LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF PEOPLE DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE AND THOSE RETURNED

Understanding changes in movement patterns, needs, integration and intentions of return
**Longitudinal Survey: Research objectives**

1. What are the movement trajectories of people displaced from Ukraine by the war? What is the decision-making process to stay vs. move on?

2. What are the specific challenges respondents face in the locations they decide to settle?

3. What are the facilitators and barriers to integration at the local level?

1. What is the decision-making process of respondents on returning and settling back in Ukraine? What were the predictors of their return upon their arrival?

2. What are the main differences in the situations of those returnees to Ukraine who came back to the pre-war settlements vs. those who returned elsewhere?

3. What are the intentions and future aspirations of those returned?

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**Donors & Partners:**

[Logos of IFRC, UNHCR, and other organizations]
Longitudinal Survey: Methodology and limitations

Survey sampling*
- Data collection during border crossing in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Moldova (Feb 2022 – Sep 2022)
- Online campaigns in Viber, Facebook, and Kyivstar (Oct 2022 - Dec 2023)
- Consent collection in train stations in Ukraine (Jan 2024 - ongoing)

Longitudinal interviews
- Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI)
- Trained enumerators conduct interviews in respondents’ mother tongues (UKR/RUS)
- 23 Rounds of data collection (including pilots R1 & R2). R24 is ongoing.
- Multi-sectoral questionnaire

Specific rounds
- Save the Children collaboration: 48 consultations with children, 8 FGDs with Caregivers and Host Communities, 36 interviews with key informants
- OECD Module on diploma recognition
- Debt module of questions

Data Analysis
- Macro-Data
- Longitudinal Frequency Tables
- Cohort tables
- Alluvial tables
- Advanced Statistical Analysis

Limitations
- Given the non-random sampling strategy, the results are not statistically representative and must be interpreted as indicative.

* The analysis was conducted using three distinct samples. Detailed information on the sample size and the rationale for using each of them is presented on the slide 19th.
Socio-economic integration of Ukrainian refugees into Polish society: challenges and insights
Demographics of Ukrainian refugees in Poland

71% of all HHs have children

34% of all HHs were led by a single caregiver (accounting for each second HH with children)

22% of all HHs have people with disabilities (according to the WG-SS of questions*)

14% of all HHs have older people (65+ years)
Location of respondents in Poland, by voivodeship*, as of December 2023

*Voivodeships are the highest level of administrative division in Poland
Summary of key findings
I. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND KEEP LEAVING THE COUNTRY EVEN ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER THE ESCALATION OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE ARMED CONFLICT

Round 19, December 2023

- One-fifth of the monitored cohort (22%) has left Poland during the year. Most departures have been to Ukraine (18%), while 2% to Germany.

- Almost everyone who relocated to Ukraine by June stayed there by December (93%), whereas 6% came back to Poland and the rest (1%) moved from Ukraine to Germany.

*cohort sample, for further details, see the 19th slide.
I. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND KEEP LEAVING THE COUNTRY EVEN ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER THE ESCALATION OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE ARMED CONFLICT

The commitment to returning to Ukraine remains a predominant sentiment among those who remained in Poland, with many expressing a desire to return to Ukraine in the future (70%).

Nonetheless, 88% are planning to stay in the country for at least another 6 months, stretching their stay into summer.
II. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND TEND TOWARDS GRADUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION INTO POLISH SOCIETY

Respondents tend to **rent in higher proportion over time**

### Living arrangements of respondents in Poland over time

- **Rented accommodation**: 65% (Jan 2023), 68% (June 2023), 73% (Dec 2023)
- **Authorities-provided**: 6% (Jan), 9% (June), 9% (Dec)
- **Volunteer-provided**: 10% (Jan), 7% (June), 5% (Dec)
- **With family or friends**: 5% (Jan), 5% (June), 3% (Dec)
- **Employer-provided**: 3% (Jan), 3% (June), 3% (Dec)
- **Hotel or hostel**: 4% (Jan), 3% (June), 2% (Dec)
- **Provided by NGO or church**: 2% (Jan), 2% (June), 1% (Dec)
- **Collective centre**: 4% (Jan), 3% (June), 1% (Dec)

### Employment-to-population ratio of respondents of working age (18-64) in Poland over time

- **Remote employment**: 58% (Jan 2023), 49% (June 2023), 40% (Dec 2023)
- **Working in-country**: 9% (Jan), 11% (June), 11% (Dec)
- **Working elsewhere in Poland**: 11% (Jan), 11% (June), 11% (Dec)
- **Working remotely in Ukraine or elsewhere**: 5% (Jan), 3% (June), 2% (Dec)

*cohort sample, for further details, see the 19th slide.*
II. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND TEND TOWARDS GRADUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION INTO POLISH SOCIETY

Employment zoom-in

The proportion of respondents who reported working in Poland as of December 2023 (61%) is similar to the proportion of those who reported working in Ukraine before the war (62%) and way higher than in other countries in Europe (39%).

* In other European countries with more than 100 respondents, working in-country to population ratio (excluding remote, freelance, and business) of working-age respondents amounted to 19% in Germany, 27% in Moldova, 50% in Romania, 62% in Slovakia, and 65% in Czechia.
A notable number of respondents find themselves in roles significantly below their qualifications. This discrepancy underscores the difficulties faced by refugees in maintaining their professional backgrounds.
The main contributors to the rise in elementary occupations* were former service and sales workers (32%), professionals (30%), and managers (15%).

*respondents who hadn’t worked in elementary occupations before the war but were working in this occupational category in Poland as of December 2023.
III. CHALLENGES IN EMPLOYMENT: THE NEED FOR TAILORED JOB SUPPORT AND CHILD CARE SERVICES FOR WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

Amongst those unemployed but searching for a job, the most common barrier was the inability to find a job with a flexible schedule.

Unemployed female respondents with children were less likely to be looking for a job.

Top 7 challenges to find a job (among those not working but seeking for)

- Cannot find a job with a suitable working schedule: 44%
- Cannot find a job with a decent pay: 23%
- Language (not knowing, or lack of proficiency): 22%
- Cannot find a job that fits my previous qualifications or experience: 12%
- Disability or functional limitations: 11%
- Other: 9%
- Transport challenges (too far, lack of transport to get there, etc): 9%
IV. FINANCIAL CHALLENGES ARE STILL PRESSING

92% were unable to save any money last month prior to the day of data collection.

Households of respondents with vulnerable members in Poland reported lower median income levels per person:

- All refugee HHs in Poland: EUR 323
- Single caregiver households: EUR 308
- Households with children: EUR 296
- Households with people with disabilities: EUR 252

40% of households reported cash as an urgent unmet need.

19% of the households reported income lower than EUR 200 per person.

12% of households reported receiving financial assistance from family or friends in Ukraine. 5% rely on it as their main source of income, particularly single caregivers of children.
While the share of respondents renting and working has been rising, indicating a positive trend of gradual integration into Polish society, substantial challenges persist.

More than half from the monitored cohort of households, especially those having members with disabilities, older people, families with children, and single caregivers, continue to face financial constraints and unmet urgent needs, more specifically the need for cash, medical treatment or items, as well as material assistance (non-food items, clothes etc). The vast majority of respondents’ households are unable to save any money on a monthly basis, devoting their incomes exclusively to cover the expenses. These challenges are exacerbated by job mismatches and barriers to employment for women with children, who make up most of the surveyed sample.

This highlights the ongoing difficulties faced by Ukrainian refugees in Poland and draws attention to the crucial role of continued support from both governmental and non-governmental organisations.
Longitudinal Survey: Outputs and Data

Dashboard
Longitudinal survey results dashboard – Rounds 21-22

Dataset extracts
• Longitudinal frequency tables
• Refugee and returnee data

Outputs
• Longitudinal Factsheet: Round 13 (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Factsheet: Round 14 (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Factsheet: Round 15 (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Factsheet: Round 16 (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Factsheet: Round 17 (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Brief: Round 18 – Reasons for return (Ukrainian version)

Thematic Outputs:
• Longitudinal Situation Overview: Round 19 – Poland Refugees (Ukrainian version)
• Longitudinal Situation Overview: Round 20 – Back to Ukraine, but not home (Ukrainian version)
For any questions on the Longitudinal Study please contact

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To analyse the socio-economic situation of Ukrainians in Poland that fled the outbreak of the war in 2022, the longitudinal survey uses three distinct sample types:

1. All respondents who participated in the survey as of Round 19 (21 October - 10 December 2023): to study the most recent situation of Ukrainian refugees in Poland. Sample size: 1,355


3. A cohort sample of people who stayed in Poland during each of three rounds - Round 9 (13 January – 6 February 2023), Round 14 (7-29, June 2023), and Round 19 (21 November – 10 December 2023): to assess the changes that have occurred to respondents in Poland over the past year (2023). Sample size: 645