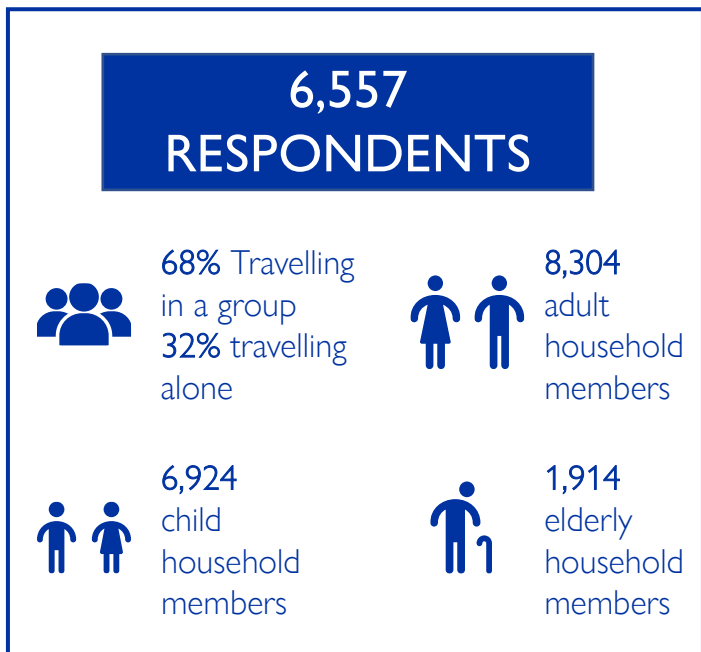


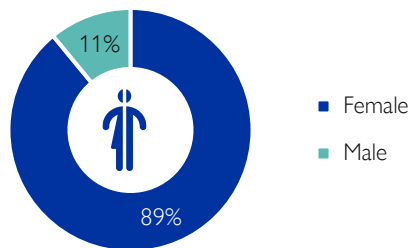
END-OF-YEAR FACTSHEET 2022 | Data collected: 12 April – 10 December 2022



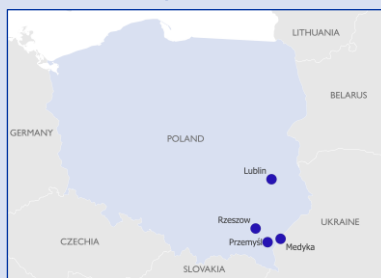
Since 24 February 2022, Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. According to The Polish Border Guard data from 6 December, a total of 8.04 million crossings from Ukraine to Poland were recorded at border crossing points (BCPs) since 24th February 2022. IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been collecting information through the Refugee Flows to Poland: Needs and Intentions Survey with refugees using BCPs to cross into Poland since 4 March 2022.

This report provides an overview of key figures of the Refugee Flows to Poland: Needs and Intentions Survey between 12 April and 10 December. It is based on 7,538 interviews that were conducted to assess the profiles and intentions of refugees from Ukraine crossing into Poland. The survey includes both refugees intending to stay in Poland and those transiting through Poland to other countries. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative. See last page for methodology.

Figure 1: Sex-disaggregation of respondents



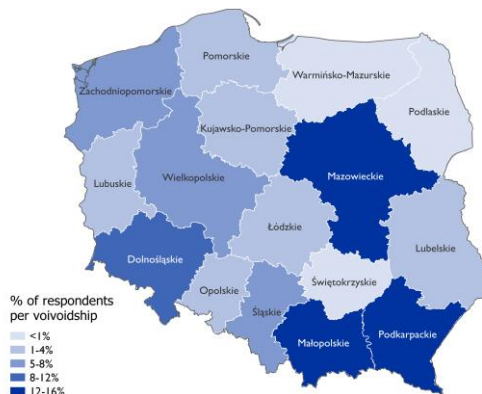
Map 1: DTM Survey Locations



Map 2: Percentage of respondents per origin oblast in Ukraine



Map 3: Percentage of respondents per intended destination in Poland



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

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.

REFUGEE NEEDS

KEY FINDINGS

- The top reported needs among all respondents were financial support (28%), accommodation (27%) and transportation (19%).
- Of the 2,525 respondents who intend to stay in Poland, the top three needs were financial support (27%), accommodation (25%) and employment (21%).
- A larger share of respondents travelling with children reported having unmet needs as compared to respondents travelling without children. This includes those reporting the need for financial support (35% with children vs 18% without children), the need for accommodation (34% vs 16%), and the need for a job (28% vs 12%).

Figure 2: Top reported needs

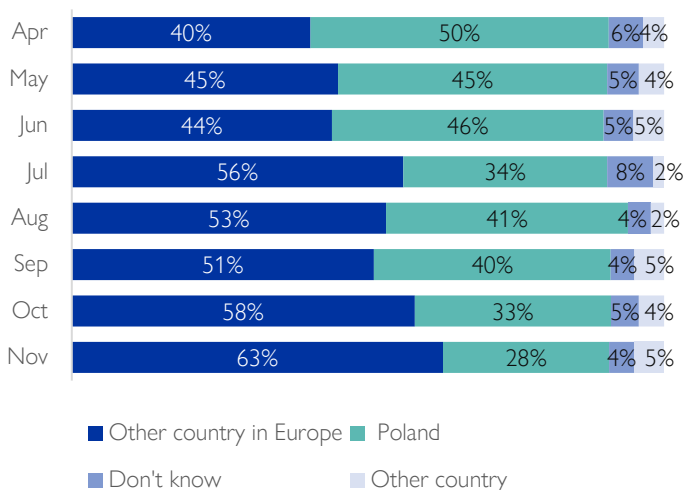


INTENDED DESTINATIONS

Table 1: Intended destinations

Poland	38%
Other countries in Europe	52%
Other country	4%
Don't know	5%

Figure 2: Intended destinations per month



KEY FINDINGS

- 38% of respondents intended to stay in Poland. The three top destinations among these respondents were Warsaw (16%), Kraków (15%) and Rzeszów (13%).
- 52% of respondents intended to continue travelling to another country in Europe. The three top destinations among these respondents were Germany (49%), the Czech Republic (7%) and the United Kingdom (6%).
- 60% of respondents from western Oblasts intended to stay in Poland whereas 34% of respondents from the other regions of Ukraine did so. Respondents from Kyiv and eastern Ukraine more frequently reported travelling to other countries in Europe.
- It can be observed that throughout the data collection period, a growing number of respondents intend to travel to other destinations in Europe. This may be explained by the decreasing share of respondents from the western regions of Ukraine (notably Lviv oblast) entering Poland. The share of respondents from eastern oblasts and Kyiv, on the other hand, has increased, thus potentially driving the observed trend.

METHODOLOGY

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 the Medyka border point as well as selected points of arrival of Ukrainian refugees in proximity of the border between Ukraine and Poland, including 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. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Poland, results should hence only be considered as indicative.

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>



Norwegian Ministry
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