

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

1,388 SURVEYS IN FOUR CITIES:

WARSAW
KRAKOW
LUBLIN
RZESZÓW



NEEDS ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED

Between 5 May and 17 June 2022 IOM conducted 1,388 surveys in collective sites or reception centers (including PESEL¹, ZUS² and MOPS³ registration sites, and other locations) with Ukrainian nationals and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) in Poland. Almost all respondents crossed the border into Poland because of the ongoing war in Ukraine. Due to the limited number of surveys conducted with TCNs (36, 3% of the total population surveyed), **this report reflects the findings of the surveys conducted with Ukrainian nationals** who reported that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February 2022 (N=1,352). **Where information is available for TCN respondents this is highlighted in the relevant section.** Almost all (97%) of respondents were Ukrainian nationals, while the remaining 3 per cent (36 respondents) were TCNs mainly from Turkmenistan (25%), Azerbaijan (14%) and Belarus (11%).

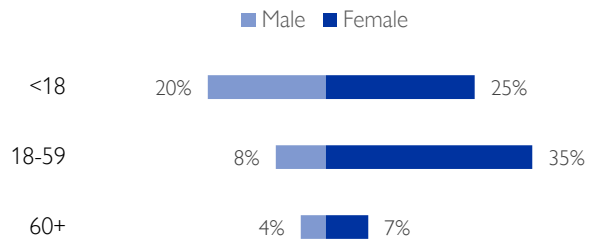
About three quarters (69%) of the surveys were completed in Warsaw, one quarter in Krakow, and the remaining 4 per cent was collected between Lublin and Rzeszow. Overall, 47 per cent of surveys were completed in collective sites and 53 per cent in PESEL¹, ZUS², MOPS³ registration sites and other locations.

Since 24 February 2022, Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. Since 12 April, IOM's DTM has deployed needs assessments with Ukrainians and TCNs in Poland. The sample is not representative of all Ukrainians and TCNs in Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1,320 respondents reported on the number of persons they were living with at the moment of the interview in Poland. Questions included their age, sex and overall health and vulnerability conditions.

Demographic profiles of respondents' household members in Poland



There was a fairly equal distribution of males and females in the under 18 age group as well as in the 60+ age group. Overall, females between 18 and 59 years old were the majority (35%) followed by one quarter of girls below 18 years of age and 20 per cent of boys under 18.

On average, the household size in Poland was of almost three persons, with 67 per cent of household members being female and 33 per cent being male. Only 5 per cent of all respondents reported to be alone in Poland, with the majority being with at least one other person. Almost half (45%) of all members in the household in Poland were children and 39 per cent of all respondents reported not having children in the household. Just over one in five (23%) of households traveling in a group had an elderly person in their household in Poland.



5% alone in Poland
95% with a group



23% elderly (60 years and above)



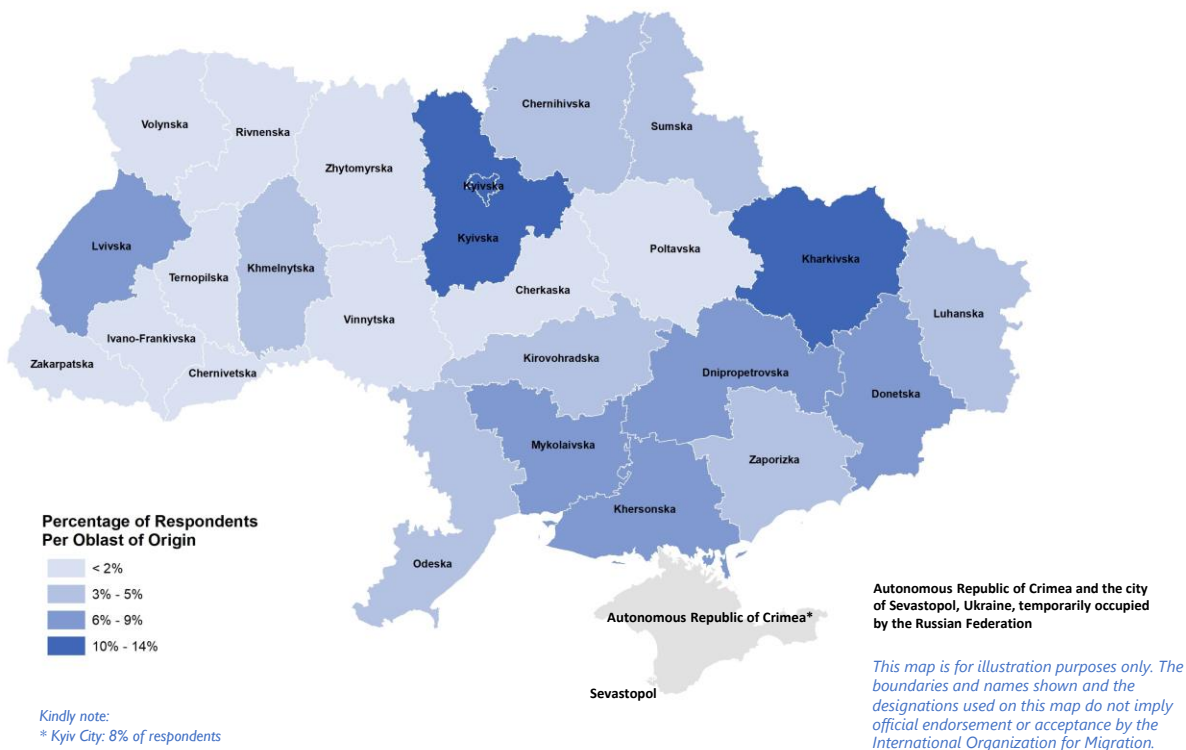
349 persons with chronic diseases
23 persons wounded



22 pregnant Women

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Region (oblast) of origin / usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine (%)



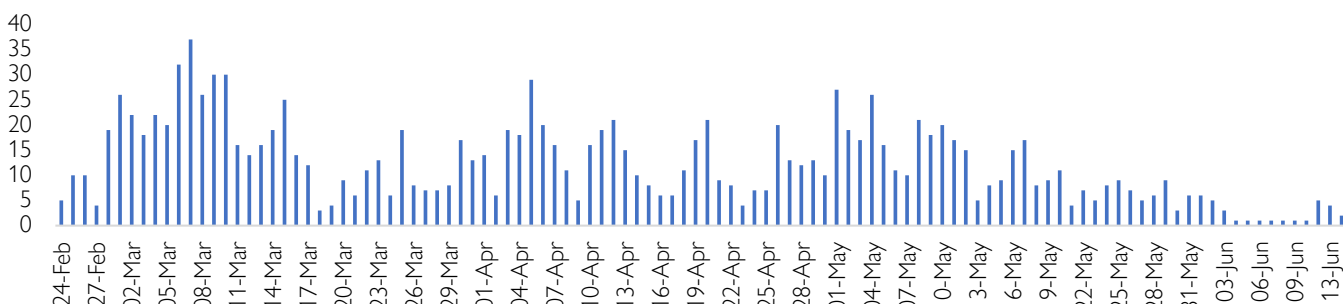
GROUP PROFILE BY OBLAST OF ORIGIN

Respondents were distributed in all parts of the country in terms of their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine. Kyivska (which includes the oblast and the city of Kyiv (14%)), was the most common place of usual residence, followed by Kharkivska (13%), and Donetsk (9%), all together constituting the origin oblasts for over a third (37%) of the respondents. Almost half of TCNs (47%) reported Kyivska as their usual place of residence, the majority of whom were living in Kyiv City.

ARRIVAL IN POLAND

Just over two in five (42%) of respondents arrived in Poland between end of February and March, while 29 per cent arrived in April and 27 per cent in May. The remaining two per cent arrived in the first days of June.

Date of arrival in Poland by number of respondents



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ACCOMMODATION IN POLAND

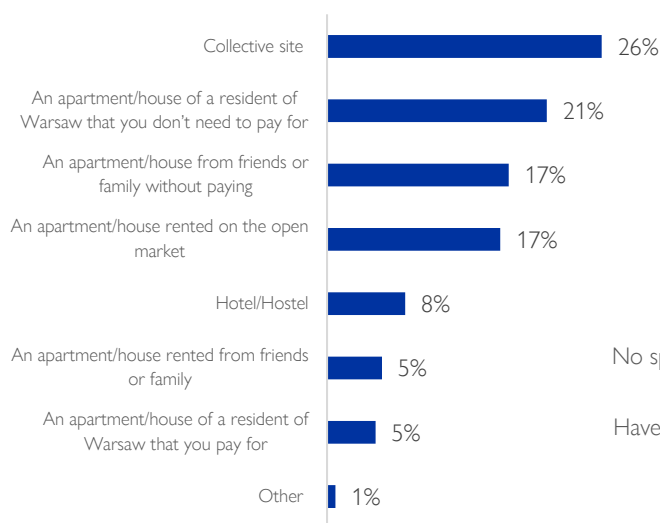
Among the respondents who reported their current residence (493), the majority (82%) were living either in a collective sites or apartment at the time of the interview. Out of these 26 per cent were in collective sites.

Thirty-nine per cent were living in apartments/houses without paying (21% of whom living with residents and 17% with friends or family). Ten per cent were living in private accommodation they paid for, 8 per cent were living in a

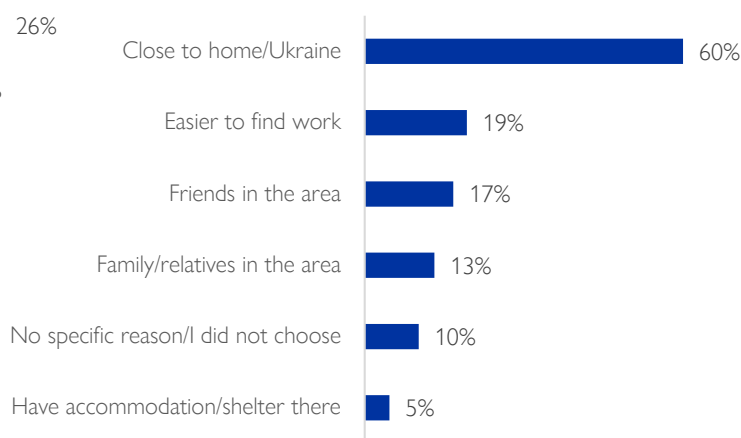
hotel/hostel and the remaining 1 per cent did not specify or had just arrived at the moment of the interview.

Over a third (35%) of the 493 respondents stated that they will remain in the current place of residence as long as they need. Another 23 per cent stated that they plan to stay there until the end of the year, while the remaining 32 per cent reported to be leaving either within four or between four and eight weeks after the date of their interview.

Current accommodation (%) N=493



Reasons for choosing the location (%) N=1,352, all that apply



INTENTIONS TO STAY OR MOVE

Overall, 62 per cent of respondents have been in their respective locations for more than a month, 23 per cent less than a month, and the remaining 14 per cent between two and 14 days. The vast majority (87%) report that they do not intend to move from the current location for now, while others reported the intention to move elsewhere in Europe (6%) or in Poland (3%), mainly in Pomorskie (Gdańsk). Among the 82 respondents intending to move to EU countries, 26 per cent mentioned the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark and Germany (both 15%), and France (9%). Other countries included, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain (20% in total), and others.

Most (32%) reported to intend to move in less than a month from the moment of the survey, while others intend to leave in less than two days (27%), within one week (16%), and 13 per cent in over a month. Twelve per cent did not want to specify.

Overall, among the main reasons to be intending to move elsewhere in Poland or in another country were knowing the language (67%), it being easier to find work (31%) and having family and friends in the area (29%).

Top 3 destinations, for those who want to move to another EU country
N= 82

UNITED KINGDOM: 26%

DENMARK: 15%

GERMANY: 15%

TCNs in Poland – Intentions to Stay or Move

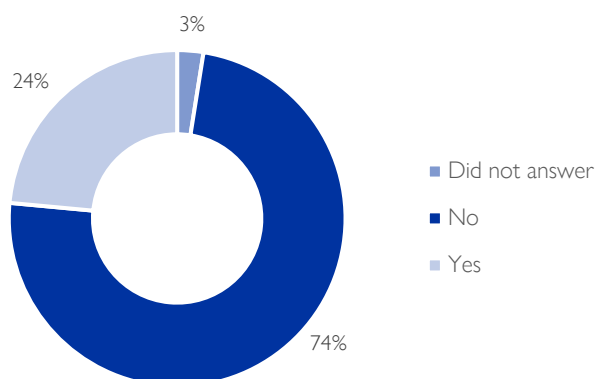
Among 36 TCNs surveyed, 81% reported that they did not intend to move. Ten TCNs have reached out for consular support and eight have received it.

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ACCESS TO WORK AND REGISTRATION IN POLAND

The respondents who reported they did not have sufficient funds or income to cover their living expenses (63%) were double the amount that reported to be able to cover their daily costs (34%). The remaining 3 per cent did not reply.

Found an employer interested in hiring (%)



Over three quarters of respondents want to find employment (76%) while 21 per cent are not looking for work and 3 per cent did not reply. At the moment of the interview, 24 per cent of all respondents said that they already found an employer interested in hiring them.

Out of the 853 respondents who did not have enough funds or income to cover living expenses, 84 per cent have not found an employer yet, while 14 per cent have.

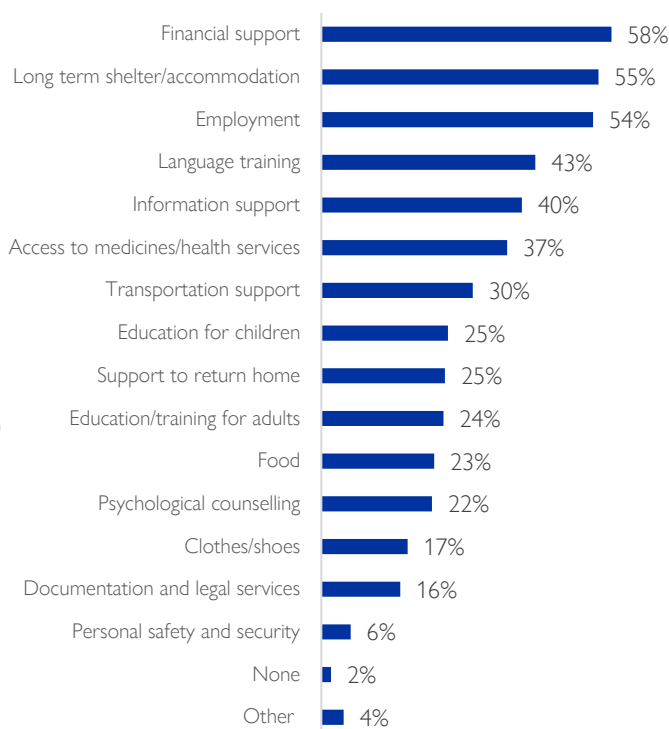
Among Ukrainians and TCNs surveyed in collective shelters (255, or 18% of the total), a large majority (90%) reported to be registered by the shelter coordination agency and 80 per cent had registered their residence and obtained a PESEL number. A majority (73%) obtained/opened a bank account in a Polish or European bank. Out of the 255 respondents, 56% have not received the one-off assistance payment of 300 PLN from the MOPS centre yet at the time of the survey.

MAIN NEEDS AT THE MOMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

Overall, the most commonly selected needs were financial support (58%), long term shelter/accommodation (55%) and employment (54%).

Among the 853 respondents who reported not having enough funds or income to cover their daily living costs, the order of needs as stated by respondents was very similar. Respondents who had previously reported not having enough funds to cover costs were more likely to require financial support (66%) and long-term shelter or accommodation (63%) and more likely to need work (62%).

Main needs at the moment
(% of positive replies) N=1,352, all that apply



Main needs at the moment for TCNs (N=36, all that apply)

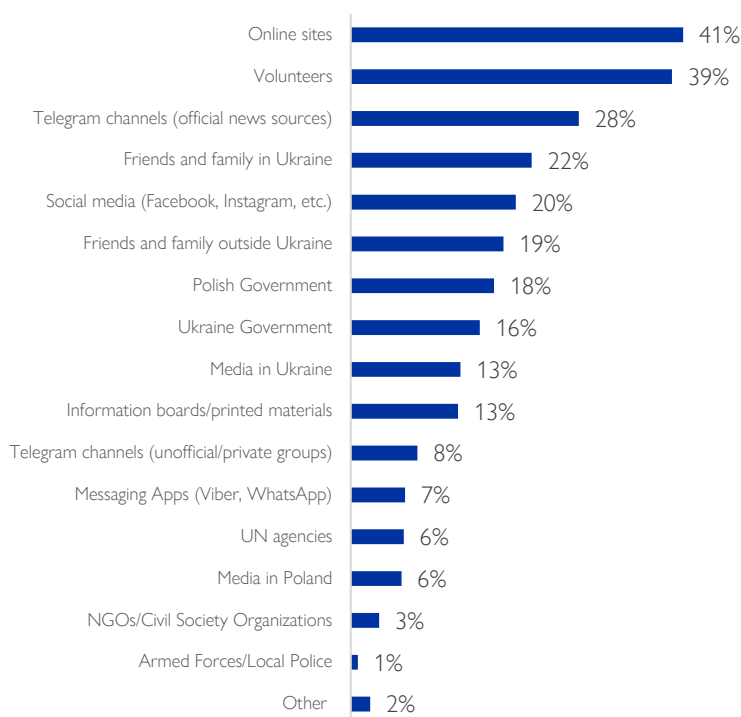
Main Needs	Number of responses (%)
Information support	56%
Long term shelter/accommodation	44%
Financial support	44%
Language training	42%
Documentation and legal services (PESEL,ZUS, MOPS etc)	39%

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Information channels

The survey also asked what three sources of information respondents trusted. Just under half (41%) included relying on online sites in their response, followed by volunteers (39%) and official news Telegram channels (28%). Friends and family in Ukraine were also a trustworthy source where just under a quarter (22%) of respondents were receiving information from. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc) and friends and family outside Ukraine were selected as trustworthy information sources by around 20 per cent of respondents in each case. Government sources accounted for 34 per cent of all the responses, with 18 per cent using Polish Government sources and 16 per cent selecting Ukrainian Government sources as most trusted.

Channels where respondents receive trusted information (%), N=1352, max three replies



1. PESEL is the Polish acronym for Universal Electronic System for Registration of the Population and that refers to the registration of foreigners who stay in the country for more than 30 days.

2. ZUS is the Polish acronym for the Social Insurance Institution (Zakład Ubezpieczeń Społecznych), and refers to the social and health insurance in Poland.

3. This is the Polish acronym for the Municipal Social Welfare Centre (Miejski Ośrodek Pomocy Społecznej).

Methodology

This report summarizes the results of a needs assessment initiated by IOM in Poland to assess the profiles, main conditions, and needs of Ukrainians and TCNs met in collective sites and reception centres.

The survey was based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility, and it was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees and migrants of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war.

It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Poland and intended final destinations; it gathers information regarding access to services and registration in Poland, main needs that the respondents expressed as well as main sources of trusted information at the moment of the interview.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire targeted individuals who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022 due to the war in Ukraine. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators in selected locations in Warsaw and Rzeszow.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian and English by trained IOM's DTM enumerators. Data were collected and stored through the Kobo mobile application.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

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