

OVERVIEW

In March of 2023, IOM Poland launched its Integration Survey to assess the progress and needs relating to economic and social integration of refugees from Ukraine in Poland.

The assessment aims to understand refugees' employment, housing, finances, social connections, integration challenges, urgent needs, and vulnerabilities. In the 1 October 2023 – 31 January 2024 period, a total of 1,371 surveys were conducted.

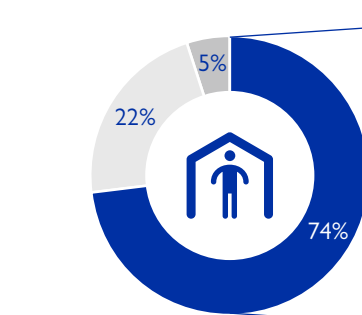
This report provides a focused overview of the needs and potential vulnerabilities of Ukrainian refugees in Poland who reside outside of collective accommodation, i.e., those being hosted in private homes or paying for private accommodation on their own.

KEY FINDINGS

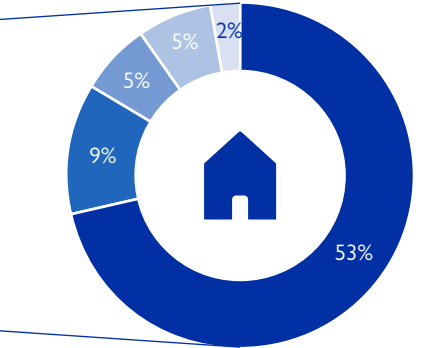
- 74% of interviewed persons were living in private accommodation. 53% were renting on their own, 14% were being hosted, 5% were renting an apartment with other refugees, and 2% were in accommodation provided by their employer.
- Respondents being hosted by local families (non-relatives) reported the highest levels of unmet needs as compared to those in other types of private and collective accommodation. 45% were in need of long-term accommodation, 42% were in need of access to medical care, and 40% reported a need for employment assistance.
- Individuals being hosted by relatives or friends had the lowest rate of employment (27%), while those renting their own accommodation had the highest (66%).
- 36% of those renting an apartment of their own reported that they would not be able to afford an unexpected expense of 1,000 PLN (232 EUR), while as many as 80% of those hosted by a local family would not be able to afford a 1,000 PLN expense.

SAMPLE OVERVIEW

Percentage of respondents per accommodation type (N=1,371)*



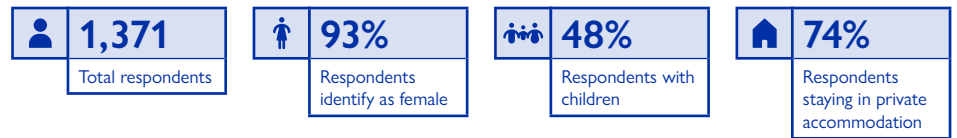
Percentage of respondents per private accommodation type



- Private accommodation
- Shared accommodation
- Other

- Renting an apartment / house on their own
- Hosted by relatives or close friends
- Hosted by a local family (not relatives)
- Renting an apartment / house with other refugees
- Accommodation provided by employer

* Presented percentages add up to more than 100% due to rounding.



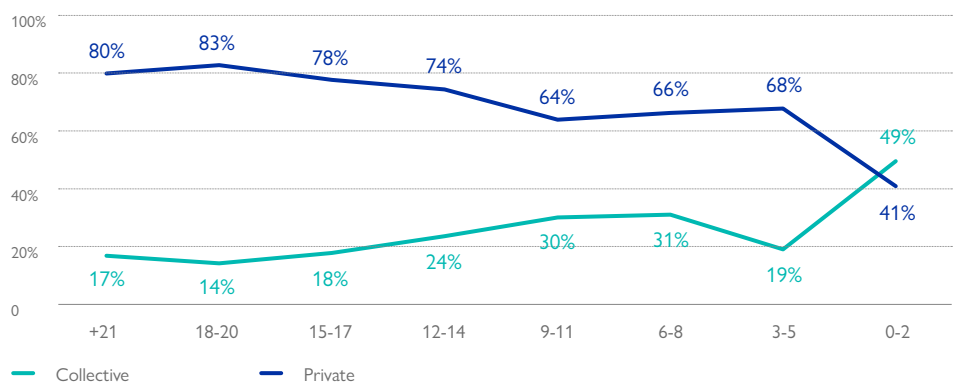
ACCOMMODATION SUITABILITY

Accommodation type and reported suitability to meet household needs

	Not suitable	Suitable
Private accommodation	10%	90%
Accommodation provided by my employer	26%	74%
Hosted by a local family (not relatives)	17%	83%
Hosted by relatives or close friends	9%	91%
Renting an apartment / house on my own	8%	92%
Renting an apartment / house with other refugees	17%	83%
Collective accommodation	22%	78%

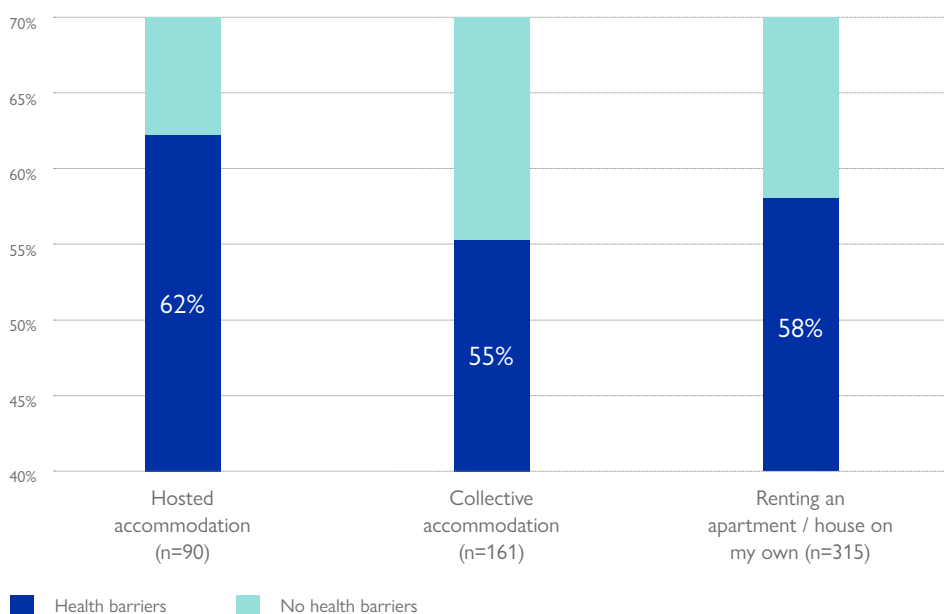
ACCOMMODATION AND MONTHS IN POLAND

Percentage of respondents living in collective and private accommodation types by months spent in Poland



BARRIERS TO HEALTH SERVICES BY ACCOMMODATION TYPE

Of those who required medical attention in the previous 3 months, % which faced barriers (N=566)



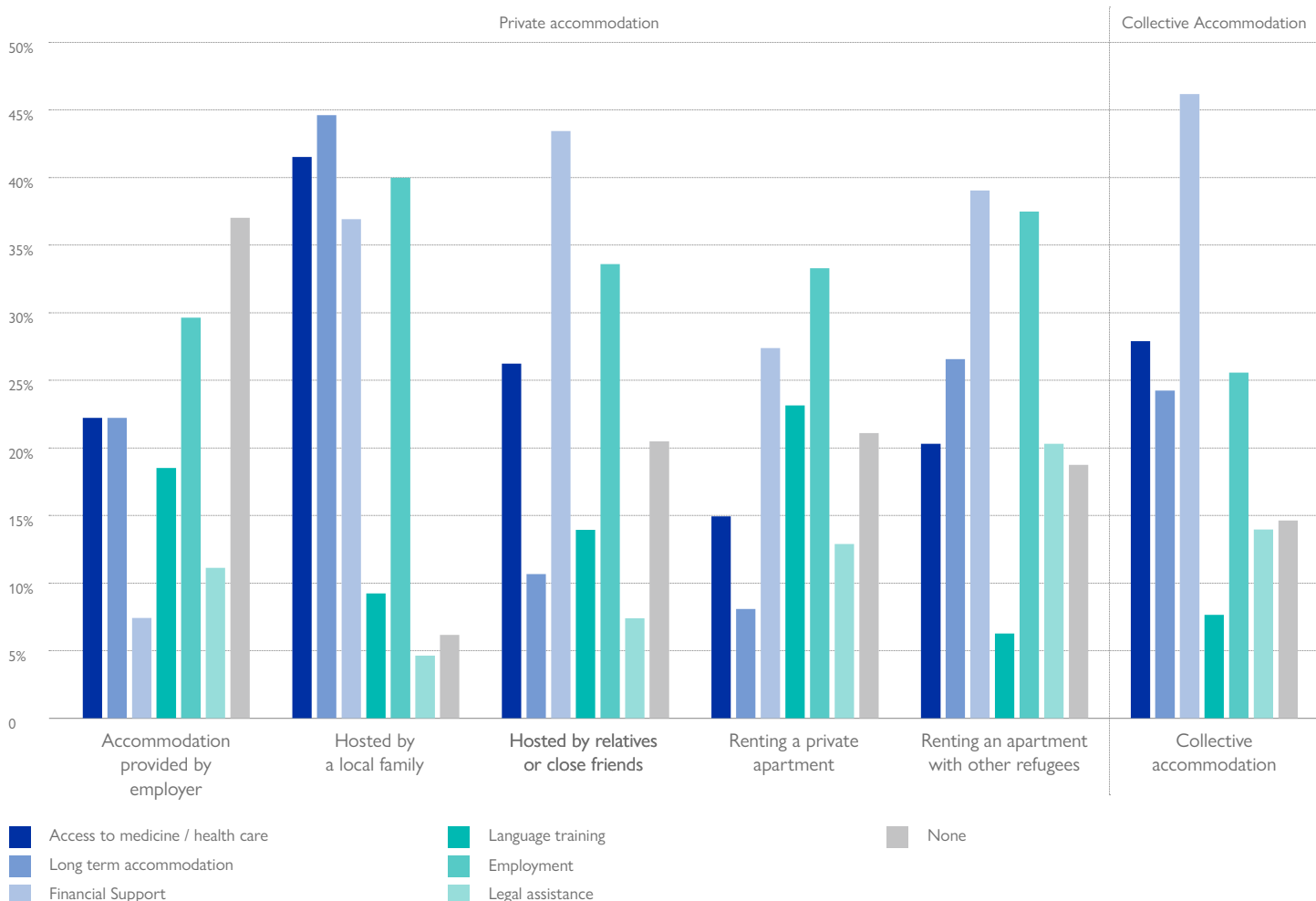
The top reported barriers to health services were long wait times for appointments, language barriers, and fees associated with care/medication/transportation.

The top reported needs among refugee respondents continue to be financial support (34%), employment (32%) and access to medicine/health care (21%). The types of needs vary between respondents depending on the nature of their accommodation. Those residing in accommodation provided by employers and those in private, rented apartments indicated the lowest levels of financial needs (7% and 27%) with those in collective accommodation and those hosted by relatives or close friends highlighting financial needs most frequently (46% and 43%).

Refugees being hosted by local families (non-relatives) reported the most needs overall, with 94% of respondents indicating at least one unmet need. Those in accommodation provided by their employers noted the least unmet needs, with 37% stating to have no needs at the time of interview.

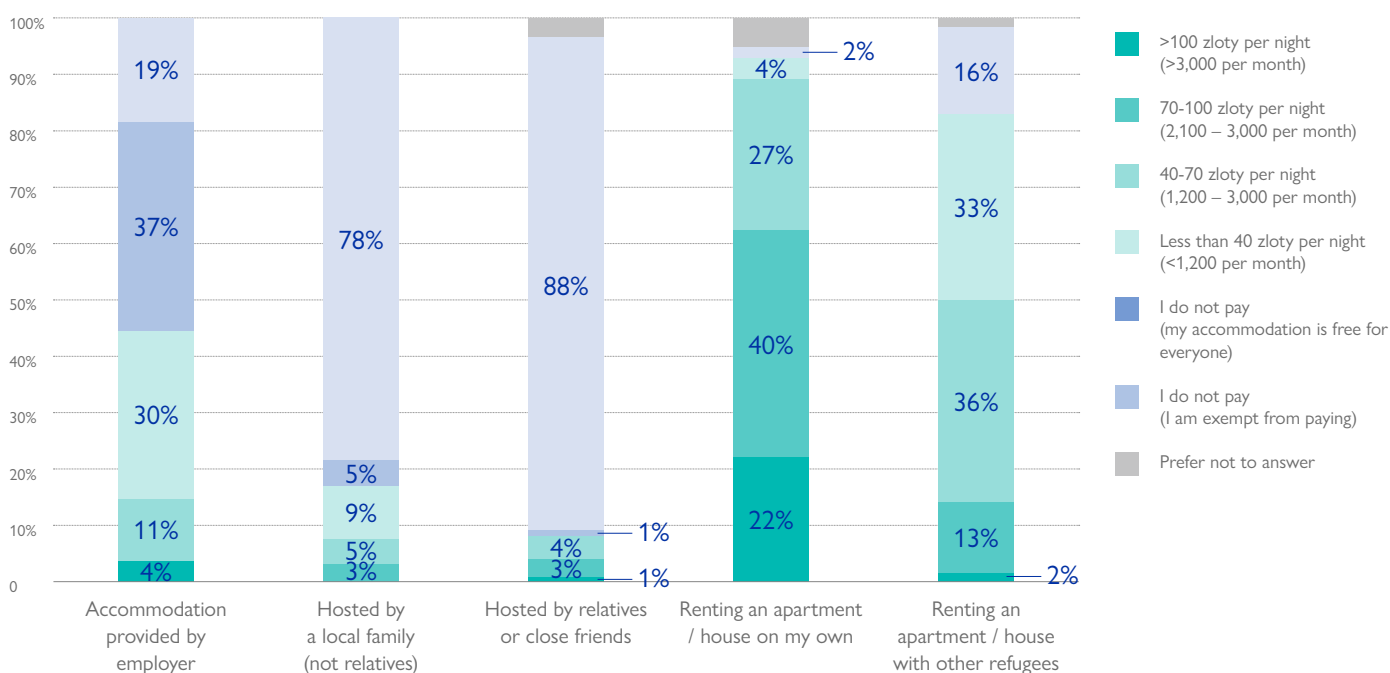
PRIMARY NEEDS OF RESPONDENTS PER ACCOMMODATION TYPE

The primary needs reported by respondents per private accommodation type and compared to collective accommodation (N=1,309; October 2023 – January 2024)



PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION COSTS

Monthly cost of accommodation per type of private accommodation (October 2023 – January 2024)

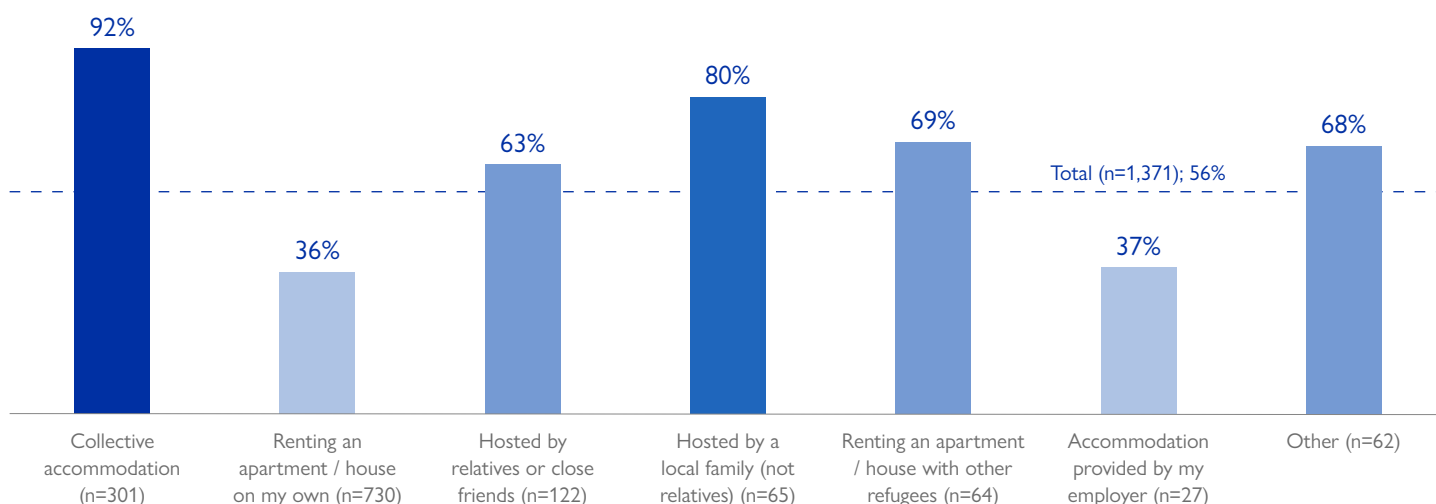


Of respondents living in private accommodation, the majority of those in rented accommodation paid rent, while most living with host families or in accommodation provided by their employers did not pay. The average rent price for those living in their own private, rented accommodation was between 2,100 and 3,000 PLN per month (486 – 694 EUR). For those living in an apartment shared with other refugees, 36% paid 1,200-2,100 PLN (278 – 486 EUR) per month, and 33% paid less than 1,200 PLN (278 EUR) monthly. Most respondents living with host families (non-relatives) did not pay for accommodation, however, 17% paid some amount in rent: 9% paid less than 1,200 PLN per month, and 8% paid between 1,200 and 3,000 PLN. 8% of respondents hosted by relatives or close friends paid some amount in rent.

When asked about their ability to cover an unforeseen but essential expense of 1,000 PLN (approximately 232 EUR), 56% of respondents indicated they would not be able to do so. Notably, responses varied significantly across different types of accommodation. As much as 92% of individuals residing in collective sites reported inability to afford such an expense, while 36% of those in privately rented accommodations and 37% of those in employer-provided lodging expressed such concerns. Respondents in hosted accommodations similarly demonstrated a lower propensity to afford the 1,000 PLN expense, with 63% those hosted by relatives or friends, and 80% hosted by a local family reporting being financially unprepared for such an occurrence.

ACCOMMODATION TYPE AND FINANCIAL RESILIENCE

Percentage of respondents not able to pay an unexpected expense of 1,000 PLN, by accommodation type

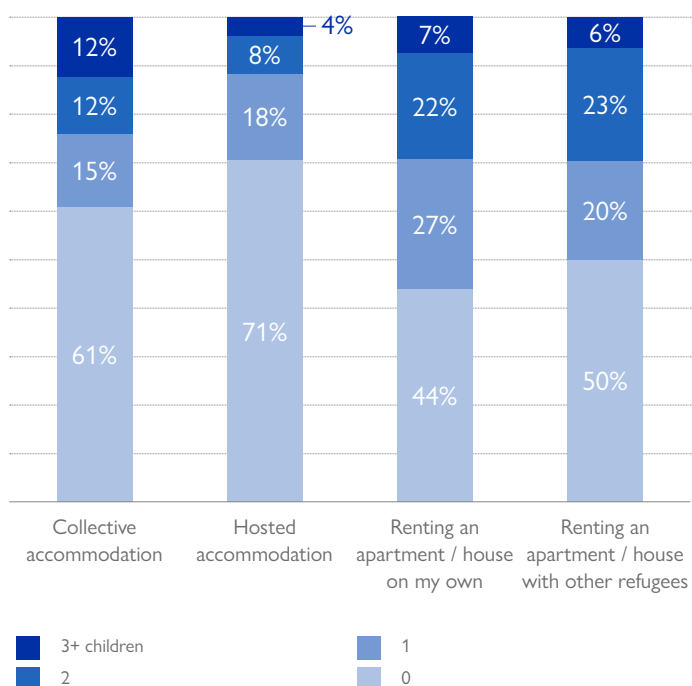


Among respondents in private accommodation, there exists a noticeable difference in the potential vulnerability risks depending on the type of accommodation. Over 50% of respondents in rented accommodations are responsible for at least one child, compared to 39% of those in collective accommodations. Conversely, only 29% of individuals being hosted by local families (including relatives, friends, or non-relatives) reported having children under their care.

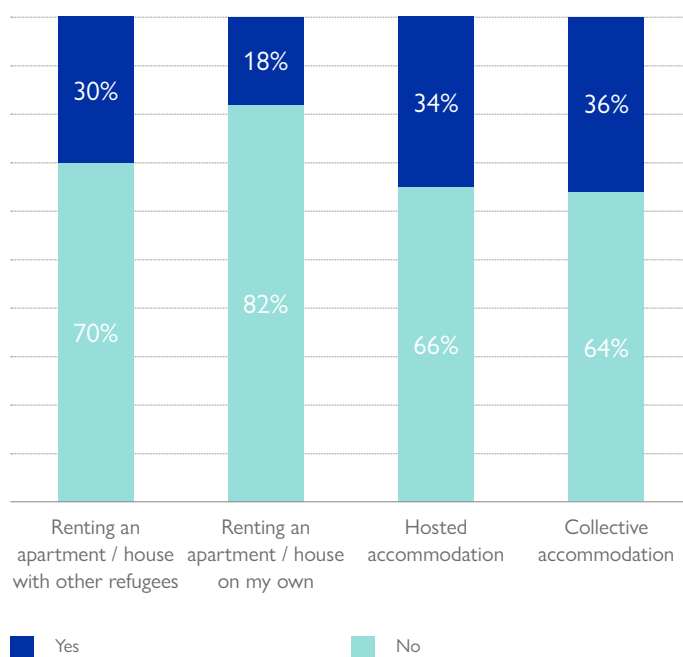
Furthermore, respondents in rented accommodations were less likely to have a household member experiencing difficulties with sight, mobility, hearing, communication, or self-care (18%). In contrast, those in hosted accommodations were nearly as likely (34%) to have such a family member as those in collective accommodations (36%).

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE

% of respondents with X number of children per accommodation type

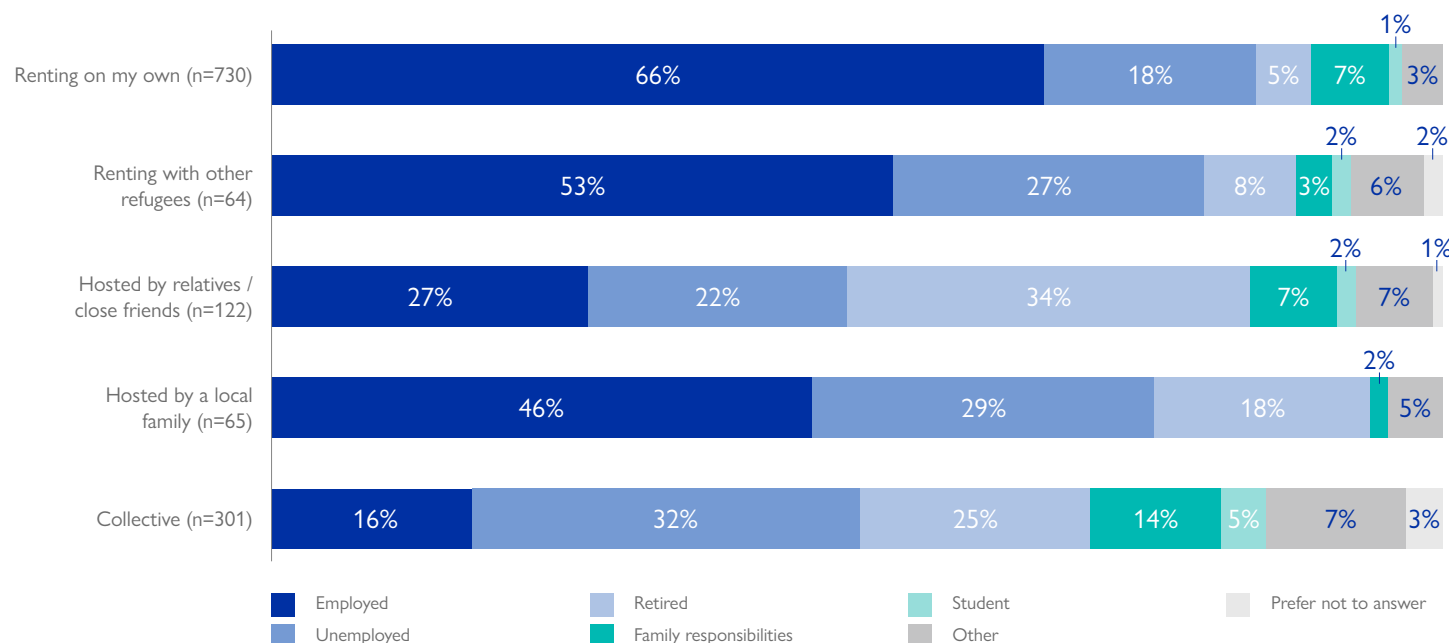


% of respondents with a household member with difficulty seeing, walking, hearing, communicating, or with self-care



ACCOMMODATION TYPE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status of respondents in private accommodation as compared to those in collective accommodation (October 2023 – January 2024)



METHODOLOGY

This report provides an overview of the accommodation situations, needs and vulnerabilities of refugees from Ukraine currently residing in Poland, specifically focusing on those living outside of collective accommodation. The findings are based on Integration and Social Inclusion Surveys conducted by IOM Poland between 1 October 2023 and 31 January 2024. The survey exclusively included adults (18+) and targeted refugees who arrived in Poland after February 24, 2022. The report focuses on Ukrainian nationals who left Ukraine after February 24, 2022, citing the war as the reason for their displacement. Due to the very limited number of surveys conducted with Third-Country Nationals (<1%), this report reflects solely the findings from surveys conducted with Ukrainian nationals.

Respondents were selected through a simple random sample approach by enumerators in various locations across Poland, including collective sites, humanitarian distribution points, transit hubs, public spaces and IOM integration centers. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish by trained IOM data collectors in six voivodeships across Poland. Data collection and storage were facilitated through a mobile application. The sample is not representative of all refugees from Ukraine in Poland, and the results should be considered indicative.

IOM Poland's Integration and Social Inclusion Survey aims to capture data on employment situations, economic resilience, social cohesion, access to services, barriers to education, accommodation, and primary needs of Ukrainian refugees in Poland. This survey is part of a longitudinal study in which consenting participants are contacted several months after the initial survey for a follow-up round via phone interview.

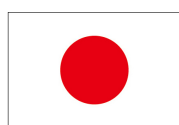
This survey was developed in coordination with IOM Poland's Labour Market and Social Inclusion unit based on the key integration components outlined in *IOM's Toolkit on Facilitating Pathways to Inclusive and Cohesive Societies* (Integration Toolkit), and with indicators largely derived from *IOM/The Immigration Policy Lab's Migration Integration Index*.

To access the report online or view other IOM Poland reports and dashboards please visit <https://dtm.iom.int/poland>.

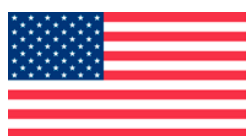
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