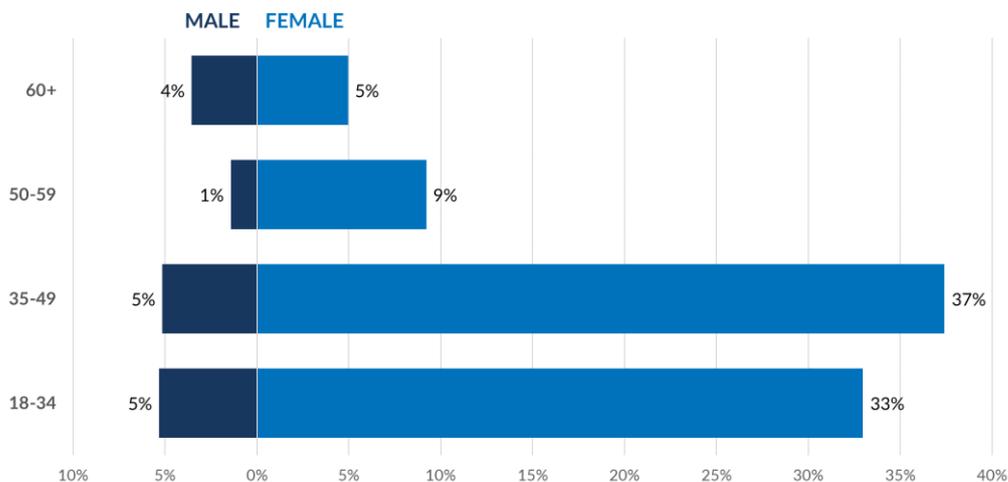
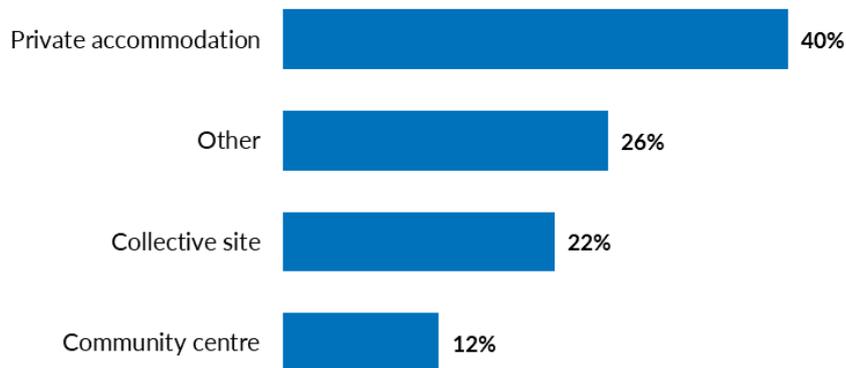


Methodology

Between 2 and 21 August 2022, UNHCR through its partner Sociofactor conducted a total of 588 protection profiling and intention interviews with refugees from Ukraine (275 more than in the previous intention survey of June 2022). Interviews were carried out primarily in person at refugee accommodations, collective sites, community centers, and other types of locations in 8 regions of the country. For the purposes of this report, data has been analyzed with a focus on understanding refugees' intentions. Respondents were selected based on convenience sampling and asked for their consent to participate in structured interviews using a harmonized regional questionnaire.

Given the dispersion patterns of the refugee population related to this specific emergency, the implementation of a representative sampling method was not feasible. Due to the easier accessibility of collective sites, over 20% of the interviews were conducted in this accommodation type.

Place of interview



The **overwhelming part of the respondents were females (84%)**, which is almost the same share as in the previous intention survey in June 2022 (86%). More than a third of the respondents were between 18 and 34 years of age, almost half of them between 35 and 59 years of age, and 9% percent were 60 years of age or older.

Sample characteristics

588	84%	15%	38%	52%	9%
Interviews between 2 and 21 August 2022	Respondents were females	Respondents were males	Between 18 and 34 years of age	Between 35 and 59 years of age	60+ years of age

Over a third of the interviews (37%) were conducted in the capital city of Prague (*Praha*) and almost a quarter of the interviews (24%) were carried out in the surrounding Central Bohemian Region (*Středočeský kraj*). The third most interviews (16%) were conducted in the South Moravian Region (*Jihomoravský kraj*), followed by the Plzeň (12%, *Plzeňský kraj*) and Moravian-Silesian (9%, *Moravskoslezský kraj*) Regions. Also, a few interviews were done in the South Bohemian (1%, *Jihočeský kraj*), Zlín (1%, *Zlínský kraj*) and Liberec (0.5%, *Liberecký kraj*) Regions. This is different compared to the first survey conducted in June, which was conducted only in the east of the country.



The results presented in this report must be interpreted according to the limitations of the methodology and given the context of ongoing movements. Particularly, sampling followed a convenience (non-probability) approach, and cannot necessarily be extrapolated to the overall population of refugees from Ukraine as a whole. However, respondents were

selected randomly, and data collection was carried out in different types of locations, to reduce possible bias and capture different profiles and segments of the populations. Moreover, the results reflect refugees' situation and intentions at the time of data collection, which may subsequently change depending on a wide range of factors.

Refugees' profiles

Demographic characteristics

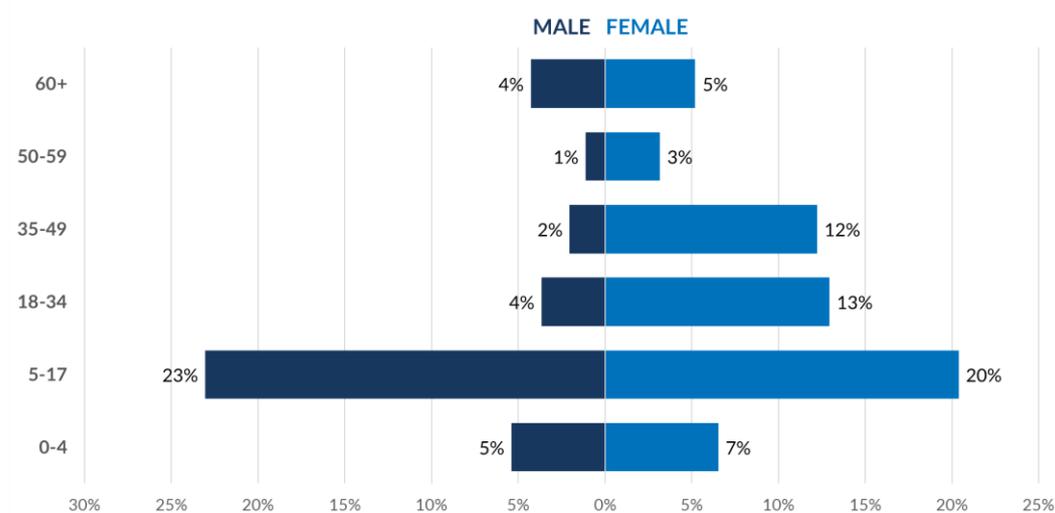
The sample of respondents is largely composed of **women aged 18 to 49 living with dependants (children and elderly persons)**, with a large proportion of them becoming single caregivers as a consequence of family separation forced by the war.

The 565 respondents provided information on the composition of their household at the time of the survey. In total **1,038 persons** were living together and sharing expenses with the respondents. **Over half of the household members (54%) were minors**. 22% of the minors were infants (ages 0 to 4). The share of adults between the ages 18 and 59 was 37%, whereas 9% of the household members were elderly (age 60 and over). Out of all household members were 60% female. Without counting the minors and elderly, the share of females among adults between the ages 18 and 59 was even higher, approximately 77%. **The average size of households was 3 people per household.**

17% of the respondents stated that they expect other family members to join them in the Czech Republic within the next 3 months, while 35% were uncertain if family members will join them in the mentioned time period.

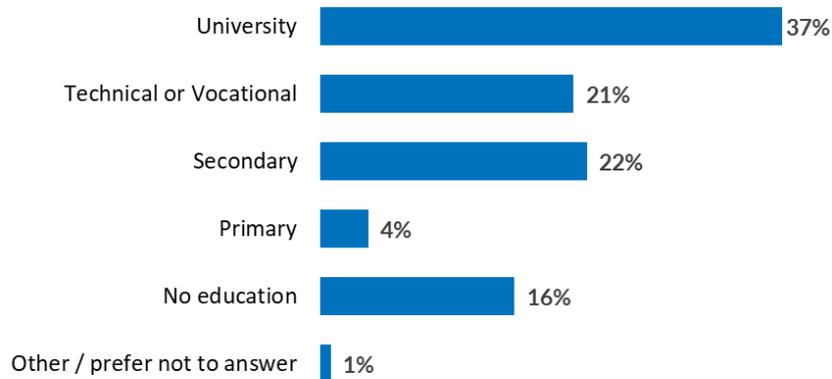
The below age pyramid shows the distribution of **age cohorts of the household members by gender**.¹ Whereas the groups of household members under the age of 18 had almost an equal share of females and males, the **share of females between the ages of 18 and 59 was fourfold of the male**. In this context, it is important to mention that men of the conscription age, aged 18 to 60, have been banned from leaving Ukraine.

¹ The sample size was narrowed down for this disaggregation, as entries without gender and/or age were excluded from the age-gender disaggregated analysis.



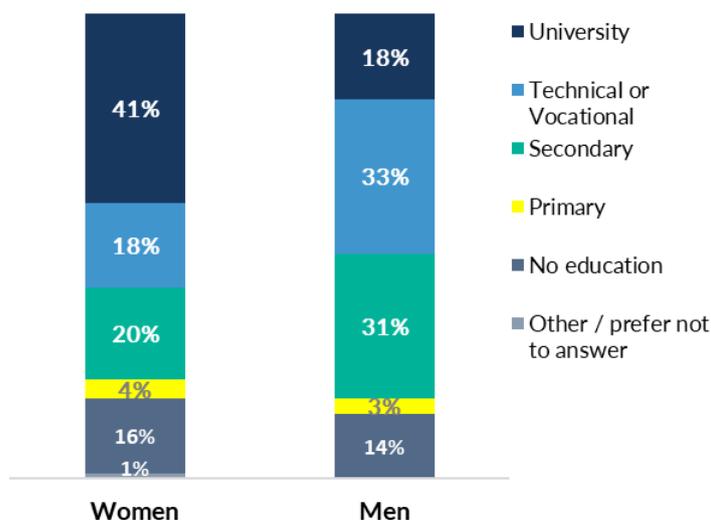
Nearly all the respondents had **Ukrainian citizenship**, and a few of them were dual citizens (Russia, Hungary). **90% of the respondents spoke the Ukrainian language**, followed by Russian (70%) and Hungarian (10%) languages. English was spoken by only 7% of the respondents, and the Czech language only by 6%.

Education level of respondents



The majority of respondents were highly educated (**58% have completed technical, vocational, or university studies** – this is 10% less than the figure in the previous survey), pointing to a potential for economic contribution in host countries, though lack of knowledge of local languages and childcare needs can limit opportunities. It is important to note that a significant share of the respondents (16%, which is 12% more than in the previous survey) has stated to have had no formal education at all.

Education level of respondents, by gender



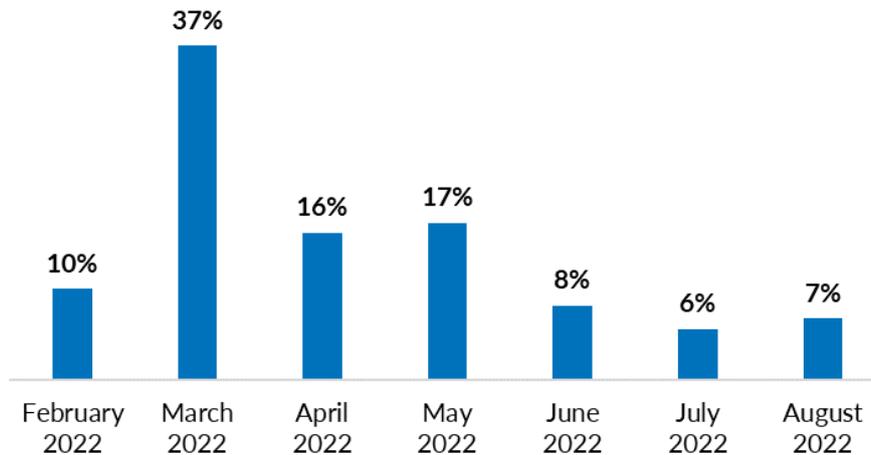
Education levels for men tend to be lower than for women, associated with their different age profiles. However, it should be noted that the sample size of men is much smaller than that of women, and also the sampling method has not necessarily led to representative results. Also, over 20% percent of males were 60 or more years of age, compared to 6 percent for females, which might bias the interpretation of the figure on the education level of men. **The most frequent education level for female respondents was university (41%), followed by secondary school (20%) and technical or vocational school (18%). Among the male respondents, the two most common educational levels were technical or vocational school (33%) and secondary school (31%), followed by university (18%).**

Approximately 8% of the respondents stated that either their household member(s) over the age of 2 years or themselves have a lot of **difficulty** walking, seeing, hearing, remembering, communicating, or with self-care (such as washing or dressing).

Displacement profiles and patterns

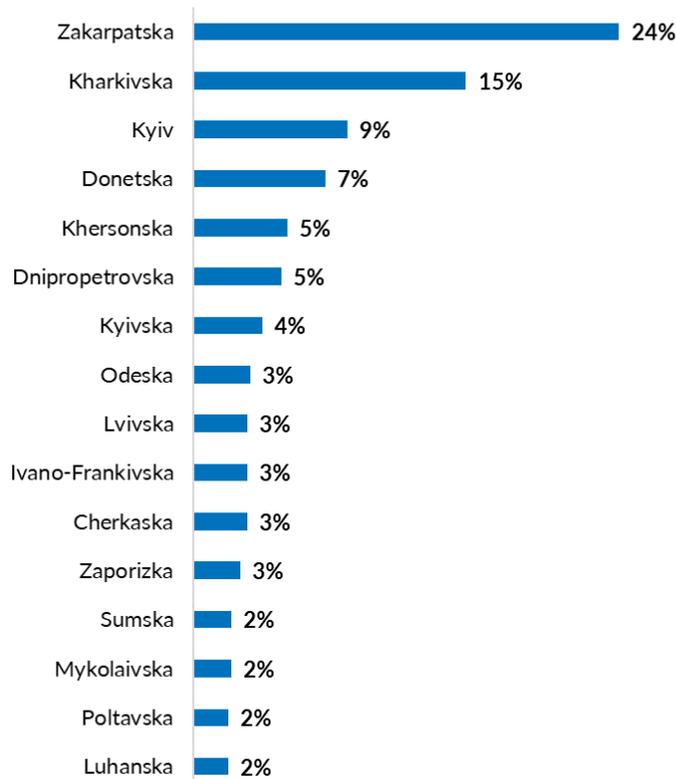
The majority of respondents (**63%** - similar to the last intention survey's figure of almost two third) were forced to leave their place of origin **between the end of February and April 2022**, but an important proportion continued fleeing in May. Around 21% of the respondents left Ukraine during the summer month.

Month of departure from place of origin



The top ten oblasts of origin of respondents account for **almost 80%** of the overall sample and are evidence of the wide geographical impact of the conflict, particularly affecting residents in the west as in **Zakarpatska (24%, +5% compared to the previous survey)** and the oblasts where ground combat or intense shelling has taken place, by decreasing order, **Kharkivska (15%, +3% compared to the previous survey)**, **Kyiv (9%, +1% compared to previous survey)**, **Donetska (7%, +3% compared to previous survey)**, **Khersonska (5%, same as in previous survey)**.

Main oblast of origin (top 15)



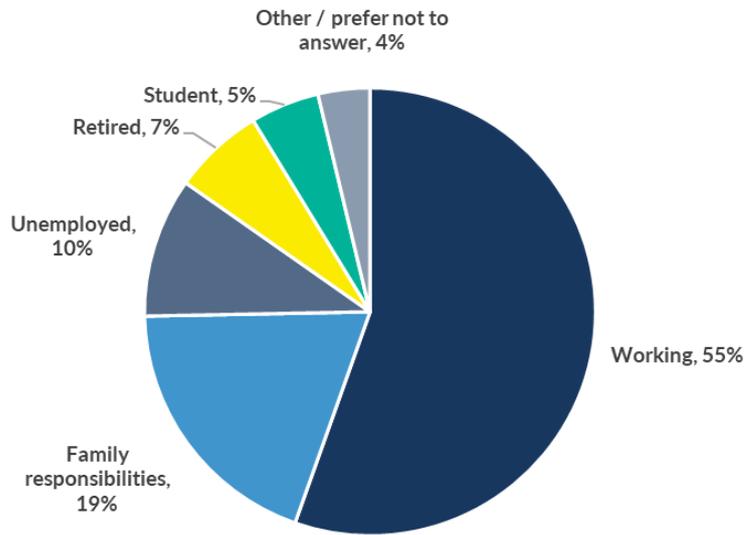
Respondents' oblast of origin in Ukraine



The dwellings where the respondents were living in Ukraine, up to the knowledge of the respondents, were 68% in an intact state. **Around 18% stated that their house has been partially or fully damaged.** 12% of the respondents did not have information on the current state of their property.

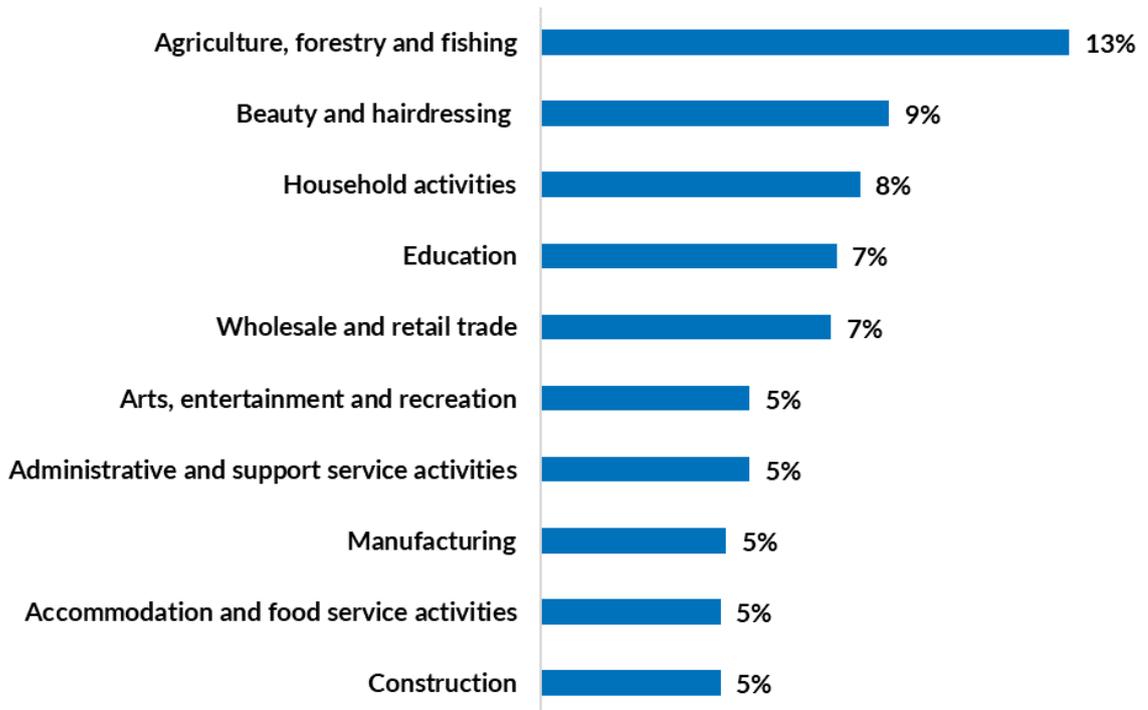
More than half of the respondents were working (55%) before leaving Ukraine, 44% as an employee. 20% indicated that family responsibilities were their main activity, followed by 10% who were self-employed. Among the respondents, 10% were unemployed previous to their flight from Ukraine. The share of students was 5%, and people who were in retired status made up 7% of the total. **Both among women and men was the share of the working population around 50%.**

Main activity before leaving Ukraine



The top 10 sectors of occupation in which the respondents had work experience or training were the following:

Sectors of occupation (top 10)



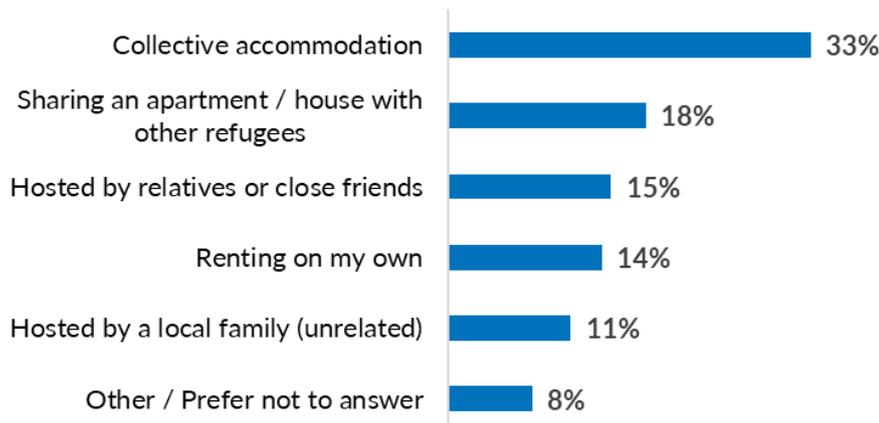
Situation in the host country

The three top reasons for choosing the Czech Republic as a destination country were **having family members or friends already living in the country (36%), followed by access to temporary protection/asylum (33%), and work opportunities (24%)**. Further important reasons were benefits and support (17%), accommodation opportunities (15%), proximity to Ukraine (14%), and the language (11%).

Almost 80% of the respondents arrived in the Czech Republic in the period between February and the end of May 2022. Nearly all of the respondents have answered that they have registered for temporary protection status (96%). This figure needs to be taken into account with care, as the survey could not follow a representative sampling methodology. According to official information, the number of temporary protection applications was 391,352 on the 2nd of August, 2022 (start of the survey) but the number of refugees pending registration could have been relatively significant at the time of the survey.

Overall, a third of the refugees were staying in **collective sites (33%, +20% compared to previous survey)**, followed by **shared housing arrangements with other refugees (18%)**. However, according to the official data, only approximately 18% of the refugees registered for temporary protection status were accommodated in collective sites², as most of them reside in private housing. A high percentage of those indicating to be staying in collective accommodation may be attributed to a margin of bias in sampling methodology. The share of respondents who were hosted by relatives or close friends was 15%, followed by rented accommodations (14% -16% compared to previous survey) and host accommodations by unrelated locals (11%).

Current accommodation



Only a quarter of the respondents stated that they can stay in their accommodation without a specific time limit. 21% of the respondents did not know for how long they can stay, and also 21% were accommodated for a period between 1 to 3 months. **The share of the**

² Source: KACPU

interviewed refugees who are residing in accommodations with a temporary stay character was 55%. (At this point is worth mentioning that in the previous intention survey of June 2022, 50% of the respondents reported accommodation as their most urgent need.) Among those who would need to leave the current accommodation, the most frequent reason was the **(possible) closure of the collective site (53%)**, followed by the requested leave of the premises by the owner (20%), shortage of space (10%) and unaffordable rental costs (7%).

Around **45% of the sample, were living with school-aged children**, and more than 90% of them were aware of the compulsory primary school attendance of their children in the Czech Republic.

94% of the children have been enrolled in the current school year. Those, who have not enrolled their child, cited as the main reasons the unavailability of school places, the intention to move to another country, and the preference to continue with online/remote learning in the Ukrainian curriculum. Two third of the respondents who have not enrolled their children due to the unavailability of school places **were not considering moving to another part of the Czech Republic to access education**, the rest was uncertain about it. In respect of the above numbers, it is noted that only 58% of children registered in the country of compulsory school age had been enrolled in the current school year, according to official figures.³

Regarding the question of current activity in the Czech Republic, **39% of the respondents disclosed that they are unemployed.** Over a third of the participants were working (35%), almost everyone in an in-person modality, and nearly 10% were full-time engaged in family responsibilities.

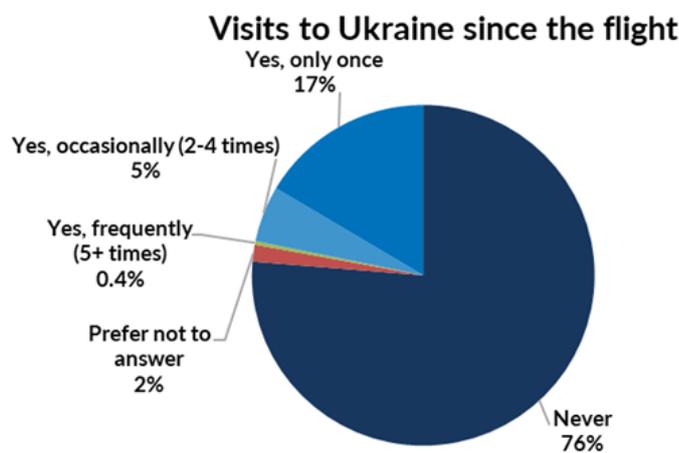
The predominant income sources of the households were **social protection programs or benefits (61%), followed by salary for employment (40%), and savings (23%).** Transfers from relatives have been mentioned by 11% of the respondents as a source of income.

³ Source: Ministry of Education, počty ukrajinských žáků v českých školách, 19.9.2022

Refugees' intentions

Past visits to Ukraine

More than three quarter of the respondents (76%) had not been back to Ukraine since their flight. Those respondents who returned to Ukraine temporarily did go only once (16%), and a few of them 2-4 times (5%) or more often. Over half of those who had been back to Ukraine specified **visiting relatives or friends as a reason for their visit (53%)**. Further reasons mentioned were getting supplies, helping relatives or friends to evacuate, and checking the situation back home.



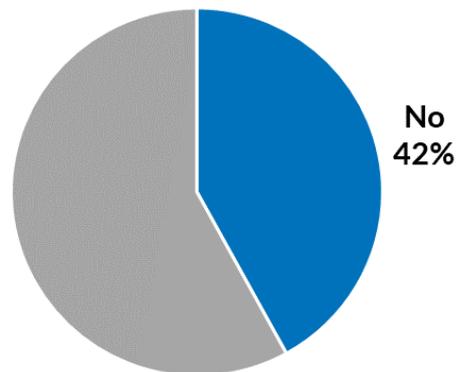
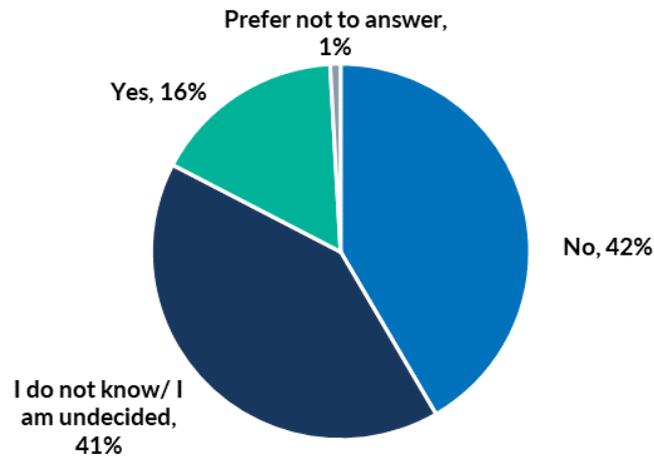
Returning to Ukraine

Regarding the question on the intention to return to Ukraine in the next 3 months, **only 16% of the respondents answered yes, which is 17% less than in the previous survey in June 2022**. However, no timeframe was included in the question on return in the present analysis⁴. The majority were either not intending to return (42%, ie. +13% compared to June 2022)⁵ or undecided (41%, ie. +4% compared to June 2022). Nonetheless, 78% of the respondents who were not planning to permanently return to Ukraine in the upcoming 3 months stated that they still hope to return to Ukraine one day.

⁴ Czech Republic: Profile and Intentions of Refugees from Ukraine, June 2022 (UNHCR)

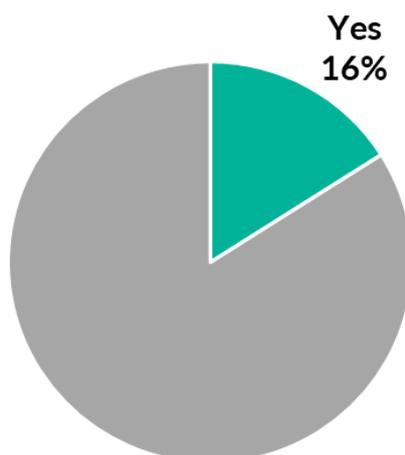
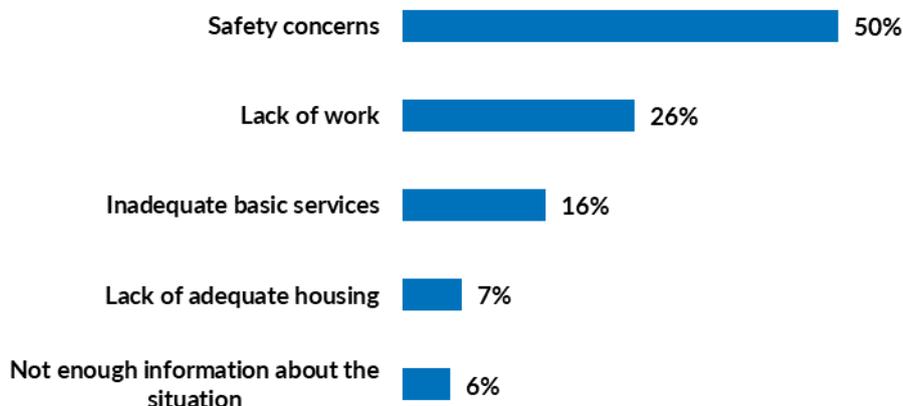
⁵ Including those who want to stay in the Czech Republic or intending to another country other than Ukraine

Planned return in the next 3 months



Those who were **not intending to return** mentioned in the first place **safety concerns as the main reason (50% of the respondents), followed by lack of work/livelihood opportunities (26%), inadequate basic services (such as health, water, power, infrastructure, etc.) (16%),** the lack of adequate housing and/or concerns over the physical state of their property/housing (7%), insufficient information about the situation in Ukraine (6%) and the lack of education for their children (5%). A few respondents also mentioned the unwillingness of their immediate/extended family to return, insufficient resources or support to return and/or reintegrate into the place of origin, or the lack of services to cater to their specific needs (such as disability, special medical need, elderly requiring care, etc.) as main reasons.

Main reasons for not planning to return

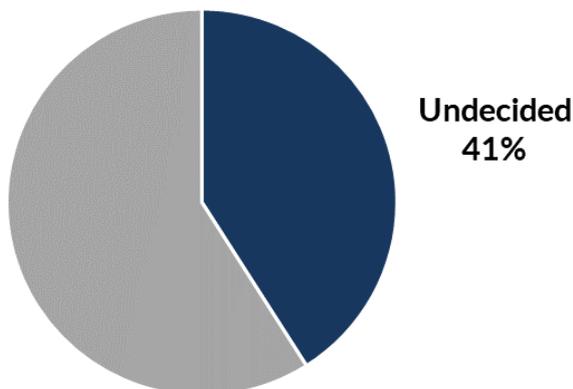


Out of those who were willing to return to Ukraine within the next three months, **half of them stated that they are planning to stay permanently there if the situation allows (51%)**, whereas a quarter of them was planning to stay only temporarily, for a short visit (25%) or was yet undecided (25%). The respondents tend to be willing to return **with all household members and to the same place in Ukraine** where they were living before February 24, 2022, only a few of them would go alone or leave household members behind. **The main reasons for a permanent return were reunification with the family in Ukraine (62%⁶), caring for own property/housing (30%⁷), perceiving an improved security situation (11%⁸), as well the lacking access to basic services and assistance in the Czech Republic (11%).**

⁶ Only 29 respondents, therefore a percentage might be misleading

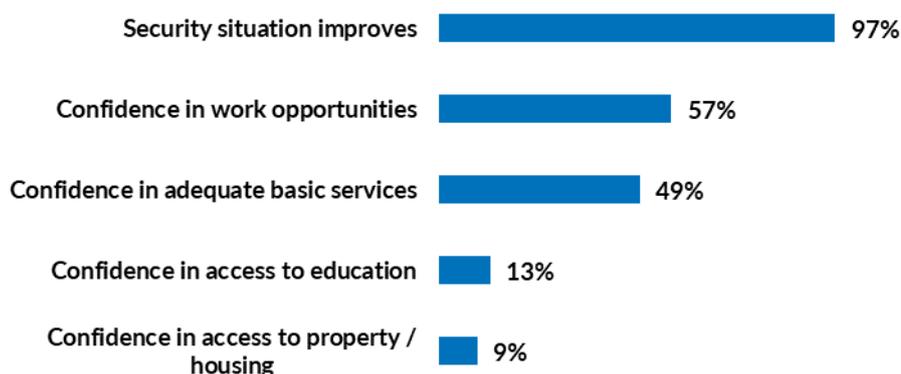
⁷ Only 14 respondents, therefore a percentage might be misleading

⁸ Only 5 respondents, therefore a percentage might be misleading



Those who were unsure or undecided about going back to Ukraine mentioned that the following issues would help them to return. **Almost all respondents would wait until the security situation improves and the conflict ends with a political solution (97%)**. The second most mentioned precondition was the availability of livelihood opportunities and of work (57%). Half of the undecided would like to return only in the case when access to basic services is ensured (49%). Further criteria for some respondents were access to education for the children (13%) and confidence of access to own property/housing (9%) in Ukraine. Some (9%) of the respondents would consider returning to Ukraine if they would face financial problems in the Czech Republic.

Main factors that would help them decide to return



Staying or moving to a third country

The leading reasons respondents for not willing to return permanently to Ukraine were **safety and security concerns (50%)**, followed by the **difficulty to find work (26%)**, and **inadequate basic services (health, water, power, infrastructure, etc.) (16%)**. Further reasons that were often mentioned included the lack of adequate housing or concerns over the physical integrity of the own property (7%), insufficient information about the situation in Ukraine to be able to make a decision (6%), and the lack of education for their children.

Those **who were not willing to return or willing to return only temporarily** expressed almost uniformly their **wish to stay in the Czech Republic (94%)**. Only 13% of them were undecided and just a few interviewed persons planned to move to a third country. In this context, work opportunities were mentioned as a reason for the intended move to a third country.

In comparison, a **significant share of the respondents who were unsure or undecided about returning to Ukraine was likewise unsure or undecided whether to stay in the Czech Republic or not (44%)**. Still, **53% of the respondents who were unsure or undecided about returning to Ukraine wanted to stay in the Czech Republic**. Only a few respondents were planning to move to a third country. Language, education opportunities, work opportunities, and benefits and support were mentioned as reasons.

UNHCR Representation for Central Europe

National Office Czech Republic

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