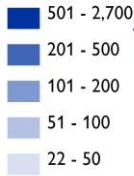


2022 REPORT | Data collection: 15 June – 30 December 2022



DATA COLLECTED

Surveys



4 284  
RESPONDENTS



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 neighboring countries. As of the end of December, 433,071 refugees from Ukraine including TCNs, registered for temporary protection in Czechia according to national authorities.\* This report is based on a survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions launched by IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in mid-June 2022.

It presents an analysis based on 4,284 surveys that were conducted between 15 June and 30 December 2022 in 58 municipalities in all 13 regions (*kraj*) in Czechia and in Prague. Please note that this is not a representative sample and results should be interpreted as indicative. The internal consistency within the data suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value. See the last page for a detailed description of the methodology.

\* See: [Statistika v souvislosti s válkou na Ukrajině - archiv - Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky \(mvcr.cz\)](https://statistika.mvcr.cz/souvislosti-s-valkou-na-ukrajine-archiv)

KEY FINDINGS

- Employment situation of respondents changed overtime and while in during the first two months of data collection the **share of respondents who were employed** or daily workers was 24 per cent, in the past two months their share has increased by more than 10 percentage points, as it was 36 per cent (in November) and 33 per cent in December.
- Most **respondents need time to settle down before entering job market**. The **average time spent by respondents in Czechia**, was 122 days. The average number of days spent in Czechia of those who were employed, self employed, or daily workers was 151 days.
- Overall, 65 per cent **intended to return** to Ukraine. This number increased from 32 per cent in June to 68 per cent in December.
- The **main reported needs** over the entire data collection period were financial support (77%), employment/job (61%), language courses(57%), health service (53%) and medicines (44%).
- An analysis of **reported needs over time** reveals a more nuanced pattern. After starting at more than 81 per cent in June, the share of respondents reporting the need for financial support decreased to 60 per cent in December.
- The need for **health services** on contrary started from a relatively low level, when “only” 33 per cent mentioned this need, but have become more prominent over time and in December it increased more than twice to 68 per cent.
- A total of 37 per cent of respondents stated that they don’t have the **funds or income to cover living expenses**. In 22 per cent of the cases respondents relied only on the money from authorities

Figure 1: Respondents age

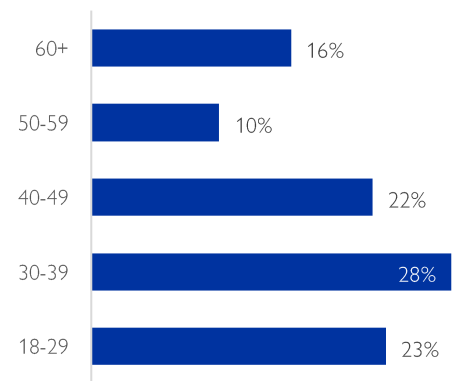
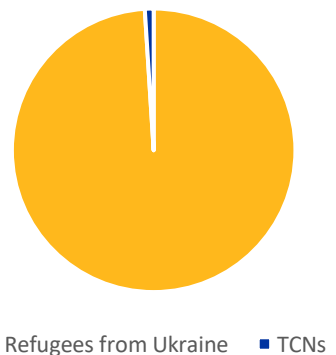


Figure 2: Respondents nationality



## RESPONDENTS' PROFILE



76% are in a group  
24% are alone in  
Czechia



5,963  
adult  
household  
members



3,203  
child  
household  
members



1,093  
elderly  
household  
members

### PROFILE OF THOSE WHO ARE ALONE

In 27 per cent of cases respondents who were traveling alone, where single woman, between 18 and 29 years old, in 6 per cent of cases they were either single woman aged between 29 and 39 years, married woman of the same age group, or single men aged 18 to 29 years. Other gender and age combinations were less common (5% and less).

### CHILDREN AND THEIR LOCATION

Forty-three per cent of respondents indicated having children and this number didn't change significantly over time. Almost all of them (93%) declared that their children were with them, five per cent said that their children were still in Ukraine, and two per cent were in their intended country of destination, and less than one per cent mentioned they were somewhere else.

Figure 4: Respondents with members of household left behind in Ukraine

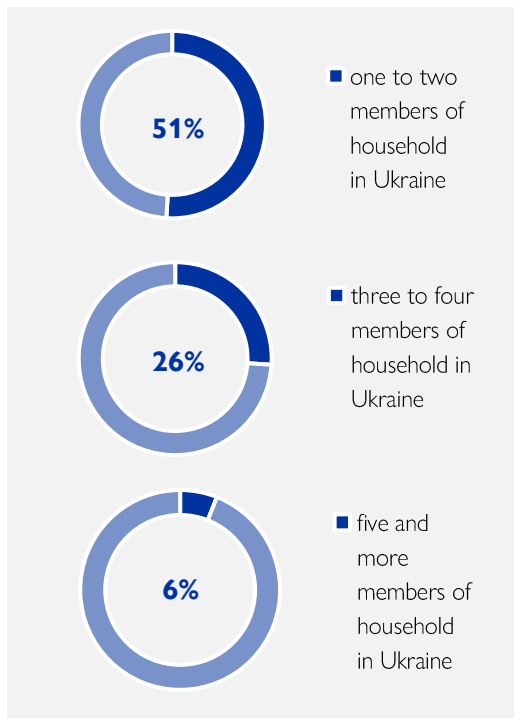
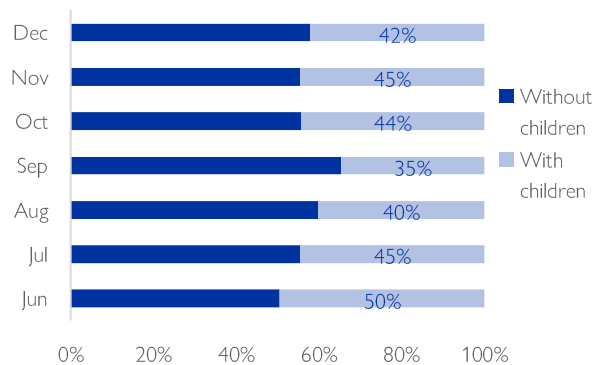


Figure 3: Respondents without/with children, over time (%)



### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Most interviewees (82%) have been separated from at least one of their immediate family member as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. In most cases the number of family members they were separated from was one to two (51% of cases), three to four (26%) and five or more (6%).

As to the household/group composition in Czechia, 36 per cent of households/groups were composed of 2 members, 33 per cent of three members, 18 per cent of four members, 8 per cent of five members and 3 per cent of six members. One per cent (twenty families) was composed of seven members and there were also families represented by less than one per cent, composed more than seven members.

### PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

About 37 per cent of people who were not alone at the time of the interview had at least one person in their household in Czechia with serious health conditions or special needs. Overall, 33 per cent of respondents were with at least one person with a chronic disease and 31 per cent were with a person feeling anxious, worried or depressed, 2 per cent had someone in their household that was wounded (the total number of wounded people was 70), 3 per cent of respondents had a woman among them who was either pregnant or breast feeding.

## ECONOMIC STATUS, EMPLOYMENT AND QUALIFICATION

### EMPLOYMENT

Most refugees need time to settle down before entering job market. The average time spent in Czechia by respondents at the moment of the interview, for those who arrived in 2022, was 122 days. The number of days spent in Czechia was higher than the average among those who were employed, self employed, or daily workers (151 days), while it was lower than the average for those who were unemployed and looking for a job (103 days).

Also, knowledge of Czech language proved to be a benefit in finding work. Overall, 515 respondents declared they could speak Czech (12%). Among these respondents the share of those who declared to have an occupation is about 60 per cent higher than that of those not speaking Czech (51% compared to 32%).

Figure 5: Average number of days spent in Czechia, by employment status of the respondents



### EDUCATION

The share of tertiary educated refugees from Ukraine among respondents is very high, as 49 per cent respondents declared, that they achieved tertiary education or more. Thirty per cent also reported that they graduated from vocational education and training programs. Only 20 per cent of respondents declared that they achieved post secondary (non tertiary) education (5%) or lower than secondary education (15%).

When it comes to the subject of study for those with a secondary or higher level of education, the top five subjects indicated by the respondents were business, administration and law (21%), engineering, manufacturing and construction (14%), generic programmes and qualifications (11%), services (11%), and health and welfare (9%).

Fig 6: Respondents not speaking Czech

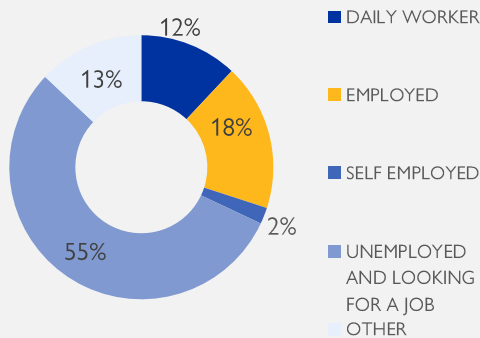


Fig 7: Respondents speaking Czech

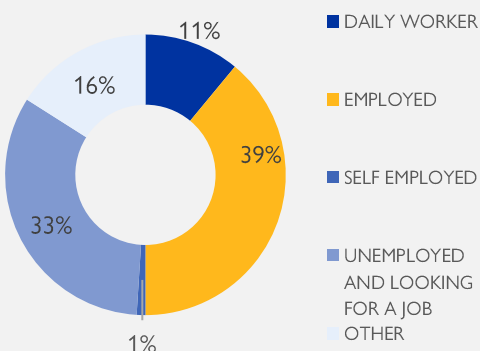
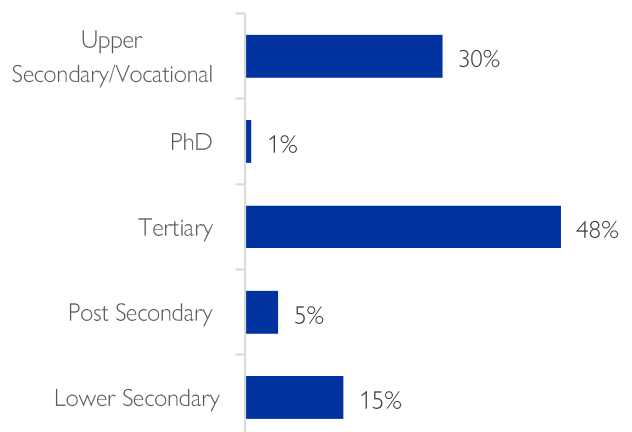


Figure 8: Obtained education



With regards to their current employment status in Czechia, 46 per cent respondents were unemployed but looking for a job at the time of the survey (while in Ukraine it was only 8%), 8 per cent were unemployed and not searching for work, 19 per cent were employed, 10 per cent were daily workers, 11 per cent were retired, 2 per cent were self-employed, 3 per cent were students, and 1 per cent did not know or preferred not to answer. This means that 31 per cent respondents were engaged in employment, daily work, or self-employment in Czechia (while in Ukraine it was 58%).

From those who worked while in Ukraine, less than a half (43%) has a job in Czechia, from them 27 per cent are employed, 13 per cent are “daily workers” and 3 per cent are self employed. On the other side it must be said, than some of the respondents who didn’t work while in Ukraine, either because they were students, retired, unemployed or had other reason (taking care for children) are working in Czechia or looking for a job. In case of students e.g., only 33% from those who were studying while in Ukraine do study in Czechia. The rest of them either works (21%) or is looking for a job (43%), the remaining (2%) is unemployed and not looking for a job.

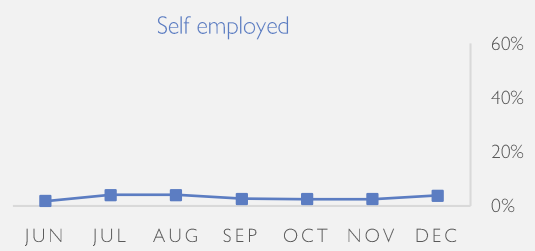
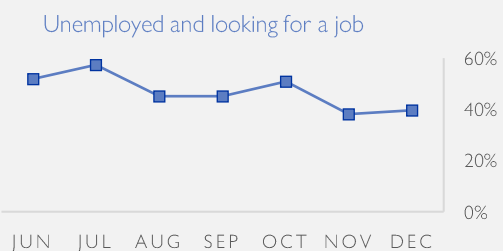
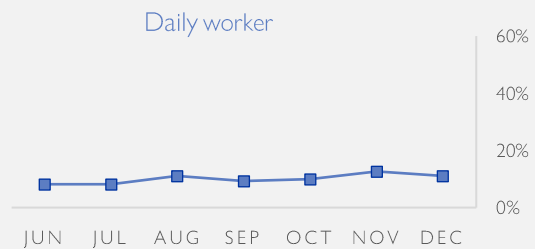
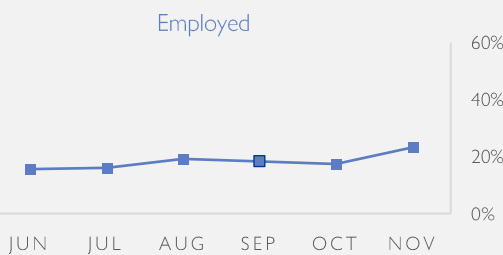
Figure 9: Employment status respondents while in Ukraine and currently in Czechia



### EVOLUTION OF EMPLOYMENT OVER TIME FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 2022

Employment situation of respondents changed overtime and while in during the first two months of data collection (Jun-Jul 2022) the share of respondents who were employed or daily workers was 24 per cent, in the past two months their share has increased with more than 10

per cent, as it was 36 per cent (in November) and 33 per cent in December. The share of respondents who were unemployed (and looking for a job) on the other hand decreased from 56 per cent average for the first to months to 39 per cent average for the last two months. The share of self employed remains stable over time.



The data also shows that respondents who are the most “successful” at the labour market were those who used to work as plant and machine operator or assembler (e.g, truck/ bus drivers, mining/ rubber machine operators in Ukraine). About 62 per cent of these respondents have a job in Czechia – 49 per cent are employed and 13 per cent are daily workers.

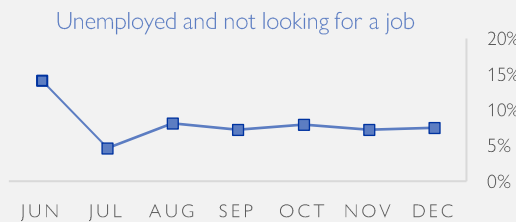
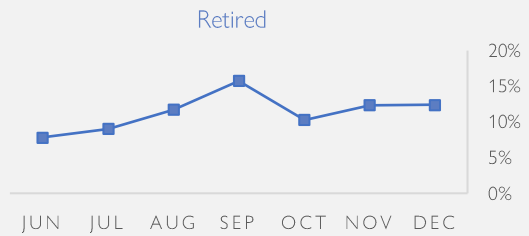
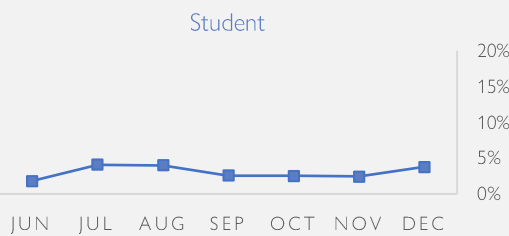
Respondents who are currently working in Czechia are very often overqualified. While most respondents (55%) answered that while in Ukraine they worked in the most qualified professions (managerial and professional positions), in Czechia they most often (in 59% of cases)

work in the least qualified positions (manual workers, and unskilled and auxiliary occupations). Among the respondents who used to work in Ukraine in highly skilled positions as managers or professionals, 55 per cent were unemployed at the time of the interview. From those who were employed at the time of the survey, 44 per cent declared to be working in equally qualified positions in Czechia. In 32 per cent cases these respondents work in low skilled positions as plant and machine workers (20%), in elementary occupations (19%) or as craft or skilled agricultural workers (2%) or as blue-collar workers, auxiliary workers (8%).

### EVOLUTION OF OTHER EMPLOYMENT STATUSES OVER TIME FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 2022

The share of respondents who were studying while in Czechia is overall very low. This is also due to the fact, that many respondents who were studying while in Ukraine don't study in Czechia (see previous page). Their remained relatively stable between over time (2% and 4%). The share of respondents who were

unemployed and not looking for a job dropped significantly after the first month (from 14% to 5% in July, increased slightly in August and remained stable until December. The share of retired people increased from 8 per cent in June to 16 per cent in September and then again started to decrease to 12% in December.



## UNFAIR TREATMENT AND CHALLENGES DURING JOURNEY

About 3 per cent of the sample (146 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 6 per cent did not know, 3 per cent did not answer and the remaining 88 per cent did not report such experiences. In most of the cases the ill treatment was connected to hostile attitude from Czech residents but also from other Ukrainians who lived in Czechia already before the war.\*

\*It is important to notice, that our Survey includes only few overall questions about discrimination, and therefore (but also due to other reasons) its probable, that the data on discrimination might be underreported.

**3%**

experienced unfair or unequal treatment



**54%**

experienced shootings or bombings



## NEEDS WHILE IN CZECHIA

All respondents mentioned at least one need from the list of 19 needs. The top reported needs over the entire period of data collection (April-December 2022) were financial support (77%), employment/job (61%), language courses (57%), health service (53%) and medicine (44%). Other more frequently reported needs included general information, education/training for adults, documentation and registration, legal counseling and services and food/products supply. Other needs were less frequent (<10%).

The number of reported needs per respondent was higher for those with at least one elderly person in a group (approx. 5,6 needs per person vs approx. 4,6 needs per person). While the top main needs didn't differ much

between people in a group without elderly people or those who are alone, they did in case of respondents who mentioned that they are in a group with elderly. The main differences can be observed in reported health services and medicine needs, which were mentioned in 82 per cent and 75 per cent of those with elderly persons in a group (as compared to 46% and 34% without). Also, the need for general information (68% vs 31%) and financial support was a more pressing need for people with elderly in a group (85% v 74%).

For those respondents who were with children, only a small difference could be observed as compared to respondents without children.

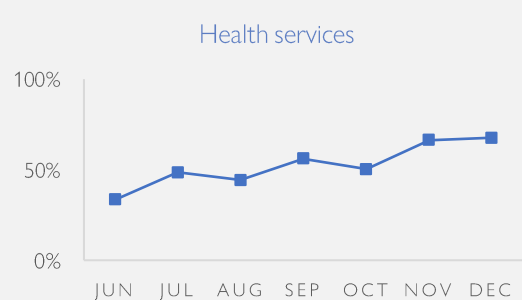
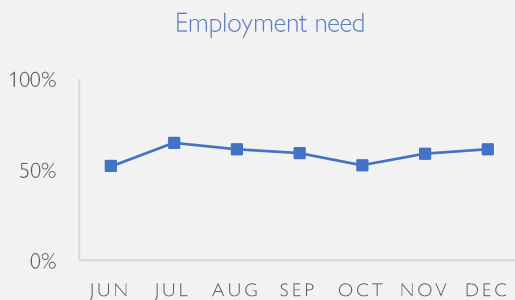
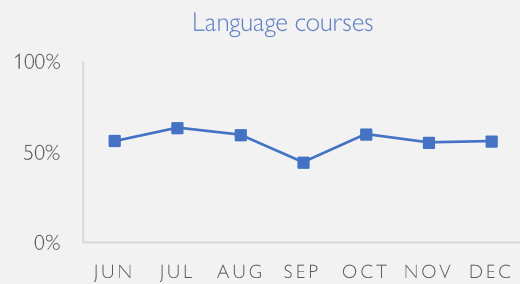
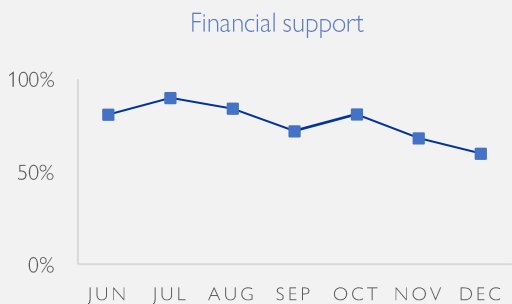
### EVOLUTION OF NEEDS OVER TIME FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 2022

The share of respondents reporting the need for financial support stood at more than 80 per cent in June and at 90 per cent in July but started to decrease in the last months to 60 per cent in December.

As to the need for employment this need is one of the most stable ones as in the first two months it was mentioned by more than 58 per cent respondents and in the last two months by 60 per cent of them, even though the overall employment has slightly increased (as shown on previous page).

The most significant change over time concerns the reported health services needs, which started at a relatively low level (33% in June) and increased over time. From July onwards, the growth in the share of respondents reporting health care needs has accelerated and reached 68 per cent in December.

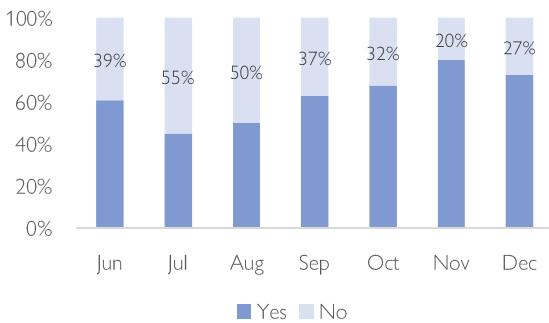
The share of respondents reporting the need for a language course has been stable, except for September, when moderate decrease could be noted.



## FINANCIAL SITUATION

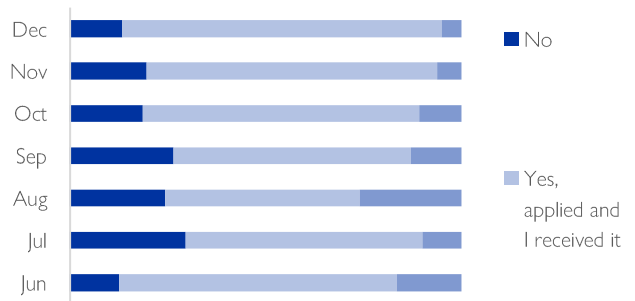
To have an idea about the financial situation of respondents, the survey asked them not only if they need financial support (previous page), but also if they have funds for covering living expenses, and if they applied for and received humanitarian benefit from the Labor Office. A total of 37 per cent of respondents stated that they don't have the funds or income to cover living expenses.

Figure 10: Respondents having /not having funds for covering living expenses



In 22 per cent of the cases respondents relied only on the money from authorities. This figure has increased in the last two months of 2022 to an average of 24 per cent. As to the humanitarian benefit application in overall 80 per cent applied for it and this number increased moderately over the last three months.

Figure 11: Applied for humanitarian benefit



## INTENTIONS

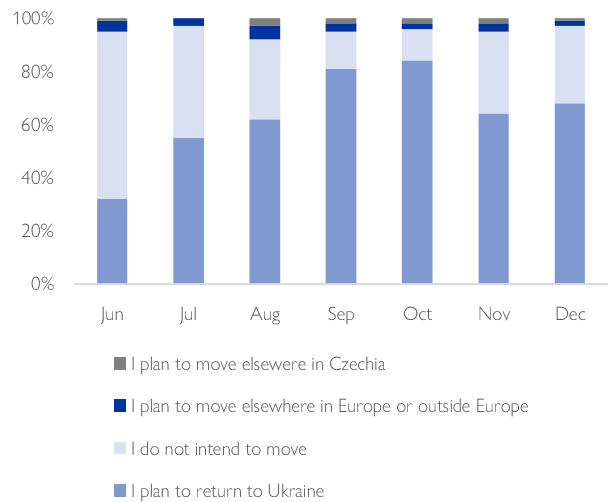
### INTENTIONS TO RETURN TO UKRAINE

Most of the respondents reported that they plan to return to Ukraine (65%). Others surveyed planned to move elsewhere in Europe or outside Europe (3%). Thirty-two per cent of the respondents planned to remain in in Czechia, although in 5 per cent of the cases not in the same location.\*

### INTENTIONS TO RETURN TO THE SAME OBLAST IN UKRAINE

A large majority (95%) of the refugees intending to go back to Ukraine declared they were aiming to reach the same oblast that was their usual place of residence. Contrary to the majority of the sample, only 20 per cent people from Luhanska oblast mentioned the intention to return to the same region, as well as 45 per cent of those who originated from Donetsk oblast. Among those aiming to reach a different oblast than their usual place of residence, most planned to return to the city of Kyiv.

Figure 12: Intention to stay in Czechia/return to Ukraine over time



\* In the first period of the data collection, the questionnaire did not include the option "I don't know" for answer; hence, the number of people declaring that they want to go back to Ukraine could be overestimated.

**32%**  
Stays in a hotel/hostel

**31%**  
Apartment rented

**30%**  
Apartment without paying rent

**2%**  
Collective shelter

## 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 refugees from Ukraine refugees and TCNs fleeing 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 including TCNs leaving 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 surveys were conducted in public offices, hotels and dormitories, in collective reception centres, in transit/open places (stations, parks, streets), at bus/train station or at the airport and in other locations mostly voluntary and community/charity organizations and integration centres or NGOs assisting refugees and other migrants. 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.



*The DTM in Czechia is generously funded by U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration*