

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 30 June 2022



2 BCPs
2 Registration centres
1 Hotspot

1,027 interviews

85% Female

15% 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 14 July 2022, Slovak authorities have reported 603,957 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 561,939 were Ukrainian refugees and 14,686 third-country nationals (TCNs).

This report is based on 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 1,027 surveys collected between 9 March and 30 June 2022.

Demographic profile

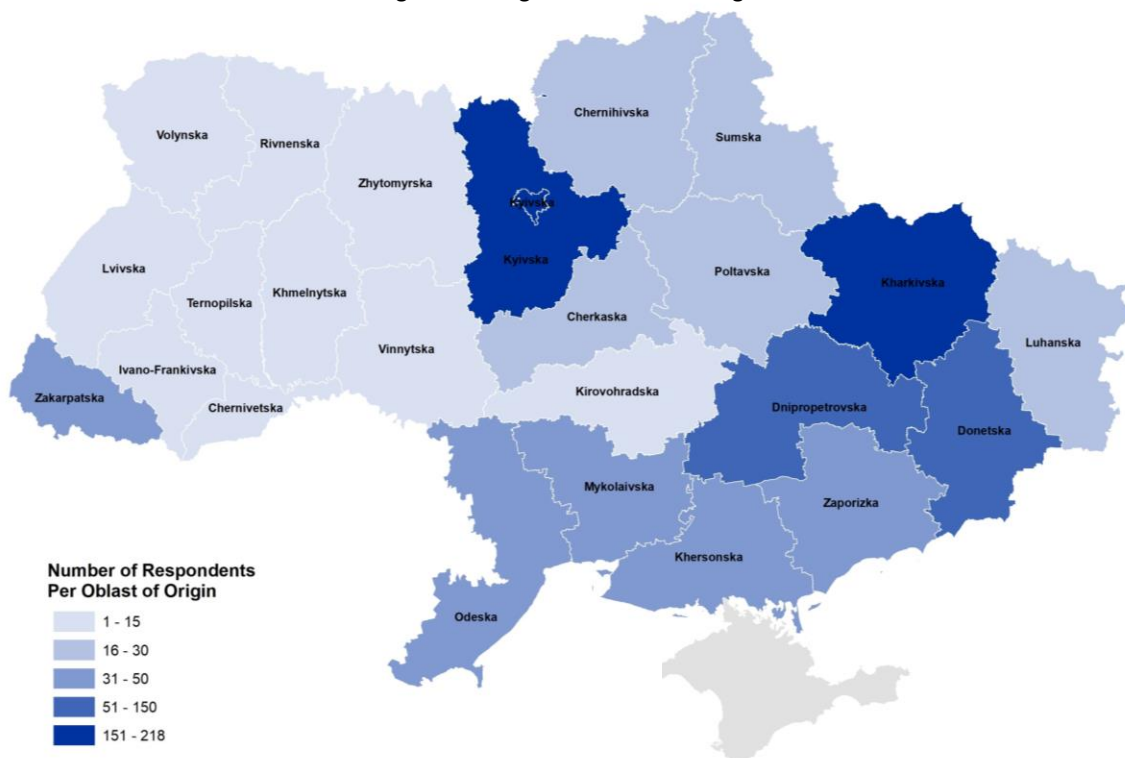
Between 9 March and 30 June 2022, IOM conducted 1,027 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs at two Border Crossing Points (BSPs) at Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a, two Registration centres at Michalovce, Humenné and Červená Hviezda Hotspot.

Out of the total 1,027 respondents, 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 1 per cent TCNs, originally from Algeria, Azerbaijan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Tunisia and Uzbekistan.¹

The top five regions of refugee's origin were Kharkiv (21%), Kyiv (19%), Donetsk (14%), Dnipropetrovsk (10%) and Odessa (5%).

¹ Respondents also included one German national and one Slovak national not included in TCN analysis.

Regions of origin – Ukrainian refugees



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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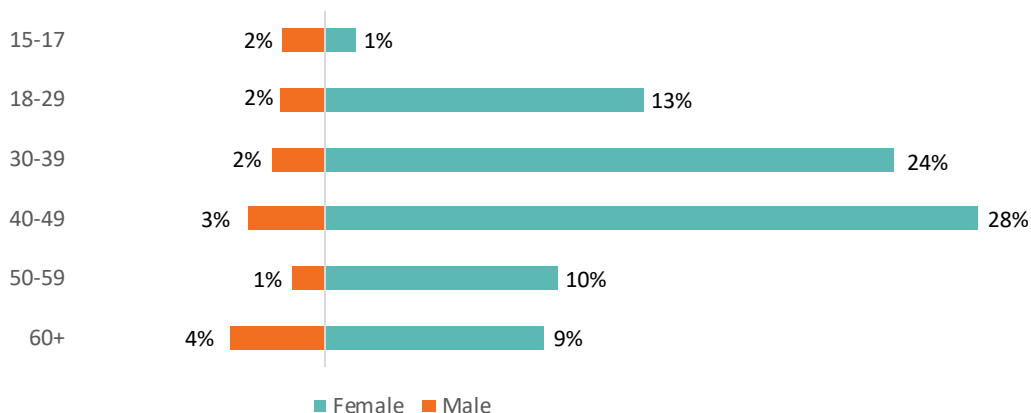
Women and girls account for 85 per cent of all refugees in the sample. The average age of women is 41, while it is 44 for men.

Elderly women represent 9 per cent of the sample (95 women aged over 60), compared to 4 per cent of elderly men (41 men older than 60 years old).

The breakdown of adult refugees by age cohorts reveals that under a third (28%) of surveyed individuals were women aged 40-49 years (282 women interviewed in total belonging to this age cohort).

The largest age cohort is the 40 to 49 years old (282 women and 33 men), followed by the individuals aged 30 to 39 years old (246 women and 23 men).

Age distribution of respondents by sex (% of total)



Most of the respondents reported travelling in a group (79%), with a smaller portion travelling alone (21%). The percentage of respondents travelling alone is larger for men (41%) than for women (18%). The average size of the group is four. Most of the people travelling in a group are travelling with one or two more people (63%), with 26 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, 84 per cent reported travelling with immediate family, 16 per cent travelling with relatives and 14 per cent travelling with friends or neighbours.

with the elderly and 4 per cent travelling with persons with disabilities or a serious health condition. Fifteen per cent of the people travelling in a group are not travelling with any person belonging to the previous categories.

Among the respondents travelling in a group, almost four-fifths (77%) are travelling with at least one child in their group, with 15 per cent travelling

Among the people travelling with children, 46 per cent are travelling in a group with one child, 33 per cent in a group with two children, 15 per cent in a group with three children and 6 per cent in a group with four or more children.

Of the respondents travelling with the elderly, 79 per cent are travelling with one person older than 60, 11 per cent with two elderly and 9 per cent with three or more elderly.



79% travelling in a group
21% travelling alone



77% at least 1 child in the group
 for those travelling in a group



15% at least 1 elderly (60+ years) in the group
 for those travelling in a group



4% at least 1 person with a disability or serious health condition
 for those travelling in a group

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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.

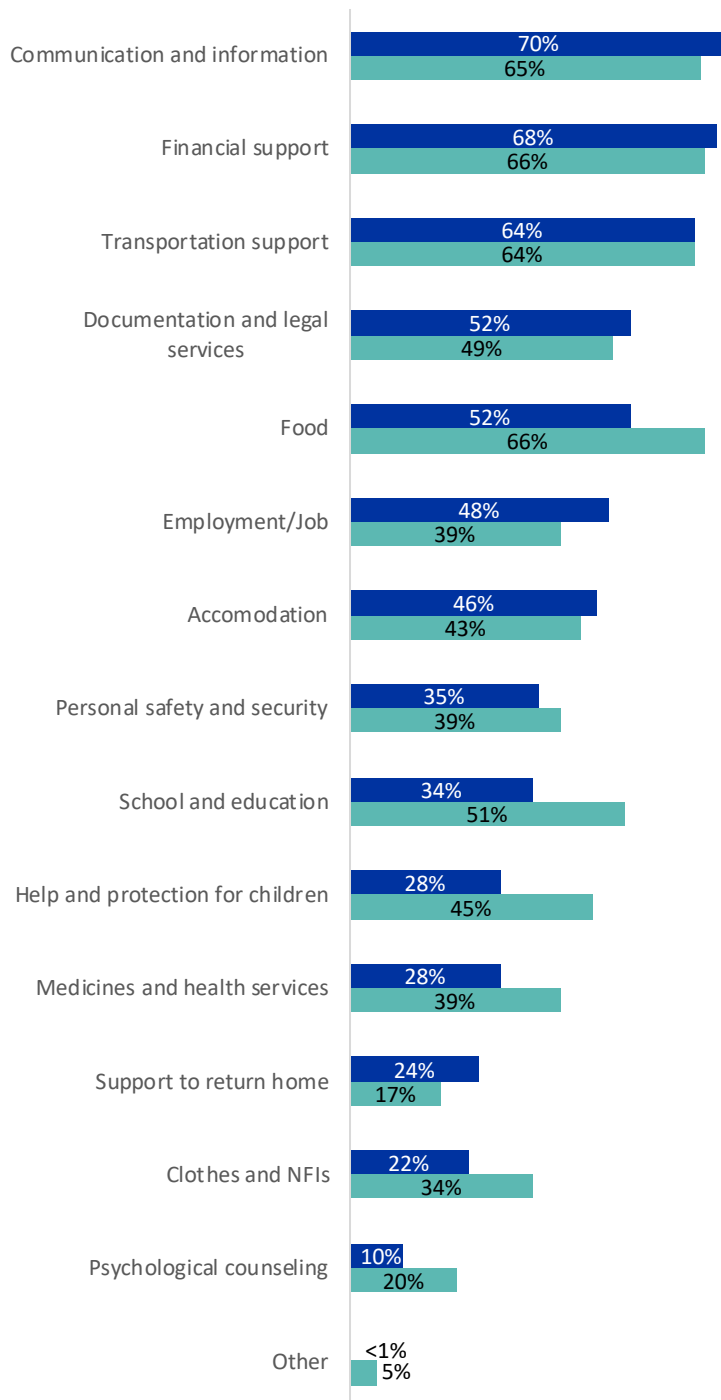
The majority of respondents (70%) declared their need of support in communication with their loved ones, either in Ukraine or elsewhere. The other top urgent needs were financial support (68%), Transportation (64%), documentation and legal support (53%), food (52%), support with employment (48%) and accommodation (46%). Although similar in order of priority, the percentage of respondents reporting these needs was higher overall in the previous reporting period (9 March – 22 May 2022).

For the 443 respondents traveling with at least one child or elderly person, food (66%), financial support (66%), communication support (65%), transportation (64%) and education support (51%) were the top five urgent needs expressed by these participants.

Almost half (49%) of these respondents declared the need of support with documentation and legal services and 45 per cent needed help with the children’s protection and safety. Other urgent needs reported by more than 30 per cent of the sample is support with employment (39%), clothes and other non-food items (NFIs) (34%), psychological counseling (20%) and support to return home (17%).

* 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.

Main needs, all respondents and persons travelling with children and/or elderly (%)



■ All respondents ■ Travelling with children and/or elderly

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Main region of origin

When asked about their oblast of origin, the respondents gave 24 different oblasts in Ukraine. Of those interviewed, the majority came from Kharkiv (21%). 19 per cent came from Kyiv, 14 per cent from Donetsk and 10 per cent from Dnipropetrovsk. Other oblasts included Odessa, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson and more (altogether 35%).

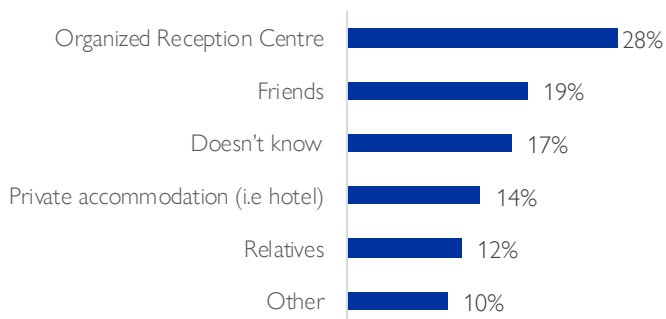
Of the respondents, 56 per cent do not know how long they plan to stay in Slovakia, 22 per cent plan to stay less than a month, 4 per cent between one and three months, while 18 per cent more than three months.

Main intended countries of destination

The most common intended final destination for refugees was Slovakia (67%). One quarter of respondents indicated another country in Europe, while 1 per cent reported other countries as their final destinations. Of the 260 respondents who identified as their final destination a country other than Slovakia, the majority reported Germany (39%) followed by Czechia (24%), Poland (8%) and Italy (5%). Out of the respondents indicating these countries as their final destinations, 47 per cent reported having family there and 11 per cent said the reason for choosing this final destination was because they had accommodation there.

In terms of intentions, about two-thirds of respondents indicated they would return to Ukraine once it was safe (64%). Meanwhile, 18 per cent did not know their long-term intentions, while 14 per cent expected to stay in Slovakia.

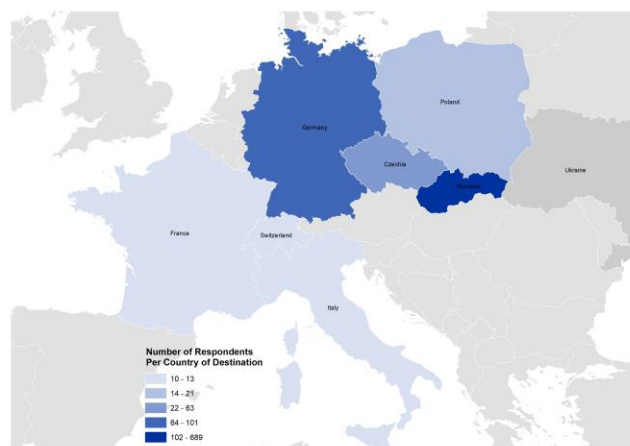
Current accommodation in Slovakia



Top 10 oblasts of origin of Ukrainian refugees interviewed in Slovakia



Main intended countries of destination of interviewed Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia



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Most of the respondents stayed in organized reception centres (28%), while 19 per cent stayed with friends. 17 per cent did not know where to stay at the time of the interview and 14 per cent stayed in private accommodation. 12 per cent of respondents reported staying with relatives and 10 per cent reported staying at other locations at the time of the interview.

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Support received by Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia

More than half of the respondents, 576 in total, answered to additional questions on the type of support they received.

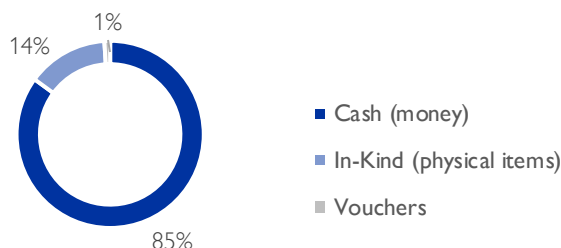
The majority of respondents (68%) indicated that they had received help with transportation as the main support group. The top three forms of support received following transportation are food (66%), information support (61%) and documentation and legal services (48%). Accommodation was reported to have 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 for Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia

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

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 counseling	28
Employment	28
Support to return home	16
Other	3



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.