To strengthen and promote an evidence-based protection response, UNHCR and its partners in Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia have been implementing a Protection Profiling and Monitoring exercise to regularly collect and analyze data about the profiles, needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine and monitor changes over time. This dashboard presents the main results based on 23,054 interviews conducted between May and mid-August 2022.

**Methodology**

Interviews have been conducted in border and transit locations (31%), reception and transit centres (21%), collective sites (8%), and assistance points in major cities (34%).

Trained enumerators from UNHCR and partners digitally collect the data through Kobo Toolbox, which is safely stored in UNHCR server.

While respondents are randomly selected to reduce bias, non-probability sampling is used and results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to the population of refugees from Ukraine as a whole. The results reflect refugees’ situation and intentions at the time of data collection.

**RESPONDENT PROFILE**

99% of respondents are citizens of Ukraine. Most are women (86%), holding higher levels of education (49%) with university or higher degrees and 27% with vocational training) and with diverse professional experiences, particularly in services and trade related sectors.

**Nationality**

99% of respondents were Ukrainian nationals

**Gender**

86% of respondents were females

**Age group and gender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-59</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-34</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post university</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top occupational sectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; retail</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel &amp; restaurant</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining industry</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauty salon</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social services</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Employment status before leaving Ukraine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Published August, 2022
The majority of respondents (80%) are separated from some of their immediate family members, the primary reason being the restriction of freedom of movement for men due to martial law. Women and children represent 89% of all family members that left Ukraine together and 12% of family members are older persons. Among those who travelled accompanied, 5% travelled with unrelated children.

More than half of respondents were forced to leave their place of origin between end-February and April 2022. The top three places of origin are Odeska, Kharkivska and Kyiv City. 17% of respondents were displaced in Ukraine before leaving the country, and 25% were not carrying an international biometric passport.

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. * Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can go over 100% when added.
The majority of respondents are staying in hosted or rented accommodation (66%), while 30% are still staying in collective sites, planned sites and reception or transit centres. 12% of respondents have relatives in their host country. The top three urgent needs reported by respondents are cash, employment and accommodation. Respondents report preferring to receive information on financial aid services and work opportunities, followed by medical care and accommodation.

**Current accommodation**

- Hosting accommodation: 36%
- Rented accommodation: 30%
- Collective site: 14%
- Reception centre: 9%
- Planned site: 4%
- Transit centre: 3%
- Other: 2%
- I do not have anywhere to stay: 1%

**Respondents with at least 1 family member at heightened risks**

- Disability: 12%
- Medical condition: 10%
- Older persons: 9%

**Urgent needs**

- Cash: 49%
- Employment: 36%
- Accommodation: 35%
- Material assistance: 24%
- Healthcare: 23%
- Food: 15%
- Education: 15%
- Family reunification: 13%
- Legal advice: 8%
- Information about services: 6%
- Transportation: 5%
- Psychosocial support: 4%
- A way to contact my family: 2%

**Information needs**

- Financial aid: 58%
- Job opportunities: 39%
- Medical care: 32%
- Legal status: 27%
- Accommodation: 26%
- Education: 21%
- Documentation: 10%
- Psychological support: 6%
- How to claim asylum: 4%
- Other: 3%
- Contact with relatives: 3%

**Preferred information channel**

- Social media: 57%
- By phone: 32%
- In person information: 26%
- Organisation websites: 24%
- From friends/family: 21%
- Government websites: 18%
- Written information: 6%
- Radio: 2%
- Other: 1%

**Preferred social media channel**

- Facebook: 31%
- Telegram: 29%
- Viber: 27%
- Instagram: 7%
- Whatsapp: 6%

* Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can go over 100% when added.*
The large majority (63%) report plans to stay in their current host country in the near future, with safety, family ties and employment as the main reasons. Only 13% report plans to return to Ukraine in the near future, but 64% are uncertain as to when exactly they would do so. The main reason behind intention to return is the perception that the situation has improved, followed by economic reasons and desire to go back home and reunite with family members. 11% report plans to move to another host country and 13% are uncertain about their plans.

**Near future intentions**
- **Stay in host country**: 63%
- **Return to Ukraine**: 13%
- **Don't know**: 13%
- **Move to another host country**: 11%

**PLANNING TO STAY IN CURRENT HOST COUNTRY**

**Why: Reasons to stay**
- Safety: 51%
- Family ties: 15%
- Employment: 8%
- Asylum procedure: 7%
- Other: 5%
- Language: 5%
- Community ties: 4%
- Advised: 4%
- Education: 2%

**PLANNING TO RETURN TO UKRAINE**

**Why: Reasons to return**
- Improved situation: 23%
- Family visit: 11%
- Financial reasons: 11%
- Other: 9%
- Reunite with family: 9%
- Advised by family: 8%
- Family evacuation: 7%
- Employment: 5%

**When**
- Uncertain: 64%
- This month: 26%
- After a month: 10%

**Where: % returning to the same Oblast**
88%

**Concerns about returning**
- Yes: 12%
- No: 88%

**PLANNING TO MOVE TO ANOTHER HOST COUNTRY**

**Why: Main reasons to move**
- Family ties: 30%
- Safety: 24%
- Employment: 18%
- Community ties: 9%
- Asylum procedure: 6%
- Advised: 5%
- Other: 3%
- Education: 3%
- Language: 2%

**When**
- This month: 72%
- Uncertain: 24%
- After a month: 4%

**Where to: Top 5 destination**
- Germany: 28%
- Canada: 9%
- Norway: 4%
- France: 4%
- Italy: 3%

* Multiple responses were possible, so percentages can go over 100% when added.

**The analysis in this section excludes respondents interviewed on the same day they were departing from their current host country.**