests or evaluations while learning remotely/online because they have to pass from one grade to another in the Ukrainian school system. About 7% declare their children participate in exams, tests or evaluations while learning remotely/online in Estonia because they have to obtain the Certificate of Basic Secondary Education from Ukraine, while around 2% - to obtain the State Final Attestation for Primary Education from Ukraine.

Graph 41: Did this child/young person participate in exams, tests or evaluations while learning remotely/online?

N=121



Nearly 45% of household members aged under 18 y.o. who have been learning remotely or online in the 2023/2024 school year will remain enrolled in a school in Ukraine in the 2024/2025 school year and will continue attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad. On the other hand, about 26% consider that their children will not continue learning remotely/online in the 2024/2025 school year. About 9% will remain enrolled in a school in Estonia and will continue studying only the Ukrainian component of the Ukrainian curriculum remotely/online while staying abroad, while another 7% declare they will be no longer be enrolled in a school in Ukraine and will be using other remote/online teaching tools at home to continue learning while staying abroad. The proportion of respondents who do not know and cannot estimate whether their children will continue learning remotely/online in the 2024/2025 school year is 13%. The younger groups will be better covered by remote/online learning in 2024/2025.

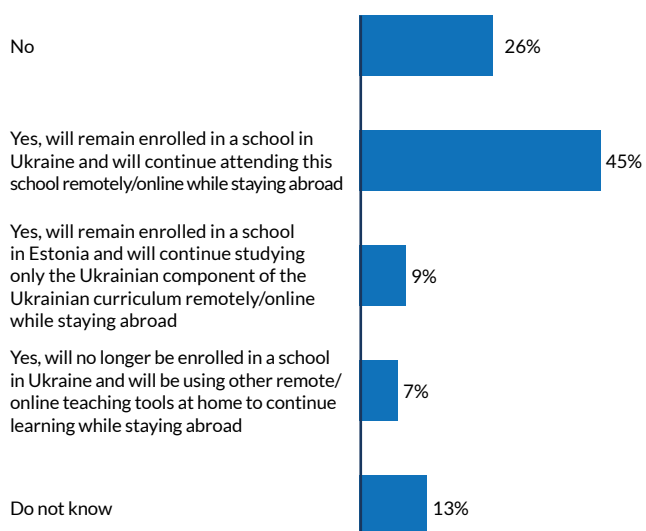
Graph 42: **Will this child/young person continue learning remotely/online in the school year 2024/2025?**

*The sums up to 100% are those who do not know.
N=121

	3-6 years	7-12 years	13-18 years	Total
Yes, will remain enrolled in a school in Ukraine and will continue attending this school remotely/online while staying abroad	40%	41%	48%	45%
Yes, will remain enrolled in a school in Estonia and will continue studying only the Ukrainian component of the Ukrainian curriculum remotely/online while staying abroad	20%	13%	5%	9%
Yes, will no longer be enrolled in a school in Ukraine and will be using other remote/online teaching tools at home to continue learning while staying abroad	20%	6%	6%	7%
No	—	24%	31%	26%

Graph 43: **Will this child/young person continue learning remotely/online in the school year 2024/2025?**

N=121



LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

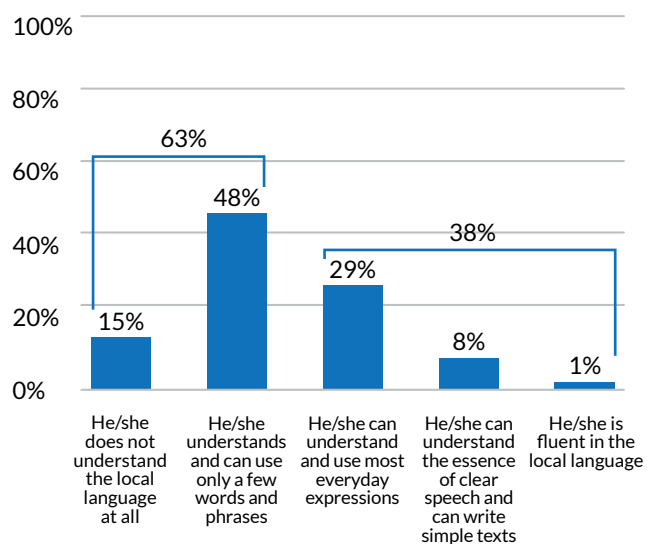
Around 38% of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia can speak Estonian on a level that is

enough to get by in everyday life, with 29% of them understanding and being able to use most everyday expressions, 8% understanding the essence of clear speech and being able to write simple texts and 1% fluent in the language.

Those who could use only a few words or phrases account for 48%. Refugees from Ukraine who do not speak Estonian at all account for 15%.

Graph 44: **Which of the following options best describes this person's knowledge of Estonian language?**

N=1065



58% attended an Estonian language course.
N=1302

Around 58% of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia have attended an Estonian language course. Around 84% of them said they were generally satisfied with the level of instruction, approximately 8% took a neutral position, and about 8% were disappointed with the language course.

Approximately 39% are likely to enrol in an Estonian language course in the next six months. The proportion of those who have not yet taken such a course but intend to do so in the next six months is just under 15%. Some 43% indicated that they do not intend to start courses in the next six months and 18% have not yet made a decision (N=1,302).

Graph 45: Which of the following options best describes this person’s knowledge of Estonian language?

N=1065

	15-17 years	18-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60+ years
Does not understand the local language at all	7%	12%	16%	14%	23%	26%
Understands and can use only a few words and phrases	23%	49%	54%	52%	53%	65%

Refugees from Ukraine over the age of 60 most often do not understand Estonian at all or can only use a few words or phrases. As age decreases, the proportion of those who have no knowledge of the local language decreases, with just under 12% among those aged 18 to 24 reporting having no knowledge of Estonian. Among children aged 15 to 17, the proportion is even lower at 7%. However, it should be noted that among all age groups between 18 and 59, approximately one half know only a few words or phrases.

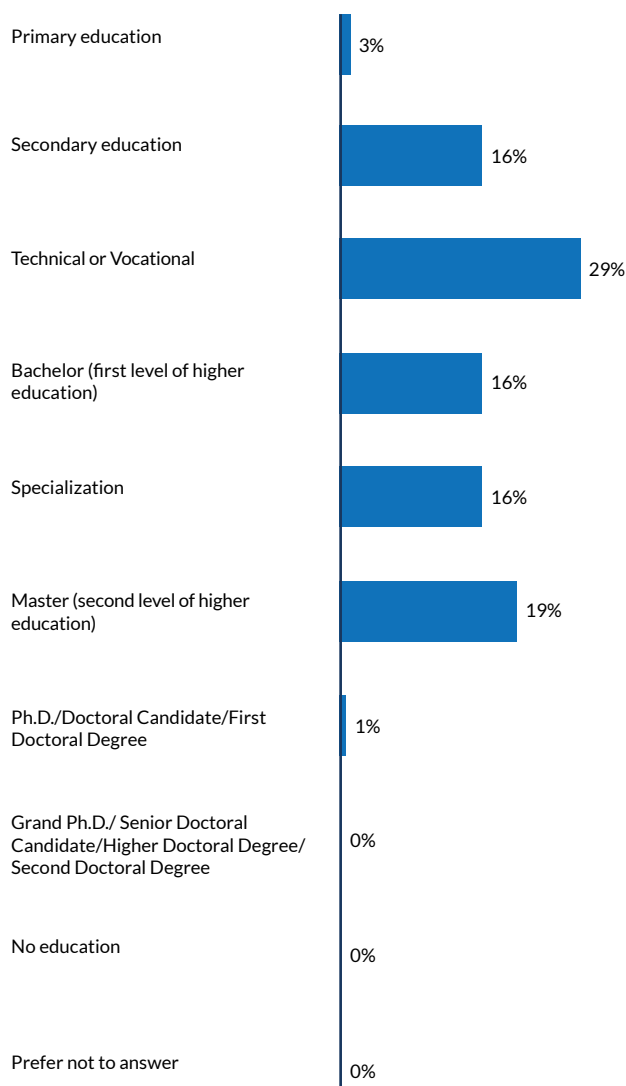
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOOD

EDUCATION PROFILE

In general, refugees from Ukraine in Estonia aged 15-64 are well educated. Only about 3% have primary education. Around 51% have acquired some level of higher education (Bachelor and above).

Graph 46: What is the highest level of formal education (this person) has attained to date?

N=954



Refugees from Ukraine in Estonia aged 15-64 described their status before leaving Ukraine as follows:

- Employees (work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours) (57%);
- Studying (students or school pupils) (16%);
- Run or undertake any kind of business, farming, or other activity to make money (10%);

- Engaged in household or family responsibilities including taking care of children and elderly (6%);
- Retired or Pensioner (2%);
- Unemployed/jobseeker (2%);
- Professional training (2%);
- Help in a family business or farm (2%);
- With a long-term illness, injury or disability (0.8%);
- Doing unpaid volunteering, community or charity work (0.1%).

N=954

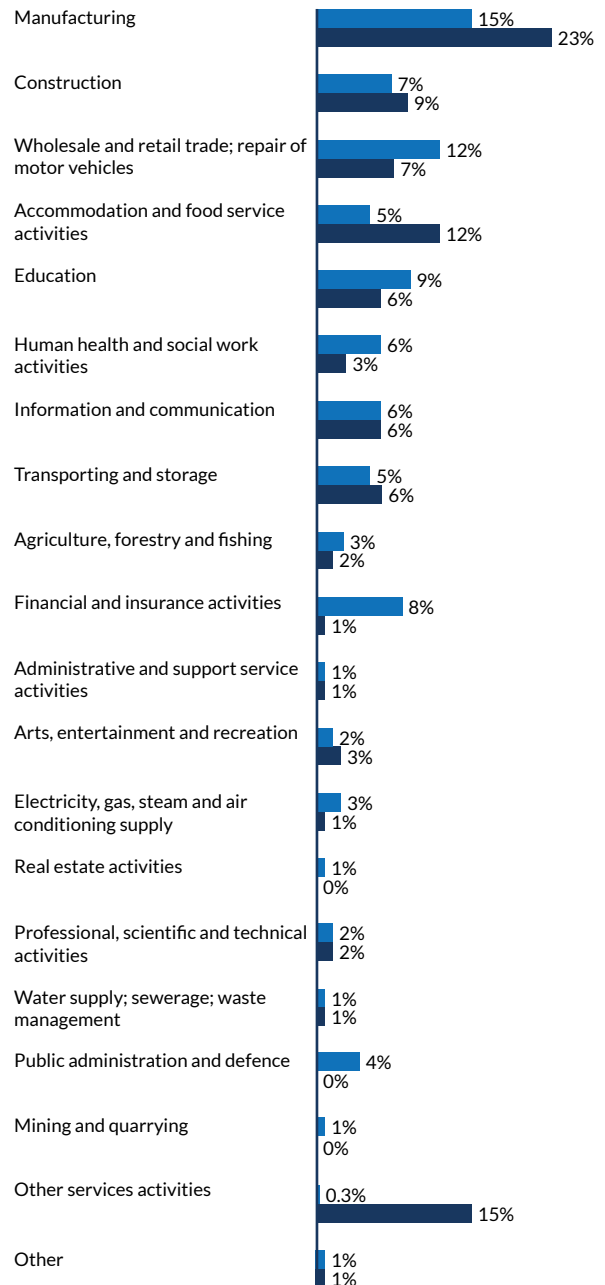
A significant proportion of respondents had changed their employment due to leaving Ukraine and their new refugee status. Although the share of those who worked in manufacturing in Ukraine and continued to work in the same field in Estonia is around 67%, the overall share of those working in the field has increased from 15% to 23%. Those working in accommodation and food service activities were most likely to have started a job related to manufacturing after arriving in Estonia.

The share of accommodation and food service workers has approximately doubled. This sector employs people with diverse experience in their home country as adaptability is easy and skills required can be obtained quickly. The share of those in construction occupations increased by about 3%, while those in occupations related to wholesale and retail trade decreased by about 4%. The share of those working in education, transport and storage and social work also decreased. The share of those working in finance declined most dramatically, with the largest share now engaged in accommodation and food service activities.

Graph 47: **Main activity before living Ukraine vs. main activity in Estonia**

N=659 for main activity before leaving Ukraine
N=637 for main activity in Estonia

- Main activity of the place or business where individual was working before leaving Ukraine
- Main activity of the place or business where individual is working in Estonia

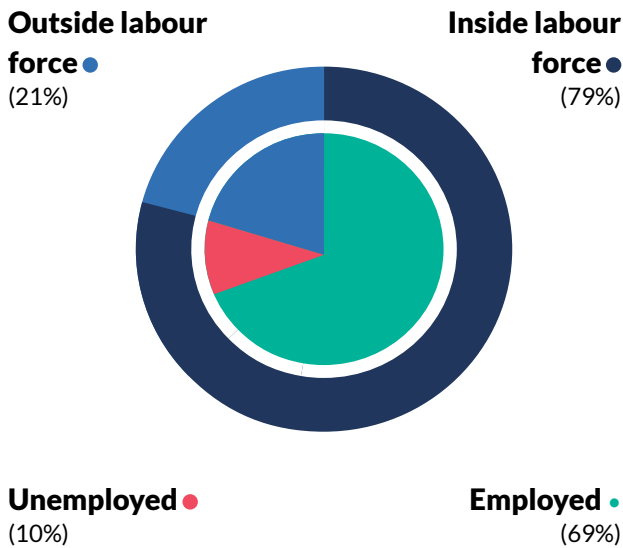


EMPLOYMENT. CHALLENGES FOR FINDING WORK

At the time of this survey, 69% of working age refugees from Ukraine living in Estonia were employed and 10% were unemployed. The total proportion of persons who are out of the labour force is 21% (N=916).

Graph 48: **Labour Force Participation (out of working age population 16 to 64)**

N=903



There is restructuring of the main activities in which refugees are involved compared to their fields of employment before leaving Ukraine. More refugees from Ukraine in Estonia work in manufacturing and accommodation and food service activities compared to their employment fields before leaving Ukraine. At the same time, there is a decline in the share of people working in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, financial and insurance activities, public administration and defence; compulsory social security and education.

10% of youth (16 to 24) are Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET). N=151

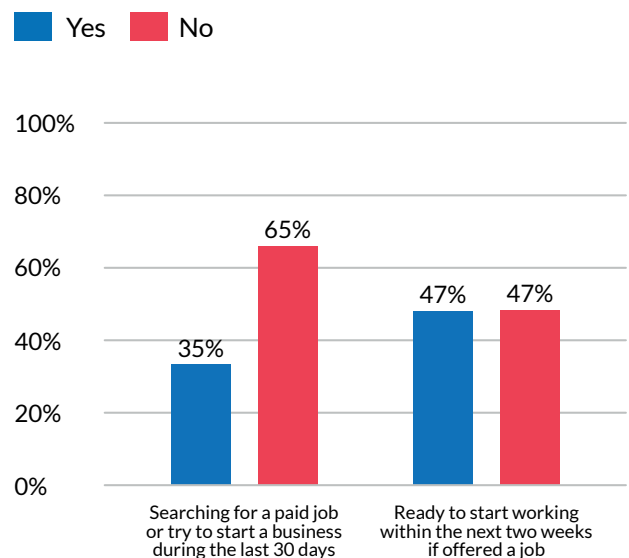
The proportion of youth aged 16 to 24 who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) is 10%. Just under 57% of them can only use a few words and phrases in Estonian, and 22% do not speak it at all. In comparison, among all refugees from Ukraine these shares are 48% and 15%.

Just over a third of refugees from Ukraine aged 15-65 have looked for paid work or tried to start a business in the last 30 days. Just over 47% of currently unemployed refugees from Ukraine are willing to start a job in the next two weeks if offered one.

Graph 49: **Share of refugees searching for a paid job and share of refugees ready to start working**

*Missing percentages are on account of "Do not know" and "Prefer not to answer"

** Among those who have not worked for anyone in the past seven days, do not have a seasonal job, during the past seven days they do not run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income, do not help in a family business or farm, do not have a business or a helper job in a family business/farm from which he or she is temporarily absent, N=312



Most refugees who have already taken action to find paid work would start immediately (85%), however, there is a group of those who are not ready to start in the next two weeks (11%). They are more likely to be women and people under the age of 49.

Refugees aged between 50 and 59 were most likely to have looked for a job in the last 30 days (63%) and most often would start one in the next two weeks (71%). They were followed by those aged between 40 and 49, among whom a total of 48% had looked for a job and 58% were willing to start one as soon as possible. The proportion of jobseekers among those aged between 15 and 17 was 9%.

Among those who have taken action to find paid work or start a business, approximately 43% are studying, 32% are seeking a job, and 30% are engaged in household or family responsibilities, including taking care of children and elderly. Approximately 6% report they get professional training, about 5% live with a long-term illness, injury or disability, about 5% are doing unpaid volunteering, community or charity work, and about 3% are retired/pensioners.

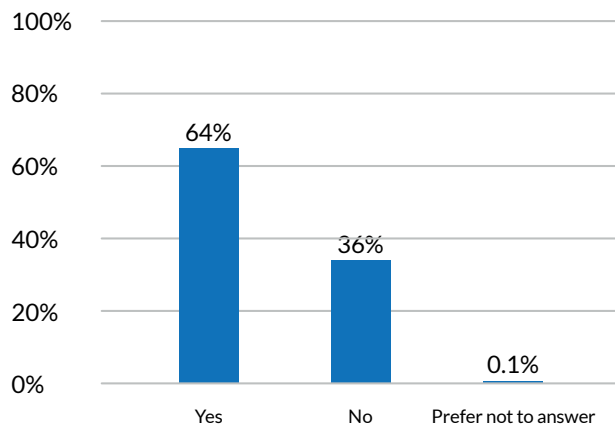
Among Ukrainian refugees aged 15-64, about two in three people have worked for payment for one or a few hours in the last seven days.

Among those who say they have not worked in the last seven days, one out of ten say they have not been able to work because they are in seasonal employment.

Among the group of refugees from Ukraine aged 15-64 who have not worked for anyone in the last seven days and state that they do not have seasonal employment, around 7% highlight that during the last seven days, they run or do

Graph 50: During the past seven days, did (this person) work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?

N=954

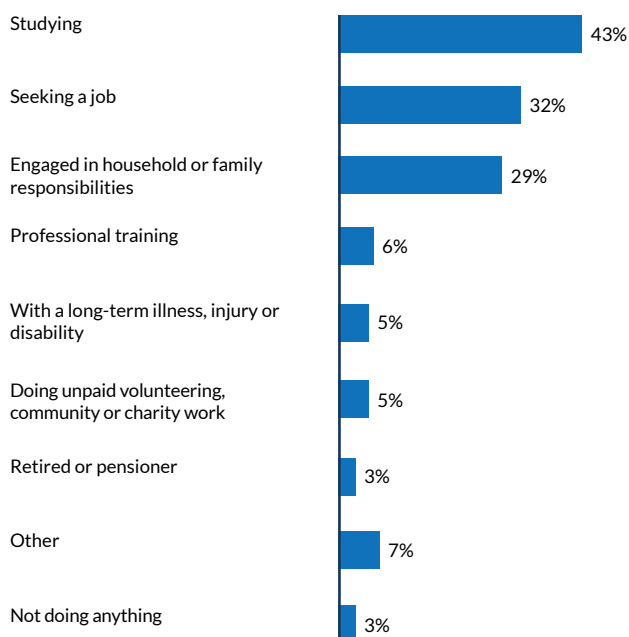


any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income.

Among the group of refugees from Ukraine aged 15-64 who have not worked for anyone in the last seven days and state that they do not have seasonal employment, and also do not run or undertake any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income, about 1% state they help in a family business or farm. Nearly 1% have a business or a helper job in a family business/farm from which they were temporarily absent amongst those who have not worked for anyone in the last seven days and state that they do not have seasonal employment, and do not run or undertaken any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income, and do not help in a family business or farm.

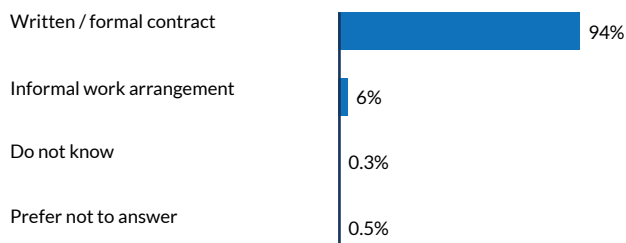
Among those 7% who indicated that they are mainly doing something else (“Other”) at present, the responses indicated include: manufacturing; accommodation and food service activities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and other service activities.

Graph 51: Which of the following best describes what (this person) is mainly doing at present?
Among refugees from Ukraine who are not in the workforce, N=312

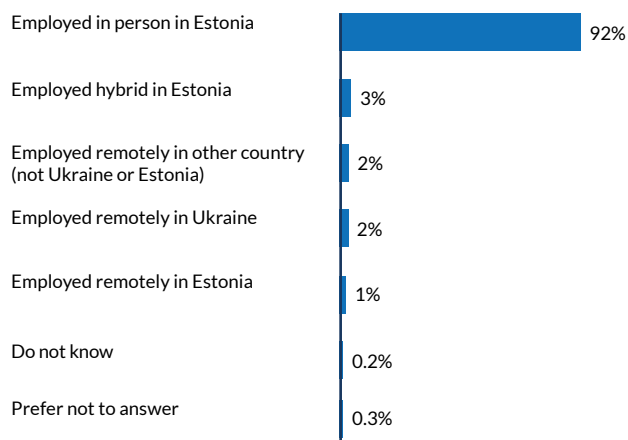


Among those Ukrainian refugees aged 15-64 who declare they have worked for payment for one or a few hours in the last seven days (64%), or if not, they run or undertake any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income, or they help in a family business or farm, approximately 94% have a formal/written contact, while almost 6% have an informal working arrangement. Most of them (92%) are employed in Estonia.

Graph 52: Does (this person) have a formal contract or informal working arrangement?
N=637



Graph 53: Main employment arrangements
N=637



The main difficulties encountered by respondents in finding a job in Estonia were as follows:

- Lack of knowledge of local language (46%);
 - Cannot find a job with a decent pay (20%);
 - Lack of employment opportunities suited to my skills or experience (20%);
 - Finding work with a suitable or flexible schedule (14%);
 - Not actively looking for work (13%);
 - Lack of education / skills recognition (7%), etc.
- N=954

However, nearly 28% declare they have not encountered any difficulties in finding a job in Estonia.

According to the data, the proportion of refugees who believe that the lack of knowledge of Estonian is the reason for their inability to find a job and who do not understand even individual words of the language is just under 11%. The proportion of those who are unable to find work due to a language barrier and can only use individual words and phrases is 54%. However, nearly 23% of those who indicated that they had no difficulty finding work did not understand the local language at all.

HEALTH

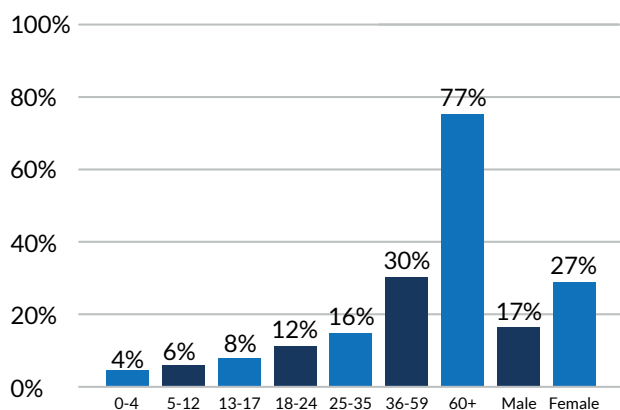
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

41% of HHs have a chronically ill member.
N=600

Regarding access to healthcare, 41% of refugee households from Ukraine include at least one chronically ill person (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, asthma). Chronically ill patients were more likely to be women (27%). With age the share of people with chronic illness increases.

Graph 54: **People with chronic illness (e.g., diabetes, hypertension, asthma)**

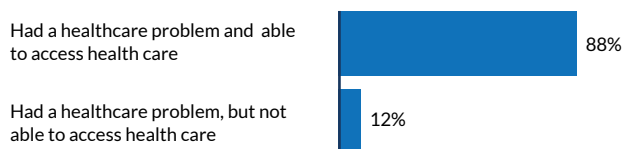
N=1409



Within a year, a significant growth is reported in terms of improving access to healthcare. Compared to 2023, when approximately one third of refugees who had a health problem were unable to access health services, in 2024 only one in ten share such a barrier.

Graph 55: **Share of refugees with access to health services**

N=448



Refugees aged between 5 and 17 years were least likely to be in a situation where they needed healthcare but did not receive it. Although with a relatively small statistical difference, those aged 60 and over were more likely than others to have received the help they needed (88%). The highest proportion of those who did not receive healthcare was among refugees aged 0-4 years.

Graph 56: **Share of respondents who had healthcare problems by age group**

N=448

Age	Had a healthcare problem and received help	Had a healthcare problem and have not received help
0-4	83%	17%
5-17	97%	4%
18-34	85%	15%
35-59	85%	15%
60+	86%	13%

12% state they were not able to obtain health care when they needed it. N=448

Respondents who stated that they were unable to obtain healthcare identified the following key barriers (cited by over 7% of respondents):

- Long waiting times (46%);
- Access to health facilities: Unable to make an appointment (e.g. administrative barrier, referral issues for specialist) (31%);
- Unavailable services: specific medication, treatment or service needed unavailable (18%);
- Trust Issues: do not trust local provider (16%);
- Personal factors: wanted to wait and see if the problem got better on its own (11%);
- Financial: could not afford fees at hospital (9%).

N=55

Around 72% of the respondents say that no one from their household has experienced significant

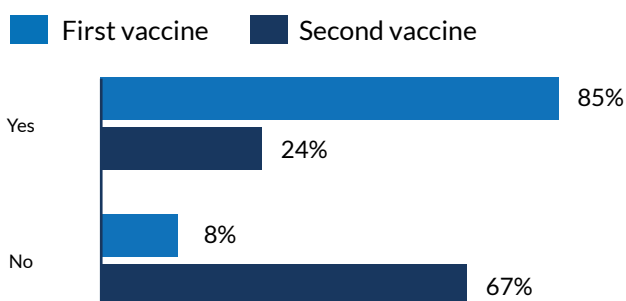
difficulties registering with a General Practitioner in Estonia (N=600). Although with a small statistical difference, such a problem was more often by those living in rural areas (30% vs. 26%).

CHILD HEALTH

The share of children with the first dose of the measles vaccine is 85%, against 8% who have not received one (N=105). A second vaccine was given to 24% of the children (N=89).

Graph 57: **Measles-containing vaccine for children aged 9 months - 5 years**

Missing percentages are on account of “Do not know” and “Prefer not to answer”. First vaccine, N=105 / Second vaccine, N=89



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

20%

% of people that feel so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected the person's daily functioning. N=1,336

44%

% of individuals with mental health or psychosocial problems who tried to access MHPSS support. N=270

93%

% of individuals who received MHPSS support. N=120

The overall share of households with at least one member who experienced mental health

or psychosocial problems was 36% (N=600). Approximately one in five (20%) report that they have felt so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry or depressed in the past four weeks, that this condition affected their daily functioning. Amongst them approximately 44% tried to access MHPSS support. Amongst those, nearly 93% received MHPSS support.

Women were approximately three times more likely to feel so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected their daily functioning. Refugees increasingly experience such emotional states with age, with the proportion reaching 30% among those aged 60 and over.

Graph 58: **During the last four weeks did you/he/she currently feel so upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected your/the person's daily functioning** N=1336

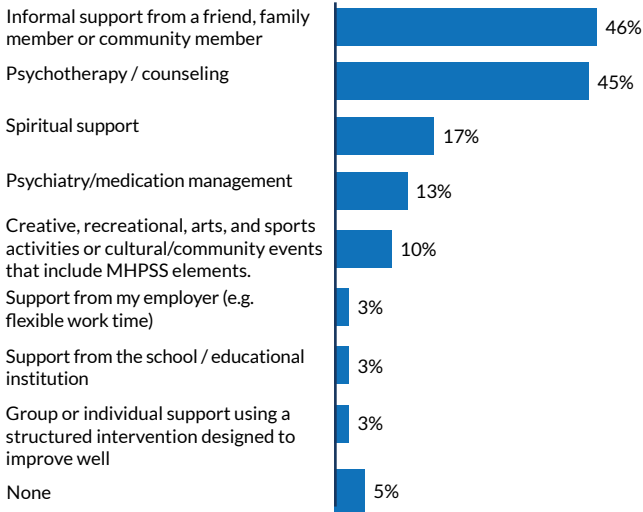
		Yes	No
Sex	Male	9%	90%
	Female	28%	71%
Age	5-17	12%	88%
	18-34	21%	78%
	35-59	23%	75%
	60+	30%	69%

Among those who have felt upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry or depressed in the past four weeks (20%) and state they have tried to find support for this problem (44%), they most often received informal support from a friend, family member or community member and psychotherapy / counselling. According to the data, refugees aged 60 and over were more likely than others to rely on informal support from relatives and friends (67%) and less likely to seek professional help in the form of psychotherapy/counselling (25%). Among those

aged between 35 and 59, approximately one in two had attended psychotherapy sessions.

Graph 59: Share of individuals who received each type of service

N=120

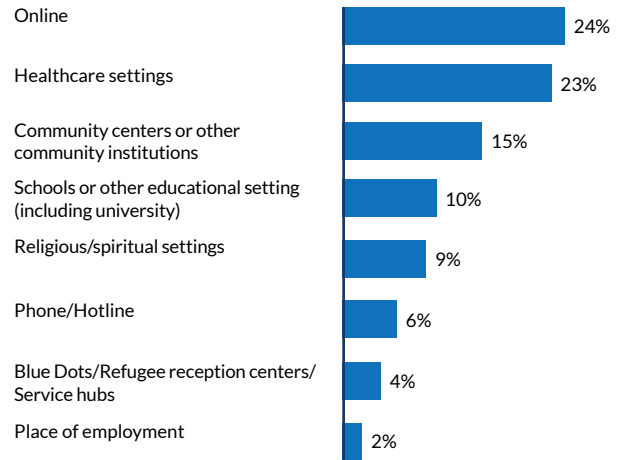


Psychological support was most often received online (24%) and in healthcare settings (23%). 15% received support in community centres or other community institutions, and 10% in schools or other educational settings (including university). Just under 9% were supported in religious/spiritual settings. The lowest proportions of refugees received psychological support over the phone, at Refugee Reception Centres/Service Hubs and at their place of work.

Just under 41% of those who had attended psychotherapy/counseling had done so online, and 32% had received the support in healthcare settings. 28% reported receiving this type of support in community centres or other community institutions. One in two who indicated they received spiritual support received the support in religious/spiritual settings. Psychiatric support was primarily received in healthcare settings (75%). According to the data, women mostly preferred online support (26%), followed by care offered in

Graph 60: Where did you/he/she receive MHPSS services?

N=113

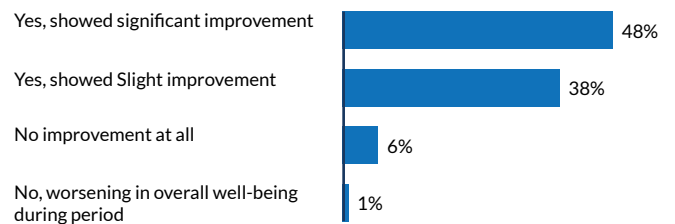


healthcare settings (18%), while men mostly visited healthcare settings (42%).

Nearly 86% of those that have received mental health and psychosocial services share positive assessment about the effect and report improvement in their wellbeing. Refugees who felt that there had been a significant improvement in their condition most often relied on informal support (51%), followed by psychotherapy/counseling (44%). Around 30% of those who reported significant improvement received online support, compared to 19% who improved significantly after receiving support in healthcare settings

Graph 61: % of individuals who received mental health and psychosocial support services and report improvement in wellbeing

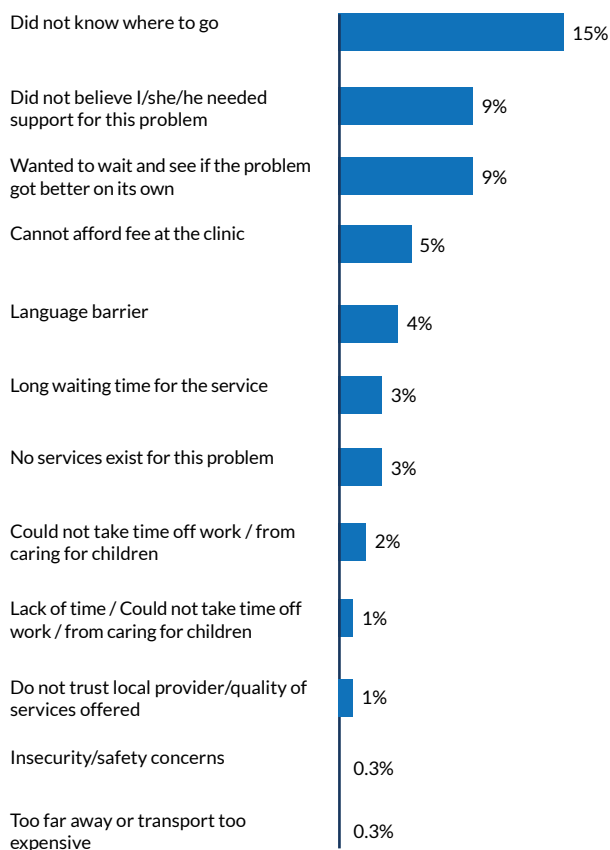
N=120



Nearly 64% of refugees who sought support did not encounter any problems or difficulties in finding it. Those who had such challenges most often did not know where to seek this type of service (15%), doubted that they needed support for this problem at all (9%), were waiting to see if the problem will go away by itself (9%). Also mentioned were concerns about not being able to afford fees at the clinic, language barrier, concerns about waiting too long for the service, etc.

64% of refugees had no issues in accessing the needed mental health and psychosocial support or services. N=270

Graph 62: % of individuals with reported barriers to accessing mental health and psychosocial support services
N=337



ACCOMMODATION

Approximately four in five (81%) households with refugees from Ukraine in Estonia report that they live in a non-shared apartment or house. Approximately one in ten households (9%) state that they share an apartment or house and live in it with other persons. In turn, 4% live in a hotel or hostel and 2% in accommodation provided by an employer.

About 3% live in a collective site (accommodation center, transit center etc.) (N=600).

92% of refugees live in urban areas. N=600

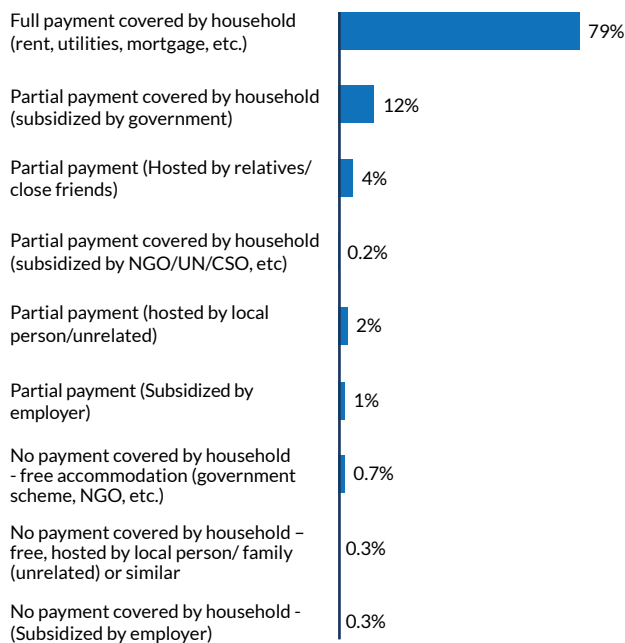
The overwhelming majority (92%) live in urban areas, while 8% live in rural areas.

Regarding the accommodation payment arrangement, the data show that the highest proportion of households cover the full payment for the accommodation they are inhabiting (79%). The total share subsidized by the state is 13%, with 12% subsidized to cover partial payment. Among the rest, 4% pay partially, are hosted by relatives or close friends; another 2% pay partially (hosted by local person/unrelated) and 1% pay partially as they are subsidized by their employer.

Slightly less than 84% of those living in non-shared dwellings cover all bills independently. 11% are partially subsidized by the government. For those sharing an apartment or house with others (refugees, host community, etc.), the proportion partially subsidized by the government reaches 20%, while those covering their bills on their own is just over 46%. Those staying in hotels mostly pay their bills on their own, with a total of 21% subsidized by the state, 20% of whom are partially subsidized.

Graph 63: Share of households by accommodation payment arrangement

N=600



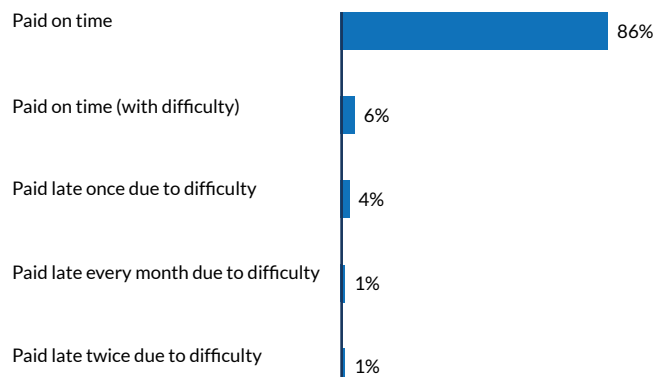
In terms of accommodation conditions, nearly 97% of households reported they are satisfied. 4% say that the accommodation is overcrowded (N=600).

The majority of households stated that they were not pressured to leave their accommodation. However, 8% indicated that they had been pressured to do so and another 2% preferred not to answer (N=65).

The vast majority (86%) of households of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia confirm that they pay the accommodation rent on time and have no concerns about paying for accommodation, while another 6% also pay on time but have had difficulties. In total, around 6% said they faced difficulties in paying their rent on time. Nearly 4% have paid their rent late at least once, another 0.5% have paid their rent late at least twice, and more than 1% pay late each month.

Graph 64: % of HH paying rent without financial distress

N=574

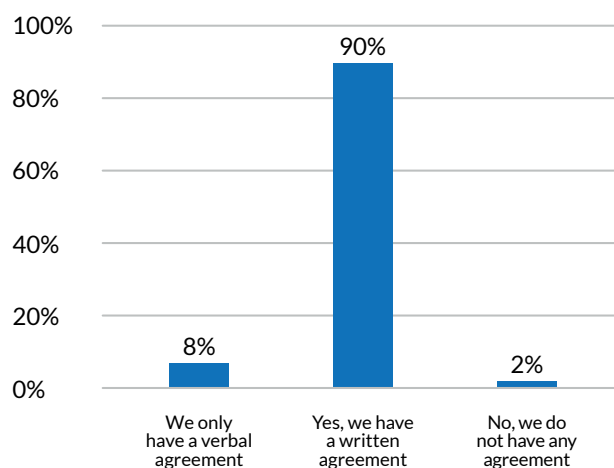


According to the data obtained, most of the respondents (83%) believe they can stay in their current accommodation for six months or longer (N=600).

Nine out of ten households have written documentation to prove that they inhabit their accommodation, while another 8% have a verbal agreement. About 2% do not have any agreement.

Graph 65: Does your household have a written documentation to prove your occupancy arrangement for your accommodation?

N=600



The majority of households said that there was no member of their household in Ukraine who could support them financially. However, about 18% said that there was such a person they could rely on.

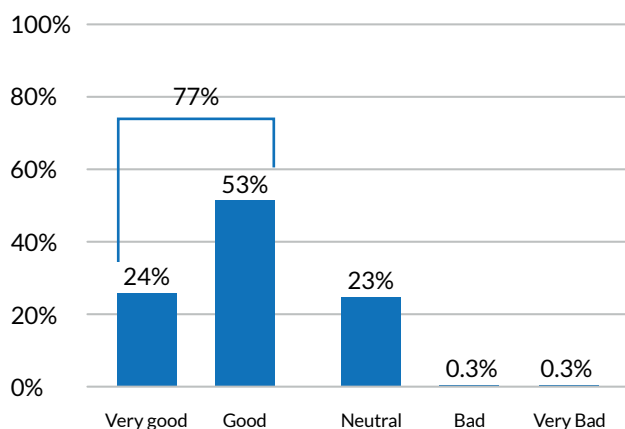
82% of households do not have a family member in Ukraine who is supporting their household financially. N=600

SOCIAL COHESION

Nearly 77% of refugee households from Ukraine expressed a positive view of the relationship between the refugee and host communities in their settlement in Estonia. One in four respondents gave the most positive rating available to the relationship between the refugee and host communities. Less than 1% gave a negative rating.

Graph 66: How would you describe the relationship between the refugee and the host communities in the location where you live?

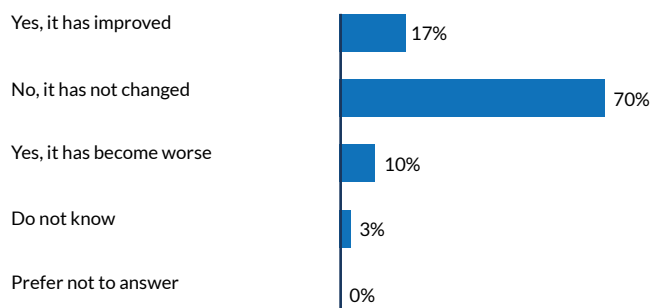
N=600



Nearly seven out of 10 households report that the relationship between the refugee community and the host community has not changed since

their arrival. Around 17% rate the relationship positively and state that it has improved. However, one in ten households say they have noticed a deterioration and the relationship has worsened.

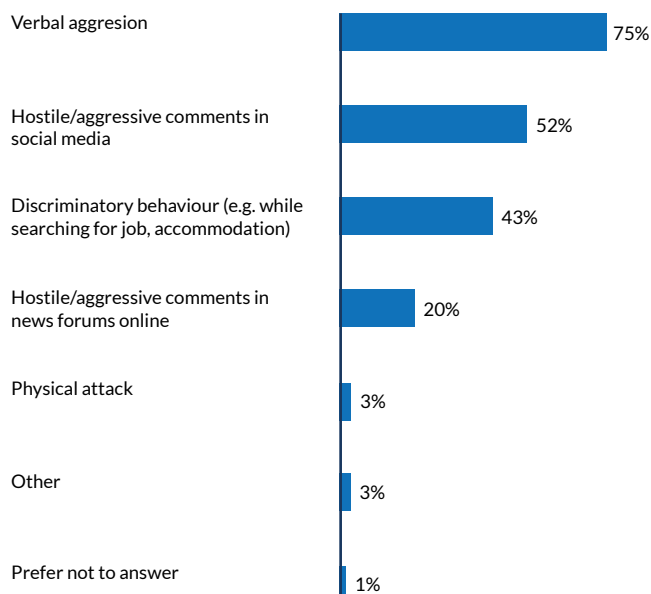
Graph 67: Has the relationship changed since your household first arrived in this location?
N=600



The share of households reporting hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population in the host country is approximately two fifths (39%). Although by a very small statistical difference, those living in urban areas were more likely to experience hostile behaviour (39% vs. 36%).

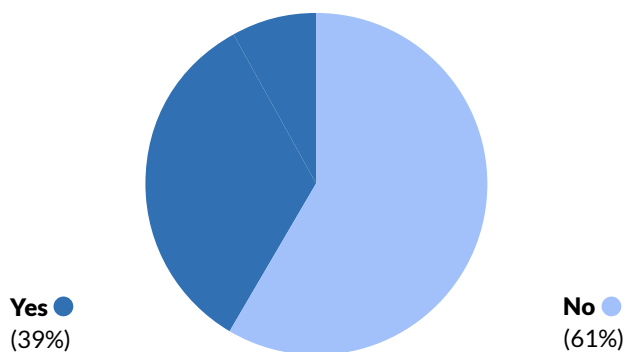
Graph 68: What kind of hostile/unwelcoming behaviour were these?

Type of hostile behaviour reported (out of the % reporting tensions, N=230)



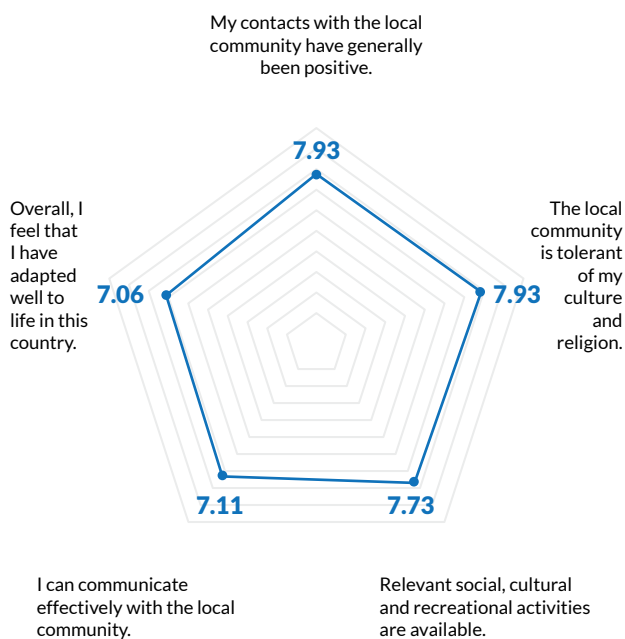
Graph 69: Have you or anyone in your household experienced what you felt was hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population since arriving to Estonia?

% of HHs reporting hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population, N=600



39% of HHs reported that they have faced hostile behaviours or attitudes from the local population. Amongst those who report

Graph 70: To what extent... (Mean)
N=600



* Respondents answered on a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is Strongly disagree, 5 Neutral and 10 Strongly agree

hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population, most frequently mentioned are verbal aggression (75%), hostile/aggressive comments in social media (52%), discriminatory behaviour (e.g. while searching for job, accommodation) (43%), hostile/aggressive comments in news forums online (20%), and physical attack (3%). Refugees over the age of 60 were more often subjected only to verbal aggression, while the others suffered significantly more often from forms of violence in social networks and discriminatory behaviour (when looking for work, accommodation, etc.).

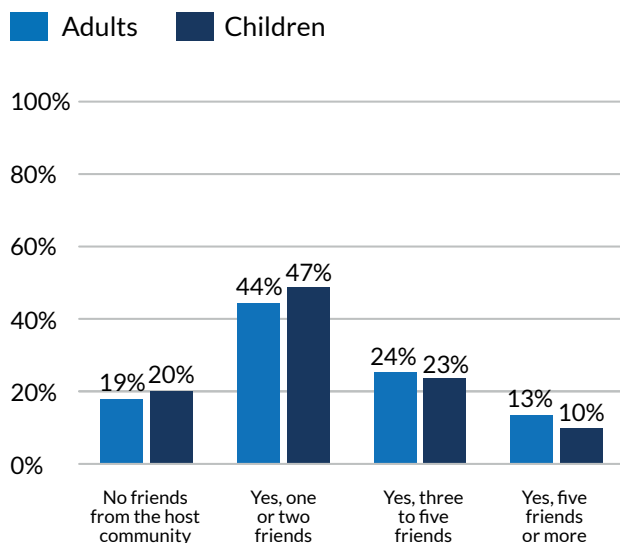
Refugees from Ukraine agree most strongly with the statement that they have positive contacts with the local society and receive positive treatment towards their culture and religion. While positive opinions predominate on this subject as well, refugees are the least positive about whether they feel adapted to local life.

Those living in rural areas are more likely to feel adapted to life in the country, although they are less likely to fully agree that they feel tolerated by local community and can attend relevant social and cultural activities. Those living in rural and urban areas feel similarly about their contact with local communities. Refugees aged over 60 most strongly indicated that their contacts with the local community are positive and the local community shows tolerance towards them.

The majority of people (both adults and children have limited close connection with local community in Estonia. Less than a third of people report more than two friends for themselves and for their children: three to five friends 24%-23% and five or more friends 13% and 10% respectively.

Graph 71: Friends from host community of adults and children refugees from Ukraine

For adults N=600 / For children N=258



Refugees who stated that they have five or more friends in the host communities are more likely to feel adapted well to life in Estonia, to communicate effectively and to have positive contacts with the locals and to feel tolerant attitudes towards them in terms of culture and religion.

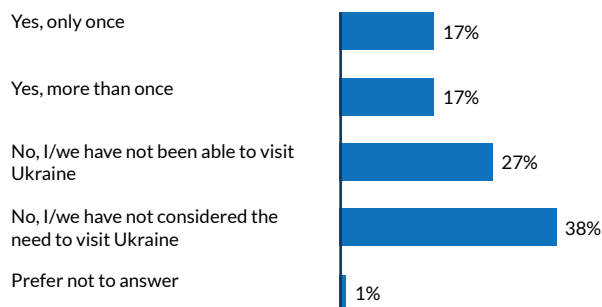
VISITS TO UKRAINE

34% of refugees indicated that they or a household member had returned to Ukraine after 24 February 2022. N=600

About 34% reported that they or a household member have visited Ukraine since 24 February 2022, with 17% visiting only once and another 17% visiting multiple times. In contrast, two in three have not been back to their home country since then. About 27% say they have not had the opportunity to visit Ukraine, and another 38% say they have not considered the need to visit it.

Graph 72: Have you (or any other household member) been back to visit Ukraine after 24 February 2022?

N=600



Among those in households where at least one member has visited Ukraine after 24 February 2022, the main reasons highlighted are the following:

- To visit relatives (e.g., spouse, children, extended family) (75%);
- To access healthcare (29%);
- To obtain documentation (24%);
- To take care of other family matters (20%);
- To check conditions to decide whether to return (e.g. security conditions, availability of jobs, accommodation, basic services, etc.) (16%);
- To get personal supplies (16%);
- To check / repair their own property (14%)

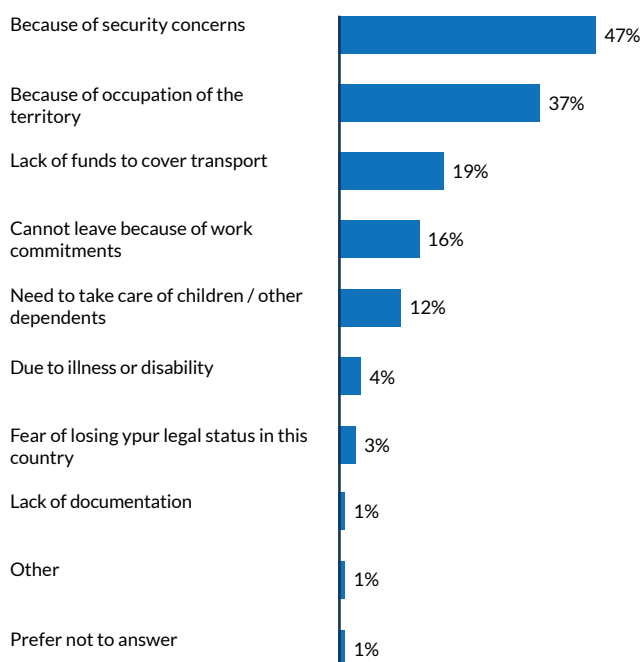
N=208

Nearly 38% of refugees over the age of 60 who have returned to Ukraine cite the need for health services as a reason. However, this reason was also often the leading factor for those aged between 40 and 59 (34%). The need to access health services led to 25% of those aged 18-39 returning to Ukraine. On the other hand, those under the age of 60 were more likely to return to the country to visit relatives (age group 18-39 (77%); age group 40-59 (76%), compared to those over 60 (50%).

Among those who say they have not been able to visit Ukraine (27%), the main reasons are mostly related to security concerns, the overall situation and the occupation of the territory, lack of funds to cover transport, work commitments, or a need to take care of children, or other dependents.

Graph 73: Why haven't you been able to visit Ukraine? (among those not being able to visit Ukraine)

N=159

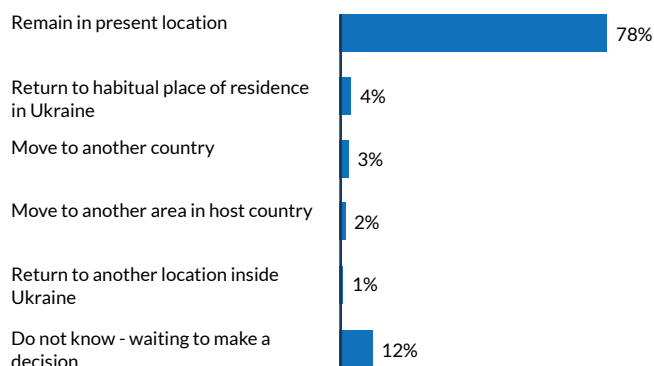


INTENTION TO STAY/LEAVE HOST COUNTRY

Regarding refugees' intentions for the next 12 months, the highest proportion are those who think they will stay in their current location (78%). 4% hope that they will be able to return to their home in Ukraine, and another 0.8% hope to return to Ukraine, albeit to a different location. On the other hand, nearly 12% cannot decide and are in the process of deciding.

Graph 74: What are your HH's intentions regarding your location within the next 12 months?

N=600



Refugees who are currently staying with relatives or close friends most often intend to change their location in the next 12 months. Among them, the highest proportions are those who want to move to a third country (13%) and return to the location they inhabited in Ukraine (9%). Just over 72% of those whose accommodation is partially subsidized by the state plan to stay in the same location, while 17% admit that they have not yet made a decision. Among them, the share of those who plan to return to the previous place they inhabited in Ukraine is 7%.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Refugees with Specific Needs: According to the demographic profile of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia, approximately 15-20% of refugees have specific needs and require targeted assistance. In this context, systematic and ongoing vulnerability assessments, which help identify refugees with specific needs and refer them to available services, are essential for effective assistance. To complement the efforts of state protection authorities responsible for integrating refugees with specific needs into the social protection system, humanitarian actors can offer targeted assistance to ensure timely and effective aid, thereby reducing reliance on negative coping strategies.

Legal and Civic Status, and Documentation: According to the main finding of the survey, more than 40% of refugees from Ukraine in Estonia encountered difficulties accessing information about the application process and extension procedures. Although the majority did not need to register changes in family composition or civil status, it is essential to continuously raise awareness among refugees about registration systems in Estonia. This can be achieved through information materials, campaigns, and individual counselling. A differentiated communication approach is necessary, including more individual counselling for older people, persons with disabilities, and newly arrived refugees, as well as practical assistance with online registration processes.

Child protection: One in three household members is a child, mostly aged 5-17. Emotional and psychosocial support from parents is among the main challenges, alongside economic and financial needs and the risk of

poverty. Psychological and physical violence in the community, worsened mental health and psychosocial conditions, and increased vulnerability to online violence are reported as the main serious risks faced by boys and girls. To create a safer environment for refugee children and their families, parenting programmes focused on emotional and psychological support need to be considered. Refugee children should have effective access to child protection services and counselling. Additionally, digital literacy programmes can help parents protect children from online risks, supported by awareness campaigns on online safety.

GBV: Awareness about GBV services is low among refugees. The development of proactive information and awareness campaigns concerning GBV services is to be considered. These initiatives should not only focus on improving access to information but also address sociocultural barriers, such as stigma, cultural differences, and fear of retaliation.

Education: School enrolment of refugee children from Ukraine aged 7-18 remains relatively high in Estonia (93%). However, it decreases to 80% for the 13-18 age group and 25% for those aged 18-24. The main reason for not being enrolled in the Estonian education system is that some children (mainly those over 12 years old) are still enrolled in online education in Ukraine. Assisting children and youth with learning the Estonian language could be beneficial. Furthermore, offering activities to foster collaboration and socialization with local children, along with providing mental health services, could enhance integration in the school environment and improve the well-being of refugee children.

Local Language level: Around two fifths of refugees from Ukraine feel they have a generally good knowledge of Estonian language.

Further, almost 60% have attended language courses and are satisfied with the quality, while around 40% are planning to attend Estonian language courses in the next six months. These figures demonstrate a strong willingness on the part of refugees to integrate into Estonia. Further improving language skills can enhance refugees' inclusion in the labour market, interactions with institutions, and daily activities. It is therefore recommended to promote and improve proficiency in Estonian among refugees from Ukraine, as well as more tailored approaches to language learning, including online learning options. NGOs can continue to serve as a bridge, helping refugees access and connect with these courses and offering informal language support clubs.

Employment: At the time of the survey, 69% of working-age refugees were employed, and 10% were unemployed. Regular employment was more common than part-time or self-employment, with most having formal contracts (94%). Language barriers, low pay, lack of suitable employment opportunities, and unsuitable job schedules limit access to sustainable and decent employment. Additionally, 10% of youth (15-24) are NEET (not in education, employment, or training), with rates increasing with age, being lower at 16 and higher at 24. To improve employment outcomes for refugees, it is recommended enhancing Estonian language programmes to overcome language barriers, provide job matching services to align refugees' skills with decent job opportunities, and offer vocational training to address skill gaps. These measures will not only improve employment rates but also ensure that refugees can contribute meaningfully to their host communities in Estonia.

Healthcare: Findings show that 5% of surveyed households include a member with a disability

and 41% of surveyed households include a member with chronic health issues. Thus, access to healthcare remains a priority. It is crucial to focus on refugees' access to healthcare, especially for those who are unemployed, uninsured, or unable to afford health insurance. To address this, creating a network of health mediators to support refugees in accessing health services and ensuring their effective inclusion in the national health system could be considered.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support:

The findings reveal that women are the most vulnerable to mental health issues, being three times more likely to feel upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed to the extent that it affects their daily functioning. Refugees increasingly experience such emotional states with age, with the proportion reaching 30% among those aged 60 and over. To address these challenges, awareness-raising campaigns for refugees and service providers may increase accessibility to mental health services. Additionally, an individual approach, such as face-to-face counselling, should be considered for older people and children.

Accommodation: Most households have secured private accommodation, with 81% living in individual apartments or houses, and only 9% sharing an apartment or house with others, and 3% settled in collective sites. Approximately four out of five households cover the full payment for their accommodation. To address potential challenges with affordable and sustainable housing, it is recommended to implement targeted housing support programmes for refugees with specific needs and newly arrived refugees, develop sustainable housing solutions that facilitate the transition from emergency to long-term housing.

Social Cohesion: While there is generally a positive environment for refugees from Ukraine in Estonia, with 77% reporting good or very good relations with host communities, particularly in rural areas, urban areas experience higher instances of hostile behaviour. Approximately 39% of households report encountering hostile behaviour or attitudes from locals. To further strengthen the positive environment for refugees, it is recommended to continue community-based protection programmes, especially in urban areas where hostility is more prevalent. Initiatives could include community empowerment programmes promoting intercultural dialogue, support services for women and older refugees to increase their self-reliance and inclusion, and family mentorship and friendship programmes to expand social activities, foster good relations, and enhance refugee resilience.