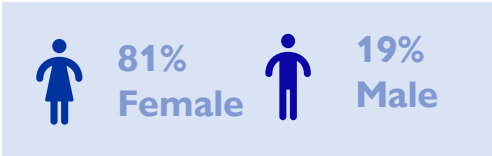



1,006 SURVEYS CONDUCTED


Since 24 February 2022, refugees from Ukrainian and other Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring and other EU countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. According to the Czech Ministry of Interior and Foreign Police data, 389,837 refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs registered for temporary protection in Czechia as of 29 July 2022 and 63,457 were accommodated through the KACPU's (Regional Centres for Help and Assistance to Ukraine).*

This report is based on a survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions launched by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Czechia in mid-June 2022. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators with adult refugees and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents an analysis based on 1,006 surveys collected between 15 June and 29 July 2022. The sample is not representative of all displaced populations from Ukraine into Czechia, and results should only be considered as indicative.

* See <https://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/statistika-v-souvislosti-s-vaikov-na-ukrajine-archiv.aspx>

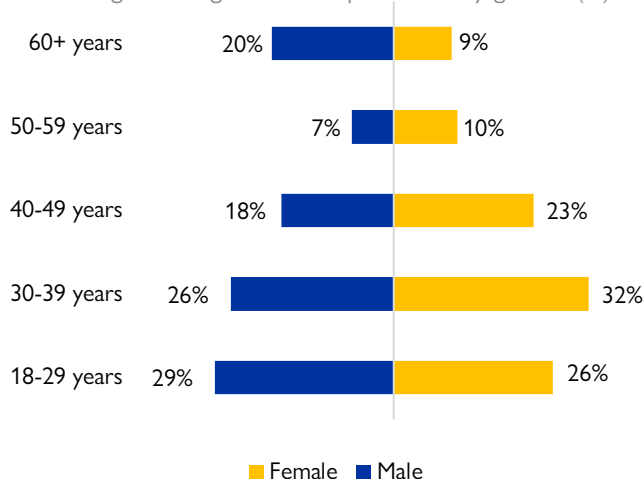
KEY FINDINGS

- Most respondents were adult women (81% of the sample)
- 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 1 per cent TCNs (citizens of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russian Federation)
- 49 per cent reported the intention to stay in Czechia, while about 47 per cent of the sample declared the intention to return in Ukraine when safe to do so
- More than 46 per cent of the participants indicated having children, and almost all of them declared that their children were travelling with them
- 55 per cent were unemployed but looking for a job and most of the respondents that were employed in Ukraine are without a job in Czechia.
- Financial support (86%), languages courses (60%), and employment support (60%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed.
- About 15 per cent of the whole sample reported to have experienced some difficulty in receiving the support needed or asked in Czechia.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Between 15 June and 29 July 2022, IOM's DTM conducted 1,006 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs in 7 municipalities, capitals of 7 regions (*kraj*) in Czechia.

Figure 1: Age of the respondents, by gender (%)



32%
travelling alone

68%
travelling in a group

96%
left Ukraine because of war

11%
above 60 years old

2%
pregnant/lactating women

Three quarters (75%) of the surveys were conducted in transit places of the capital city of Prague (Hlavní město Praha, collective and registration centers, bus and train stations, other open spaces).

Another 8 per cent of the surveys were collected in the Liberec region, followed by South Moravia, Pilsen, Pardubice, Central Bohemia regions (4% each) and Olomouc region (1%).

Out of all 1,006 respondents, 99 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 1 per cent TCNs. TCNs were citizens of Armenia, Azerbaijan (4 observations each) and Russian Federation (2 observations).

Most respondents were adult women (81%), while men were 19 per cent of the sample. Among TCNs, the share of men was higher (43%, or 7 observations).

The average age for women (39 years) in the sample was lower than the men's (40 years). Most respondents were between 30 and 39 years of age (31%) and between 18 and 29 years of age (26%). Men were more likely to be of 60 years or more than women (20% of men compared to 9% of women).

A total of 46 per cent of the respondents were married, 29 per cent were single, 14 per cent were widowed, 7 per cent were divorced or separated and the other 4 per cent were in a partnership.

The share of single was slightly higher among men than among women (31% versus 28%), while the share of widowed was higher among women than among men in the sample (15% versus 7%).

Table 1: Mode of travel, by gender

Traveling in a group/alone	Female	Male	Total
Alone	250	68	318
In a group with immediate family/household members	554	118	672
In a group with relatives	22	3	25
In a group with Friends and Neighbours	8	6	14
In a group with others	1	0	1

More than 68 per cent of the sample declared to be travelling in a group, almost always composed by immediate family members, while 32 per cent were travelling alone. The share of respondents travelling alone was higher among men than among women (35% versus 31%).

Figure 2: Marital status of respondents (%)

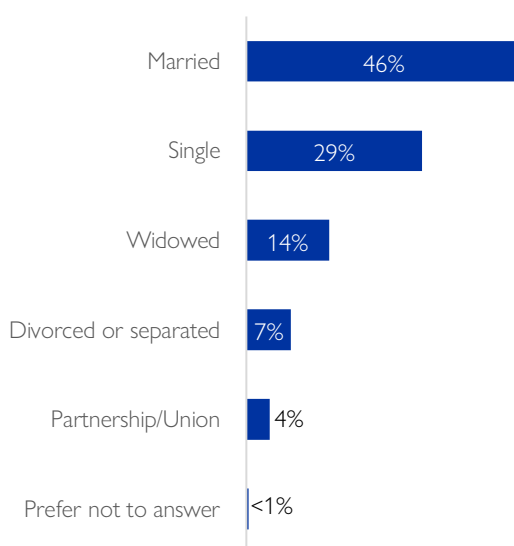


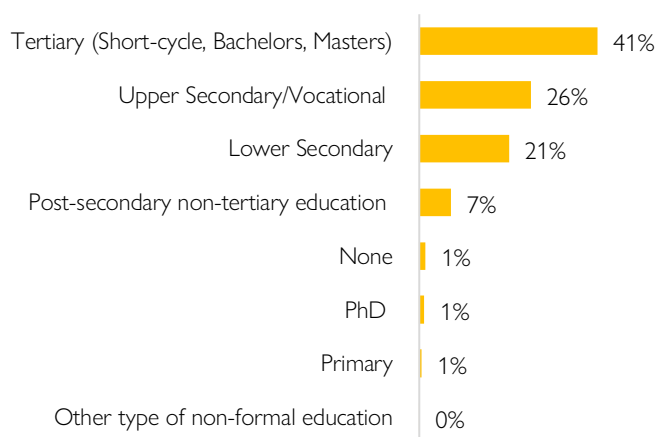
Figure 3: Location of the respondents' children (%)



More than 46 per cent of the participants indicated having children, and almost all (91%) of them declared that their children are travelling with them during this journey (89% were females), 6 per cent said that their children were still in Ukraine and 3 per cent were in their intended country of destination.

Out of the 836 children travelling with respondents, 17 per cent were younger than five years old and 83 per cent were between 5 and 17 years old. Among them, 37 per cent were boys and 46 per cent girls.

Figure 4: Level of education (%)



Forty-one per cent of refugees interviewed declared to have achieved tertiary education. Another 26 per cent completed upper secondary education, 21 per cent had a lower secondary education and 7 per cent had a post-secondary non-tertiary education. Only 1 per cent (N=15) of the sample indicated not receiving any form of education.

When it comes to the subject of study that the respondents with a secondary or higher level of education, the top five subjects indicated by the

DOCUMENTS WITH THE RESPONDENTS AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

Most of the respondents (86%) travelled with their biometric passport, 53 per cent were in possession of their identity card, 48 per cent had a Ukrainian credit/debit card, 41 per cent reported to have proof of their education level (school card, diplomas, or qualifications).

Thirty-one per cent indicated that they brought their birth certificate while travelling and another 23 per cent of the sample had their driver licence with them during their journey.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

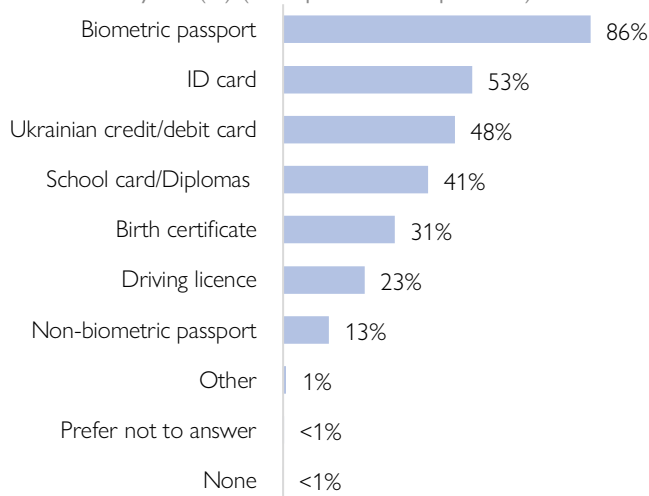
Out of the total sample, 54 per cent spoke Ukrainian as their main language at home, 44 per cent spoke Russian while the remaining 2 per cent indicated Romanian, Hungarian, Armenian or Azerbaijani as main language spoken in their households.

Table 2: Subject of education (%)

Subject of study	Number of resp.	%
Business, administration and law	179	18%
Education	117	12%
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	111	11%
Health and welfare	88	9%
Services	75	7%
Generic programmes and qualifications	46	5%
Arts and humanities	45	4%
Information and Communication Technologies	37	4%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	32	3%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	19	2%
Social sciences, journalism and information	11	1%

respondents were business, administration and law (18%), education (12%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (11%), health and welfare (9%) and services (7%).

Figure 5: Which documents do you have with you? (%) (multiple answers possible)



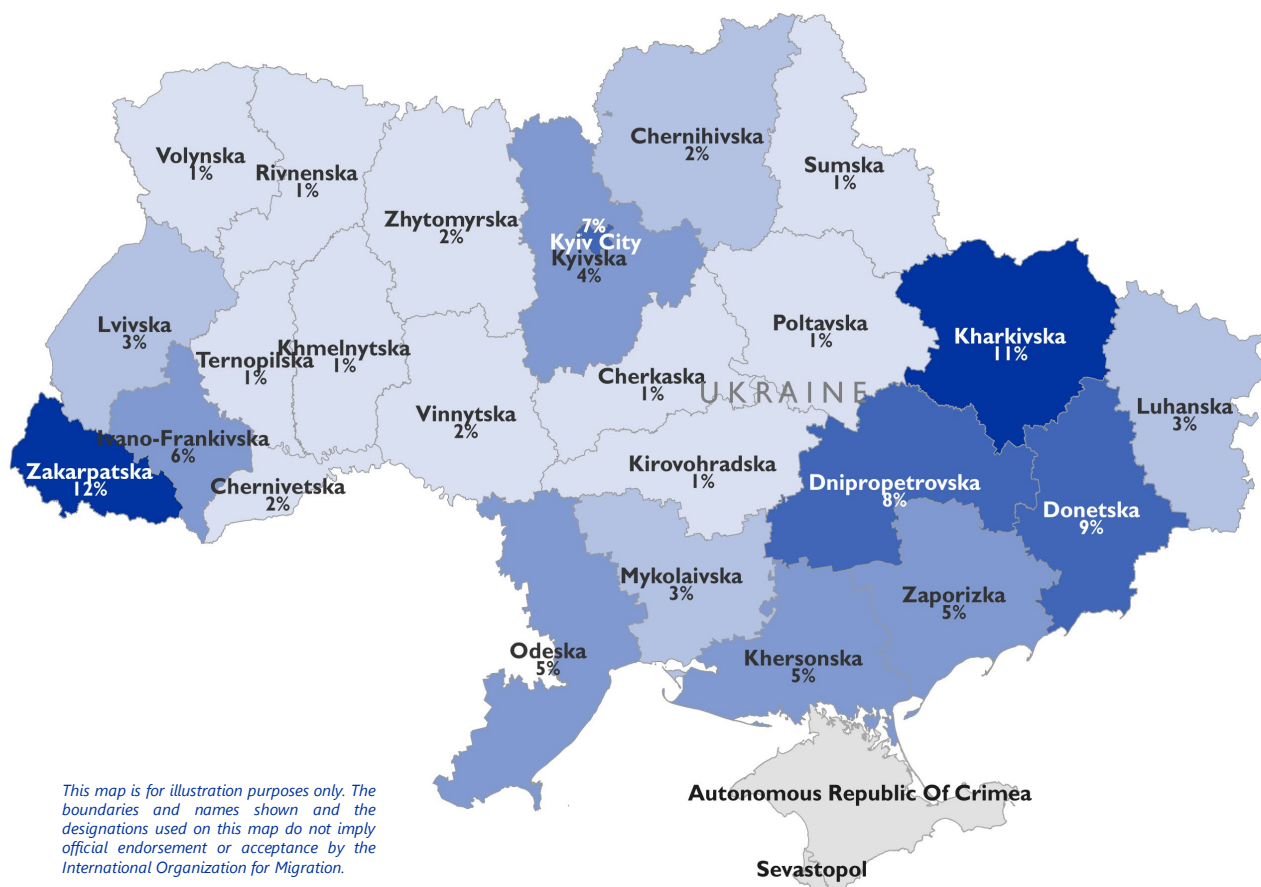
When asked about the other languages spoken, 45 per cent of respondents indicated that they spoke Ukrainian, 45 per cent spoke Russian, 31 per cent spoke English and 17 per cent spoke Czech.

PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

Respondents were distributed in all parts of the country in terms of their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine. The top five regions of origin were the Transcarpathia (12%), Kharkivska (11%), Doneska (9%), Dnipropetrovska (8%) and Kyiv city (7%).

Most of respondents (77%) indicated that their usual place of residence was an urban location, while the other 23 per cent used to live in a rural location.

Map 1: Region (oblast) of origin / usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine



JOURNEY AND CURRENT LOCATION IN CZECHIA

Most respondents left Ukraine between the end of February and the beginning of April 2022. On average, it took about 5 days to reach Czechia from the day they left Ukraine.

About 15 per cent of them were met by IOM in a region and in a city different from the one where they were living at the moment of the interview. Overall, 72 per cent of the sample declared to be living in Prague, followed by those living in Central Bohemia (8%), in Liberec (7%), South Moravia, Pilsen, and Pardubice (4% each), Olomouc and other 5 regions (about 1% overall).

Figure 7: Reasons for choosing the current location in Czechia (%) (more than one reason possible)

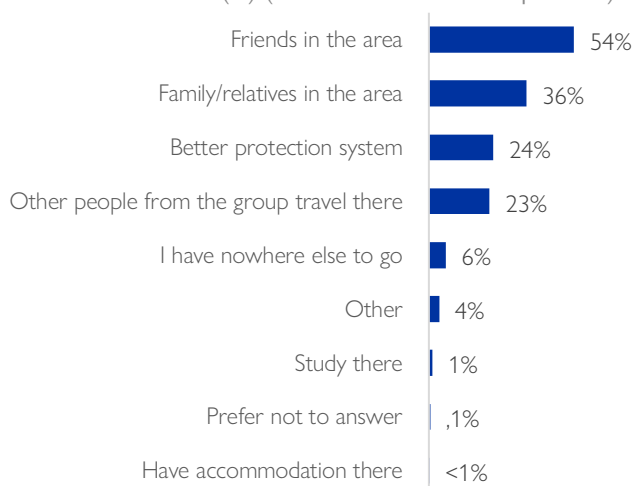
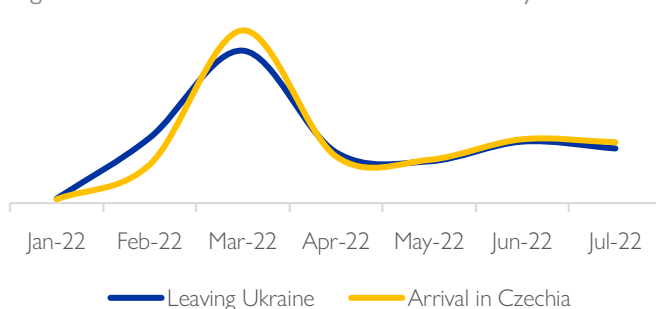


Table 4: Accommodation of respondents at the time of survey

Current accommodation	N. of resp.	%
An apartment/house rented on the open market	332	33%
Hotel/Hostel	270	27%
An apartment/house of a resident that you don't need to pay for	163	16%
An apartment/house from friends or family without paying	162	16%
An apartment/house rented from friends or family	35	3%
Collective shelter	20	2%
Do not know (just arrived)	16	2%
Other	4	0.4%
Prefers not to answer	4	0.4%

Figure 6: Date of exit from Ukraine and of entry in Czechia



The presence of friends (55%) or family and relatives (37%) were the top reasons given by respondents for their choice of current location. Almost a quarter (24%) of the refugees interviewed indicated that their choice of location was motivated by the better protection system in the area.

Twenty-three per cent based their choice on the chosen destination of other members of the group, while 6 per cent declared that they did not have any other place to go.

Table 3. Time spent in the current accommodation (%)

Less than a day	<1%
A few days	12%
Around a week	6%
Around a month	21%
Around two months	14%
More than two months	46%

Forty-six per cent of the respondents declared spending more than two months in their current accommodation, 21 per cent spent around a month there, while 14 per cent spent around two weeks in the current location.

More than one third (33%) of the respondents were currently renting an apartment or house in Czechia and 27 per cent were staying in a hotel or a hostel.

Another 16 per cent were staying in a free accommodation and 16 were staying with family members or friends, while 3 per cent chose a rented accommodation from friends or family as accommodation and 2 per cent were in collective centres. The remaining 2.8 per cent were either just arrived or did not specify where they were staying.

INTENDED FINAL DESTINATION

Almost half of the sample (49%) reported that they do not intend to move and plan to remain in the same location in Czechia, while an additional 1 per cent reported to be willing to move within Czechia to another location. About 47 per cent of the sample instead declared the intention to return in Ukraine as soon as it is safe to do so, and only 3 per cent of all respondents declared that their intended final destination was elsewhere in Europe or outside of Europe.

“I want to come back home, but I don't know if it is intact or destroyed. Almost everything in our city has been destroyed. Therefore, I don't know if it's really possible to return home.”

Woman, 22 years old, Luhanska region

Out of the 31 respondents willing to move somewhere in Europe or outside Europe, Canada (26%), Denmark (19%) and Germany (13%) were the top three mentioned destinations.

For those planning to move, the reasons varied. Forty-one per cent declared that they are moving because it is easier to find work in the intended location. The presence of family and relatives (23%) or friends (18%) in the area was also one of the main reasons chosen by respondents.

Figure 9. Reasons to return to Ukraine (%)
(more than one reason possible)

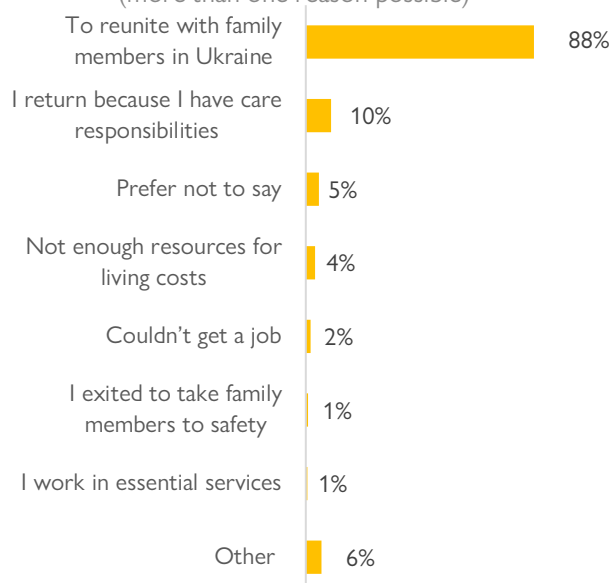
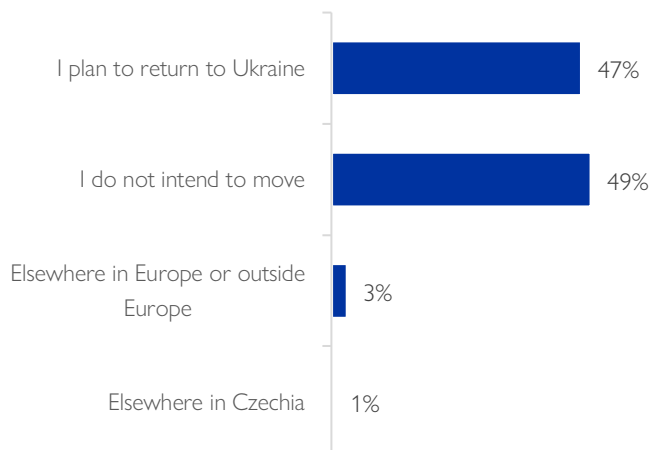


Figure 8: Final intended destination (%)



Of those planning to return to Ukraine, 12 per cent mentioned the intention to return to the Transcarpathian region, 11 per cent to the city of Kyiv, 11 per cent to Kharkivska and 8 per cent to Dnipropetrovska. Most of them (59%) reported that they intended to return “as soon as it is safe to do so”, while another 20 per cent reported the intention to move between 6 months and 1 year, 8 per cent between 2 and 6 months and the rest did not specify or had shorter periods in mind.

“Ukraine is my native country. Here in Czech Republic all people are very responsive, helpful. They gave us care and we are grateful for that, but a home is a home. We are not at the age to be adventurers. As soon as the war ends, or at least the shooting stops, we will immediately go home.”

Woman, 61 years old, Zhytomyrska region

About 88 per cent of those intending to return to Ukraine mentioned to be willing to reunite with family members, 10 per cent reported to have care responsibilities. Other given reasons were the lack of financial resources (4%), the inability to find a job in the country of stay (2%) and returning after bringing some family members to safety (1%).

INCLUSION IN CZECHIA

The vast majority (87%) of respondents have registered in a KACPU and got a temporary protection permit. Of the 113 respondents that answered that they have not registered with the Czechian authorities, 67 per cent declared that they are planning to register and 23 per cent were ineligible while 4 per cent were planning to leave Czechia soon.

Forty-nine per cent of the respondents declared they did not have the funds or income to cover living expenses. The other 50 per cent that declared having means to fund their living expenses, specifying that the sources of these funds were the support from the authorities (67%), personal savings (47%), support from their family or community (30%) and income from work (15%).

EMPLOYMENT

The majority (54%) of respondents were employed before leaving Ukraine, 11 per cent were unemployed and looking for a job and 10 per cent were retired.

With regards to their current employment status in

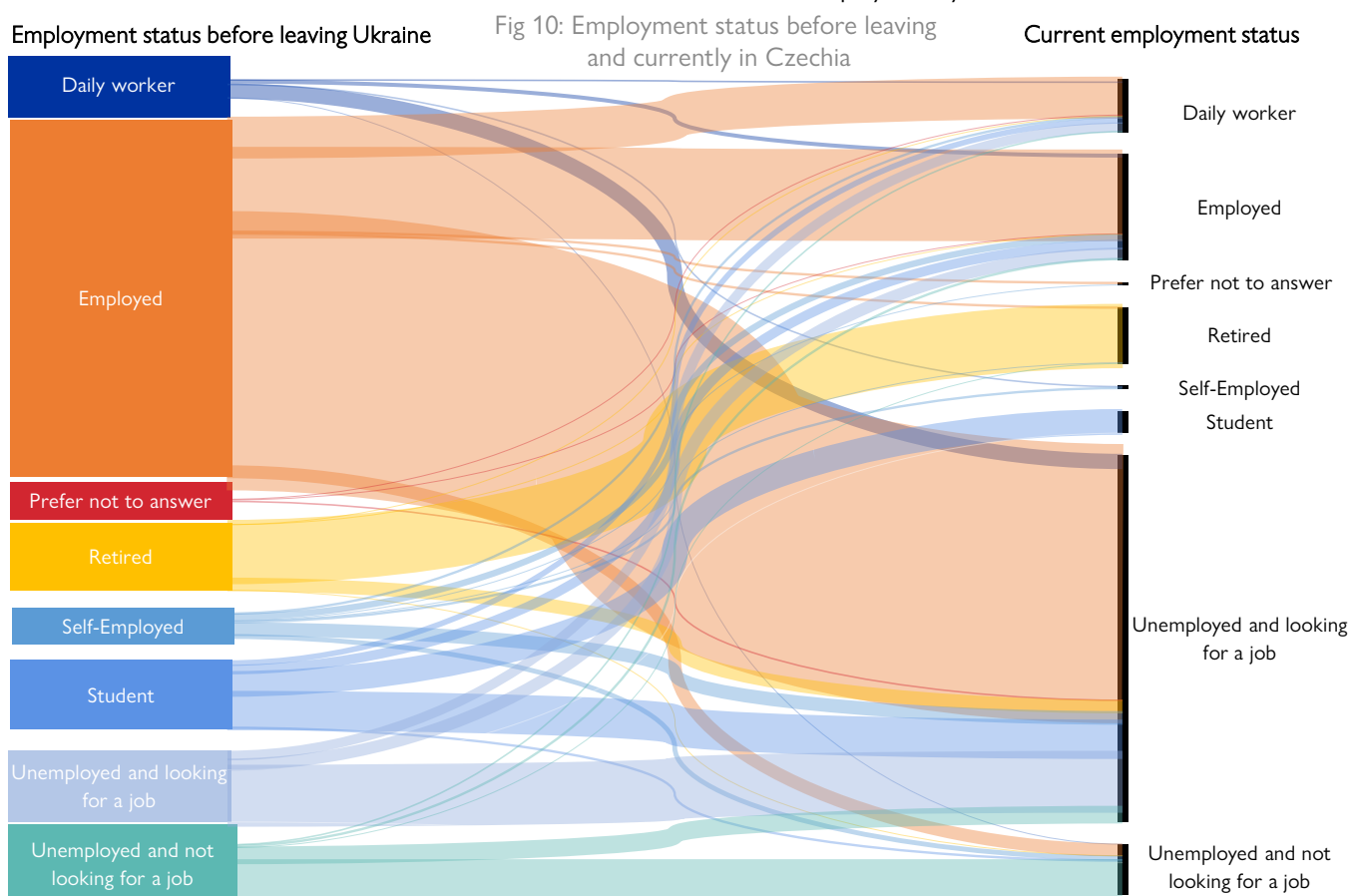
When asked whether the respondents applied for and received the “humanitarian benefit” from the Labour Office, 64 per cent declared that they applied and received the benefit, 24 did not apply and 12 per cent already applied but were still waiting to receive it at the time of the interview.


49%

did not have the funds or income to cover living expenses

Most respondents (83%) declared to have a bank account in a Czech bank and among the ones that indicated not having one, the majority of them planned to open one (94%) in Czechia sometime in the future.

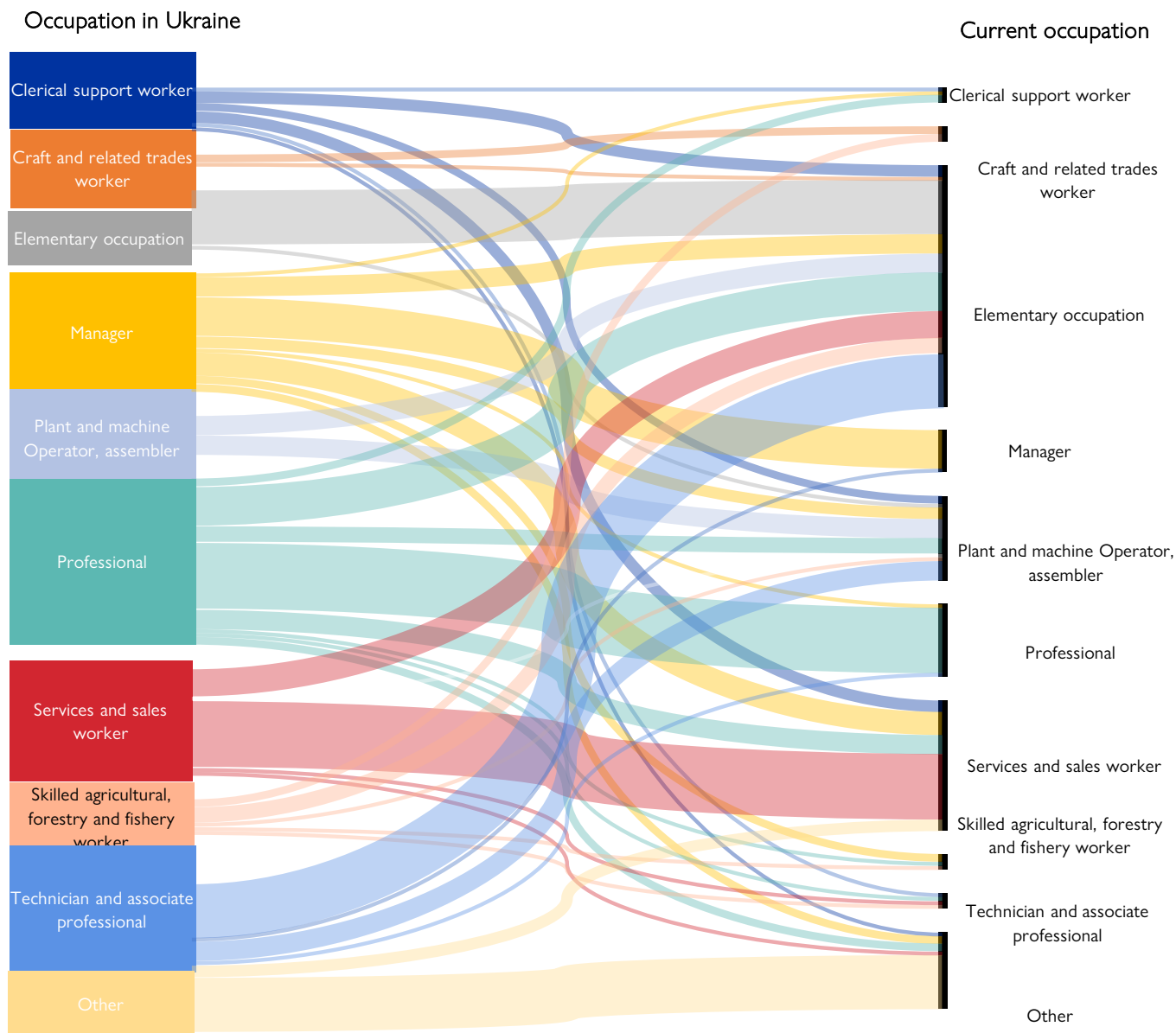
Czechia, 55 per cent were unemployed but looking for a job at the time of the survey, 16 per cent were employed and 9 per cent are retired. In fact, most of the respondents that were employed in Ukraine could not find an employment, yet, in Czechia.



Twenty per cent of the Ukrainian nationals surveyed were working as professionals in Ukraine, 16 per cent were managers and 14 per cent were occupied as services and sales worker. The main current occupations

of respondents in Czechia were: elementary occupation (35%), services and sales worker (18%), professional (10%) and manager (6%).

Fig 11: Past occupation an current occupation in Czechia (among those employed)



MAIN NEEDS AND CHALLENGES DURING THE JOURNEY

Financial support (86%), employment support (60%) and languages courses (59%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed. Other expressed needs were health services (43%), long-term (more than 48 hours) accommodation (36%), medicines (33%), education for adults (29%) and general information (28%).

Overall, women – who were the vast majority of the sampled population – reported higher levels of positive replies per each of the needs/items listed. Financial support was seen as a pressing need by 87 per cent of women compared to 82 per cent of men, support in finding employment was mentioned by 61 per cent of women and 55 per cent of men, language courses by 61 per cent of women and 54 per cent of men.

About 15 per cent of the whole sample reported to have experienced some difficulty in receiving the support needed or asked in Czechia, 81 per cent did not have difficulties while 4 per cent did not know. Among those facing some difficulties in accessing local services available for refugees by national authorities, most reported long queues or waiting times to register for labour and inclusion services and benefits (including school enrolment for children).

Figure 13: Experiences during the journey (% , multiple responses possible)

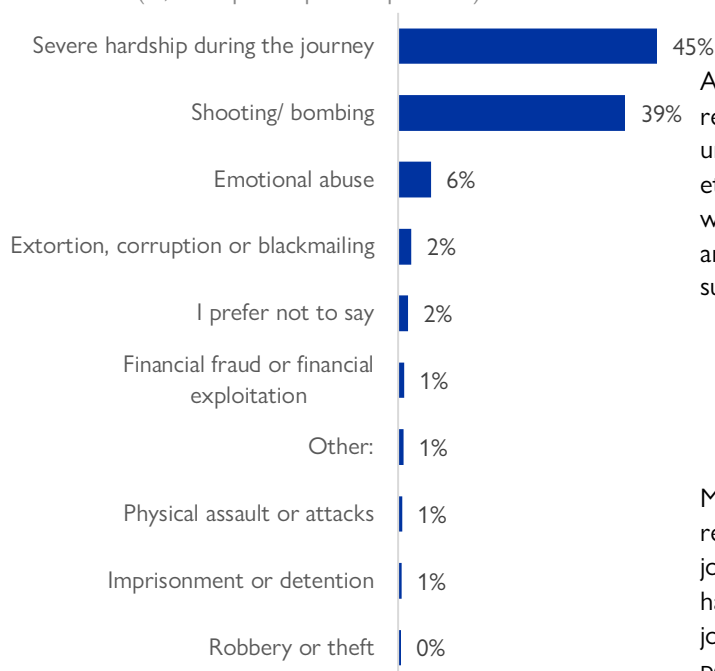
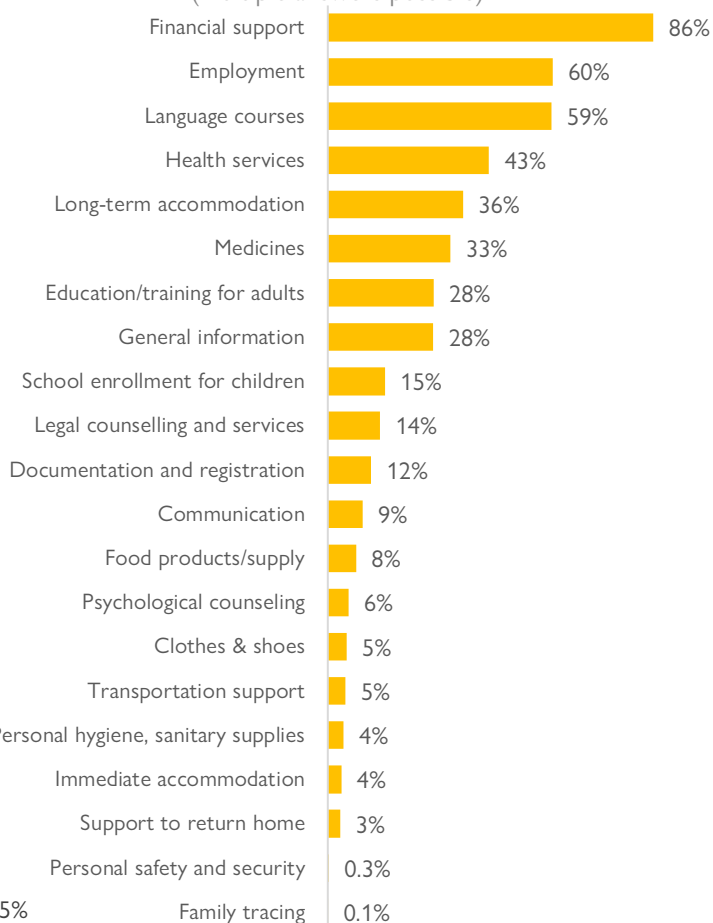


Figure 12: Main needs at the time of the survey (%) (multiple answers possible)



About 3.5 per cent of the sample (35 respondents) reported to have experienced some sort of unfair or unequal treatment related to aspects such as nationality, ethnicity, gender, sexuality or religion while in Czechia, while 3 per cent did not know, 0.5 per cent did not answer and the remaining 93 per cent did not report such experiences.



39%

experienced shootings or bombings

Moreover, with an additional follow up question regarding specific events or experiences during the journey so far, 45 per cent of the sample reported to have experienced severe hardship situations during the journey (lack of food, drinks, sleep, hygiene etc.) and 39 per cent experienced shootings or bombings.

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 and other European countries since 24 February 2022.

Surveys are collected in selected entry and transit locations, registration and reception centres identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and other TCNs leaving from Ukraine. In Czechia, surveys were conducted in Ukrainian and Russian by IOM's DTM 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. Only adults (18 years and above) were interviewed.

The survey form was designed by IOM to capture the main displacement patterns 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 Czechia 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 to represent the whole displaced population outside Ukraine.

Between 15 June and 29 July 2022, IOM conducted 1,006 displacement patterns, needs and intentions interviews with refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs in 7 municipalities, capitals of 7 regions (kraj) in Czechia. Three quarters (75%) of the surveys were conducted in transit places of the capital city of Prague (Hlavní město Praha, collective and registration centers, bus and train stations, other open spaces). Another 8 per cent of the surveys were collected in the Liberec region, followed by South Moravia, Pilsen, Pardubice, Central Bohemia regions (4% each) and Olomouc region (1%).

Location of the survey	N. of respondents	%
Public office (OAMP, Police, Labour Office)	488	49%
Transit/registration centre (KACPU)	254	25%
Hotel	118	12%
Collective centre	56	6%
Train/Metro/Bus station	39	3%
Private house/apartment	11	1%
Host family accommodation	3	0%
Other open, transit places (metro, park, streets)	37	4%

Almost half (49%) of the surveys were conducted in public offices of various kind, 25 per cent took place in regional registration centres for temporary protection (KACPU). Another 12 per cent were in hotels, 6 per cent in collective reception centres and the remaining 8 per cent in different transit places (stations, parks, streets) and private locations.