

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 11 August 2022



2 BCPs
2 Registration centres
1 Hotspot

1,298 interviews

84% Female

16% Male

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering Slovakia has been registered as a result of the war in Ukraine. As of 30 August 2022, Slovak authorities have reported 750,101 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 692,924 were refugees from Ukraine and 15,547 other TCNs.

This report is based on a displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey launched by IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). All surveys were conducted face-to-face by IOM Slovakia trained enumerators with refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents a short analysis based on 1,298 surveys collected between 9 March and 11 August 2022.

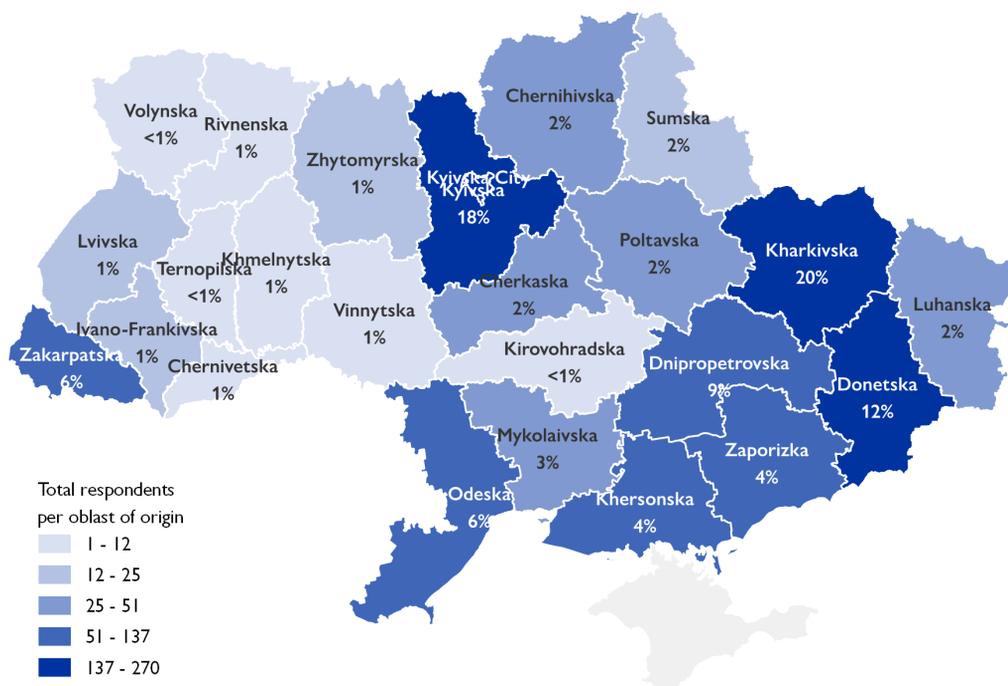
Demographic profile

Between 9 March and 11 August 2022, IOM conducted 1,298 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs at 2 Border Crossing Points (BSPs) at Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a, 2 Registration centres at Michalovce, Humenné and Červená Hviezda Hotspot.

Out of the total 1,298 refugees from Ukraine, 99 per cent were Ukrainian nationals and 1 per cent TCNs, originally from Algeria, Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Germany, Romania and Hungary.

The top five regions of refugee's origin were Kharkiv (20%), Kyiv (18%), Donetsk (12%), Dnipropetrovsk (9%) and Zakarpattia (6%).

Map 1: Regions of origin – Refugees from Ukraine



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

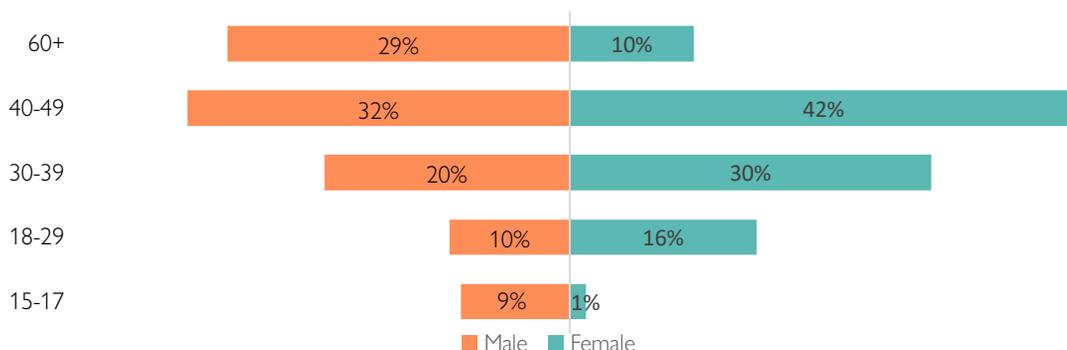
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Women and girls account for 84 per cent of all refugees in the sample. The average age of women is 41, while it is 45 for men. The breakdown of adult refugees by age cohorts reveals that over a third (36%) of surveyed individuals were women aged 40-49 years (461 women interviewed in total belonging to this age cohort). The overall largest age cohort is also the 40-49 years one (461 women and 58 men), followed by the individuals aged 30 to 39 years old (328 women and 43 men).

Older women represent 9 per cent of the sample (113 women aged over 60), compared to 5 per cent of older men (60 men older than 60 years old).

The respondents also included 34 adolescents between the age of 15 and 17, among which are 19 boys and 15 girls.

Fig. 1: Age distribution of respondents by gender (% of total)



Most of the refugees reported travelling in a group (78%), with a smaller portion travelling alone (22%). Men tend to be travelling alone more often than the women in the sample (39% of male respondents travelled alone, versus only 19% of all female respondents). The average size of the group is four. Most of the people travelling in a group are travelling with one or two more people (64%), with 25 per cent travelling with three or four additional people and 11 per cent with five or more people. For the respondents travelling in a group, 83 per cent reported travelling with immediate family, 15 per cent travelling with relatives and 14 per cent with friends or neighbours; note that multiple responses are possible.

one older person and 3 per cent travelling with a person with a disability or a serious health condition. Thirteen per cent of the people travelling in a group are not travelling with any person belonging to the previous categories.

Among the people travelling with children, 47 per cent are travelling in a group with one child, 32 per cent in a group with two children, 14 per cent in a group with three children and 7 per cent in a group with four or more children.

Of the respondents travelling with older persons, 82 per cent are travelling with one person older than 60 years old, 11 per cent with two and 7 per cent with three or more persons older than 60.

Among the respondents travelling in a group, the majority (63%) are travelling with at least one child in their group, with 13 per cent travelling with at least



78% travelling in a group
22% travelling alone



63% at least 1 child in the group
for those travelling in a group



13% at least 1 older person (60+)
in the group
for those travelling in a group



3% at least 1 person with a disability or serious health condition
for those travelling in a group

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 11 August 2022

Main needs at the moment of the interview

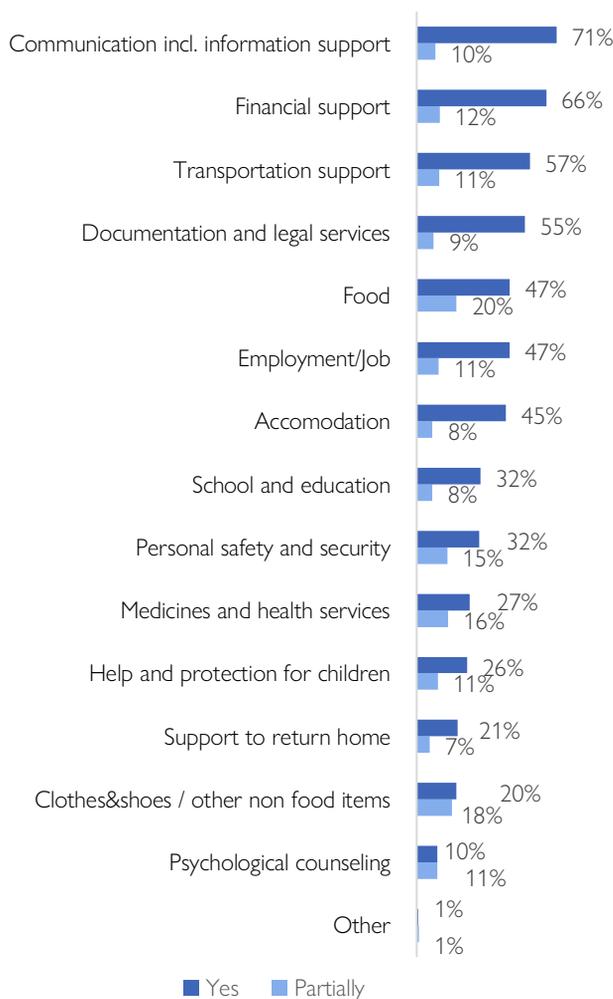
The participants in the survey were asked to choose their most pressing needs at the time of the interview.

The majority of respondents (71%) declared their need of support in communication with their loved ones,*** either in Ukraine or elsewhere. The other top urgent needs were financial support (66%), transportation (57%), documentation and legal support (55%), food (47%), support with employment (47%), and accommodation (45%).

For the 694 respondents travelling with at least one child or older person, communication support (71%), financial support (69%), transportation (61%), documentation and legal support (51%), and employment support (50%) were the top five urgent needs expressed by these participants. Compared to the previous survey round, this represents a notable change in the order of priorities.

Almost half of these respondents also declared the need for support with food (50%), and school and education (48%). Forty-seven per cent reported a need for accommodation support and 40 per cent needed help with children's protection and safety.** Other urgent needs reported include personal safety and security (34%), medicines and health services (28%), clothes and other NFIs (21%), support to return home (21%), psychological counselling (11%), and other needs (1%).

Fig. 2: Main needs at the moment of the interview* (%)

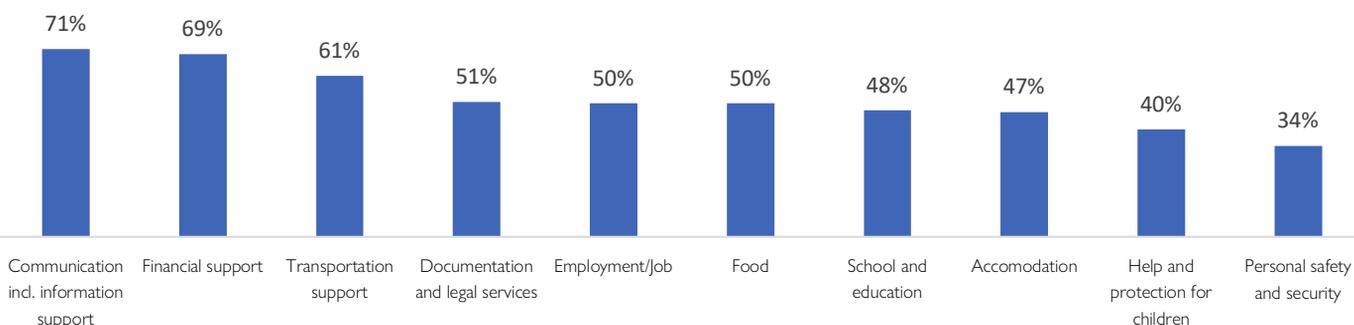


* Multiple responses were possible for this question

** Includes protection from instances of violence, harassment, theft, exploitation and reporting of incidents, grievances or assaults.

*** Includes support to communicate with others in Ukraine and elsewhere.

Fig. 3: Top 10 urgent needs for respondents traveling with at least one child or older person



Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 11 August 2022

Main initial travel location

When asked about their initial travel location, the respondents gave 24 different oblasts in Ukraine. Of those interviewed, the plurality came from Kharkiv (20%). 18 per cent came from Kyiv, 12 per cent from Donetsk and 9 per cent from Dnipropetrovsk. Other oblasts included Zakarpattia, Odessa, Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Chernihiv and more (altogether 40%).

Of the respondents, 54 per cent do not know how long they plan to stay in Slovakia, 22 per cent plan to stay more than three months, 19 per cent plan to stay less than a month, and 5 per cent plan to stay for 1-3 months.

Main intended countries of destination

The most common intended final destination for refugees was Slovakia (70%). About 24 per cent of respondents indicated a country in Europe other than Slovakia or their home country, while others reported other countries (1%), their home country (1%), or that they do not know (4%). Of the 314 respondents who intend to travel to another country in Europe, a plurality reported Germany (38%), and the other top five were Czechia (25%), Poland (9%), Switzerland (5%), and Italy (4%).

Considering respondents travelling to another European country (314), 61 per cent reported having family or friends as the reason for choosing their final destination, 16 per cent mentioned having accommodation there, and 11 per cent noted better protection systems as their reason.

In terms of intentions, about two-thirds of respondents indicated they would return to Ukraine once it was safe (62%). Meanwhile, 20 per cent did not know their long-term intentions, and 14 per cent expected to stay in Slovakia.

Fig. 5: Current type of location in Slovakia

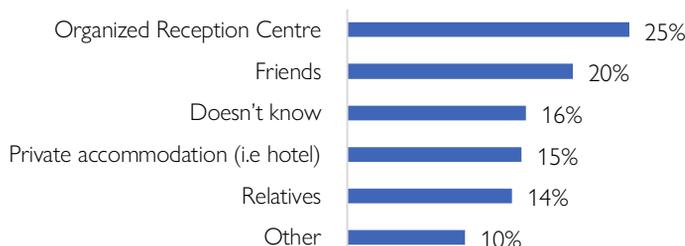
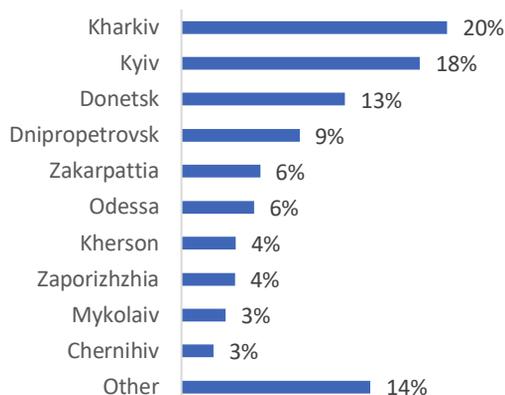
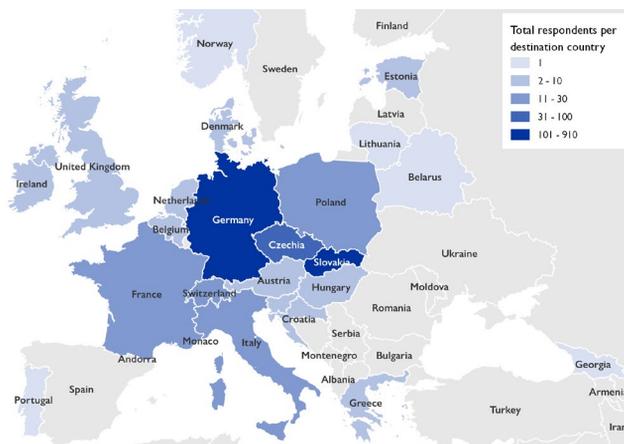


Fig. 4: Top 10 oblasts of origin of refugees from Ukraine interviewed in Slovakia



Map 2: Main intended countries of destination of interviewed refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs in Slovakia



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A plurality of the respondents stayed in organized reception centres (25%), while 20 per cent stayed with friends. 16 per cent did not know where to stay at the time of the interview and 15 per cent stayed in private accommodation. 14 per cent of respondents reported staying with relatives and 10 per cent reported staying at other locations at the time of the interview.

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 11 August 2022

Support received so far in Slovakia

The current situation regarding the types of support that refugees from Ukraine in Slovakia have received was assessed (1,090 respondents).

The majority of respondents (69%) indicated that they had received support in information and communicating with others. The top three forms of support received following communication support are documentation and legal services (52%), transportation support (52%) and food (51%). Accommodation was reported to have been received by less than a third of respondents (28%). 18 per cent received help with personal safety and security, while 15 per cent or less have reported getting financial support (15%), help and protection for children (11%), receiving clothes and other NFI (10%), and medicines and health services (9%).

The needs for which there was the least provision were returning home (2%), psychological counselling (5%), employment (6%), and education (7%).

Preferred form of receiving support in Slovakia

1,081 respondents gave answers on what form they would like to receive support to cover their most urgent needs. Eighty-seven per cent indicated cash as the preferred form of receiving support, followed by in-kind assistance (12%).

Support to return home refers to the intention to be able to return to the origin location as soon as the security situation in Ukraine will allow.

Documentation includes legal and consular services (information and assistance)

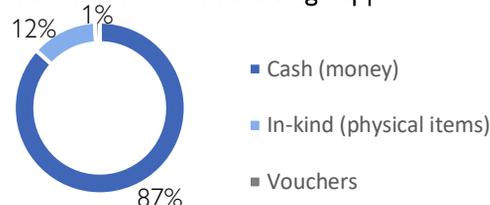
Protection from instances of violence, harassment, theft, exploitation and reporting of incidents, grievances, assaults.

Accommodation includes Immediate (48 hour) Accommodation and Accommodation longer than 48 hours

Tab. 1: Type of support received so far

Support Received	No. of responses (n=1,090)
Communication incl. information support	753
Documentation and legal services	563
Transportation support	562
Food	555
Accommodation	300
Personal safety and security	194
Financial support	159
Help and protection for children	123
Clothes and other NFIs	113
Medicines and health services	98
Education	74
Employment	67
Psychological counselling	54
Support to return home	20
Other	2

Fig. 6: Preferred form of receiving support



Methodology

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

Surveys are collected in selected entry locations, registration centres and hotspots identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and TCNs leaving from Ukraine since 24 February 2022. Surveys are conducted in English or Ukrainian by IOM's trained teams of enumerators on a mobile application. The interviews are anonymous and conducted one-on-one with respondents, provided they consent to be interviewed after a brief introduction.

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

The data presented in this document are representative of the individuals surveyed in the covered locations and during the indicated timeframe. The data should not be generalized and should not represent a full picture of displacement outside Ukraine towards neighbouring countries.