

Displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys, 9 March – 21 April 2022



**2 BCPs**  
**1 Registration centre**  
**1 Reception centre**  
**1 hotspot**

**481 interviews**



**88% Female**



**12% Male**

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of Ukrainian refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) entering Slovakia has been registered as a result of the war in Ukraine. As of 01 May 2022, Slovak authorities have reported 384, 897 arrivals from Ukraine out of whom 355, 322 were Ukrainian refugees and 13, 308 third-country nationals (TCNs).

This report is based on a displacement patterns, needs and intentions survey launched by IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). All surveys were conducted face-to-face by IOM Slovakia trained enumerators with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents a short analysis based on 481 surveys collected between 9 March and 21 April 2022.

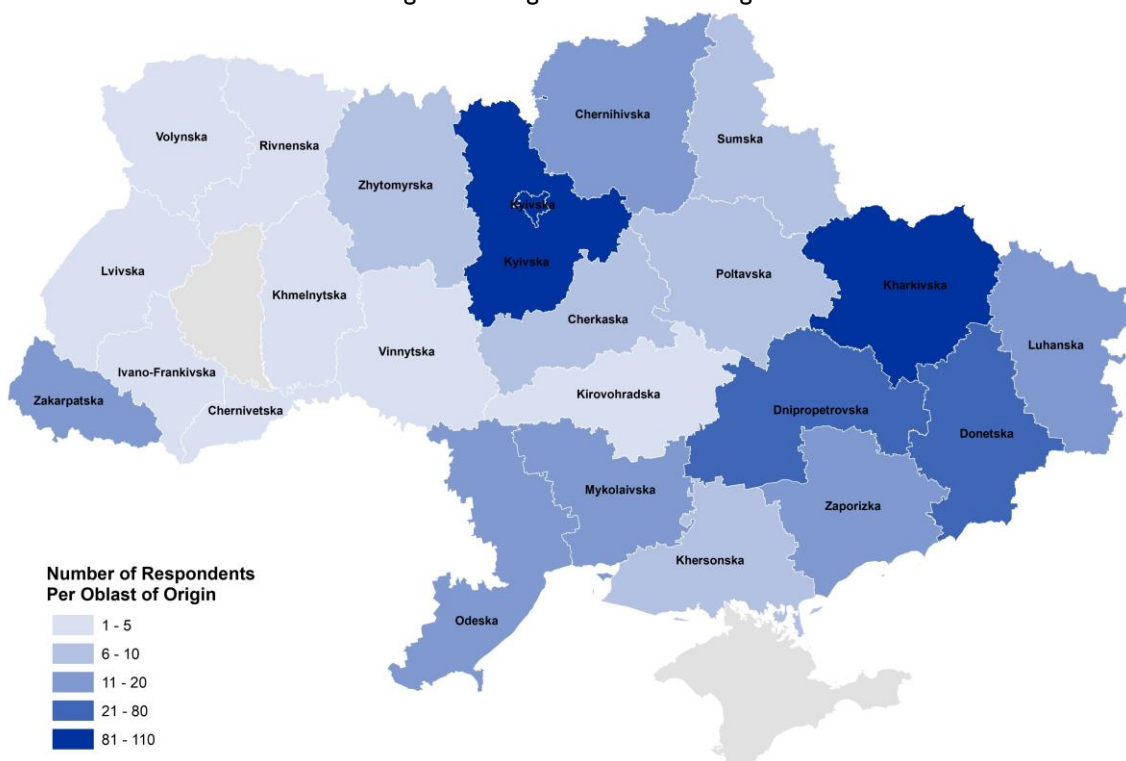
### Demographic profile

Between 9 March and 21 April 2022, IOM conducted 481 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with Ukrainian refugees and TCNs at 2 Border Crossing Points (BCPs) at Vyšné Nemecké, Ubl'a, the Michalovce Registration Centre, Gabčíkovo Reception Centre and Červená Hvězda Hotspot in Kosice.

Out of the total 481 respondents, 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 1 per cent TCNs, mainly from Uzbekistan and Algeria.

The top four regions of refugee's origin were Kharkiv (22%), Kyiv (20%), Donetsk (15%) and Dnipropetrovsk (11%).

Regions of origin – Ukrainian refugees



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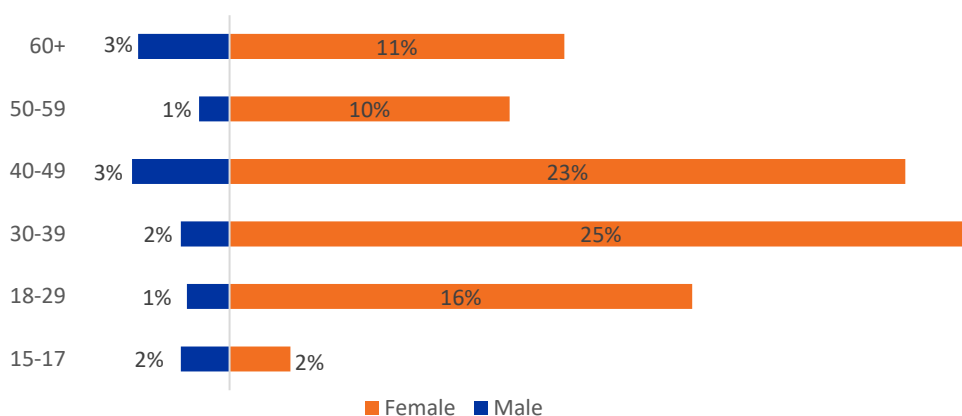
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Women and girls represent the majority of respondents and account for 88 per cent of all refugees in the sample. The average age of women is 41, while it is 43 for men. The breakdown of adult refugees by age cohorts reveals that almost half of the surveyed individuals were women aged 30-49 years (233 women interviewed in total belonging to this age cohort). The largest age cohort is the 40 to 49 years old (122 women and 8 men), followed by the individuals aged 30 to 39 years old (111 women and 16 men).

Elderly women represent 11 per cent of the sample (55 women aged over 60), compared to 3 per cent of elderly men (15 men older than 60 years old).

The respondents also included 18 minors between the age of 15 and 18, among them are 10 girls and 8 boys.

Age distribution of respondents by sex (% of total)



The majority of the respondents reported travelling in a group (84%), with a small portion travelling alone (16%). The percentage of respondents travelling alone is larger for men (29%) than for women (14%). The average size of the group is four. Most of the people travelling in a group are travelling with one or two more people (54%), with 16 per cent travelling with three additional people, 14 per cent with four people and 15 per cent with five or more people. For the respondents travelling in a group, 86 per cent reported travelling with immediate family, 21 per cent travelling with relatives and 13 per cent travelling with friends or neighbors.

in their group, with 14 per cent travelling with elderly and 3 per cent travelling with a person with disability or a serious health condition. Eleven per cent of the people travelling in a group are not travelling with any person belonging to the previous categories.


Among the people travelling with children, 40 per cent are travelling in a group with one child, 32 per cent in a group with two children, 20 per cent in a group with three children and 8 per cent in a group with four or more children.

For the respondents travelling with elderly, 71 per cent are travelling with one person older than 60 years old, 16 per cent with two elderly and 14 per cent with three or more elderly.


Among the respondents travelling in a group, more than two thirds are travelling with at least one child



**84% travelling in a group**  
**16% travelling alone**



**68% at least 1 child in the group**  
 for those travelling in a group



**14% at least 1 elderly (60+ years) in the group**  
 for those travelling in a group



**3% at least 1 person with a disability or serious health condition**  
 for those travelling in a group

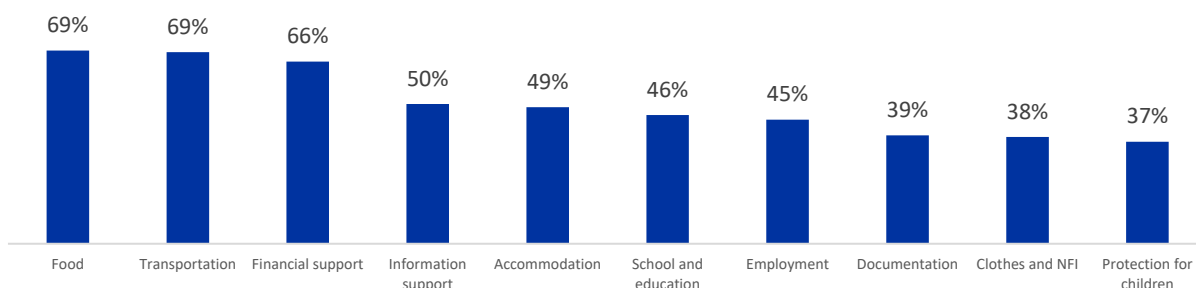
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**Needs for the people travelling in the same group**

For 177 surveyed individuals travelling in a group, additional questions were asked about the needs of the people travelling in their group. For the respondents travelling in the group, the most urgent needs for the people travelling with them are food and transportation, as mentioned by 69 per cent of respondents in both cases. Reportedly, the third most urgent need is financial support mentioned by two thirds of the respondents.

Other very urgent needs reported by about half of the respondents are communication, including information support (mentioned by 50% of the respondents travelling in a group), accommodation (49%), school and education for children (46%) and employment (45%). Other needs, such as documentation, clothes and NFI, help and protection for children, medicines and health services, personal safety and security have all been reported by about a third of respondents.

Top 10 needs of people in the group



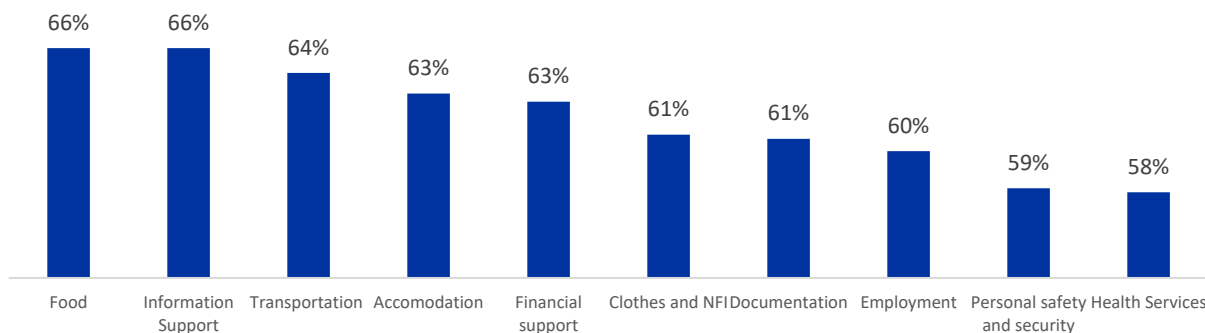
**Needs for the people travelling in the same group**

The most urgent needs were also recorded for families. For respondents traveling with family the most urgent needs are food and information support (both 66%). The third most urgent need is transportation, stated by just under two thirds of the respondents (64%).

Other pressing needs reported by over half of respondents are accommodation (63%), financial support (63%) and clothes and NFIs (61%).

Documentation and legal services, employment, and personal safety and security were reported by around 60 per cent of respondents. Health services, psychological counseling and support to return home was mentioned by 58 per cent of respondents respectively. Finally, education and protection for children were reported by just over half of respondents as an urgent concern (54% and 53%, respectively)

Top 10 urgent needs for families



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### Main initial travel location

When asked about their initial travel location, the respondents gave 23 different regions in Ukraine. Of those interviewed, the majority came from Kharkiv (22%). Twenty per cent came from Kyiv, 15 per cent from Donetsk and 11 per cent from Dnipropetrovsk.

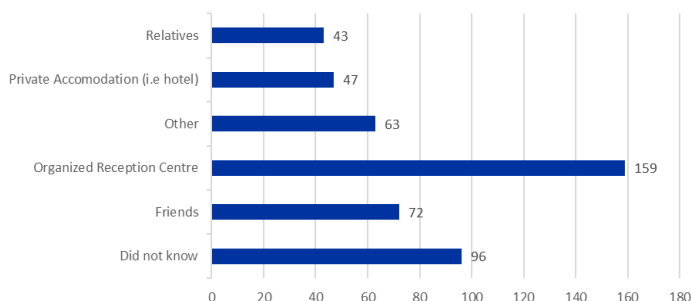
Of the respondents, 58 per cent do not know how long they plan to stay in Slovakia, 30 per cent plan to stay less than a month and eight per cent plan to stay more than three months.

### Main intended countries of destination

The most common intended final destination for refugees was Slovakia (57%). Eighteen per cent indicated another country in Europe, while 15 per cent reported other countries as their final destinations. Of the 150 respondents who identified their final destination country, the majority reported Germany (37%) followed by Czechia (24%), Italy and Poland (both 7%). Out of the respondents indicating these countries as their final destinations, 44 per cent reported having family there and 13 per cent said the reason for choosing this final destination was because they had accommodation there. Other destination countries included Australia (5%) and other countries in Europe (respectively <5%).

In terms of intentions, about two thirds of respondents indicated they would return to Ukraine once it was safe (65%). Meanwhile, 21 per cent did not know their long-term intentions, while 9 per cent expected to stay in Slovakia.

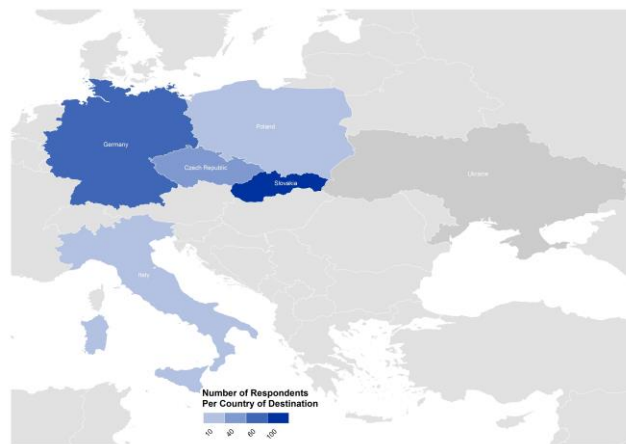
### Current type of location in Slovakia



Original travel location of interviewed Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia



Main intended countries of destination of interviewed Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia



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Most of the respondents stayed in organized reception centres (33%), while 20 per cent did not know where to stay at the time of the interview. Fifteen per cent stayed with friends and 13 stayed in another type of accommodation. Ten per cent of respondents reported renting a private accommodation (i.e. hotel), while nine per cent stayed with relatives at the time of the interview.

### Support received by Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia

For 280 respondents, the current situation for types of support that Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia have received was assessed.

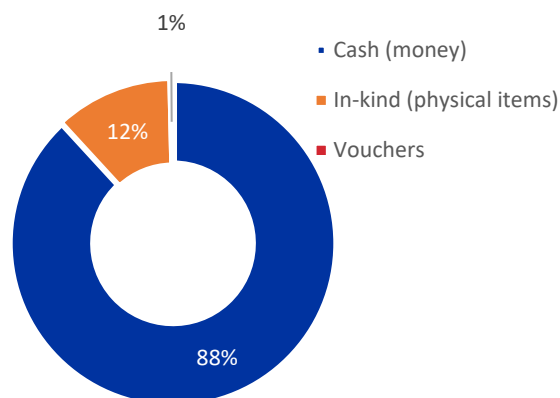
The majority of respondents (78%) indicated that they had received food as the main support group. The top three forms of support received following food are transportation (73%), information support (45%) and accommodation (39%). Documentation and legal services were reported to have been received by over a third of respondents (36%). Almost a quarter received clothes and NFIs (24%), while under 20 per cent have reported receiving personal safety and protection services for children, as well as health services. Financial support, along with support for returning and psychological counseling remain the most significant unmet needs with less than five per cent of respondents indicating they had received these forms of support.

Type of support received at the moment of the interviews

Support Received	No. of responses (n=280)
Health Services	50
Food	219
Help and protection for children	37
Accommodation	108
Clothes & NFIs	67
Personal safety and security	52
Financial support	25
Information support	127
Psychological counseling	10
Documentation and legal services	101
Employment	18
Transportation support	205
School and education	30
Support to return home	15
Other	3

### Preferred form of receiving support for Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia

279 respondents were asked in what form they would like to receive support to cover their most urgent needs. Eighty-eight per cent indicated cash as the preferred form of receiving support, followed by in-kind assistance (12%) and vouchers (1%).



### Methodology

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. These surveys are part of IOM's DTM activities to monitor the displacement, intentions and most immediate need of the Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine into neighbouring countries since 24 February 2022.

Surveys are collected in selected entry locations, registration centres and hotspots identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and TCNs leaving from Ukraine since 24 February 2022. Surveys are conducted in English or Ukrainian by IOM's trained teams of enumerators on a mobile application. The interviews are anonymous and conducted one-on-one with respondents, provided they consent to be interviewed after a brief introduction.

The survey form was designed by IOM to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relatively to the permanence in Slovakia and to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs at the moment of the interview.

The data presented in this document are representative of the individuals surveyed in the covered locations and during the indicated timeframe. The data should not be generalized and should not represent a full picture of displacement outside Ukraine towards neighbouring countries.