

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey

2022 FACTSHEET



3 border-crossing points
2 registration centres
1 hotspot

1,903 interviews



82% Women



18% Men

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 31 December 2022, Slovak authorities have reported 1,090,124 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 1,004,197 were Ukrainian refugees, 17,437 TCNs, and the remaining 68,490 persons were EU Nationals. According to the Border Police, 875,589 people have crossed the border from Slovakia to Ukraine between 24 February and 31 December 2022, out of whom 91 per cent were Ukrainian Nationals, eight per cent were EU Nationals and less than one per cent other TCNs.

This factsheet is based on a Displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey launched by IOM in March 2022. Surveys were conducted face-to-face by trained enumerators with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing Ukraine after 24 February 2022. The 2022 FACTSHEET presents an analysis based on 1,903 surveys with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs collected between 9 March and 30 November 2022.

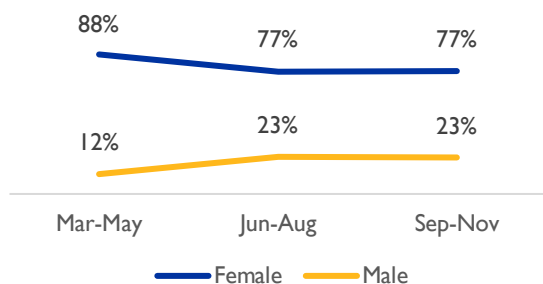
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

IOM conducted 1,903 interviews at three Border Crossing Points (BCPs) in Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a and Veľké Slemence, 2 Registration centres in Michalovce and Humenné, and at a Hotspot in Košice. The interviews were anonymous and voluntary, and conducted one-on-one with respondents, provided they gave consent to be interviewed.

Gender

Women accounted for 82 per cent of all respondents between March and November 2022. However, when looking at the data disaggregated by periods, the percentage of female respondents peaked at the beginning of the war (March-May 2022), with 88 per cent of respondents being women. However, as the war prolonged, the share of male respondents showed an 11 per cent increase after June 2022. This female to male ratio remained stable until December 2022.

Figure 1: Gender of respondents by period of interview



Oblasts (regions) of origin

The oblasts of origin remained relatively similar throughout the three different periods of analysis. In total sample, the top three oblasts of origin were Karkivska (20%), Kyivska (18%), and Donetska (11%). When disaggregating the data by specific periods, these three regions remained within the Top 4 top oblasts of origin. Specifically, both Karkivska and Kyivska were the two most reported regions of origin in each survey period.

Table 1: Region of origin by period of interview

Oblast	Mar-May	Jun-Aug	Sep-Nov	Total
Karkivska	21%	21%	19%	20%
Kyivska	19%	16%	17%	18%
Donetska	15%	8%	8%	11%
Dnipropetrovska	10%	6%	7%	8%
Zakarpatska	4%	10%	9%	7%
Odeska	5%	7%	5%	5%
Zaporizka	4%	5%	8%	5%
Other	23%	27%	28%	25%

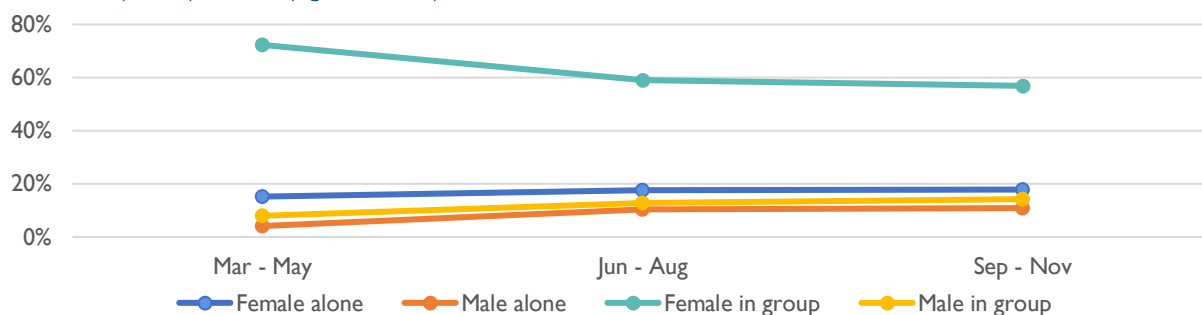
Group composition

Women were nearly 20 per cent more likely to be travelling in a group between March and May (72%), than between June and August (59%) and September and October (57%). On the contrary, the share of men travelling in a group almost doubled in the latter two periods (8% between March and May; 13% between June and August; 14% between September and October 2022).

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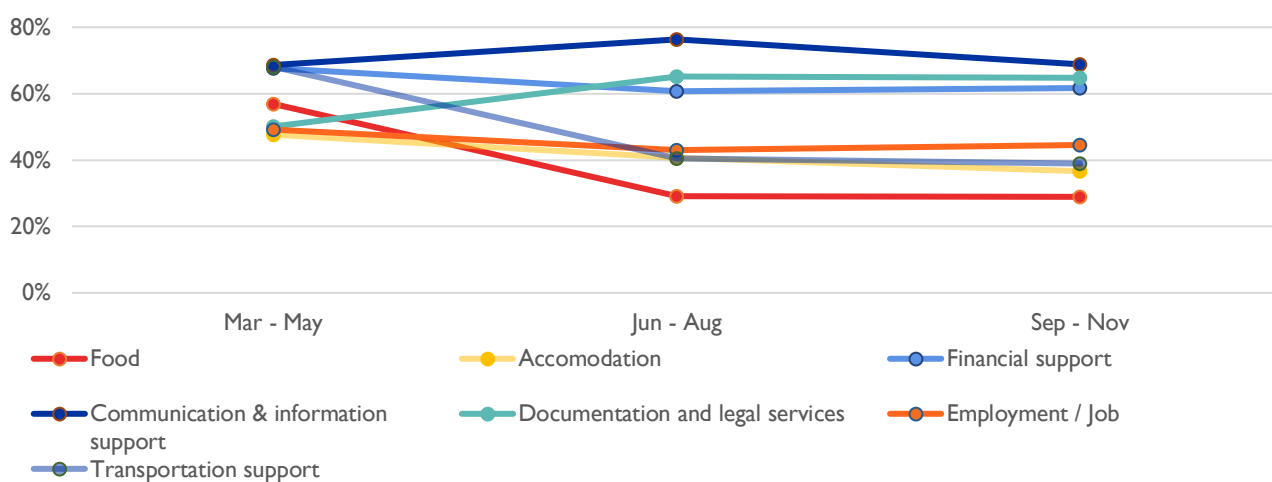
Figure 2: Group composition by gender and period of interview



REPORTED NEEDS

The Top 7 reported needs for the three different periods remained relatively similar. Some variations were found between the three evaluated periods. For example, transportation support was the top reported need between March and May 2022 with 68 per cent response rate. However, it saw a 27 per cent drop between June and August 2022, reaching its lowest between September and October 2022 with 30% response rate. On the contrary, the need for documentation and legal services, saw an increase from the first period with 50 per cent, to 65 per cent in the second and third period.

Figure 3: Top 7 reported needs by period of interview (%), *More than one answer possible



INTENTIONS

Sixty-seven per cent of respondents interviewed between March and May 2022 intended to return to Ukraine once safe to do so. However, the share of positive answers on this question decreased eight per cent when looking at respondents interviewed between June and August 2022 (59% positive answers), and another 11 per cent when looking at those interviewed between September and October 2022 (48% positive answers). Moreover, the share of respondents intending to stay in Slovakia rose from 13 per cent (March-May 2022) to 18 per cent in the following two periods (June-August and September-November 2022).

Twenty-two per cent of those interviewed between March and May 2022 intended to stay in Slovakia for more than three months. The response rate for this question almost doubled (43%) when looking at those interviewed between June and August 2022. Falling once again to 32 per cent with respondents interviewed between September and October 2022. In addition, the share of those intending to stay in Slovakia for less than one month decreased from 11 per cent to three per cent between the first and second period. And from three per cent to two per cent between the second and third period.

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Figure 4: Intended destination by period of interview (%)

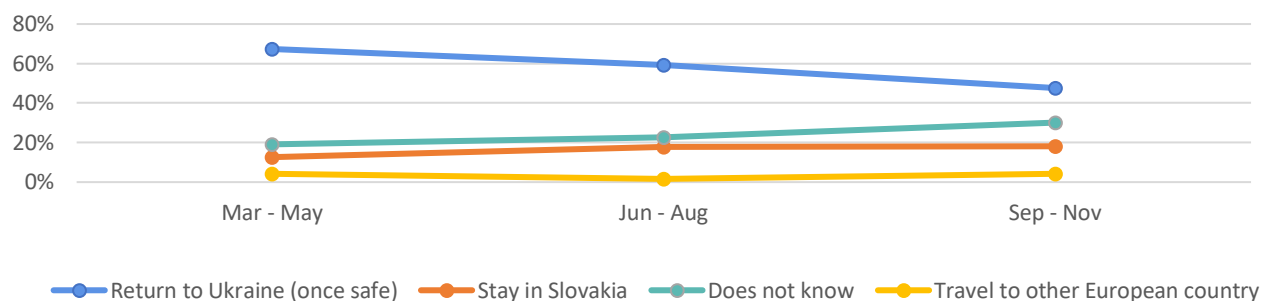
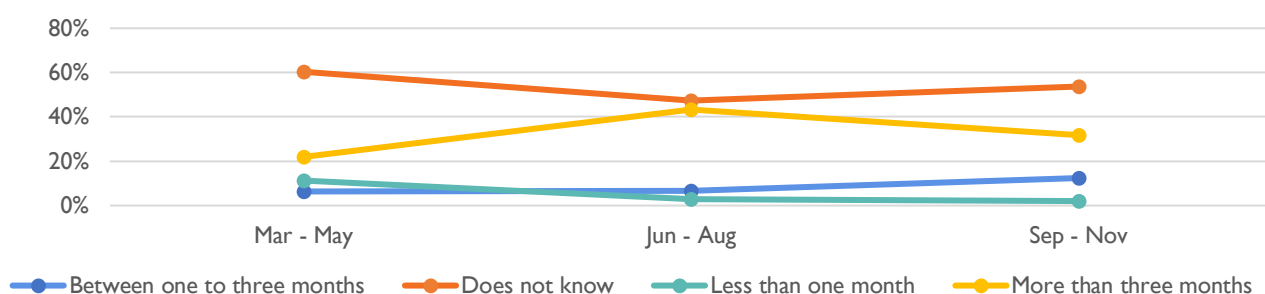


Figure 5: Intended length of stay in Slovakia by period of interview (%)



METHODOLOGY

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 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 captured the socio-demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they were travelling with, if any; it asked about intentions relatively to the permanence in Slovakia and to intended final destination; it gathered information regarding a set of main needs at the moment of the interview, both for the respondents and for the children or elderly they might have been travelling with, as well as information on the help already received by the respondents.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face by 15 IOM Slovakia trained enumerators in English, Ukrainian or Russian language at three Border Crossing Points (BCPs), at 2 Registration centres in Michalovce and Humenné and at Hotspot in Košice..

LIMITATIONS

The data presented in this report was collected over an extended period of time directly at three main points of entry to Slovakia from Ukraine, and at two registration centres and at a hotspot. 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 were 35 adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age who participated in the interviews for this survey. Some of them travelled in groups with immediate family and relatives and were providing answers to the enumerators instead of the adults accompanying them. Seven of these adolescent were travelling alone, two studying in Slovakia and the rest to meet up with their family or relatives.

DISCLAIMER

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