

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 22 May 2022



**2 BCPs**  
**2 Registration centre**  
**1 Hotspot**  
**1 Reception Centre**

**780 interviews**



**88% Female**



**12% Male**

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering Slovakia has been registered as a result of the war in Ukraine. As of 25<sup>th</sup> May, Slovak authorities have reported 454, 023 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 419, 710 were Ukrainian refugees and 13, 899 third-country nationals (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 Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents a short analysis based on 780 surveys collected between 9 March and 22 May 2022.

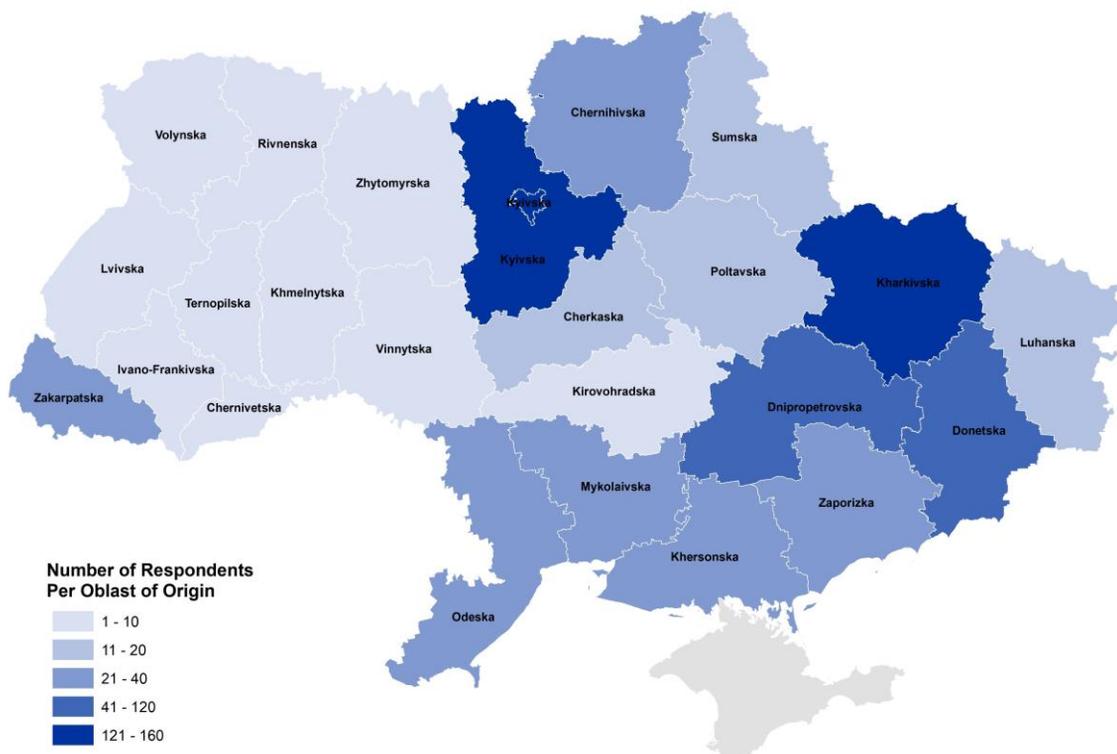
### Demographic profile

Between 9 March and 22 May 2022, IOM conducted 780 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs at 2 Border Crossing Points (BSPs) at Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a, the Michalovce and Humenné Registration Centre, Čiervená Hvězda Hotspot in Kčsice and Gabčíkovo Accommodation Facility.

Out of the total 780 respondents, 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 1 per cent TCNs, mainly from Uzbekistan.

The top four regions of refugees' origin were Kharkiv (20%), Kyiv (19%), Donetsk (15%) and Dnipropetrovsk (11%).

Fig. 1: Regions of origin or habitual residence – Ukrainian refugees and TCNs



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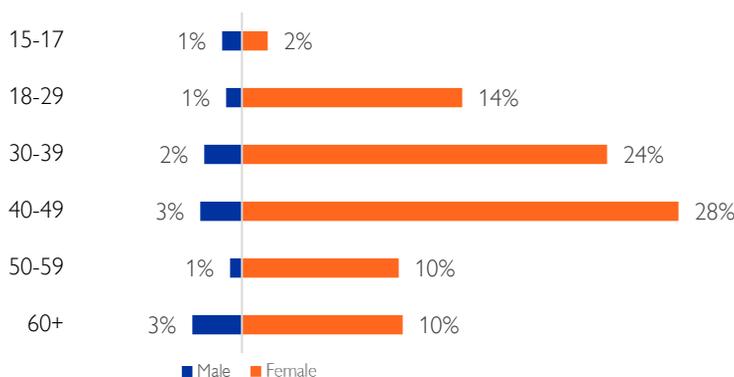
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Women and girls account for 88 per cent of all respondents in the sample. The average age of women is 41, while it is 44 for men. The breakdown of adult refugees by age cohorts reveals that under a third (28%) of surveyed individuals were women aged 40-49 years (220 women interviewed in total belonging to this age cohort). The largest age cohort is the 40 to 49 years old (220 women and 21 men), followed by the individuals aged 30 to 39 years old (184 women and 19 men).

Elderly women represent 10 per cent of the sample (81 women aged over 60), compared to 3 per cent of elderly men (25 men older than 60 years old).

The respondents also included 23 minors between the age of 15 and 17, among them are 13 girls and 10 boys.

Fig.2: Age distribution of respondents by sex (% of total)



The majority of the respondents reported travelling in a group (82%), with a small portion travelling alone (18%). The percentage of respondents travelling alone is larger for men (30%) than for women (16%). The average size of the group is of four persons. Most of the people travelling in a group are travelling with one or two more people (61%), with 16 per cent travelling with three additional people, 11 per cent with four people and 12 per cent with five or more people. For the respondents travelling in a group, 73 per cent reported travelling with immediate family, 15 per cent travelling with relatives and 11 per cent travelling with friends or neighbours.

Among the respondents travelling in a group, more than two thirds (68%) are travelling with at least

one child in their group, with 13 per cent travelling with elderly and 2 per cent travelling with a person with disability or a serious health condition. Eleven 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, 45 per cent are travelling in a group with one child, 32 per cent in a group with two children, 16 per cent in a group with three children and 7 per cent in a group with four or more children.

For the respondents travelling with elderly, 79 per cent are travelling with one person older than 60 years old, 12 per cent with two elderly and 9 per cent with three or more elderly.



**82% travelling in a group**  
**18% travelling alone**



**68% at least 1 child in the group**  
 for those travelling in a group



**13% at least 1 elderly (60+ years) in the group**  
 for those travelling in a group



**2% at least 1 person with a disability or serious health condition**  
 for those travelling in a group

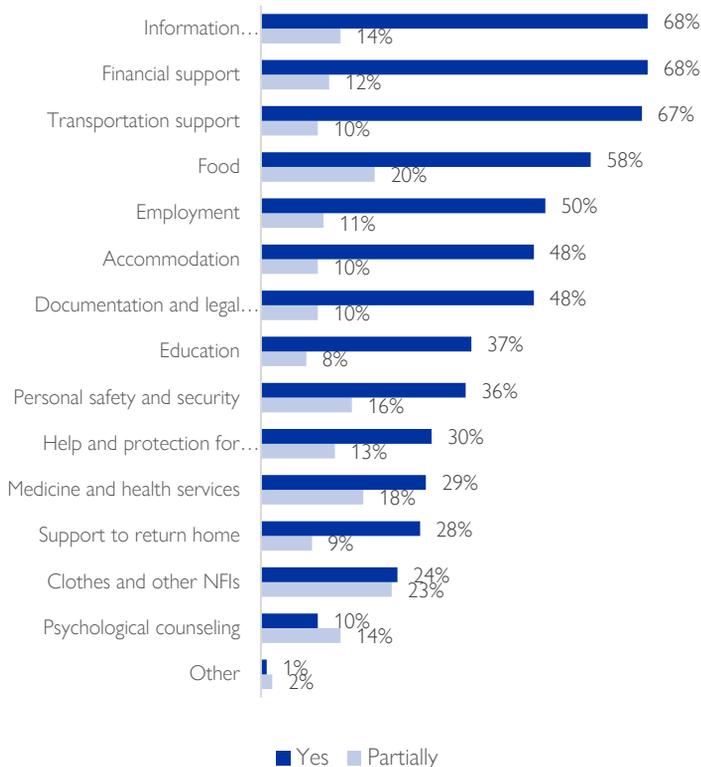
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**Needs of people travelling in same group**

The survey included a question on the most immediate needs in Slovakia, asking respondents to rank a list of items.

Financial support and support with communication and information were the most immediate needs expressed (68% of individuals highlighted both as a primary need, which suggests an immediate need for help with communicating with others in Ukraine and elsewhere). Transportation support (67%) was the next most urgent need, (including assistance to temporary accommodation sites), alongside support with food (58%). In total, 60 per cent of individuals surveyed also highlighted support with employment as a key need, followed by help with accommodation and documentation and legal services (both 48%).

Fig.3: Main needs at the moment, by share of positive responses



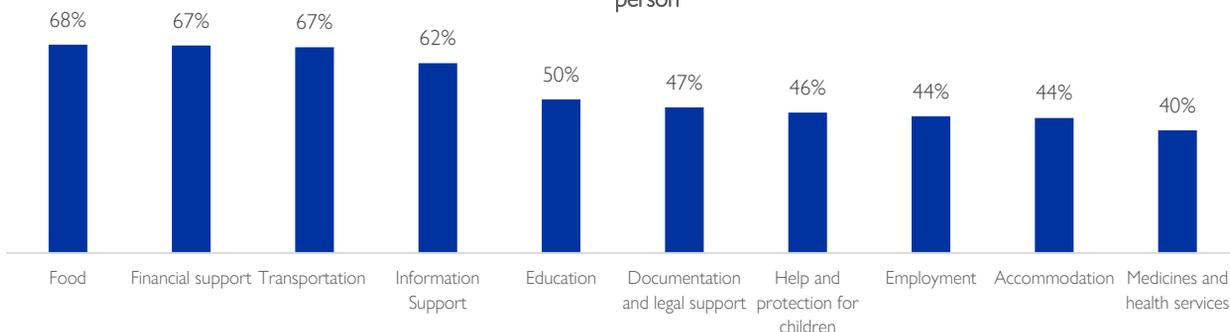
**Needs of people travelling with children or elderly**

The most urgent needs were also recorded for 349 respondents traveling with at least one child or elderly person. For these respondents, the most urgent needs were food (68%), financial support and transportation (both 67%). The next most urgent need was information support, stated by just under two thirds of the respondents (62%).

Other pressing needs reported by half of respondents were education (50%), documentation

and legal services (47%) and help and protection for children (46%). Assistance with securing employment and accommodation were reported by just under half of respondents (both 44%). Access to medicine and health services was mentioned by 40 per cent of respondents. Finally, personal safety and security (39%), clothes and other NFIs (37%), support to return home (20%) and psychological counseling (18%) were reported by as other urgent concerns.

Fig. 4: Top 10 urgent needs for respondents traveling with at least one child and/or elderly person



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### Main initial travel location

When asked about their initial travel location, the respondents reported 24 different oblasts in Ukraine. Of those interviewed, the majority came from Kharkiv (20%). Nineteen per cent came from Kyiv, 15 per cent from Donetsk and 11 per cent from Dnipropetrovsk. Other oblasts included Luhansk, Sumy, Cherkasy, Lviv Chernivitsi and more (altogether 12%).

Of the respondents, 56 per cent do not know how long they plan to stay in Slovakia, 26 per cent plan to stay less than a month and 14 per cent plan to stay more than three months.

### Main intended countries of destination

The most common intended final destination for respondents was Slovakia (64%). Twenty-six per cent indicated another country in Europe, while 3 per cent reported other countries as their final destinations. Of the 200 respondents who identified their final destination country, the majority reported Germany (40%) followed by Czechia (26%), Poland (7%) and Italy (6%). Out of the respondents indicating these countries as their final destinations, 59 per cent reported having family there and 14 per cent said the reason for choosing this final destination was because they had accommodation there. Other destination countries included Australia (3%) and other countries in Europe (overall less than 5%).

In terms of future intentions, about two thirds of respondents indicated they would return to Ukraine once it was safe (64%). Meanwhile, 20 per cent did not know their long-term intentions, while 12 per cent expected to stay in Slovakia.

Fig. 7: Current type of location in Slovakia

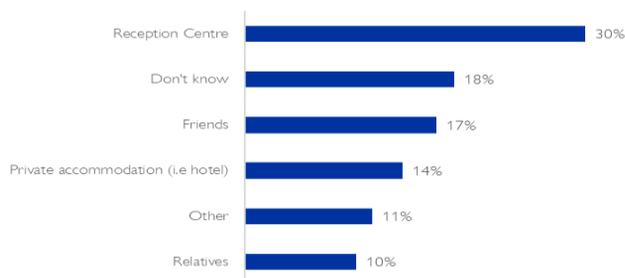


Fig.5: Top 10 oblasts of departure of respondents in Slovakia

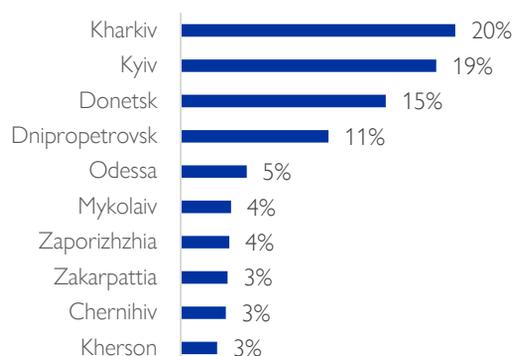
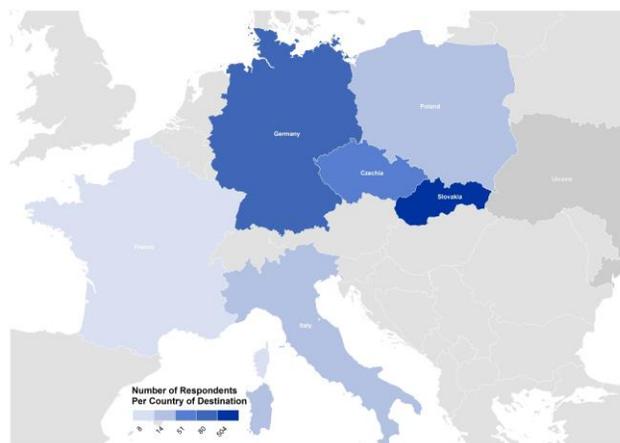


Fig. 6: Main intended countries of destination of respondents in Slovakia



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Most of the respondents stayed in organized reception centres (30%), while 18 per cent did not know where to stay at the time of the interview. Seventeen per cent stayed with friends and 11 stayed in another type of accommodation. Fourteen per cent of respondents reported renting a private accommodation (i.e. hotel), while 10 per cent stayed with relatives at the time of the interview.

### Support received

For 576 respondents, the current situation for types of support that Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia have received was assessed.

The majority of respondents (68%) indicated that they had received help with transportation as the main support. The top three forms of support received following transportation were food (66%), information support (61%) and documentation and legal services (48%). Accommodation was reported to have been received by over a third of respondents (35%). Almost a quarter received help with personal safety and security (21%), while under 20 per cent have reported receiving clothes and other NFIs (19%), help and protection for children and financial support (15% respectively) as well as medicines and health services (14%). Employment, psychological counseling along with support for returning remain the most significant unmet needs with upwards of 95 per cent of respondents indicating they had not received this form of support.

### Preferred form of receiving support

576 respondents were asked in what form they would like to receive support to cover their most urgent needs. Eighty-six per cent indicated cash as the preferred form of receiving support, followed by in-kind assistance (14%).

**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

### 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.

Tab.1: Type of support received at the moment of the interviews

Support Received	No. of responses (n=576)
Transportation support	391
Food	383
Communication incl. information support	351
Documentation and legal services	275
Accommodation	202
Personal safety and security	122
Clothes and other NFIs food items	110
Help and protection for children	89
Financial support	88
Medicines and health services	78
Education	53
Psychological counselling	28
Employment	28
Support to return home	16
Other	3

Fig. 8: Preferred type of support

