



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

CZECH REPUBLIC

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

INSIGHTS SURVEY

Final Report – 2024

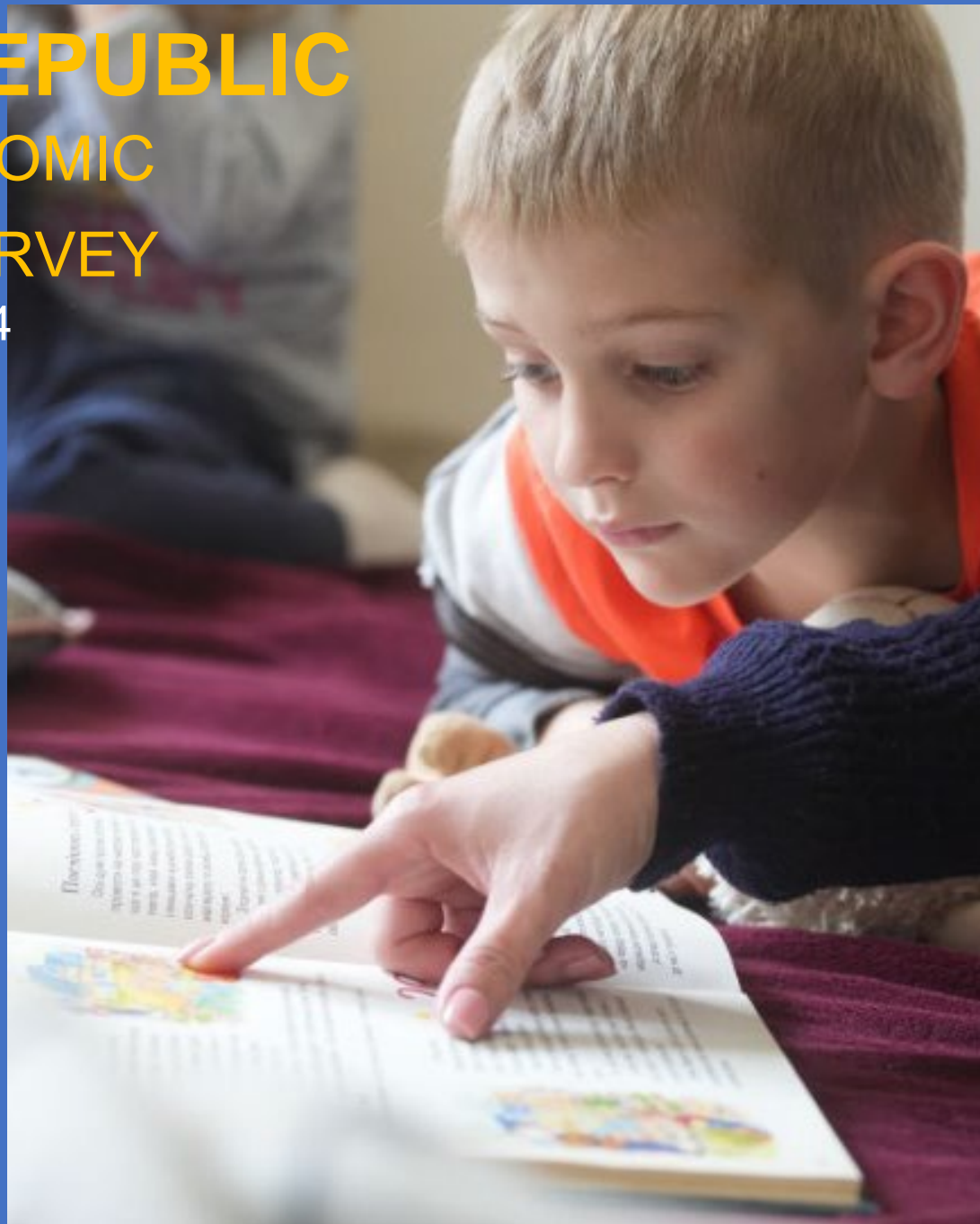


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CONTRIBUTIONS

SEIS is conducted in the framework of the:



Implemented by:



Designed and funded by:



ACCESS THE DATA

UNHCR's Microdata Library (microdata.unhcr.org) is a public online library containing anonymous microdata of persons affected by forced displacement collected by UNHCR, its partners and other third parties.

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List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
CZK	Czech Crown
CP	Child Protection
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GP	General Practitioner
HH	Household
ID	Identification document
MCQ	Multiple Choice Question
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

NEET Not in Education, Employment or
Training
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
PSEA Protection from Sexual
Exploitation and Abuse
RRP Refugee Response Plan
SEIS Socio-Economic Insight Survey

TP Temporary Protection
UNHCR United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
WG Washington Group
WHO World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / KEY FINDINGS

The Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) is a comprehensive study conducted between May and July 2024, involving over 1,200 Ukrainian families who arrived in the Czech Republic following the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The survey aims to assess the overarching needs of Temporary Protection (TP) holders, evaluate their access to protection and services, identify existing gaps, and inform strategic humanitarian planning. SEIS is part of a larger regional initiative spanning 10 countries and builds upon the methodology of the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in 2023.

Demographic and vulnerability overview.

Respondent household members in this survey consist of 59% females and 41% males, with 73% being adults and 27% children. Household structures vary: 64% are multi-member households, while 36% are single-headed. Notably, 63% of households are led by women, and 43% include one or more children. The survey also identifies significant vulnerabilities within these households. Importantly, 10% of households included at least one member with a disability of level 3 and above, 16% of households had at least one older person aged 60 and above, and 29% have at least one individual with chronic illness. Respondent families most commonly originate from Ukrainian regions severely impacted by the conflict, particularly Kharkivska, Dnipropetrovska, and Donetsk oblasts.

Temporary Protection and Documentation

Access to Temporary Protection (TP) remains high, evidenced by 96% of household members

among survey respondents who have successfully availed themselves of TP scheme. 99.4% of individuals reported having identity documents, such as national IDs, passports, and birth certificates.

Gender-based violence (GBV).

Approximately half of respondents reported safety and security concerns for women, including verbal harassment, discrimination, and robbery. While respondents seem aware where to seek help, barriers still exist in reporting GBV and accessing services, such as language and cultural obstacles, stigmatization, and fear of retaliation.

Child protection.

Half of the respondents expressed worries about potential risks of violence towards children in their communities, including bullying, neglect, and online threats. Notably, 89% were aware of the Government's support and where to report cases of violence, highlighting the police, government, specific helplines, and NGOs.

Social cohesion.

While most TP holders report positive relationships with host communities and the Government's support, one-third experience tensions linked to cultural differences and legal status. Safety concerns for women and men remain significant, with verbal harassment and discrimination commonly reported.

Priority Needs and Access to information.

Top priority needs reported by households remain consistent, with accommodation (29%), language courses (26%) and employment (23%) topping the list. Half of the respondents continue to face challenges in accessing information concerning their rights and entitlements. The survey highlights the need for

diverse information and communication channels: 45% of respondents prefer face-to-face interactions, 37% favour official websites, and 25% express a preference for social media platforms like Telegram and Facebook.

Accountability to Affected Population and Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms.

In the previous three months, 33% of respondents received assistance, with 87% expressing satisfaction with the aid provided. Among the 13% who were dissatisfied, the most common reasons cited were untimely or delayed delivery, infrequent support, or aid that did not meet their specific needs. Approximately half of the respondents reported being aware of mechanisms to report inappropriate behaviour by aid workers.

Education.

Most school-aged children (6-17) attended local Czech schools during the 2023/24 academic year (91%), meeting the mandatory school attendance requirements for TP holders. At the same time, 26% of these children were enrolled in remote learning programs in Ukraine, often alongside their Czech schooling. Among youth aged 15-24, 6% are NEET (not in employment, education, or training), highlighting a need for targeted support to enhance engagement in education or the labor market. Looking ahead to the 2024/25 academic year, 86% of school-aged children are expected to enroll in Czech schools, though online Ukrainian education remains a popular option for many families, often in parallel to Czech education.

Employment and unemployment.

Among working-age individuals (15-64 years old), 76% are employed, while 4% are unemployed. Seventeen percent of working-age individuals are outside the labour force, either unable to work or not seeking employment. Most TP holders are employed in the

manufacturing and hospitality sectors, though many face underemployment, with their qualifications and skills not fully recognized or utilized. Notably, 15% of respondents work without formal contracts, highlighting the precarious nature of some job arrangements and their vulnerability to exploitation. Key barriers to employment include limited proficiency in the Czech language and difficulties with the recognition (nostrification) of educational qualifications and past professional experience.

Coping strategies.

One in three surveyed households (33%) has resorted to negative coping mechanisms to address unmet needs, often due to limited resources. Common strategies include depleting savings, reducing essential expenditures on health or education, and engaging in high-risk or degrading work to generate income. Such coping strategies highlight the significant financial strain faced by these households.

Health.

Ninety-nine percent of surveyed households reported that all members are covered by Czech health insurance. However, challenges in accessing healthcare remain significant, with approximately one in three households unable to access a General Practitioner (GP), and the same proportion of households unable to access a pediatrician. Among households with healthcare needs in the past month, 8% encountered barriers, including difficulties scheduling appointments and language barriers.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support.

Twenty-one percent of households reported that at least one member experiences mental health or psychosocial issues impacting their daily functioning. Approximately 47% expressed a

need for support in this area, and nearly all of them (97%) were able to access assistance, primarily through psychotherapy, counseling, or informal and spiritual support. Common challenges to seeking help include reluctance to address the issue (waiting to see if it improves on its own), time constraints, and language barriers.

Accommodation.

Fifty-six percent of households reside in self-arranged private accommodation, with 40% living independently and 17% in shared arrangements, while 25% live in collective sites. Over half (57%) of households cover the full cost of their accommodation, whereas 14% do not incur any housing expenses, indicating reliance on support from government programs, NGOs, employers, friends, or hosts.

One in three households reports challenges with their living arrangements, often related to sharing spaces with others. Financial strain is prevalent, with 20% of households unable to pay rent on time. Additionally, 14% of households have housing arrangements secured for less than three months, highlighting ongoing instability.

INTRODUCTION

Background.

Since the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine in February 2022, the Czech Republic has received a significant influx of persons from Ukraine. By June 2024, over 383,000 Ukrainian individuals had applied for Temporary Protection (TP) in the Czech Republic, with arrivals continuing at several thousand per month during 2024. To address the needs of this population, the Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) captures the experiences, needs, and priorities of Ukrainian families living in the Czech Republic. The survey provides critical insights to guide humanitarian efforts and strategic planning.

To address the needs of TP holders across the region, the Czech government, UN agencies, NGOs, and civil society organizations have collaborated under the Refugee Response Plan (RRP). This regional framework unites humanitarian actors in 10 countries, including the Czech Republic, around a coordinated response strategy and funding appeal that complements national government efforts. Since 2022, three yearly RRP's have been developed, with a fourth plan currently being prepared for 2025.

The SEIS is the successor to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted in RRP countries in previous years (2022 and 2023), with the first version available for the Czech Republic in 2023. The 2024 Czech Republic SEIS was funded by UNHCR and developed in collaboration with UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe and RRP partners.

Data collection was carried out between May and July 2024, surveying over 1,200 households representing over 2,538 household members among the Ukrainian population. The survey used a multi-sectoral approach to gather data at both individual and household levels.

Preliminary findings from the SEIS were shared and discussed with RRP partners, local civil society organizations, and government representatives during autumn 2024. The final SEIS report will guide the humanitarian planning process for the 2025 RRP in the Czech Republic, supporting a prioritized and strategic approach with a medium- to long-term focus on the socio-economic integration of refugees.

The SEIS supports the interagency response in the Czech Republic by providing evidence-based data on multi-sectoral needs and service gaps. It promotes a shared understanding of the evolving needs of Ukrainian TP holders and directly incorporates their feedback to shape responses.

The SEIS adheres to humanitarian data collection principles, ensuring ethical, coordinated practices in data collection and analysis for humanitarian situations. All data collected have been anonymized and are available for further analysis by interested organizations to support evidence-based decision-making.

Objectives.

Through direct consultations with Temporary Protection (TP) holders, the SEIS aims to assess their needs, evaluate how these needs are being met, and identify gaps in access to basic services. The survey also highlights TP holders' priorities across key sectors, including demographics, education, protection (such as child protection, gender-based violence, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse), economic inclusion and livelihoods, health (including mental health), and accommodation.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling and geographical coverage.¹

The target population for the SEIS includes adult Ukrainian population who fled to the Czech Republic after 24 February 2022. Data was collected from 1,215 households, representing a total of 2,538 individuals. The sample was convenience-based but purposively drawn to reflect the geographical and gender distribution of the Temporary Protection (TP) holder population. For this purpose, sampling quotas were drawn based on data from the Ministry of Interior.

Efforts were made to include respondents from diverse accommodation types, such as private housing, shared arrangements, and collective sites, as well as respondents of different age profiles. Interviews were conducted across all 14 regions of the Czech Republic, with the highest proportion taking place in Prague (26%).

Due to the non-probabilistic nature of the sample, the findings are indicative rather than statistically representative. However, the sample size was designed with an attempt to ensure sufficient diversity and coverage for an evidence-based understanding of key trends and needs among TP holders.

Data collection.

The SEIS questionnaire was developed at the regional level by UNHCR and subsequently adapted to the Czech Republic's context. Data collection was conducted by SocioFactor between 18 May and 16 July 2024, utilizing a team of 36 enumerators from the Ukrainian community with diverse professional backgrounds, including translators, social

workers, intercultural workers, and teachers. The majority of enumerators were women (34), with two men also participating.

Interviews were conducted mostly face-to-face in Ukrainian or Russian, based on the respondents' preference. A small portion of interviews (16%) was conducted via phone or online video conferencing tools due to accessibility reasons. Enumerators identified and approached respondents through their community networks and utilized the snowball sampling method to expand participation. Respondents were selected in alignment with predefined regional and gender quotas. Most interviews (75%) were conducted in home settings, with the remainder taking place in public spaces.

Enumerators underwent a two-day online training, organized by SocioFactor with UNHCR support, from 25 to 29 May 2024. The training introduced the SEIS questionnaire, mobile data collection protocols, and key principles such as data protection and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). This careful preparation ensured the enumerators were well-equipped to conduct high-quality data collection while maintaining ethical standards.

Data quality assurance.

Data quality was ensured at multiple stages of the data collection process. Prior to data collection, skip logic and question validation were integrated into the questionnaire design. During data collection, the quality of the interviewing process was assessed through spot checks conducted by "mystery respondents," while interviews were monitored in real-time by location and enumerator. After data collection, interview durations were

¹ The main administrative divisional units of the Czech Republic are called regions (kraj, pl. kraje) The Czech Republic is divided on the first administrative level into

14 units that consist of 13 regions and the capital (hlavní město), Prague (Praha).

reviewed, and any submissions failing quality control were excluded.

Data processing and analysis.

Data cleaning and analysis was conducted by SocioFactor, in close collaboration with UNHCR Czech Republic and the Regional Bureau for Europe. The SPSS software was the main tool used in data processing and analysis, alongside with R. Quantitative findings were complemented by feedback through consultations with civil society organizations and humanitarian actors, including during in-person workshops held during autumn 2024. Secondary sources were also reviewed and cited in the report.

Comparative analysis was conducted using results from the 2023 MSNA report, as well as the 2024 SEIS regional findings, to monitor changes in the needs and preferences of the Ukrainian TP holder population.

Limitations.

The survey results should be interpreted with certain limitations. The non-probabilistic selection of respondents affects the statistical significance of the SEIS findings. However, the demographic composition of the sample closely aligns with the overall population of TP holders in the Czech Republic, as reflected in administrative data. This alignment increases confidence that the findings provide a credible indication of the broader TP holder situation in the country.

A higher non-response rate was observed for sensitive questions related to protection, mental health, income, and expenditure, particularly among vulnerable groups, likely introducing some non-response bias. Additionally, respondent bias may have influenced certain indicators, such as protection concerns or feedback on aid received, due to subjective perceptions that could lead to underreporting or overreporting.

Comparing the SEIS results with previous assessments, such as the 2023 MSNA, is also challenging due to the use of non-probabilistic sampling methods in both studies.

The timing of data collection is another important factor. Conducted between May and July, the survey partially overlapped with Ukrainian and Czech school holidays, which may have influenced the demographic composition of the sample. Additionally, data collection was completed before changes to government-subsidized accommodation schemes took effect in September 2024, potentially impacting TP holders' housing priorities and needs.

These factors should be considered when interpreting the results to ensure a nuanced understanding of the findings.

Data accuracy and disclaimers.

All figures are rounded to whole numbers. “No reply” and “don’t know” responses were generally excluded from the results, except in cases where “don’t know” was considered a valid response (e.g., in relation to perceptions or future plans, such as *“What are your household’s intentions regarding your location within the next 12 months?”*). The “N” (number of valid responses) always reflects the number of responses after the exclusion of “no reply” and “don’t know” answers, even if the total number of surveyed respondents was higher.

It is important to note that this calculation method differs from the approach used in the MSNA 2023, where “no reply” and “don’t know” responses were sometimes included in the denominator. When relevant, results from MSNA 2023 have been recalculated to align with the SEIS 2024 methodology.

FINDINGS

(see Annex for more graphs)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Family composition and respondents' profiles.

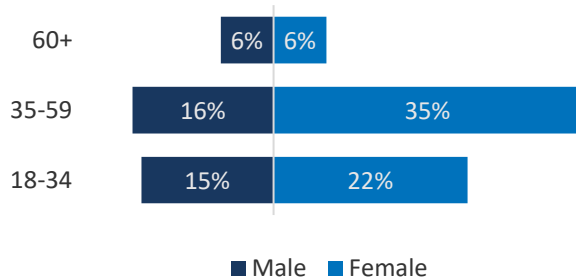
The survey includes 1,215 households, representing a total of 2,538 individuals, with an average household size of 2.1 members, which closely aligns with the 2024 regional average (2.3).

Most households are relatively small, with 36% being single-person households, 64% consisting of multiple, and 43% of households include one or more children. Female-headed households account for 63% of all households, out of which almost half (48%) have children. Among male-headed households (37% of total), only less than a third (27%) have children.

Among households with children overall, approximately 15% are headed by individuals aged 18–30, 76% by those aged 31–50, 6% by individuals aged 51–59, and 2% by older adults aged 60 and above.

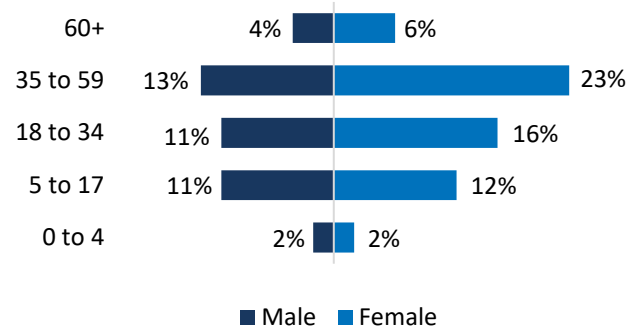
The majority of respondents were aged 35–59 (51%), followed by those aged 18–34 (37%) and 60 and above (12%). Women constituted most of the respondents, accounting for 63%.

Figure 1 Profile of respondents by gender and age (N = 1215)



In terms of household composition, approximately two-thirds of household members were female (59%), while 41% were male. Most household members were adults (73%), with 45% being women and 28% men. Children accounted for 27% of household members, nearly evenly split between boys (13%) and girls (14%).

Figure 2 Percentage of household members by gender and age (N = 2538)



Across surveyed households, 29% reported having at least one member with a chronic medical condition, 10% had at least one member with a disability, and 16% had older adults aged 60 and above. Additionally, 5% of households included pregnant or breastfeeding women.

At an individual level, among those reporting a disability of level 3 or above (6%), the most commonly reported difficulties included walking (2.7%), communicating (1.5%), seeing (1%), dressing (0.9%), remembering (0.7%), and hearing (0.6%), with some individuals experiencing multiple disabilities.

Ninety-two percent of surveyed households reside in urban areas, with the largest concentrations in Prague (26%), the Central Bohemian region (14%), and the South Moravian region (10%). This aligns with the regional TP holder distribution in the country.

Figure 3 Percentage of respondents by region of residence (N = 1215)

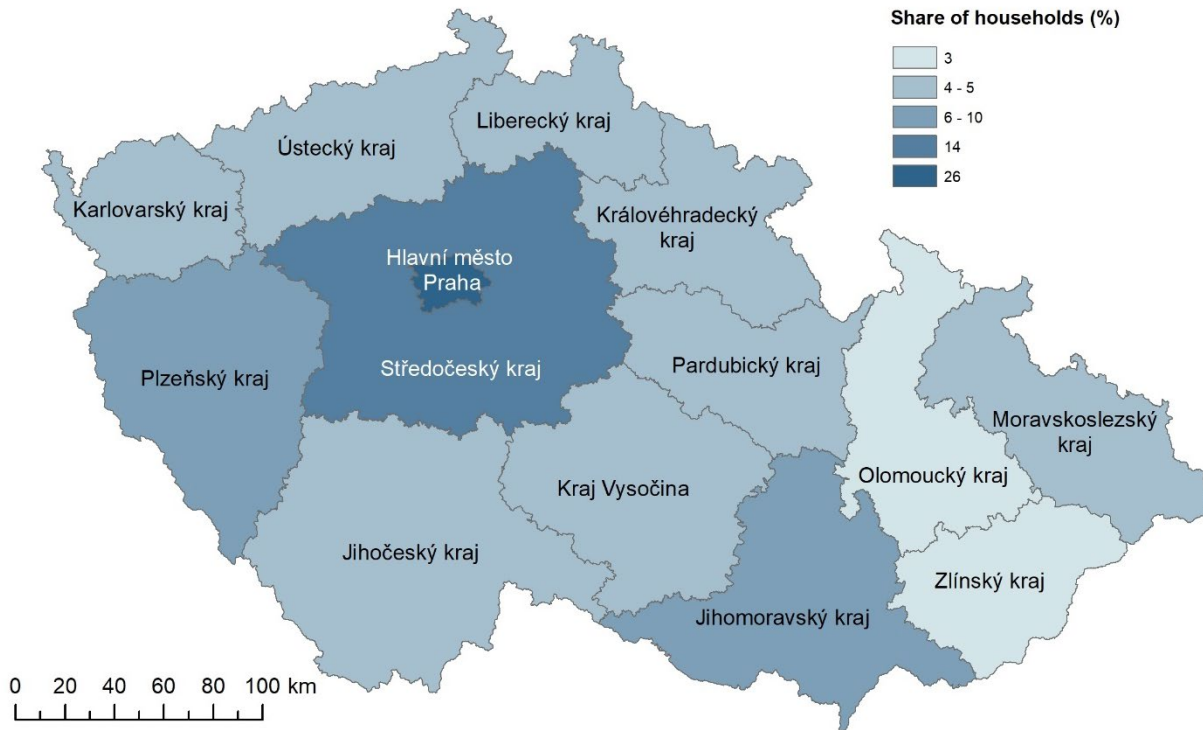
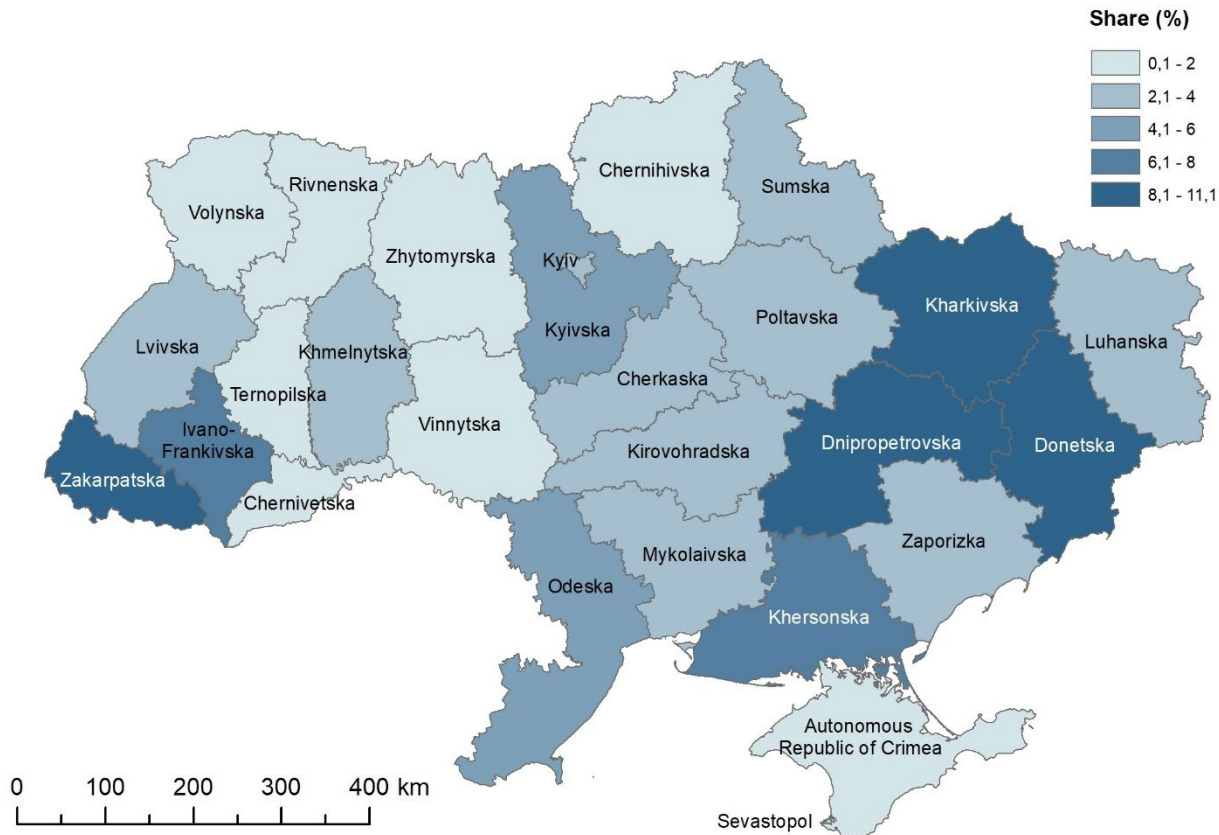


Figure 4 Distribution of respondents by oblast of origin (N = 1215)

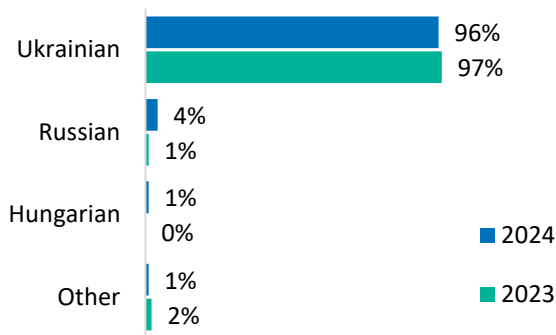


The interviewed households predominantly originate from heavily conflict-affected regions in eastern Ukraine, including Kharkivska oblast (11%), Dnipropetrovska oblast (10%), and Donetsk oblast (9%).

On average, these households have been displaced in the Czech Republic for approximately two years. Nearly half (45%) of household members arrived between February and April 2022, while 11% arrived within the past 12 months, and only 4% have arrived in the past six months.

Regarding ethnic background, the majority of TP holder households identify as being of Ukrainian descent, while 4% identify as Russian.

Figure 5 Percentage of households by ethnic background (self-identified) (2024: N = 1215; 2023: N = 1218)



PROTECTION

(see Annex for more graphs)

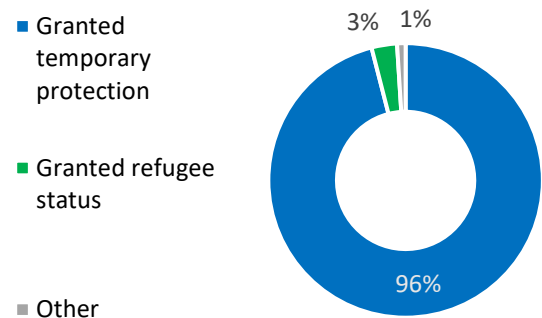
Legal Status.

Ukrainian TP holders have had access to the Temporary Protection (TP) scheme in the Czech Republic since March 2022. TP status grants access to humanitarian and social benefits, healthcare, and employment

opportunities. In 2023 as well as 2024, the government conducted verification exercises—requiring online registration followed by an in-person appointment—to extend the validity of TP status for an additional year, in accordance with the European Union’s decision. 96% of respondent households hold Temporary Protection, while 3% have been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection.²

Only 10% of households reported challenges during the TP application or extension process. The most commonly cited issues were difficulties with online enrollment (53% of those who experienced challenges with the extension process), followed by long waiting times for a decision on the application (20%) and the absence of required documents (18%), both among those who faced challenges with the application process.

Figure 6 Percentage of households by current legal status in the Czech Republic (N = 1215)



All children under the age of five have been successfully registered with civil authorities in Ukraine, the Czech Republic, or other third countries, ensuring their legal recognition and access to essential services.

² The remaining 1% either are waiting to apply for TP or another form of protection, or have permanent or temporary residence permit.



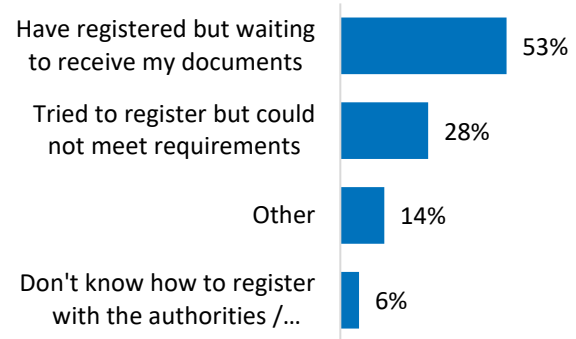
99.4% of individuals reported possessing identity documents, such as a national ID, passport, or birth certificate.

Nearly all household members (99.4%) reported possessing at least one Ukrainian identity document, such as a national ID, passport, or birth certificate. Since arriving in the Czech Republic, nearly one-third of households (31%) reported that at least one member needed to replace or renew their identity documents, especially passports.

Among those requiring document renewal or replacement, nearly two-thirds (63%) were able to do so in-country. However, 17% were unable to complete the process, primarily due to restrictions on consular services related to new mobilization rules (83%) or because the documents could not be issued within the country (13%).

Eighteen percent of households reported experiencing changes to family composition or civil status, such as the birth of a child, marriage, divorce, or death of a family member that required registration. While most households found the process of registering these changes with local authorities to be smooth, 23% reported facing challenges. Among households facing difficulties, more than half (53%) had initiated the process but were still awaiting the issuance of their documents by the relevant authorities, including through consular services in the country.

Figure 7 Types of challenges faced in registering changes to family composition/civil status with host country authorities (N = 36)

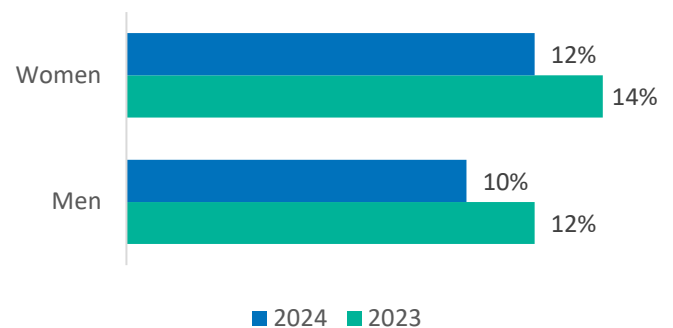


Safety and Security Concerns.³

Respondents were asked to share their perceptions of protection risks that they and their family members feel exposed to in their area of residence. These findings reflect perceived concerns rather than actual incidents.

Perceptions of safety have improved slightly, with 12% of female and 10% of male respondents reported feeling unsafe in their neighborhood, compared to 14% and 12%, respectively, in 2023.

Figure 8 Percentage of respondents feeling unsafe walking alone in their area/ neighbourhood after dark, by gender (N = 1215)



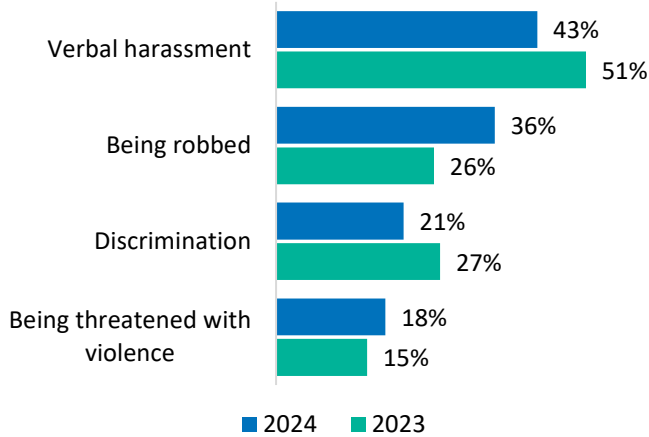
³ The design of the SEIS, resp. MSNA ensures that sensitive protection data, including on Gender-Based

Violence incidents, is not gathered, in order to respect the principles of dignity and data protection.

Between 2023 and 2024, safety concerns for both men and women shifted slightly, with a general decrease in specific concerns reported for both groups.

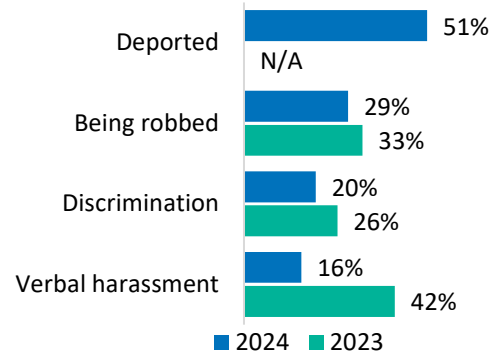
More than half (54%) of households with women reported concerns about their safety and security. The most frequently cited concerns for women included verbal harassment (43%), fear of robbery (36%), and experiences of discrimination (21%).

Figure 9 Percentage of top four main safety and security concerns for women in the area of residence (out of those having concerns) (MCQ) (2024: N = 541, 2023: N = 402)



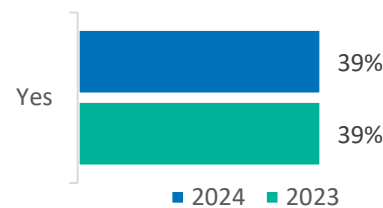
Similarly, 53% of households with men reported concerns regarding men's safety and security. The primary concerns for men were linked to the perceived risk of deportation (51%) in relation to the introduction of the new mobilization law; followed by concerns about robbery (29%) and discrimination (20%), both of which have slightly decreased.

Figure 10 Percentage of top 4 main safety and security concerns for men in the area of residence (out of those having concerns) (MCQ) (2024: N = 347, 2023: N = 178)



Experiences and perceptions of unwelcoming behaviour from the host community was reported by 39% of households, same as in 2023. The most commonly reported forms of unwelcoming attitudes included verbal aggression (58%), hostile or aggressive comments on social media (48%), discriminatory behaviour (42%), and hostile comments on online news forums (36%).

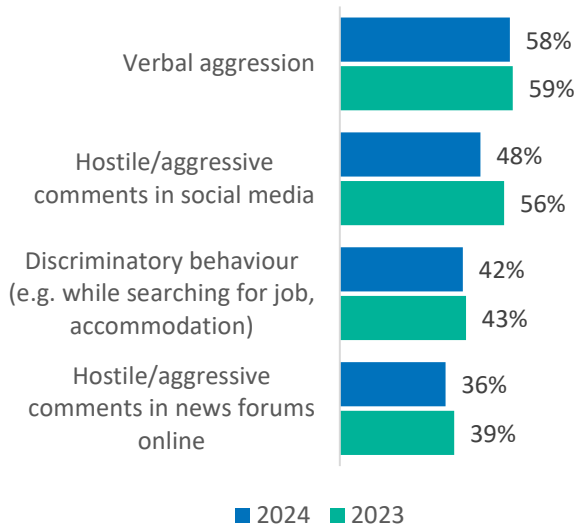
Figure 9 Percentage of households reporting experiences of hostile behaviour or attitudes from the local population (2024: N = 1097; 2023: N = 1134;)



The overall nature of unwelcoming behaviour remained consistent, with the most notable change being a decrease in reports of hostile comments on social media.

Households primarily attributed unwelcoming behaviour to their status as TP holders (63%), followed by discrimination based on nationality (51%) and language (41%).

Figure 10 Top four types of hostile behaviour (out of those having concerns) (MCQ) (2024: N = 417; 2023: N = 427)



Since arriving in the Czech Republic, **61% of households reported positive relationships with host community.**

Approximately two-thirds of respondents reported having positive and cordial relationships with the host community, while only 6% described these relationships as negative. The remaining respondents characterized their interactions as neutral.

Eighteen percent of households noted an improvement in their relationship with the host community since their arrival, while 59% stated that it had remained unchanged.

18% of households reported an improvement in their relationship with the host community since their arrival.

Gender-Based Violence

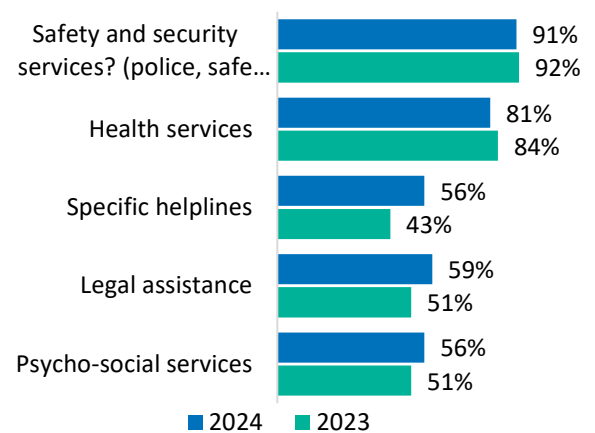


81% of respondents know how to access at least one available GBV services

The vast majority of respondents (81%) are aware of at least one main way to access Gender-Based Violence (GBV) services, even if this represents a slight decrease from 2023 (91%).

Respondents are most familiar with safety and security services provided by Czech authorities (91%) and health services available to GBV survivors (81%). Awareness is slightly lower for specific helplines to call and request services (56%), legal assistance (59%), and psycho-social support services (56%).

Figure 11 Percentage of respondents who know how to access GBV services by type of service (MCQ) (2024: N = 989; 2023: N = 1104)



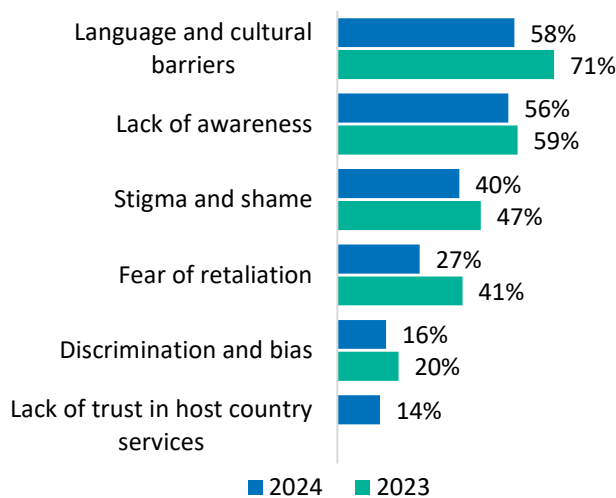
Three in four survey participants reported facing barriers to accessing GBV-specific services. Key challenges included language and cultural barriers, as well as a lack of information on locally available services. Respondents also expressed concerns about stigmatization and retaliation when reporting incidents, along with distrust toward local GBV service providers.

These findings suggest that, despite being aware of available services, some TP holders may choose not to disclose gender-based violence incidents or seek the necessary support.



77% of respondents reporting at least one barrier in accessing GBV services.⁴

Figure 12 Percentage of respondents who identified main barriers for accessing GBV services (top 5) (MCQ) (2024: N = 934; 2023: N = 287)



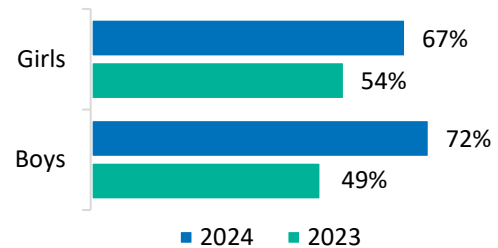
NOTE: respondents answered on behalf of their household members.

In 2024, respondents reported a slight decrease in barriers to accessing GBV services compared to the 2023 MSNA results. The top five barriers in 2024 showed a slight shift from the previous year, with language and cultural barriers remaining the most significant (58%), followed by a lack of awareness (56%), stigma and shame (40%), fear of retaliation (27%), and discrimination (16%).

Child Protection.

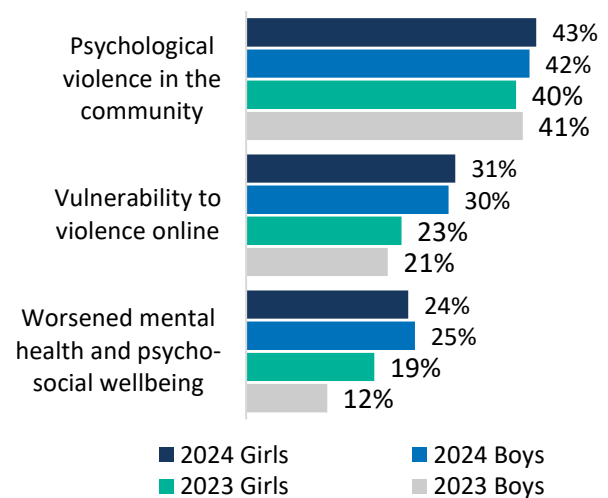
The majority of respondents expressed concerns about the well-being of their children in their current areas of residence.

Figure 13 Percentage of households who have concerns regarding risks faced by girls and boys (2023: N [girls] = 325; N [boys] = 348; 2024: N [girls] = 299; N [boys] = 283)



Parents expressed concerns about potential risks to their children's well-being, citing psychological violence and bullying, as well as exposure to online violence. No significant differences were identified in the risks faced by boys and girls.

Figure 14 Percentage of households reporting top 3 risks faced by girls and boys (out of those who have concerns) (MCQ) (2023: N [girls] = 176; N [boys] = 168; 2024: N [girls] = 201; N [boys] = 204)



⁴ In 2023, the proportion was 24%. This significant change is attributed to the adjustment in response

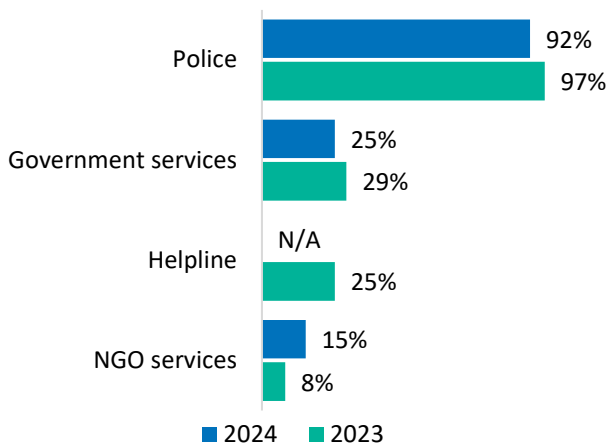
options, specifically the removal of the most frequently selected answer, "no need to check."



89% of households are aware of child protection services in the Czech Republic that they could reach out to and report cases of violence against children in the area of residence

Households are most likely to turn to law enforcement or public institutions for assistance in cases of child protection incidents. Additionally, they may seek support from dedicated helplines or non-governmental organizations (NGOs)⁵.

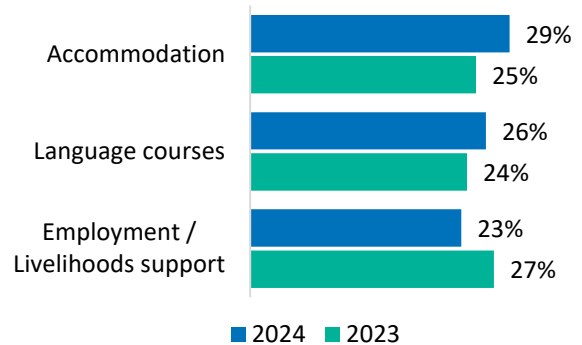
Figure 15 Percentage of households being aware of services to report violence against children by type of service (MCQ) (2023: N = 1102; 2024: N = 1186)



Priority Needs and Access to Information.

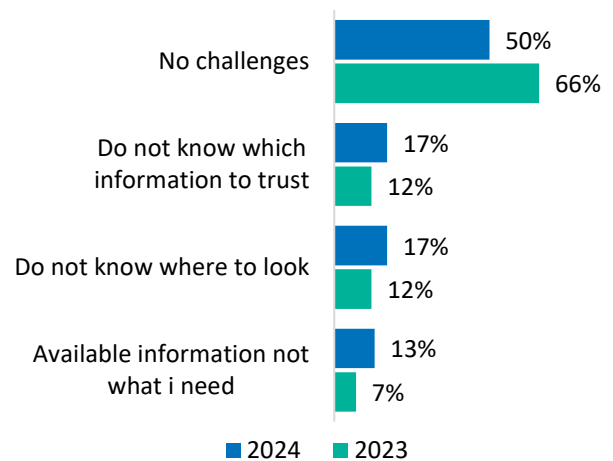
The top priority needs reported by households remained consistent with those identified in 2023, with accommodation (29%), language courses (26%) and employment (23%) topping the list.

Figure 16 Top three priority needs reported by households (MCQ) (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



In terms of information access, respondents highlighted difficulties in determining which information to trust and where to search for the information they need as key challenges in accessing information. The proportion of TP holders reporting challenges in accessing information increased slightly, rising from 34% in 2023 to 50% in 2024.

Figure 17 Percentage of households experiencing challenges in accessing information (MCQ) (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)

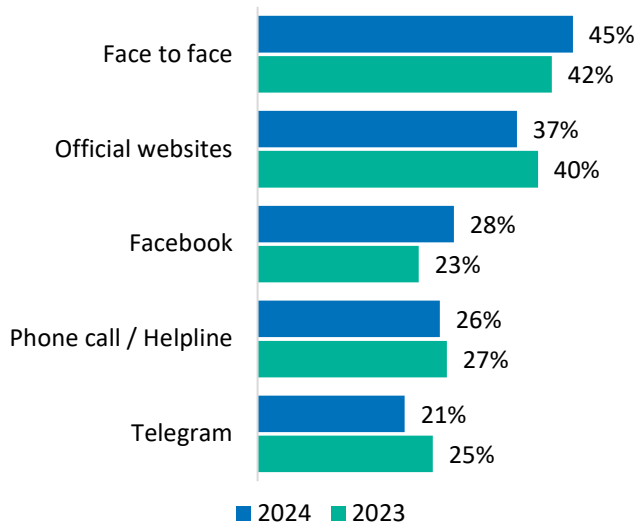


TP holders prefer face-to-face interactions (45%) and browsing official websites (37%) for accessing information. Additionally, one in four respondents indicated a preference for

⁵ The helpline option has been removed in the 2024 survey.

receiving information through social media platforms, particularly Telegram and Facebook.

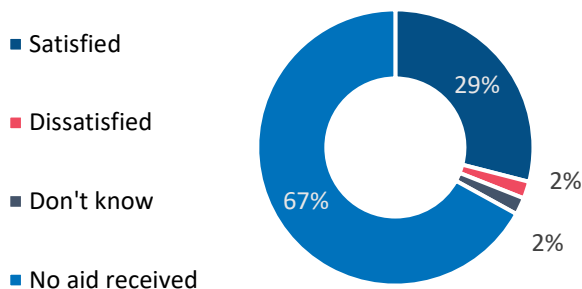
Figure 18 Preferred means (channels) of receiving information, percentage of households per channel (MCQ) (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Accountability to affected population and aid received.

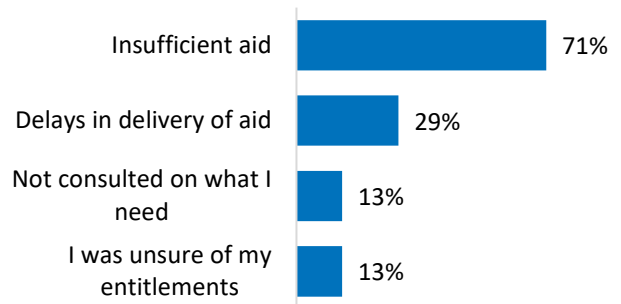
In the previous three months, 33% of respondents reported receiving assistance, with 29% expressing satisfaction with the support provided.

Figure 19 Percentage of households who received aid and satisfaction with aid (N = 1215)



The small number of respondents who expressed dissatisfaction cited issues such as insufficient aid or delays in its delivery.

Figure 20 Top 4 reasons for dissatisfaction with aid (MCQ) (N = 24)



Most respondents reported a positive perception of aid workers' behaviour toward the TP holder community. Among the 4% who expressed dissatisfaction, concerns included insufficient information about their entitlements and challenges in engagement.

Figure 21 Percentage of households satisfied with aid workers (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)

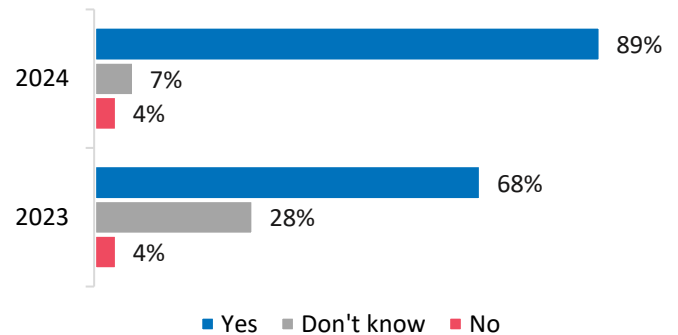
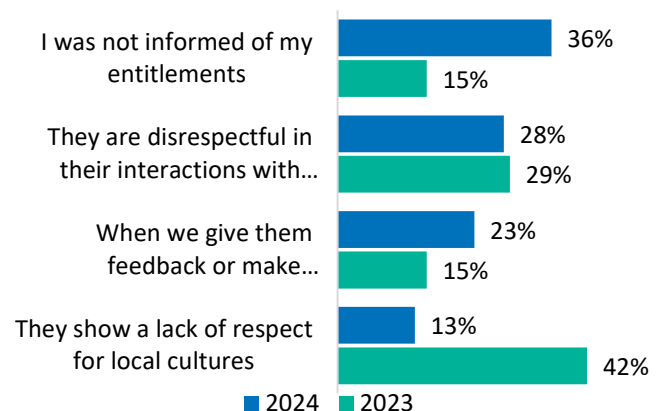


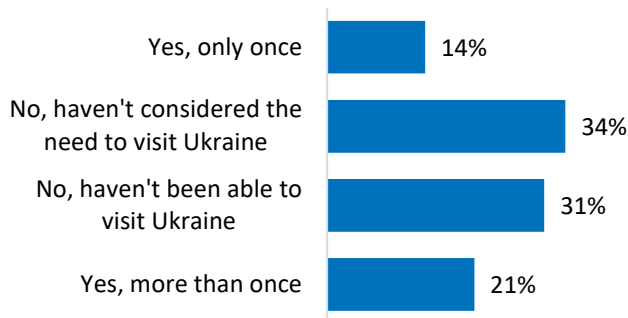
Figure 22 Top 3 reasons for dissatisfaction with the behavior of aid workers (MCQ) (2023: N = 55; 2024: N = 39)



Returns to Ukraine.

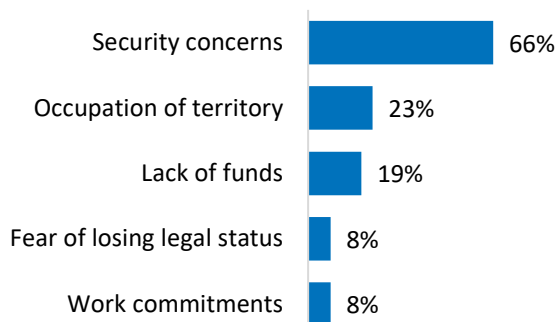
In 2024, approximately one-third of households reported visiting Ukraine, either once (14%) or multiple times (21%). Meanwhile, 31% indicated they had been unable to visit Ukraine, and the largest proportion (34%) stated they had not considered the need to return.

Figure 23 Percentage of households where 1 or more household members have been back to visit Ukraine after 24 Feb 2022 (N = 1215)



The primary reasons for being unable to visit Ukraine were security concerns (66%), territorial occupation (23%), and a lack of funds (19%).

Figure 24 Reasons for not being able to visit Ukraine (N = 379)



Among those who were able to visit, the most common reasons for doing so included visiting relatives (67%), accessing healthcare (27%), obtaining personal supplies (19%) and checking conditions to decide whether to return (19%).

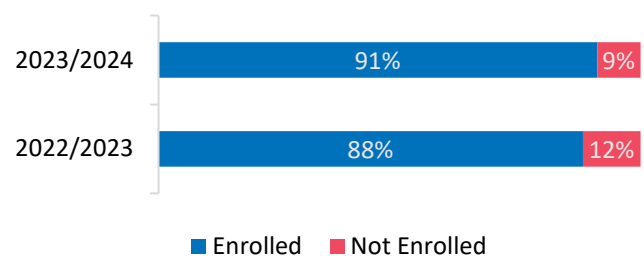
EDUCATION

(see Annex for more graphs)

In the Czech Republic, mandatory school attendance requires the completion of nine years of education, beginning at age six. Additionally, one year of preschool is compulsory for children aged 5–6. This requirement also applies to foreign children residing in the country for more than 90 days, including Temporary Protection (TP) applicants.

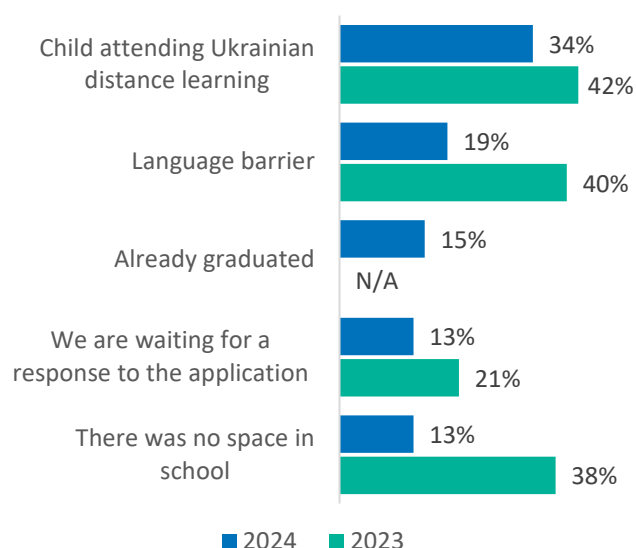
According to respondents, 91% of school-age Ukrainian children (6–17 years old) were enrolled in Czech schools during the 2023/24 school year. The remaining 9% were not enrolled, with the most common reason being their enrollment in distance learning through Ukrainian schools.

Figure 25 Percentage of school-age children who are enrolled and attending school in the Czech Republic (2023: N = 674; 2024: N = 545)



Additional reasons for non-enrollment included language barriers (19%, reduced from 40%) and a lack of space in schools (13%, down from 38%).

Figure 26 Top barriers / reasons for not enrolling children in school (N = 296)



Note: calculated out of those who reported not being enrolled at school

Online education remains a popular option, often in parallel with enrollment in Czech schools. In the 2023/24 academic year, 26% of school-age children were enrolled in online Ukrainian education, a decrease from 49% in 2022/23. Among these students, 53% attended both Czech schools and online Ukrainian education simultaneously.



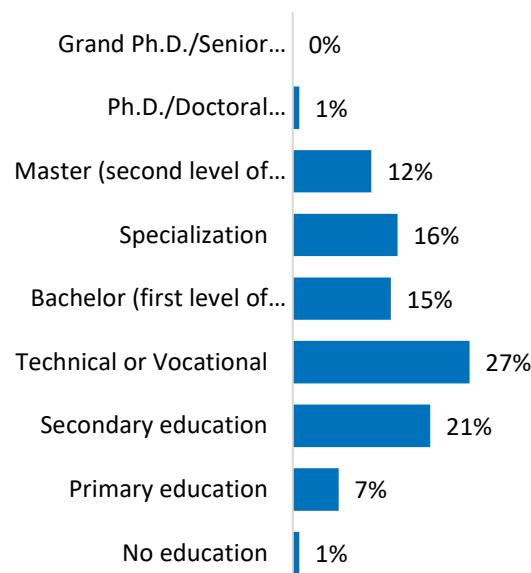
88% of households with school-age children planned to enroll them in the school year 2024/2025 in the Czech Republic.

The majority of households (88%) planned to enroll their school-age children in Czech schools for the 2024/2025 academic year.

Regarding the highest educational level achieved, most household members have technical or vocational education (27%), followed by secondary education (21%). Additionally, 28% hold higher education

degrees, including bachelor's degrees (15%) and master's degrees (12%).

Figure 27 Percentage of HH members by highest education level achieved (N = 1804)



SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION

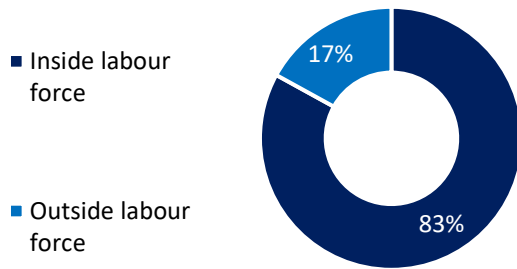
(see Annex for more graphs)

Employment, underemployment and unemployment.

Among working-age respondents (15–64 years old), 83% were inside the labour force, while 17% were outside (meaning they were not employed and either unable to start working such as due to studies, parental leave, caring responsibilities, disability etc; or were not looking for a job⁶).

⁶ As per International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.

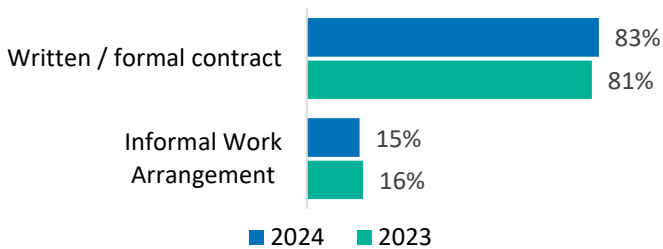
Figure 28 Percentage of working-age household members (15-64 years old) participating in the labour force (N = 1434)



At the time of the survey, 76% of working-age household members were employed⁷. The unemployment rate stood at 4%⁸, aligned with the national average recorded as 3.8% in August 2024⁹.

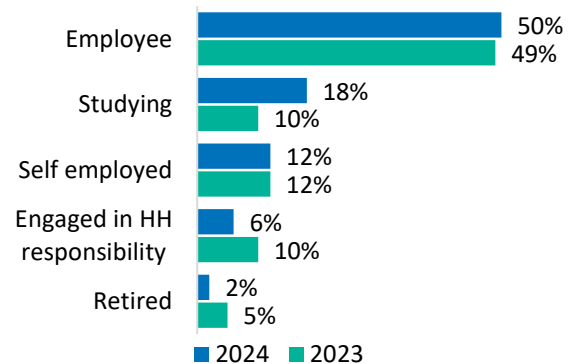
Notably, 15% of respondents worked without formal contracts, highlighting the precariousness of some job arrangements and workers' vulnerability to exploitation.

Figure 29 Percentage of household members employed formally (with contract) (2023: N = 1075; 2024: N = 1368)



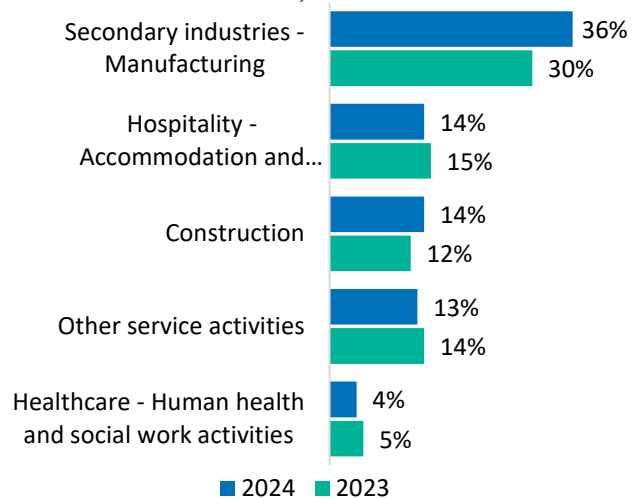
Before leaving Ukraine, 50% of household members were employed, 12% were self-employed, and 18% were students.

Figure 30 Top 5 main activities before leaving Ukraine (2023: N = 1368; 2024: N = 1804)



Currently, employed TP holders are predominantly engaged in secondary industries, hospitality, and other service sectors, reflecting challenges in fully utilizing their skills and qualifications.

Figure 31 Percentage of household members employed by sector(s) of current employment (2023: N = 1111; 2024: N = 1368)



The average weekly working hours for employed TP holders is 40.0 hours. Women work an average of 37.2 hours per week, while men work an average of 44.1 hours per week.

⁷ Employment rate is calculated as the proportion of employed persons among the working age population, as per ILO.

⁸ Unemployment rate is calculated as the proportion of unemployed persons among the labour force, as per ILO.

⁹ As per the Czech Statistical Office.



6% of youth aged 15-24 are not in employment, education, or training (NEET).

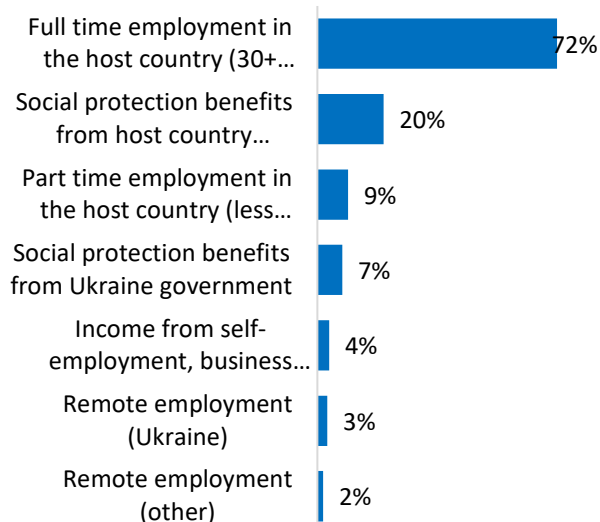
Six percent of youth aged 15–24 were classified as “NEET” (Not in Employment, Education, or Training), representing a decrease from 16% in 2023. For context, the global NEET rate was 20.4% in 2023, according to the ILO.

Income.

According to SEIS data, the median household income stood at approximately 23,325 CZK (933 EUR)¹⁰.

Household income among refugees is predominantly derived from employment, with salaries accounting for the majority of income. Additional sources include remittances, social protection benefits, and humanitarian assistance.

Figure 32 Sources of income for households in the last 30 days, or since arrival if arrival was less than 30 days ag (2024: N = 1215)



¹⁰ The income has been equalized as per the Eurostat method

In the Czech system, the primary social benefit available to TP holders is the “Humanitární dávka” (HuD), which consists of several components tailored to meet different needs.

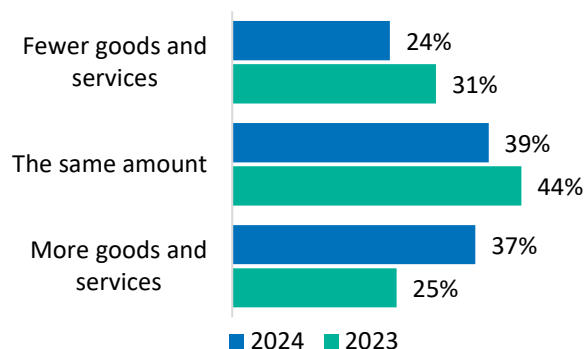


20% of households received humanitarian benefits from the Czech government, a decrease compared to 2023 (38%)¹¹.

Economic capacity.

In terms of perceived purchasing power (disposable income), 37% of respondents reported an increase since their displacement, reflecting a significant improvement compared to 25% in 2023. Additionally, the proportion of households able to afford less goods and services has decreased from 31% in 2023 to 24% in 2024.

Figure 33 Percentage of households who can afford more, same or fewer goods compared to first months in the Czech Republic (2023: N = 920; 2024: N = 1156)



¹¹ This relatively high percentage can be influenced by the sample and the high % of respondents in collective accommodation

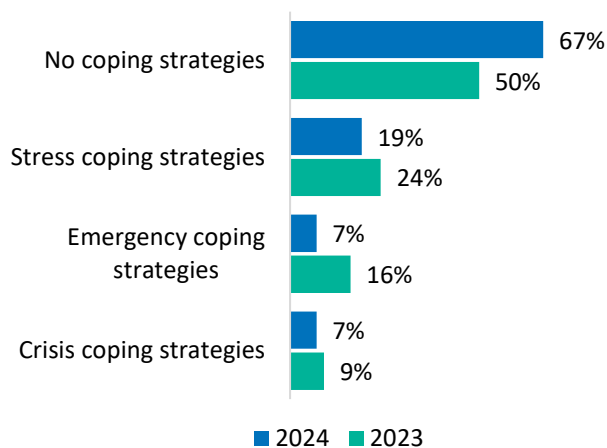
Access to Financial Services.

92% of households reported having access to financial services in the Czech Republic, such as bank accounts, either personally or through a family member.

Coping Strategies.

In terms of coping mechanisms, there was a slight increase in the overall proportion of households adopting any coping strategy, even as the adoption of specific types of coping strategies decreased¹².

Figure 34 Percentage of households by coping strategy¹³ (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



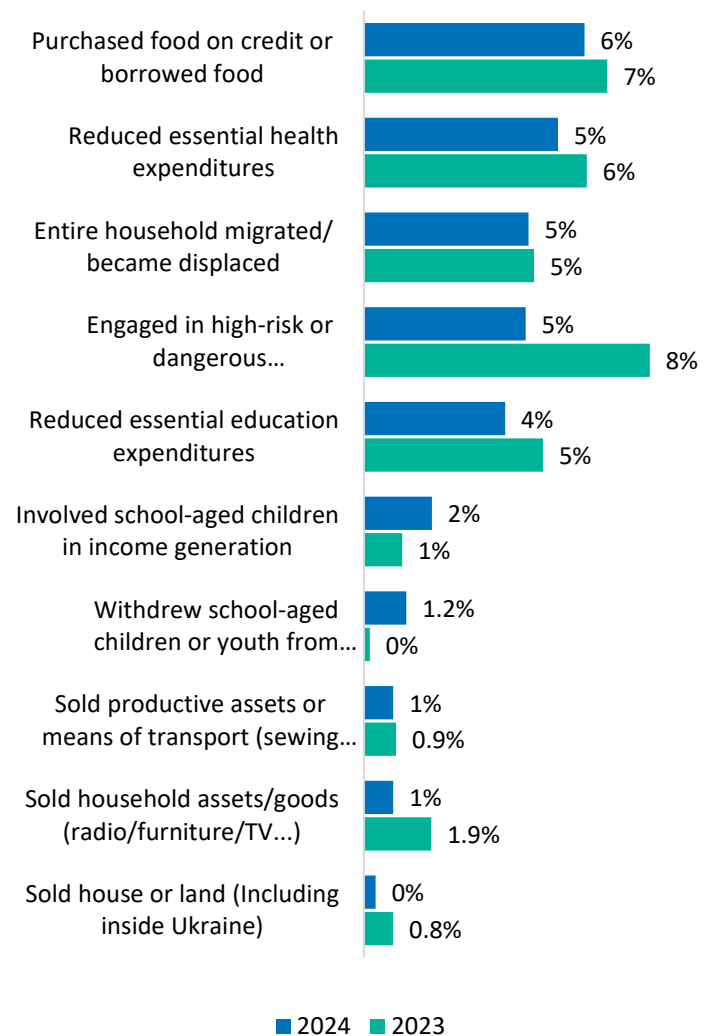
Stress coping strategies, such as spending savings, purchasing food on credit or borrowing food, and selling non-productive household assets, showed results consistent with those observed in 2023.

A similar trend was noted for **crisis coping** strategies, including selling productive assets, reducing essential health or education expenditures, and withdrawing children from school. Notably, the use of "engaging in high-

risk or exploitative work" declined from 8% to 5%.

Regarding the most severe **emergency coping** strategies, such as migration or displacement of entire households due to a lack of resources and involving children in income generation, only a small number of families reported resorting to these measures.

Figure 35 Percentage of households using coping mechanisms by type of coping mechanism (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1129)



¹² Calculated as per WFP's methodology on Reduced Coping Strategy Index (LCSI).

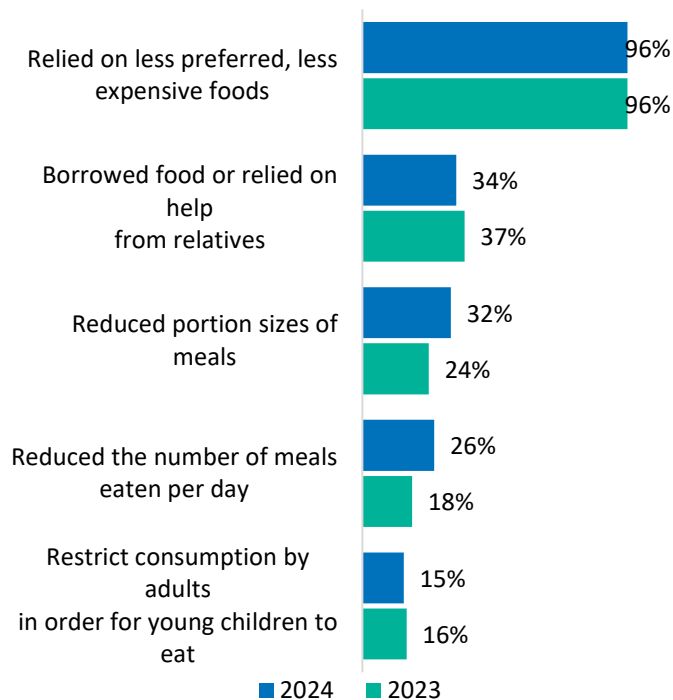
¹³ For comparison purposes with the 2023 MSNA, the field also includes those that chose "prefer not to answer" and "don't know" responses

Food-related Coping Strategies

In 2024, 25% of families reported relying on food-related coping mechanisms, a decrease from 47% in 2023.

The structure of the coping mechanisms remained largely unchanged. The most common strategies included relying on less preferred or less expensive foods (96%), borrowing food or receiving help from relatives (34%), reducing portion sizes (32%), decreasing the number of meals per day (26%), and restricting adult consumption to ensure children could eat (15%).

Figure 36 Percentage of families who relied on food coping mechanism at least once in the past week (2023: N = 572; 2024: N = 298)



¹⁴ They are also eligible for free vaccinations, maternal and childcare, oral health care for children, and eye care for children.

¹⁵ The insurance is paid by the employer once TP holders are employed. TP holders who seek a job may register with the Labour Office; in that case, health

HEALTH

(see Annex for more graphs)

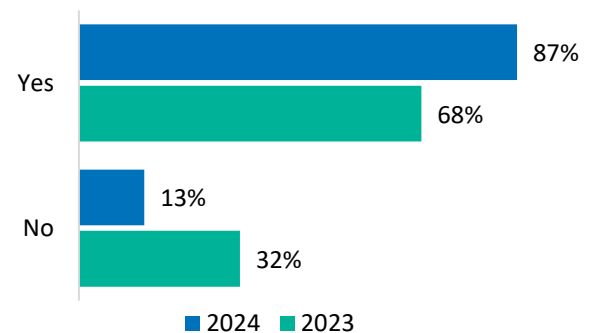
TP holders in the Czech Republic have access to comprehensive public health insurance, which covers a wide range of medical services, including preventive care, hospitalization, dental care, mental health care, and rehabilitation¹⁴.

To access these services, TP holders must register with a local health insurance company within 30 days of arrival and present their health insurance card when seeking care. Registration with a general practitioner is recommended for coordinated medical care.

The insurance is provided free of charge for the first 150 days after arrival. Beyond this period, it remains free for certain employees and vulnerable groups¹⁵.

 In **99%** of households, all members have health insurance in the Czech Republic¹⁶.

Figure 37 Percentage of households where every child and infant has a pediatrician in the Czech Republic (2023: N = 617; 2024: N = 520)



insurance is covered by the state. Source: [Czech Ministry of Health](#).

¹⁶ Health insurance is paid for by the state for a period of 150 days after arrival and further for certain groups of TP holders, such as TP holders registered with the Labour

According to the survey, 13% of households with children reported not having access to a pediatrician, highlighting a persistent challenge in the Czech Republic, where a long-term shortage of both general practitioners and pediatricians exists. However, this represents a significant improvement compared to 2023, when 32% of households lacked access to a pediatrician.

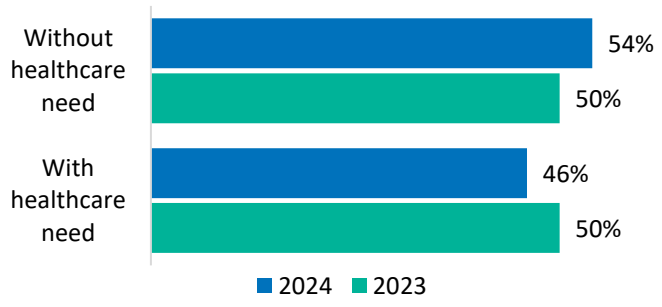
Additionally, 25% of households reported not having regular access to a general practitioner, a slight improvement compared to 2023, when 30% of respondents indicated this issue.



29% of households have at least one member with a **chronic medical condition**.¹⁷

Nearly half of households (46%) reported a healthcare need within the previous 30 days.

Figure 38 Percentage of households with healthcare need (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Among these, 8% experienced challenges in accessing the necessary care, primarily due to difficulties in scheduling appointments at healthcare facilities, language barriers, and issues with receiving the correct medication during the initial visit. This marks an

improvement from 2023, when 10% of households faced similar challenges.

Figure 39 Percentage of households unable to access needed healthcare (2023: N = 606; 2024: N = 556)

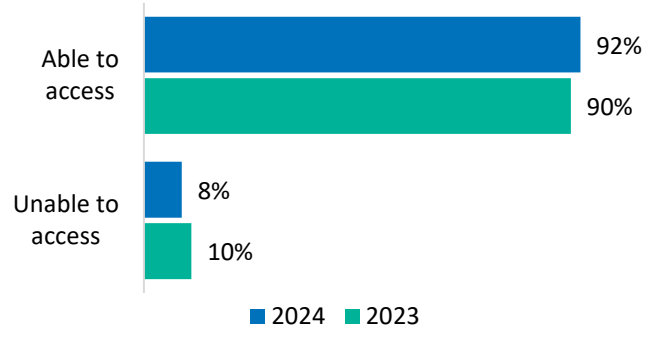
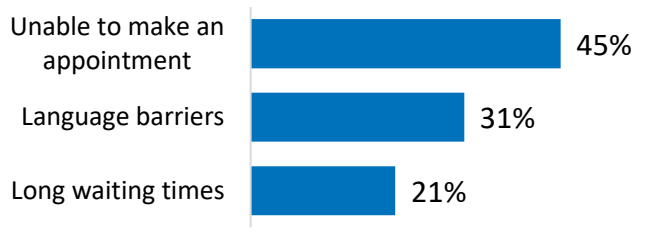


Figure 40 Top 3 barriers in accessing health care reported by those who needed healthcare and were unable to access it (MCQ) (N = 42)



Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The data reveals that mental health conditions such as anxiety, stress, sleep difficulties, or depression significantly impact daily functioning in nearly a quarter of surveyed households (21%, affecting 13% of household members). These findings align with the global prevalence

Office as job seekers, those taking full-time care of dependent children, students and seniors. Employers pay health insurance for those TP holders employed on the basis of an employment contract. TP holders not

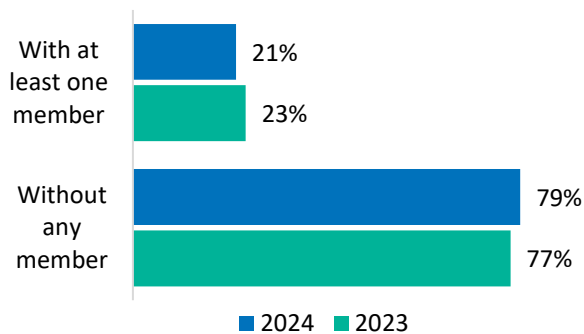
falling into one of these groups have to cover the costs of health insurance themselves.

¹⁷ Medical conditions or diseases that are persistent, long-lasting, and generally characterized by slow progression.

of mental health conditions among conflict-affected populations (22%)¹⁸.

However, the stigma associated with mental health within the Ukrainian community likely contributes to underreporting, suggesting the true extent of the issue may be higher. Additionally, the survey does not account for milder mental health conditions, such as those experienced by individuals whose daily functioning is not severely impaired but who may still face challenges like anxiety, nightmares, or trouble sleeping.

Figure 41 Percentage of households with at least one member experiencing mental health issues affecting their daily functioning (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Among households with members experiencing mental health conditions, 47% reported a need for support in this area (noting that these reports were made on behalf of household members by the main respondent). Encouragingly, almost all (97%) were able to access the necessary assistance.

Half of Ukrainian TP holders in need of psychosocial support received it through counseling provided by a psychotherapist, such as individual or group therapy. Additionally, 22%

sought help from psychiatrists, often indicating more severe cases.

Informal community support mechanisms played a significant role, particularly in milder cases, with 38% relying on this form of assistance. Spiritual support was also important, with 19% of those needing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) turning to spiritual help.

The reliance on community and spiritual support is particularly noteworthy, as it addresses the stigma often associated with seeking professional help, fostering a more supportive environment for mental health and well-being.

Percentage of individuals who experienced mental health or psychosocial problems:

13%

Percentage of individuals who tried to access MHPSS support:

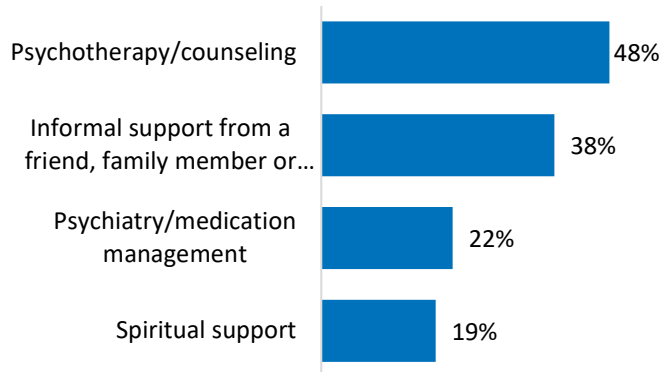
47%

Percentage of individuals who received MHPSS support:

97%

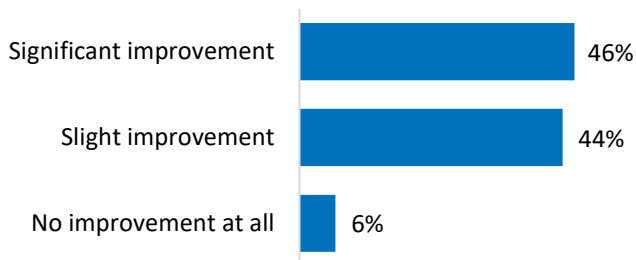
¹⁸ WHO, [New estimates highlight need for investment in mental health services in conflict-affected areas](#), July 2019.

Figure 42 Percentage of individuals who received each type of MHPSS support - top 4 (MCQ) (N = 143)



Among individuals who received MHPSS support, 90% reported some level of improvement in their mental health. Of these, 46% noted significant improvement, 44% reported slight improvement, and 6% experienced no change.

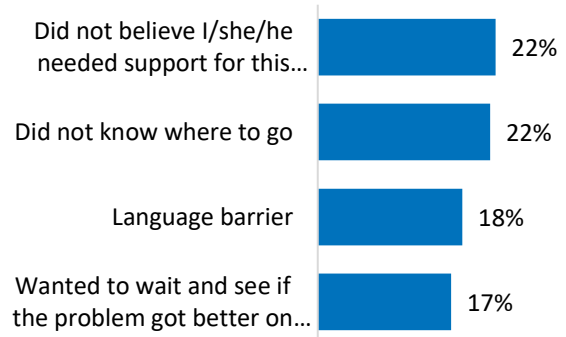
Figure 43 Percentage of individuals who received mental health and psychosocial support services and report improvement in wellbeing (N = 143)



The most commonly cited barriers to seeking MHPSS support include reluctance to seek help (believing that support is unnecessary or preferring to wait and see if the issue resolves

on its own), lack of awareness about where to seek assistance, and language barriers.

Figure 44 Percentage of individuals with reported barriers to accessing mental health and psychosocial support services - top 4 barriers reported (MCQ) (N = 143)



ACCOMMODATION

(see Annex for more graphs)

Temporary Protection (TP) holders in the Czech Republic can access various accommodation options based on their circumstances and preferences. The government provides free accommodation in collective centers for the first 150 days, with extensions available for certain vulnerable groups.

TP holders are encouraged to secure their own housing as soon as possible through private rental agreements, assistance from friends or family, or social housing initiatives. To support those facing financial challenges, the Czech government offers subsidies to help cover accommodation costs, including rent, utilities, and other housing expenses.¹⁹

¹⁹ According to Lex Ukraine 6 from January 2024, the monthly allowance was set at 6000 CZK (\$270 USD) per person per house rental or 4800 CZK (\$216 USD) if the house is not included in the housing register. Humanitarian housing in registered collective sites and hotels/hostels was free for vulnerable groups and for 150 days after arrival for all temporary protection holders. However, it should be noted that the rules of subsidizing

accommodation are dynamically changing, according to Lex Ukraine 7 after 1 September 2024 there is no longer the possibility of providing free accommodation beyond 90 days after arrival. However, vulnerable individuals obtain accommodation allowances of CZK 6000 per person and non-vulnerable CZK 4000. This is applicable regardless of type of accommodation.



Currently, 57% of survey households live in self-arranged accommodation, with 40% in independent housing and 17% in shared arrangements. Meanwhile, 25% reside in collective sites, and others are accommodated through worker housing provided by employers (11%) or hotels/hostels (5%), among other arrangements.

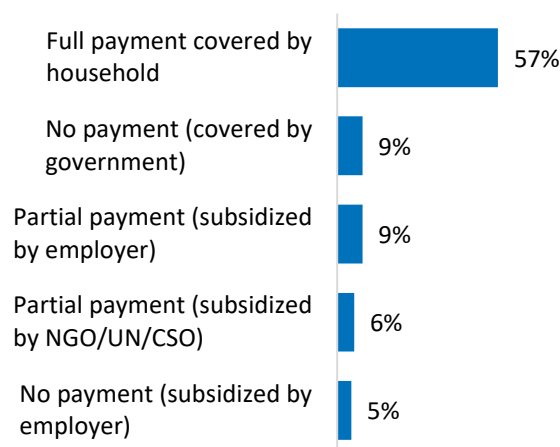
Figure 45 Percentage of households by accommodation type (N = 1215)



Regarding accommodation arrangements, 72% of households either fully (57%) or partially (15%) cover their housing costs, including rent, utilities, or mortgage expenses. This marks an increase from the previous year, when 62% of households fully or partially covered their housing expenses. Among those partially covering their costs, 9% receive government housing subsidies, and 5% benefit from employer-subsidized accommodation.

Meanwhile, 14% of households, half the figure reported last year, incur no accommodation costs. These households benefit from free housing provided by government schemes, NGOs, or unrelated host families. Additionally, 14% of households reside in employer-subsidized accommodation, either fully or partially funded.

Figure 46 Percentage of households by accommodation payment arrangement (N = 1215)

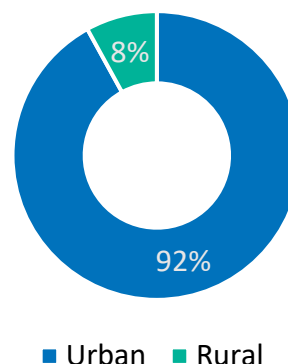


10.000 CZK is the average monthly rent paid by TP holder households for self-arranged private accommodations.

A majority of households (85%) possess written documentation to formalize their occupancy arrangement. However, 11% rely on verbal agreements, and 3% have no agreement at all.

The primary reasons for lacking a formal agreement include living in shared accommodation where another individual holds the lease (43%) and landlords refusing to provide a rental contract (30%).

Figure 47 Percentage of households living in rural areas and urban areas (N = 1215)

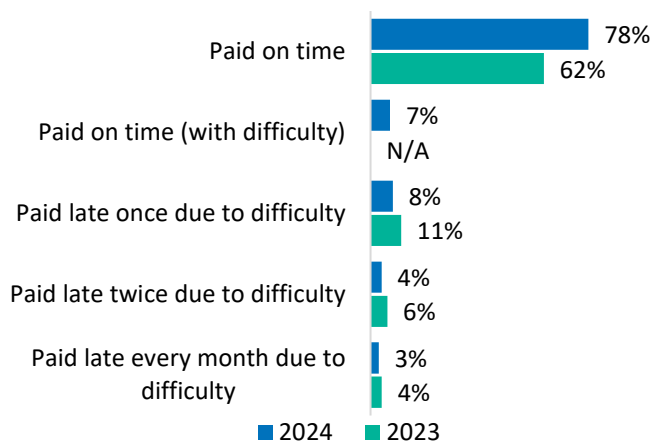




15% of households were late at least once in the rental payment, due to financial distress

Fifteen percent of households paying for their accommodation reported being late on rent payments in the previous three months due to financial distress. Of these, 8% were late once, 4% twice, and 3% reported being regularly late.

Figure 48 Percentage of households paying rent without financial distress (last 3 months) (2023: N = 736; 2024: N = 858)



Among households who can stay for less than six months in their current accommodation, 12% feel under pressure to leave, a decrease from 17% in 2023. The primary reasons include the end of free or subsidized accommodation programs (36%), landlords no longer making the accommodation available (41%), and ineligibility to remain in state-provided housing.

Figure 49 Percentage of households who feel under pressure to leave current accommodation (N = 292)

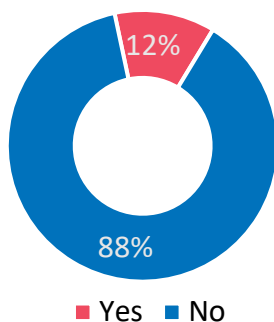
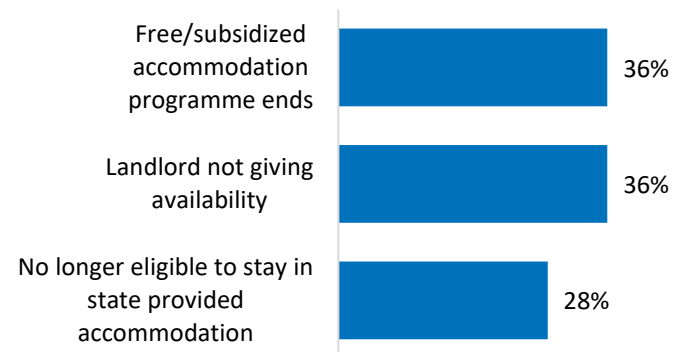


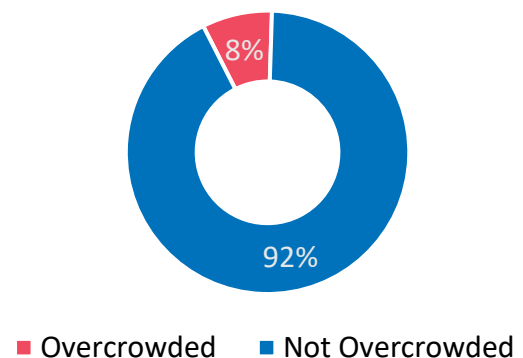
Figure 50 Reasons for households under pressure to leave current accommodation (MCQ) (N = 36)



Thirty-three percent of households reported issues with their living conditions. The most common concerns include the lack of a separate shower and/or toilet (60%), insufficient privacy due to the absence of partitions or doors (34%), inadequate cooking or food storage facilities (32%), poor cleanliness (26%), and a lack of security, such as the inability to lock the home securely or insufficient lighting inside and outside (23%).

The proportion of households living in overcrowded conditions decreased from 13% in 2023 to 8% in 2024.

Figure 51 Percentage of households in overcrowded conditions (N = 1215)



CONCLUSIONS

The 2024 Socio-Economic Insights Survey (SEIS) provides a comprehensive, cross-sectoral analysis of the needs and challenges faced by Ukrainian TP holders in the Czech Republic. The findings highlight significant progress in integration efforts and government and NGO services while identifying persistent barriers in accessing essential services, social cohesion, and economic inclusion.

The SEIS underscores the importance of targeted interventions to address the evolving needs of Ukrainian persons and supports the development of the 2025 Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The findings provide actionable insights for policymakers, humanitarian organizations, and host communities, emphasizing progress areas and persistent challenges.

1. **Demographics and Vulnerabilities:** Ukrainian households demonstrate diverse needs, with significant representation of women-led households and individuals facing chronic illnesses or disabilities. The prevalence of vulnerabilities underscores the need for targeted support to address specific demographic challenges.
2. **Protection and Legal Status:** The high uptake of Temporary Protection ensures broad access to legal status. However, barriers to accessing information and services related to documentation issued by consular authorities persist, particularly among households experiencing changes in civil status or family composition.
3. **Social Cohesion and Safety:** Respondents report improved relationships with host communities compared to previous years, but one-third still encounter tensions, often related to discrimination or cultural differences. Safety concerns for women

and men highlight the gendered nature of perceived risks, including harassment and perceived risk of deportation.

4. **Economic Integration:** Ukrainian TP holders have made strides in employment, with high labour force participation. Yet, underemployment and informal work remain pressing concerns, reflecting challenges in recognizing qualifications and overcoming language barriers. Households increasingly rely on income-generating coping mechanisms, highlighting the importance of sustainable livelihoods.
5. **Education Access and Inclusion:** Most school-age Ukrainian children attend Czech schools, demonstrating progress in educational integration, with barriers to education decreasing. Yet, challenges continue to impact some children and youth, particularly older youth who face risks of exclusion from education and training.
6. **Housing and Living Conditions:** The majority of TP holders secure private accommodation, though financial distress and overcrowding affect a notable proportion. Short-term housing solutions remain prevalent, and a minority face pressure to vacate, underlining the need for stable, affordable housing initiatives.
7. **Health and Mental Well-being:** Despite near-universal health insurance coverage, gaps in access to general practitioners and pediatricians persist. Despite an improvement, mental health issues are a persistent concern, with stigma and a language barrier limiting service uptake. Encouragingly, most TP holders accessing mental health support report improvements in their well-being.
8. **Accountability to Affected Population:** While aid recipients generally express satisfaction, gaps in timeliness, relevance, and cultural sensitivity among aid workers indicate areas for improvement. Effective feedback

mechanisms remain vital to ensure accountability and responsiveness.

This report underscores the resilience of Ukrainian TP holders while highlighting areas where enhanced coordination, targeted

assistance, and long-term planning are needed to support sustainable integration and TP holder well-being in the Czech Republic.

ANNEXES

Demographics

Figure 52 Distribution of interviews by region where they were conducted (N = 1215)

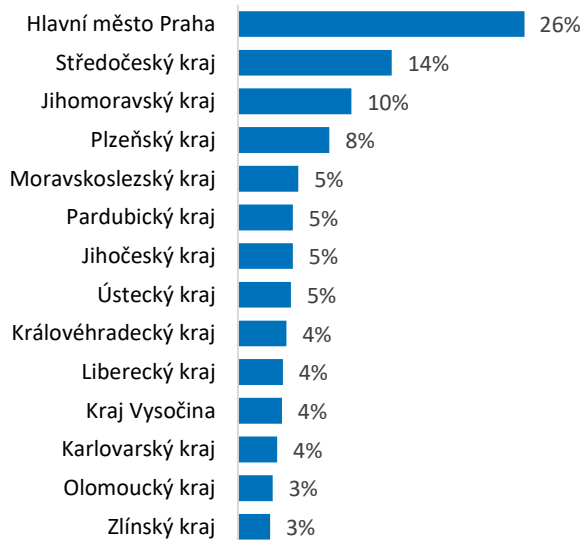


Figure 53 Percentage of households by size (N = 1215)

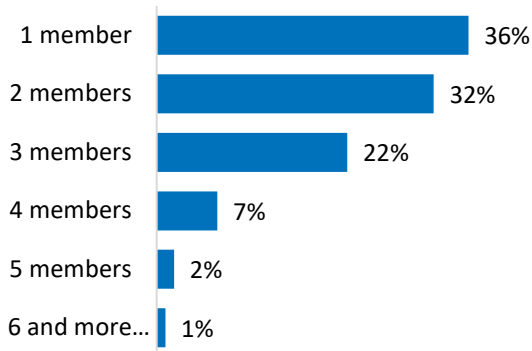


Figure 54 Percentage of households with children (N = 1215)

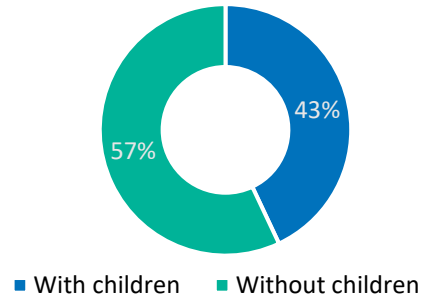
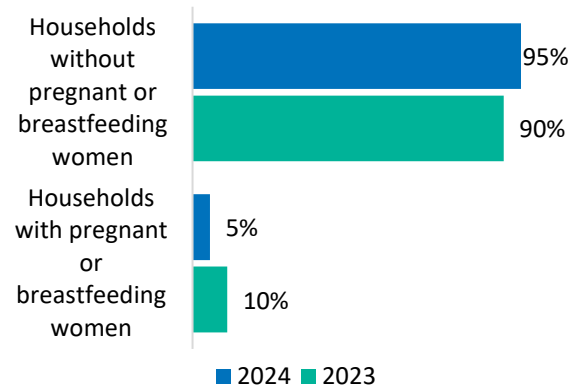


Figure 55 Percentage of households with pregnant or breastfeeding women (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Protection

Figure 56 Top 5 type of aid respondents were dissatisfied with (N = 24)

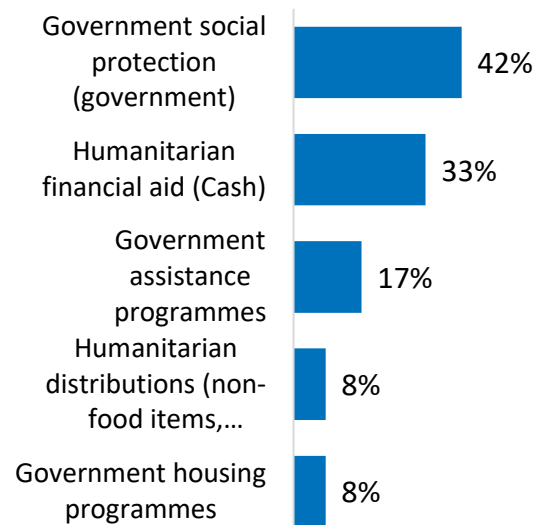


Figure 57 Percentage of households satisfied with aid workers' behaviour in the area (N = 1215)

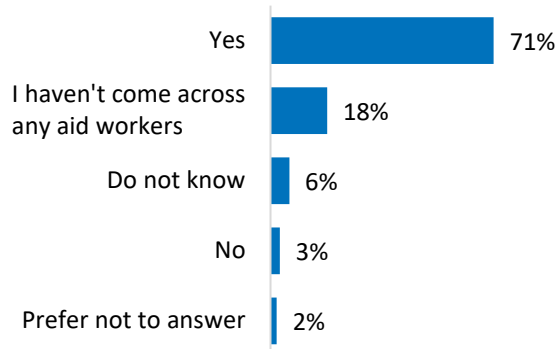


Figure 58 Percentage of households reporting assumed reasons for hostile behaviour (out of those who experienced it) (MCQ) (2023: N = 426; 2024: N = 427)

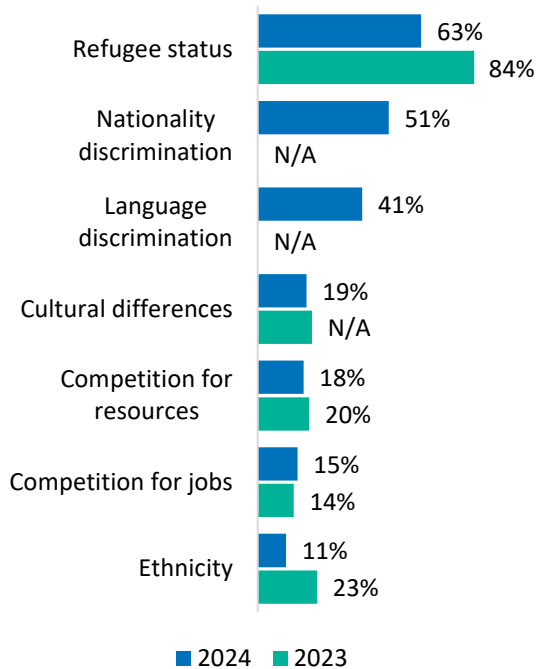


Figure 59 Percentage of household by reason for visiting Ukraine (N = 420)

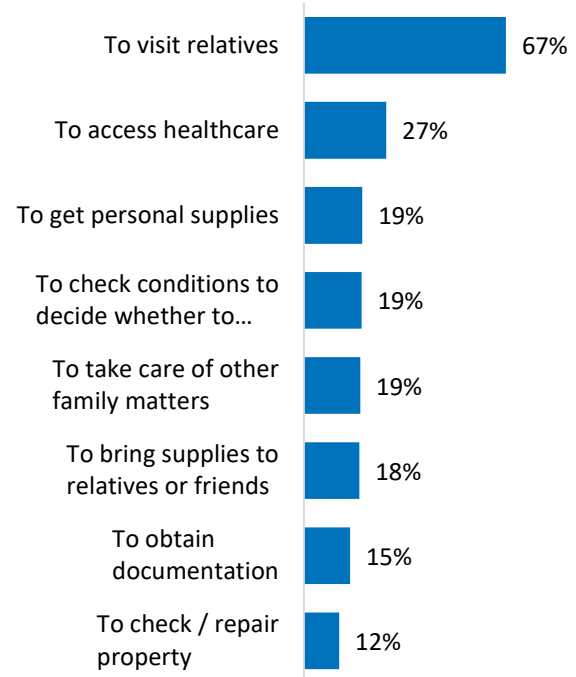


Figure 60 Percentage of households requiring various documents from Ukraine (out of those who needed) (MCQ) (N = 64)

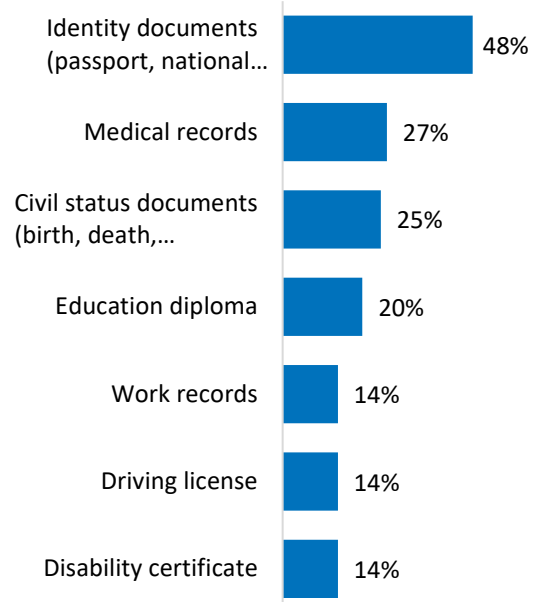


Figure 61 Average duration of stay in Ukraine during last visit (N = 420)

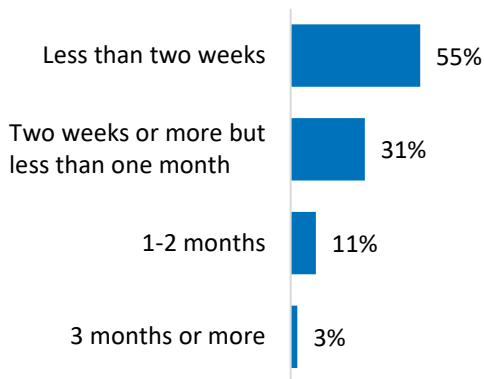
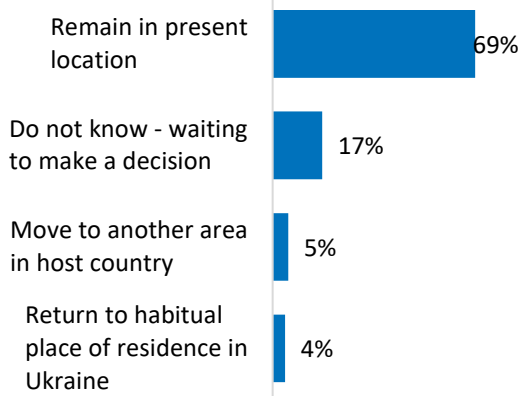
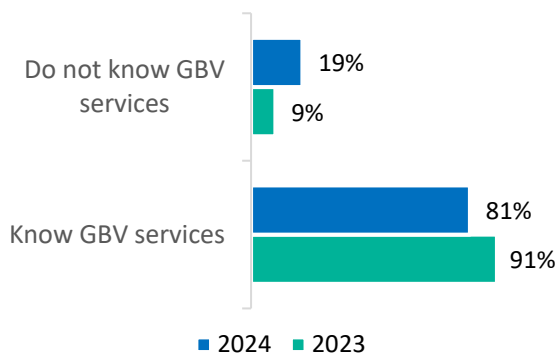


Figure 62 Percentage of households by intentions within next 12 months (N = 1215)



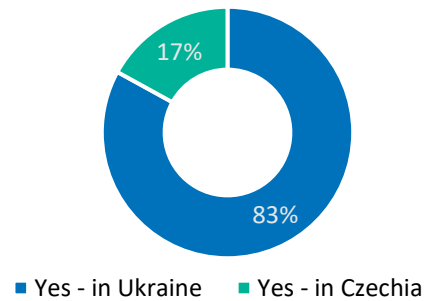
Gender based violence

Figure 63 Percentage of respondents know how to access at least one available GBV services (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Child Protection

Figure 64 Proportion of children <5 years old whose birth has been registered with a civil authority (N = 12)



Education

Figure 65 Percentage of individuals by highest education level achieved (2023: N = 1839; 2024: N = 1804)

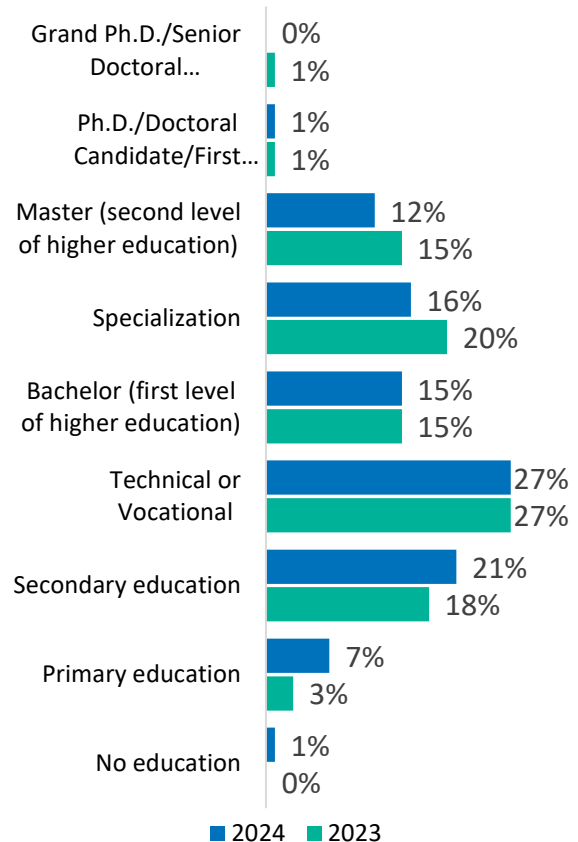


Figure 66 Enrollment rate by primary (6-15) and secondary (16-19) school age (2023: N = 672; 2024: N = 646)

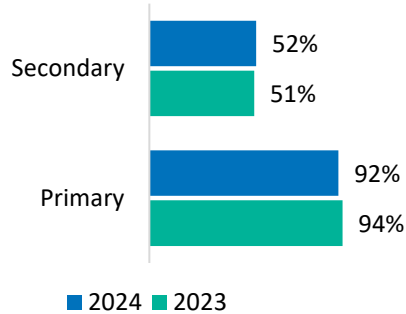


Figure 67 Percentage of individuals who are able to communicate effectively in local language (N = 1949)

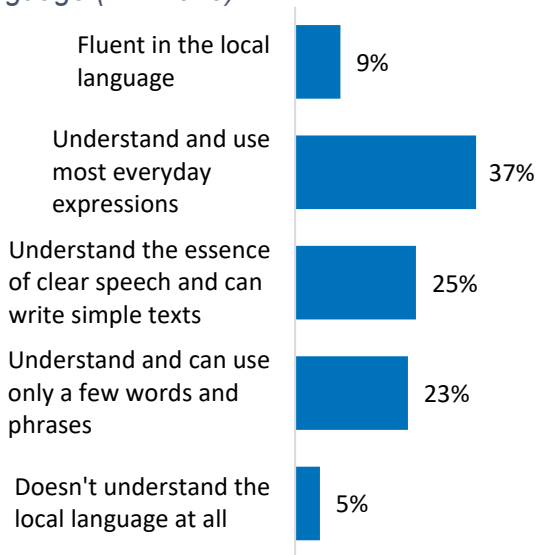


Figure 68 Percentage of 18 to 24 in education (school or university) or training (N = 59)

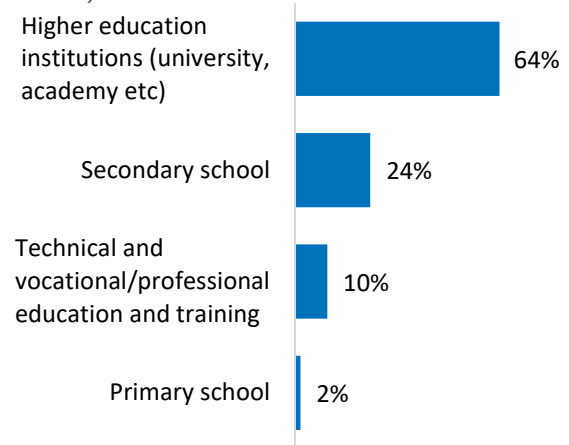


Figure 69 Percentage school-aged children formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in school year 2023-2024 (N = 697)

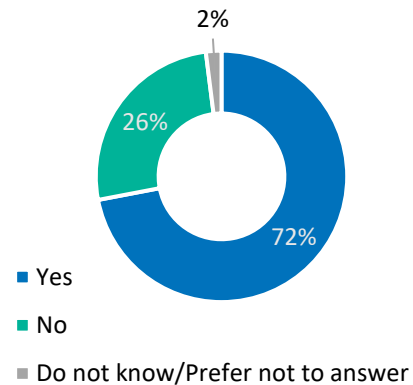


Figure 70 Percentage of school-aged children intending to access Ukrainian distance learning for next school year (2024/2025) (2023: N = 674; 2024: N = 697)

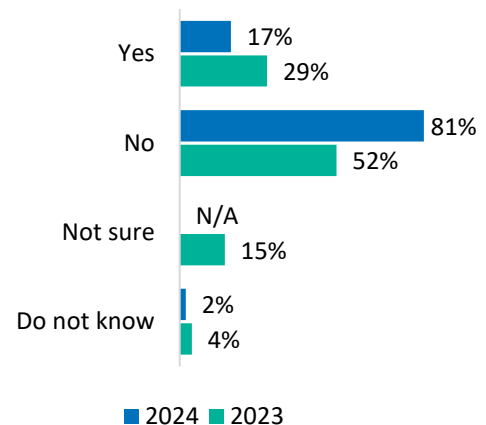


Figure 71 Percentage of children who are interested / would be interested in organized leisure activities (N = 929)

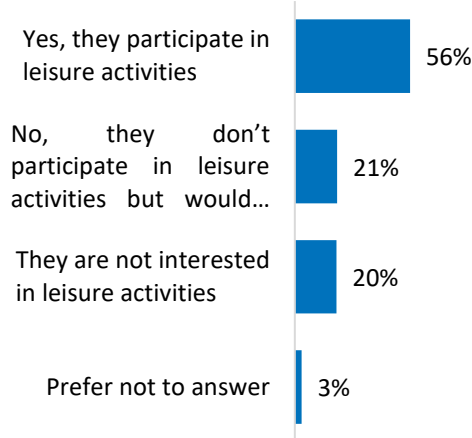
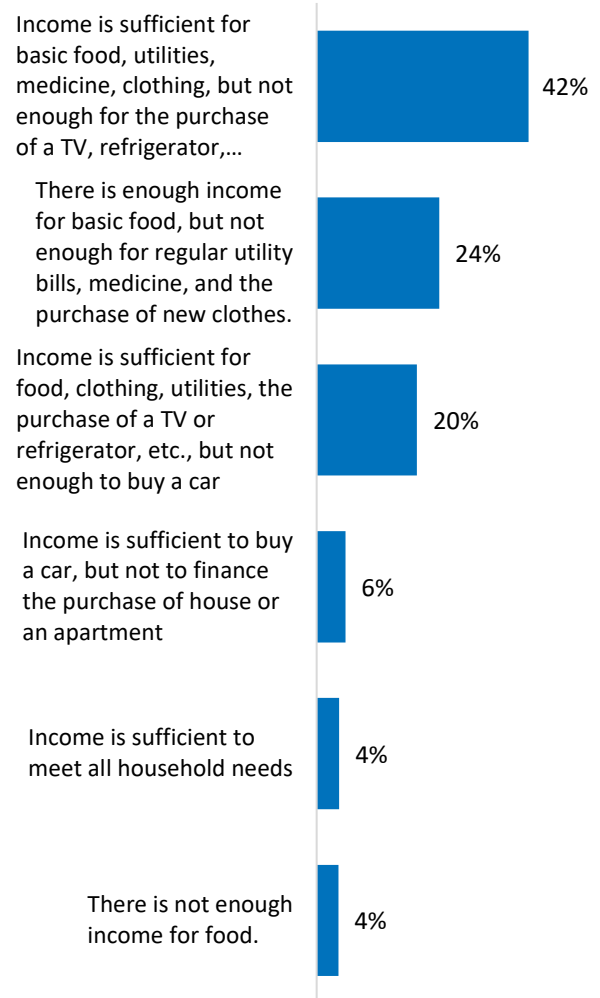


Figure 73 Percentage of households satisfied their overall income level (N = 1215)



Socio-economic inclusion

Figure 72 Percentage of household members employed formally (with contract) (2023: N = 1075; 2024: N = 1368)

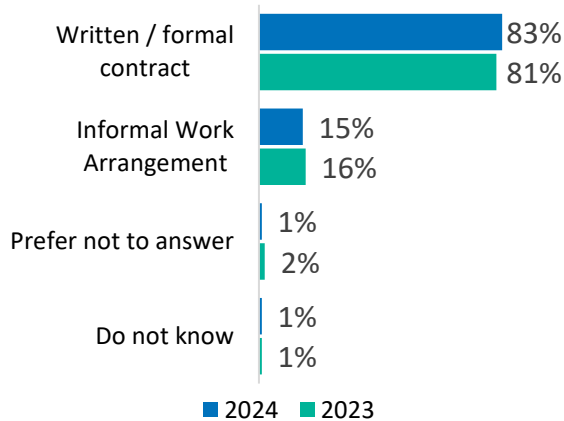
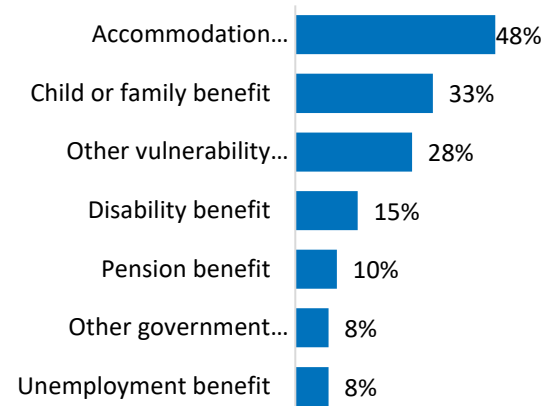
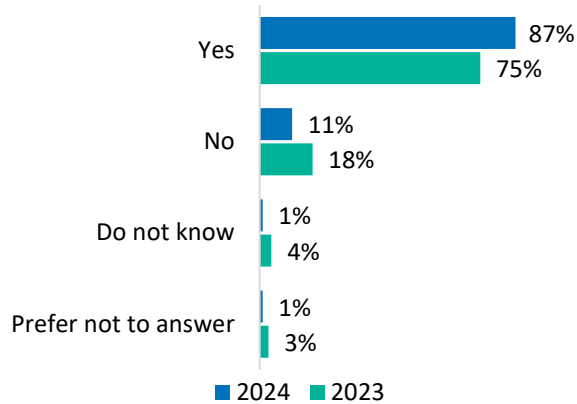


Figure 74 Percentage of households covered by types of social protection systems (N = 240)



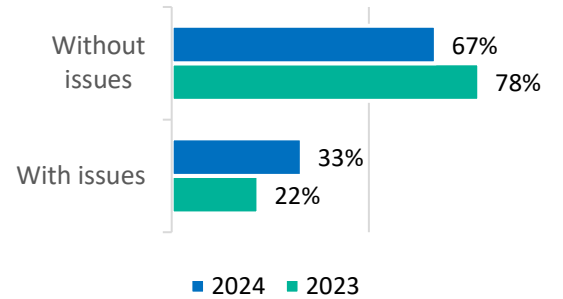
Health

Figure 75 Percentage of children (9mo-5years) who have received measles vaccination (2023: N = 175; 2024: N = 132)



Accommodation

Figure 77 Percentage of households with living conditions issues in current accommodation (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)



Mental Health

Figure 76 Percentage of individuals who received mental health and psychosocial support services and report improvement in wellbeing (2023: N = 113; 2024: N = 143)

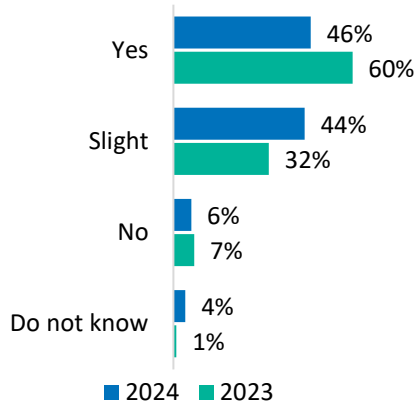


Figure 78 Percentage of households by living condition issue type (MCQ) (2023: N = 274; 2024: N = 399)

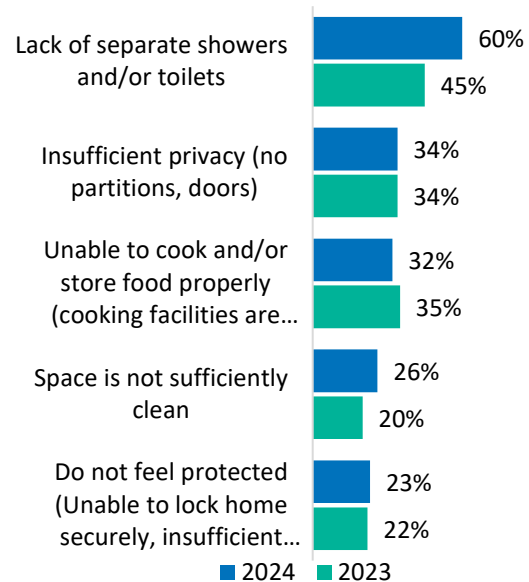


Figure 79 Percentage of those residing in collective accommodation / worker's hostels / hotels or hostels who are planning to move out in next 3 months (N = 505)

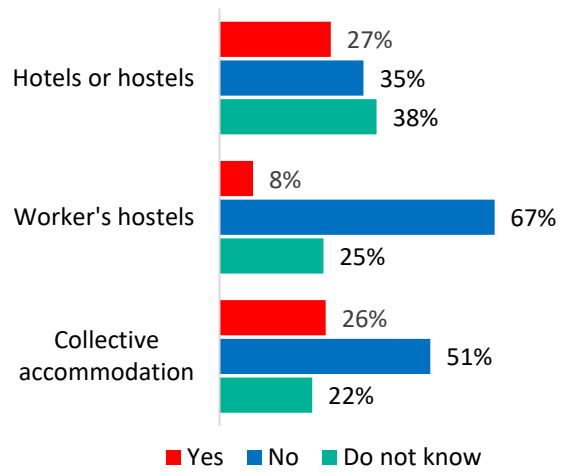


Figure 81 Percentage of households with short-term accommodation (2023: N = 1218; 2024: N = 1215)

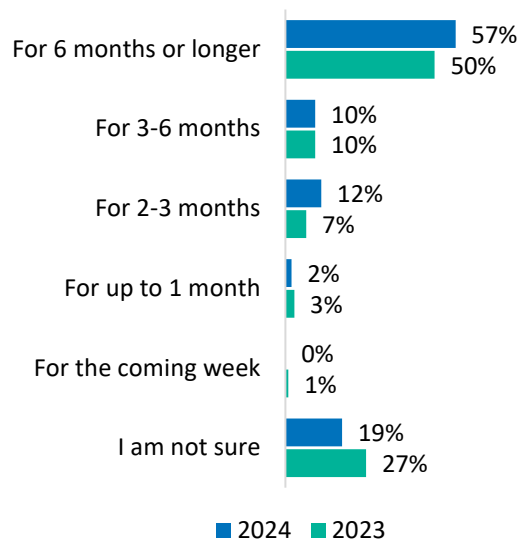


Figure 80 Percentage of households with written documentation to prove your occupancy arrangement for your accommodation (N = 1215)

