



10 Regions
19 Municipalities

1,312 SURVEYS CONDUCTED



79%
Female



21%
Male

Since 24 February 2022, refugees from Ukraine including Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring and other European Union (EU) member states as a result of the conflict. According to the Czech Ministry of Interior and Foreign Police data, 437,818 refugees from Ukraine and TCNs registered for temporary protection in Czechia as of 30 September 2022 and 72,522 were accommodated through the KACPU (Regional Centres for Help and Assistance to Ukraine).*

This report is based on a survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions launched by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Czechia in mid-June 2022. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators with adult refugees and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine. The report presents an analysis based on 1,312 surveys collected between 01 August and 30 September 2022.

* See <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/statistika-v-souvislosti-s-vaikou-na-ukrajine-archiv.aspx>



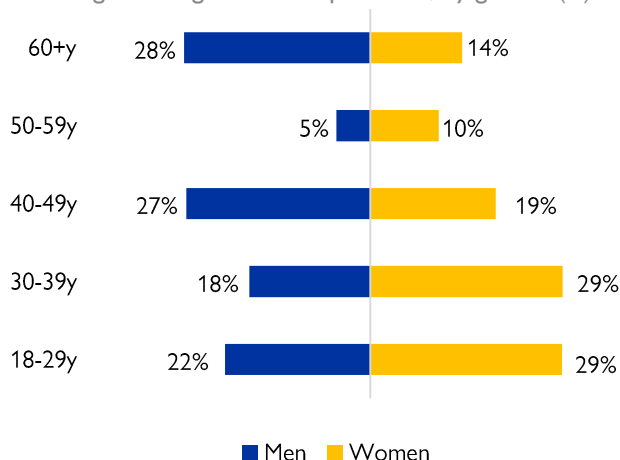
KEY FINDINGS

- Most respondents were adult women (79%)
- More than 99% were Ukrainian refugees and less than 1% were TCNs (citizens of Armenia and Azerbaijan)
- 24% reported the intention to stay in Czechia, while about 69% declared the intention to return in Ukraine
- More than 38% of the participants indicated having children, and almost all of them declared that their children were travelling with them
- 55% were unemployed but looking for a job, and most of the respondents that were employed in Ukraine are without a job in Czechia
- Financial support (79%), employment support (60%), and language courses (53%) were the three needs more frequently reported by respondents
- About 13% of the whole sample reported to have experienced some difficulty in receiving the support needed or asked in Czechia

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Between 01 August and 30 September 2022, IOM's DTM conducted 1,312 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with refugees from Ukraine and TCNs in 19 municipalities in 10 regions (*kraj*) in Czechia.

Figure 1: Age of the respondents, by gender (%)



74%
travelling in a group



92%
left Ukraine because of war



24%
with older persons in the group



40%
with children in the group



4%
pregnant/lactating women

Out of all 1,312 respondents, more than 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and less than 1 per cent were TCNs, citizens of Armenia (4 observations) and Azerbaijan (1 observation).

More than 74 per cent of the sample declared to be travelling in a group, almost always composed of immediate family members (94%), while 26 per cent were travelling alone. The share of respondents travelling alone was higher among men than among women (30% versus 25%).

Most respondents were adult women (79%), while men were 21 per cent of the sample.

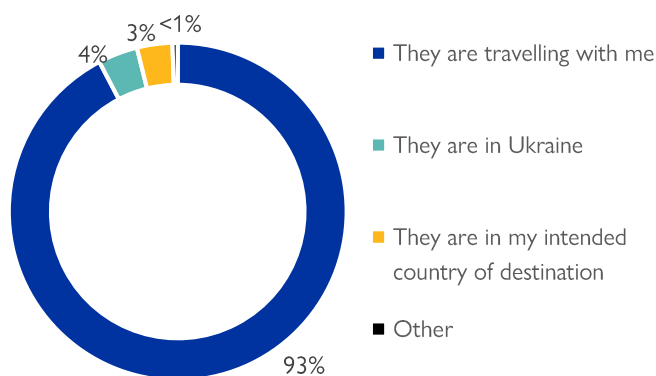
The average age for women (39 years) in the sample was lower than the men's (45 years). Most respondents were between 18 and 29 years of age (27%) and between 30 and 39 years of age (26%). Men were more likely to be of 60 years or more than women (28% of men compared to 14% of women).

A total of 47 per cent of the respondents were married, 24 per cent were single, 15 per cent were widowed, 7 per cent were divorced or separated, other 5 per cent were in a partnership, and 1 per cent preferred not to answer. The share of singles was roughly the same between men and women (25% for men compared to 24% for women), while the share of widowed was higher among women than among men in the sample (18% for women compared to 8% for men).

Table 1: Mode of travel, by gender

Traveling in a group/alone	Women	Men	Total
Alone	255	82	337
In a group	780	195	975

Figure 3: Location of the respondents' children (%)



One third (34%) of groups had at least one person with a chronic disease, 18 per cent had at least one person feeling anxious, worried or depressed, 5 per cent of respondents were or had someone in the group that was wounded.

At least one in the group with



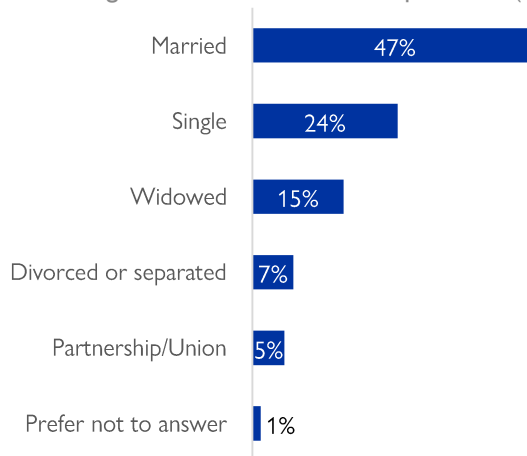
- a chronic disease **34%**
- feeling anxious, worried, depressed **18%**
- wounded **5%**

At least one in the group with



Difficulties seeing even if wearing glasses	159
Difficulties walking or climbing steps	135
Difficulties with self-care such as washing all over or dressing	11
Difficulties hearing even if using hearing aid	9
Difficulties remembering or concentrating	9
Difficulties communicating using their usual language	6

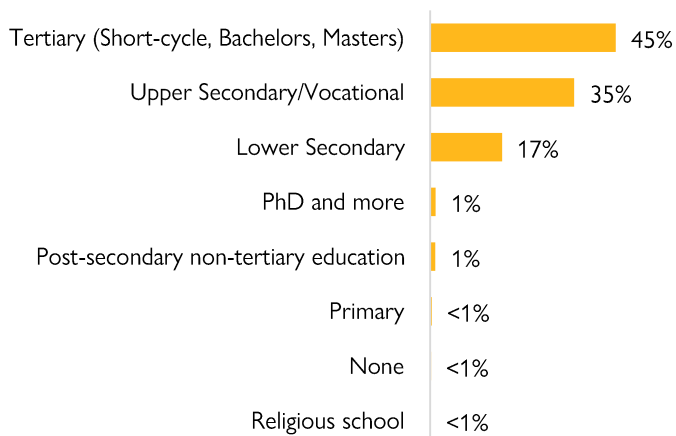
Figure 2: Marital status of respondents (%)



Thirty-eight per cent of respondents indicated having children, and almost all (93%) of them declared that their children are travelling with them during this journey, 4 per cent said that their children were still in Ukraine, 3 per cent were in their intended country of destination, and less than 1 per mentioned they were somewhere else.

Out of the 782 children travelling with respondents, 25 per cent were younger than five years old and 75 per cent were between 5 and 17 years old. Among those older children, 45 per cent were boys and 55 per cent girls.

Figure 4: Level of education (%)



Forty-five per cent of refugees interviewed declared to have achieved tertiary education. Another 35 per cent completed upper secondary education, 17 per cent had a lower secondary education and 1 per cent had a post-secondary non-tertiary education. Less than one per cent of the sample received religious schooling (one observation), and less than one percent each went to primary school or received no form of education.

When it comes to the subject of study for those with a secondary or higher level of education, the top five subjects indicated by the respondents were business,

Table 2: Subject of education (%)

Subject of studies	Number of resp.	%
Business, administration and law	209	19%
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	171	16%
Services	118	11%
Generic programmes and qualifications	112	10%
Health and welfare	104	10%
Education	100	9%
Arts and humanities	82	8%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	49	5%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	48	4%
Information and Communication Technologies	43	4%
Social sciences, journalism and information	39	4%
Unknown	1	>0%

administration and law (19%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (16%), services (11%), generic programmes and qualifications (10%), and health and welfare (10%).

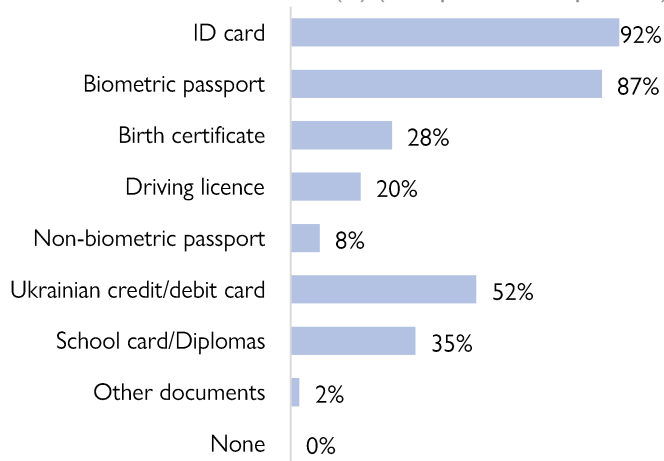
DOCUMENTS and OTHER ITEMS POSSESSED AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

Most of the respondents (92%) travelled with their ID cards and/or with their biometric passport (87%), while lower shares reported to have their birth certificates with them (28%), driving license (20%) and non-biometric passport (8%).

Moreover, more than half (52%) had Ukrainian credit/debt cards (52%), school card/diplomas (35%), and other documents (2%).

None in the sample indicated to be with no documents at the moment of the interview.

Figure 5: Documents and other items possessed at the moment of the interview (%) (multiple answers possible)



LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Out of the total sample, 59 per cent speak Ukrainian as a main language at home, 40 per cent speak Russian while the remaining 1 per cent indicated Hungarian (1 observation) or a sign language (2 observations) as the main language spoken in their households.

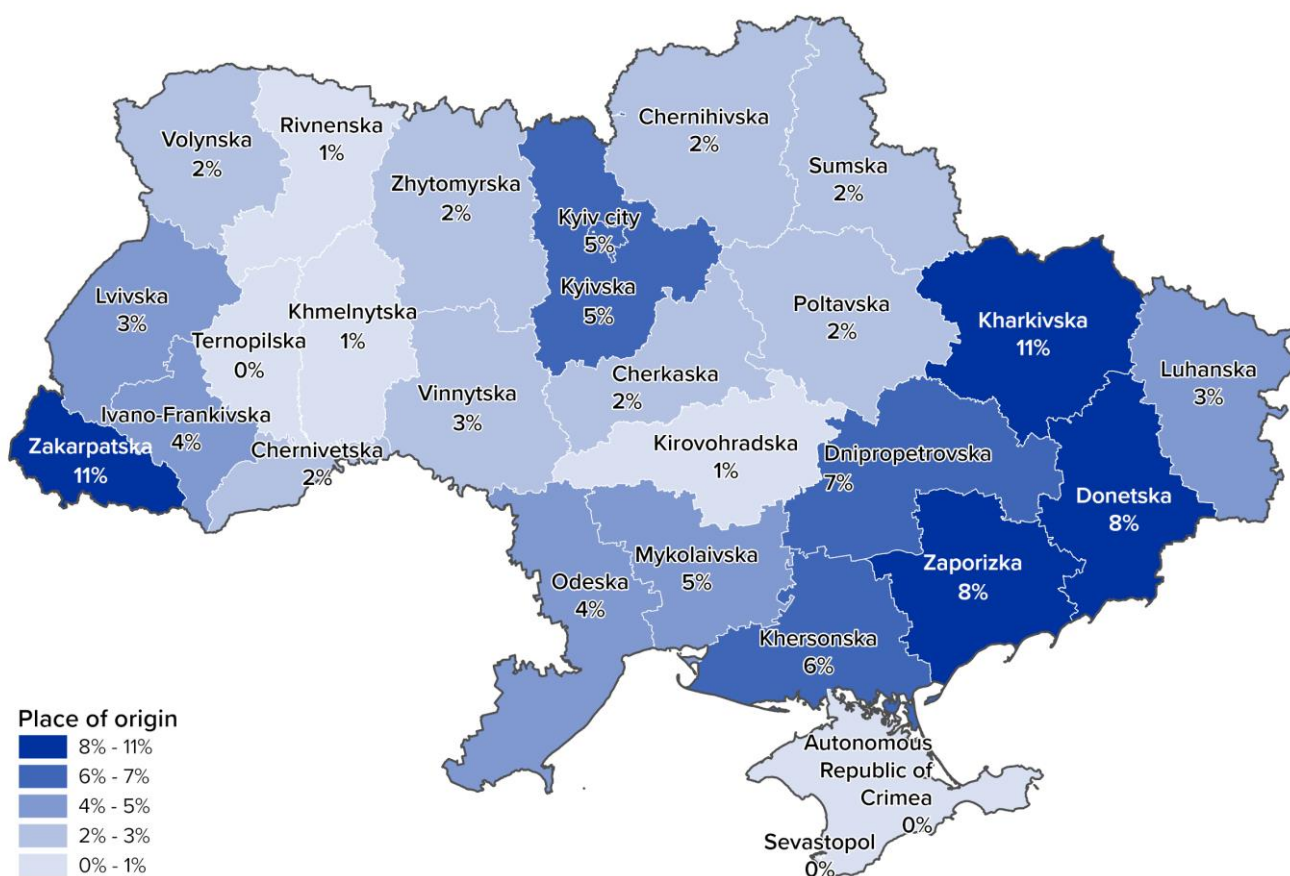
When asked about the other languages spoken, 51 per cent of respondents indicated that they spoke Russian, 40 per cent spoke Ukrainian, 29 per cent spoke English, 11 per cent spoke Czech. Five per cent or less speak other languages including Polish, German, French, Romanian, Hungarian, and Armenian.

PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

Respondents were distributed in all parts of the country in terms of their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine. The top five regions of origin were the Zakarpatska (11%), Kharkivska (11%), Donetska (8%), Zaporizka (8%), Dnipropetrovska (7%) and Khersonska

(6%). Most of respondents (77%) indicated that their usual place of residence was an urban location, while the other 23 per cent used to live in a rural location.

Map 1: Region (oblast) of origin / usual place of residence before leaving 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 the International Organization for Migration.

JOURNEY AND CURRENT LOCATION IN CZECHIA

Most respondents left Ukraine between the end of February and the beginning of April 2022. On average, it took about 5 days to reach Czechia from the moment they left Ukraine.

About 15 per cent of the sample were met by IOM in a region and in a city different from the one where they were living at the moment of the interview. Overall, 72 per cent of the sample declared to be living in Prague, followed by those living in Central Bohemia (8%), in Liberec (7%), South Moravia, Pilsen, and Pardubice (4% each), Olomouc and other 5 regions (about 1% overall).

Figure 7: Reasons for choosing the current location in Czechia (%) (more than one reason possible)

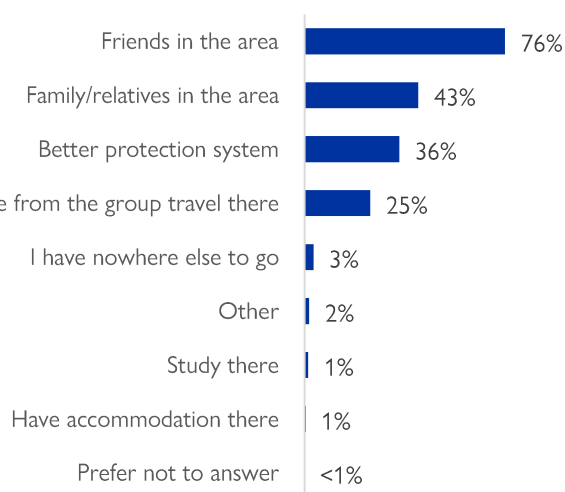
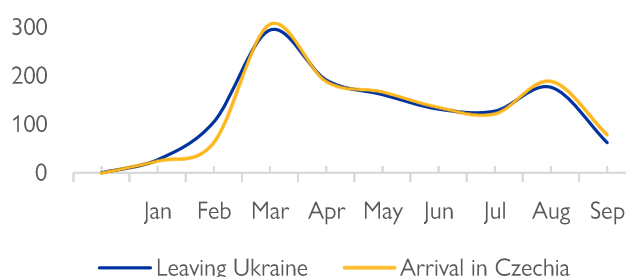


Table 4: Accommodation of respondents at the time of survey

Current accommodation	N. of resp.	%
Hotel/Hostel	421	32%
An apartment/house rented on the open market	352	27%
An apartment/house from friends or family without paying	264	20%
An apartment/house of a resident that you don't need to pay for	183	14%
An apartment/house rented from friends or family	45	3%
Collective shelter	23	2%
Do not know (just arrived)	20	2%
Other	2	<1%
Prefers not to answer	2	<1%

Figure 6: Date of exit from Ukraine and of entry in Czechia in 2022 (N=1,274)



The presence of friends (76%) or family and relatives (43%) were the top reasons given by respondents for their choice of current location. Over a third (36%) of the refugees interviewed indicated that their choice of location was motivated by the better protection system in the area.

Twenty-five per cent based their choice on the chosen destination of other members of the group, while 3 per cent declared that they did not have any other place to go.

Table 3. Time spent in the current accommodation (%)

Less than a week	13%
At least a week, less than a month	15%
At least a month, less than two months	15%
At least two months, less than six	24%
At least six months, less than a year	31%
At least a year, less than two years	1%
Two years or more	1%

Forty-three per cent of the sample declared spending less than two months in their current accommodation. Others stayed for at least two months and less than six months (24%), at least six months and less than a year (31%), and for a year or more (2%).

Around one third (32%) of the respondents were staying in a hotel/hostel, 27 per cent were renting an apartment/house on open market in Czechia, and 20 per cent were staying at the apartment/house of friends or family without paying. Another 14 per cent were staying in the apartment/house of a resident that they did not need to pay for, 3 per cent rented one from friends or family, and 2 per cent stayed in collective shelters. The remaining 2 per cent either just arrived, did not specify where they were staying, or gave other responses.

INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION

Well over half the sample reported that they plan to return to Ukraine (69%). Others surveyed planned to move elsewhere in Europe or outside Europe (4%) or move to somewhere else within Czechia (3%). Twenty-four per cent of the respondents did not intend to move and planned to remain in the same location in Czechia.

Among those who plan to return to Ukraine, 80 per cent plan to as soon as it is safe to do so. Seven per cent of them did not give an answer and 1 per cent do not know when they will return. Five per cent plan to do so between a day and a month, 3 per cent in less than six months, 3 per cent between six and twelve months, and less than 1 per cent in 12 months or more.

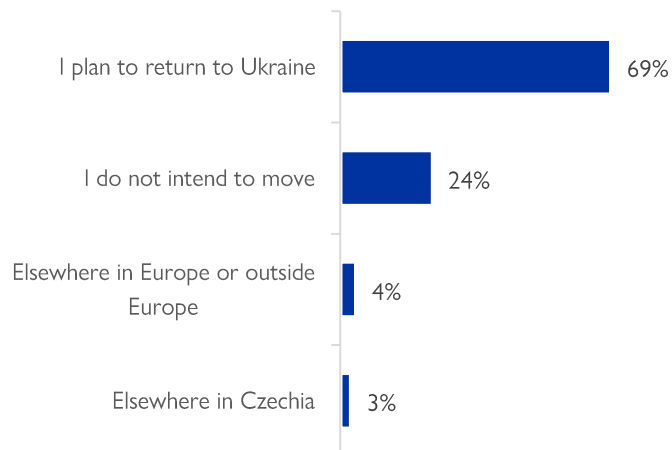
Out of the 53 respondents planning to move to somewhere in Europe or outside Europe, Germany (30%), Canada (26%), United Kingdom (15%), Spain (8%) were the top mentioned intended destinations.

For those 83 respondents planning to move to another location (within or outside Czechia), the reasons varied. A majority (53%) declared that they are moving because of friends in the area. Other answers were also given, including that they were moving because of family/relatives in the area (40%), greater ease finding work (40%), having worked/studied/lived in the area previously (20%), and other reasons (8%). For three per cent, there was no specific reason or they did not choose the area.

About 82 per cent of those intending to return to Ukraine mentioned to be willing to reunite with family members, 8 per cent reported that they have not enough resources for the living costs outside Ukraine, and 5 per cent mentioned that they have care responsibilities with family or friends at origin.

Other reasons got fewer positive responses, from discrimination experiences abroad to the need to go back to essential services/occupation or the improvement of the situation in Ukraine (1% each), and as much as 13 per cent did not wish to specify the reason for aiming at going back to Ukraine.

Figure 8: Final intended destination (%)



Concerning the top destinations of those planning to return to Ukraine, 10 per cent mentioned the intention to return to the Kharkivska region, 10 per cent to Zakarpatska, 9 per cent to the city of Kyiv, 8 per cent to Zaporizka, and 7 per cent to Dnipropetrovska. Eight per cent of them did not give a response.

Most of them (59%) reported that they intended to return “as soon as it is safe to do so”, while another 20 per cent reported the intention to move between 6 months and 1 year, 8 per cent between 2 and 6 months and the rest did not specify or had shorter periods in mind.

Figure 9: Reasons to return to Ukraine (%) (more than one reason possible)



INCLUSION IN CZECHIA

The vast majority (86%) of respondents have registered in a KACPU and got a temporary protection permit. Of the 184 respondents that answered that they had not registered with the Czech authorities, 43 per cent declared that they were planning to register, 44 per cent reported that they were ineligible, and 7 per cent plan to leave Czechia soon. Others were denied (2%), did not know how to register (1%), or specified other reasons (3%).

Almost half (45%) of the respondents declared they did not have the funds or income to cover living expenses. Those who did specified that the sources of these funds were the support from the authorities (64%), personal savings (42%), support from their family or community (45%), income from work (24%), borrowing money (<1%). Less than 1 per cent did not specify.

EMPLOYMENT

Almost half (48%) of respondents were engaged in employment, daily work, or self-employment before leaving Ukraine. The remaining were retired (15%), unemployed and looking for a job (14%), students (12%), unemployed and not looking for a job (9%), did not know or prefer not to answer (3%).

With regards to their current employment status in Czechia, 44 per cent were unemployed but looking for a

When asked whether the respondents applied for and received the “humanitarian benefit” from the Labour Office, 54 per cent declared that they applied and received the benefit, 25 per cent did not apply, and 21 per cent already applied but were still waiting to receive it at the time of the interview. Less than 1 per cent preferred not to answer.


45%

did not have the funds or income to cover living expenses

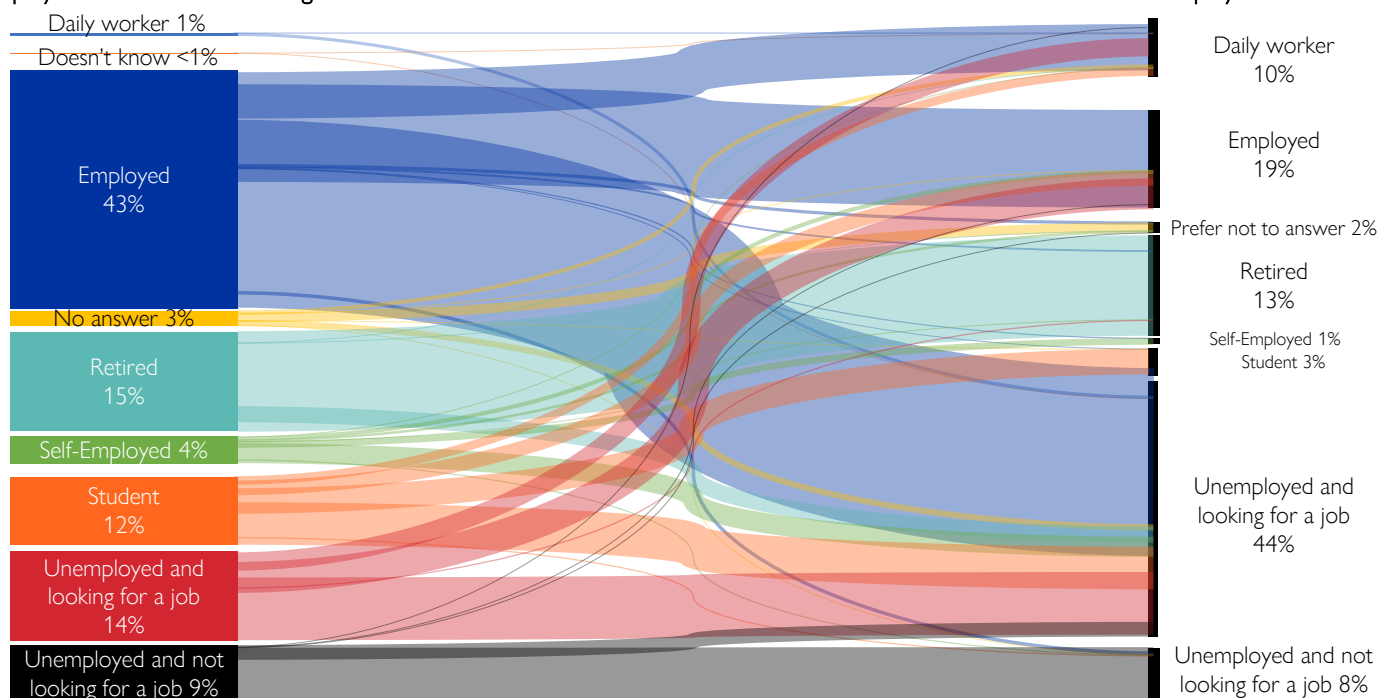
Most respondents (83%) declared to have a bank account in a Czech bank and among the ones that indicated not having one, most planned to open one (94%) sometime in the future.

job at the time of the survey, 8 per cent were unemployed and not searching for work, 19 per cent were employed, 10 per cent were daily workers, and 13 per cent were retired, and 3 per cent were students. More than half (55%) of those who used to be employed, self-employed, or daily workers in Ukraine were unemployed job-seekers when interviewed in Czechia.

Fig 10: Employment status before leaving and currently (%)

Employment status before leaving Ukraine

Current employment status



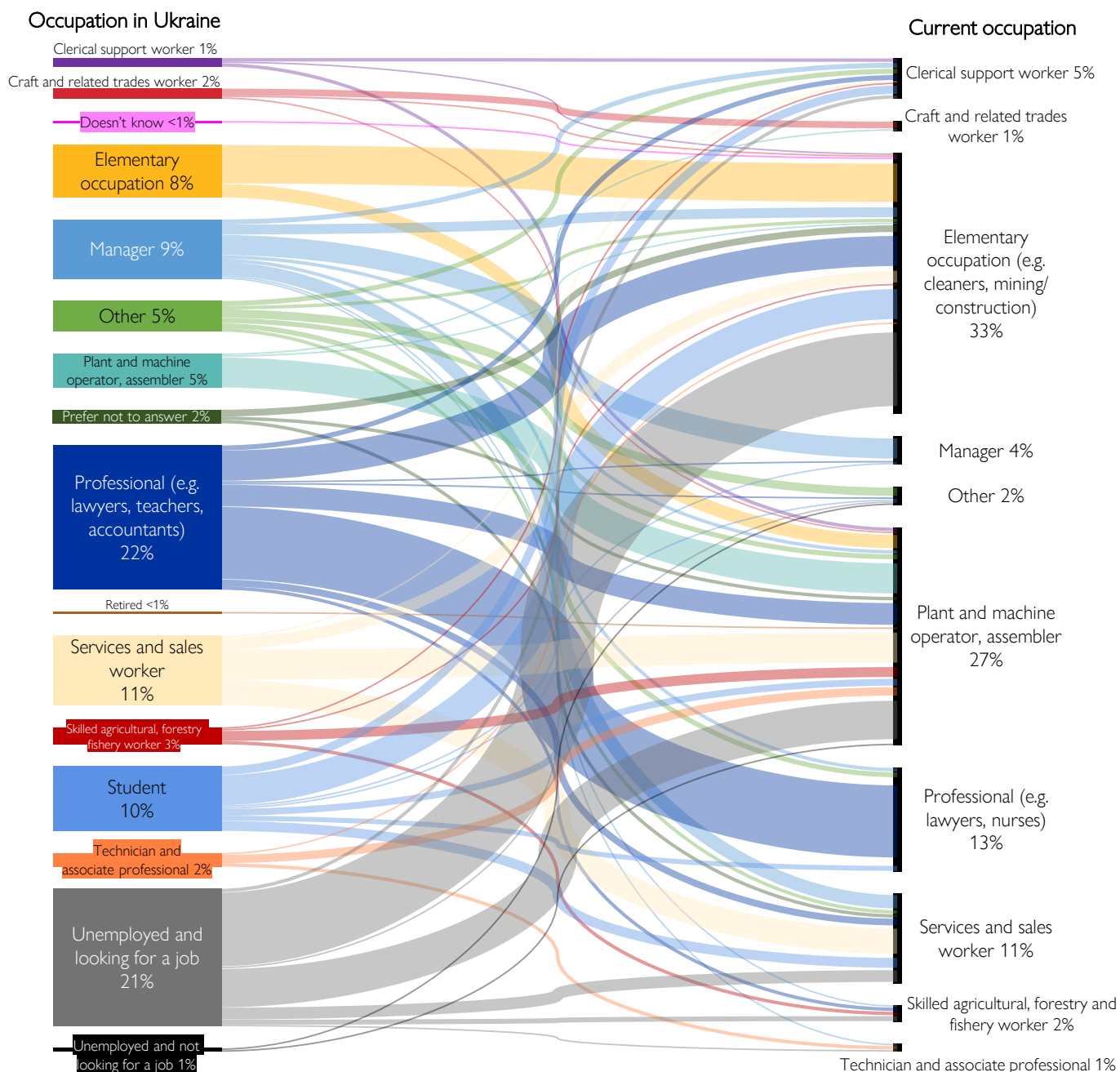
Among those who had an occupation before leaving Ukraine, 36 per cent were working as professionals, 16 per cent were occupied as services and sales workers, and 15 per cent were managers.

The main current occupations of respondents in Czechia were: elementary occupation (33%) plant/machine

operator/assembler (37%), professional (e.g. nurse, lawyer) (13%), services and sales worker (11%), and clerical support worker (5%).

The figure below shows that significant proportions of those working in Czechia had previously been unemployed (22%)

Fig 11: Past and current occupations for those currently employed in Czechia



MAIN NEEDS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE JOURNEY

Financial support (79%), employment support (60%) and languages courses (53%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed. Other expressed needs were health services (49%), medicines (48%), general information (48%), long-term accommodation (32%), and documentation and registration (29%).

Overall, women – who were the vast majority of the sampled population – reported higher levels of positive replies per each of the needs/items listed. Financial support was seen as a pressing need by 83 per cent of women compared to 66 per cent of men, support in finding employment was mentioned by 63 per cent of women and 47 per cent of men, language courses by 57 per cent of women and 42 per cent of men.

About 13 per cent of the whole sample reported to have experienced some difficulty in receiving the support needed or asked in Czechia, 79 per cent did not have difficulties, 4 per cent did not know, and 3 per cent did not answer. Among those facing some difficulties in accessing local services available for refugees by national authorities, most reported long queues or administrative errors for registering for labour and inclusion services and benefits. Difficulties finding medical care and accommodation were also frequently reported.

Figure 13: Experiences during the journey (% multiple responses possible)

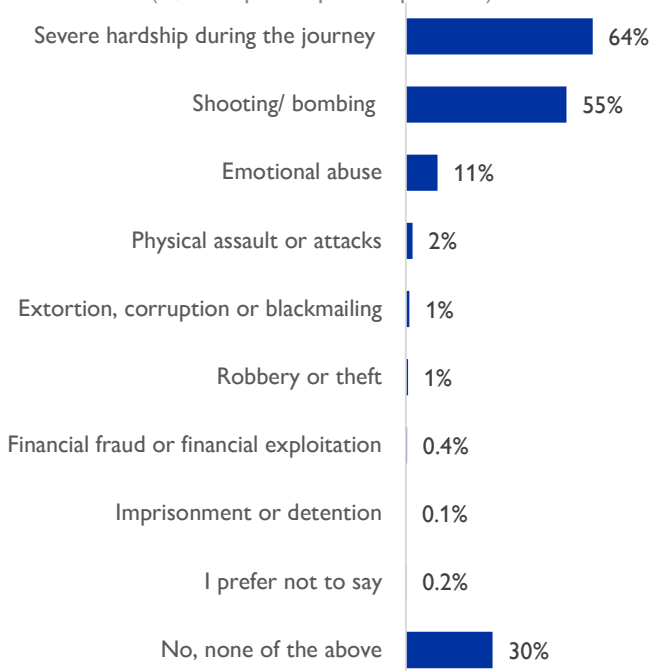
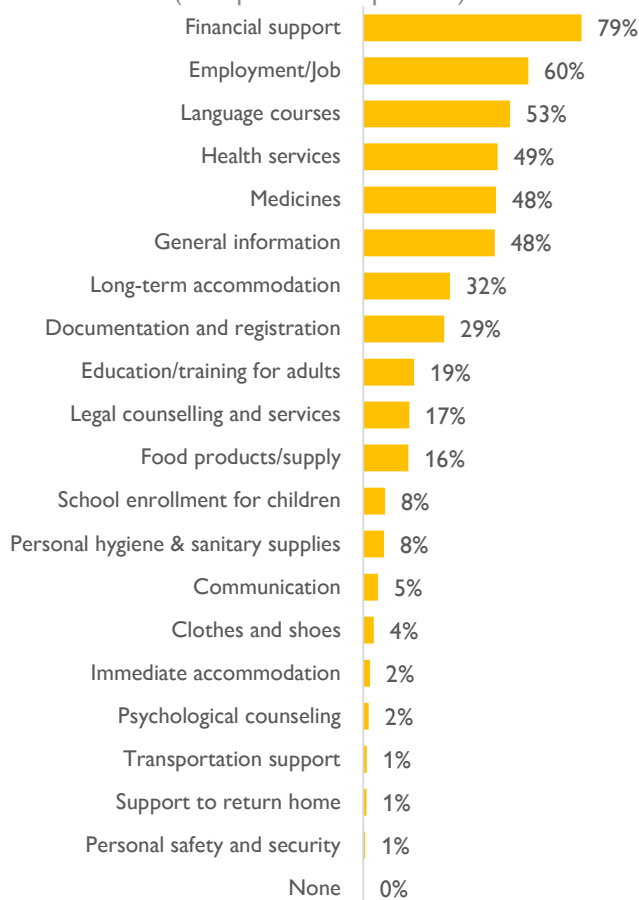


Figure 12: Main needs at the time of the survey (%) (multiple answers possible)



About 1 per cent of the sample (18 respondents) reported to have experienced some sort of unfair or unequal treatment related to aspects such as nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality or religion while in Czechia, while 6 per cent did not know, 5 per cent did not answer and the remaining 87 per cent did not report such experiences.



55%

experienced shootings or bombings

Moreover, with an additional follow up question regarding specific events or experiences during the journey so far, 64 per cent of the sample reported to have experienced severe hardship situations during the journey (lack of food, drinks, sleep, hygiene etc.) and 55 per cent experienced shootings, bombings, or their threat.

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 refugees from Ukraine refugees and TCNs fleeing into neighbouring countries and other European countries since 24 February 2022.

Surveys are collected in selected entry and transit locations, registration and reception centres identified to be the most frequently used by refugees including TCNs leaving Ukraine. In Czechia, surveys were conducted in Ukrainian and Russian by IOM's DTM 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. Only adults (18 years and above) were interviewed.

The survey form was designed by IOM to capture the main displacement patterns 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 Czechia 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 to represent the whole displaced population outside Ukraine.

Between 01 August and 30 September 2022, IOM conducted 1,312 interviews in 19 municipalities, capitals of 10 regions (Kraj) in Czechia. Over half (58%) of the surveys were conducted in the Capital City of Prague. The majority (62%) of those surveys were conducted in public offices (34%) and transit locations (bus/train stations, transit/registration centres, other open transit locations) (28%).

Another 11 per cent of the surveys were collected in the Central Bohemia region, followed by the Usti region (6%), South Bohemia (5%), Hradec Kralove (5%), Karlovy Vary (4%), Highlands (4%), Liberec (4%), Moravia Silesia (2%), and Olomouc regions (1%).

Location of the survey	N. of respondents	%
Public office (OAMP, Police, Labour Office)	543	41%
Transit/registration centre (KACPU)	277	21%
Hotel	148	11%
Other open, transit places (metro, park, streets)	96	7%
Train/Bus station	26	2%
Private house/apartment	17	1%
Collective centre	4	<1%
Other	201	15%

Less than half (41%) of the surveys were conducted in public offices of various kind, 21 per cent took place in regional registration centres for temporary protection (KACPU). Another 15 per cent were in other specified locations 11 per cent were in hotels, 7 per cent were in different transit places (stations, parks, streets), less than 1 per cent were in collective reception centres, and the remaining 1 per cent were in private houses/apartments.