LONGITUDINAL SURVEY OF PEOPLE DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE AND THOSE RETURNED

Understanding changes in movement patterns, needs, integration and intentions of return

Save the Children

IFRC

Belgian Red Cross

German Red Cross

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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Longitudinal Survey: Research objectives

Refugees

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?

Returnees to Ukraine

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?

Donors & Partners:

IFRC

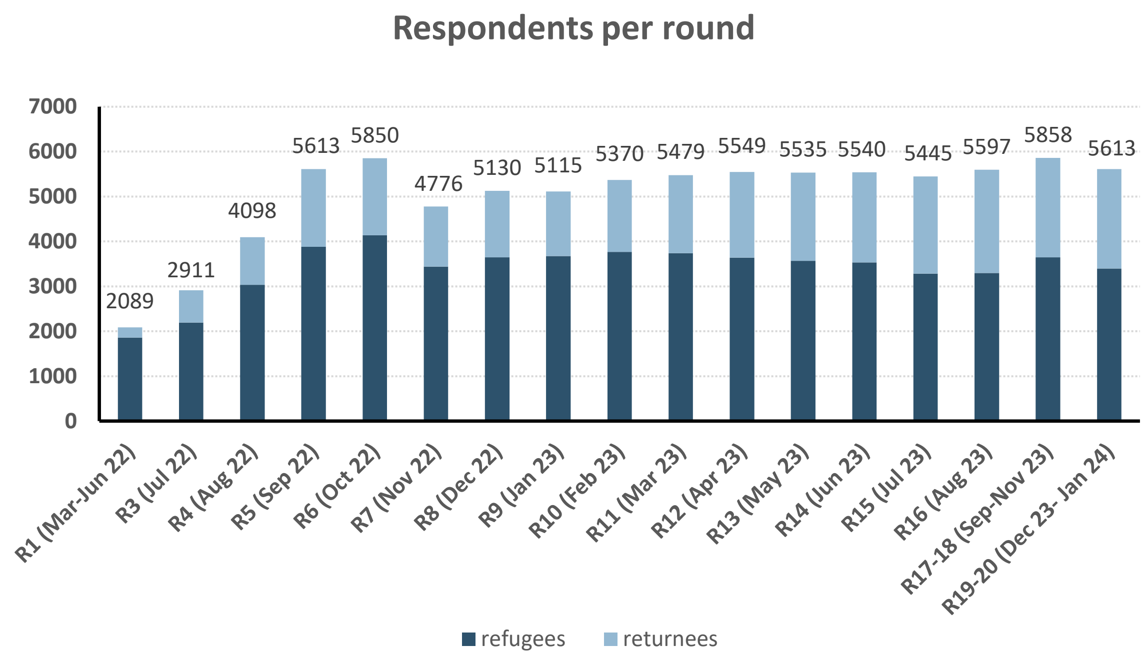
ТОВАРИСТВО ЧЕРВОНОГО ХРЕСТА УКРАЇНИ

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

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.*

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Socio-economic integration of Ukrainian refugees into Polish society: challenges and insights

Demographics of Ukrainian refugees in Poland

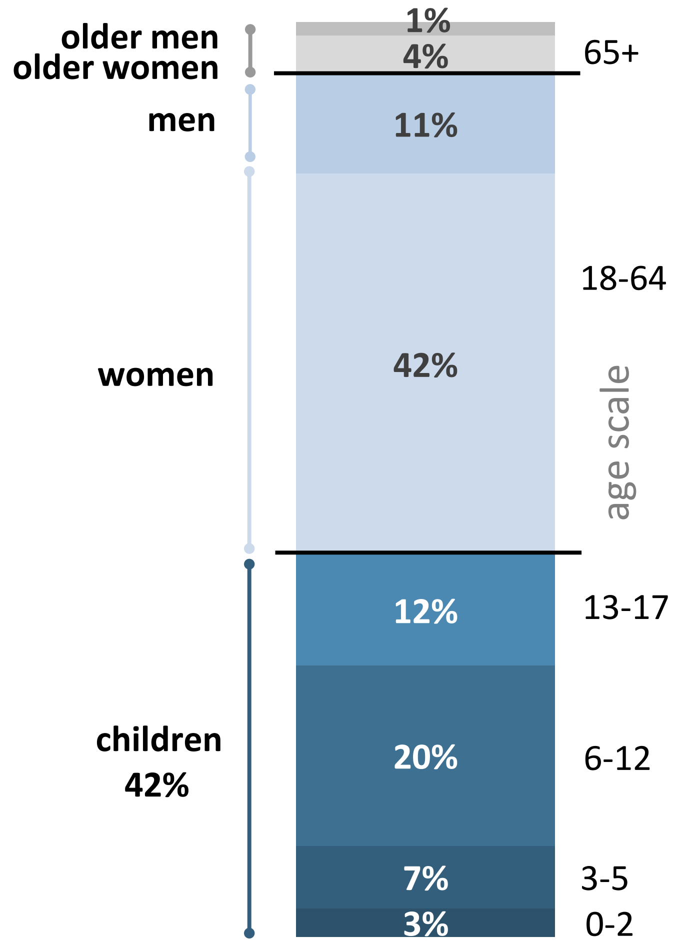
71%
of all HHs have children

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*)

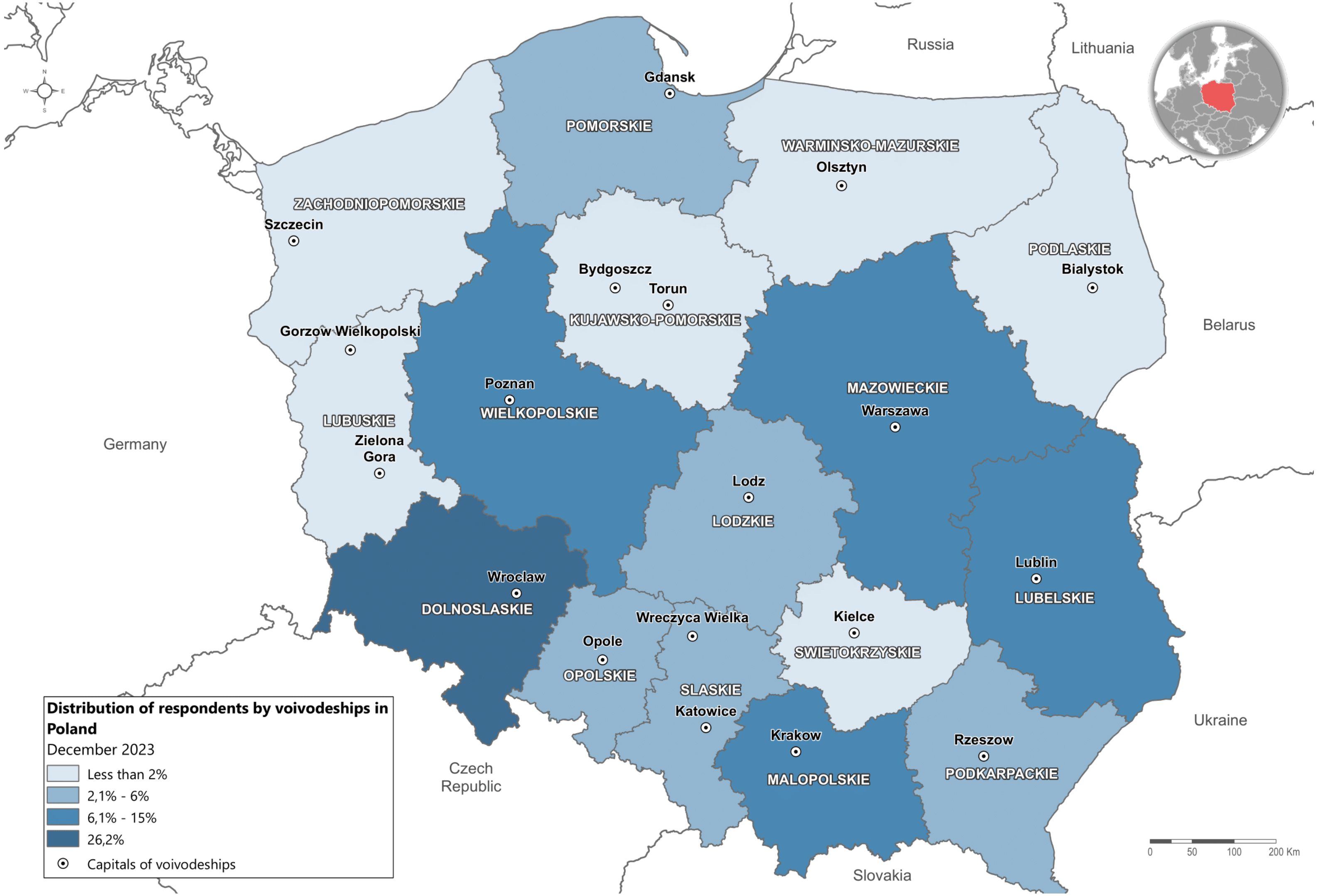
14%
of all HHs have older people (65+ years)

Household composition



Round 19, December 2023

Location of respondents in Poland, by voivodeship*, as of December 2023



**Voivodeships* *are the highest level of administrative division in Poland*

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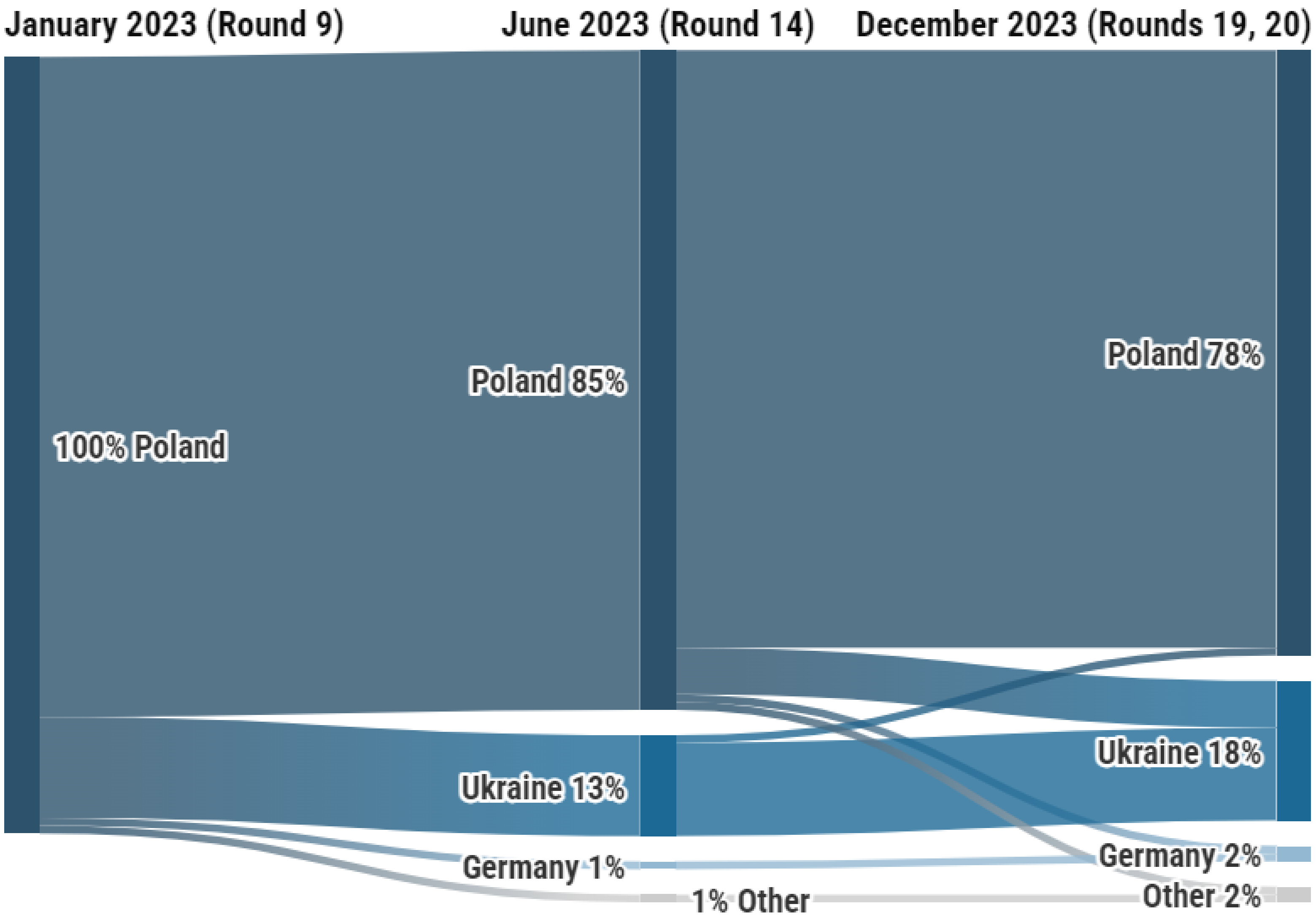
Summary of key findings

I. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND KEEP LEAVING THE COUNTRY EVEN ALMOST TWO YEARS AFTER THE ESCALATION OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE ARMED CONFLICT



- **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.

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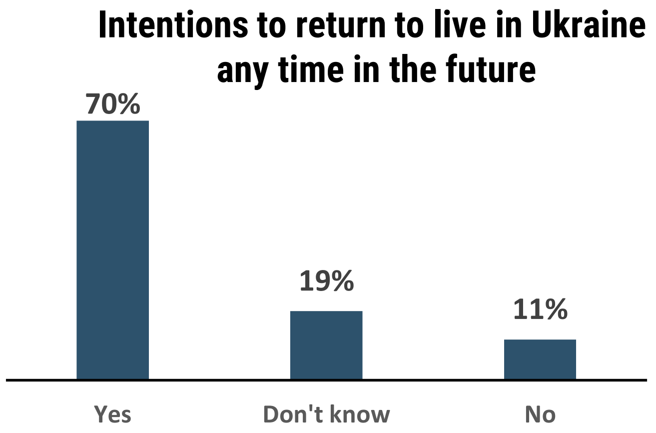
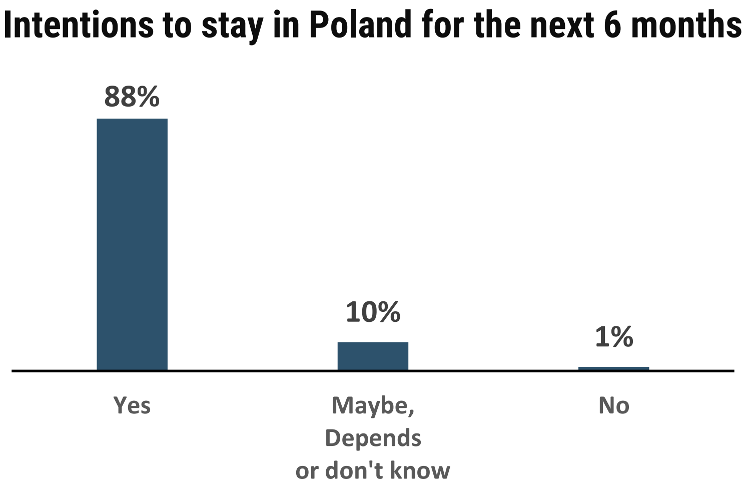


The commitment to returning to Ukraine remains a predominant sentiment among those who remained in Poland, with many expressing a desire to return to Ukraine in the future (70%).

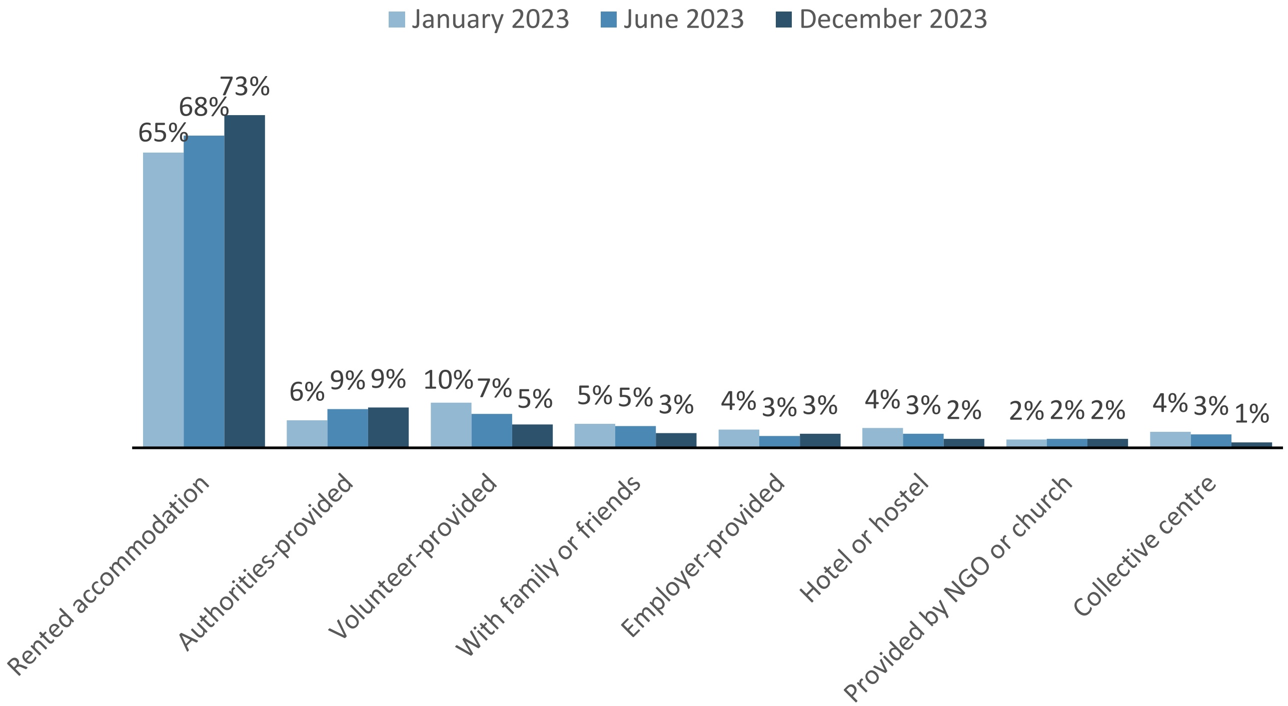


Nonetheless, 88% are planning to stay in the country for **at least** another **6 months**, stretching their stay into summer.

II. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND TEND TOWARDS GRADUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION INTO POLISH SOCIETY

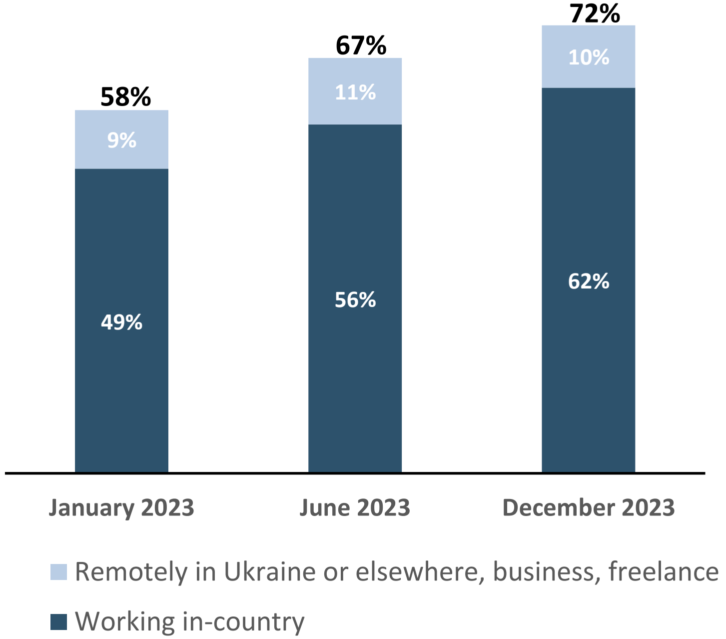
Respondents tend to **rent in higher proportion over time**

Living arrangements of respondents in Poland over time



Working-age respondents in Poland report **higher rates of employment over time**

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

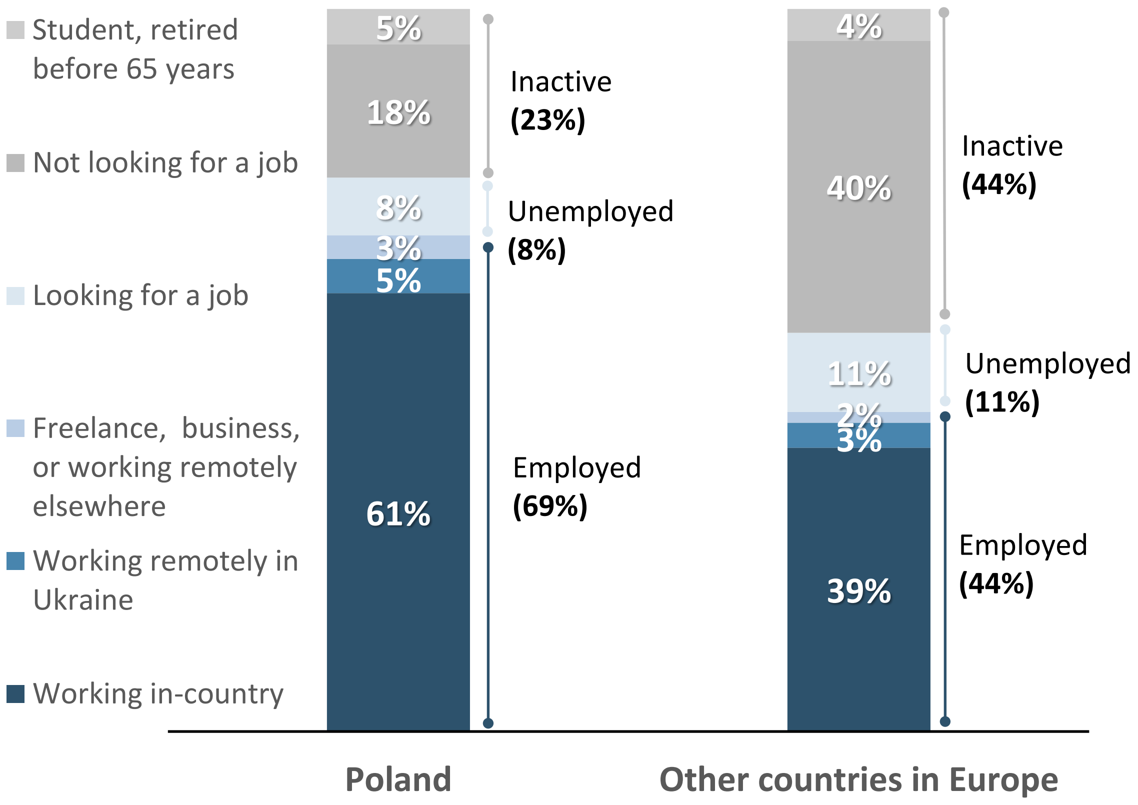


**cohort sample, for further details, see the 19th slide.*

II. RESPONDENTS IN POLAND TEND TOWARDS GRADUAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION INTO POLISH SOCIETY

Employment zoom-in

Employment-to-population ratio of respondents of working age (18-64) in Poland and other countries in Europe*



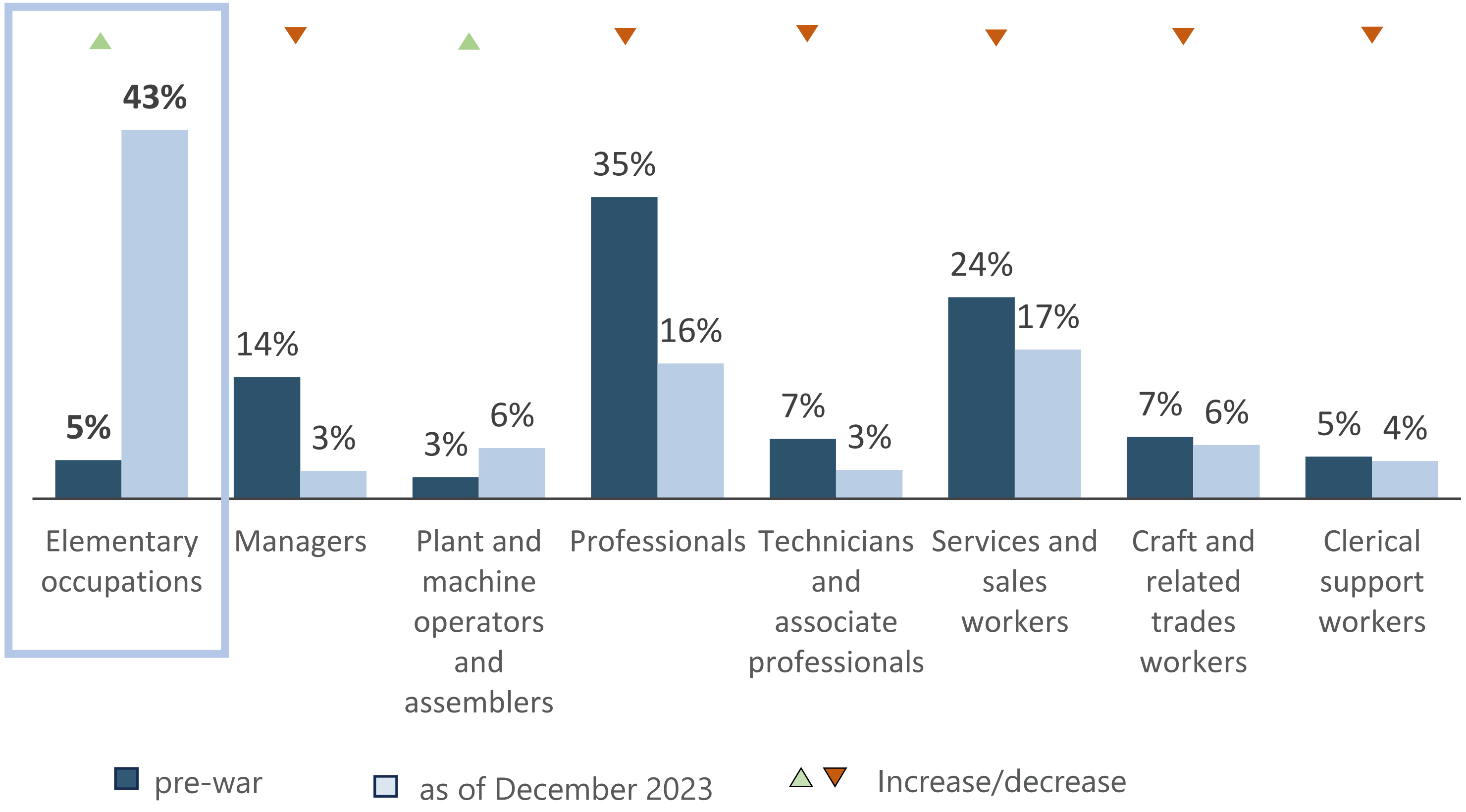
The **proportion** of respondents who **reported working in Poland** as of December 2023 **(61%)** is similar to the **proportion of those who reported working in Ukraine before the war (62%)** and **way higher than in other countries in Europe (39%)**

* 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.

III. CHALLENGES IN EMPLOYMENT: MISMATCH BETWEEN PRE-WAR QUALIFICATIONS AND CURRENTLY HELD POSITIONS

*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.*

Pre-war and current occupation categories of respondents in Poland



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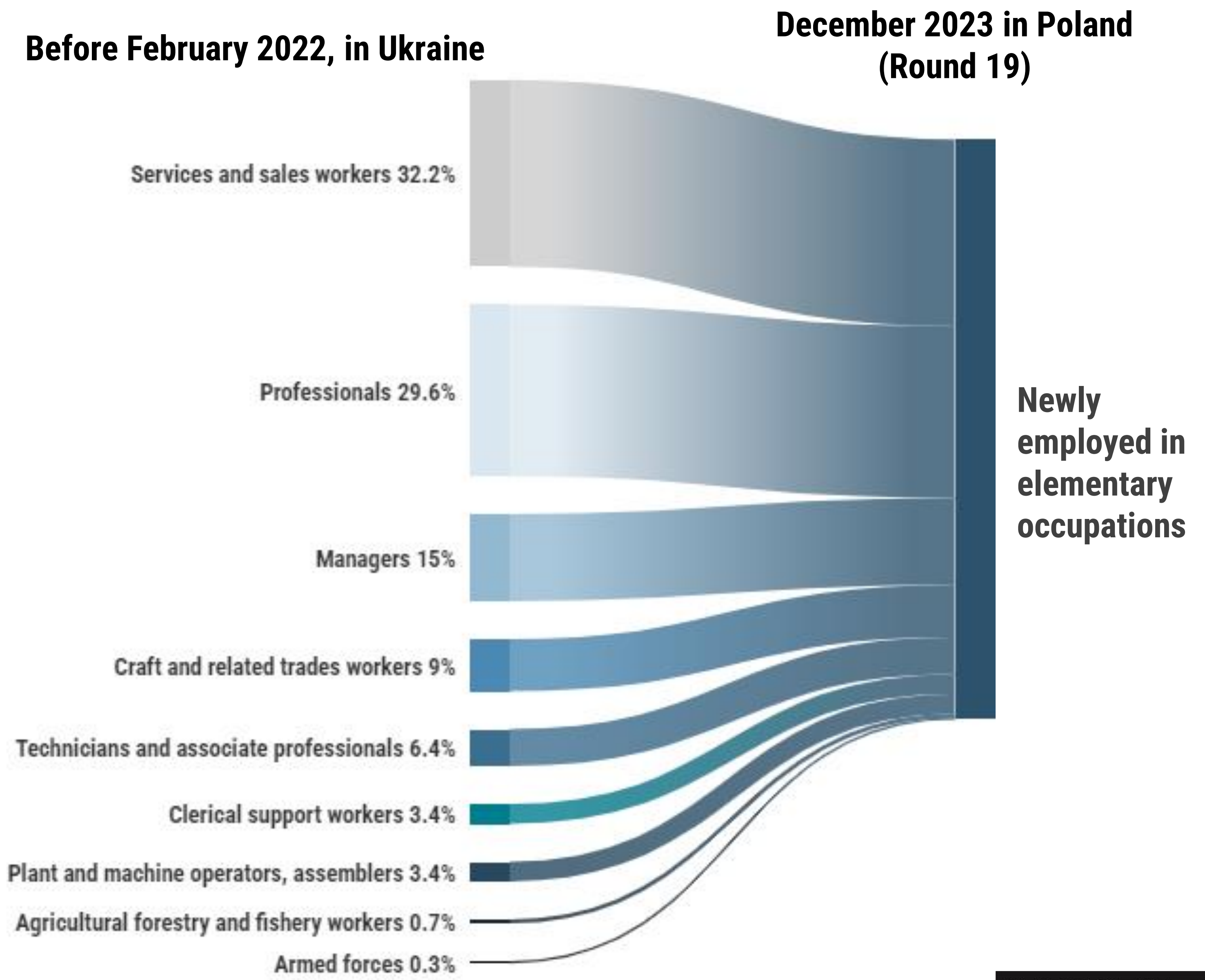
Elementary occupations zoom-in

The **main contributors** to the rise in elementary occupations* were former **service and sales workers** (32%), **professionals** (30%), and **managers** (15%).

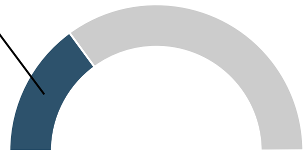


*respondents who hadn't worked in elementary occupations before the war but were working in this occupational category in Poland as of December 2023

III. CHALLENGES IN EMPLOYMENT: THE NEED FOR TAILORED JOB SUPPORT AND CHILDCARE SERVICES FOR WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

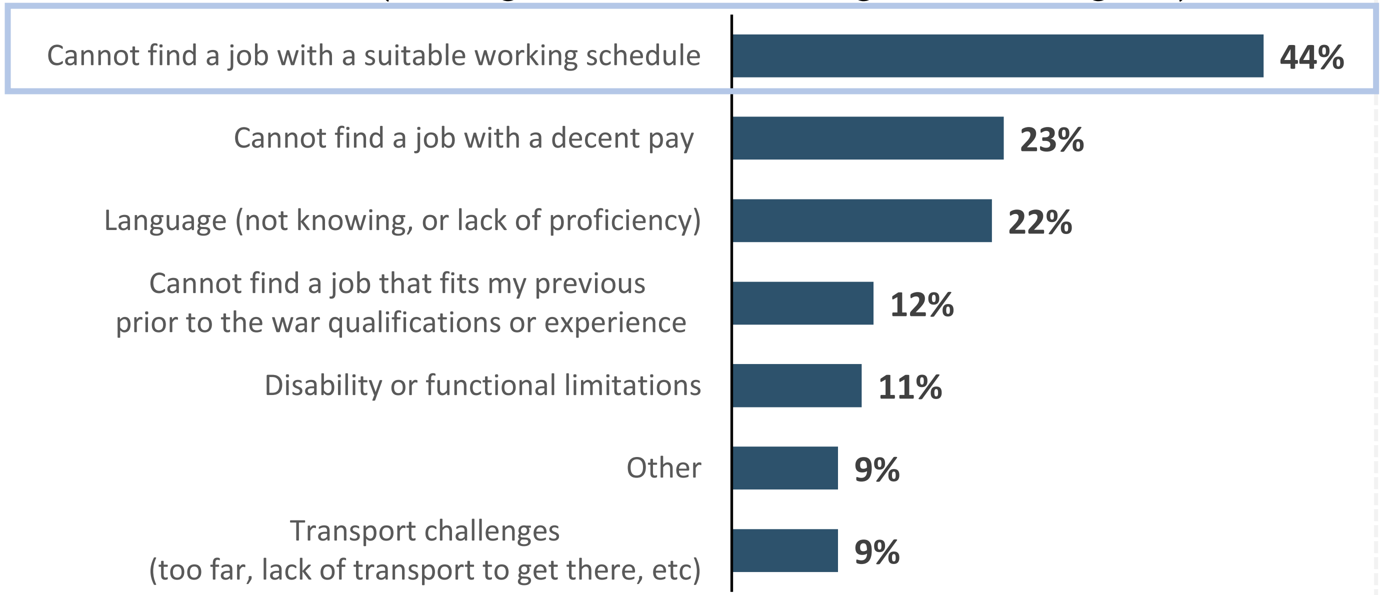
30%

of those not working were searching for a job *during the last 30 days prior to the day of data collection*



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)



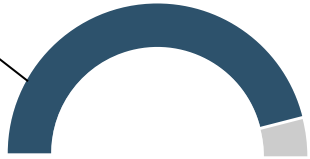
Amongst those unemployed but searching for a job, **the most common barrier was the inability to find a job** with a flexible schedule.

IV.FINANCIAL CHALLENGES ARE STILL PRESSING

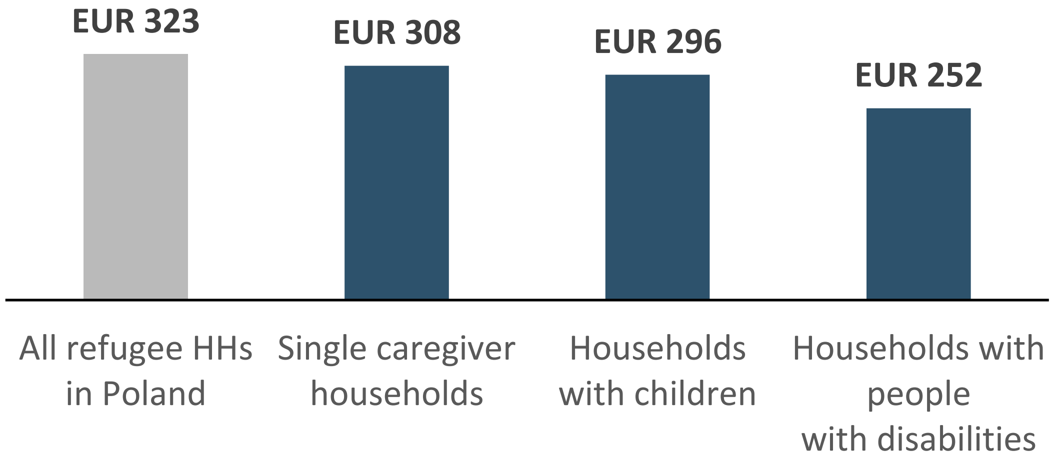
92%

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:



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.

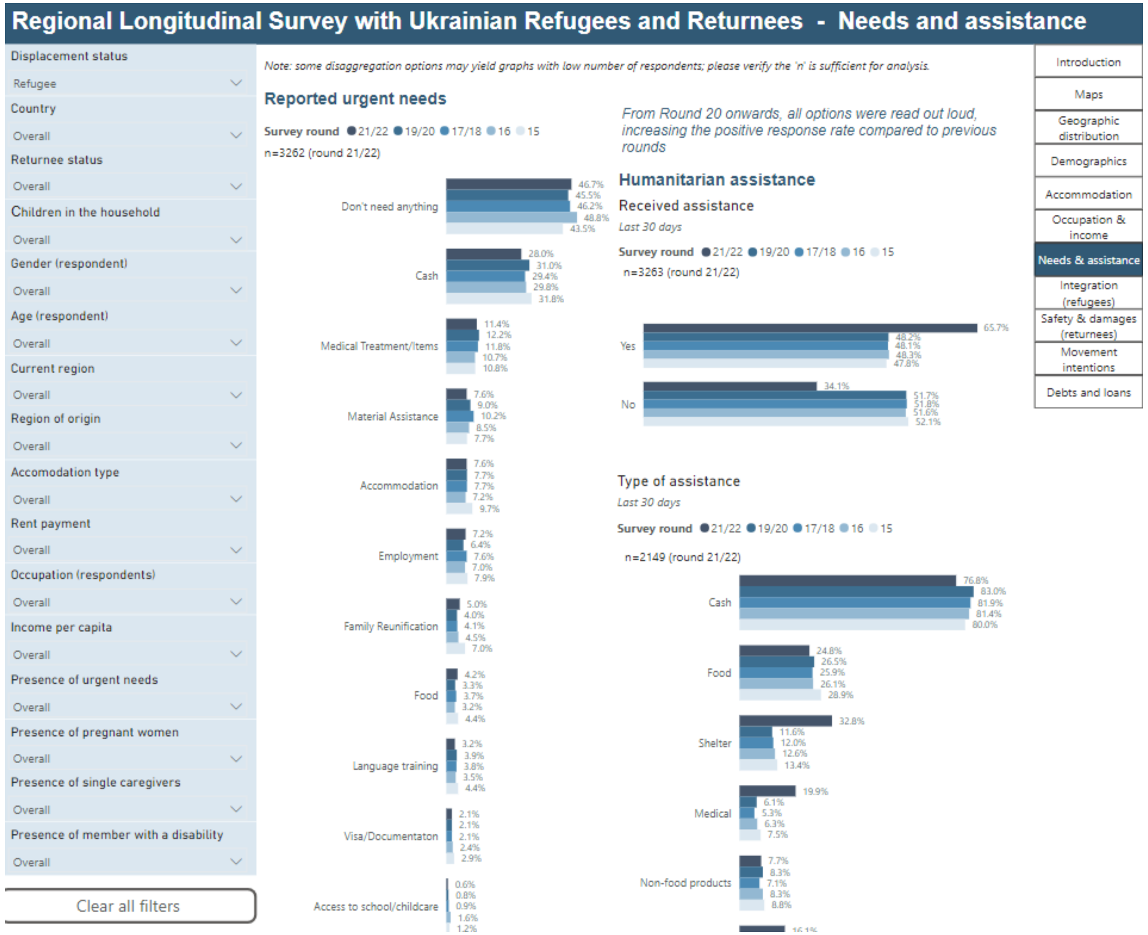
SUMMARY

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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Sample

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

2. **A cohort sample of people who stayed in Poland during Round 9 (13 January – 6 February 2023), but in Rounds 14 (7-29, June 2023),19 (21 November – 10 December 2023), and 20 resided in any country:** to account for movements across different countries across 2023. Sample size: 838.

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