

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

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. According to The Polish Border Guard data, as of 1 June, a total of 3,749 million crossings from Ukraine to Poland was recorded at the border crossing points (BCPs) since 24th February 2022.

Since 12 April, IOM's DTM has deployed Refugee Flows to Poland: Needs and Intentions surveys with refugees using BCPs to cross into Poland. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative.

KEY FINDINGS

- Out of the 1,230 respondents 43 per cent reported intending to travel onto another EU country.
- Respondents intending to travel to the EU and staying in Poland reported different needs. More respondents intending to travel to the EU reported no needs (62%) than respondents staying in Poland (52%).
- For the 581 respondents who intend to stay in Poland, the majority (51%) reported intending to travel to Rzeszów, Warsaw or Kraków. Most respondents (68%) chose to stay in Poland because they had relatives and/or friends there, or already had a place to stay (17%). In 14 per cent of the cases, it was also indicated that the proximity to Ukraine was the reason for staying in Poland.
- Just under half (43%) of the respondents relied on volunteers as the main source of information, followed by friends and family outside Ukraine (40%) and official news Telegram channels.
- Key differences were noted when looking at which origin oblasts in Ukraine respondents are from in terms of their intention to stay in Poland or travel onwards.

1,230

SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN PRZEMYŚL

Border Crossing Points
 Train/Bus Stations
 Transit Centers



SURVEYS WITH UKRAINIANS CROSSING TO POLAND

Between 12 April and 01 June 2022 IOM conducted 1,230 surveys in three cities with Ukrainian nationals crossing into Poland. According to The Polish Border Guard data, among the entries of Ukrainians and TCNs, while 95 per cent of the crossings were of Ukrainian nationals, 5 per cent were of TCNs. Due to the very limited number of surveys conducted with TCNs, this report reflects the findings of the surveys conducted with only Ukrainian nationals who reported that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February.

GROUP DEMOGRAPHIC

Demographic characteristics of people traveling with respondents were recorded as reported by respondents. Almost all the respondents were adult females. Most respondents were traveling with family (62%), or alone (30%). The remaining 8 per cent of respondents reported to be traveling with friends and neighbours.

Among the respondents travelling in a group, more than three quarters (78%) are travelling with at least one child in their group, with 12 per cent travelling with an elderly. Overall, respondents traveling to another destination in Poland tended to have between 1 or 2 per cent more children or older persons in their group compared to respondents who declared they were traveling onward to another EU country.



70% travelling in a group
 30% travelling alone



62% of all respondents at
 least 1 child in the group



7% of all respondents at
 least 1 elderly (60+ years) in
 the group

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INTENTION TO REMAIN IN POLAND*

The main distinction existing between the surveyed individuals was their intended travel destination which was disclosed as Poland or an EU country by 90 per cent of respondents (remaining 10% either did not disclose or mentioned another country). Almost half of all respondents surveyed (47%) reported that they were traveling to another area/city in Poland while 43 per cent indicated they were traveling onto another country in Europe.

For the 581 respondents who intend to stay in Poland, just over half (51%) reported intending to travel to another area in Podkarpackie (Rzeszów), Mazowieckie (Warsaw) or Małopolskie (Kraków). Three per cent did not know where in Poland they intended to travel to next. Most respondents (68%) chose to stay in Poland because they had relatives and/or friends there, or already had a place to stay (17%). In 14 per cent of the cases, it was also indicated that the proximity to Ukraine was the reason for staying in Poland.

*Please note that the respondents were asked for their current/immediate plans, their intentions for returning back to Ukraine was not included in the answer options.

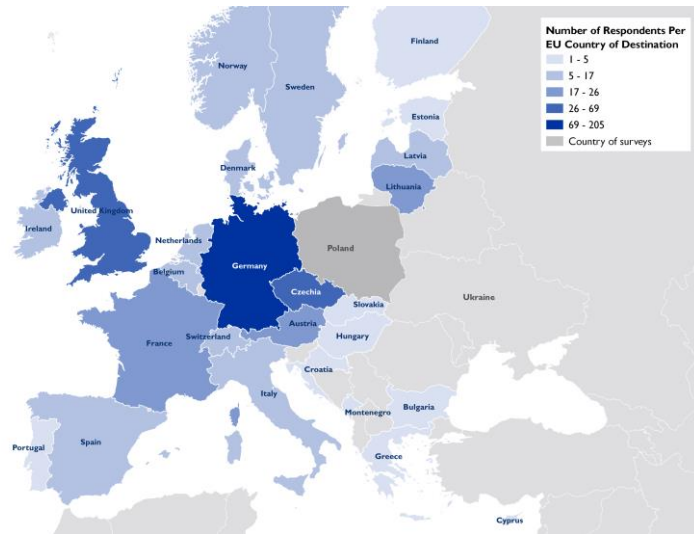
Top 10 intended destinations within Poland (N=581)

Area/City in Poland	Percentage of Respondents (N=581)
Podkarpackie (Rzeszów)	20%
Mazowieckie (Warsaw)	18%
Małopolskie (Kraków)	12%
Dolnośląskie (Wrocław)	9%
Wielkopolskie (Poznań)	8%
Zachodniopomorskie (Szczecin)	7%
Śląskie (Katowice)	6%
Pomorskie (Gdańsk)	4%
Do not know	3%
Lubuskie (Zielona Góra, Gorzów Wielkopolski)	3%

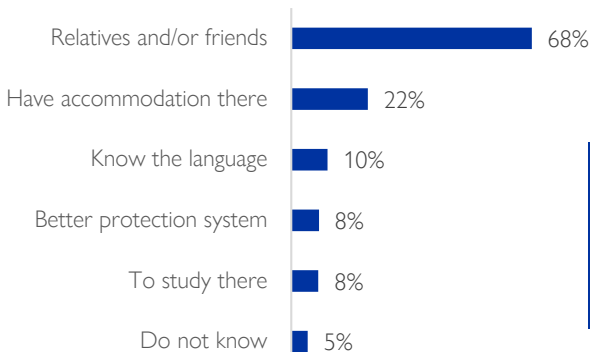
INTENTION TO TRAVEL ONWARDS

Out of the 1,230 respondents, 43 per cent reported intending to travel onto another EU country. Most intend to go to Germany (39%), followed by Czechia (13%) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (7%). Together these countries make up the intended final destinations for 59 per cent of the survey respondents. Other notable destinations include Austria and France (both 5%), as well as Lithuania where 4 per cent of Ukrainian refugees intend to travel to. The majority (87%) are staying in Poland for less than two days before traveling onto another EU country. All respondents were Ukrainian nationals and responded that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February.

Intended country of destination (N=531)



Why did you choose this country of destination? (N=531)



How long do you intend to stay in Poland before traveling to your next destination?



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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. Lvivska was the most common place of usual residence (20%), followed by Kyivska (which includes the oblast and the city of Kyiv (14%), Kharkivska (11%), and Odeska (10%), all together constituting the origin oblasts for over half (55%) of the respondents.

Key differences were noted when looking at which origin oblasts respondents who reported intending to stay in Poland tended to be from, compared to those intending to travel onwards. There were five times as many respondents from Lvivska who reported intending to stay in Poland (188 respondents), than those planning to travel onwards to an EU country (35 respondents).

There were twice as many respondents originally from Kharkivska traveling to another EU country (81) as there were staying in Poland (37). More than half of them were traveling to Germany (51%).

A large majority (70%) of respondents who are from Kharkivska and traveling to another EU country reported having family/friends in the intended destination as their main reason to choose that country. Similarly, there were five per cent more respondents (13% compared to 8%) intending to travel onward who were originally from Odeska.

Odeska was also notable due to the spike of respondents declaring this as their oblast of origin during the second month of data collection (12 May – 1 June). Compared to the first period (11 April – 11 May), where 5 per cent of respondents staying in Poland were from Odeska, by the second period this had grown to 13 per cent of respondents. Similarly for respondents aiming to travel onward to an EU country, the percentage of people from Odeska doubled between the two periods of data collection (from 9% to 18%).

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MEANS OF TRANSPORT

All 1,230 respondents were asked what their mode of transport was to enter Poland. Most respondents indicated traveling only by train (30%), by bus (18%), or by car (12%). For those respondents indicating a combination of transport modes, train and bus was the most frequent response (124), constituting 10 per cent of the total.

Overall, for both respondents intending to stay in Poland and those traveling onward to an EU country the most common forms of transport were train, bus and by car. Respondents staying in Poland were more likely to be traveling by car (31%) compared to those traveling onward to another EU country (21%), while train travel was almost 1.5 times as likely for those traveling to another EU country with respect to those staying in Poland.

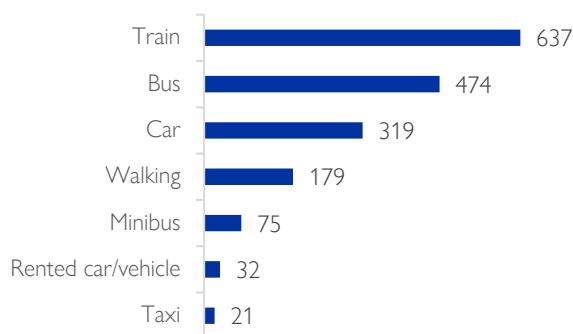
TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION SOURCE

The survey also asked from what sources respondents received information they trusted. Just under half (43%) included relying on volunteers in their response, followed by friends and family outside Ukraine (40%) and official news Telegram channels. Social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.) was also a trustworthy source where just under a quarter (24%) of respondents were receiving information from. online sites and unofficial Telegram channels were also popular sources for trustworthy information, as cited by 15 per cent of respondents in both cases.

The data on which information sources respondents trusted also revealed that for those indicating only one source, the most common were volunteers (138 responses), friends and family outside the Ukraine (114 responses) and social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.). For respondents indicating more than one source of information, the most frequent combinations were Telegram channels (official news sources and unofficial/private groups) (41 responses), followed by volunteers and friends and family outside Ukraine (34 responses)

There were slight differences when looking at what information was most used by respondents staying in Poland versus those traveling onward to another EU country. For example, those staying in Poland were more likely to rely on friends and family outside the Ukraine in first place (40%), while those traveling to an EU country

Means of transport, by number of respondents (N=1,230)



relied more on volunteers (48%). Respondents traveling onward reported using official news Telegram channels more than those staying in Poland (38% compared to 31%), but were less likely to be using Social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.) (21% compared to 26% for those staying in Poland).

Where do you receive information that you trust? (N=1,230)

Source of Information	Percentage of Respondents (n=1,203)
Volunteers	43%
Friends and family outside Ukraine	40%
Telegram channels (official news sources)	34%
Social media (Facebook, Instagram, etc.)	24%
Online sites	15%
Telegram channels (unofficial/private groups)	15%
Friends and family in Ukraine	14%
Media in Ukraine	6%
Messaging Apps (Viber, WhatsApp)	43%

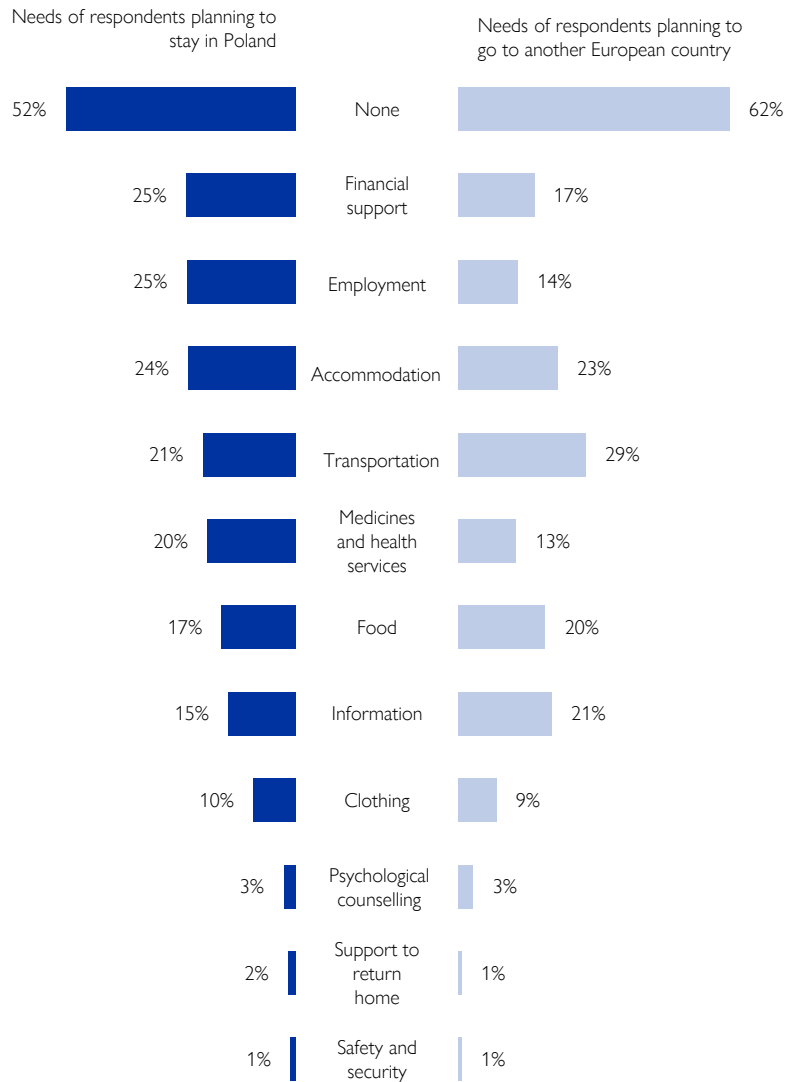
Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

MAIN NEEDS IN THE MOMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

Most respondents (56%) reported having no specific needs just after crossing the border.

Transportation support (26%), accommodation support (25%), and financial support (23%) 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 travel onward to another area of Poland or another EU country when interviewed.

For example, more respondents intending to travel to the EU reported no needs (62%) than respondents staying in Poland (52%). Relating to their travel intentions, respondents traveling onward to an EU country prioritized transportation (29%) and accommodation (23%) support, compared to their counterparts traveling to another area or city in Poland (21% and 24%, respectively). Instead, 25 per cent of individuals that reported staying in Poland needed both financial support and employment, compared to respondents traveling to EU countries that reported 14% and 17% of the same needs. Support to return home, safety and security and psychological counselling was a need infrequently reported by all respondents, regardless of their onward travel plans.



Methodology

This report summarizes the results of crossings to Poland surveys initiated by IOM to assess the profiles and intentions of Ukrainians met while entering Poland from 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 mobility 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 destinations; 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 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, train/bus stations and transit centers. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and English by trained. Data were collected and stored through a mobile application.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

The DTM in Poland is generously funded by the Council of Europe Development Bank, U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, German Federal Foreign Office, and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.