

DATA COLLECTION AT BCPs

MEDYKA-SZEGINIE
HREBENNE-RAWA RUSKA
KORCZOWA-KRAKOWIEC



A total of 8.19 million crossings from Ukraine to Poland were recorded at border crossing points (BCPs) since 24 February 2022 according to Polish Border Guard data from 13 December.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted surveys with Ukrainian nationals before they crossed back to Ukraine from three border crossing points in Poland.

This report provides an overview of key trends based on the 8,664 surveys that were conducted between 12 April and 31 December 2022 to assess the profiles, needs and intentions of refugees from Ukraine crossing from Poland back into Ukraine. Individuals crossing into Ukraine are not necessarily returnees and conclusions on definitive trends cannot be drawn. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Ukraine, results should hence only be considered as indicative. See the last page for a detailed description of the [methodology](#).

Figure 1: Respondent age

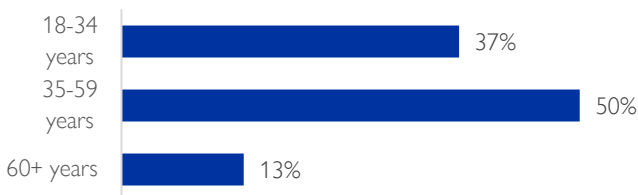


Figure 2: Places of stay outside of Ukraine (left) and destinations in Europe (right)

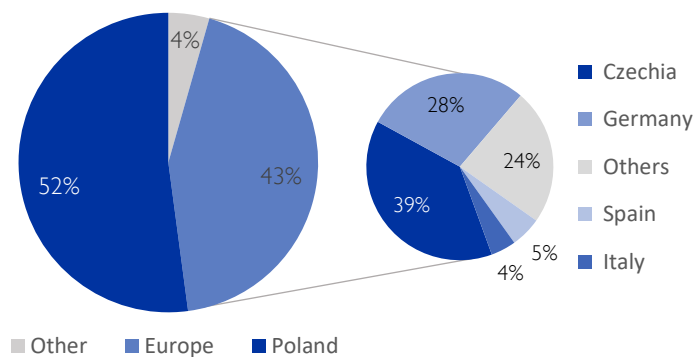
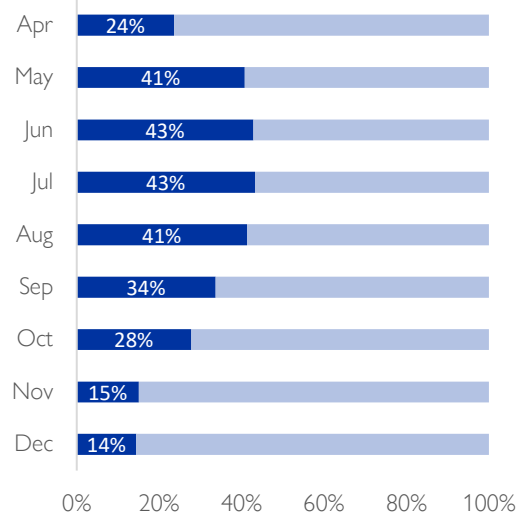


Figure 3: Respondents crossing with children



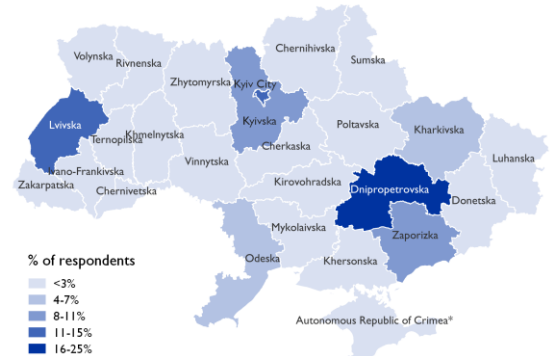
Maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

INTENTIONS AND DESTINATIONS IN UKRAINE

KEY FINDINGS

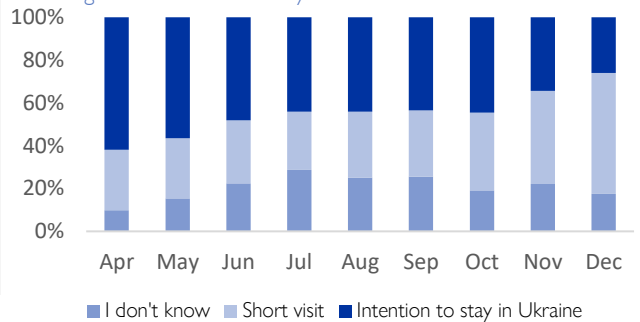
- The main oblasts of destination are Dnipropetrovska (21%), Lvivska (14%), the city of Kyiv (13%) and Zaporizka (10%). While the share of respondents travelling to Lvivska has been decreasing since April, the number of those intending to travel to Kharkivska has shown an increasing trend since September 2022.
- The large majority (86%) of respondents declared their intention to return to the same oblast that was their initial usual place of residence. Out of the respondents travelling to a different region (14%), 28 per cent are from Donetsk and 28 per cent from Kharkivska.
- The share of respondents intending to stay in Ukraine has decreased from 62 per cent in April to 26 per cent in December. At the same time, crossings for a short visit have increased from 28 per cent to 56 per cent.
- Among those intending to remain in Ukraine, 65 per cent declared that the main reason was to reunite with family members. Fourteen per cent based their decision on the improvement of the situation in their place of habitual residence and 7 per cent cited a lack of financial resources.

Map 1: Destination oblasts of respondents



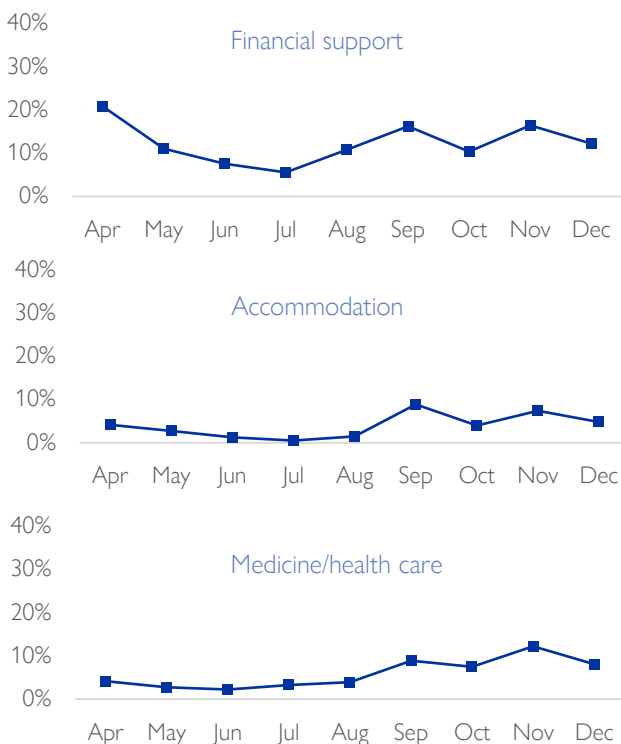
*Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation

Figure 4: Intention to stay in Ukraine over time



NEEDS WHILE CROSSING TO UKRAINE

Figure 5: Reported needs over time



KEY FINDINGS

- Most respondents (75%) reported having no specific needs just before crossing the border. The top reported needs over the entire period of data collection were financial support (11%), medicine/health care (5%), transportation support (5%) and support to return home (4%).
- Following a decrease in reported financial needs between April and July, this number increased throughout the rest of the year (12% in December). In December, 5% of respondents reported the need for an accommodation (1% in April) and 8% of respondents reported medical needs (4% in April).
- The share of respondents travelling with an elderly person who reported that they had needs at the time of the interview was higher than that of respondents travelling without an elderly person (34% vs 24%). The main differences can be observed in reported financial needs, which are mentioned by 17 per cent of those travelling with an elderly person (as compared to 11% without), transportation support (7% vs 4%) and medicine/health care (8% vs 5%).

Methodology

This report summarizes the results of the Crossings to Ukraine Surveys initiated by IOM to assess the profiles and intentions of persons met while entering Ukraine from Poland. 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 centres. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, Polish and English by trained DTM data collectors. Data were collected and stored through a mobile application.

Interviews took place at railway/bus stations and at border crossing points. Individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily returnees as the duration and nature of their move is uncertain. Therefore, 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. Due to the very limited number of surveys (1%) conducted with TCNs, this report reflects the findings of surveys conducted only with Ukrainian nationals who reported that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February.

The survey is based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility and was designed to capture the primary displacement patterns – origin country and region – for Ukrainians and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Poland and intended final destinations; gathers information regarding access to assistance and services in Poland, main needs expressed by the respondents, vulnerabilities, accommodation types, information sources, socioeconomic conditions, and various protection-linked indicators. To access all the indicators collected and more detailed information including statistical breakdown by cities, demographic profiles and accommodation types please visit <https://displacement.iom.int/Poland>. For more information on the profiles and intentions of refugees returning to their places of habitual residence in Ukraine see the latest [Ukraine Returns Report](#) published by DTM Ukraine.



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.

CONTACT

IOM Poland – <https://poland.iom.int/pl>

IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Poland - <https://displacement.iom.int/poland>

✉ IOMDTMPoland@iom.int