

UKRAINE RESPONSE REGION

# ACCESS TO HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION

FOR REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE

JANUARY – MARCH 2024



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE  
DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

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## INTRODUCTION

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix collected data through [Surveys with Refugees in the Ukraine Response region](#) from January to March 2024 in nine countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Czechia,<sup>1</sup> Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,<sup>2</sup> Romania, Republic of Moldova, and Slovakia.<sup>3</sup>

This report presents the findings of surveys with adult Ukrainian citizens related to their housing conditions, highlighting trends in their accommodation needs and intentions, available housing options, along with the key challenges they may encounter during displacement. The analysis focuses on respondents who answered questions on housing conditions and needs in their respective host countries, and who intend to remain in the country where the survey took place for the foreseeable future.

Data collection took place during the first quarter of 2024 (Q1, January to March), totalling 5,264 surveys. The large majority of respondents, 99 per cent, were Ukrainian (n=5,234) and

1 per cent were Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) (n=30). A total of 5,223 Ukrainian respondents disclosed information on their housing conditions and intended to stay in the country of survey for the foreseeable future. This group is central to the forthcoming analysis.

The analysis presented is based on data collected through a network of more than 50 enumerators, with various timelines and specific survey tools adapted to the country context. The sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected humanitarian aid distribution points, community centres, and accommodation centres. Variation in the number of respondents in each country was due to differences in sampling strategies and types of locations covered. The survey was anonymous and voluntary. For information on the methodology and limitations please see the [Methodology section](#).



### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

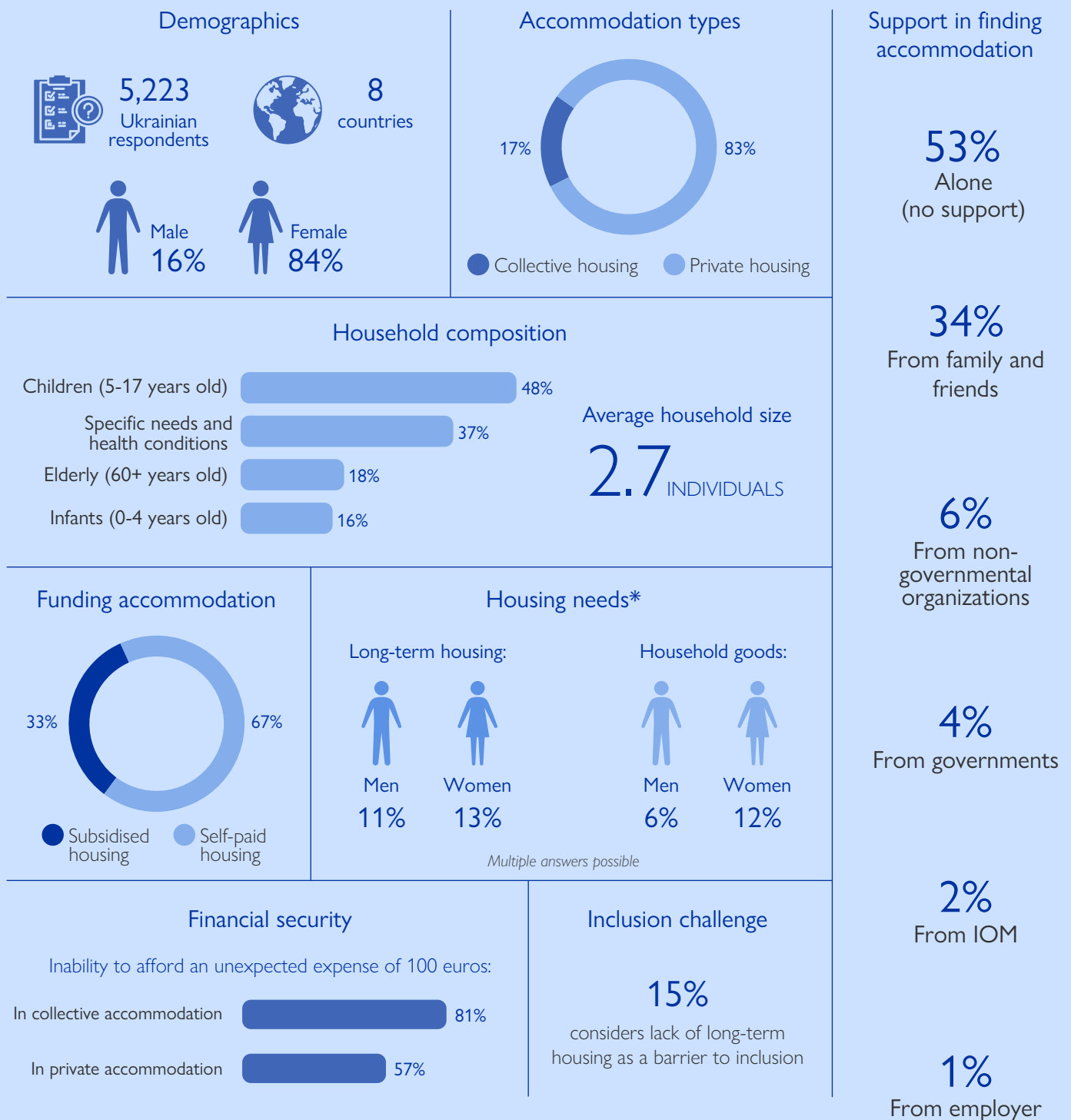
This report explores access to housing for refugees from Ukraine in eight countries in the Ukraine Response region. The forthcoming in-depth analysis aims to support humanitarian interventions in line with the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) 10.7, which emphasizes the facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, as well as 11.1 which aims by 2030 to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services. This is fundamental to the dignity and inclusion of refugees, and addressing this need is essential for achieving equitable and inclusive societies.



Ukrainian woman residing at an Airbnb in Bratislava, Slovakia © IOM 2022

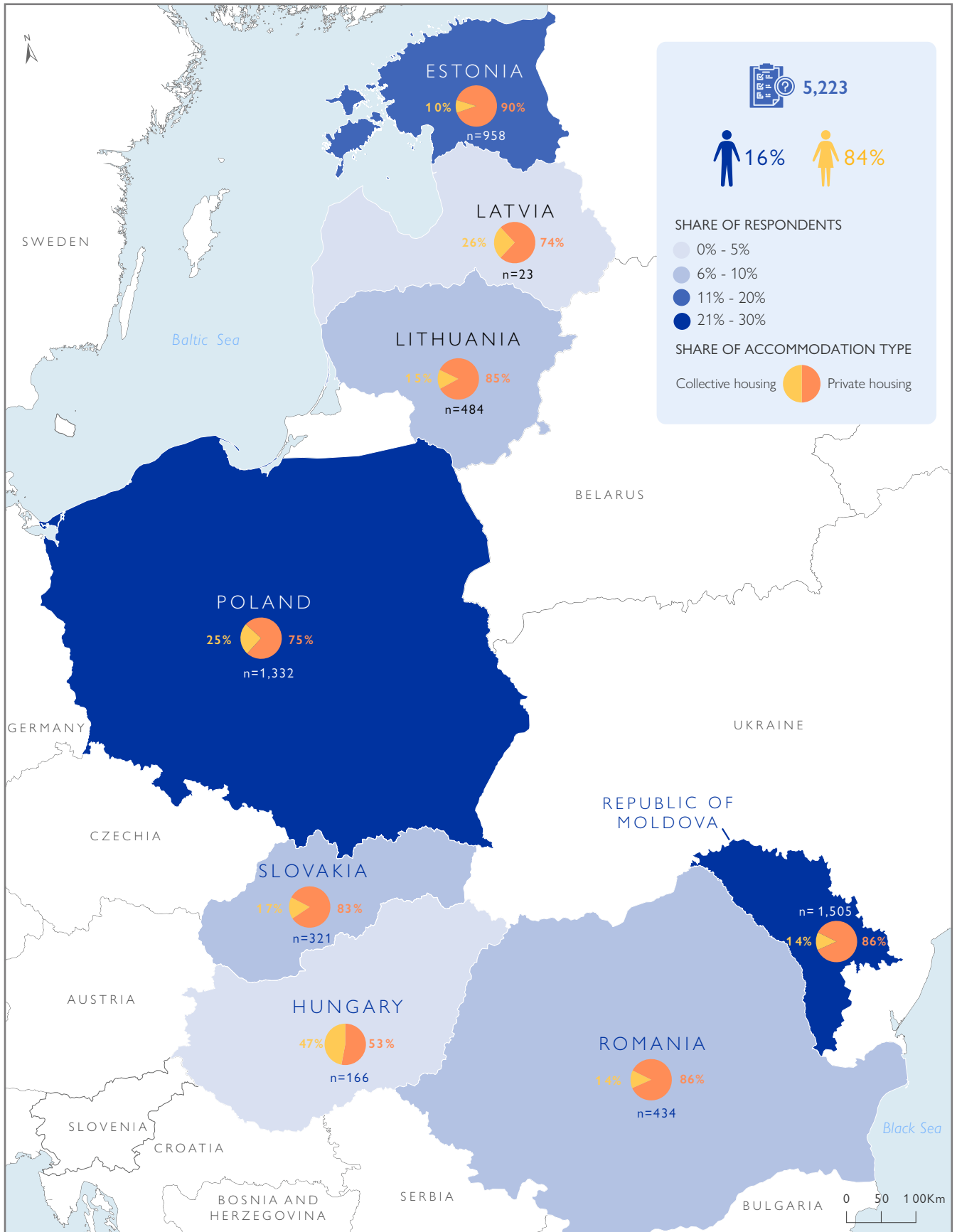
1. In Q1 2024, IOM Czechia focused their data collection efforts on gaining insight into the needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine above the age of 60 years old. This also includes information on housing. Given the limited scope of their survey sample, Czechia is not included in this report. For information on the housing situation of older refugees in Czechia, see [Czechia — Older Refugees from Ukraine: Assessing and supporting their needs \(February - March 2024\)](#).
2. IOM Poland launched its Integration Survey in March 2023 to assess the progress and needs relating to the economic and social integration of refugees from Ukraine in Poland, including their housing needs and conditions. The relevant variables have been taken from IOM Poland's Integration Survey for the purpose of this analysis.
3. In Slovakia, in collaboration with the DTM team at the Regional Office in Vienna and the Integration and Migrant Training Unit (IMT/LHM at IOM HQ), IOM piloted the Migrant Integration and Needs Assessment Survey (MINAS) in 2024. The relevant variables have been taken from the MINAS survey for the purpose of this analysis.

## KEY FINDINGS



\* The analysis presented in this report is based on selected housing-related questions from the Survey with Refugees in the Ukraine Response Region deployed by IOM's DTM. Findings from these housing-related questions where respondents could select multiple answers may not total 100 per cent. This also applies to questions pertaining to assistance received.

**MAP:** SHARE OF DATA COLLECTION LOCATIONS AND ACCOMMODATION TYPES IN THE UKRAINE RESPONSE REGION, JANUARY TO MARCH 2024



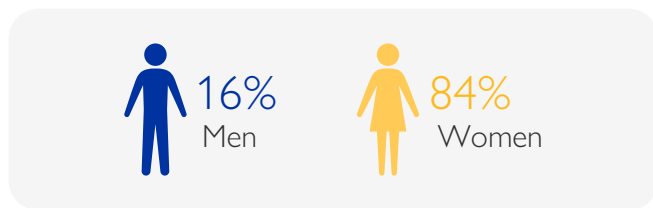
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

## REGIONAL OVERVIEW

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### AGE AND GENDER

Within the regional sample, most respondents were women, comprising 84 per cent of the sample, while men accounted for 16 per cent of the sample. The average age of respondents was 43 years old, with women averaging 43 years old and men averaging 45 years old. The largest share of both genders fell within the 30-39 age group, with 34 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men.



#### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The average household size in the regional sample was 2.7 individuals. On average, 16 per cent of households stayed with at least one infant between 0 and 4 years old, while 48 per cent of the households had at least one child aged 5 to 17.<sup>4</sup> Individuals above the age of 60 were present in 48 per cent of households in the region. In addition, 37 per cent of households stayed with at least one person (including themselves) with serious health conditions or specific needs.

Figure 1. Respondents by age and gender, regional (n=5,214)

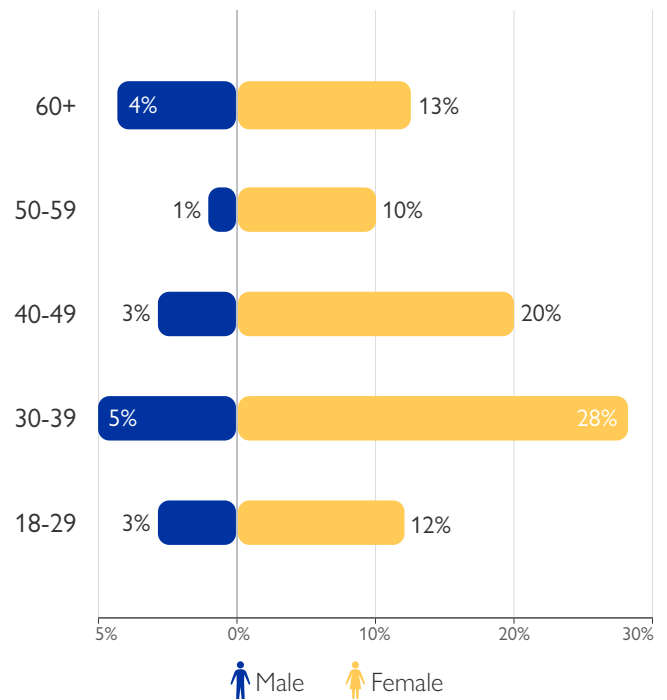
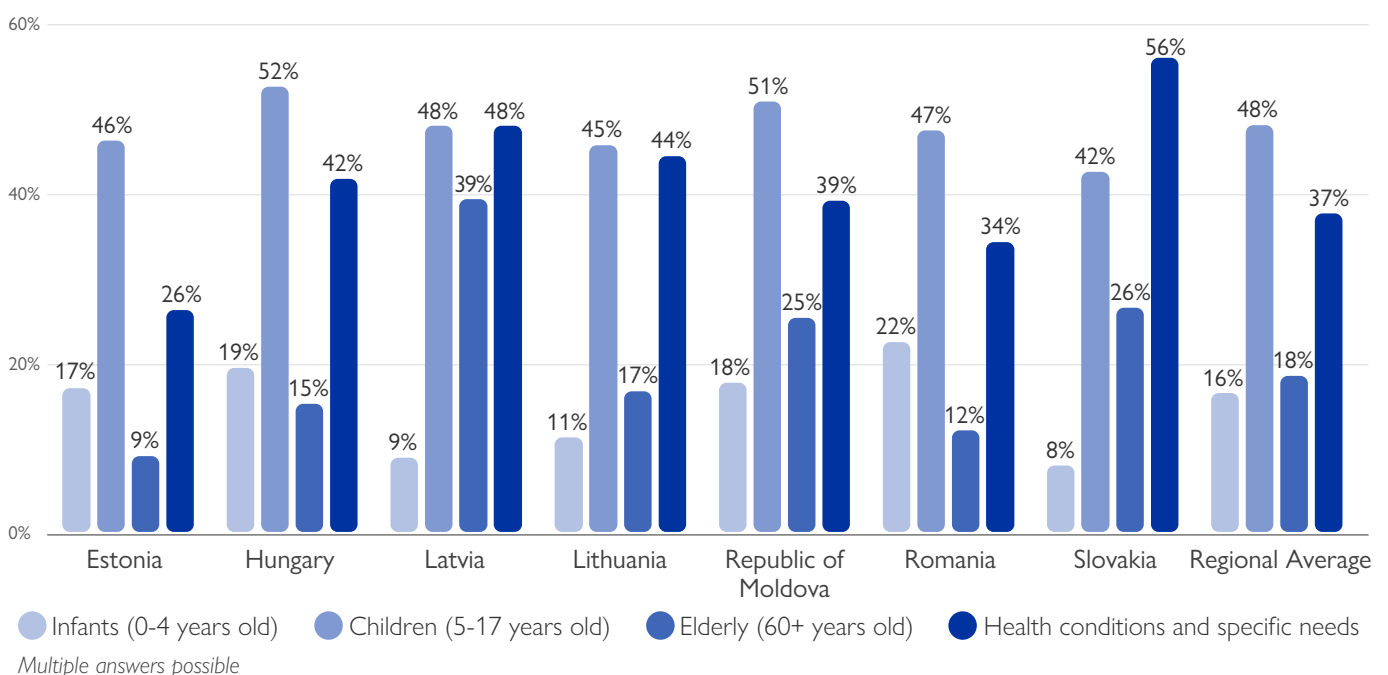


Figure 2. Household composition of respondents by country of survey (n=3,889)

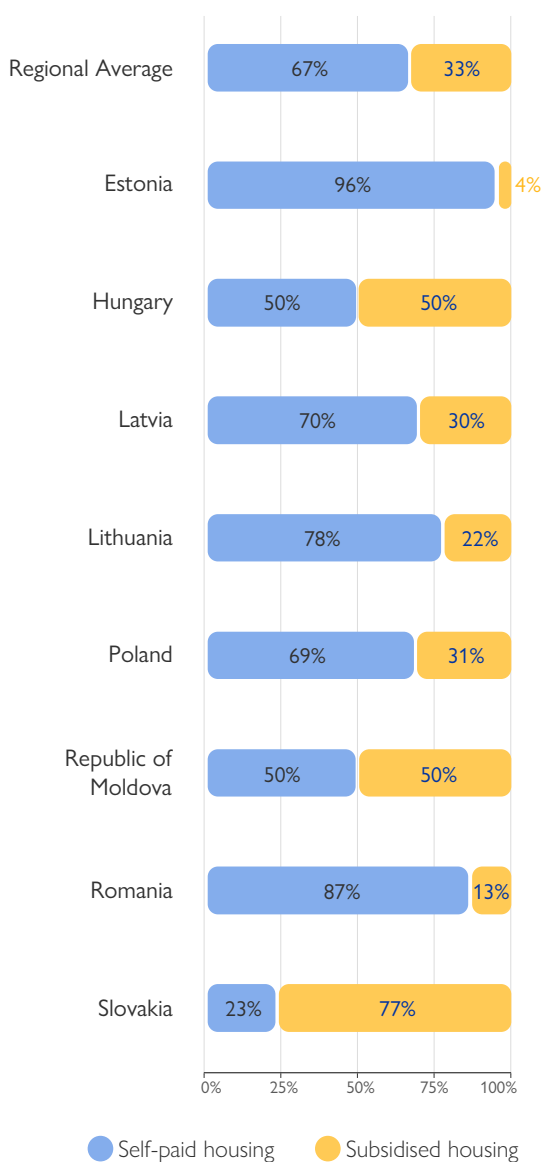


4. In Poland, 55 per cent of households (n=1,332) stayed with children aged 0-17 years old.

## FUNDING ACCOMMODATION

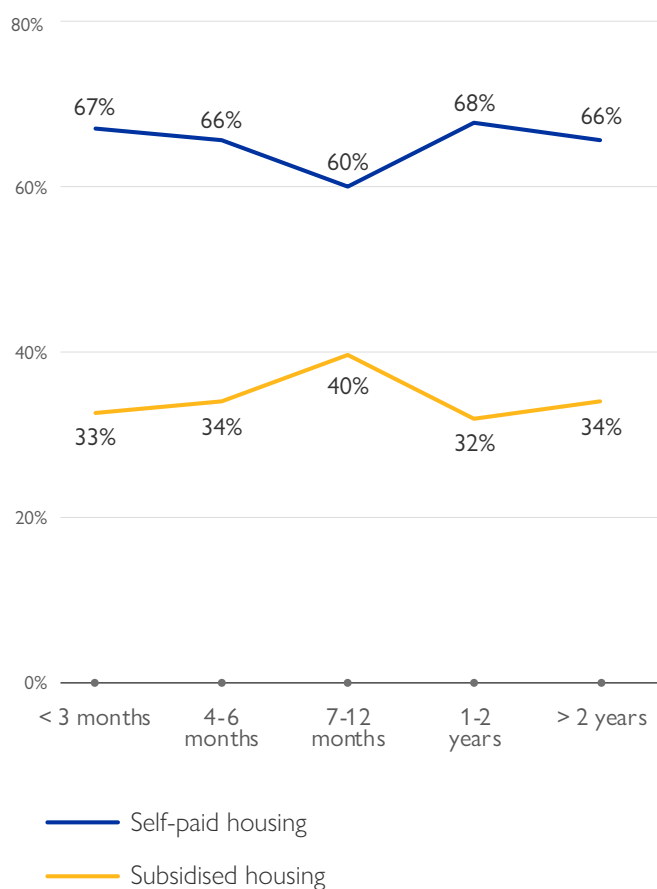
On average, two-thirds of respondents (67%) resided in accommodation that they paid for themselves, while the remaining one-third of respondents (33%) stayed in subsidised housing. For the purpose of this report, subsidised housing refers to accommodation offered by organizations and entities providing shelter assistance, apartments provided by friends or family, collective sites, and housing provided through employers. In the majority of the countries in the region, the share of those staying in self-paid housing was higher compared to those staying in subsidised housing. In only three countries (Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, and Slovakia) the share of respondents in self-paid housing was lower compared to those in subsidised housing.<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 3.** Funding accommodation by country of survey (n=3,891)



The share of respondents in subsidised or self-paid housing – both private and collective types – does not significantly change based on the length of time they have spent in the host country. Among those who spent less than three months in displacement by the time of the survey, 67 per cent resided in self-paid accommodation, while 33 per cent stayed in subsidised accommodation. This breakdown remained consistent, with small fluctuations, no matter how long respondents had been in the country. Even among those who stayed for over two years in displacement, 66 per cent stayed in self-paid accommodation and 34 per cent resided in subsidised accommodation. This finding indicates that autonomy in funding accommodation does not necessarily improve as respondents reside longer in their country of displacement, even when considering childcare responsibilities or vulnerabilities (for example, the presence of household members with disabilities). Respondents accompanied by older individuals who had been in displacement for two years or more were slightly more likely to be in subsidised housing (60%) compared to those who had been abroad for a shorter time (47% of respondents who had been in displacement for less than three months).

**Figure 4.** Covering expenses related to housing over time, regional (n=3,891)



5. "Subsidised housing" includes both partial and full coverage both via government programs or private help (for example, staying with relatives or friends at a reduced or no cost).

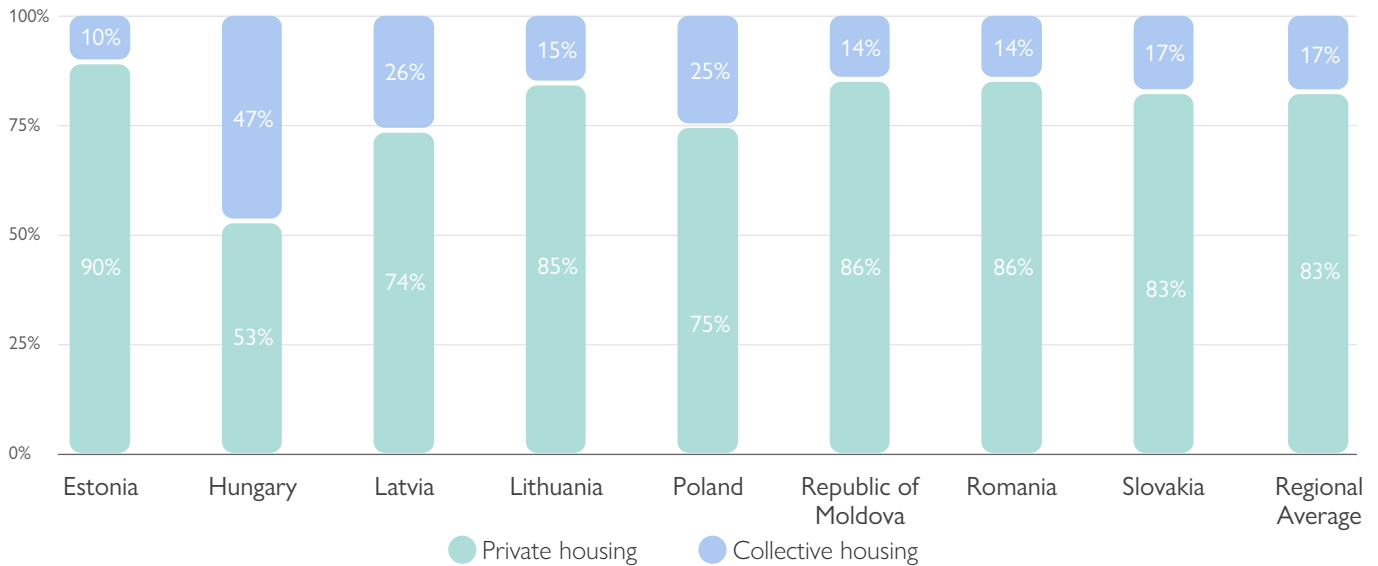


## ACCOMMODATION TYPES

More than four out of five respondents (83%) lived in private housing, while 17 per cent stayed in collective accommodation. There were no major discrepancies based on gender in terms of accommodation types, with 83 per cent of women and 82 per cent of men staying in private accommodation.

For the purpose of this study, private housing refers to apartments or parts of houses provided by the local population or friends. Collective housing refers to hotels, hostels and dormitories, where at least two households or eight individuals stay.

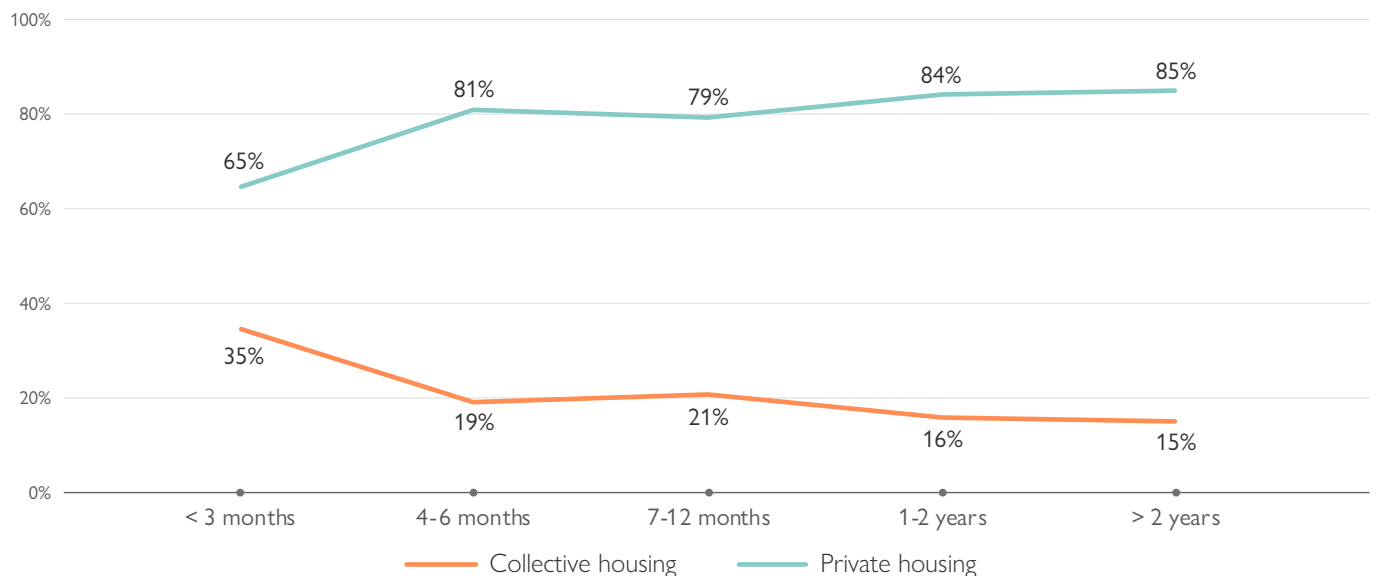
Figure 5. Accommodation types by country of survey (n=5,116)



Depending on the length of time outside of Ukraine, a gradual increase in the share of respondents who stayed in private housing is observed. Among those who spent less than three months in the host countries, 65 per cent resided in private housing types. After three months in the host countries, the proportion in private housing increases to 81 per cent and remains consistent among those who report between one and above two years in displacement. The share of those staying in

collective accommodation reduced gradually among those who had been outside of Ukraine for less than three months (35%) to over two years (15%). This finding indicates that with time, respondents are more likely to live in private accommodation. Time in the host country allows them to understand the housing market and learn how to find accommodation, which aids them in moving into private accommodation after the first three months in displacement.

Figure 6. Accommodation types over time, regional (n=5,116)

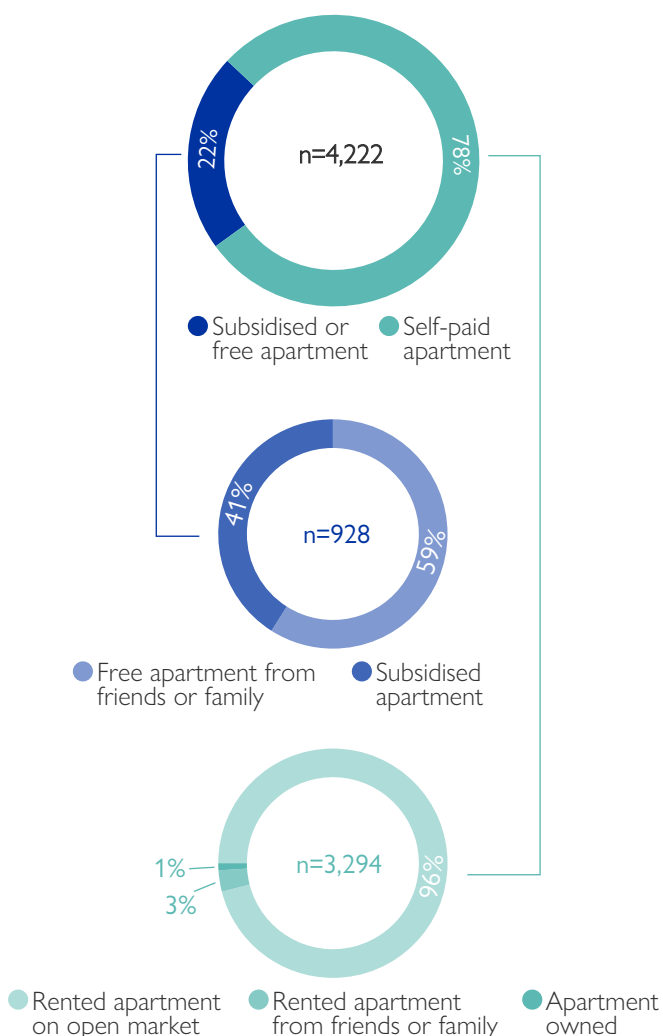


### PRIVATE HOUSING

Among respondents who stayed in different types of private housing options in the region (n=4,222), over two-thirds (78%) of respondents lived in apartments that they paid for themselves. Among them, 96 per cent rented apartments on the open market, while 3 per cent rented apartments from friends or family and 1 per cent lived in apartments that they privately owned.

There were no major discrepancies observed between the different genders, with 78 per cent of women and 79 per cent of men having stayed in self-paid apartments. In addition, 22 per cent of respondents stayed in apartments that were free of charge or subsidised. Among them, 59 per cent were hosted by family or friends for free, while the remaining 41 per cent stayed in subsidised apartments.

**Figure 7.** Types of self-paid and subsidised private accommodation

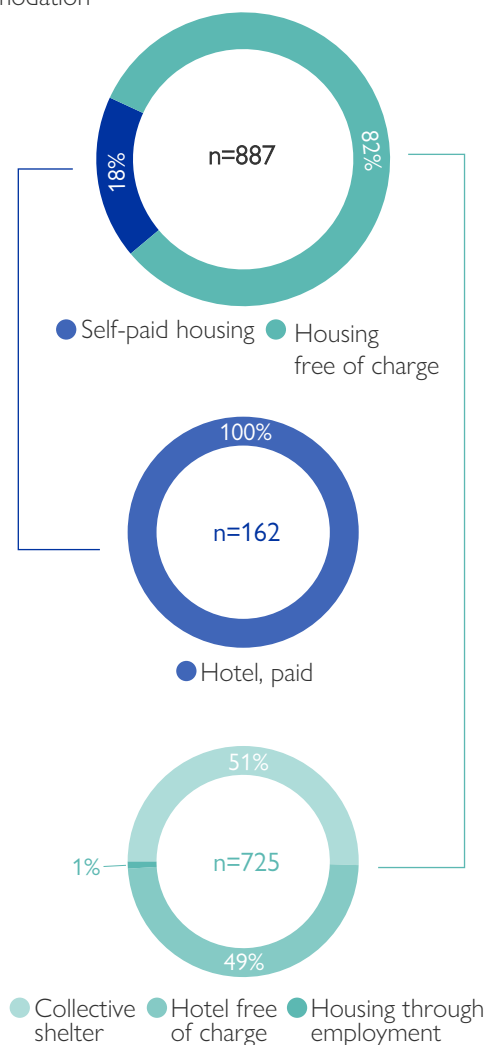


### COLLECTIVE HOUSING

Among respondents who stayed in different types of collective housing options in the region (n=887), 82 per cent of respondents stayed in accommodation that they did not pay for themselves. Among them (n=725), the largest share stayed in collective shelters (51%), and in hotels at no cost (49%). The majority of respondents from Estonia (100%), Lithuania (91%), and Slovakia (90%) were staying in hotels at no cost.

Less than one per cent was provided with accommodation through their place of employment. Men lived in hotels free of charge more frequently (62%) than women (47%). Conversely, women more frequently stayed in collective shelters (53%) compared to men (37%).<sup>6</sup> Among respondents who stayed in self-paid collective housing options (n=162), all of them (100%) stayed in hotels that they paid for themselves.

**Figure 8.** Types of self-paid and subsidised collective accommodation



6. The discrepancy between genders in terms of staying in collective shelters might be attributable to the fact that when data collection took place, women might have been at home more frequently while men might have been at work.

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN


Among households with children (n=2,945) in the region, the majority stayed in private housing options (86%), which is slightly higher than the rate among all households (83%). The remaining 14 per cent resided in collective housing with their children. The same share of single-headed households with children stayed in private apartments (86%) as households with children (86%). In terms of covering housing-related expenses among households

with children (n=2,259), 73 per cent resided in self-financed accommodation, above the regional average of 67 per cent. On the other hand, 27 per cent of them stayed in subsidised accommodation, below the regional average of 33 per cent. Among single-headed households with children (n=773), 66 per cent stayed in accommodation that they covered themselves, while 34 per cent resided in subsidised housing.

## INCLUSION CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

On average in the region, housing issues were a significant obstacle to integration in the host countries. After financial difficulties (32%), language barriers (26%), unemployment (24%), and homesickness (21%), housing was the fifth most common challenge that 15 per cent of respondents reported facing. Overall, only 23 per cent of the respondents reported not facing any inclusion challenges, highlighting the complexity of the integration experience.

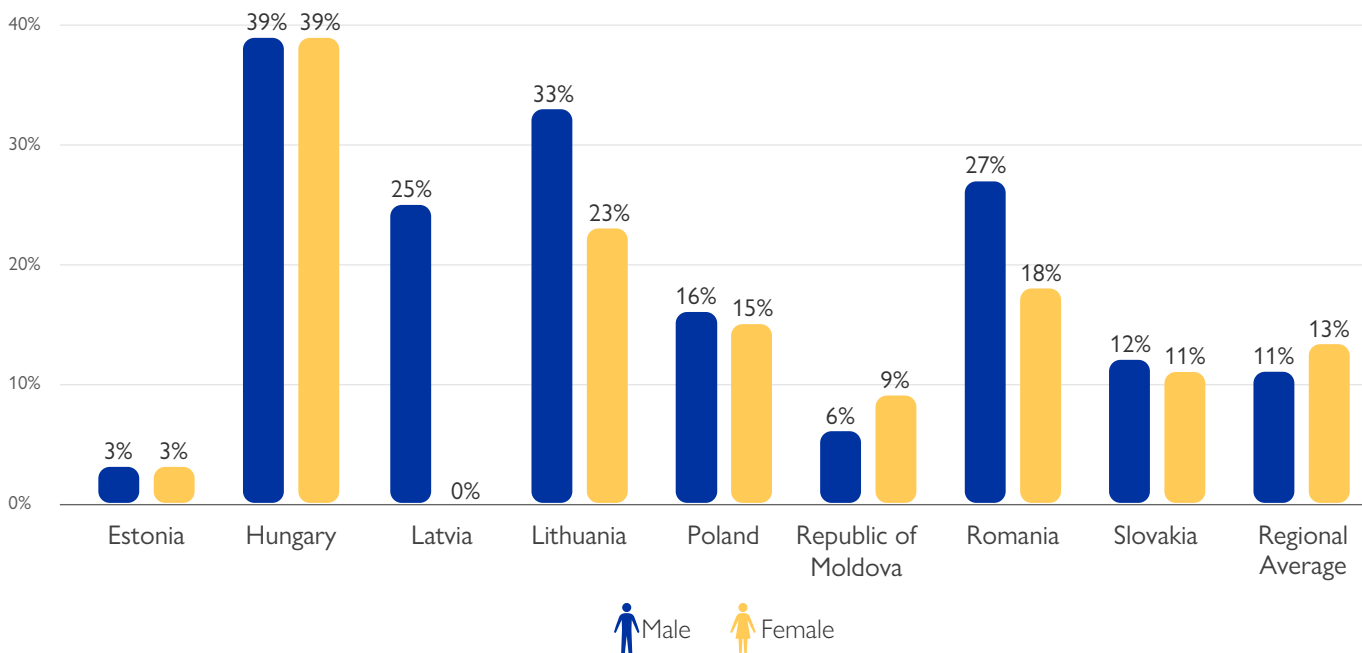
Respondents considered long-term housing support one of their main priority needs in most countries in the region. On average, 13 per cent of women and 11 per cent of men mentioned the need for housing support as a pressing need. In several countries, the share of respondents in need of long-term housing support was particularly high. For instance, in Hungary, 39 per cent of both female and male respondents required support, followed by Lithuania, where 23 per cent of women and 33 per cent of men needed housing support and Romania where 27 per cent of men needed long-term housing. In addition, 8 per cent of respondents in the region mentioned household goods as a priority need, with 12 per cent of women and 6 per cent of men.

 **15%**  
reported housing as a top inclusion challenge



IOM staff assist refugees from Ukraine in the border region in Hungary. © IOM 2024

Figure 9. Long-term housing needs by gender and country of survey (n=5,209)

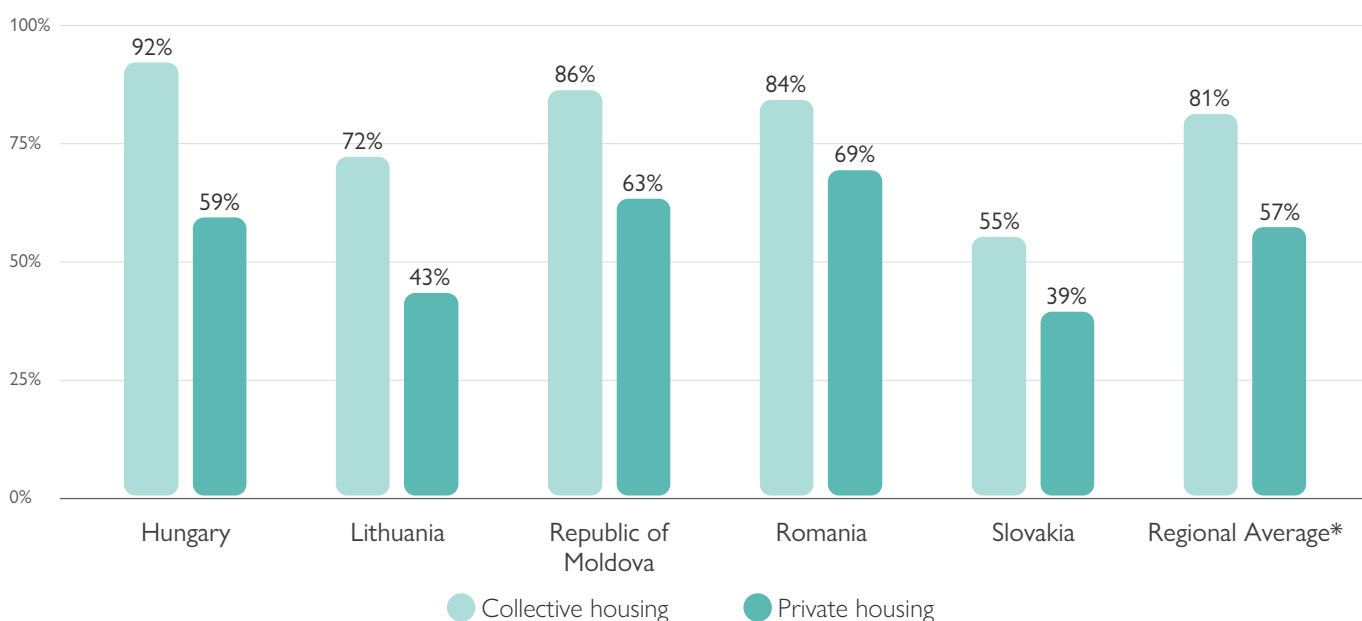


### FINANCIAL SECURITY

Among the respondents in Hungary, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia, 39 per cent said their household would be able to cover an unexpected expense of 100 euros.\* Among households that were living in collective accommodation, 81 per cent were unable to cover an unexpected expense of 100 euros. A smaller proportion (57%) of households with private housing arrangements declared they

were unable to cover such an expense. Among the countries assessed, larger shares of respondents in Hungary (92% and 59%), the Republic of Moldova (86% and 63%), and Romania (84% and 69%) were unable to afford this expense. Conversely, in Lithuania (72% and 43%) and Slovakia (55% and 39%), a larger share was able to do so.

Figure 10. Respondents unable to cover an unexpected expense of 100 euros by accommodation type and country of survey (n=2,628)



\* This question was not asked in Estonia, Latvia and Poland.

## NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

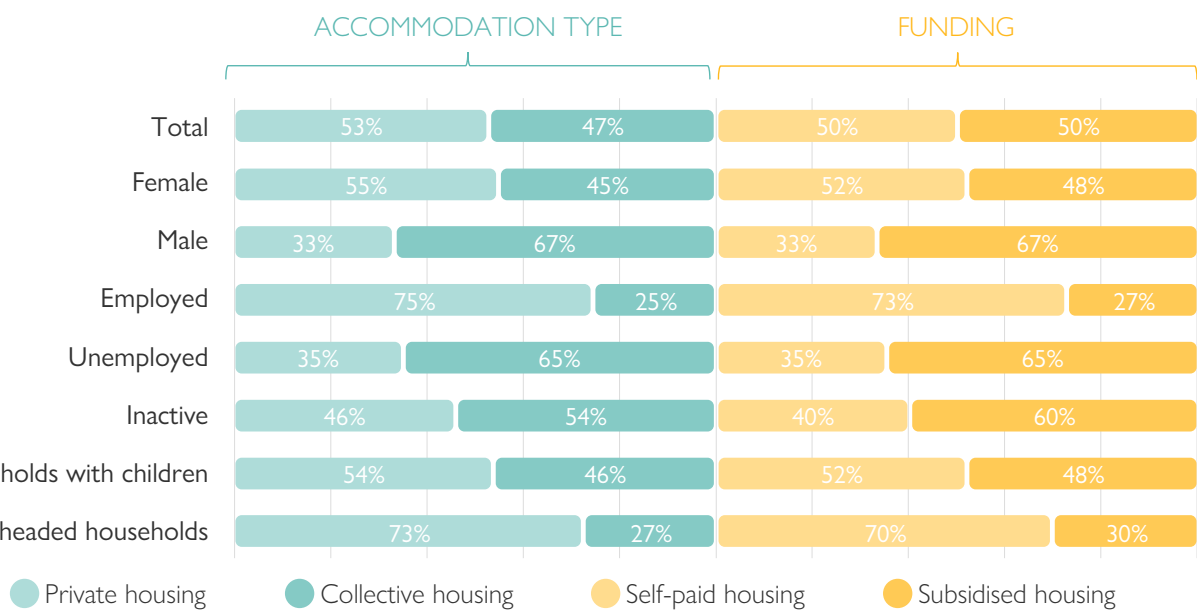
### HUNGARY

#### ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Hungary (n=166), the majority resided in private housing options (53%), while 47 per cent stayed in collective accommodation. Women more frequently resided in private apartments (55%) than men (33%), while men more frequently stayed in collective sites (67%) than women (45%). Employed respondents stayed in private apartments more (75%) than those unemployed and looking for work (35%) or inactive (46%).<sup>7</sup> There were no major differences in case of households with children, however, single-headed households with children more frequently stayed in private apartments, with 73 per cent of respondents.

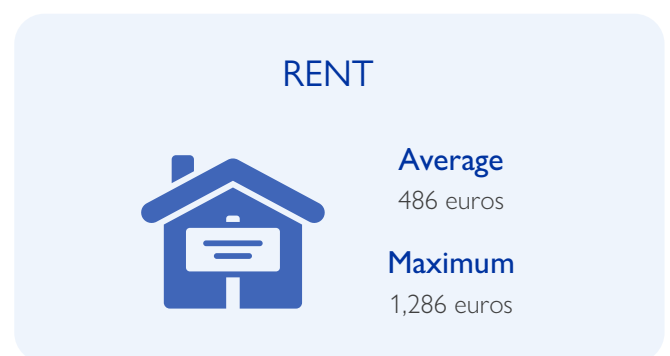
On average 50 per cent of households stayed in self-paid accommodation, with 52 per cent of women and 33 per cent of men. In addition, employed households were able to cover housing expenditures more often (73%), while respondents who were unemployed or inactive more frequently stayed in subsidised housing (65% and 60%, respectively). A higher proportion of respondents reported self-financing their accommodation among single-headed households with children (70%).

Figure 11. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=166)



Respondents in Hungary most commonly found accommodation with the help of family or friends (42%), while 33 per cent found a place by themselves. Sixteen per cent relied on support from non-governmental organizations and 4 per cent benefitted from IOM's shelter support in the past. Governmental support was credited by 3 per cent and 1 per cent secured housing through employment. The remaining 1 per cent did not or preferred not to answer.

Among respondents who covered housing related expenditures and disclosed information on their spending (n=78), the average expenditure was 486 euros, with a minimum of 51 euros and a maximum of 1,286 euros.



7. The active population comprises respondents who are employed (including regular, self-employment, or daily labour) or unemployed and looking for a job. Employment and unemployment rates are calculated only on the active labour force, excluding those who are inactive. The inactive population consists of students, respondents on parental leave, retirees, and those unemployed who are not looking for a job.


More specifically, 13 per cent spent less than 250 euros on accommodation per month. A larger proportion, 47 per cent, reported spending between 250 and 500 euros on a monthly basis, and 35 per cent spent between 500 and 1,000 euros in a month on rent. The remaining 5 per cent spent over 1,000 euros monthly on accommodation. Among respondents (n=155), 55 per cent did not cover utilities themselves, however, among those who reported utility expenditures (n=69), the average spending was 111 euros, with a minimum expenditure of 38 euros and a maximum expenditure of 300 euros.

Among respondents, nearly half stayed in their accommodation for over a year (49%), followed by those who stayed between 6 and 12 months in their accommodation (21%). The remaining respondents stayed for 4 to 6 months (11%) or less than 3 months (19%), while 1 per cent did not know or preferred not to answer. Most respondents in Hungary indicated that they intended to stay in their accommodation for as long as possible

### NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

When the most important needs of respondents were evaluated, financial support was the main priority mentioned by 77 per cent of respondents. Health services were mentioned by 39 per cent of respondents, with a higher proportion among those living in collective accommodation (47%). Long-term housing needs remained constant among respondents staying in

### UTILITIES



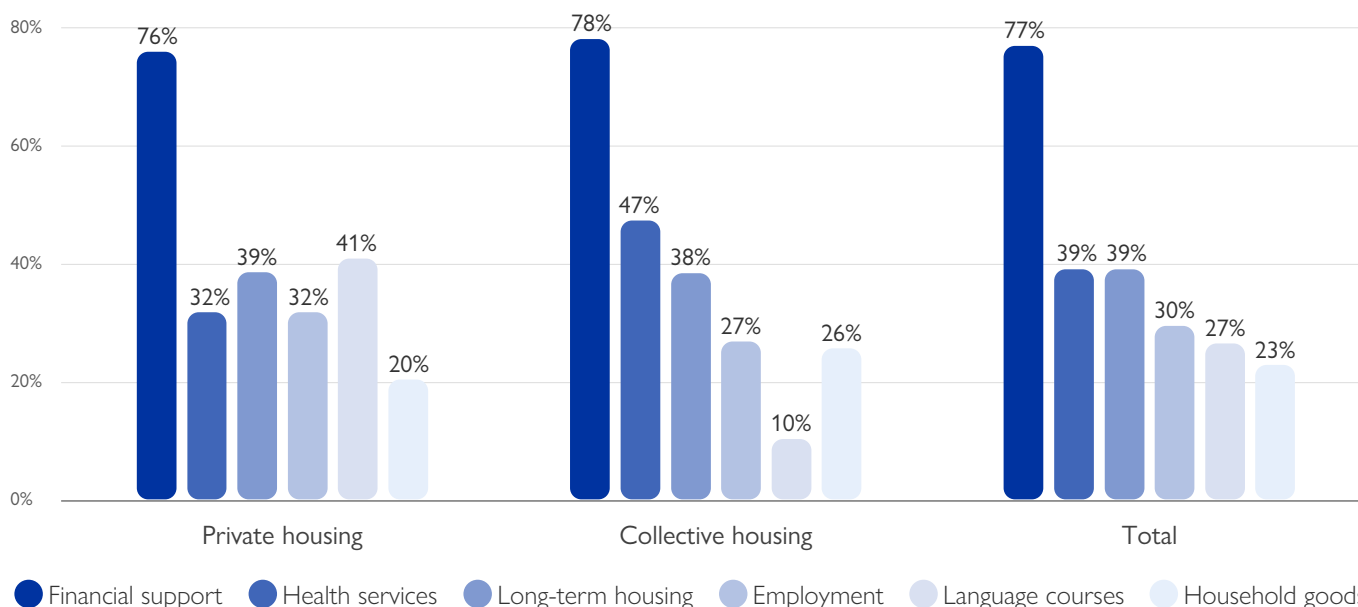
**Average**  
111 euros

**Maximum**  
300 euros

(68%), with a higher percentage of men (83%) than women (66%). Besides this, men mentioned their intention to stay as long as it was provided for free (17%), while female respondents mentioned the intention of staying until they return to Ukraine (10%), as long as it is for free (8%), as long as it is affordable (6%), or until they find a job (3%). The remaining 7 per cent of women did not know or did not disclose their intentions.

the different housing types (39%), while the need for household goods was mentioned more often by those in collective accommodation (26%) than the average (23%). Employment support was a need more frequently cited by respondents who stayed in private accommodation (32%), compared to the average (30%) or those in collective housing (27%).

Figure 12. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=166)



Multiple answers possible

Among respondents (n=166), an average of 78 per cent received some kind of humanitarian assistance while in Hungary. Among those having received assistance (n=129), 43 per cent received accommodation support. A higher proportion of respondents received support with accommodation among those in collective housing (64%), compared to respondents staying in private apartments (18%) while in Hungary.



43%

received accommodation support

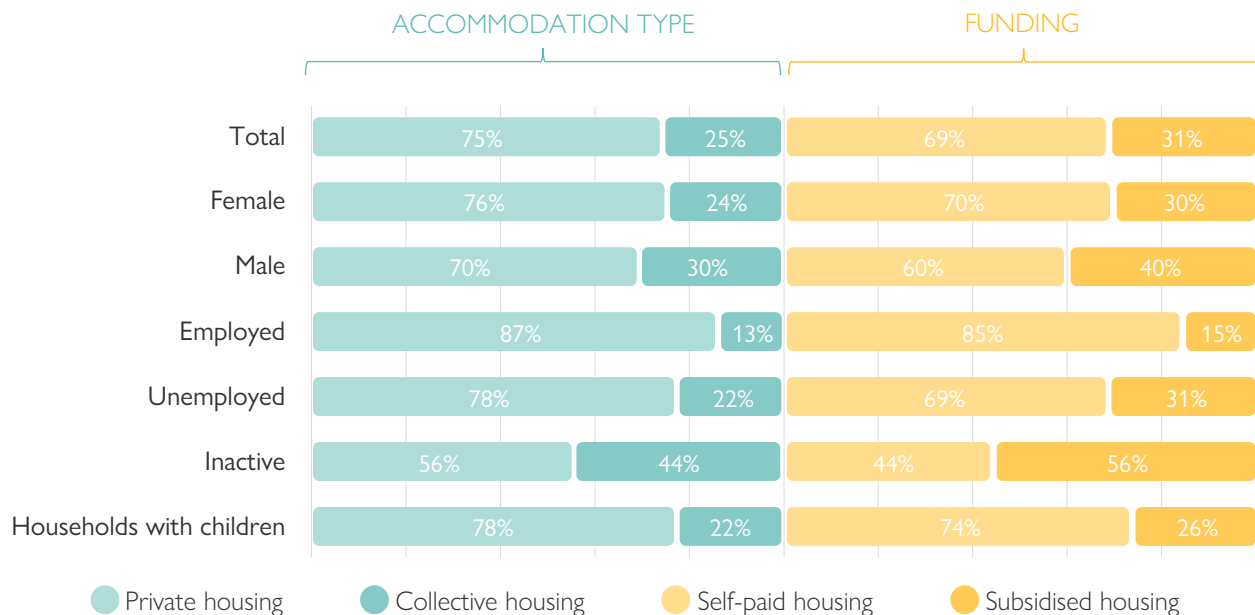
## POLAND

### ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Poland (n=687), three-quarters stayed in private housing (75%), while one quarter stayed in collective housing options (25%). Women stayed more frequently in private apartments (76%) than their male counterparts (70%), while households with children more often resided in private apartments (78%) than the average household (75%). Employment status also indicated differences in terms of housing types. Employed and unemployed (looking for work) respondents stayed in private apartments more often than the average household (87% and 78%, respectively). Conversely, inactive respondents were found to live in collective sites more frequently (44%) than the average household (25%).

In terms of covering housing-related expenses, the majority of respondents (69%) paid for their rent themselves, with 31 per cent staying in subsidised housing. Women more frequently stayed in self-financed accommodation (70%) than men (60%), while households with at least once child tended to stay in self-paid housing even more frequently (74%) than the average household (69%). Employed respondents also covered rent by themselves more often (85%) than the average household or unemployed respondents (69% each). Inactive respondents had a considerably smaller share covering housing expenditures by themselves (44%).

**Figure 13.** Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=687)



Among those who covered their rent costs themselves (n=867), 12 per cent paid less than 1,200 zloty (approximately 280 euros), while 34 per cent spent between 1,200 and 2,100 zloty (280-490 euros) and 35 per cent spent between 2,100 and 3,000 zloty (490-700 euros) on a monthly basis. The remaining 19 percent of respondents reported spending over 3,000 zloty (700 euros) on accommodation monthly.

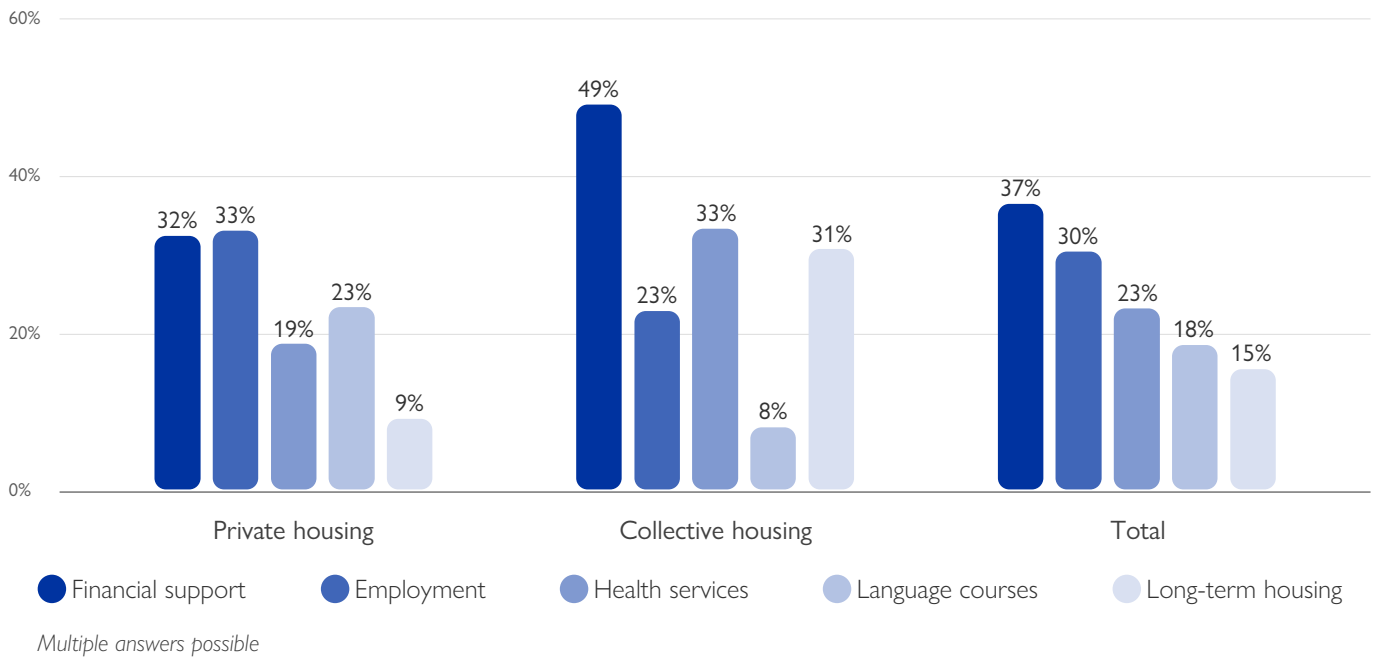
The majority of respondents in Poland (59%) reported staying in their accommodation for over a year, followed by those who spent between 6 and 12 months (24%). Others stayed for 4 to 6 months (5%) or for less than 2 months (12%).

Among respondents who shared information on experiences of discrimination (n=1,336), 10 per cent mentioned having experienced discrimination related to accommodation while staying in Poland.

### NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

Upon evaluating the priority needs of respondents (n=1,325), the most cited needs included financial support (37%), mentioned by a considerably higher percentage of respondents among those residing in collective accommodation (49%). On average, health services was mentioned by 23 per cent, with a larger share among those in collective housing (33%). Similarly, while long-term housing was a priority need of 15 per cent of respondents, a higher share mentioned it among those residing in collective accommodation (31%). Conversely, language courses were cited more often by those living in private housing (23%) than the average (18%).

Figure 14. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=1,325)



Among respondents in Poland (n=1,332), 20 per cent received some kind of humanitarian assistance. Thirteen per cent received accommodation support, with a considerable difference among respondents in different housing options. While 36 per cent benefitted from accommodation support among those who stayed in collective accommodation, 1 per cent received such support among those in private housing.



13% received accommodation support



IOM helps a refugee family to find lodging in Hungary. © IOM 2023



## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

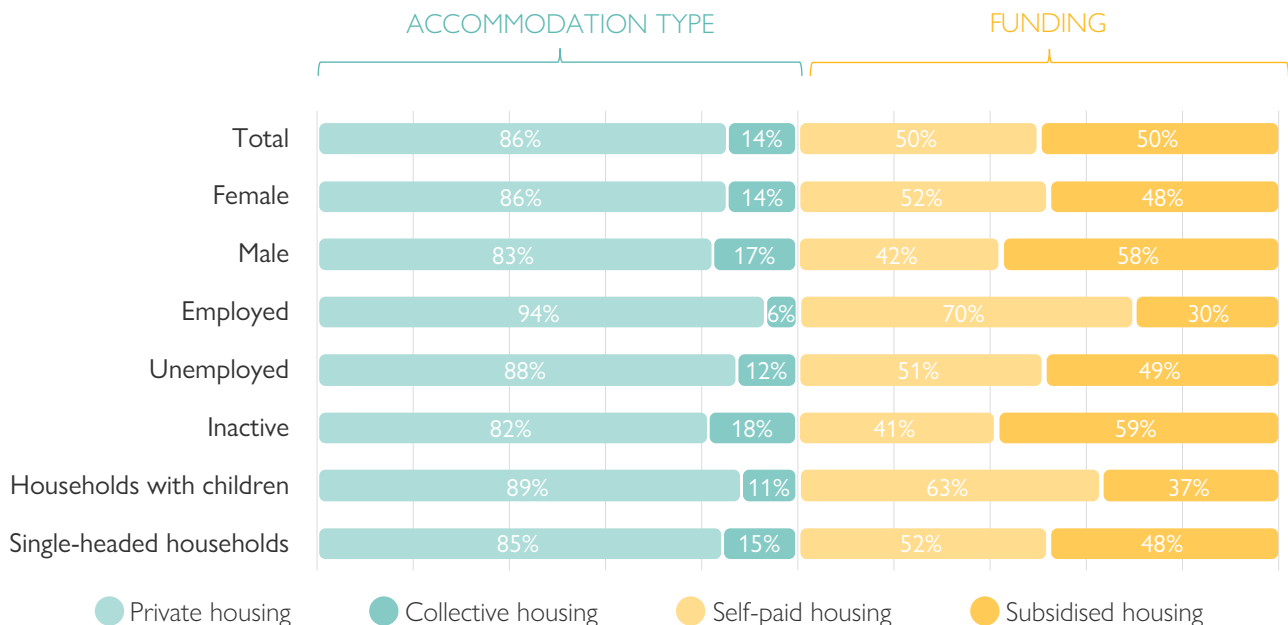
### ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Respondents in the Republic of Moldova (n=1,505) stayed in private housing options most frequently (86%), while a smaller percentage (14%) stayed in collective housing. Men more often resided in collective sites (17%) compared to women (14%). The majority of employed households stayed in private apartments (94%), while 88 per cent of respondents who were unemployed and looking for work stayed in private housing options, above the average of 86 per cent (of employed, unemployed, and inactive households). However, among inactive respondents, a smaller share (82%) stayed in private apartments, with 18 per cent staying in collective accommodation. Households with at least one child stayed in private apartments (89%) slightly more often than the average household (86%). Similar shares

of single-headed households resided in collective sites (15%) as the average Ukrainian household (14%) in the Republic of Moldova.

In terms of funding accommodation, half of the respondents paid for their accommodation themselves (50%). Employed respondents (70%), households with children (63%), women (52%), and single-headed households (52%) more frequently stayed in self-paid accommodation compared to the average household in the sample (50%). Conversely, men more often resided in subsidised accommodation (58%). Similarly, the majority of those not part of the workforce (inactive) more often stayed in subsidised accommodation (59%).

Figure 15. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=1,505)





The largest share of respondents (n=1,503) found their accommodation by themselves (47%), with 47 per cent of women and 49 per cent of men. This was followed by those who secured their housing with the help of family or friends (39%), with 39 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men. Non-governmental organizations supported 9 per cent of respondents, while 4 per cent benefitted from IOM's shelter assistance. An additional 1 per cent received support from the government.

Most respondents in the Republic of Moldova (60%) had stayed in their accommodation for over 1 year by the time of the survey, with 63 per cent of women and 40 per cent of men. A smaller percentage of respondents (18%) spent between 6 and 12 months in their accommodation (18% of women and 20% of men), while 13 per cent spent between 4 and 6 months and 9

per cent stayed for less than 3 months in their accommodation. A significantly higher percentage of men (20%) stayed in their accommodation for less than 3 months compared to women (7%).

Over one-third of respondents (37%) indicated the intention of staying in their accommodation until they return to Ukraine (37%), with a higher percentage among women (39%) than men (20%). Among men, the largest share intended to stay for as long as possible (29%), which was on average reported by 31 per cent of respondents. An additional 16 per cent of respondents mentioned staying as long as it is provided for free, while 14 per cent intended to stay as long as it is affordable (14%). The remaining 2 per cent did not know or preferred not to answer this question.

Among those who covered their rent costs themselves and disclosed information on their monthly spendings (n=730), the average expenditure was around 285 euros with a maximum of 1,000 euros. Among those who covered utilities and shared information on their monthly spendings (n=1,166), the average spending was 110 euros, with a maximum expenditure of 400 euros spent on utilities among respondents.

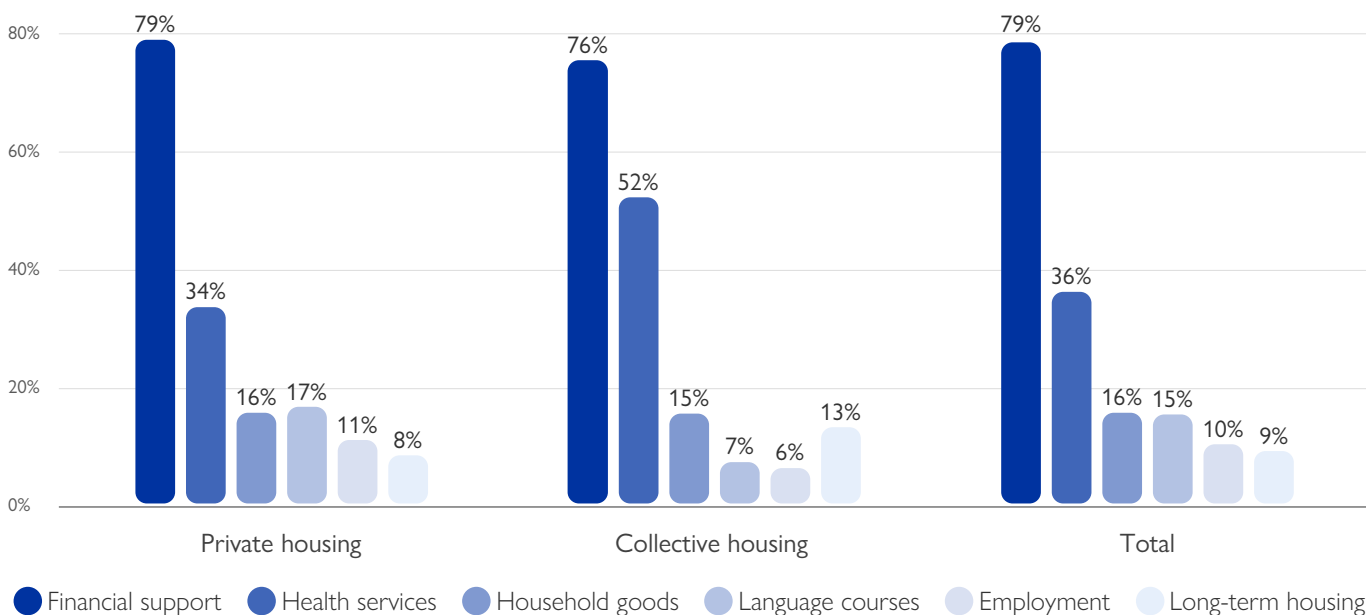
RENT	UTILITIES
	
<b>Average</b> 285 euros	<b>Average</b> 110 euros
<b>Maximum</b> 1,000 euros	<b>Maximum</b> 400 euros

### NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

The most important need reported by respondents (n=1,505) was financial support (79%), followed by healthcare support (36%). The need for assistance with healthcare was mentioned by a higher percentage of respondents staying in collective housing options (52%) than those in private apartments (34%). The need for household goods was relatively constant among these groups (16%), while the need for language courses was mentioned to a lesser extent among those staying in collective


sites (7%) compared to the average household surveyed in the Republic of Moldova (15%). Similarly, the need for employment support was less frequently mentioned among respondents in collective housing (6%) compared to the average (10%). The need for long-term housing was mentioned by 13 per cent of those in collective shelters and by 8 per cent of respondents residing in private accommodation.

Figure 16. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=1,505)



Multiple answers possible

Among respondents in the Republic of Moldova (n=1,505), a large majority received (90%) some form of humanitarian assistance while in displacement. Among them (n=1,361), nearly one-fifth (17%) benefitted from accommodation support, with a significantly higher percentage among those staying in collective sites (54%) compared to respondents staying in private housing options (10%).



**17%**  
received accommodation support

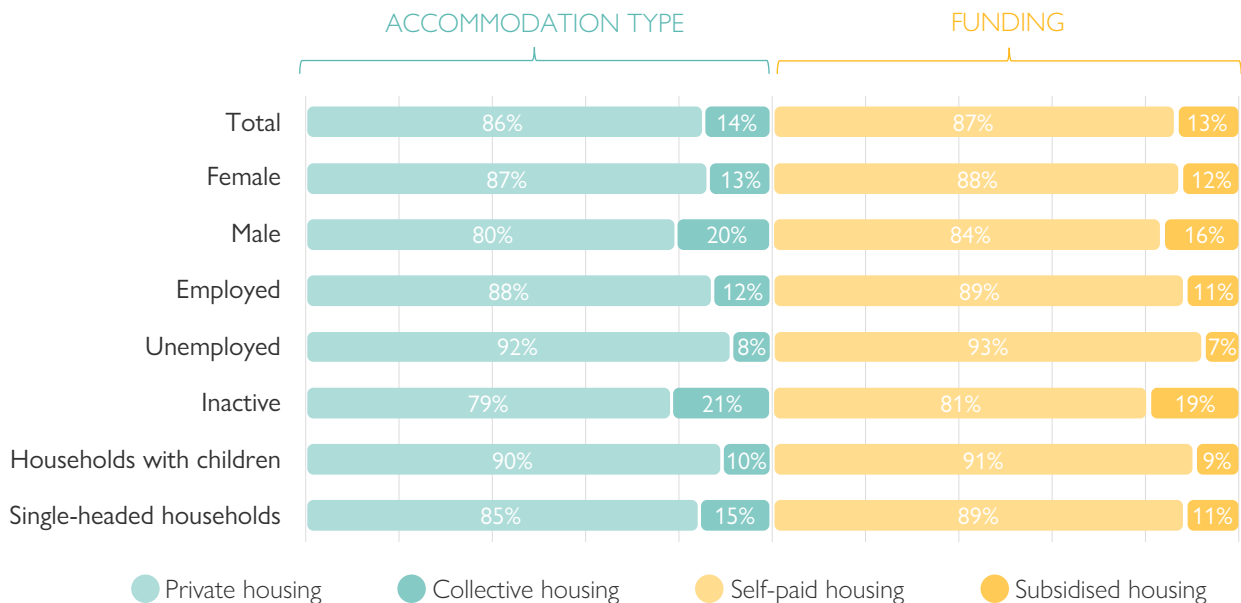
## ROMANIA

## ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Romania (n=434), 86 per cent stayed in private apartments, and 87 per cent covered housing-related expenses by themselves. When gender was considered, men less frequently stayed in private housing types (80%) than women (87%). Men also more often stayed in subsidised housing (16%) than female respondents (12%). Those who were employed or unemployed and looking for work more often stayed in private apartments, with 88 per cent and 92 per cent, respectively,

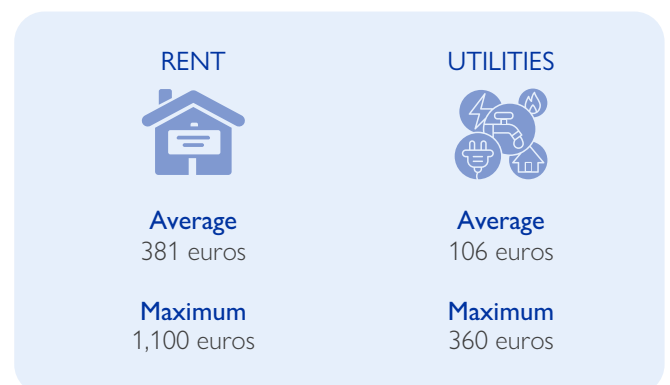
compared to those inactive, among whom 79 per cent stayed in private apartments and 21 per cent resided in collective sites. Those inactive more frequently stayed in subsidised housing (19%) compared to employed (11%) or unemployed (7%) respondents. The majority of households with children (90%) and single-headed households (85%) resided in private apartments, and the majority of them covered their own housing expenses (91% and 89%, respectively).

Figure 17. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=434)



Among those respondents who covered rent costs by themselves (n=348), the average reported expenditure was approximately 381 euros, with a maximum expenditure of 1,100 euros. In terms of covering utility expenditures, respondents (n=327) had an average expenditure of 106 euros, with a maximum expenditure of 360 euros.

Among respondents (n=433), nearly half (42%) stayed in their accommodation for over a year, with 44 per cent of women and 32 per cent of men. The second biggest share of respondents (27%) stayed in their accommodation for less than 3 months, with a significantly higher proportion among men (46%) than women (23%). The remaining share of respondents spent 6 to 12 months (17%) and 4 to 6 months (14%) in their accommodation in Romania.

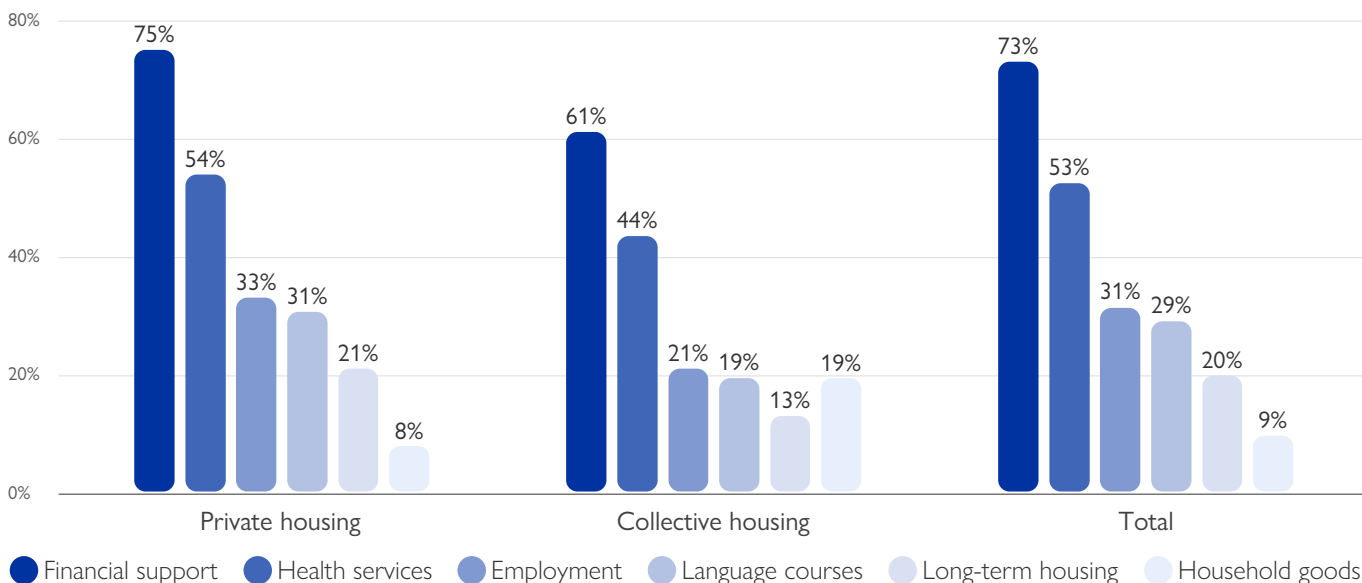


## NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

In Romania, respondents (n=434) mentioned the need for financial support as the most important need, cited by 73 per cent of respondents, with a slightly smaller share among those staying in collective sites (61%). This was followed by health services (53%), employment support (31%) and language courses (29%), which were all mentioned to a lesser extent

by those respondents who stayed in collective sites (44%, 21%, and 19%, respectively). Long-term housing was cited as a need by one-fifth of respondents (20%), while 9 per cent of respondents reported to need support with household goods, cited by 19 per cent among those residing in collective housing options.

**Figure 18.** Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=434)



Multiple answers possible

Nearly three-quarters of respondents (n=434) in Romania benefitted from some form of humanitarian assistance (74%). A higher proportion of respondents staying in collective sites (12%) compared to private apartments (2%) benefitted from

accommodation support, totalling only 3 per cent (n=323) of all respondents who received some form of assistance, which is the lowest rate among all countries.



Ukrainian woman resides in an accommodation facility in Humenné, Slovakia. © IOM 2023

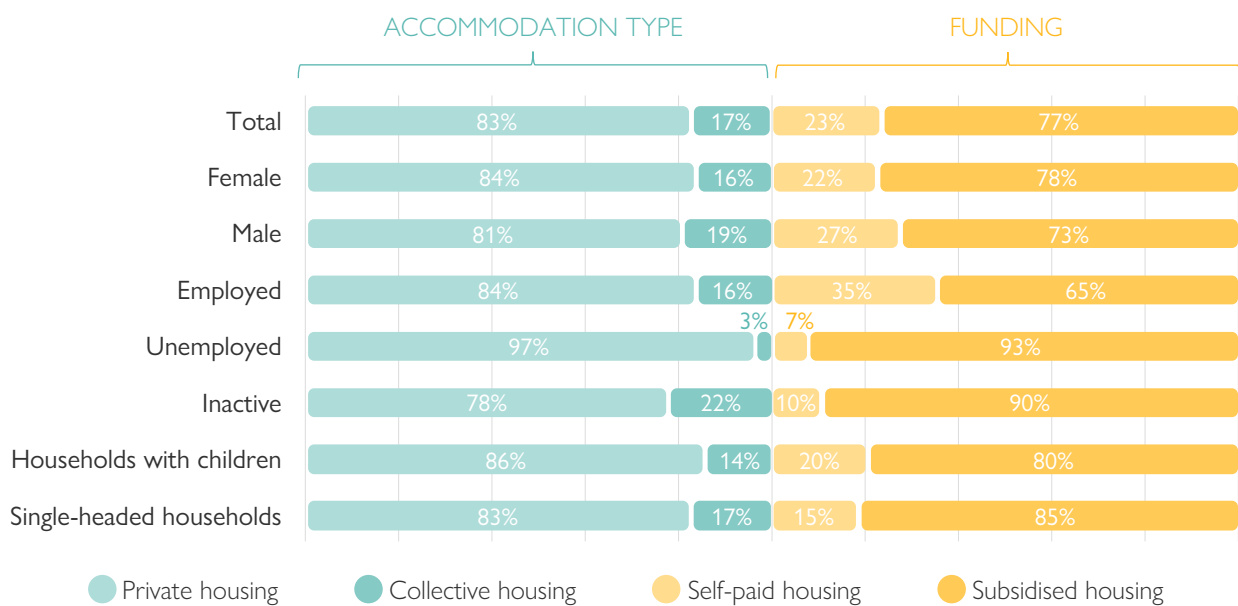
## SLOVAKIA

## ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

In Slovakia, the majority of respondents (n=318) stayed in private apartments (83%), while 17 per cent resided in collective sites. A significantly higher proportion of respondents who were unemployed and looking for work stayed in private housing (97%) compared to the average (83%) and to employed respondents (84%). Conversely, inactive respondents less frequently stayed in private housing (78%). Households with children and single-headed households more often reported staying in private apartments than the average household (86% and 83%, respectively).

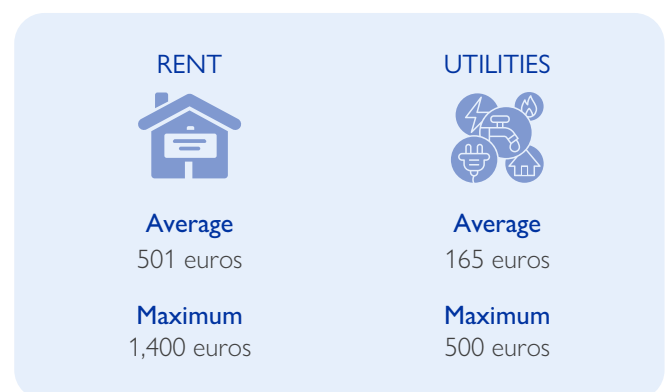
In terms of funding accommodation, two-thirds of respondents (77%) stayed in subsidised housing, while 23 per cent resided in self-paid accommodation. A considerably higher share of unemployed respondents (93%) and inactive respondents (90%) stayed in subsidised housing, compared to employed respondents (65%). In addition, households with children (80%) and single-headed households (85%) stayed in subsidised housing more frequently than the average household surveyed in Slovakia.

Figure 19. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=318)



Among those who covered rent by themselves and disclosed information on their expenditure (n=71), the average spending on rent was 501 euros, with a minimum expenditure of 70 euros and a maximum expenditure of 1,400 euros. In terms of utility expenditures (n=20), the average spending was 165 euros, with a minimum expenditure of 50 euros and a maximum expenditure of 500 euros.

The large majority of respondents (n=321) in Slovakia stayed in their accommodation for over one year (85%). An additional 8 per cent resided in their accommodation for 6 to 12 months, 3 per cent for 4 to 6 months and 4 per cent for less than 3 months. The majority of respondents indicated that they would intend to stay in their accommodation until it is possible (52%), with 50 per cent of women and 60 per cent of men. An additional 31 per cent of respondents intended to stay in their accommodation until it was for free (31% of women and 27% of men) and 2 per cent until it was affordable (2% of



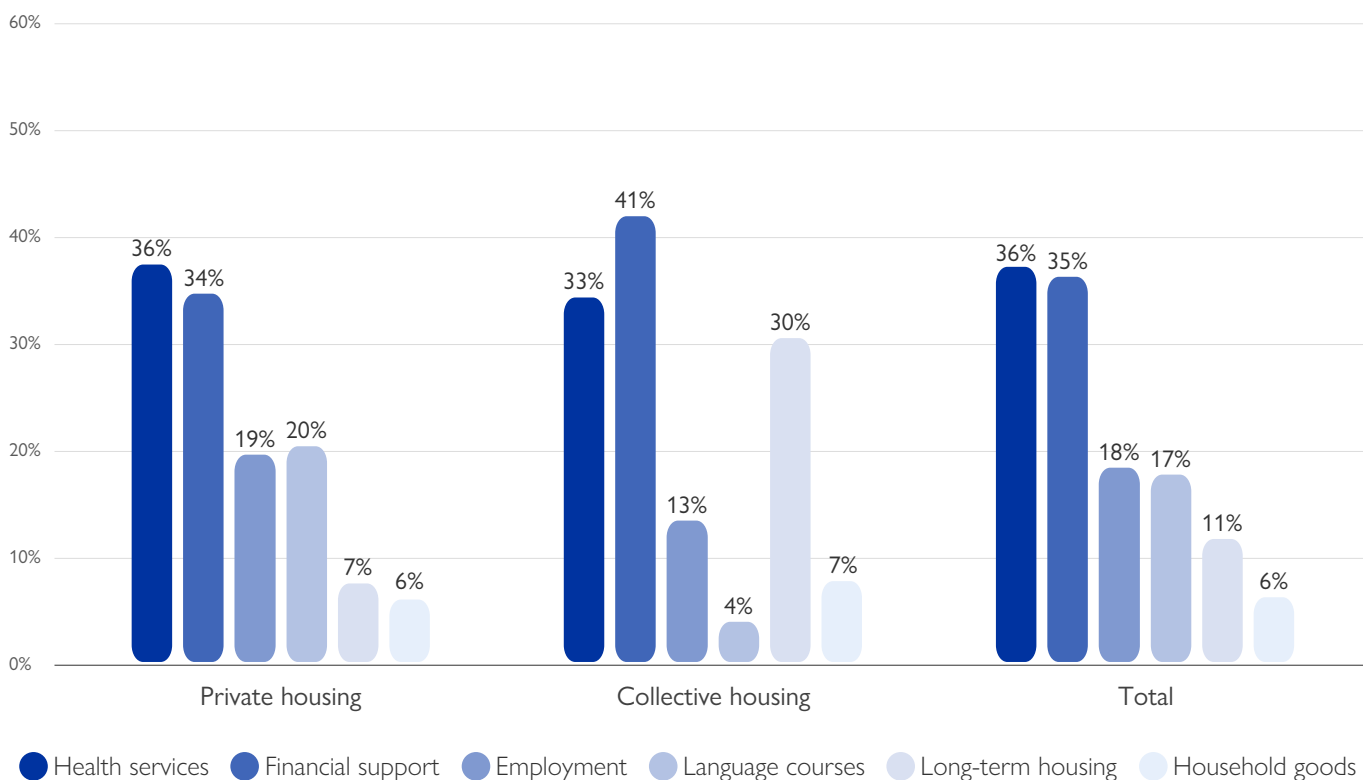
women and 3% of men). The intention of staying until returning to Ukraine was cited by 8 per cent of respondents, with a considerably higher percentage among women (10%) than men (1%). The remaining 7 per cent of respondents did not know or had other intentions that were not disclosed.

## NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

Upon assessing the priority needs of respondents in Slovakia (n=321), the most important need mentioned by 36 per cent of respondents was the need for support with healthcare services, with 36 per cent having mentioned this need among those who stayed in private housing and 33 per cent of those in collective accommodation. Financial support ranked as the second most important need, cited by 35 per cent of respondents. Employment support (18%) and language courses (17%)

were mentioned to a lesser extent, with fewer respondents mentioning it among those staying in collective accommodation (13% and 4%, respectively). Conversely, long-term housing was more frequently mentioned by respondents in collective sites (30%) than among those in private housing (7%). The need for household goods was mentioned by a smaller proportion of respondents (6%).

Figure 20. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=321)



Multiple answers possible

Among respondents (n=321), 60 per cent reported having received some form of humanitarian assistance. Among them (n=194), 80 per cent benefitted from accommodation support, with a higher share of those staying in collective shelter (88%) compared to respondents residing in private housing options (78%).



## THE BALTICS

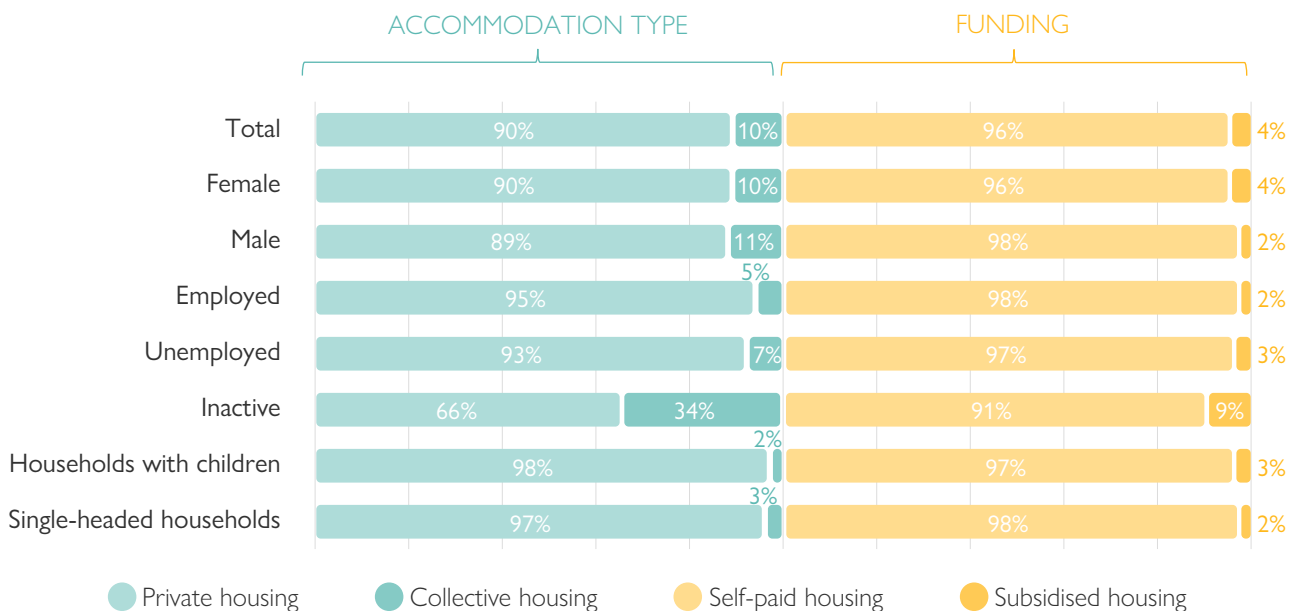
### ESTONIA

#### ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Estonia (n=958), the large majority stayed in private apartments (90%) and 10 per cent stayed in collective sites. The vast majority (96%) resided in accommodation that they financed themselves and only 4 per cent were in subsidised housing. There were no major discrepancies among women and men. Upon assessing housing by the employment status of respondents, the inactive population resided more frequently

in collective housing (34%) than those employed (5%) or unemployed and looking for work (7%). The presence of children or being a single head of a household did not significantly affect the mode of funding accommodation. However, a higher proportion of respondents with children (98%) and single-headed households (97%) lived in private apartments compared to the average household surveyed in Estonia.

Figure 21. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=958)



The majority of respondents resided in their accommodation for over a year (68%) (70% of women and 64% of men). Other respondents stayed in their accommodation for 6 to 12 months (16%), 4 to 6 months (10%) or less than 3 months (6%). Three-quarters of respondents (77%) indicated the intention to stay in their accommodation until it is possible (77%), with a slightly higher percentage among men (81%) than women (75%). Staying until returning to Ukraine was mentioned by 8 per cent of respondents, followed by another 8 per cent of respondents who would intend to stay as long as it is affordable, while 1 per

cent owned their accommodation. The remaining 6 per cent did not know or had other intentions that were not disclosed.

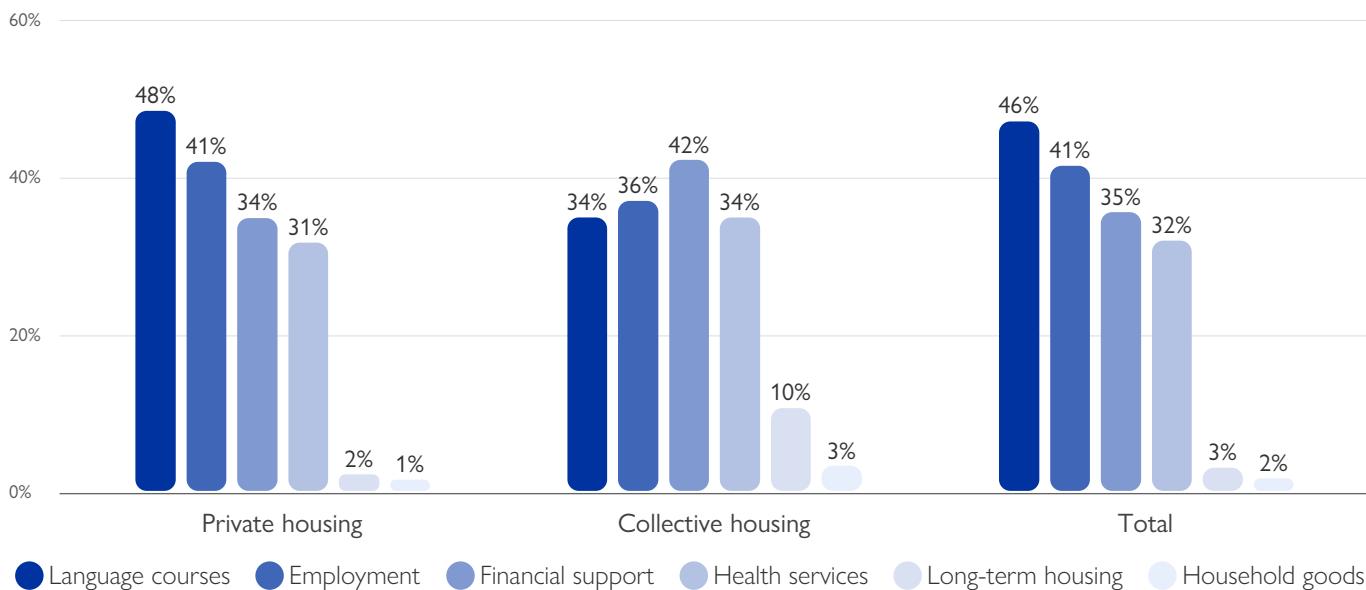
Upon assessing how respondents found accommodation while in Estonia, nearly two-thirds mentioned finding accommodation by themselves (63% overall, 61% of women and 65% of men). Women more frequently found housing with the help of family or friends (29%) compared to male respondents (22%). Government support was credited by 6 per cent of respondents, while securing accommodation through employers was cited by 3 per cent (1% of women and 6% of men). Another 2 per cent benefitted from support from non-governmental organizations.

## NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

In terms of the most pressing needs of respondents (n=958), nearly half of the respondents mentioned language courses (46%) and employment support (41%). This was followed by financial support (35%) and healthcare services (32%), while long-term housing support (3%) and the need for support with household goods (2%) were mentioned to a lesser extent. Among those in

private housing (n=862), the share of those mentioning priority needs was similar to the average. Conversely, among those in collective sites (n=96), the most frequently mentioned need was financial support (42%), followed by employment (36%), language courses (34%) and health services (34%).

Figure 22. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=958)



Multiple answers possible



A refugee family from Ukraine rents a house in the Republic of Moldova after they fled. © IOM 2022



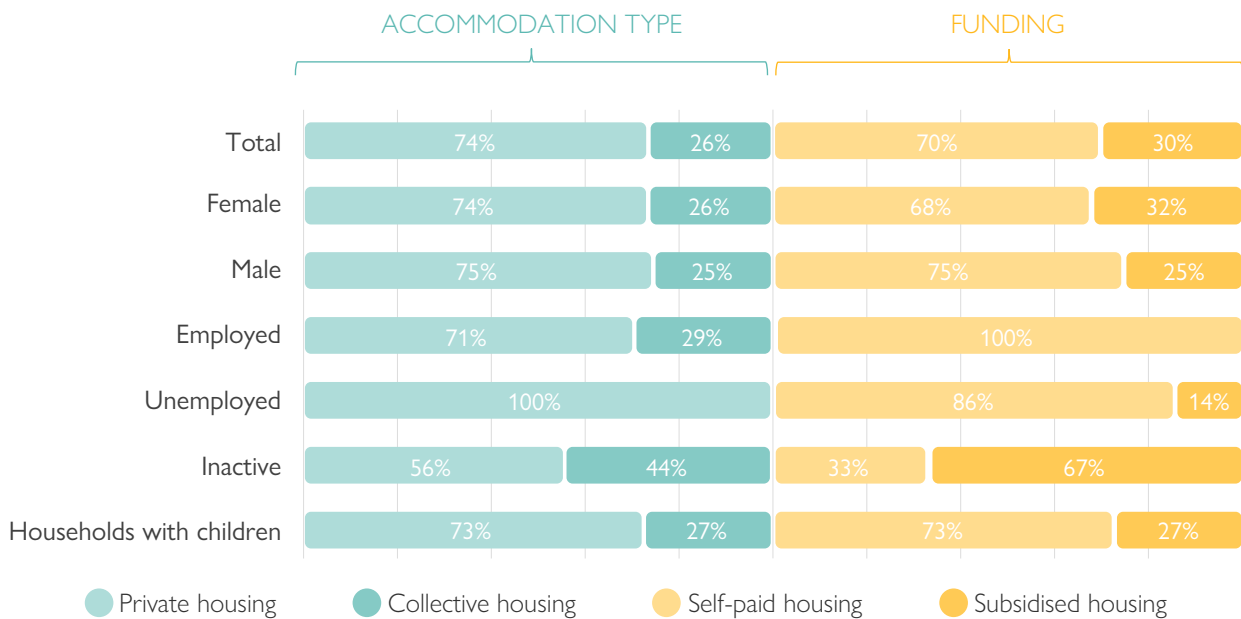
## LATVIA

## ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Latvia (n=23),<sup>8</sup> three-quarters resided in private accommodation (74%), with 26 per cent staying in collective sites. The majority of respondents (70%) financed their own accommodation, in contrast to 30 per cent of respondents who stayed in subsidized housing options. While in terms of accommodation types there was no major difference among women and men, a larger share of men resided in

self-paid housing options (75%) compared to women (68%). Employed respondents did not deviate considerably from the average in terms of accommodation types, with 71 per cent staying in private apartments. Conversely, inactive respondents stayed in private housing to a lesser extent (56%). Households with children reported staying in self-paid housing slightly more often (73%) than the average household (70%).

**Figure 23.** Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=23)



Most respondents (65%) stayed in their accommodation for over a year, with a higher share of men (75%) than women (63%). An additional 30 per cent of respondents spent 6 to 12 months in their accommodation (32% of women and 25% of men), while the remaining 4 per cent spent between 4 and 6 months. In terms of the intention of staying in their accommodation, respondents most frequently mentioned staying as long as it is possible (70%), with a higher share of men (75%) than women (68%).

The majority of respondents (52%) found accommodation through the help of family or friends (53% of women and 50% of men), while 22 per cent reported finding accommodation by themselves (21% of women and 25% of men). Government support was credited by 17 per cent, with a higher proportion among men (25%) than women (16%). An additional 4 per cent secured accommodation through employment, while 4 per cent did not disclose information on ways of finding accommodation.

8. The small sample of surveys collected in Latvia is due to resource constraints that limited data collection to only the last part of March 2024. More comprehensive country-level analysis will be available for Q2 (April-June 2024) on <https://dtm.iom.int/latvia>. For more information on the methodology, please see the Methodology section.

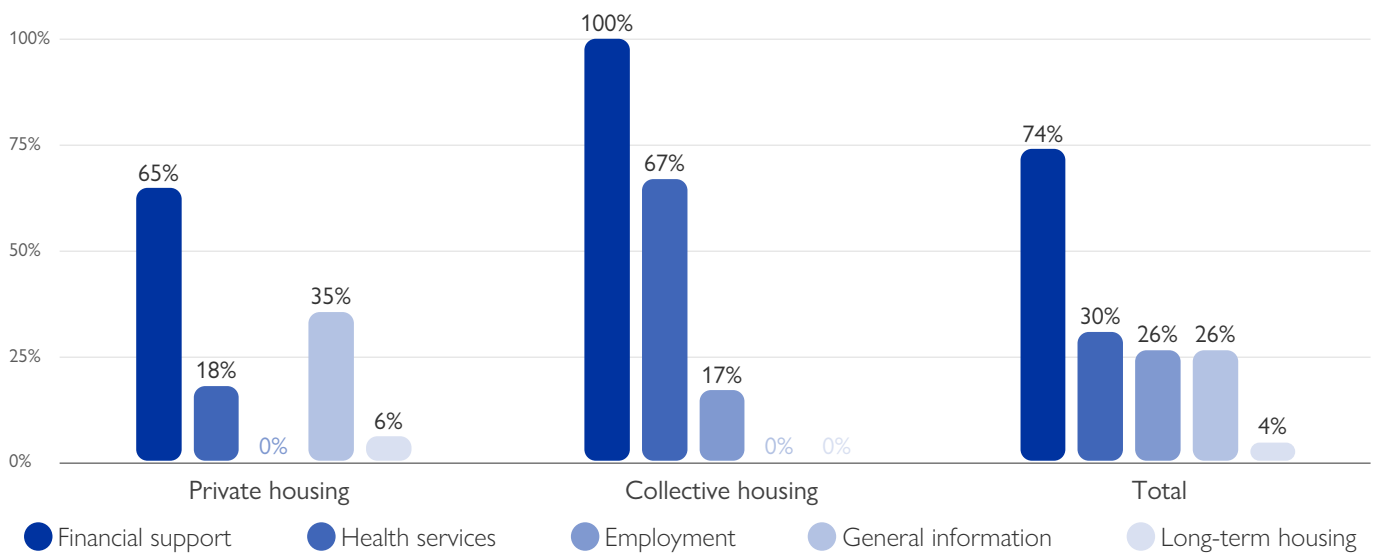
## NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

Upon assessing the needs of respondents in Latvia (n=23), a large majority mentioned financial support (74%), with a higher share among those staying in collective sites (100%) than in private housing (65%). Health services was mentioned to a lesser extent by 30 per cent of respondents, with a considerable higher proportion among respondents staying in collective accommodation (67%) than those residing in private apartments (18%). Employment support (26%) and the need for general information (26%) were listed to a smaller extent by respondents, while long-term housing need was mentioned by 4 per cent of survey participants.

Among respondents (n=23), 74 per cent received some form of humanitarian assistance. Among them (n=17), 12 per cent benefitted from accommodation support.



Figure 24. Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=23)



Multiple answers possible



IOM staff assist refugees from Ukraine in the border region in Hungary © IOM 2024

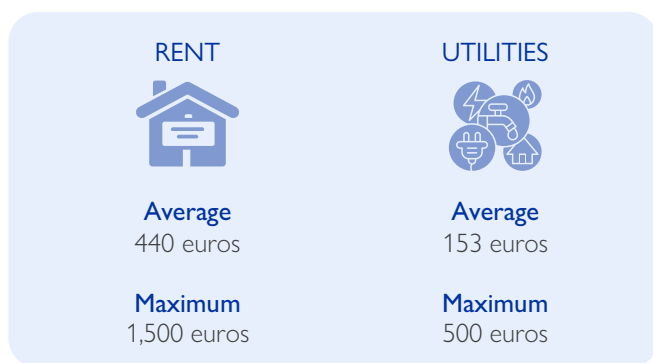
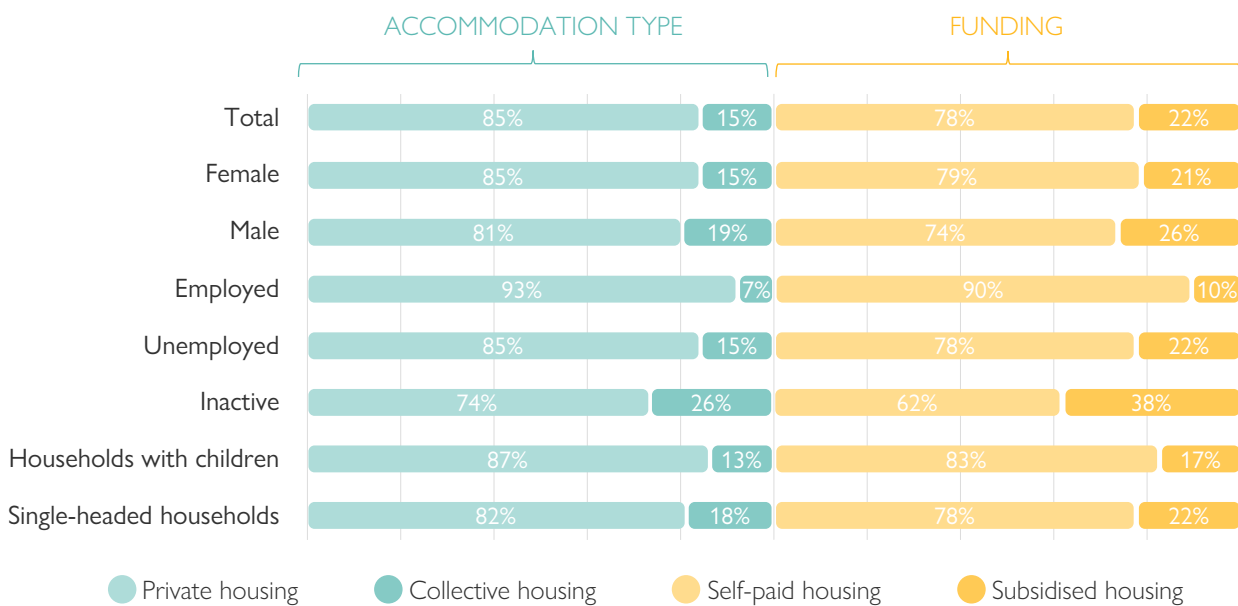
## LITHUANIA

## ACCOMMODATION TYPES AND FUNDING

Among respondents in Lithuania (n=484), the majority of respondents (85%) stayed in private apartments and financed their own accommodation (78%). Men less frequently stayed in private housing (81%) compared to women (85%), and less frequently resided in self-financed accommodation (74%) compared to women (79%). Upon assessing the housing types of respondents by employment status, employed respondents stayed in private housing the most frequently (93%), and more often stayed in self-paid housing (90%). Conversely, those

unemployed and looking for work stayed in private housing (85%) and self-paid housing (78%) to a lesser extent, followed by inactive respondents, among whom 74 per cent stayed in private housing and 62 per cent paid for their accommodation by themselves. Households with children were found to stay in private housing slightly more often (87%) than the average household interviewed in Lithuania (85%), while single-headed households less frequently resided in private apartments (82%) than the average.

Figure 25. Accommodation types and funding by gender, employment status and household (n=484)



Among those who covered rent costs and disclosed information on their expenditures (n=346), the average expenditure was 440 euros, with a minimum expenditure of 70 euros and a maximum of 1,500 euros. In addition, among those who covered utility expenses and shared information regarding their monthly expenditures (n=300), the average utility expenses were 153 euros, with a maximum expenditure of 500 euros per month.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (60%) reported having found accommodation by themselves in Lithuania (60% of women and

57% of men), followed by those who found accommodation with the help of family or friends (26%). Government support was credited by 8 per cent, while another 5 per cent received support from non-governmental organizations. An additional 1 per cent secured housing through employment.

The majority of respondents in Lithuania stayed in their accommodation for over a year (65%), with 66 per cent of women and 57 per cent of men. Another 13 per cent spent between 6 and 12 months in their accommodation, followed by those who spent 4 to 6 months (11%, 10% of women and 14% of men). The remaining 10 per cent stayed for less than 3 months (9% of women and 17% of men), while 1 per cent did not know or preferred not to answer to this question.

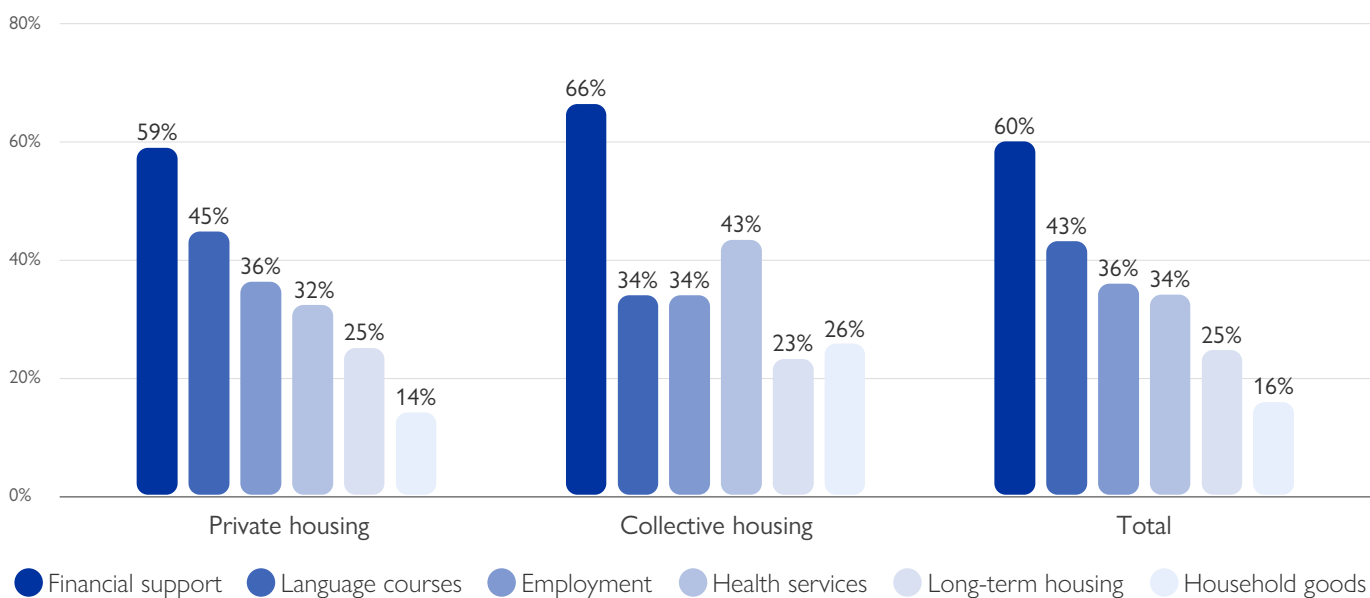
Over half of the respondents (55%) intended to stay in their accommodation as long as it is possible, with 25 per cent intending to stay as long as it is affordable or free (10%). Staying until returning to Ukraine was mentioned by an additional 5 per cent of respondents, with a slightly higher share among women (6%) than men (3%). The remaining 5 per cent did not know the answer to this question.

## NEEDS AND SUPPORT RECEIVED

Upon assessing the priority needs of respondents in Lithuania (n=484), the most frequently mentioned need was financial support, cited by 60 per cent of respondents. Financial support was mentioned by a higher proportion among those in collective housing (66%) than by those in private housing (59%). This was

followed by language courses (43%), employment support (36%), healthcare services (34%), and long-term housing (25%). The need for household goods was mentioned by those staying in collective accommodation to a bigger extent (26%) than by those in private apartments (14%).

**Figure 26.** Priority needs by accommodation type and total (n=484)



Multiple answers possible

Among survey participants in Lithuania (n=484), one-third received some form of humanitarian assistance (34%). Among them (n=164), 8 per cent benefitted from accommodation support, with 5 per cent among those in private accommodation and 19 per cent among respondents in collective housing options.

**8%**  
received accommodation support



Ukrainian woman staying in an Airbnb in Bratislava, Slovakia. © IOM 2022

## METHODOLOGY

This report is based on surveys conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in 8 out of the 10 countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2024:<sup>8</sup>

- 5 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia
- 3 additional countries in Europe, particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the largescale invasion in February 2022 – Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected between January and March 2024 through a network of more than 50 enumerators (75% female, 25% male), with various timelines and specific survey tools adapted to the country context and needs. In particular, same variables and indicators were extracted from the Regional Integration Survey deployed in Hungary, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, from the Polish Integration Survey and from the Migrants' Integration and Needs Assessment (MINAS) Survey deployed in Slovakia.<sup>9</sup>

In all cases, the target population was that of adult refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs (18 years of age and above) who were living in the country of the survey at the moment and had not participated in a similar survey in the last 3 months.

Prior to the start of the fieldwork, 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 locations, including humanitarian aid distribution points, information and community centres, accommodation centres, IOM premises and transit points. The

survey was anonymous and voluntary. Face-to-face 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, and English 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 staying in the various regions (counties, districts, rayons) across each of the country 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. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data in each country and at the regional level suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value.

Whilst every attempt was made to capture all types of profiles of refugees from Ukraine residing in the covered countries, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of different types of locations and the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend about 20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. Other factors also play a role which are more related to specific time of the day, period of the year and conditions at a specific location such as organizational changes by national authorities or organizations managing covered transit and reception locations, weather conditions, festive periods, etc. A response bias may be present among respondents in accommodation centres.

9. See <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/105903> for more information.

10. In Q1 2024 (January-March), IOM Czechia focused their data collection efforts on gaining insight into the needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine above the age of 60 years old. This also includes information on housing. Given the limited scope of their survey sample, Czechia is not included in this report. See [Czechia — Older Refugees from Ukraine: Assessing and supporting their needs \(February - March 2024\)](#).

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## 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 of 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 destinations and prospects in the country of displacement; 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 refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult:

<https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>