



**2 BCPs**  
**2 Registration centre**  
**1 Hotspot**

**1,817 interviews**



**82% Female**



**18% Male**

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering Slovakia has been registered due to the war in Ukraine. As of 16 November 2022, Slovak authorities have reported 963,542 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 887,555 were Ukrainian refugees and 16,818 TCNs.

According to the statistics from the Border Police authorities, 101,065 persons have applied for Temporary protection status in Slovakia in connection with the war in Ukraine by 16 November 2022. Ninety-nine per cent of the applications are from Ukrainian nationals, composed of 50 per cent adult women, 13 per cent adult men and 37 per cent children.

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey launched by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Slovakia in March 2022. 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 1,817 surveys collected between 9 March and 11 November 2022 at 2 Border Crossing Points (BCPs) in Vyšné Nemecké and Ubl'a, 2 Registration centres in Michalovce and Humenné and at Hotspot in Košice. For more information, read the [Methodology](#) on page 6 of this report.

## KEY FINDINGS

- 41** years the average age of respondents
- 82%** of respondents were women
- 99%** were Ukrainian refugees
- 1%** were third-country nationals (TCNs)
- 59%** intended to return to Ukraine once safe
- 15%** intended to stay in Slovakia for long-term
- 21%** did not know their long-term plans
- 76%** were travelling in group
- 82%** were travelling with immediate family
- 1,517** children travelling with the respondents
- 3** top needs were help with communication and information, financial support and legal support

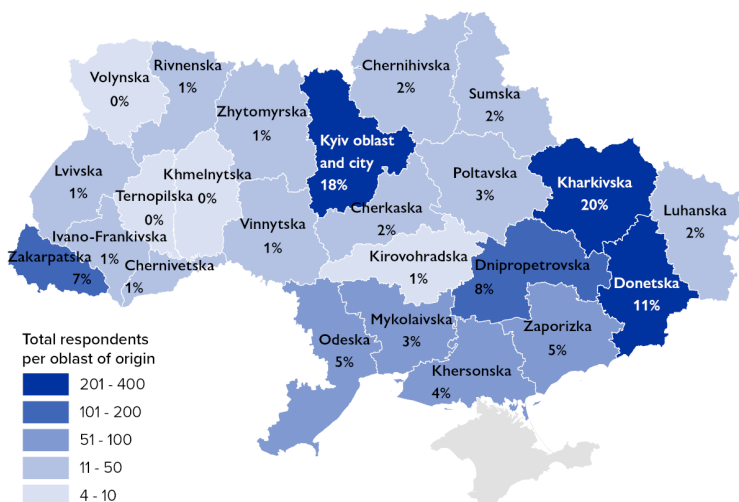
## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### ORIGIN AND PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

Out of the total 1,817 refugees from Ukraine, 99 per cent were Ukrainian nationals and 1 per cent TCNs, originally from the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Algeria, the Republic of Congo, Germany, Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran and Romania.

The top five regions of refugee's origin were Kharkiv (20%), Kyiv (18%), Donetsk (11%), Dnipropetrovsk (8%) and Zakarpattia (7%).

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.*

### GENDER AND AGE

Women and girls account for 82 per cent of all refugees in the sample. The average age of women is 41 and 45 for men.

The breakdown of adult refugees by age cohorts reveals that a half of surveyed individuals were women aged 30-49 years (49%). The overall largest age cohort is the 30-39 years one (precisely 29.2% consisting of 457 women and 73 men), followed by the individuals aged 40 to 49 years old (28.6% or 444 women and 77 men). This shows a slight shift compared to the previously published analysis, where the overall largest age cohort was 40-49

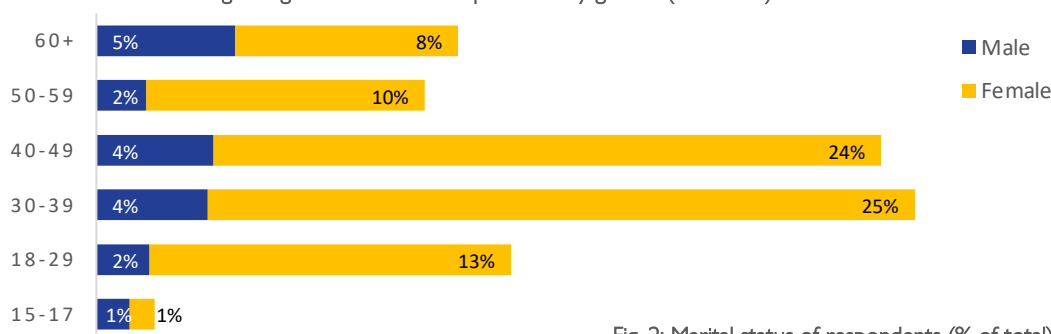
years.

Older women represent 8 per cent of the sample (150 women aged over 60), compared to 5 per cent of older men (93 men older than 60 years old).

The respondents also included 35 adolescents between the age of 15 and 17, among which are 20 boys and 15 girls.\*

\* Please check the [Methodology](#) for more explanations on sampling.

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

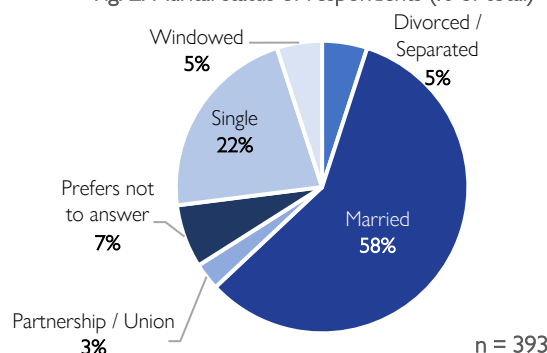


### MARITAL STATUS

A total of 393 respondents were asked about their marital status. Fifty-eight per cent of them reported being married at the time of the interview, compared to 22 per cent of those, who were single. The rest of the respondents were divorced or separated (5%), widowed (5%) or living in a partnership or a union (3%).

Seven per cent of the people preferred not to answer this question.

Fig. 2: Marital status of respondents (% of total)



### TRAVELING WITH OTHER PEOPLE

Most of the refugees reported travelling in a group (76%), with a smaller portion travelling alone (24%). Men tend to be travelling alone more often than women in the sample (41% of male respondents travelled alone, versus 21% of all female respondents). The average size of the group is four. Most people travelling in a group are travelling with one or two more people (43%), with 28 per cent travelling with three or four additional people. Seventeen per cent of respondents reported being traveling in a group of 10 or more people.

For the respondents travelling in a group (1,372 respondents), 82 per cent reported travelling with immediate family, and 15 per cent with friends or neighbours

and 14 per cent travelling with relatives; note that multiple responses were possible.

Among the people travelling with children (74% of those travelling with immediate family), 52 per cent are travelling in a group with one child, 31 per cent with two children, 12 per cent with three children and 5 per cent with four or more children. In total, 1,517 children were reported to be travelling with the respondents.

Of the respondents travelling with older persons (16% of those travelling with immediate family), 80 per cent are travelling with one person older than 60 years old, 14 per cent with two and 6 per cent with three or more persons older than 60.

- 76%** travelling in a group
- 24%** travelling alone
- 61%** of groups with at least 1 child
- 13%** of groups with at least 1 older person (60+)
- 2%** of groups with at least 1 person with a serious health condition

## FINAL DESTINATION AND LONG-TERM INTENTIONS

The most common intended final destination for refugees was Slovakia (71%). About 23 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%).

From the 421 respondents who intend to travel to another country in Europe, a plurality reported Germany (38%), and the other most named destinations were Czechia (25%), Poland (10%), Switzerland (5%), Austria (5%) and Italy (4%).

Considering respondents travelling to another European country (421), 59 per cent reported having family or friends as the reason for choosing their final destination, 18 per cent noted better protection systems as their reason and 15 per cent mentioned having accommodation there\*.

### DESTINATION WITHIN SLOVAKIA

Out of the respondents who reported Slovakia as their final destination (1,288 respondents), more than half intended to stay in the eastern regions of the country (60%). Eleven per cent of the respondents planned on travelling to the region of the capital city (Bratislava region) and 15 per cent were still undecided on their final location in Slovakia.

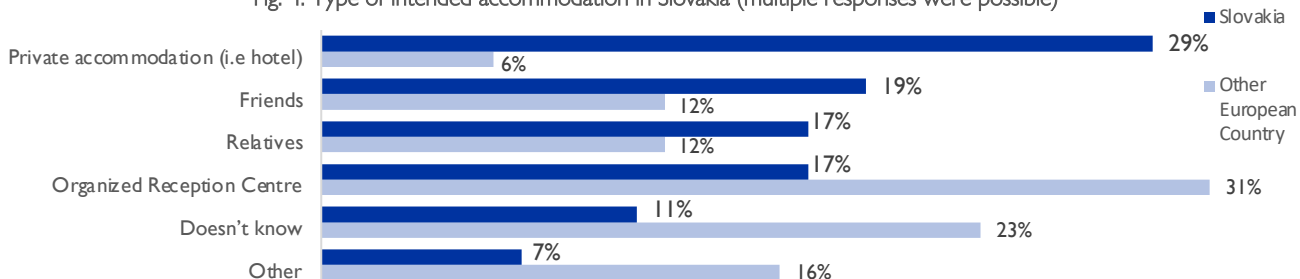
Forty-two per cent of respondents chose Slovakia because of their friends or relatives, 18 per cent consider it to have a better protection system, 15 per cent reported having accommodation there and nine per cent chose Slovakia because they study there. Another nine per cent chose Slovakia based on a different reason and seven per cent preferred not to answer.\*

### FURTHER MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Although Slovakia was the most common final destination (71%), only 15 per cent of all respondents intended to stay in Slovakia as their long-term plan. Fifty-nine per cent of the respondents reported they intend to return to Ukraine once it is safe and over a fifth of all respondents were unsure of their long-term plans (21%).\*

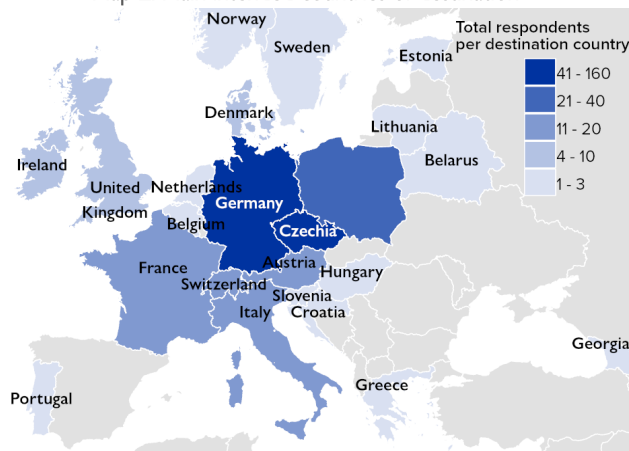
More than half of the respondents (52%) did not know how long they would stay in Slovakia, 24 per cent planned to stay less than three months and 24 per cent answered they would that stay more than three months.

Fig. 4: Type of intended accommodation in Slovakia (multiple responses were possible)



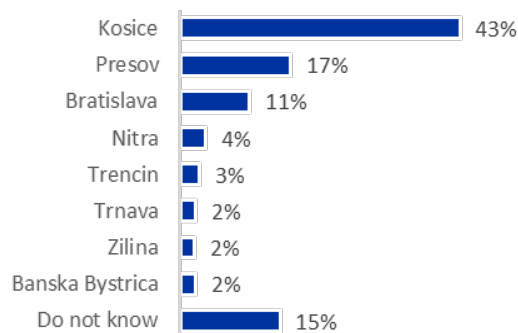
\* Multiple responses were possible for this question..

Map 2: Main intended countries of destination



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Fig. 3: Region of destination in Slovakia (% of total)



The type of intended accommodation varied greatly depending on the final destination of respondents. The majority of those respondents with a final destination in Slovakia planned to stay in private accommodations (29%), followed by staying with friends (19%) and relatives (17%). For those refugees who intended to travel to another European country was the most popular accommodation option for the time they spent in Slovakia an organized reception centre (31%).

## MAIN NEEDS AT THE MOMENT OF 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 for support in communicating with their loved ones\*\* and in getting information. The other top urgent needs were financial support (65%), documentation and legal support (58%), transportation (53%), support with employment (46%), accommodation (43%) and food (43%). Compared to the last report from September 2022, there has been a slight change in the order of the top priorities.

For the 807 respondents travelling with at least one child or older person, communication support (67%), financial support (67%), food (58%), transportation (55%) and documentation and legal support (53%) were the top five urgent needs expressed by these participants. Compared to the previous survey round, there was a notable change, where the need for food grew by eight per cent, while the need for employment support dropped in the answers by almost 20 per cent.

Almost half of these respondents also declared the need for support with school and education (49%). Forty-three per cent reported a need for accommodation support and 41 per cent needed help with children’s protection and safety.\*\*\* Other urgent needs reported include personal safety and security and medicines and health services (32% each).

The last ranked needs in this question was support to return home, which was chosen by only 10 per cent of respondents and the need for psychological counseling, marked as needed by 15 per cent of the refugees coming to Slovakia with children or older persons.

\* Multiple responses were possible for this question.

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

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

Fig. 5: Main needs at the moment of the interview (multiple responses were possible)

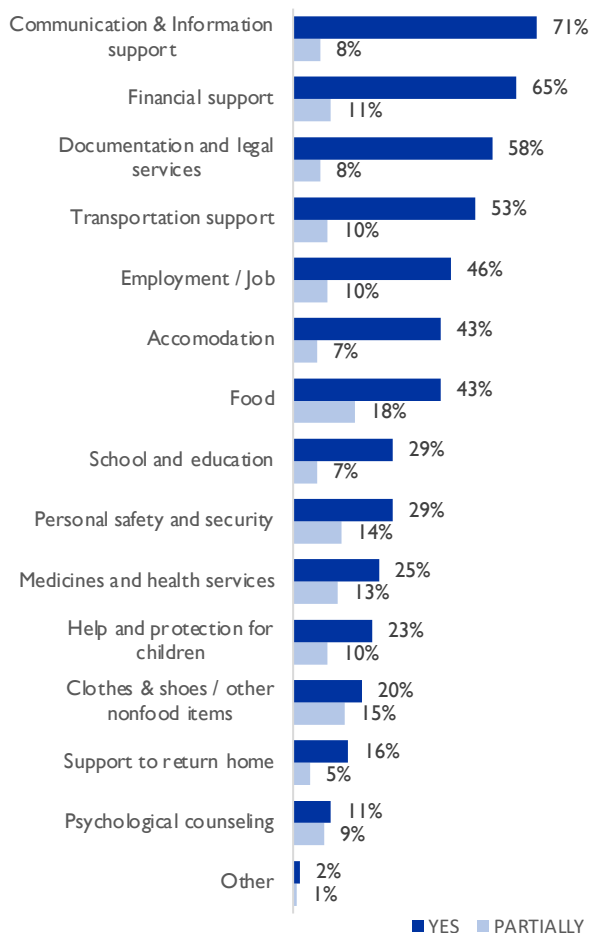
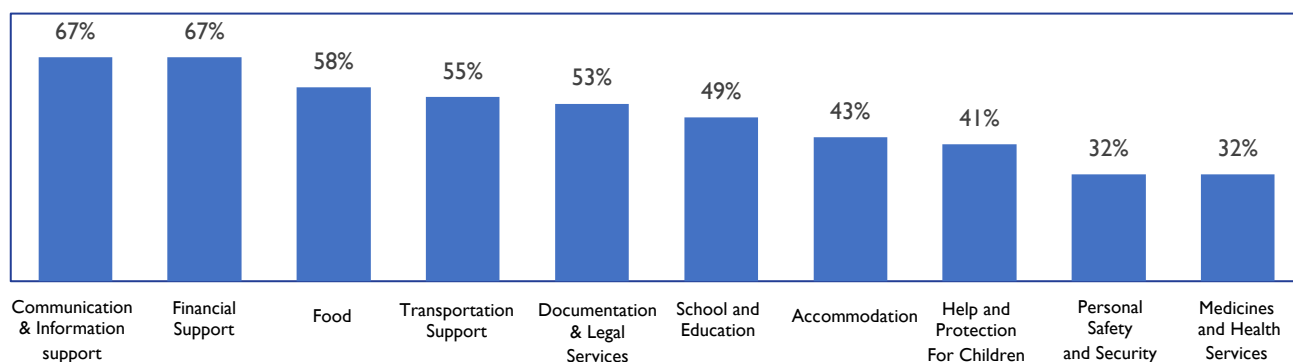


Fig. 6: Top 10 urgent needs for people travelling with at least one child or older person



## SUPPORT RECEIVED SO FAR IN SLOVAKIA

The current situation regarding the types of support that refugees from Ukraine in Slovakia have received was assessed (1,904 respondents). Respondents could have chosen more responses to this question.

The majority of respondents (72%) indicated that they had received support in communication with others, including information support. The top three forms of support received following communication support are documentation and legal services (50%), food (50%) and transportation support (46%). Accommodation was reported to have been received by less than a third of respondents (26%). Fifteen per cent received help with personal safety and security and financial support. In comparison, 10 per cent or less have reported getting help and protection for children (10%), receiving clothes or other nonfood items (9%), getting support with employment (8%), receiving medicines and health services (8%) and support to access school and education (6%).

Support to return home was received by only one per cent and psychological counselling was provided to five per cent of the respondents.

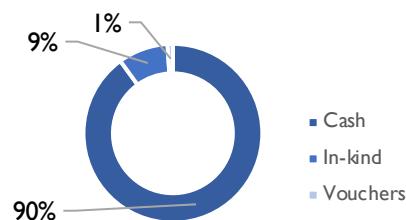
## PREFERRED FORM OF RECEIVING SUPPORT

Respondents were asked about the most preferred form in which they would like to receive support to cover their needs. Ninety per cent of the questioned respondents (1,570 respondents) indicated cash as the preferred form of receiving support, followed by in-kind assistance. Nine per cent of the respondents would like to receive support in form of physical items.

Tab. 1: Type of support received so far (multiple responses were possible)

Support Received	No. of responses (n=1,604)
Communication & Information	1,152
Documentation and legal services	801
Food	798
Transportation support	742
Accommodation	410
Personal safety and security	241
Financial support	234
Help and protection for children	167
Clothes, shoes and other NFIs	150
Employment & Job	127
Medicines and Health services	124
School and Education	104
Psychological counselling	84
Support to return home	22
Other	3

Fig. 7: Preferred form of receiving support (%)



Interview with refugees from Ukraine in Michalovce, Slovakia. © IOM 2022

## 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*.

The surveys presented in this report are part of IOM's DTM activities to monitor the displacement, intentions and most immediate needs of refugees from Ukraine and third-country nationals (TCNs) fleeing into countries neighbouring Ukraine since 24 February 2022.

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.

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 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.

DTM is active in Slovakia since the beginning of March 2022. This report is based on the interviews collected with 1,817 individuals surveyed at two Border Crossing Points (BCPs) in Vyšné Nemecké and Ubl'a, 2 Registration centres in Michalovce and Humenné and at Hotspot in Košice. between 9 March and 11 November 2022.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face by 15 IOM Slovakia trained enumerators in English, Ukrainian or Russian language.

## LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected over an extended period of time directly at two main points of entry to Slovakia from Ukraine. It shows the initial thoughts, intentions and needs of the refugees leaving Ukraine as overall percentages and figures. The sample is not representative of all persons fleeing from Ukraine in Slovakia and results should only be considered as indicative, not representing the whole displaced populations outside Ukraine since February 2022.

There are 35 adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age interviewed for this survey. Majority of them travelled in groups with immediate family and relatives and were providing the answers to the enumerators instead of the adults accompanying them, because of language barriers or different tasks the adults had to attend to at the time of interviews. Seven of these 35 adolescent respondents were travelling alone, two of which were studying in Slovakia and the rest to meet up with their immediate family or relatives.

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