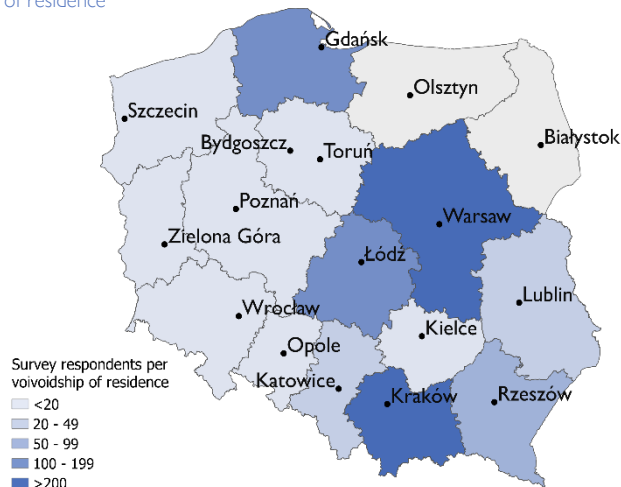


Map 1: Survey respondents per voivodeship of residence



OVERVIEW

In March of 2023, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) launched its Integration Survey data collection exercise to assess the progress and needs relating to labour and social integration of refugees from Ukraine in Poland. The aim of the assessment is to gain an understanding of the employment situations, housing needs, financial resilience, social cohesion, barriers to accessing services, and short-medium term needs of refugees. In the reporting period of 1 May - 30 August, a total of 1,110 surveys were conducted. The findings below reflect the differences in employment, accommodation, and social inclusion indicators between respondents who intend to remain in Poland as compared to those who intend to return to Ukraine.



*Do not know (26%), Prefer not to answer (2%), Want to move to another country (2%) are not represented in the graph

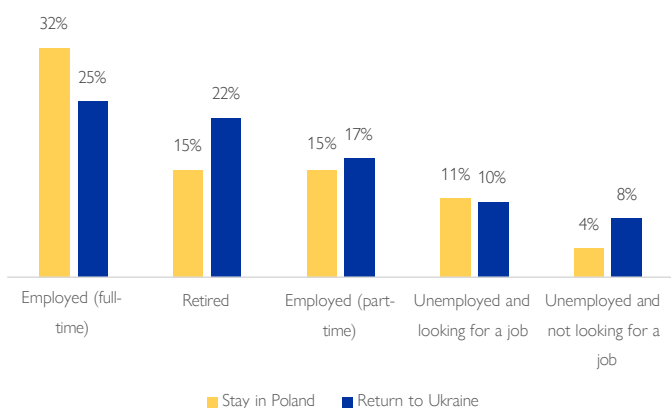
KEY FINDINGS



EMPLOYMENT

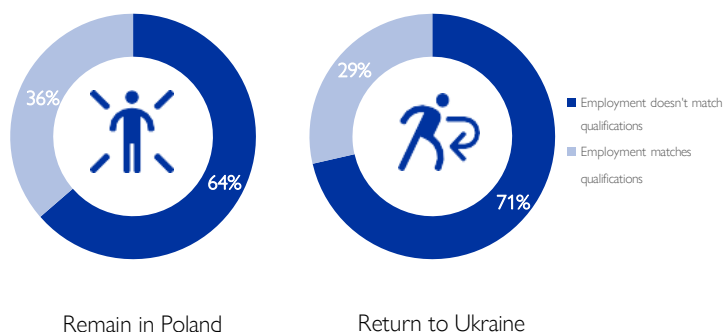
The percentage of respondents who had secured full-time employment was noticeably higher among those who intended to remain in Poland (32%) compared to those who intended to return to Ukraine (25%). This trend did not apply to those who were employed part-time: of respondents planning to return to Ukraine, 17 per cent had part-time employment, and of those intending to stay in Poland, 15 per cent were employed part-time.

Figure 1: Top five employment statuses among those who intend to stay vs those who plan to return to Ukraine, % (N=750)



Out of the respondents who were employed full-time or part-time and planned to stay in Poland (N=88), 36 per cent said their job matched their qualifications. On the contrary, among those who were employed but intending on returning to Ukraine (N=231), 29 per cent reported their qualifications matching their employment.

Figure 2: Full/Part-time employment matching qualifications among those who intend to remain in Poland, compared to those who wish to return to Ukraine, % (N=750)

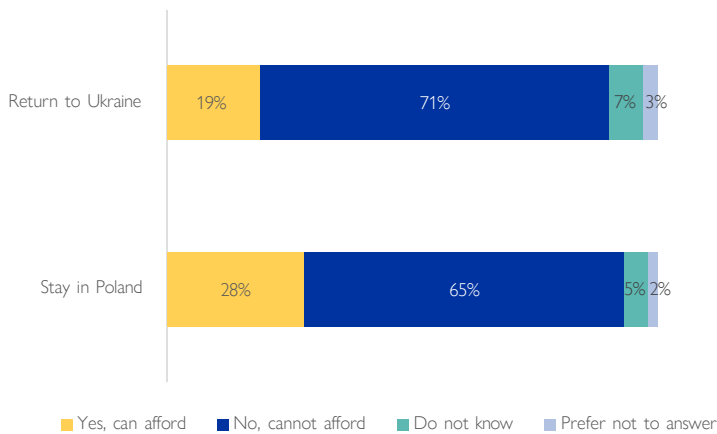




FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

When asked whether the respondent was able to afford an unexpected, but necessary expense of 1,000 PLN (approximately 216 EUR), 28 per cent of respondents intending to stay in Poland reported being able to afford such an expense, while among those returning only 19 per cent could afford this expense. This finding could be explained by the higher likelihood of those planning to remain in Poland to have already secured full-time employment, and therefore a steady stream of in- come.

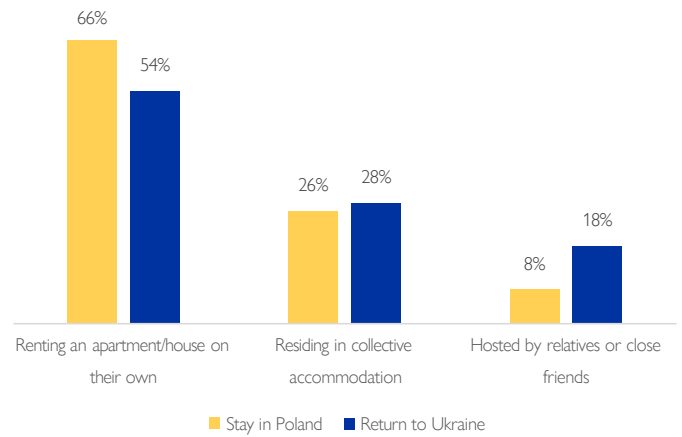
Figure 3: Ability to afford an unexpected 1,000 PLN among those, who intend on staying vs those who plan on returning to Ukraine, % (N=750)



ACCOMMODATION

Those who intended to remain in Poland were more likely to have found private accommodation (66%) compared to those who planned to return to Ukraine (54%). The percentage of respondents residing in collective sites, however, was only slightly higher among those who planned to return to Ukraine (28%) compared to those who intended to remain in Poland (26%).

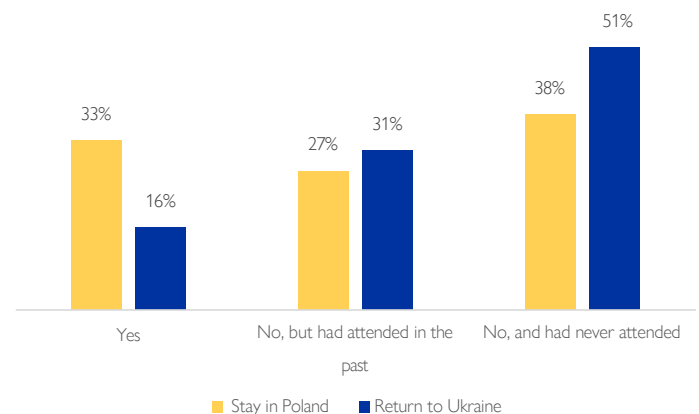
Figure 4: Top three accommodation types by intention to stay in Poland vs return to Ukraine, % (N=750)



LANGUAGE FLUENCY

Sixty per cent of respondents who intended to remain in Poland reported to either be attending Polish language classes at the time of interview or to have attended in the past. Of those who planned to return to Ukraine (47%), fewer respondents had attended Polish classes. Additionally, the percentage of respondents who had never attended language courses is higher for the latter (51%) compared to the group of respondents who planned to remain in Poland (38%).

Figure 5: Language course attendance among those who intend to stay in Poland compared to those who planned to return to Ukraine, % (N=750)





PRIORITY NEEDS

For both categories of respondents, the top three reported needs were financial support, employment, long-term accommodation and access to healthcare (sharing same percentage). Among those who planned to remain in Poland (N=189) and return to Ukraine (N=562) the top three needs were financial support (41% and 53%), employment (32% and 24%), and access to healthcare and long-term accommodation (30% and 19% each).

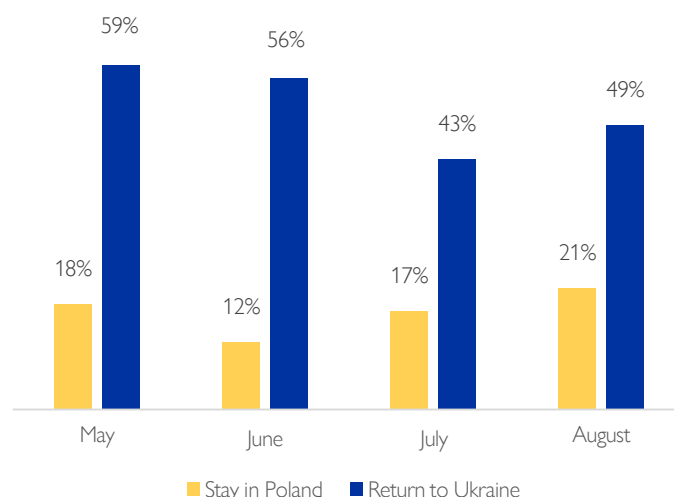
Figure 6: Top five needs among those who intend to remain in Poland (N=189), compared to those who wish to return to Ukraine, % (N=562)



INTENTIONS BY MONTHS OF INTERVIEW

The share of respondents who planned to stay in Poland compared to those who intended on returning to Ukraine varied depending on the month of data collection. Although reports of intention to return did not follow a clear pattern, the percentage of respondents planning to return to Ukraine visibly declined in July 2023. This coincides with both the launch of Ukrainian counteroffensive against Russian forces in June 2023 and preparations for the new school year.

Figure 7: Share of respondents by their intention to stay in Poland and data collection months, % (N=750)



METHODOLOGY

This report presents an overview of the future intentions of refugees from Ukraine living in Poland based on findings from Integration and Social Inclusion Surveys carried out by IOM Poland. Only adults (18+) were included in the survey, and the questionnaire was completed only with refugees who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators in selected locations across Poland, including collective sites, humanitarian distribution points, and IOM integration centres. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish by trained DTM data collectors in eight voivodeships across Poland. Data was collected and stored through a mobile application. Due to the very limited number of surveys conducted with Third Country Nationals (<1%), 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 2022. The sample is not representative of all refugees from Ukraine living in Poland, and 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 data on the employment situations, economic resilience, access to services, barriers to education, accommodation and primary needs of Ukrainian refugees in Poland. To access the report online or view other DTM reports and dashboards please visit <https://dtm.iom.int/poland>.

