

9 Regions
30 Municipalities

1,338 SURVEYS CONDUCTED



85%
Female



15%
Male

Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and generated large scale displacement both within Ukraine and into the neighboring countries. As of the end of November, 428,535 refugees from Ukraine including TCNs, registered for temporary protection in Czechia according to national authorities.*

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. It presents an analysis based on 1,384 interviews collected between 03 October and 30 November 2022 in 30 municipalities in 9 regions (*kraj*) in Czechia. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators.

Please note that this is not a representative sample and results should be interpreted as indicative. The internal consistency within the data suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value.

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



KEY FINDINGS

- Most respondents were adult women (85%)
- 49% of the participants indicated having children, who in the most cases are travelling with them
- Out of the 1,021 children travelling with respondents, 21% were younger than five years old and 79% were between 5 and 17 years old
- The top five regions of origin of respondents were: Kharkivska (16%), Kyiv City (10%), Zaporizka (9%), Dnipropetrovska (8%), Donetska (8%) and Khersonska (6%). Most of respondents (83%) indicated that their usual place of residence was an urban location
- 25 per cent reported the intention to stay in Czechia, while about 73% declared the intention to return to Ukraine and 2% to move elsewhere
- About 5% of the sample reported to have experienced some sort of unfair or unequal treatment
- 34% respondents were engaged in employment, daily work, or self-employment at the time of the survey (back in Ukraine it was 62%) and 43% were unemployed and looking for a job
- More than half (56%) of those who used to be employed, self-employed, or daily workers in Ukraine were unemployed job-seekers when interviewed in Czechia
- 32% of those who have been unemployed in Ukraine are currently working. Also 11% percent of those who were previously studying are currently working and 3% of those who have been retired.
- Financial support (64%), employment support (58%) and languages courses (48%) were the three needs more frequently reported
- 74% declared to have the funds or income to cover living expenses. In 24% of the cases respondents relied only on the financial support from authorities



80%

travelled in a group



100%

left Ukraine because of war



34%

travelled with older persons in the group



49%

with children in the group



2%

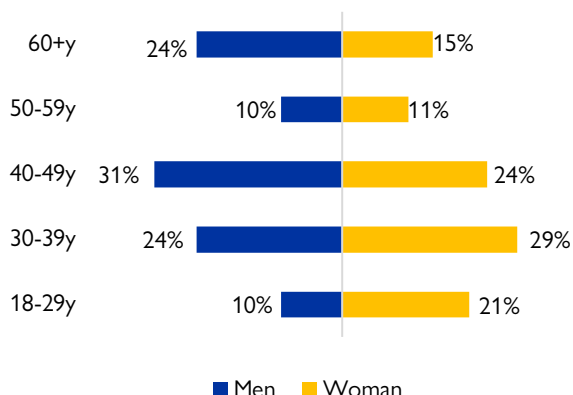
pregnant/ breastfeeding women

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

More than 99% were Ukrainian refugees and less than 1% were TCNs (citizens of Russian Federation, Armenia and Belarus)

Most respondents were adult women (85%), while men were 15 per cent of the sample. The average age for women (42 years) in the sample was lower than the men's (47 years). Most respondents were between 29 and 39 years of age (28%) and between 40 and 49 years of age (25%). Men were more likely to be of 60 years or more than women (24% of men compared to 15% of women). Women were more likely to be between 19-29 years old (21% versus 10%).

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



Forty-four per cent of respondents indicated having children, and almost all (93%) of them declared that their children are travelling with them during this journey, six per cent said that their children were still in Ukraine, less than one per cent were in their intended country of destination, and less than one per cent mentioned they were somewhere else (Figure 2).

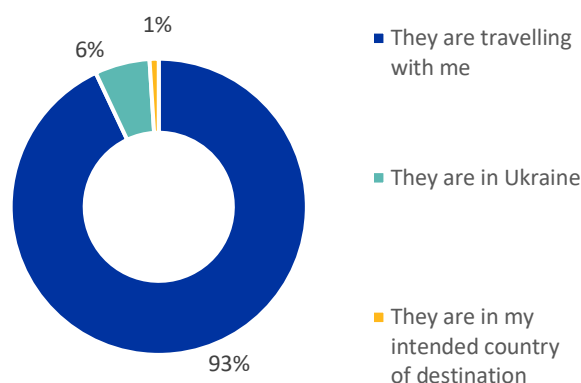
Out of the 1021 children travelling with respondents, 21% were younger than five years old and 79% were between 5 and 17 years old. Among those older children, 34% were boys and 44% per cent girls.

Number of children in respondent's households in Czechia



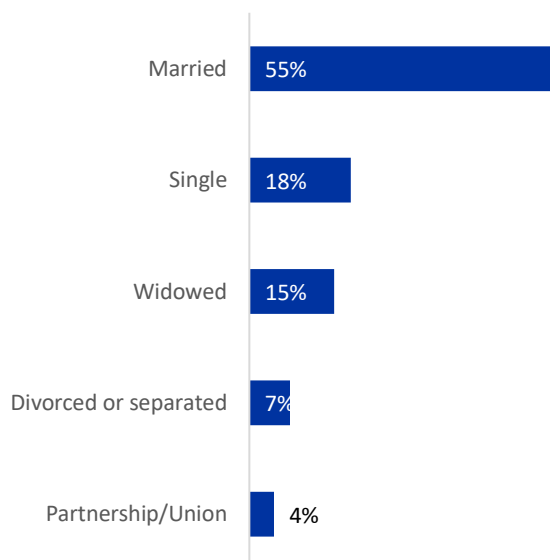
- 215 children under the age of 4
- 806 children between 5-17 years

Figure 2: Location of the respondents' children (%)



As to their marital status total of 55% of the respondents were married, 18% were single, 15% were widowed, 7% were divorced or separated, other 4% were in a partnership, and less than 1% preferred not to answer. The share of singles was higher among women (19% for women compared to 11% for men), while the share of widowed was higher among women than among men in the sample (17% for women compared to 4% for men).

Figure 3: Marital status of respondents (%)

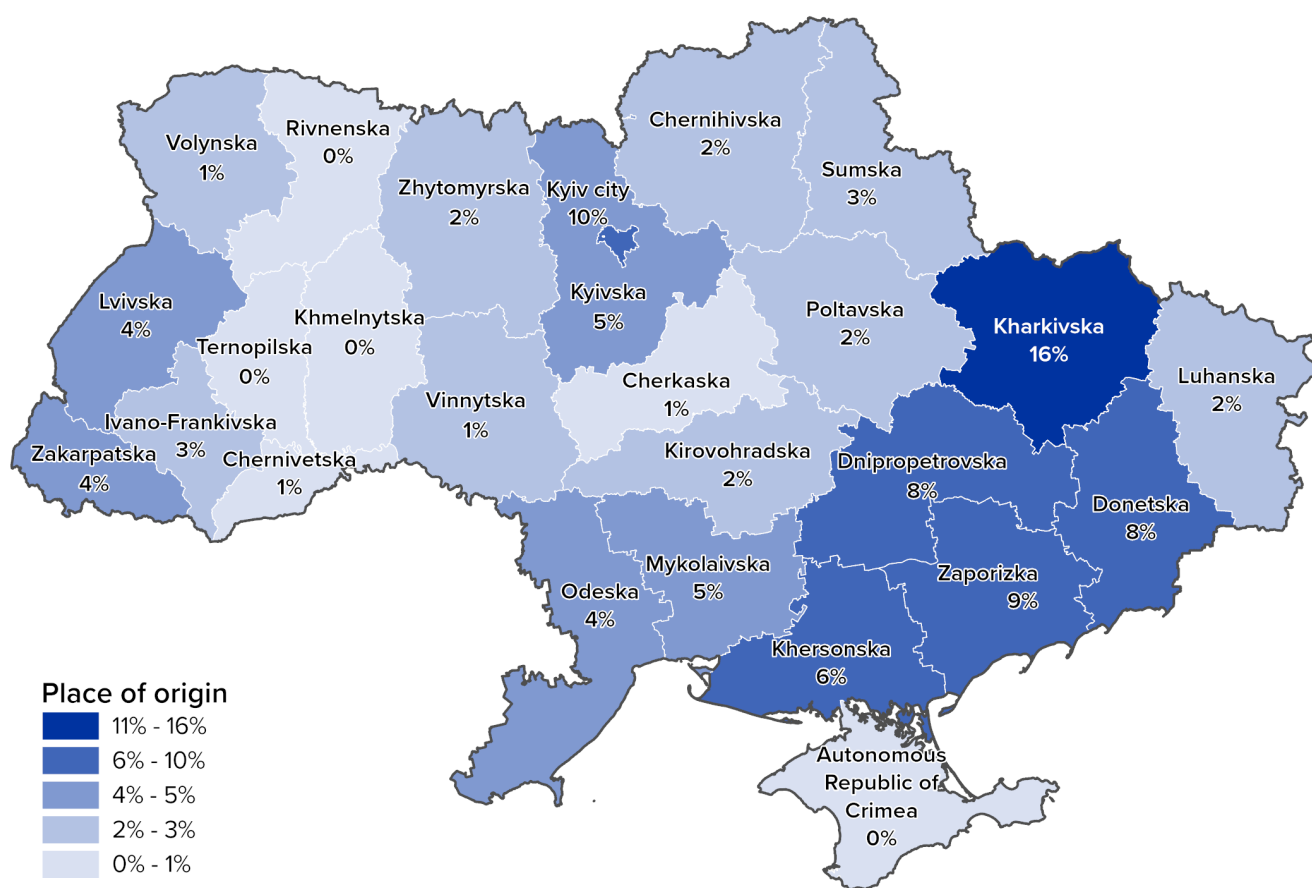


PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

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 Kharkivska (16%), Kyiv City (10%), Zaporizka (9%), Dnipropetrovska (8%), Donetsk (8%) and Khersonska

(6%). Most of respondents (83%) indicated that their usual place of residence was an urban location, while the other 17 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.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION

Fifty-two per cent of refugees interviewed declared to have achieved tertiary education. Another 31 per cent completed upper secondary education, 11 per cent had a lower secondary education and 5 per cent had a post-secondary non-tertiary education. One percent declared to have PhD and more (15 persons).

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, administration and law (19%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (14%), generic programmes and qualifications (11%), services (11%), and health and welfare (8%).

Figure 4: Level of education (%)

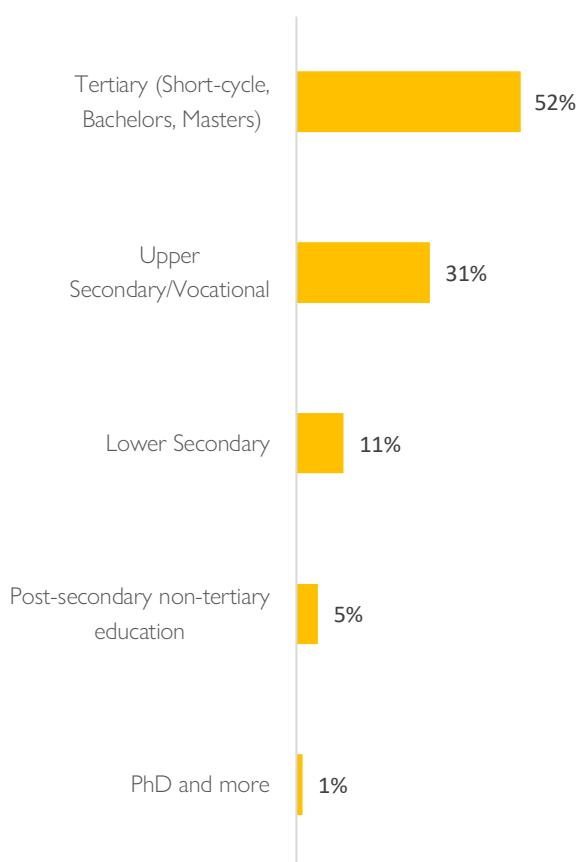


Table 1: Subject of education (%)

Subject of studies	Number of resp.	%
Business, administration and law	232	19%
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	173	14%
Generic programmes and qualifications	178	14%
Services	156	13%
Education	130	11%
Health and welfare	97	8%
Arts and humanities	84	7%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	46	4%
Social sciences, journalism and information	45	4%
Information and Communication Technologies	39	3%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	43	3%
Unknown	10	1%

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Out of the total sample, 52 per cent speak Ukrainian as a main language at home, slightly over 47 per cent speak Russian while the remaining 1 per cent indicated Surzhyk (mix between Ukrainian and Russian) (6 observations) and Czech (1 observation) as the main language spoken in their households.

When asked about the other languages spoken, 41 per cent of respondents indicated that they spoke Russian, 52 per cent spoke Ukrainian, 31 per cent spoke English, 10 per cent spoke Czech. Five per cent or less speak other languages including Polish, German, French, Romanian, Hungarian, and Armenian.



96% respondents are bilingual – they speak both Ukrainian and Russian

MODE OF TRAVEL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The highest share of respondents (80%) declared to be travelling in a group, that was in 76% of cases composed of immediate family members, while 20 per cent were travelling alone. The share of respondents travelling alone was higher among women than among men (21% versus 13%).

Table 2: Mode of travel, by gender

Traveling in a group/ alone	Women	Men	Total
Alone	245	27	272
In a group	936	176	1112

Most interviewees (79%) have been separated from at least one of their immediate family member as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. In most cases the number of family members they were separated from was two (31% of cases), one (25%) and three (19%).

As to the household composition in Czechia (of those travelling in a group), 37% of households were composed of 2 members, 33% of three members, 16% of four members, 9% of five members and 4% of six members. One per cent (six families) was composed of eight members and there were also families represented by less than one per cent, composed of seven (five families) and ten members (four families).

40% of people travelling in a group had at least one person in their household in Czechia with chronic disease, 24% per cent had at least one person feeling anxious, worried or depressed, 2% or had someone in their household that was wounded, 3% a woman who was pregnant and 34% mentioned to have at least one older person (65+) in their household in Czechia.

At least one in the household in Czechia with



- a chronic disease or health condition **40%**
- feeling anxious, worried, depressed **24%**
- wounded **2%**
- pregnant **3%**

From those travelling in a group, 44% had at least one person with at least one difficulty in one of the six domains of functioning.



Number of people with difficulties in respondents' households¹

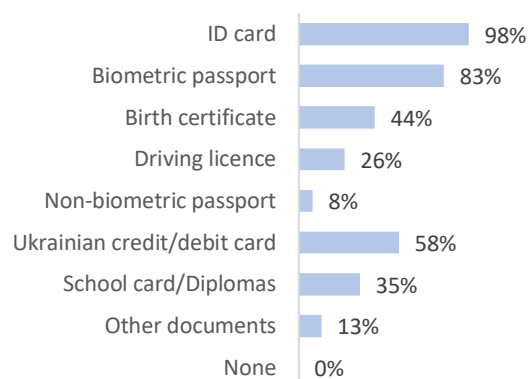
Difficulties seeing even if wearing glasses	331
Difficulties walking or climbing steps	158
Difficulties with self-care such as washing all over or dressing	21
Difficulties hearing even if using hearing aid	48
Difficulties remembering or concentrating	18
Difficulties communicating using their usual language	3

¹The questionnaire included questions drawn from the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) (<http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>), which ask respondents about difficulties they may have while doing certain activities because of a health problem.

DOCUMENTS POSSESSED AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

Most of the respondents (98%) travelled with their cards and/or with their biometric passport (83%), while lower shares reported to have their birth certificates with them (44%), driving license (26%) and non-biometric passport (8%). Moreover, more than half (58%) had Ukrainian credit/debit cards, school card/diplomas (35%), and other documents (13%). Two in the sample indicated to be without documents at the moment of the interview.

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

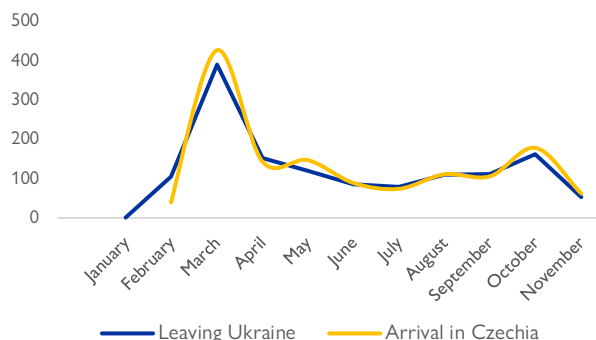


JOURNEY AND CURRENT LOCATION IN CZECHIA

Those who left Ukraine in March were the most represented among our sample (28%). Many respondents also left Ukraine in October (12%) and in April (11%). On average, it took between 4 and 5 days to reach Czechia from the moment they left Ukraine.

About 7 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, 53 per cent of the sample declared to be living in Prague, followed by those living in Central Bohemia (13%), Ústecký kraj (12%), Karlovarský kraj (8%), Plzeňský kraj (6%), Liberecký kraj (5%), and other 5 regions (all under 2%).

Figure 6: Date of exit from Ukraine and of entry in Czechia in 2022 (N=1,384)



The presence of friends (56%) or family and relatives (34%) were the top reasons given by respondents for their choice of current location.

Twenty-four per cent based their choice on the chosen destination of other members of the group, while 23% of the refugees interviewed indicated that their choice of location was motivated by better protection system in the area, while sixteen per cent declared that they did not have any other place to go.

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

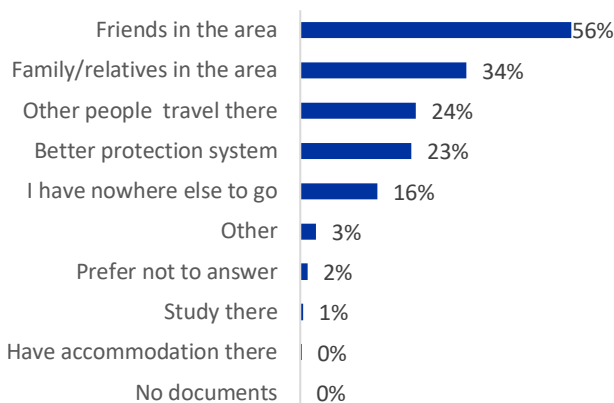


Table 4. Time spent in the current accommodation (%)

At least six months, less than a year	37%
At least two months, less than six months	33%
At least a month, less than two months	11%
Less than a week	10%
At least a week, less than a month	9%
At least a year, less than two years	<1%
Two years or more	<1%

Table 3: Accommodation of respondents at the time of survey

Current accommodation	N. of resp.	%
Hotel/Hostel	494	36%
An apartment/house rented on the open market	347	25%
An apartment/house from friends or family without paying	226	16%
Collective shelter	128	9%
An apartment/house of a resident that you don't need to pay for	125	9%
An apartment/house rented from friends or family	14	1%
Do not know (just arrived)	8	<1%
Other	2	<1%
Prefers not to answer	2	<1%

Thirty seven per cent of the sample declared spending between half a year and a year in their current accommodation. Thirty three per cent stayed at least two months and less than six months. Other stayed between one and two months (11%), less than a week (10%). Few stayed between one and two years and longer than two years (<1% in both cases).

Around one third (36%) of the respondents were staying in a hotel/hostel, 25 per cent were renting an apartment/house on open market, and 16 per cent were staying at the apartment/house of friends or family without paying. Another 9 per cent were staying in the apartment/house of a resident that they did not need to pay for, and 9 per cent stayed in collective shelters. Just 1 per cent rented from friends or family.

MAIN NEEDS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE JOURNEY

Financial support (64%), employment support (58%) and languages courses (48%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed. Other expressed needs were health services (46%), medicines (39%), long-term accommodation (32%), general information (26%), documentation and registration (19%) and education/training for adults (18%).

Women reported higher levels of positive replies in case of financial support which was seen as a pressing need by 66 per cent of women compared to 53 per cent of men, support in finding employment was mentioned by 59 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men, language courses by 50 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men. Men reported higher levels of positive replies in case of medicines, which was seen as a pressing need by 43% of men compared to 38% of woman, documentation and registration (30% men versus 18% woman) and legal counselling (16% versus 8%).

About 12 per cent of the whole sample reported to have experienced some difficulty in receiving the support needed or asked in Czechia. Among those facing some difficulties in accessing local services available for refugees by national authorities, 59 people (36%) experienced administrative errors on the part of the authorities which in most cases led to delays in payment of humanitarian benefits. Problems with medical care, school enrolment or finding a job were also mentioned.

Figure 9: Experiences during the journey (% , multiple responses possible)

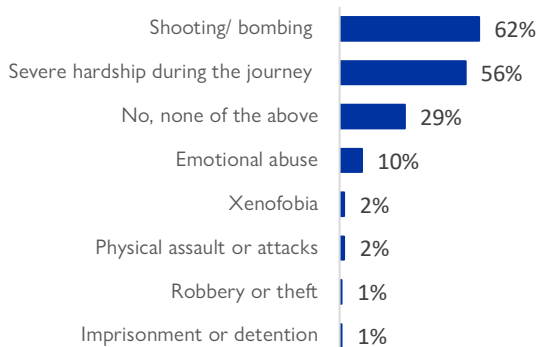
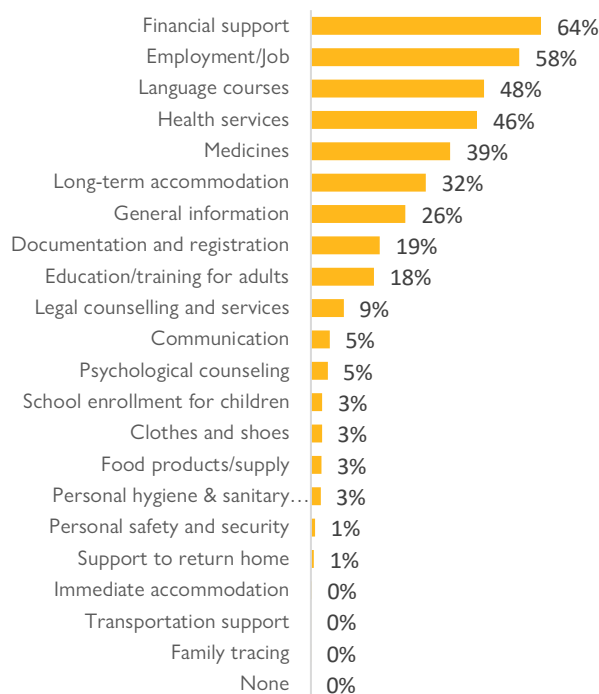
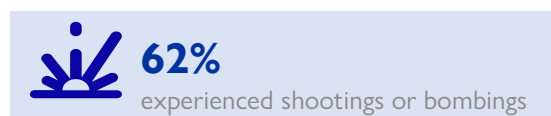


Figure 8: Main needs at the time of the survey (%) (multiple answers possible)



About 5 per cent of the sample (70 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 8 per cent did not know, 2 per cent did not answer and the remaining 85 per cent did not report such experiences. In most of the cases the ill treatment was connected to hostile attitude from Czech residents but also from other Ukrainians who lived in Czechia already before the war.



Moreover, with an additional follow up question regarding specific events or experiences during the journey so far, 62 per cent of the sample reported to have experienced shootings, bombings, or their threat and 56 per cent severe hardship situations during the journey (lack of food, drinks, sleep, hygiene etc.)

INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION

Most of the respondents reported that they plan to return to Ukraine (73%). Others surveyed planned to move elsewhere in Europe or outside Europe (2%). Twenty-five per cent of the respondents planned to remain in in Czechia, although in 7% of the cases not in the same location.

Among those who plan to return to Ukraine, 75 per cent plan to as soon as it is safe to do so. Fourteen per cent preferred not to answer, 4 per cent plan to do so between six and twelve months, 2 per cent between one and two months, other two per cent between six 12 months , more than 2% between a day and fourteen days and less than 1 per cent in 12 months or more.

About 77 per cent of those intending to return to Ukraine said they wished to be reunited with family members, 22 per cent reported that they have not enough resources for the living costs outside Ukraine, 22 per cent answered that the situation in their place of origin, or in another place in Ukraine, were they intended to move, has improved, 7% mentioned that they have care responsibilities with family or friends at origin.

Figure 11: Intended final destination (%)

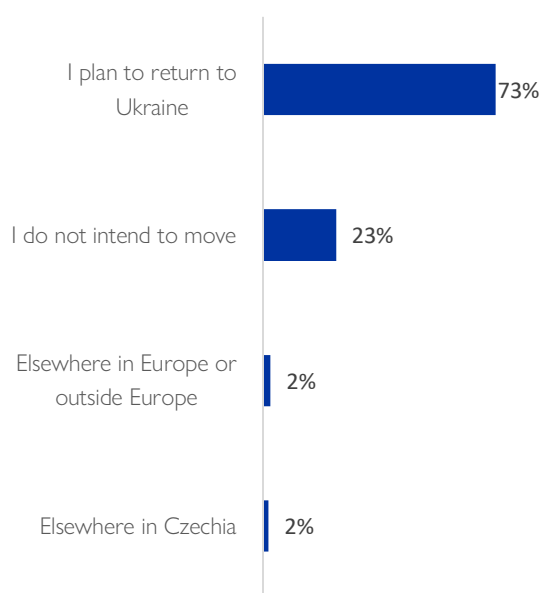
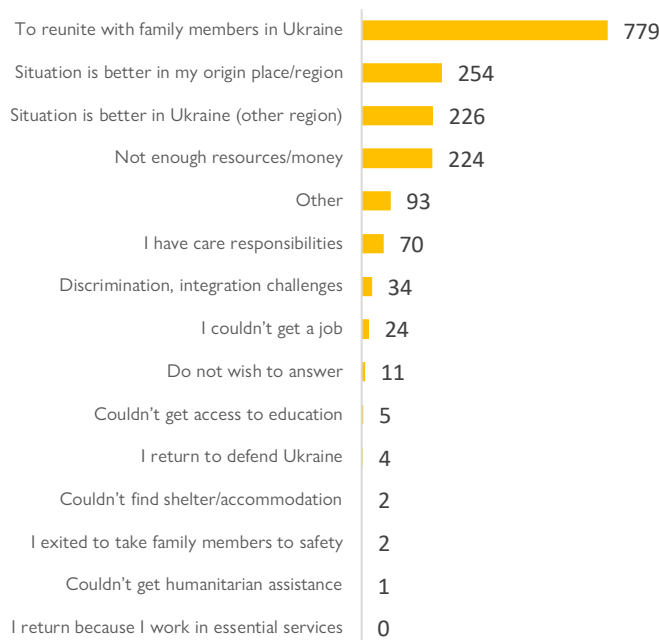


Figure 10. Reasons to return to Ukraine (more than one reason possible)



As much as 9 per cent had “other” reason for going back to Ukraine, which in most cases can be defined as a basic desire to return home, regardless of the fact, whether they have their relatives there or not.

Concerning the top destinations of those planning to return to Ukraine, 16 per cent mentioned the intention to return to the Kharkivska region, 11 per cent to the city of Kyiv, 10 per cent to Zaporizka, and 8 per cent to Dnipropetrovska.

Out of the 34 respondents planning to move to somewhere in Europe or outside Europe, Georgia (21%), Canada (15%), United States of America (9%), and Spain (9%) were the top mentioned intended destinations. For those 50 respondents planning to move to another location (within or outside Czechia), the reasons varied. Most of the respondents had more than one reason. A majority (73%) declared that they are moving because of friends or family (53%) in the greater ease finding work (54%).

REGISTRATION AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

The vast majority (94%) of respondents have registered in a KACPU and got a temporary protection permit. Of the 82 respondents that answered that they had not registered with the Czech authorities, 87 per cent declared that they were planning to register and 6 per cent reported that they were ineligible. One person plans to leave Czechia soon (1%) and one was denied (1%), four people specified other reasons (5%).

Most of the respondents (74%) declared to have the funds or income to cover living expenses.

When asked what resources people use to cover their living expenses, most of them mentioned more than one source. In 24 per cent of the cases respondents relied only on the money from authorities. Twenty-one per cent respondents relied on their savings and on support from family/community. Respondents who relied only on their income from work were represented by 19 per cent, those who relied on savings and money from authorities by 13% and those who relied only on their savings by 11%.

Other combinations were less common. Overall, the sources that were mentioned the most were the support from the authorities (55%), personal savings (33%), support from their family or community (32%), income from work (30%), support by NGO's, local community etc. (4%) borrowing money (<1%). Less than 1 per cent did not specify.

When asked whether the respondents applied for and received the "humanitarian benefit" from the Labour Office, 73 per cent declared that they applied and received the benefit, 19 per cent did not apply, and 8 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.

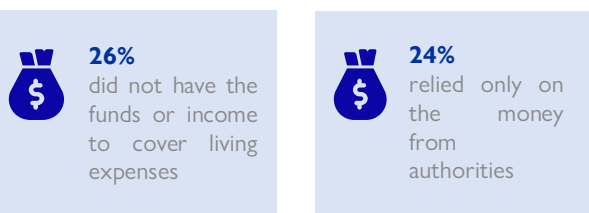
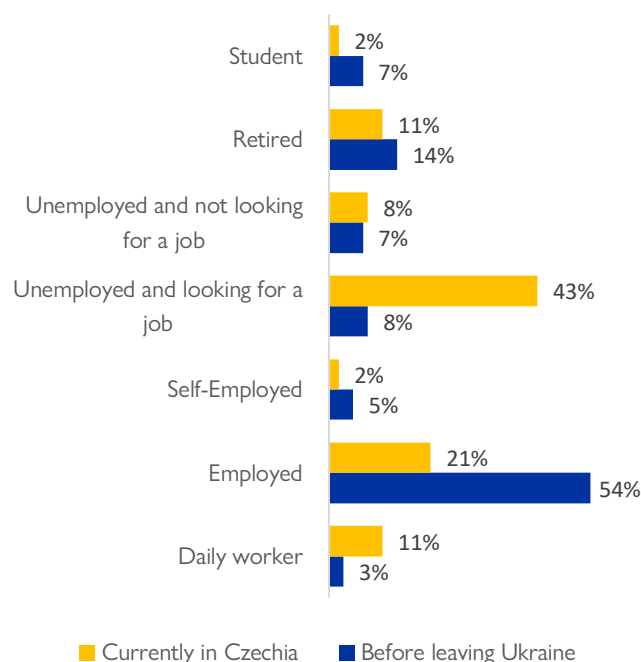


Fig 12: Employment status before leaving and currently (%)



EMPLOYMENT

More than a half (62%) of respondents were engaged in employment, daily work, or self-employment before leaving Ukraine. The remaining were retired (14%), unemployed and looking for a job (8%), students (7%), unemployed and not looking for a job (7%), did not know or prefer not to answer (1%).

With regards to their current employment status in Czechia, 43 per cent were unemployed but looking for a job at the time of the survey, 8 per cent were unemployed and not searching for work, 21 per cent were employed, 11 per cent were daily workers, 11 per cent were retired, 2 per cent were self-employed and 2% were students (Fig 10).

This means that 34% respondents were engaged in employment, daily work, or self-employment in Czechia.

Among those who had an occupation before leaving Ukraine, 38 per cent were working as professionals, 21 per cent were occupied as services and sales workers, and 12 per cent were managers.

The main current occupations of respondents in Czechia were: plant/machine operator/assembler (33%), elementary occupation (27%), services and sales worker (11%), professional (e.g. nurse, lawyer) (9%),

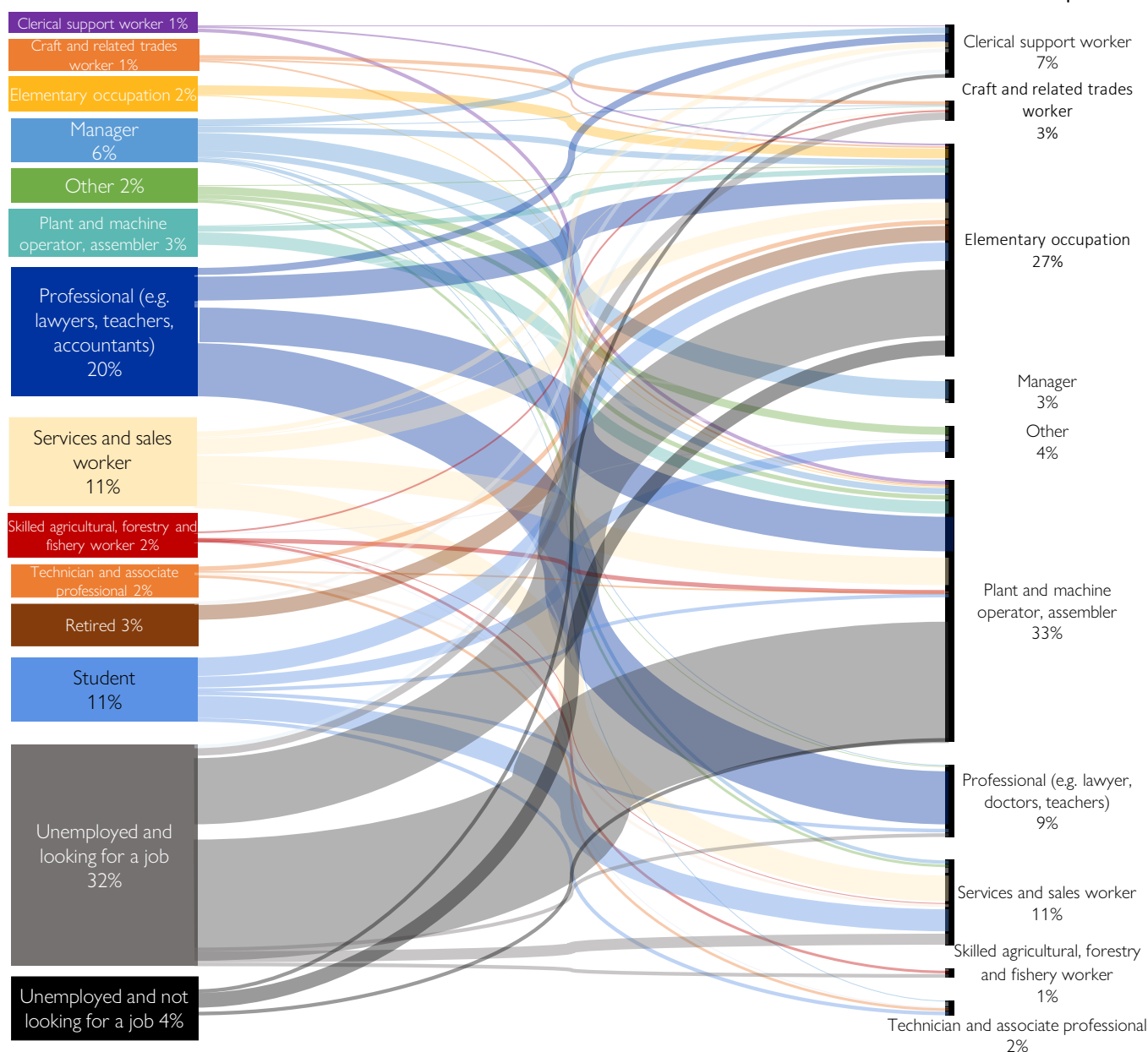
and clerical support worker (7%).

The figure below shows that only 20% from those who were working in Ukraine as professionals have a job in Czechia. It also shows that 32% of those who have been unemployed in Ukraine are currently working. Also 11% percent of those who were previously studying are currently working and 3% of those who have been retired.

Fig 13: Past and current occupations for those currently employed in Czechia

Economic status/Occupation in Ukraine

Current occupation



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 03 October and 30 November 2022, IOM conducted 1,384 interviews in 30 municipalities, capitals of 9 regions (Kraj) in Czechia. Over half (55%) of the surveys were conducted in the Capital City of Prague. Another 12 per cent of the surveys were collected in the Usti region, followed by Central Bohemia region (11%), Karlovy Vary (8%), Pilsen region (5%), Liberec region (5%), Highlands (2%), Zlín region (2%), and Pardubice region(1%).

Location of the survey	N. of respondents	%
Public office (OAMP, Police, Labour Office)	411	30%
Other	388	28%
Hotel/rooming house	175	13%
Other open, transit places (metro, park, streets)	140	10%
Collective centre	99	7%
Transit/registration centre (KACPU)	88	6%
Train/Bus station	38	3%
Airport	30	2%

The surveys were conducted in public offices (30%), hotels and rooming houses (13%), in collective reception centres (7%), in transit/open places (stations, parks, streets), at bus/train station or at the airport (5%) and in other locations (28%) mostly voluntary and community/charity organizations and integration centres or NGOs assisting refugees and other migrants.