

SLOVAKIA

Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions & Integration Challenges



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April – June 2023
Country Report & Data Analysis

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This publication was made possible through the support provided by U.S Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and the Government of Japan.

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This report was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Cover photo: IOM' DTM enumerator speaking with refugees from Ukraine in Bratislava, Slovakia.

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Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), May 2023. DTM Slovakia “Surveys with refugees from Ukraine: needs, intentions and integration challenges” IOM, Slovakia. For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>

Release date: 18 October 2023

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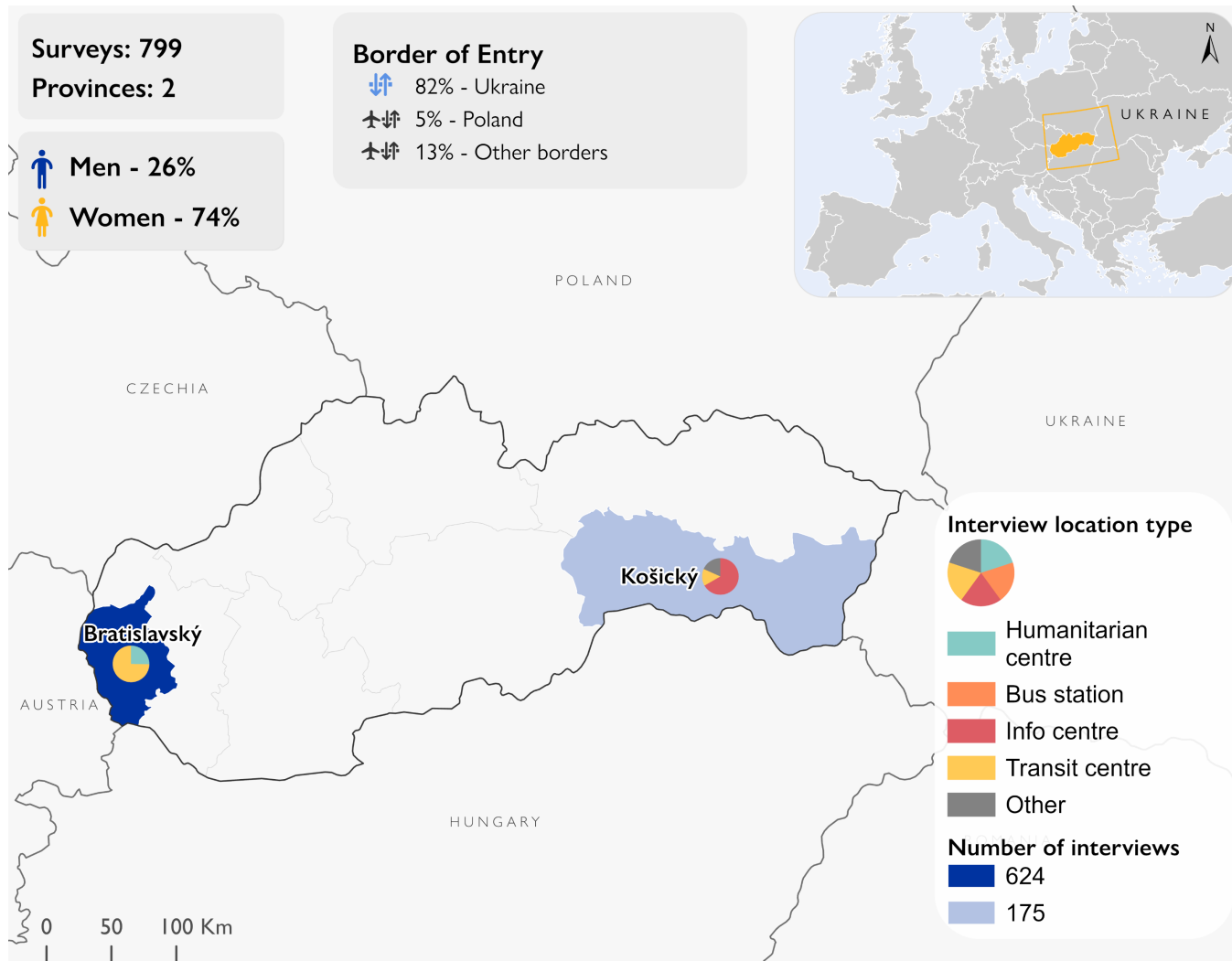
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KEY FINDINGS

- **Top oblasts of origin:** Kharkivska (16%), Zakarpatska (14%), Donetsk oblast (11%) and Kyiv city (12%)
- **Intention to move:** 79% have no intention to move, 5% want to move to a different country (Top 3 destinations were: Germany, Ireland, Canada), 5% would like to return to their region of origin in Ukraine.
- **Education level:** 53% completed tertiary, 3% post secondary and 33% upper secondary education.
- **Employment status:** 32% employed and 29% unemployed respondents (6% of the unemployed were not looking for a job). The rest were retired, students or persons on a maternity or paternity leave.
- **Immediate needs:** Health services (50%), financial support (48%), medicine (45%), language courses (34%), education for adults (31%).*
- **Inclusion challenges:** Financial issues (45%), lack of job and employment opportunities (32%), language barriers (26%), access to services (26%).*

*more than one answer was possible

Map I: Slovakia, border crossing points, surveys deployed & locations



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1. Socio-Demographic Profile

Oblast (region) of origin

The survey included respondents from almost all regions of Ukraine, with the eastern regions being the most represented in terms of oblasts of origin.

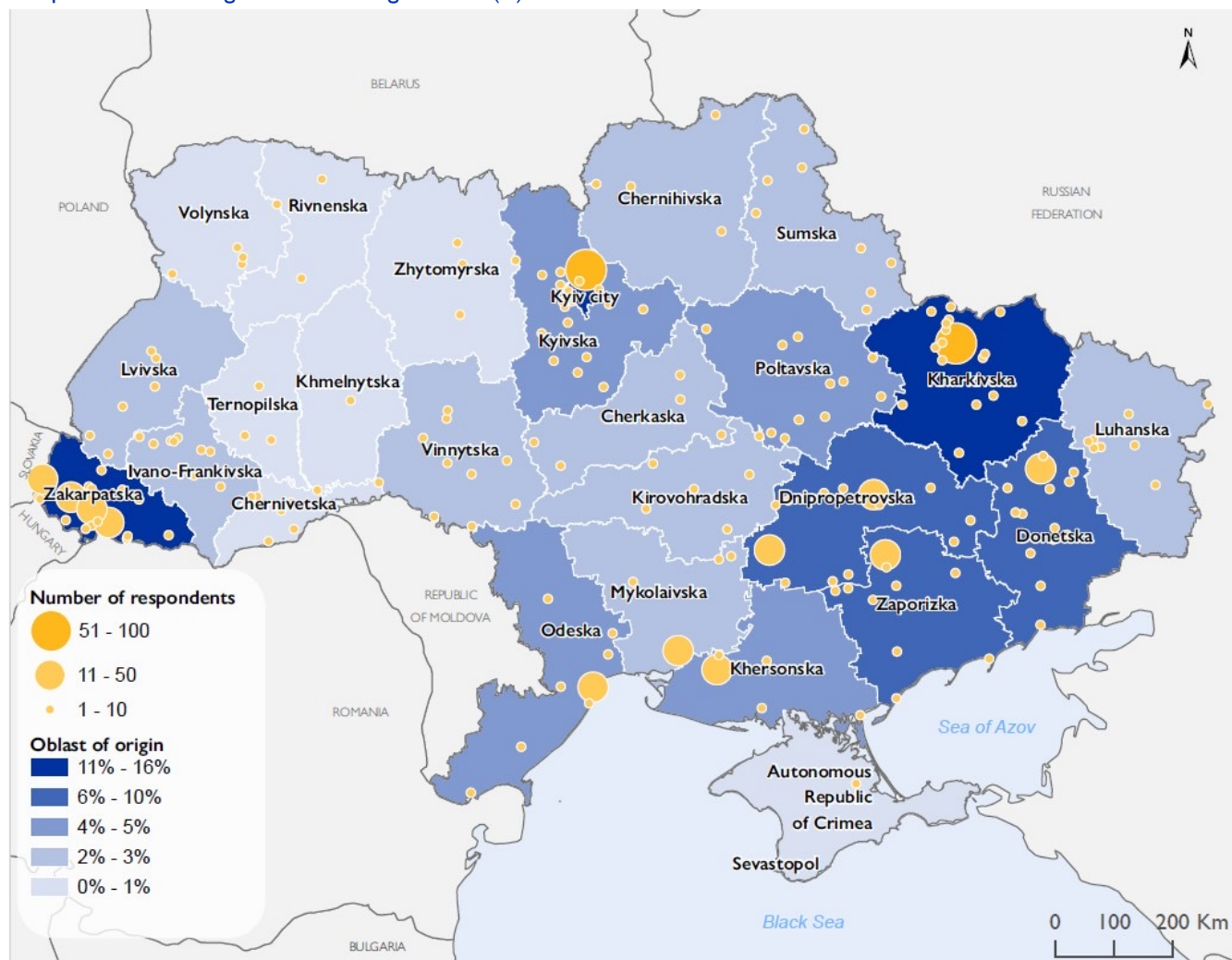
The three most represented regions were Kharkivska oblast with 16 per cent of respondents, Zakarpatska oblast (14%) and Kyiv city (12%)..

Other oblasts of origin included Dnipropetrovska (8%), Donetsk (7%), Zaporizska (6%), Kyivska (5%) and Odeska (5%) oblast.

Over two-thirds (71%) of respondents cited these eight

oblasts as their oblast of origin. The remaining 29 per cent of respondents came from one of 18 different regions in Ukraine: Khersonska (4%), Poltavska, Mykolaivska, Ivano-Frankivska and Sumska oblast (3% of respondents each), Cherkaska, Luhanska, Vinnytska and Lvivska oblast (2% of respondents each), Chernihivska, Kirovohradska, Chernivetska, Rivnenska, Volynska, Zhytomyrska, Ternopilska oblast (1% of respondents each) and Khmelnytska oblast and Autonomous Republic of Crimea with less than one per cent of respondents each.

Map 2: Oblast of origin before leaving Ukraine (%)



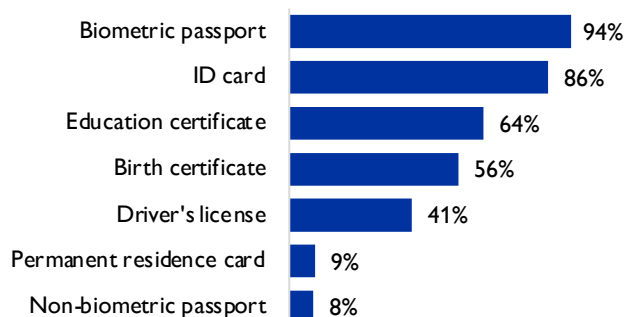
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Documents possessed at the time of interview

The survey asked respondents what types of documents they brought when coming from Ukraine to Slovakia.

Ninety-four per cent of respondents reported having their biometric passports with them in Slovakia. Other frequently mentioned documents were national ID cards (86% of respondents), education certificates (64%), birth certificates (56%), and drivers licenses (41%). Only nine per cent of respondents had permanent residence cards and only eight per cent had a non-biometric passport among the documents they possessed.

Figure 4: Documents in possession at the time of interview (%). (more than one answer was possible)



Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

To calculate the approximate duration of displacement, Table 1 lists the amount of time passed from the respondent's initial date of displacement from Ukraine to the date of interview. The time spent outside of Ukraine reported by the respondents corresponds to the timeline of the conflict, with almost half of respondents (46%) being displaced from Ukraine in the first quarter of 2022, around the time of the outbreak of the conflict.

Ten per cent of respondents were initially displaced before

the year 2022.

Eleven per cent of respondents were displaced less than three months prior, indicating that people continue to leave Ukraine and seek assistance in Slovakia.

When comparing this data to the time spent in Slovakia, there were only slight differences between the amount of time spent outside Ukraine and the time since first arriving to Slovakia.

Table 1: Approximate time spent in displacement until date of interview (%).

Date of the initial displacement	Approximate time displaced	% of respondents
Before 2022	More than 2 years	10%
January – March 2022	15 months	46%
April - June 2022	12 months	16%
July - September 2022	9 months	6%
October - December 2022	6 months	5%
January 2023	5 months	2%
February 2023	4 months	2%
March 2023	3 months	2%
April 2023	2 months	4%
May 2023	1 month	5%
June 2023	Less than 1 month	3%

Gender & Age

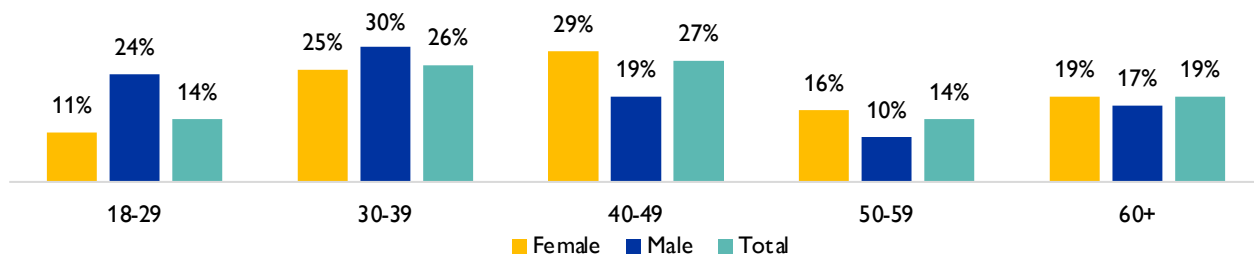
About 74 per cent of respondents were female and 26 per cent male.

In terms of the age distribution of respondents, the largest age group was composed of people aged 30 – 49 years, who accounted for more than half of the sample (52%). Disaggregated by gender, there were slightly more female respondents in this age group (54%) as opposed to the

male respondents (49%). Respondents over 60 years old made up 19 per cent of the total sample and the average age of respondents was 44 years.

Adults younger than 30 years old represented 14 per cent of the total sample. However, these respondents accounted for 24 per cent of male population and 11 per cent of female population in the sample.

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



Marital status

Over half of all respondents stated that they were married (59%). Sixteen per cent of all respondents were single, 10 per cent divorced, nine per cent widowed and six per cent were living in a partnership or union. These results are quite different from the sample collected during the first quarter of 2023.

When analyzing marital status disaggregated by gender,

higher proportion of female respondents were widowed (12%) or divorced (12%) compared to male respondents. Six per cent of male respondents reported being divorced, while less than one per cent were widowed. However, 20 per cent male respondents reported being single, compared to only 14 percent of female respondents.

Figure 2: Marital status, female (%).

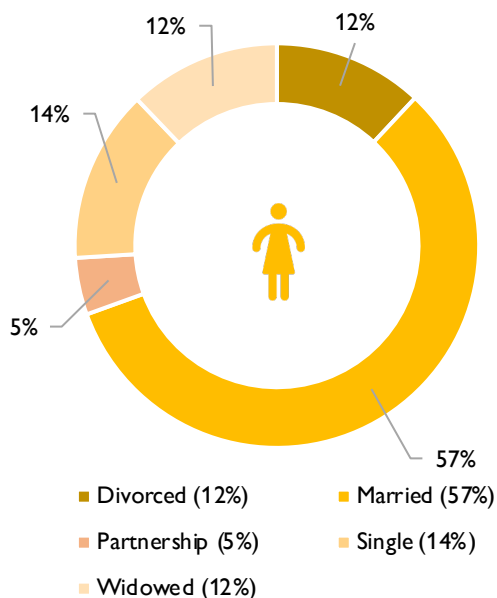
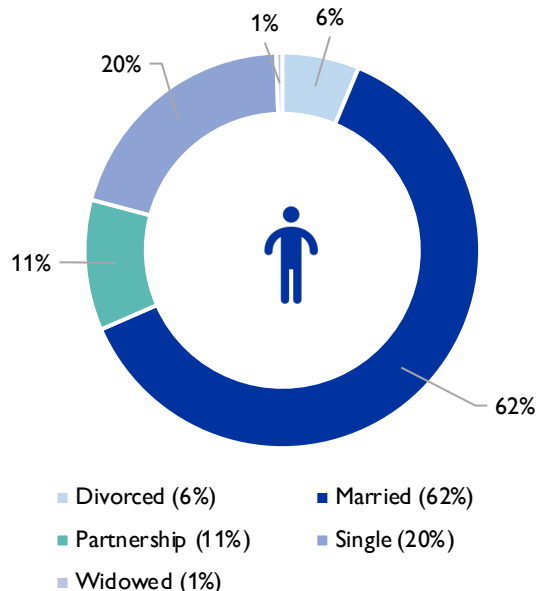


Figure 3: Marital status, male (%).



2. Intentions

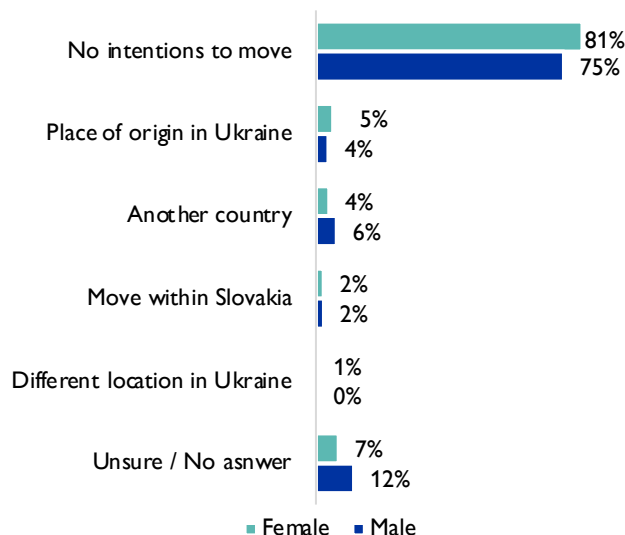
Intention to move elsewhere

Seventy-nine per cent of all the respondents claim they have no intention to move to a different location. Five per cent want to move back to their place of origin in Ukraine and another five per cent intend to move to a different country. Only three per cent of total respondents intend to move within Slovakia and less than one per cent intend to move to a different location within Ukraine.

These proportions were about the same for both men and women. Based on these results, women were slightly more likely to stay in the same location – 81 per cent of all the women in the sample were not intending to move, as opposed to 75 per cent of all men.

On the other hand, the male respondents were less sure of their future intentions than the female respondents. Twelve per cent of male respondents chose this option as opposed to seven per cent of female respondents.

Figure 5: Respondents' intentions to move (%).



Intended length of stay in current location

Respondents who intend to go back to their place of origin in Ukraine, move to another country, move within Slovakia, go to a different location in Ukraine (N=99) were asked about how long they intended to stay in the current location.

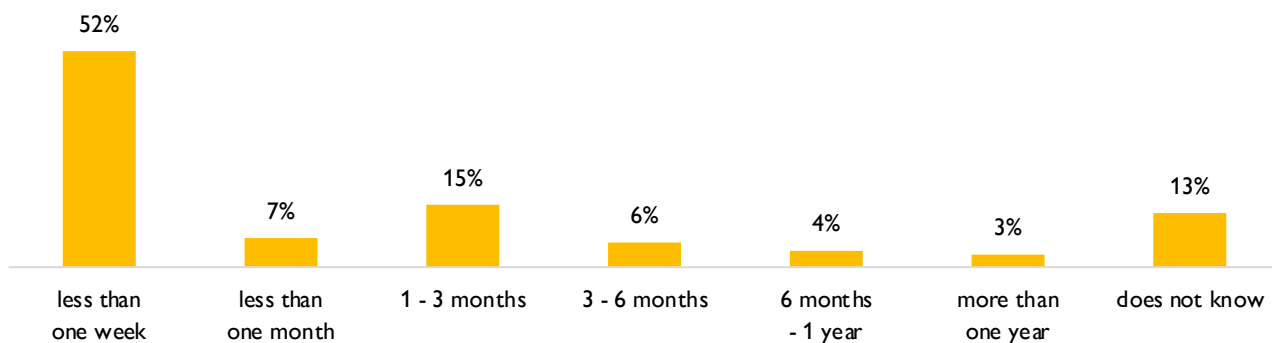
Fifty-two per cent stated they intended to stay less than one week and another seven per cent said less than one month, suggesting that their current location was only a

point of transit point.

Fifteen per cent of respondents stated that they intended to stay between one and six months, while six per cent planned on staying more than six months in their current location. Three per cent of respondents planned to stay more than one year.

Thirteen per cent of respondents were unsure of their length of stay.

Figure 6: Intended length of stay in the current location at the time of interview (%). (more than one answer possible)



Intended oblast of destination in Ukraine and reasons to go back

Among the respondents who intended to return to Ukraine (N=43), 91 per cent planned to go back to their oblast of origin, while nine per cent (4 respondents) intended to go to a different region in Ukraine. Two of these respondents mentioned Kyiv city, while one stated Odeska and another stated Ivano-Frankivska oblast as their intended destinations.

The most cited reason for returning to Ukraine, either to the oblast of origin or to another oblast, was to reunite with their family and relatives.

Twenty-eight per cent of respondents indicated this answer, followed by 19 per cent intending to return because the situation had improved in their destination region in Ukraine. Nineteen per cent of respondents stated that they intend to return to Ukraine due to insufficient resources or not having enough money to pay

for the living costs in Slovakia .

There are also differences in the stated reasons for return among men versus women. Most men were returning to Ukraine because the situation had improved in their destination region (33%), while only 15 per cent of female respondents chose this option.

On the other hand, the most chosen reason among women was to reunite with their family and relatives (32%). Twenty-one per cent of surveyed women cited the lack of resources as a reason to return, compared to only 11 per cent of men in the sample.

Women were also more likely than men to decide to return due to their care responsibilities (12%), lack of access to education (12%), discrimination or challenges they experienced (9%) or lack of job opportunities (9%).

Table 2: Reasons for choosing Ukraine as intended destination, by gender (%) (N=43).
(more than one answer was possible)

Reason for destination choice	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
Reunite with family or relatives	32%	11%	28%
Situation is better in the destination region	15%	33%	19%
Lack of resources/money for living	21%	11%	19%
Care responsibilities in Ukraine	12%	0%	9%
Couldn't get access to education	12%	0%	9%
Experienced discrimination / integration challenges	9%	0%	7%
Situation is better in Ukraine	9%	0%	7%
Lack of job opportunities	9%	0%	7%
Do shopping	9%	0%	7%
Humanitarian assistance expired	6%	0%	5%
Bring family to safety	6%	0%	5%
Short visit to get healthcare	0%	11%	2%
Other	12%	56%	21%

Immediate needs upon return

Out of those intending to go back to Ukraine, either to their oblast of origin or to another location in Ukraine (N=37), 26 per cent indicated they would need cash support upon their return. Another 26 per cent cited help with transportation as their immediate need. Seven per cent of respondents replied they would need help with medical needs, five per cent would need more information

on services and assistance available and five per cent would appreciate support with job placement in Ukraine.

Thirty-five per cent of interviewees intending to return to Ukraine indicated that they do not need any immediate support and 19 per cent were unsure of the type of support they would need.

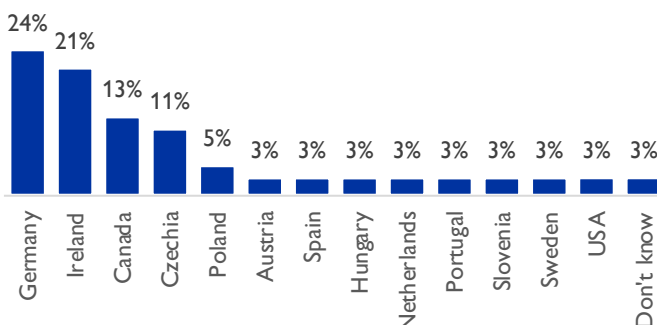
Intended country of destination

Out of the respondents who intended to move to another country (N=37), almost 19 per cent mentioned countries neighboring Slovakia, including Czechia (11%), Poland (5%) and Austria (3%) .

Twenty-four per cent of the respondents were planning to move to Germany, 21 per cent to Ireland and another 13 per cent to Canada.

Respondents also mentioned Spain, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and USA as their intended country of destination. These were mentioned by one respondent each (3%).

Figure 7: Intended country of destination (%) (N=37).



Motive for moving within Slovakia versus moving to other countries

Respondents intending to move elsewhere in Slovakia (N=19) or to another country (N=37) were asked about the reasons for their destination choice.

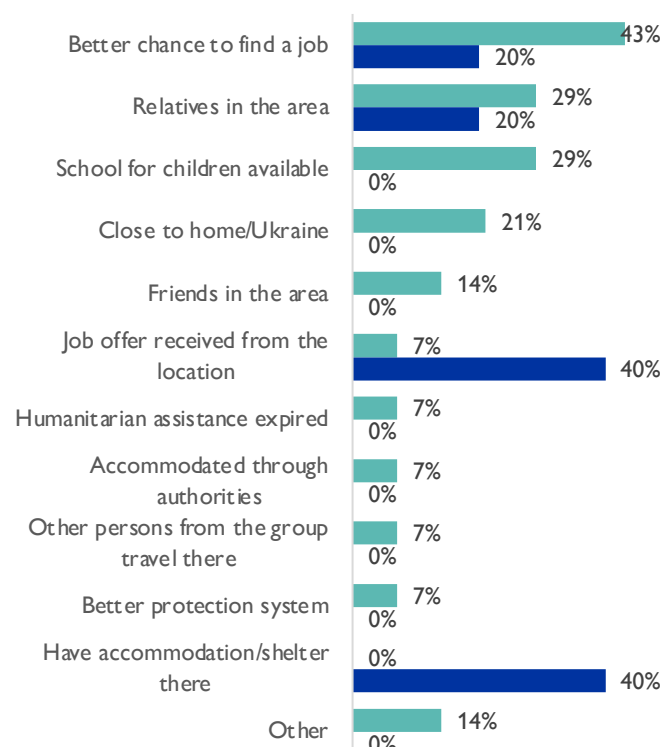
Respondents chose other countries as their destination primarily for better protection system (62% of male and 38% female respondents). The second most named reason among respondents was a better chance to find a job (54% of male and 38% of female respondents). Better job prospects was also a dominant motive for persons

choosing other regions of Slovakia as their destination (43% of female and 20% of male respondents). Relatives or friends in the region of destination played an important role in decision making for both groups. Female respondents were more likely to make their choice based on other persons from the group, availability of schools for children or closeness to Ukraine. Male respondents cited received job offers (40%) or having shelter arranged in the area (40%) as the most important reasons.

Figure 8: Reasons for choosing another country as destination, by gender (%) (N=37). (more than one answer possible)



Figure 9: Reasons for choosing elsewhere in Slovakia as destination, by gender (%) (N=19). (more than one answer possible)



3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

Main spoken languages

Sixty per cent of the respondents use Ukrainian language as their main language spoken at home.

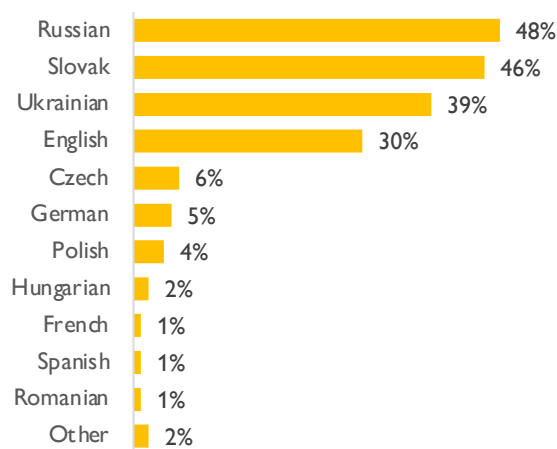
Russian was chosen as a primary language by 39 per cent of respondents. Other primary languages mentioned among the respondents were Slovak (4 respondents), as well as Czech, Hungarian, and Romanian (one respondent each).

When asked about other languages spoken, 48 per cent of all respondents mentioned Russian, 46 per cent Slovak and 39 per cent Ukrainian language. Almost a third of the respondents (30%) also spoke English language.

Czech, German, Polish, Hungarian, French, Spanish and Romanian were mentioned by a minority of respondents (less than 6% each).

Two per cent of respondents stated that they speak other languages than those mentioned above.

Figure 10: Other spoken languages (%).
(more than one answer was possible)



Education level and type of training completed

Ninety-nine per cent of all respondents had completed education beyond the primary level. Only one per cent of the respondents stated that their highest level of education achieved was primary education.

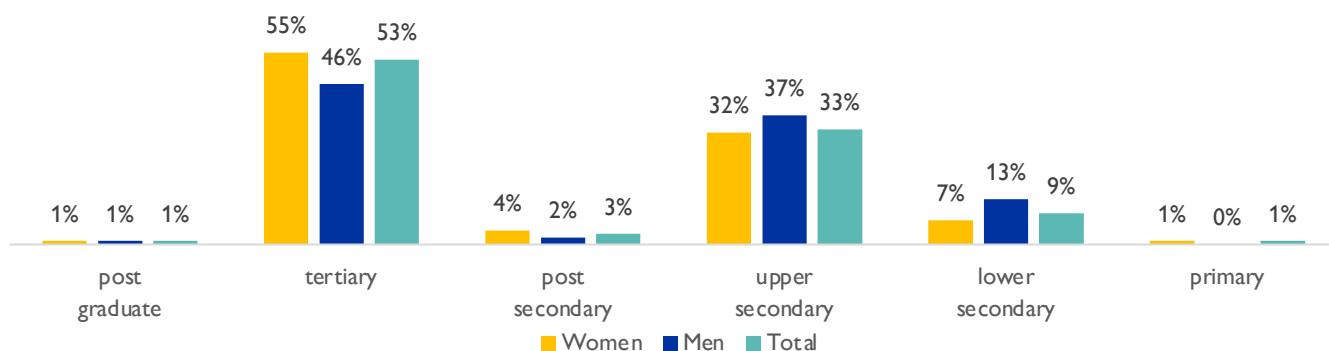
Forty-two per cent of respondents completed secondary education (9% completed lower-secondary and 33% upper-secondary education level), three per cent completed post-secondary education and 53 per cent tertiary education. One per cent of the respondents completed post-graduate education.

The highest level of education achieved was very similar between women and men in the sample.

Women (N=593) were slightly more likely to complete tertiary education (55%), compared to their male counterparts (N=206), out of whom 46 per cent completed this level of education.

Women were slightly more likely to complete tertiary education (55%) compared to male counterparts (46%). Men were more likely to have secondary as their highest achieved education (50%) than women (39%).

Figure 11: Education level completed, by gender and total (%).



Employment status before leaving Ukraine versus current status

Thirty-two per cent of the respondents reported being employed, with another five per cent being self-employed and three per cent working on irregular basis as daily workers.

This represents a twenty per cent decrease in employment rate compared to the status of the respondents before leaving Ukraine. Before leaving Ukraine, 52 per cent of respondents were employed, while another six per cent were self-employed and one per cent were daily workers. Half as many respondents were unemployed in Ukraine (14%) compared to the time of the interview in Slovakia (28%). Based on the answers, six per cent of the respondents are currently unemployed but not looking for a job (N=46). When asked about the reasons why, 61 per cent of these respondents indicated they cannot work due to care responsibilities for their family members and another 22 per cent are unable to work because of their medical condition.

Figure 12: Employment status before leaving and now (%).



Sector of employment in Ukraine versus Slovakia

When comparing the employment sector of respondents before leaving Ukraine (N=471) and those respondents who were employed at the time of the interview (N=314), There were significant changes in the sectors of employment when comparing the work of respondents before leaving Ukraine (N=471) and the work of respondents who were employed at the time of the interview (N=314). While 16% of respondents were employed in wholesale, retail, and repair sectors before leaving Ukraine, only 7% of respondents reported being employed in this sector in Slovakia.

Similarly, the difference in employment is seven per cent for the education sector.

On the other hand, the proportion of respondents working in construction increased from five to 18 per cent following displacement to Slovakia, and from eight to 12 per cent in manufacturing.

The percentage of respondents employed in sectors such as transporting storage, information and communication or arts, entertainment and recreation remained consistent, with only minor decrease following displacement to Slovakia.

Table 3: Top 10 sectors of employment before leaving Ukraine and currently (%).

Sector of employment	Before leaving Ukraine (%) N=471	Currently (%) N=314
Wholesale, retail and repair	16%	7%
Education	10%	3%
Human health & Social work	9%	5%
Manufacturing	8%	12%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7%	6%
Other services / Activities	6%	19%
Information & Communication	6%	5%
Financial insurance	6%	2%
Construction	5%	18%
Transporting storage	5%	5%

4. Registration and Inclusion Services

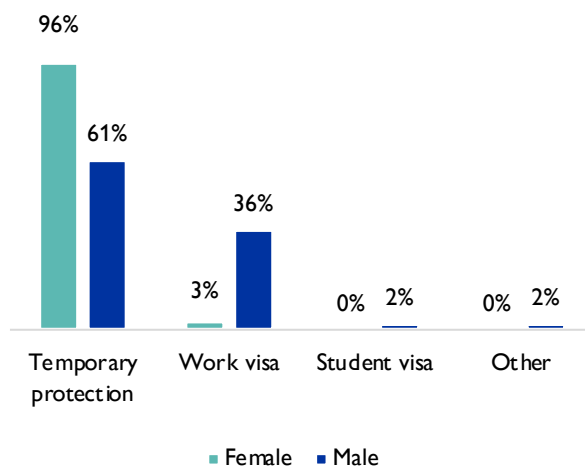
Migration status

Out of the 799 total respondents, 88 per cent reported having already registered for some form of temporary protection or refugee status with the national authorities of Slovakia.

Eleven per cent of all respondents stated they had a work visa in Slovakia. Men were more likely to hold a work visa (36% of male respondents), compared to women (3% of female respondents).

Only a minority of respondents reported having a student visa (1%) or other type of legal status in Slovakia (2%).

Figure 13: Legal status in Slovakia, by gender (%).



Access to finances

The survey asked respondents whether they have been able to withdrawal money using their foreign debit or credit cards and whether or not they have opened a local bank account in Slovakia.

These questions were specifically asked to respondents who have been in Slovakia for some time or were planning to settle in Slovakia (N=648).

Eighty-one per cent of the respondents did not experience any issues when withdrawing money with their foreign credit or debit cards in Slovakia. Only six per cent of respondents claimed they experienced some difficulties, while 13 per cent preferred not to answer this question.

Figure 14: Respondents able to withdraw money using foreign card (%) (N=648).

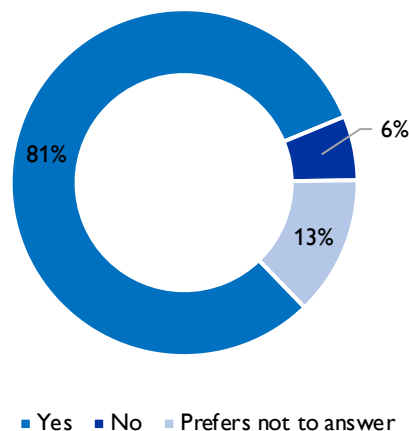
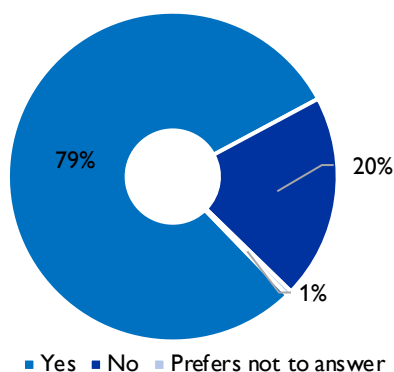


Figure 15: Respondents with local bank account (%) (N=648).



Most respondents have opened a personal local bank account in Slovakia (79%). Twenty per cent indicated they do not have a local bank account and less than one per cent preferred not to answer the question.

Out of those who had not yet opened a bank account (N=131), 77 per cent claimed they do not need to have a bank account in Slovakia, while 21 per cent said they were planning to open an account.

Access to education

Forty-nine per cent of respondents answered the survey question about having children enrolled in local or Ukrainian schools (N=389).

Out of these responses, 26 per cent have children attending Ukrainian school online. Twenty-nine per cent of respondents claimed to have their children enrolled in local schools in Slovakia, with another 25 per cent reported attending both local school and participating in online education from Ukraine schools.

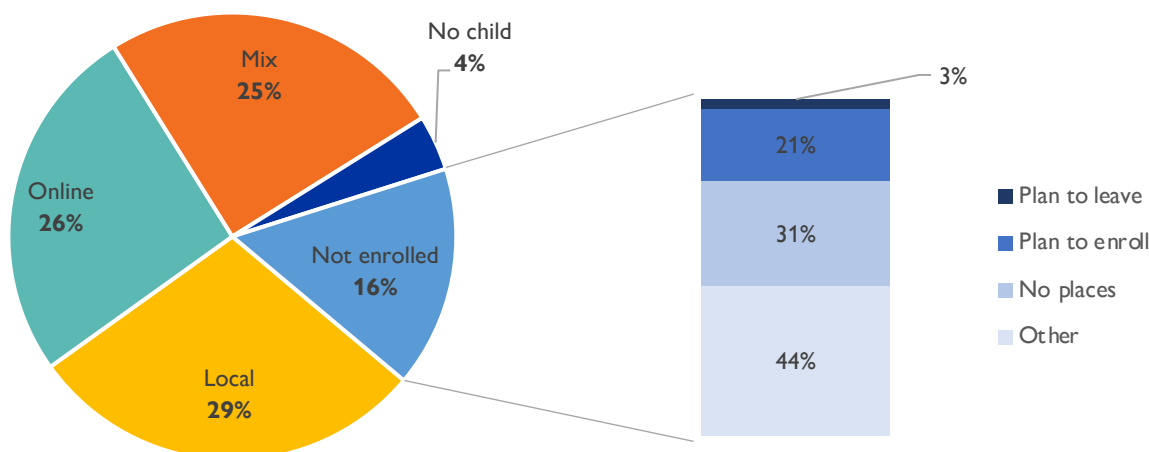
Sixteen per cent of the respondents who answered this question indicated that their children are neither enrolled

in any local schools in Slovakia, nor are they attending online education from Ukraine.

When asked about the reasons why the respondents did not enroll their children in any education system, 31 per cent said that there were no places at schools. Another 21 per cent stated they were planning to enroll their children into schools and three per cent responded they were planning to leave Slovakia, and therefore did enroll their children at any local school.

Almost half of these respondents indicated other, unspecified reasons (44%).

Figure 16: Respondents with children enrolled in schools, as well as the reasons for lack of enrolment (%) (N=389).



Consular services

Out of the respondents who have been in Slovakia for over 3 months (N=648), 94 per cent said they know how to contact their consular representatives. However, only 9 per cent out of the respondents who knew how to contact their consular representatives (N=611) had contacted them for support.

Most of these respondents (91%) had not contacted their consular representatives for any kind of consular services or assistance.

Only six per cent of the total respondents did not know how to contact their consular representatives.

Figure 17: Knowing how to contact consular representatives (%) (N=648).



5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

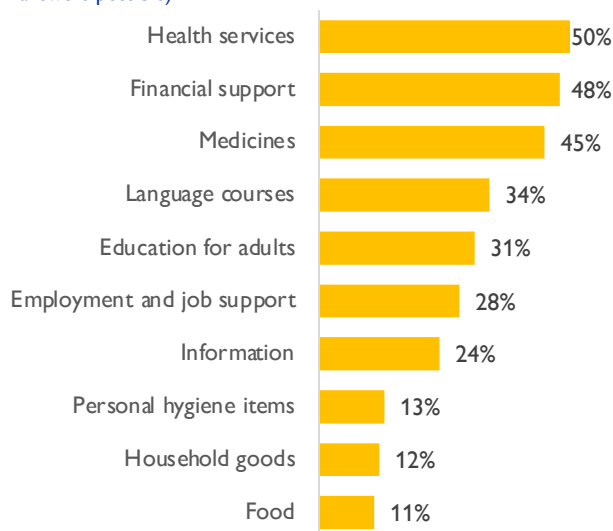
Immediate needs

Respondents were asked about their current priority needs.

Half of respondents mentioned health services as their priority need (50%). The second most mentioned need was financial support (48% of respondents), followed by medicine (45% of respondents). Thirty-four per cent of respondents mentioned language courses and 31 per cent stated education courses for adults. Twenty-eight per cent indicated needing support finding a job and 24 per cent needed more information about services in general.

Personal hygiene items (13%), household goods and household items (12%) and food supplies (11%) were also among the top 10 needs cited by respondents. Fourteen per cent of respondents said they did not need any urgent support.

Figure 18: Top 10 priority needs (%). (multiple answers possible)



Assistance received

Sixty-nine per cent of surveyed respondents had received some kind of humanitarian assistance during their journey prior to their stay in Slovakia prior to the interview. Out of these respondents (N=551), 88 per cent had received meals or food items, 87 per cent had received personal hygiene items and 68 per cent indicated they were assisted with finding or securing accommodation in Slovakia.

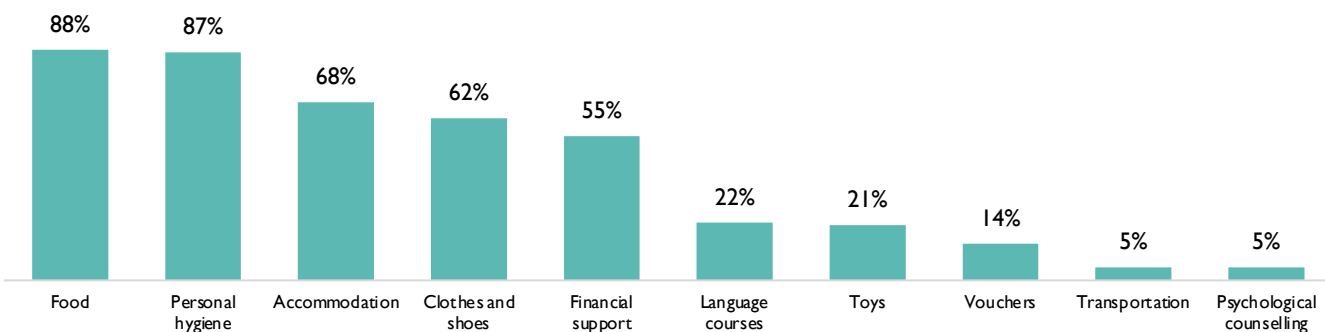
Over half of respondents received clothes (62%) or

financial support (55%).

Some respondents indicated they received support with language education or courses (22%), toys for children (21%) or different types of vouchers (14%).

Five per cent of respondents were assisted with transportation and five per cent received psychological counselling during their period of displacement.

Figure 19: Top 10 types of assistance received by respondents (%) (N=551). (multiple answers possible)



More information needed

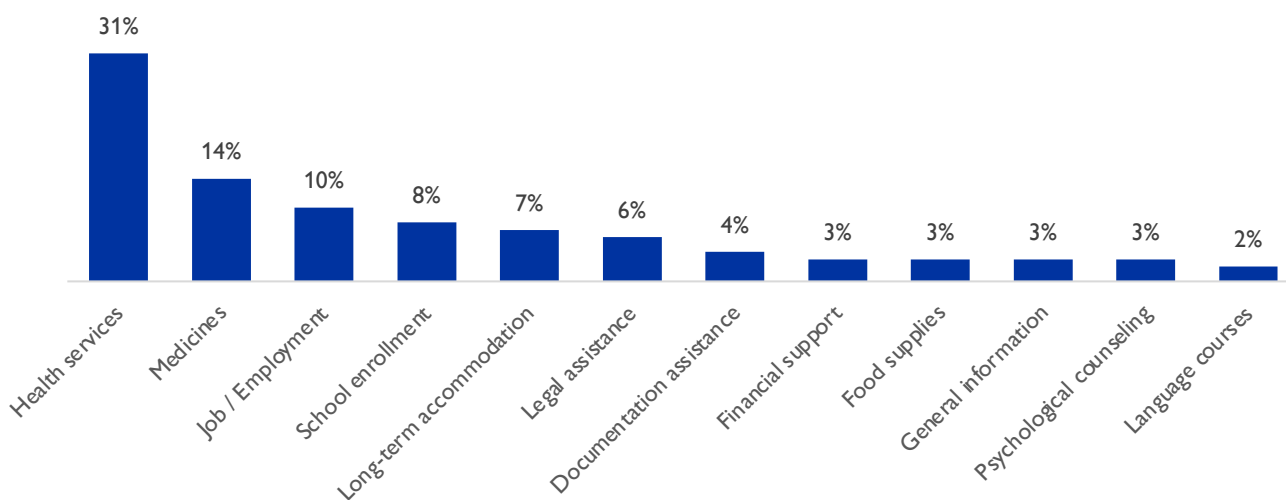
Fifteen per cent of all respondents stated they did not know where to seek assistance.

Of these respondents, 31 per cent specifically indicated that they need more information about health services. Respondents also needed more information about medicines and medical supplies (14%), as well as

employment and job opportunities (10%).

Eight per cent of respondents mentioned that they would need information about school enrollment for their children (8%), long-term accommodation options (7%) and legal assistance (6%).

Figure 20: Top 12 areas in which information on assistance is needed (%) (N=118). (more than one answer was possible)



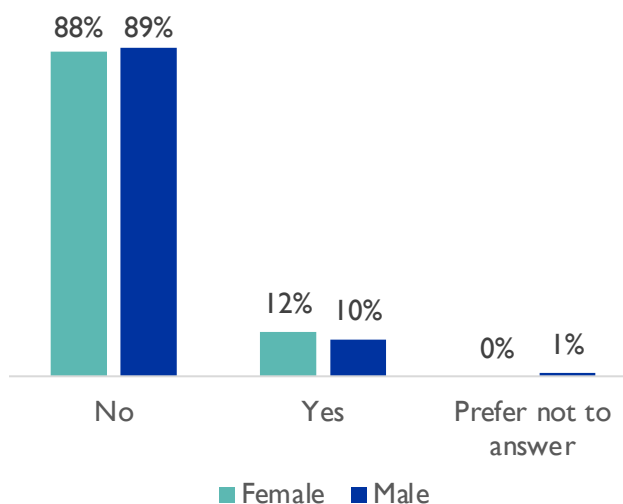
Difficulty receiving support

The survey asked respondents about whether they experienced any difficulties receiving support and humanitarian assistance since their initial displacement from their place of origin.

The majority of respondents who answered this question (N=648) reported that they did not experience any struggle or difficulties. These represent 89 per cent of the sample. The remaining 11 per cent indicated that they encountered some inconvenience or difficulties in receiving support.

These results were almost identical for both female and male respondents, with one per cent of male respondents indicating that they preferred not to answer this question.

Figure 21: Difficulties in receiving support during the journey, by gender (%) (N=648).



6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

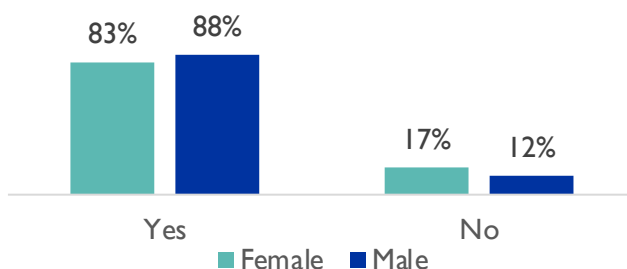
Experiences of discrimination

Eighty-four per cent of respondents reported that they had not experienced any form of discrimination during their journey or while in Slovakia.

On the other hand, more than 15 per cent mentioned experiencing discrimination in Slovakia.

Men were slightly more likely to report experiencing discrimination and unfair treatment (88%), compared to women (83%).

Figure 22: Reported experience of discrimination, by gender (%).



Inclusion challenges

The respondents who have been living in Slovakia for more than 3 months (settled in Slovakia) were asked about the inclusion challenges they face.

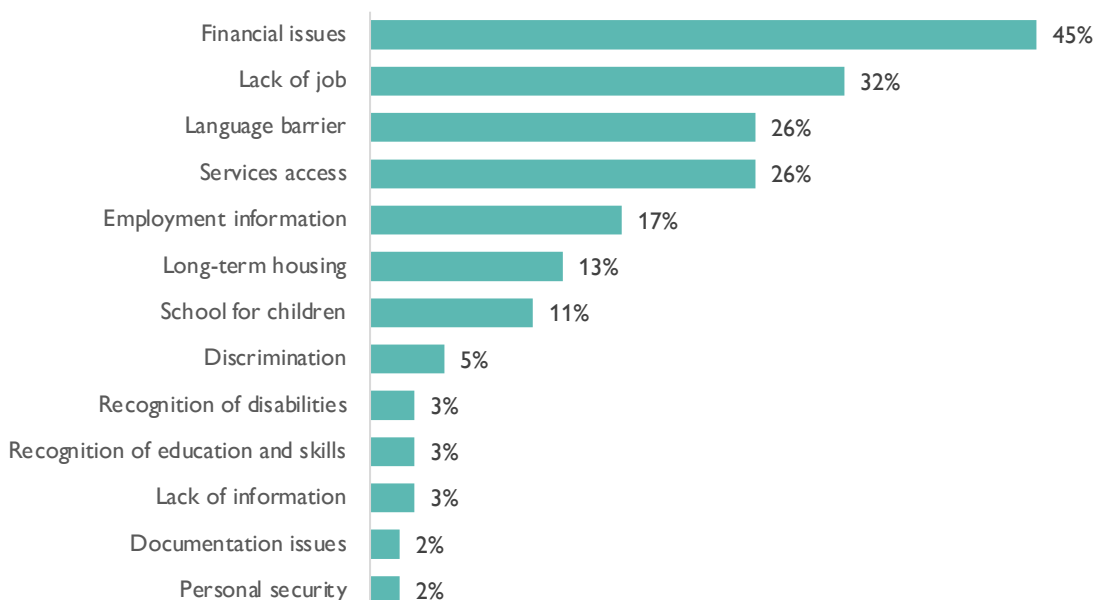
Among these respondents (N=648), the top challenges included financial issues (45% of respondents), a lack of suitable job opportunities (32%), the language barrier and access to social and administration services (26% each), and lack of information about employment (17%).

More than ten per cent of respondents also mentioned challenges related to finding long-term housing solutions (13%) and school or preschool for children (11%).

Some respondents also reported discrimination in accessing information or services as a barrier to inclusion (5%) and three per cent of respondents indicated issues getting information on job opportunities or employment options (8%) and experiencing discrimination (6%).

Three per cent of respondents stated they experience obstacles or challenges in getting their disabilities recognized in the administrative system of Slovakia, or in having their professional skills, education diplomas or university credits recognize, and that they experience challenges in overall access to information.

Figure 23: Inclusion challenges perceived by respondents (%) (N=648). (multiple answers possible)



7. Current Group Composition

Travelling alone or in a group

Seventy-nine per cent of respondents travelled in a group when leaving Ukraine and coming to Slovakia.

According to the data, men were more likely to travel alone than women, with 30 per cent of male respondents selecting this option, as opposed to only 18 per cent of female respondents.

Ninety-four per cent of those respondents who travelled in group stated they were travelling with their immediate family members and 14 per cent reported traveling with other relatives. Five per cent stated they were travelling with neighbors and one per cent with colleagues.

Most respondents (71%) reported having children below the age of 18 years in their travel groups.

Female elderly persons were reported by 23 per cent of those respondents who travelled in a group while male elderly persons were reported by 12 per cent of these respondents.

Persons with health conditions and disabilities

Sixty-four per cent of all respondents had been in a group that included at least one person with specific needs or a serious medical condition.

Respondents were asked about persons with serious health conditions in the groups they travelled with.

Eighty-one per cent of respondents in the sample reported at least one person with chronic disease or medical condition in their household and another 63 per cent reported a person with a visual impairment.

Among the other reported serious conditions or vulnerabilities were difficulties walking or climbing steps (7%), difficulties hearing or persons with hearing aid (5%) and wounded or injured persons (3%).

Pregnant or lactating women were reported in one per cent of the groups

Figure 24: Travel group (%) (N=629) . (multiple answers possible)

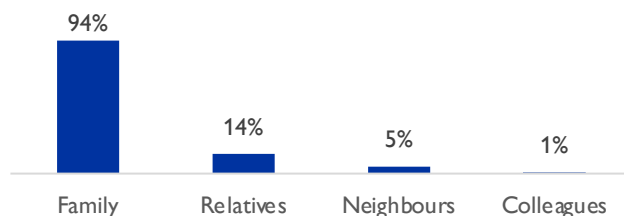


Figure 25: Children or elderly present in the travel groups (%) (N=629) . (multiple answers possible)

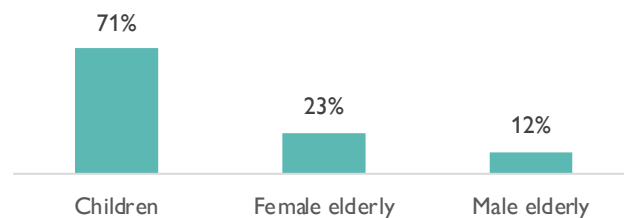
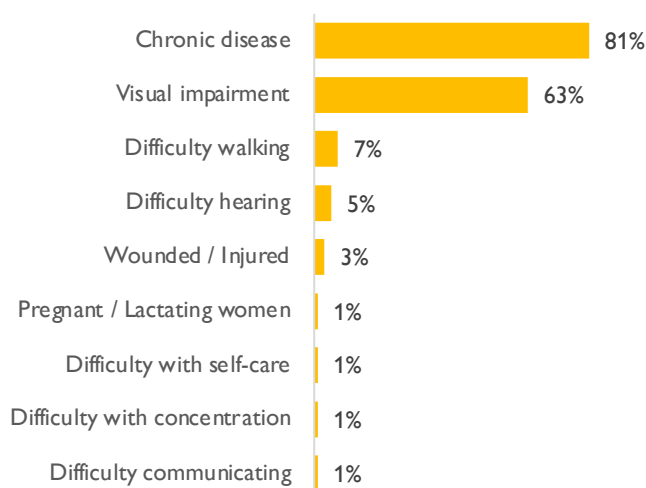


Figure 26: Persons with serious health conditions in travel group (%). (multiple answers possible)



8. Methodology

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the 11 countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2023. The Regional Response Plan includes 6 countries neighbouring Ukraine (Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia) and 5 additional countries that are particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the war in February 2022 (Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania)..

The report is based on data collected between April and June 2023 through a network of more than 150 enumerators, with various timelines and specific survey tools –depending on the country context. Nevertheless, the sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by trained enumerators with adult refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs (18 years of age and above). Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM standards, the use of Kobo application, IOM approach to migrants' protection and assistance, the ethics of data collection and the provision of information and referral mechanisms in place.

Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centres. In border crossing point areas, both persons entering/exiting by car, by bus, by foot and by train were interviewed.

The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent could stop the survey at any time.

The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian, English and Romanian language. The preferred language was determined by the interviewee. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems.

Only fully completed surveys were taken in account for this report.

Country-level implementation and limitations

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs entering through the various border crossing points (BCPs) or staying in the various regions (counties, districts, rayons) across each of the countries where surveys were conducted. This is due to the limited availability of comparable baseline information across countries. The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points. While the results are not representative, the data shows strong internal consistency with each country and at the regional level.

Whilst every attempt was made to capture all types of arrivals at the BCPs, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of BCPs and other transit and stay locations and the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation that those in private vehicles who tend to be fast in transiting through BCPs and travel onwards. Other factors more related to the conditions at a specific location and period – organizational changes in the entry and transit areas from national authorities, weather conditions, also play a role.

In Slovakia, DTM was activated in March 2022. The data for this report were collected between April and June 2023. Overall, 799 valid surveys were collected by a team of 17 enumerators (8 female and 9 male) deployed in 2 different provinces.

Seventy-eight per cent of surveys were collected in Bratislava and 22 per cent in Kosice region. Enumerators were approached respondents in information centers, aid centers, humanitarian aid distribution centers, transit points, collective centers and at BCPs. The interviews were conducted in Russian and Ukrainian languages.

DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed 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 relative to the intended final destination and prospects of permanence in the country of the survey/first reception; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.