

DTM's Needs Assessment Surveys with Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs)

Since 24 February 2022, over 3 million Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals have entered Poland as a result of the war in Ukraine. This report is based on a needs assessment survey launched by IOM's DTM in Poland. Surveys are conducted face-to-face by trained enumerators for DTM in collective sites, reception centres and transit points in Warsaw, Krakow, Przemysl and Rzeszow with Ukrainian refugees and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) who have left Ukraine after 24 February 2022.

Out of the 889 persons reached by IOM's enumerators, 207 did not give the consent to participate to the interview and 21 among those who consented did not enter Poland because of the war. The report then presents the main findings from the 661 completed interviews collected (74% of all persons reached by the enumerators).

661 INTERVIEWS
67% females
33% males

Socio-demographic profile

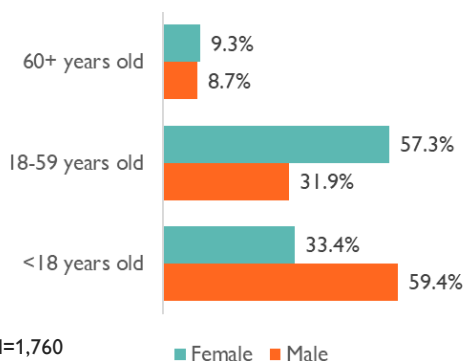
About three quarters (73%) of the surveys were completed in Warsaw, 26 per cent in Rzeszow, and the remaining 1 per cent was collected between Krakow and Lublin.

About 71 per cent was collected in the PESEL¹ registration centres of Warsaw and Rzeszow, 4 per cent in the ZUS² registration centre in Warsaw, 17 per cent in other collective shelters in Rzeszow and 8 per cent in other locations (markets and others).

Almost all (99%) of respondents were Ukrainian refugees, while the remaining 1 per cent (7 persons) were third-country nationals from Azerbaijan, Georgia, India, Kuwait, Tajikistan.

Respondents reported on the number of persons they were living at the moment of the interview in Poland, their age, sex and overall health and vulnerability conditions.

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 23 per cent of all respondents reported to be alone in Poland, with the majority being with at least one other person. Further on, 43 per cent of all members in the household in Poland were children and only 38 per cent of all respondents reported that there was no child in the household currently in Poland. About 9 per cent of all respondents reported to have an elderly person of 60 years of age and above in their household in Poland.

Demographic profiles of respondents' household members in Poland


The share of older persons was equal among males and females (9%), but the overall age profile by sex was quite different overall. Among all females, women between 18 and 59 years old were the majority (57%) followed by one third (34%) of girls below 18 years of age and 9 per cent of older women of 60 years of age and above.

On the contrary, the majority of males (59%) were boys below 18 years of age, while adult men between 18 and 59


23% alone in Poland
77% with a group (family/friends)

9% older persons
(60 years and above)

97 persons with chronic diseases
7 persons wounded

9 pregnant women

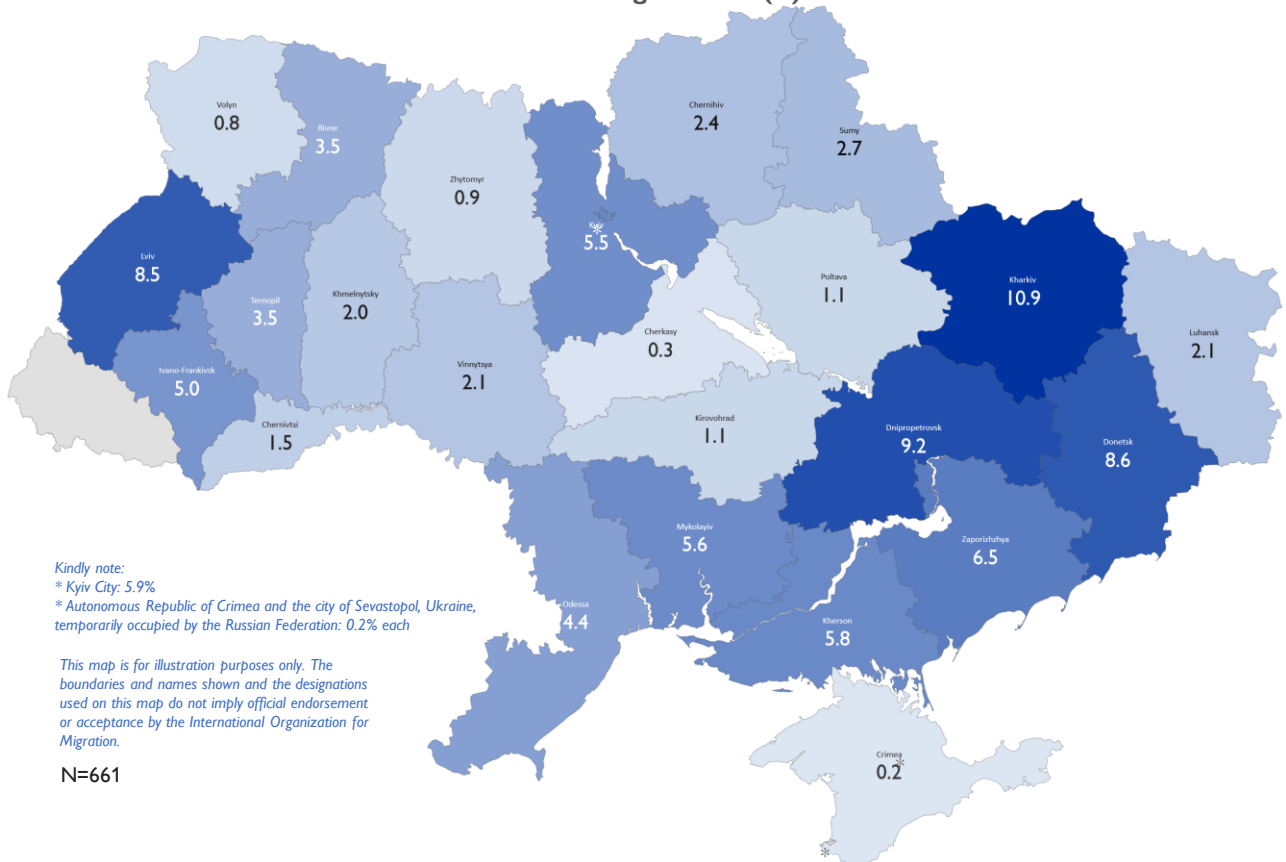
years old were 32 per cent of the total.

Overall, among respondents and their group/household at the moment of the interview there were 97 persons with some chronic disease (6% of total), 9 pregnant women (1% of all women), 7 persons wounded (0.4%).

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Regions of origin in Ukraine

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



Among the top five regions of origin or usual residence, respondents reported those of Kharkiv (11%), of Dnipropetrovsk (9%), of Donetsk (9%), of Lviv (8%) and of Zaporizhzhia (6%).

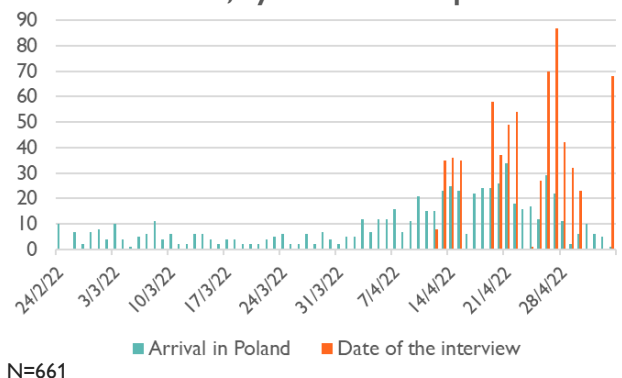
Respondents that used to live and work in Kyiv city were about 6 per cent of the total and those from the region of Kyiv were about 5 per cent.

Arrival in Poland and current accommodation

Almost three quarters (72%) of respondents arrived in Poland during the month of April, while slightly less than one quarter (24%) reported to have arrived before the end of March 2022 and the remaining 4 per cent arrived in the first days of May.

More than one third (34%) of respondents³ reported that they were currently living in an apartment or house of friends or family members, without paying. Another 24 per cent reported to be staying in an apartment of a Polish resident without the need of paying. About one fifth (20%) reported to have rented a house in the open market or from a Polish resident.

Date of arrival in Poland and of the interview, by number of respondents



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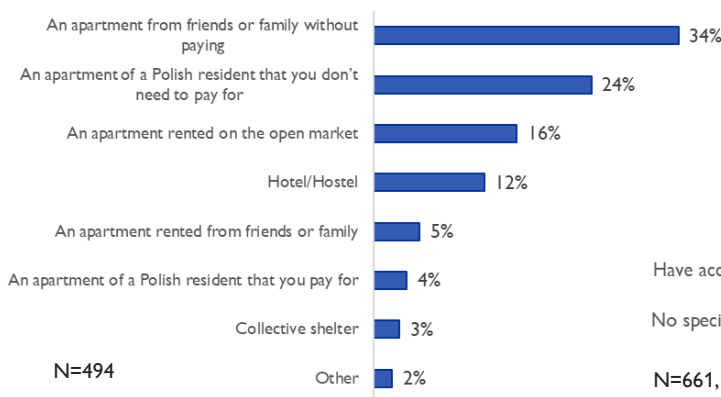
Additionally, 12 per cent reported to be in a hotel or a hostel, 5 per cent to rent a house from friends or family members, 3 per cent were in collective centers, and the remaining 2 per cent did not specify or had just arrived at the moment of the interview.

Almost half (46%) of respondents stated that they will remain in the current place of residence as long as this will be needed. Another 23 per cent stated that they plan to stay there until the end of the year, while the remaining 30 per

cent reported to be planning to leave in the two to four weeks after the moment of the interview.

Most respondents reported to have spent in the current location short periods of time: 43 per cent were there since less than one week (and 21% since less than two days), 38 per cent were there since less than one month and the remaining 18 per cent have spent in the current location more than one month.

Current accommodation (%)



Reasons for choosing the location (%)



Many respondents reported that they choose the location because it is close to their home/Ukraine (42%), 35 per cent reported to have friends in the area and 32 per cent to have some family members in the area.

Among other reasons to choose the current locations, 14 per cent reported that it is easier to find work, 12 per cent that it is close to the border, 2 per cent that they have accommodation there, and others have other reasons (3%) or they did not choose (14%).

Intentions to stay or move

The vast majority (81%) that they did not intend to move from the current location for now, while others reported the intention to move elsewhere in Europe (14%) or in Poland (5%). An additional 1 per cent of respondents, made of TCNs, reported to be planning to move outside Europe.

All TCNs (7 respondents) reported to know how to reach the consular services of their country of origin, and 2 of them reported to have actually contacted them and to have received support.

Among those reporting to be willing to move to other European countries, 32 per cent mentioned Germany, 17 per cent the United Kingdom, 10 per cent Switzerland, followed by Czechia, Denmark, Italy, Spain (6% each) and many others. Most (54%) reported to intend to move within the next two days from the moment of the survey, while others reported to intend to move within one week (15%), within one month (17%), or in more than one month (2%).

Thirteen per cent did not want to specify.

Overall, among the main reason to be intending to move elsewhere in Poland or in another country, the presence of family (21%) and of friends (20%) there were the most frequently reported motivations.

Top 3 destinations, for those who want to move



- GERMANY 32%**
- UNITED KINGDOM 17%**
- SWTIZERLAND 10%**

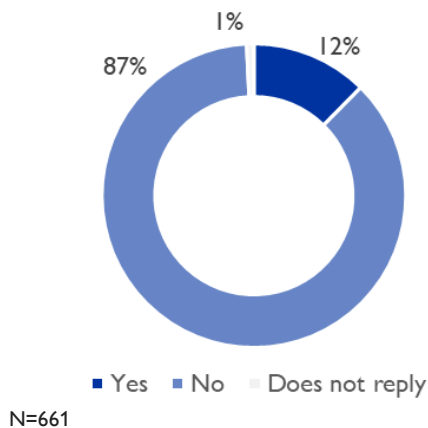
N=90

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Access to work and registration in Poland

The whole sample split almost equally between those who reported that have funds or income to cover their living expenses (50%) and those who reported to have no such funds (48%), with the remaining 2 per cent that did not reply.

Found an employer interested in hiring (%)



Almost three quarters (73%) of the respondents intended to find a work, while 26 per cent reported that they have no intention to find an occupation and 1 per cent did not reply.

At the moment of the interview, only 12 per cent of all respondents said that they already found an employer interested in hiring them.

Among the Ukrainian refugees and TCNs met in collective shelters (113, or 17% of the total), almost all (97%) reported to be registered by the shelter coordination agency and had registered their residence and obtained a PESEL number, while only 34 per cent reported to be registered with ZUS and 40 per cent to have obtained/open a bank account in a Polish or European bank. Finally, only 2 persons (less than 2%) reported to have already received the one-time assistance payment of 300zł by the MOPS.⁴

Main needs in the moment of the interview

Main needs at the moment (% of positive replies)



More than half (52%) of the respondents in the sample reported the need to be assisted in finding a job. Also, 49 per cent required financial support, 48 per cent required assistance to access medicines and health services.

Assistance with long-term housing or shelter solutions was mentioned by 40 per cent of the sample.

Among other types of needs that were mentioned by around one third of the sample there were support with information (34%), education services for children (34%), language courses (33%), food (31%) and clothes and shoes (30%).

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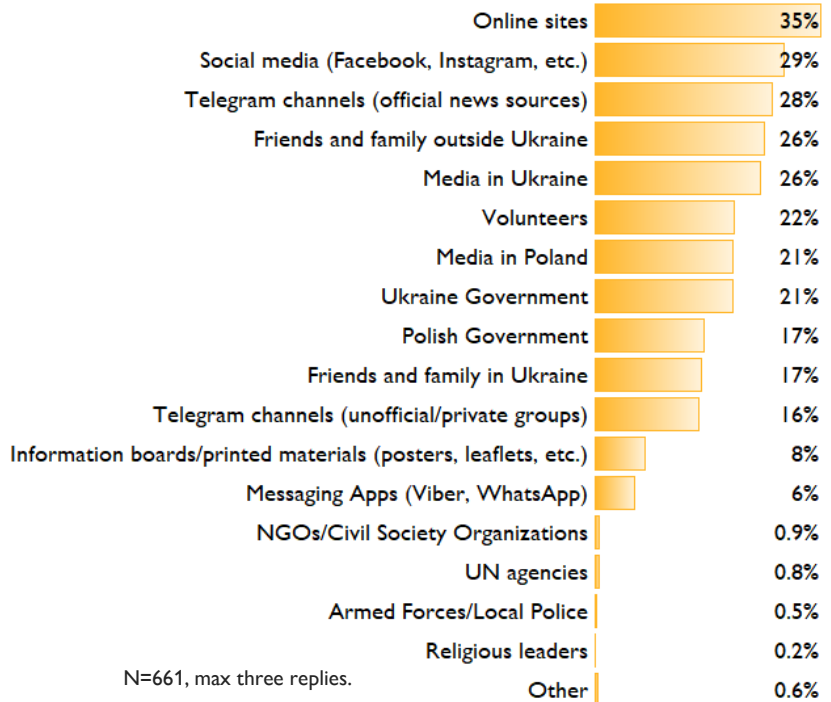
Information channels

Online resources of various kind are the information channels most frequently mentioned source of information.

More specifically, online websites (35%), social media platforms (29%), Telegram channels of official news sources (28%) receive more positive replies than friends and families outside Ukraine (26%), media in Ukraine (26%), volunteers (22%), media in Poland (21%), Ukraine government sources (21%) and Polish government sources (17%).

Particularly few respondents reported to receive information from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) and UN agencies (1% each), and almost no respondents reported to receive information from armed forces or religious leaders.

Channels where respondents receive information (%)



N=661, 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 information is available for 75 per cent of total respondents (494).
 4. 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 refugees 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 to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding access to services and registration in Poland, main needs that the respondents expressed as well as main sources of information at the moment of the interview.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire was proposed only to 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.