

**REGIONAL ANALYSIS:
DISPLACEMENT SURVEYS
UKRAINIANS AND TCNS
CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE
FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**



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This publication was made possible through support provided by Council of Europe Development Bank, U.S Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the German Federal Foreign Office, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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This report was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Cover photo: Interview with refugees from Ukraine at a train station in Hungary. © IOM 2022

Publication date: 18 October 2022

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Key findings.....	4
Introduction.....	5
Socio-demographic profile.....	6
Citizenship.....	6
Gender.....	6
Age.....	7
Regions of origin.....	8
Stay outside Ukraine.....	10
Group composition and travel mode.....	11
Main intentions and reasons to cross to Ukraine.....	14
Main reported needs	17
Methodology.....	19
Country level implementations and limitations.....	20
DTM.....	21

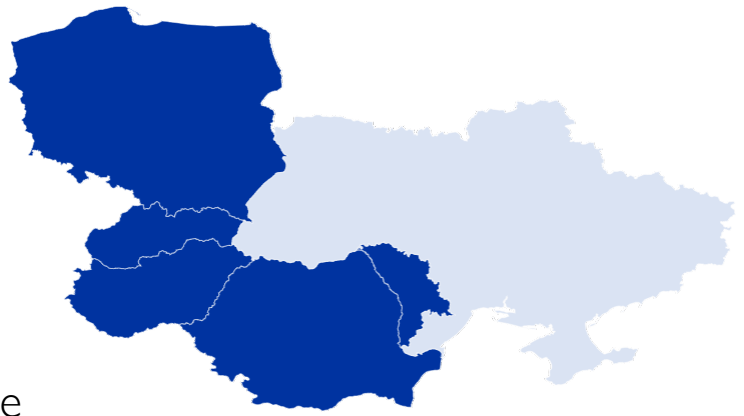
KEY FINDINGS



9,495
surveys conducted



5 Countries
neighbouring Ukraine



8% Male



92% Female



45%
travelling alone



55%
travelling in a group



22%
travelling with at least
one elderly person
(60+)



78%
travelling with at
least one child in
the group



98%
Ukrainians



2%
TCNs



41% Intend to stay in Ukraine



37% Plan a short visit



22% Don't know

INTRODUCTION

Starting on 24 February 2022, the war in Ukraine triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and generated large scale displacement both within Ukraine and into the neighbouring countries. As of the end of September, 6.2 million persons were internally displaced in Ukraine¹ and 7.4 million refugees from Ukraine were recorded in Europe.² According to available administrative data, more than 13 million border crossings of refugees and Third-Country Nationals (TCNs) not in need of international protection from Ukraine were reported into the neighbouring countries since February 2022. At the same time, around 6 million were estimated to have returned including both from other locations within Ukraine and self-reported from abroad,³ and about 6 million cross-border movements were registered from Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and the Republic of Moldova among the neighbouring countries into Ukraine as of mid-September.

Since mid-April, IOM has deployed its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tools to collect individual surveys in neighbouring countries with persons crossing into Ukraine, with the aim to improve the understanding of main profiles, displacement patterns, intentions and needs.

This report is based on 9,495 valid surveys collected by IOM's DTM in five European countries neighbouring Ukraine with adult refugees from Ukraine and TCNs crossing to Ukraine between 01 June and 15 September 2022: 3,519 in Romania, 3,151 in Poland, 2,418 in the Republic of Moldova, 259 in Hungary and 148 in Slovakia. Total results were weighted as per the number of border crossings into Ukraine reported in each country of the survey during the aforementioned period.

Movements can be pendular, and do not necessarily indicate sustainable returns as the situation across the country remains highly volatile and unpredictable. Hence, individuals surveyed while crossing into Ukraine from neighbouring countries are not necessarily returnees, and conclusions on definitive trends cannot be drawn.

Check p. 19 for more on the [methodology](#).

1. IOM's DTM Ukraine, General Population Survey, Round 9: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/ukraine-%E2%80%94-general-population-survey-round-9-17-26-september>
2. UNHCR's Operational Data Portal Ukraine: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine?s=09>
3. IOM's DTM Ukraine, *ibid*

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CITIZENSHIP

Refugees from Ukraine represent 98 per cent of the total sample, while 2 per cent are TCNs and nationals of the country where the survey was conducted. The share of non-Ukrainians is higher among respondents in the Republic of Moldova (6.6%) and lower in Slovakia and Poland (0 and 0.4% respectively). The top 10 nationalities in the sample other than Ukraine are Republic of Moldova, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Nigeria, Israel, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Georgia, and Tajikistan.

Table 1: Number of surveys by country and by nationality

Country	Surveys	Ukrainians (%)	TCNs (%)
Hungary	259	94.2	5.8
Poland	2,418	93.4	6.6
Republic of Moldova	3,151	99.6	0.4
Romania	3,519	98.7	1.3
Slovakia	148	100.0	0.0
Total (w)	9,495	98.1	1.9

GENDER

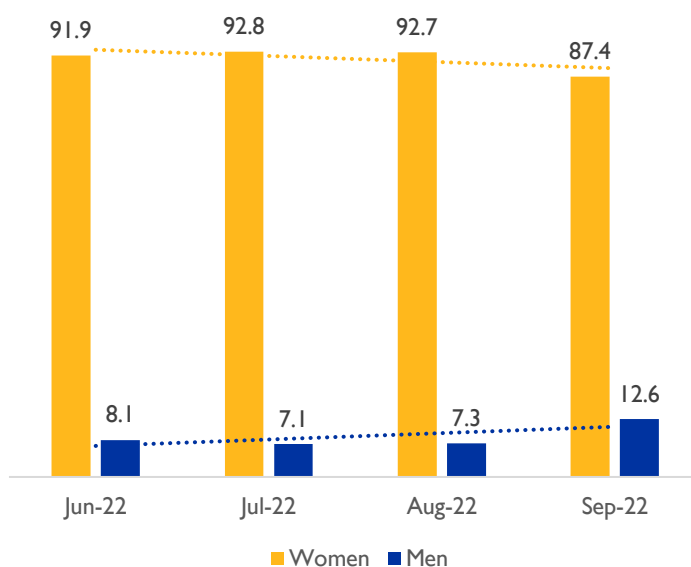
Women account for about 92 per cent of the whole sample, while men represent about 8 per cent of it. Only one person in the sample did not identify as either female or male. The share of women is the lowest among respondents in the Republic of Moldova (80%) and the highest in Poland (97%).

Also, the share of women is higher when looking at refugees from Ukraine only (93%) and much lower among respondents of other nationalities (50%).

The share of female respondents has decreased over the summer months in Hungary, the Republic of Moldova and Slovakia, while has remained more stable in Poland and increased in Romania.

Overall, the share of women in the sample was the lowest among respondents met in September (87%).

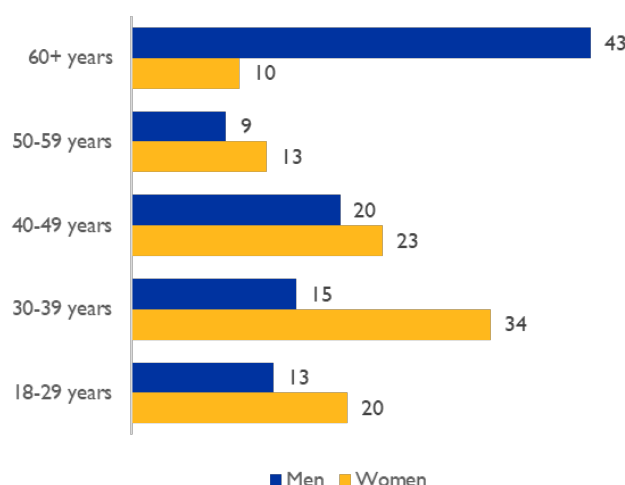
Figure 1: Gender distribution of respondents, by month of the survey in 2022 (total, %)



AGE

The average age is 41 years old, but with important differences by gender and across countries. Women were younger than men in all countries covered by the survey. Women in the sample were 40 years old on average, while men were 50 years old.

Figure 2: Age distribution of respondents, by gender (%)



More than half (54%) of women had less than 40 years, while almost the same share (52%) of men had 50 years or more. About 43 men in the sample had more than 60 years, while only 10 per cent of women were in the older age group. Overall, older persons (60 years or more) were 13 per cent of the sample.

The biggest age group by number of respondents was the one of 30 to 39 years old in all countries (between 31 and 36%), except Hungary were young adults between 18 and 29 years old were about one third of respondents (33%).

Table 2 and 3: Age distribution of respondents, by country and total, by gender (%)

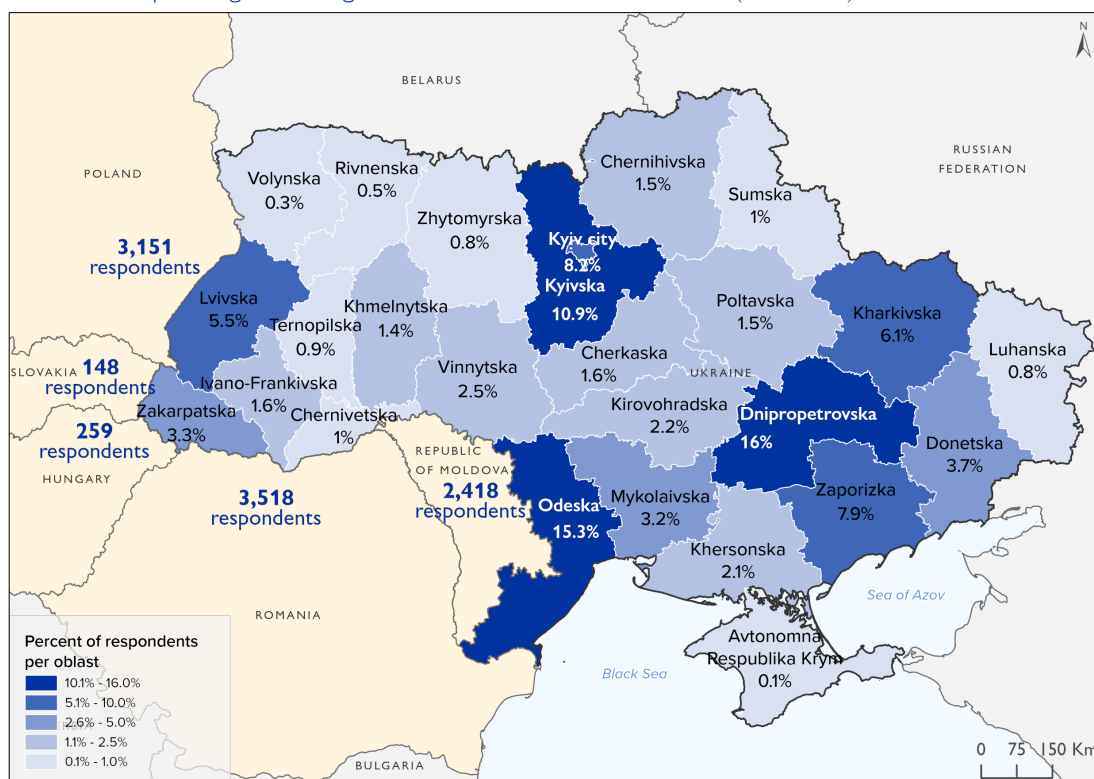
Women	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)
18-29 years	32	20	16	13	17	20
30-39 years	31	31	37	40	42	34
40-49 years	17	24	23	30	23	23
50-59 years	11	13	14	13	9	13
60+ years	9	12	10	4	9	10

Men	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)
18-29 years	35	10	8	6	0	13
30-39 years	18	6	23	16	5	15
40-49 years	12	14	17	28	32	20
50-59 years	6	5	12	13	5	9
60+ years	29	65	40	37	58	43

REGIONS OF ORIGIN

The top 5 regions (oblasts) of origin or habitual residence reported by refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs in the sample were those of Dnipropetrovska (16%), Odeska (15%), Kyivska (11%), Kyiv city (8%) and Zaporizka (8%), followed by smaller shares of respondents that pointed at other regions of origin (42%).

Map 1: Region of origin or habitual residence in Ukraine (% of total)



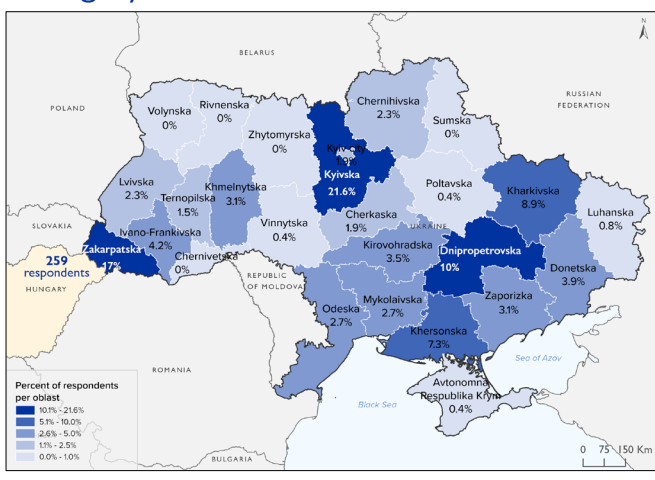
In Romania and in the Republic of Moldova, the biggest number of respondents were from the Odeska region (53% and 44%, respectively), while in the other countries respondents were quite more distributed among a higher number of regions. In Hungary, the top three regions of origin reported by respondents were Kyivska

(23%), Zakarpatska (17%) and Dnipropetrovsk (10%).

Dnipropetrovsk (23%), Zaporizhzhia (12%) and Kyiv city (11%) were the top three regions of origin for respondents in Poland, while Kyivska (16%), Kharkiv (15%) and Donetsk (10%) were the main three among respondents in Slovakia.

Map 2: Region of origin or habitual residence in Ukraine, by country of the survey (%)

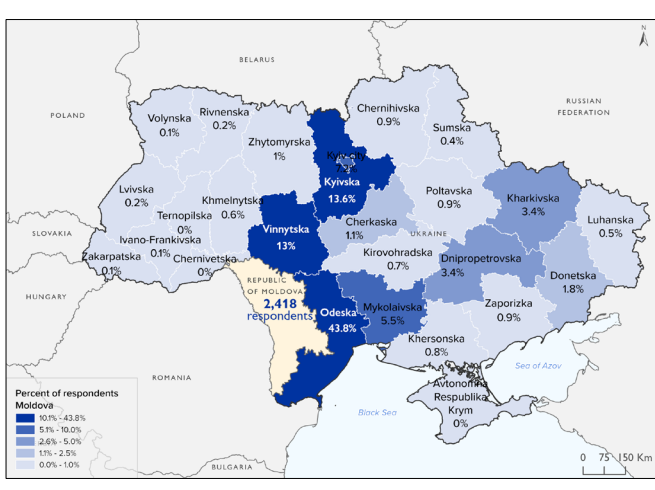
Hungary



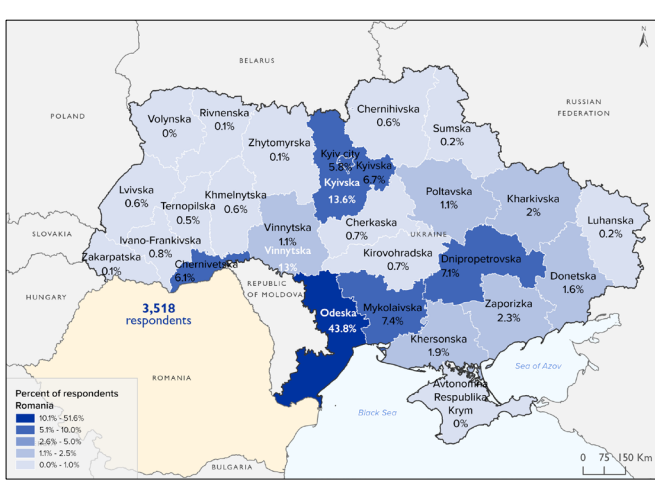
Poland



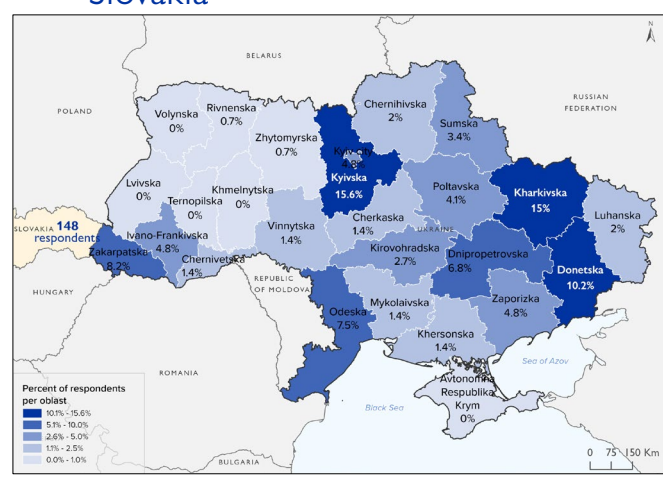
Republic of Moldova



Romania



Slovakia



STAY OUTSIDE UKRAINE

Most of the respondents (55%) stated they have spent most of the time outside Ukraine in the country where they were encountered and interviewed, while other 42 per cent have spent most time in another country of the European Union (EU) and about 3 per cent have stayed in a country outside Europe.

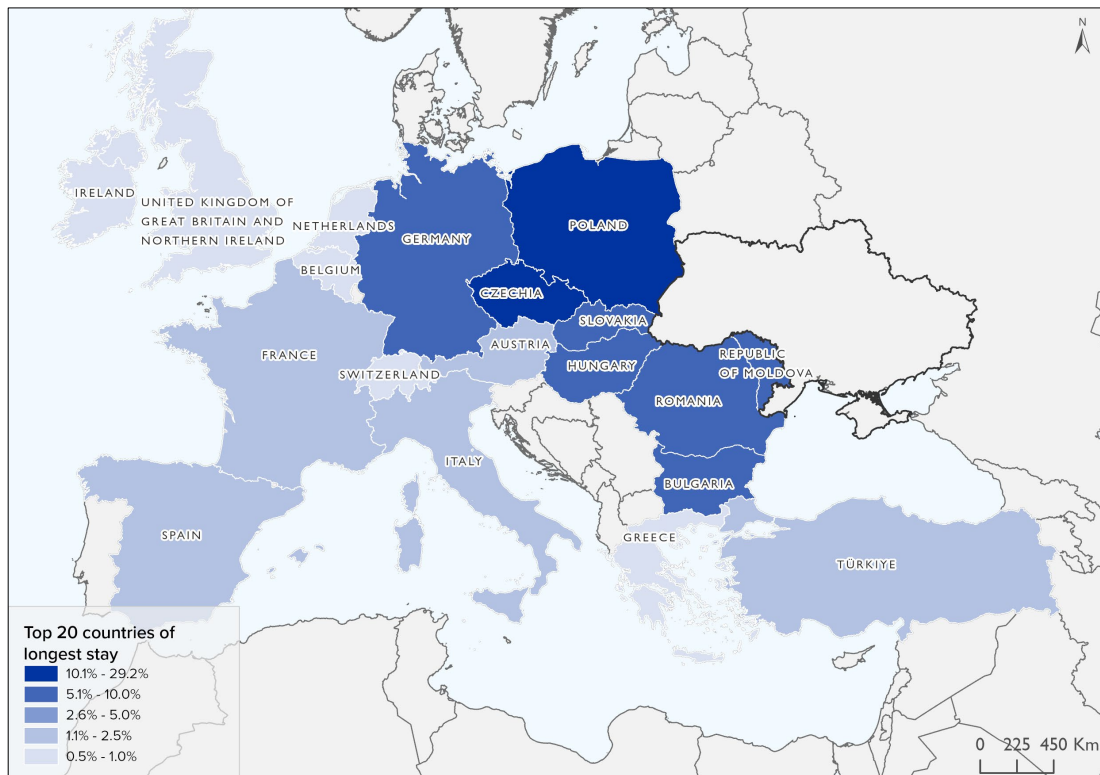
Bulgaria (34%), Czechia (15%), Germany (14%), Italy (5%) and Spain (4%) were the top 5

countries in the EU mentioned by those who said to have spent most of the time in a European country different from that of the survey. Türkiye (41%), Israel (13%), Azerbaijan (11%), Georgia (7%) and United States of America (6%) were instead the top 5 countries of stay mentioned by those who reported to have spent most of the time outside Europe.

Table 4: Main place of stay outside Ukraine, by country of survey and total (%)

	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)
Country of the survey	64	52	63	42	77	55
Other EU country	36	46	27	55	23	42
Elsewhere	0	2	10	4	0	3

Map 3: Top 20 countries of longest stay outside Ukraine (% of total)



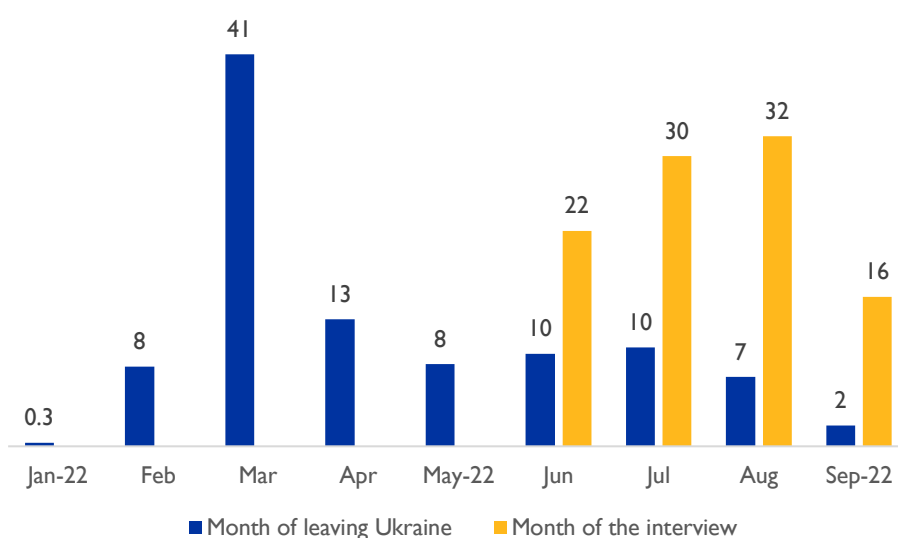
Ninety-nine per cent of the sample reported to have left Ukraine in 2022, while only 1 per cent was outside Ukraine before this year.

Among those who moved out of the country during 2022, the biggest group moved during March (41%), while an almost evenly share of person left in the following months (13% in April, 8% in May, 10% in June, 10% in July, 7% in August). Only 2 per cent left Ukraine in the first half of September, and the remaining 8 per cent left in the first two months of the year.

Less than half (44%) of the respondents in the sample declared that they crossed to Ukraine only once since the war started on 24 February 2022, while one third (34%) indicated that they did not cross the border since this date.

Others reported to have crossed the border twice (11%) or more than twice (10%), while 1 per cent prefer not to answer. Respondents in the Republic of Moldova were by far informing about more frequent travels to Ukraine (28% more than twice, 18% twice), while three quarters of those surveyed in Hungary (76%) only crossed the border once since the beginning of the military actions.

Figure 3: Month of leaving Ukraine and of the interview, by country (%)



GROUP COMPOSITION AND TRAVEL MODE

About 45 per cent of the respondents said they were travelling alone, while 55 per cent were moving within a group. The share of those travelling alone was higher in the Republic of Moldova (58%) and Hungary (55%), close to the average in Poland (47%) and Slovakia (46%) and much lower in Romania (15%).

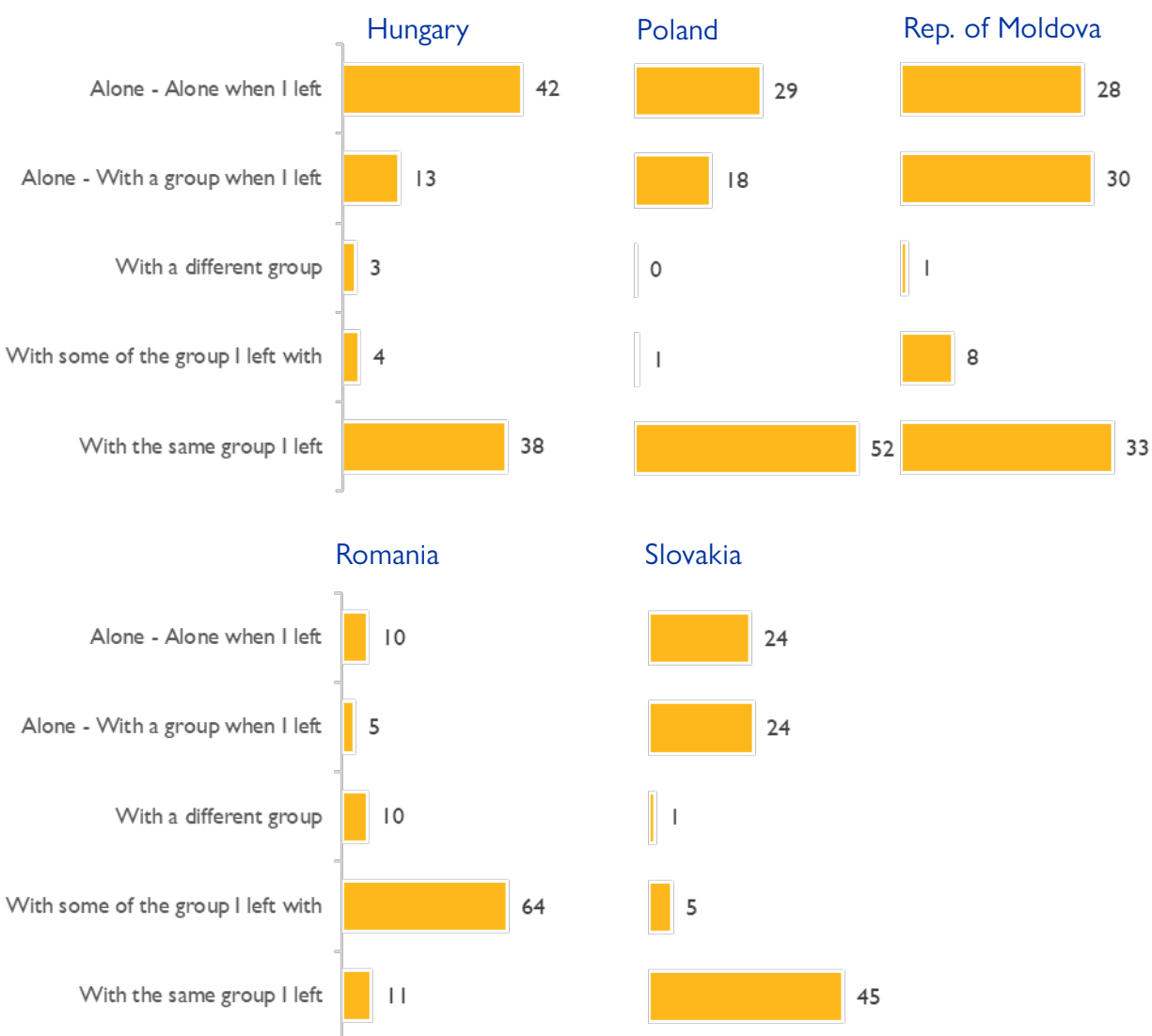
Men are more likely than women to be travelling alone (52% versus 44%). Also, TCNs are more frequently reporting to be travelling alone than refugees from Ukraine (57% versus 45%) on average.

Among those travelling alone, more than one third (37%) was travelling with a group when leaving Ukraine.

Table 2: Travel mode of respondents, by country of survey and gender (%))

Travel mode	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)	Total women (w)	Total men (w)
Alone	55%	58%	47%	15%	46%	45%	44%	52%
Group	45%	42%	53%	85%	54%	55%	5%	48%

Figure 4: Travel mode of respondents, by country (%)



Among those travelling with others, 78 per cent traveled with at least one child below 18 years old. Groups with children were more likely among respondents in the Republic of Moldova (90%), around the average in Romania, Slovakia and Poland (81%, 81% and 80%, respectively), and much lower in Hungary (54%).

Moreover, 22 per cent of those travelling in a group were with at least one older person (60 years or more).

The share of older persons was higher among respondents in Romania (33%) and the Republic of Moldova (28%), around the average in Slovakia and Hungary (22% and 21%, respectively) and lower than the average in Poland (17%).

Among those travelling with others, the average size of the group is 3.4 persons overall. Groups by far more numerous among respondents in Romania, where only 15 per cent were travelling alone, 27 per cent was in a group with 4 or 5 persons and 17 per cent was in a group of more than 5 persons.

Figure 5: Group size, by country and total (%)

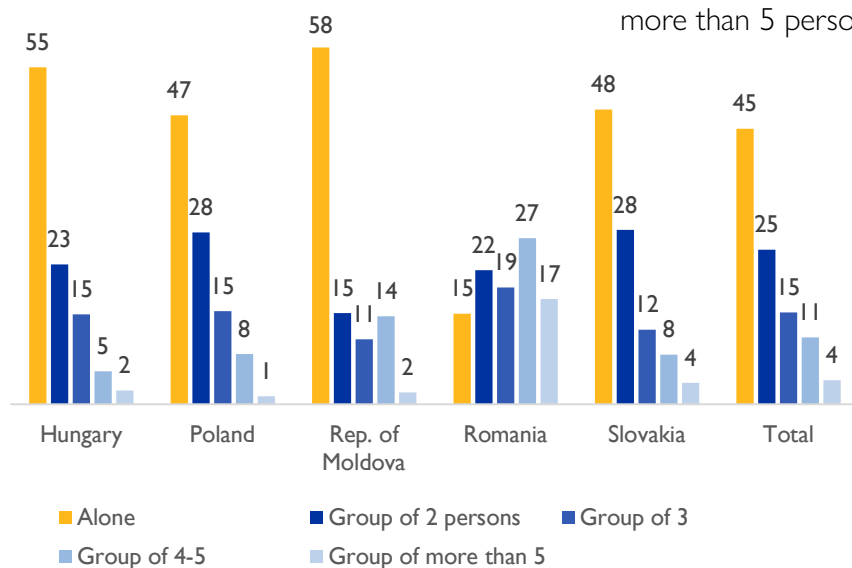


Table 3: Share of respondents travelling with children and with older persons, by country and total (%)

	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)
 Travelling with children (% of those travelling in a group)	54	80	90	81	81	78
 Travelling with elderly in the group 60+	21	17	28	33	22	22

MAIN INTENTIONS AND REASONS TO CROSS TO UKRAINE

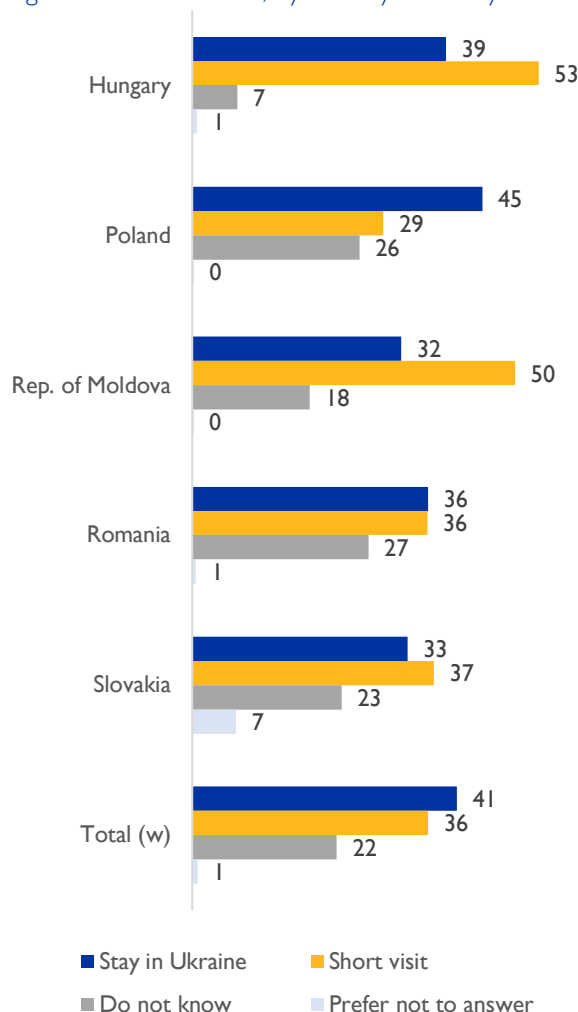
Less than half of the sample (41%) reported the intention to stay in Ukraine, while a slightly lower share (36%) per cent declared that they were intending to do a short visit and another 22 per cent was uncertain of how long they will be staying in Ukraine.

Travelling for a short visit was reported more frequently by respondents in Hungary and the Republic of Moldova (53% and 50%, respectively), while was mentioned less frequently than the average by respondents in Poland (29%). On the other side, respondents in Hungary and the Republic of Moldova were less frequently mentioning to be undecided on the length of stay in Ukraine (7% and 18%, respectively) than those of the other countries (23% in Slovakia, 26% in Poland and 27% in Romania).

TCNs were intending to do a short visit much more frequently than respondents from Ukraine (68% vs 36%). While intentions on the length of stay in Ukraine were not statistically different between men and women, differences in the intentions were evident across different age groups.

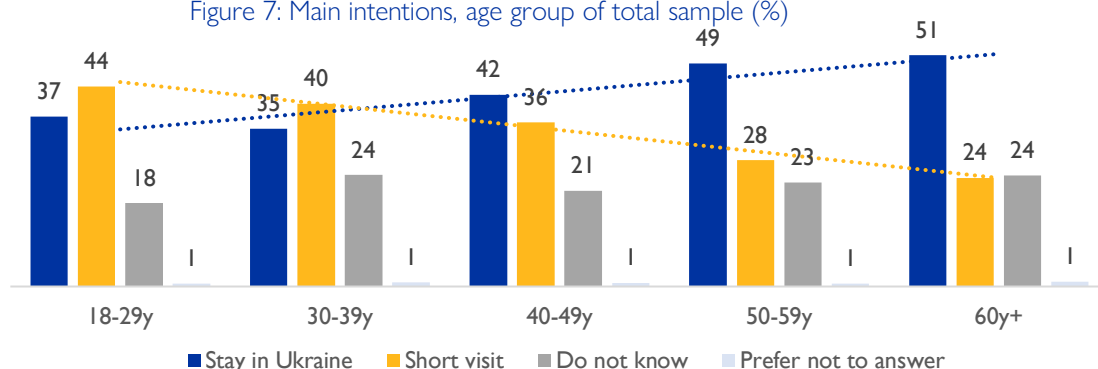
Younger respondents were more frequently reporting to be aiming at a short visit in Ukraine (44% of those aged 18-29 and 40% of those aged 30-39), while respondents in the

Figure 6: Main intention, by country of survey and total (%)

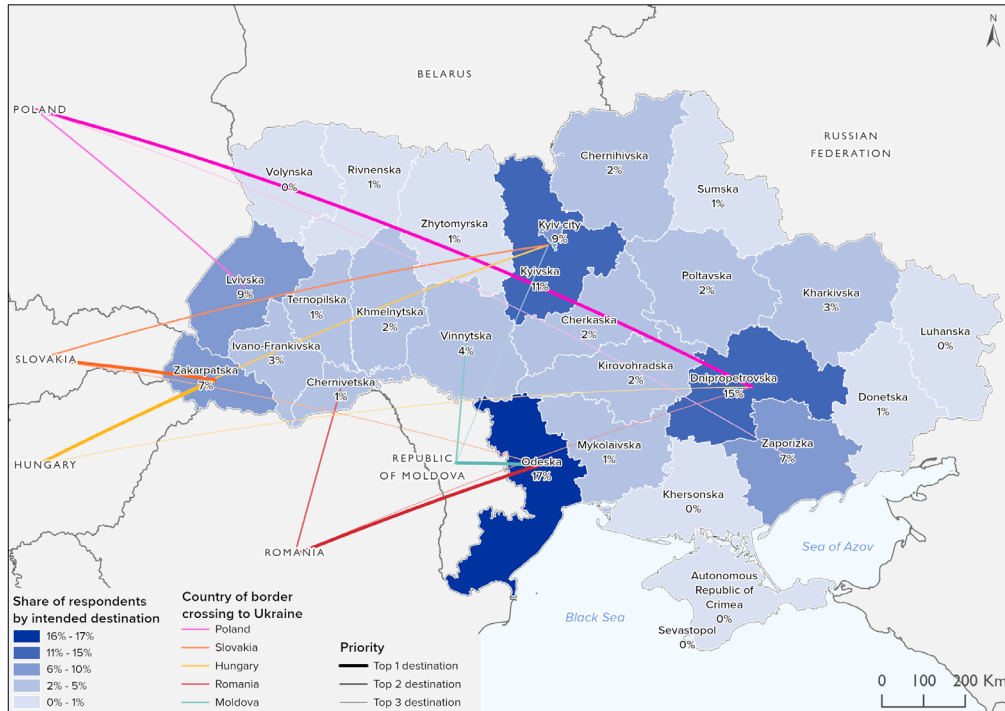


older age groups were more frequently reporting the intention to stay in Ukraine (49% of those aged 50-59 and 51% aged 60 years or more).

Figure 7: Main intentions, age group of total sample (%)



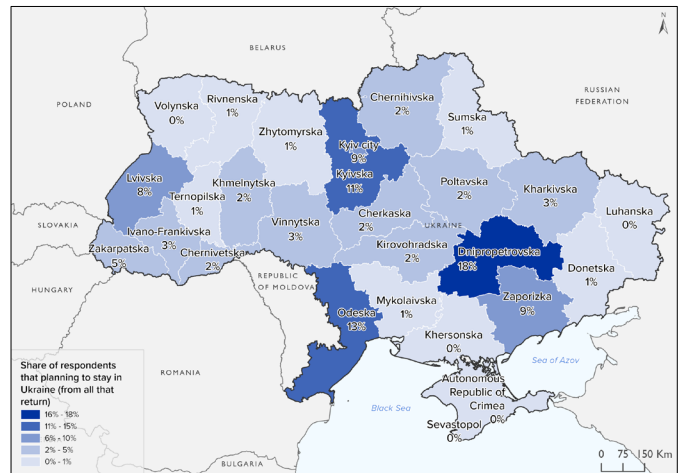
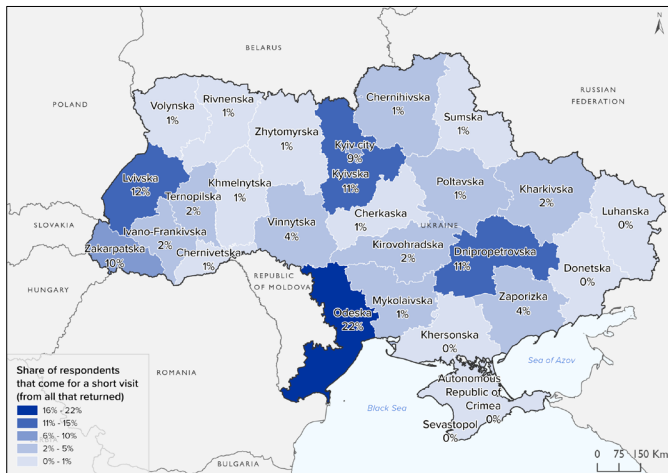
Map 4: Top 3 regions of destination by country of survey and share of total respondents by intended region of destination (%)



Map 5: Region of destination in Ukraine, for those aiming at a short visit and those intending to stay in Ukraine (%)

Short visit

Stay in Ukraine

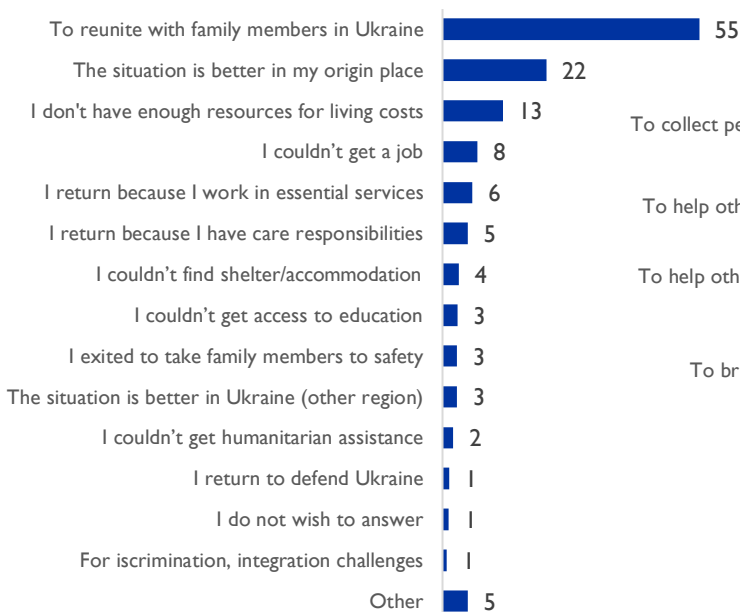


Intentions regarding the region of destination vary depending on the country of the survey and on the time perspective of respondents. Among respondents intending to do a short visit in Ukraine, the most frequently mentioned regions of destination were Odesa (22%) and Lvivska (12%), while more respondents mentioned the region of Dnipropetrovsk

(18%) among those intending to stay in Ukraine. Among both groups, the number of those mentioning the regions in the eastern part of the country were very few and close to zero for Doneska and Luhanska. On the contrary, among both groups the share of respondents intending to reach Kyiv and the region of Kyiv was similar (8% and 11%, respectively).

Among those who reported to be intending to remain in Ukraine, 55 per cent declared that the main reason was to reunite with family members and 22 per cent based their decision on the improvement of situation in their place of habitual residence. Other given reasons were the lack of financial resources (13%), the inability to find a job in the country of stay (8%), being an essential worker in Ukraine (6%).

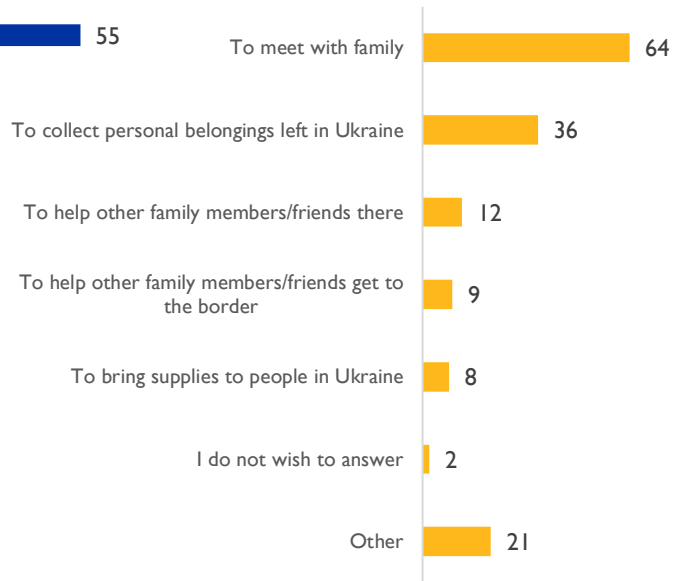
Figure 8: Main reasons – for those intending to stay in Ukraine (%)



Among those reporting other reasons for a short visit (21%), the most prominent reason is by far the need of submitting requests or going to pick up new documents and certifications (biometric passport, renewals of expired car licenses, school certificates to enrol children in school or to be allowed in the university, notary documents relative to properties), followed by reasons connected with health issues: medical visits to paediatricians, dentists, gynaecologists and diabetes treatment control exams, and post surgeries hospital visits. Issues with documents and/or issues related to medical treatments or visits to doctors make up two thirds of the "other" reasons. Others wanted to check on their properties, to visit for work-related reasons, to participate in funeral ceremonies or to witness the situation in the own area of origin.

Those aiming to pay a short visit were willing to meet with family members in most cases (64%), while others wanted to collect personal belongings they have left in Ukraine before (36%), 12 per cent wanted to help their family or friends remained there, 9 per cent wanted to help someone else to get to the border, 8 per cent wanted to bring supplies into Ukraine.

Figure 9: Main reasons – for those intending to do a short visit (%)



The vast majority (79%) of respondents reported that they were going to stay in their own houses where they used to live before. Another 7 per cent said they were going to find another private accommodation (a hotel, a rented house, etc.), 6 per cent said they were going to stay with other relatives, 4 per cent that they were going to be hosted by friends or neighbours, and the remaining did not know yet.

Even amongst those intending to stay in Ukraine, many reported they were hoping to remain around one week (45%) or even a few days only (25%), while only a minority was intending to remain for a month (26%) or even more (3%).

MAIN NEEDS

The survey asked about the main immediate needs of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs at the moment of the interview when they were going back to Ukraine. Overall, about 58 per cent of the sample declared to have no specific needs at the moment of the survey, while food (16%), water (15%) and financial support (13%) were the top three priorities for the whole sample on average.

Replies are nevertheless quite varied across countries. The share of those reporting no needs was higher among respondents in Poland (79%) and the Republic of Moldova (78%) and much lower in the other countries.

Among respondents in Hungary, the top three needs mentioned were financial support (36%), medicines and health services (19%), accommodation (19%).

In Poland, while most respondents reported no specific needs, 9 per cent mentioned the need of financial support, 4 per cent of medicines and

health services and 4 per cent of psychological counselling.

In the Republic of Moldova, the top three needs were financial support (12%), medicines and health services (7%) and food (5%).

In Romania, more than 80 per cent mentioned food and water as main needs, followed by 29 per cent mentioning the lack of non-food items and hygienic items, while financial support was mentioned by less than 1 per cent of respondents.

Also in Slovakia, more respondents mentioned water (35%) and food (33%) than financial support (27%). Respondents in Slovakia also mentioned support with transportation (35%) in high numbers compared to the respondents in all other countries.

Figure 10: Main reported needs of respondents (% of positive replies to each item)

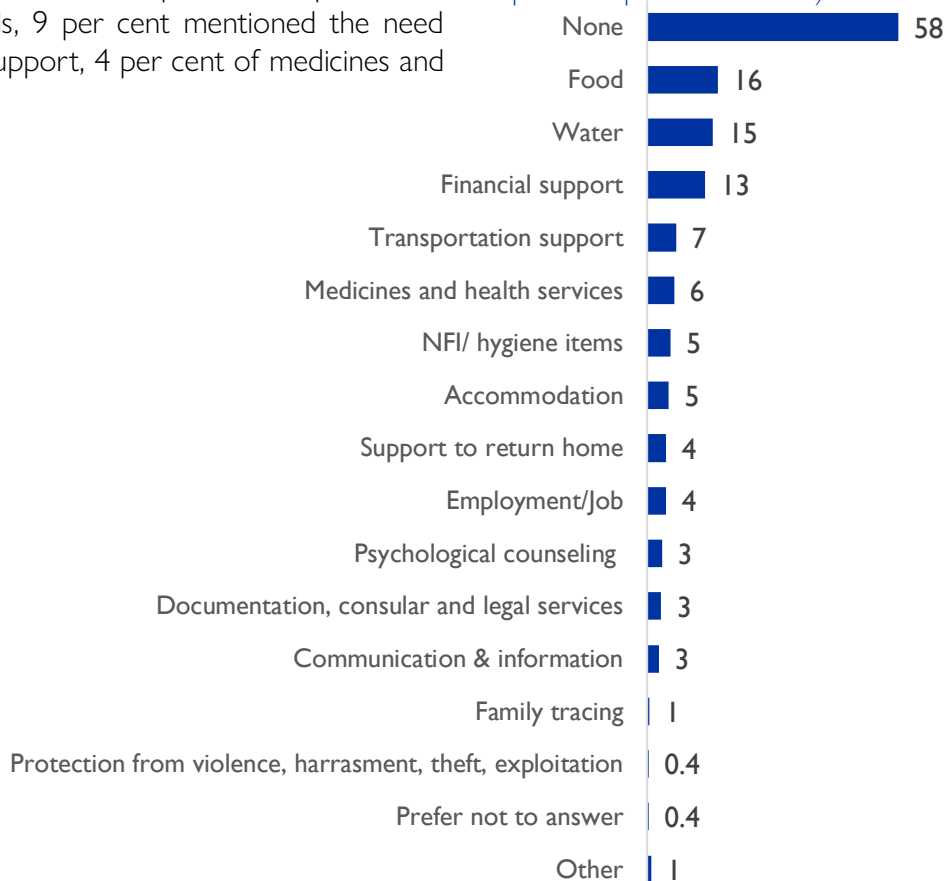


Table 4: Main reported needs of respondents by country of the survey (% of positive replies to each item)

Need	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia
None	28.6	79.2	78.0	11.9	14.9
Food	9.7	1.9	4.6	81.4	33.1
Water	3.1	1.4	3.1	82.3	35.1
Financial support	35.5	9.2	11.7	0.4	27.0
Transportation support	12.0	3.5	1.4	3.2	34.5
Medicines and health services	18.9	4.0	6.5	0.7	6.8
NFI/ hygiene items	4.3	0.4	3.4	29.1	3.4
Accommodation	18.5	2.4	1.5	2.7	5.4
Support to return home	3.5	2.6	0.8	13.3	7.4
Employment/Job	17.8	1.7	2.9	0.1	6.8
Psychological counselling	4.6	4.1	2.7	0.2	2.7
Documentation, consular, legal services	12.4	0.9	2.1	0.2	10.1
Communication & information	6.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	20.3
Family tracing	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Protection from violence, harassment, theft, exploitation	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.0
Prefer not to answer	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.7
Other	3.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0

Around five per cent of all respondents reported that they and/or their family members experienced unfair or unequal treatment based on nationality, ethnicity, or gender since they left their usual place of residence in Ukraine. About one per cent did not know or preferred not to answer, while the majority did not report any such experience.

The share of respondents reporting any specific experience of discrimination varies by country of the survey, from 7 per cent in Hungary and Slovakia to 3 per cent in Romania. Also, on average the TCNs in the sample reported to have experienced any kind of discrimination more frequently than Ukrainians (12% vs 5%).

Table 5: Respondents reporting experiences of discrimination by country of the survey, nationality, total (%)

	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Ukrainians	TCNs	Total (w)
No	93	95	96	97	75	94	88	94
Yes	7	5	4	3	7	5	12	5
Do not know	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	1
Prefer not to say	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in 5 European countries neighbouring Ukraine between 01 June and 15 September 2022 through a network of more than 70 enumerators.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by trained enumerators with adult refugees from Ukraine and TCNs (18 years of age and above) while crossing back into Ukraine. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected exit points and transit locations close to the border points with Ukraine. In border crossing point areas, both persons moving by car and by foot were interviewed.

Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM, the Kobo application, IOM approach to migrants' protection, ethics of data collection, and provision of information. The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was received. The respondent could stop the survey at any time. Only fully completed surveys were taken in account for this report.

The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian and English, and 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.

Out of the total 9,650 persons met and introduced to the survey between 01 September and 15 September 2022, 120 persons did not want to participate (1.2%) and other 35 surveys were excluded as they were incomplete (0.4%). The total sample is composed of 9,495 individual valid surveys collected in Hungary (259), Poland (3,151), Republic of Moldova (2,418), Romania (3,519), Slovakia (148).

Total results were weighted as per the number of border crossings into Ukraine reported in each country of the survey during the reporting period.

Table 6: Sample weights and collected surveys by country of survey

Country of survey	Est. number of crossings into Ukraine – 01 Jun-15 Sep 2022	Stratum proportion	Number of valid surveys - 01 Jun-15 Sep 2022	Weight
Hungary	701,126	0.148	259	5.431
Poland	2,622,475	0.554	3,151	1.670
Rep. of Moldova	441,159	0.093	2,418	0.366
Romania	643,122	0.136	3,519	0.367
Slovakia	325,257	0.069	148	4.409
Total	4,733,139	1.00	9,495	

Table 7: Share of surveys collected by time and country

Month	Hungary	Poland	Rep. of Moldova	Romania	Slovakia	Total (w)
June	0	23	27	31	30	22
July	27.41	32	36	25	24	30
August	51.74	31	26	30	30	33
September	20.85	14	11	14	16	15
Total	259	3,151	2,418	3,519	148	9,495

Country-level implementation and limitations

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and third country nationals exiting to Ukraine through the various land of the country where surveys were conducted. This is due to the limited availability of baseline information of border crossings to Ukraine. The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures a wide range of locations and modes of travel. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data within 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 movements at the BCPs, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of BCPs and other transit 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 than those in private vehicles who tend to be faster in transiting through BCPs and travel onwards – and factors more related to the conditions at the specific location and period – organizational changes from national authorities, weather conditions etc.

In **Hungary**, 259 surveys were collected by 4 IOM's DTM enumerators in the reporting period in the capital city Budapest and in the county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg which is bordering Ukraine and Slovakia in the north-east of the country. Collective centers, help centers and train stations were covered. Most interviews (92%) were collected with persons moving by train, with the remaining either travelling by bus (4%), by car (3%) or by foot (1%).

In **Poland**, 3,151 surveys were collected by IOM's DTM in the reporting period, Eight main locations were covered in regions of entry/exits close to the border with Ukraine and transit: Dolhobyczów-Uhrynów, Hrebenne-Rawa Ruska, Korczowa-Krakowiec, Krakow, Lublin, Medyka-Szeginie, Tomaszow Lubelski, Zosin-Ustyluh. More than three fourths (77%) of respondents were moving by train, with the remaining either by bus (11%), car (6%), by foot (5%).

In the **Republic of Moldova**, 2,418 interviews were conducted in the reporting period by IOM's DTM in partnership with CBS-Axa, a Moldovan research company, with 20 enumerators. The survey on crossings back into Ukraine was deployed in 2 main Border Crossing Points (BCPs) of entry/exit with Ukraine: Otaci and Palanca. About 58 per cent of respondents were moving by car, while 24 per cent were moving by foot, 11 per cent by minibus and 7 per cent by bus.

In **Romania**, 3,519 were conducted in the reporting period by 27 DTM enumerators, covering 6 counties. In particular, surveys were collected in BCPs at entry/exit with Ukraine – Isaccea, Siret, Suceava, Niculitel, Galati – and in some transit locations in main cities in Bucharest, Costanta, Iasi, Radauti, Siret, Suceava, Isaccea. Two thirds (67%) of respondents was travelling by car, 15 per cent by foot, 12 per cent by bus, 4 per cent by minibus, 2 per cent by train.

In **Slovakia**, 148 surveys were collected by IOM's DTM at three BCP at entry/exit including Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a, Veľké Slemence, and in two main transit locations – the Michalovce Registration Centre and Červená Hviezda Hotspot in Košice. Almost two thirds (63%) of respondents was travelling by bus, 16 per cent was moving by foot, 13 per cent was travelling by car, 7 per cent by train and 1 per cent by minibus.

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, IOM's DTM surveys with refugees from Ukraine and TCNs were also deployed in Czechia, Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia.

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.

For more information, please consult: <https://displacement.iom.int/> and country-pages:

- <https://displacement.iom.int/hungary>
- <https://displacement.iom.int/poland>
- <https://displacement.iom.int/moldova>
- <https://displacement.iom.int/romania>
- <https://displacement.iom.int/slovakia>