

DTM's Crossings to Ukraine Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals



3 Border Crossing Points
Medyka-Szeginie
Hrebenne-Rawa Ruska
Korcowa-Krakowiec

153 INTERVIEWS

Since 24 February 2022, an increasing number of people fleeing from Ukraine to the neighbouring countries has been observed, as a result of the war in Ukraine. At the same time, the number of persons exiting Poland and going back to Ukraine has been sustained.

Since 12 April, IOM's DTM has deployed displacement surveys with Ukrainians before crossing to Ukraine at the border crossing points (BCPs) in Poland while exiting the country towards Ukraine. Individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily returnees as the duration and nature of their move is uncertain. Hence conclusions on definitive trends cannot yet be drawn. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Ukraine, results should hence only be considered as indicative.

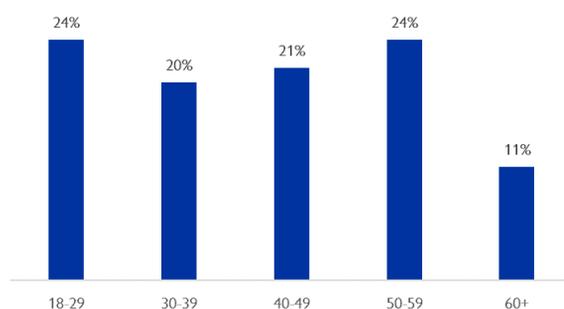
Socio-demographic profile

Between 12 and 17 April, IOM conducted 153 surveys in BCPs with Ukrainian nationals going back to Ukraine. All respondents were Ukrainian nationals, and almost all (96%) responded that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February.

There was an identical distribution of respondents between the age groups of 18-29 as there was in the 50-59 years age group (24% each). The rest of the respondents were fairly evenly distributed among the 30-39 and 40-49 age brackets (20 and 21% respectively).

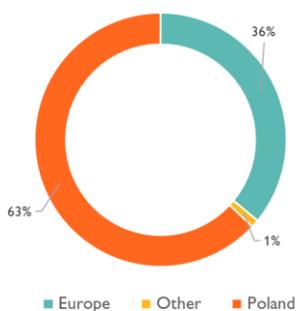
Out of the total 153 respondents, 37 per cent reported to have stayed in Poland after leaving Ukraine, 19 per cent were in other European countries, and one per cent elsewhere. Among those that had not stayed in Poland while out of Ukraine, countries where they spent most of their time were Estonia, Germany and Czechia, with these countries representing 66 per cent of the total.

Age of respondents (%)

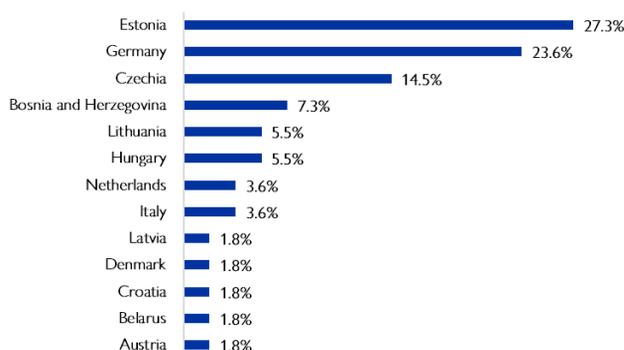


For those that stayed within Poland, 29 per cent reported to have stayed in Podkarpackie (Rzeszów), 19 per cent in Małopolskie (Kraków), 17 per cent in Mazowieckie (Warsaw), nine per cent in Pomorskie (Gdańsk), and the remaining 26 per cent in other voivodeships of the country.

Place of stay outside Ukraine (%)



Place of stay outside Ukraine, if not Poland (%)



DTM's Crossings to Ukraine Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals

Travel characteristics, reasons to cross to Ukraine

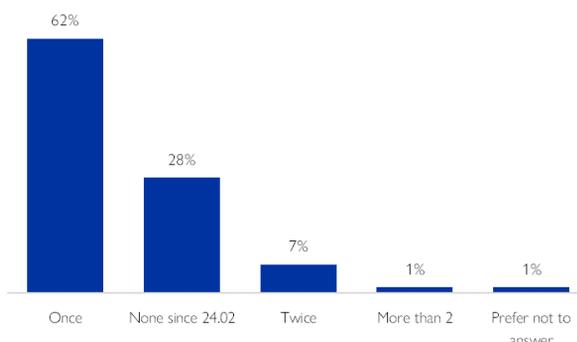
Most respondents (48%) travelling alone were alone when they left Ukraine, while 27 per cent of the sample were travelling back alone having left Ukraine with a group. Finally, 20 per cent of respondents said they were traveling with the same group they had fled Ukraine with. A few (3%) indicated they were traveling with only some of the group they had fled with.

Out of almost half the sample, 62 per cent reported they had crossed the border between Ukraine and Poland only once since the beginning of the war, while only 7 per cent crossed twice. An additional 28 per cent of the respondents stated that prior to 24 February they crossed the border, but since then had not.

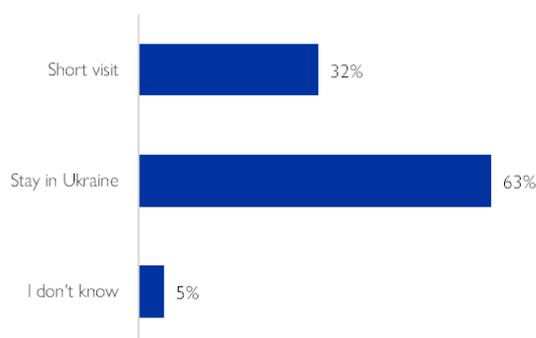
About 63 per cent of respondents reported the intention to stay in Ukraine, because they felt the situation was better in the place of origin and because they did not have enough resources for living costs; while 32 per cent reported they planned a short visit and five per cent did not know how long they would stay in Ukraine.

For those traveling for a short visit, the top three reasons they mentioned were to bring supplies to people in Ukraine (31%), to meet with family (27%), and to help other family members or friends there (19%).

Number of crossings at Ukrainian/Polish borders (%)



Planned stay in Ukraine (%)



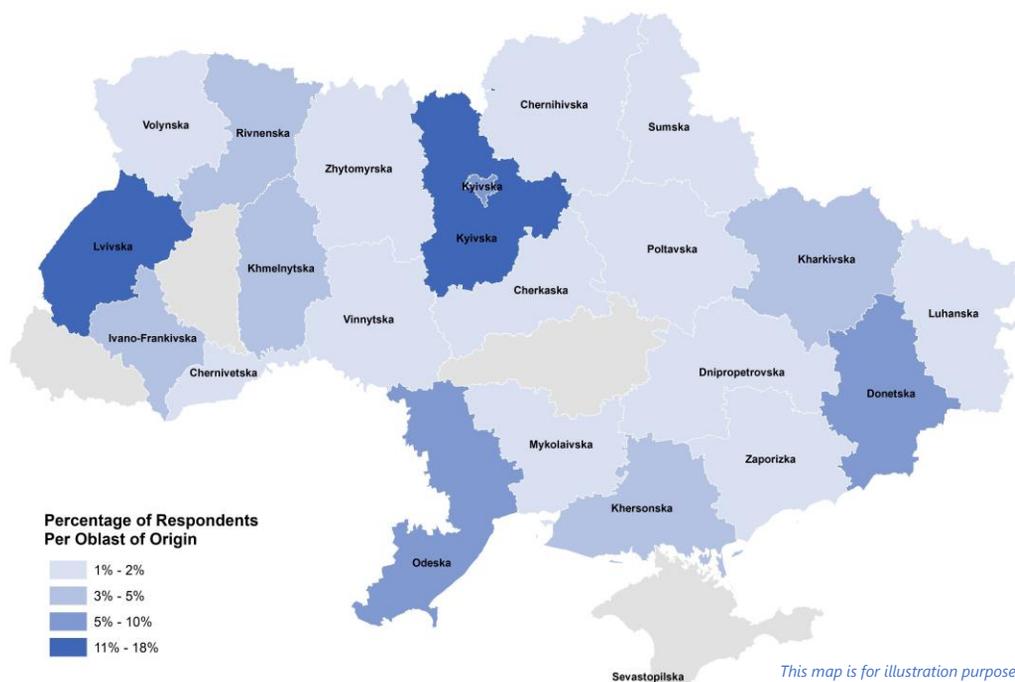
Means of transportation

Out of the 71 respondents in three BCPs who stated their means of transportation, 58 said were traveling back by train and 7 who were traveling by car. Two respondents in the Hrebenne-Rawa Ruska and Korczowa-Krakowiec BCPs reported to be returning to Ukraine on foot. Overall, most respondents were traveling by train or car through the Medyka-Szeginie BCP.

DTM's Crossings to Ukraine Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals

Regions of origin and destination in Ukraine

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



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

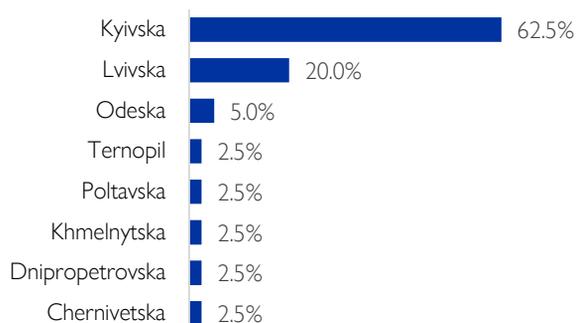
Respondents were distributed in all parts of the country in terms of their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine. Kyivska (which includes the oblast and the city of Kyiv) was the most common place of usual residence (27%), followed by Lvivska (18%) and Odeska (9%). Five per cent of respondents indicated that Donetska was their region of usual residence, followed by Khmelnytska (4%) and others (in total, 29%).

The majority of respondents reported they intend to go back to the same region (73%), while 26 per cent said they were going to another region and another one per cent did not know.

Among those reporting to go to another region, just under a third of respondents disclosed which region they were traveling to. Most reported Kyivska as their destination (63%), followed by Lvivska (20%) and Odeska (5%).

The vast majority of Ukrainian refugees in the sample reported that they intend to go back to their homes or their usual place of residence in Ukraine (76%).

Planned region of stay in Ukraine, if different from origin (%)



DTM's Crossings to Ukraine Surveys with Ukrainian Nationals

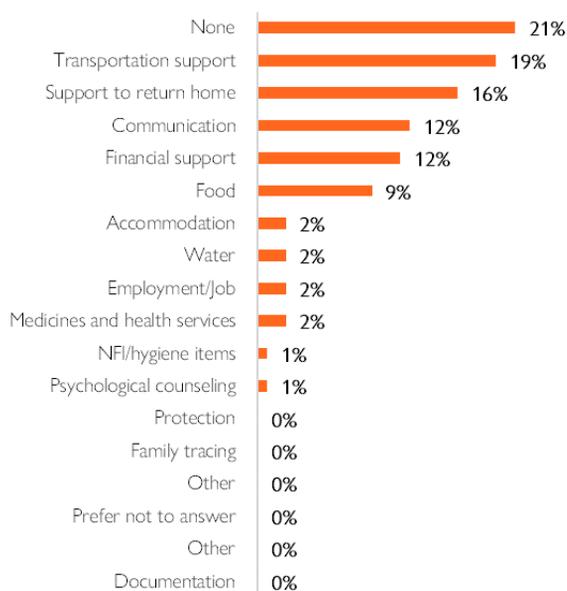
Main needs in the moment of the interview

Most respondents (21%) reported having no specific needs just before crossing the border.¹

Transportation support (19%), support to return home (16%), and financial support (12%) were the three needs more frequently reported when interviewed. The overall low level of positive replies to the list of the needs proposed, may be because respondents were about to cross the border when interviewed.

About six per cent of all respondents reported that they or/and their family members had experienced any unfair or unequal treatment based on nationality, ethnicity, or gender since they left the usual place of residence in Ukraine.

Main needs at the moment (%)²



¹ The sample size for main needs is 71 respondents.

² Multiple responses were possible for this question; hence the sum is higher than 100%.

* Includes protection from instances of violence, harassment, theft, exploitation and reporting of incidents, grievances or assaults.

** Includes support to communicate with others in Ukraine and elsewhere.

Methodology

This report summarizes the results of displacement surveys initiated by IOM to assess the profiles and intentions of Ukrainians met while exiting from Poland into Ukraine.

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 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 Ukraine and to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire was proposed only to migrants and refugees who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected border points between Poland and Ukraine.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and English by trained. Data were collected and stored through a mobile application.