

# Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Shelter Sector  
Findings  
Poland, October 2022





# CONTENTS

- Objectives & Methodology
- Demographics
- Shelter Sector Findings
- Humanitarian assistance and priority needs

---

# Assessment objectives

---

## Key objective:

Support an evidence-based humanitarian response by government authorities and humanitarian community in Poland through the provision of multi-sectoral data about the needs and coping capacities of Ukrainian refugee households in the country.

## Specifically:

1. Understand household composition of refugees, including key demographics.
2. Identify priority needs of refugee households, including protection needs, health needs, education needs, accommodation needs, livelihood needs.
3. Understand coping capacity and vulnerability/resilience in the event of protracted displacement, including socio-economic vulnerabilities, labor skills, and movement intentions.
4. Identify household profiles with highest severity of needs to inform targeting.

# Methodology

<b>Population:</b>	Refugees living in host communities and in collective centers (CC) who registered or plan to register for PESEL number (the national identification number used in Poland)
<b>Design:</b>	Household interviews inside of collective centers and outside of collective centers
<b>Dates:</b>	Data collection from the 24/08/2022 to 22/09/2022
<b>Sample size – number of respondents:</b>	1147 respondents outside of CC and 105 respondents inside of CC
<b>Number of household members:</b>	<p>Including respondents, there were 3389 household (HH) members overall, 3106 HH members outside of CC and 283 HH members inside of CC</p> <p>For some sections (education, health), respondents were asked to answer questions repeatedly about each member of their household. Household members might or might not have been present during the interview. Therefore, for some questions, percentages are shown on larger sample sizes – including not only respondents, but all HH members for which given question was asked.</p>
<b>Sampling strategy:</b>	<p>Purposively selected, not statistically representative inside of CC</p> <p>Non-probability quota sampling outside of CC</p> <p>Results are indicative</p>

For further information, refer to the ToR [\[link\]](#).

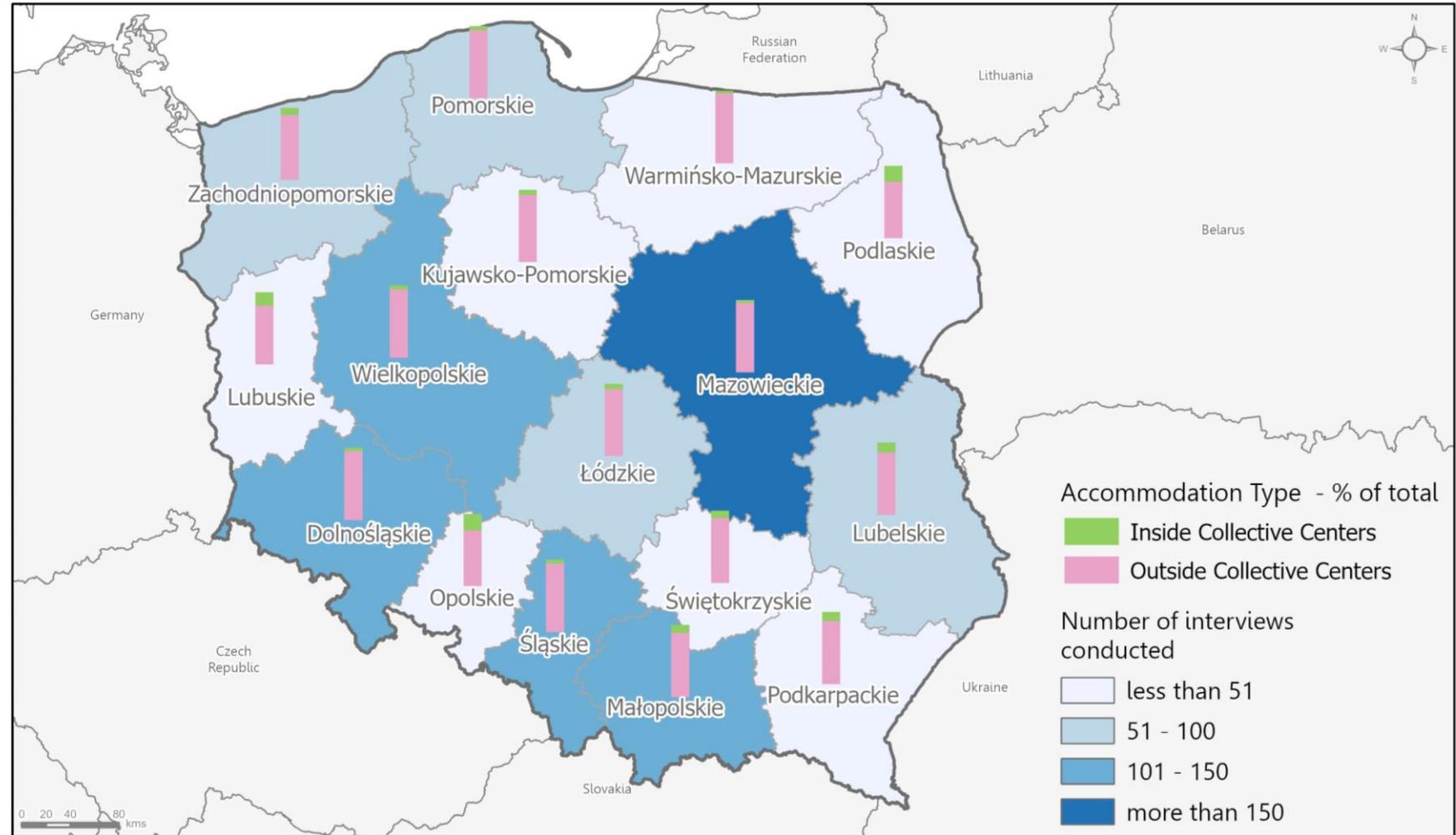
# Sampling frame

Voivodeship	Outside of CC		Inside of CC	
	# of interviews	%	# of interviews	%
Dolnośląskie	117	10%	6	6%
Kujawsko-pomorskie	39	3%	3	3%
Lubelskie	49	4%	9	9%
Lubuskie	38	3%	9	9%
Łódzkie	73	6%	6	6%
Małopolskie	113	10%	14	13%
Mazowieckie	230	20%	10	10%
Opolskie	30	3%	9	9%
Podkarpackie	41	4%	6	6%
Podlaskie	21	2%	6	6%
Pomorskie	81	7%	5	5%
Śląskie	108	9%	6	6%
Świętokrzyskie	26	2%	3	3%
Warmińsko-mazurskie	27	2%	1	1%
Wielkopolskie	101	9%	6	6%
Zachodniopomorskie	53	5%	6	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100%</b>

1252 interviews were conducted in total.

For outside of CC strata, PESEL registration data was used as a proxy indicators for quotas.

# Assessment coverage



# Limitations

1. Detailed information on the whereabouts and characteristics of Ukrainian refugees living in Poland is not available. While there is data available on refugees who applied and were granted PESEL number, it does not reflect the current structure of refugees' localization. The availability of settlement-level data about the exact location of refugee households, as well as age and sex disaggregated data remains unclear – which makes it impossible to use probability sampling. Purposive sampling was used instead:
  - **Outside of CC:**  
PESEL registration data was used as a proxy indicator for sampling non-probability quota of refugees residing in a host community. Given that non-probability sampling is applied, the sample size was set at the relatively high level and therefore, although not generalizable with a known level of statistical precision, it will still generate indicative findings with a high level of representation.
  - **Inside of CC:**  
Sampling was based on a list of collective sites in Poland known prior to the start of the data collection on August 24. The list was not exhaustive and collective sites were chosen purposively, in the areas with the highest number of PESEL registration in each voivodeship, to ensure national coverage. Larger sample size and more in-depth and representative assessments are needed to evaluate the situation in collective sites operating in Poland.
2. MSNA in Poland was entirely based on the quantitative survey with heads of households, which limited the possibility to discuss sensitive topics such as gender-based violence (GBV), lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and others (LGBTQ+) situation, discrimination from host communities and others. These should be investigated through qualitative assessments.
3. Interviews were conducted between 9AM and 5PM which could lead to overestimation of people unemployed, dependent on humanitarian system, and underestimation of those in full-time employment.

# Demographics



# DEMOGRAPHICS – HOUSEHOLD’S COMPOSITION



**2.7** was an average household size



**71%** of household (HH) members were female of which 4% was either pregnant or lactating

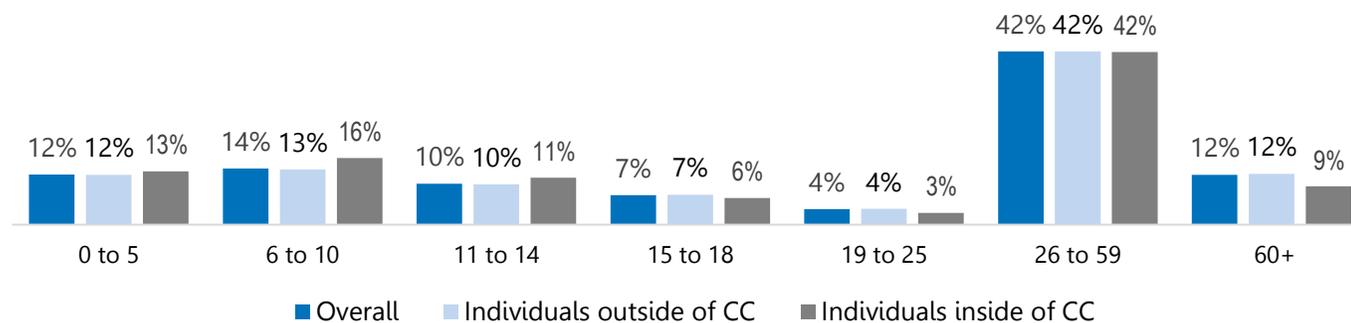


**41%** of HHs members were children and **69%** of households were with at least one child



**12%** were 60 years old or older

## Share of age groups



Average age: **29**

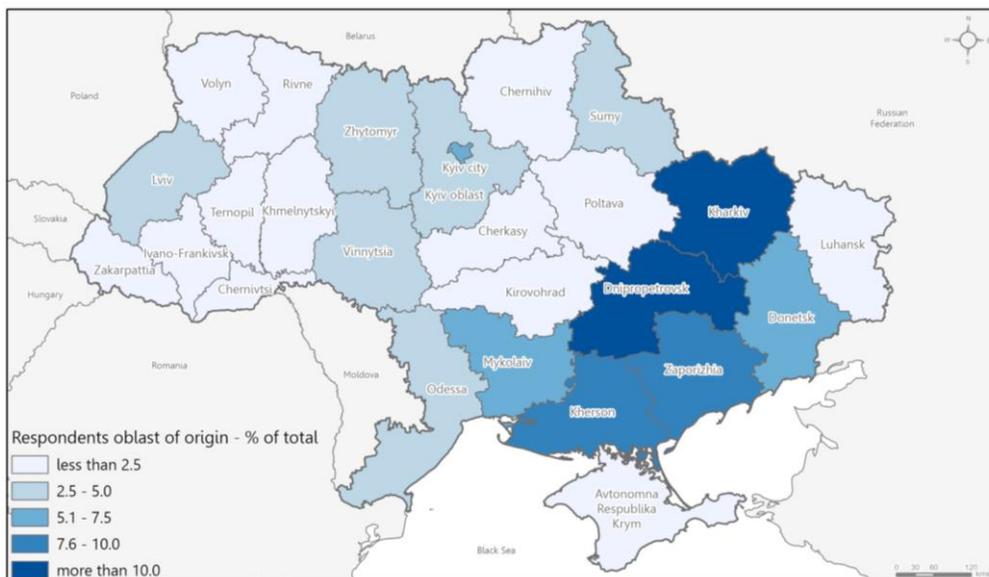
Q: How many people of your household, who travelled from Ukraine, are you currently living with (including yourself)? Q2: What is the gender of this person? Q3: What is the age of this person (in years)? Q4: Is this person currently pregnant, breastfeeding, or both? Base: all household members, n=3389.

# DEMOGRAPHICS – ORIGINS AND ARRIVAL

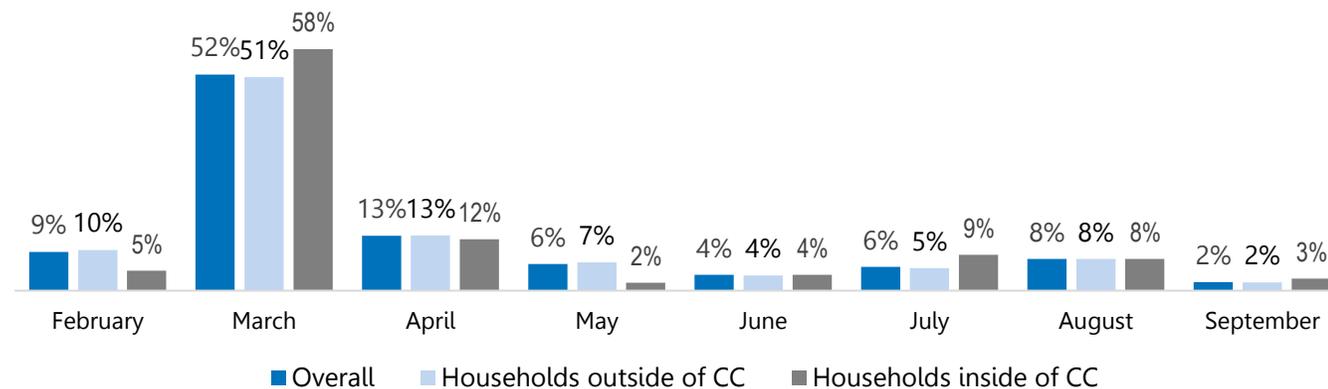
## 5 most common areas of origin:



<b>Kharkiv</b>	15%
<b>Dnipropetrovsk</b>	14%
<b>Zaporizhzhia</b>	9%
<b>Kherson</b>	8%
<b>Donetsk</b>	6%



## Month of arrival



Q1: Which oblast were you living in Ukraine before 24th February? Q2: When did you arrive to Poland? Base: all respondents, n=1252, households outside of CC n=1147, households inside of CC n=105.

# DEMOGRAPHICS – EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

## Highest education level achieved

	Overall <i>n=3389</i>	HH members outside of CC <i>n=3106</i>	HH members inside of CC <i>n=283</i>
No education	8%	8%	8%
Pre-primary education	9%	9%	13%
Primary education	19%	19%	21%
Secondary	16%	15%	19%
Vocational	19%	19%	20%
Bachelor's degree	3%	3%	2%
Specialist's degree	12%	12%	10%
Master's degree	12%	13%	6%
Postgraduate	1%	1%	0%

28% of household members overall has higher (at least Bachelor's) education (29% of HH members outside of CC, 19% of HH members inside of CC).

## Occupation status\*

(among household members of at least 16 years old)

	Overall <i>n=1861</i>	HH members outside of CC <i>n=1725</i>	HH members inside of CC <i>n=136</i>
Not working	34%	32%	49%
Formal work in Poland	21%	22%	11%
Retired	15%	15%	15%
Formal work in Ukraine	10%	10%	8%
Student	7%	7%	5%
Informal work in Poland	5%	6%	4%
Caregiver for a child	3%	3%	2%

\*Shown answers indicated for at least 1% of HH members

## Reasons for unemployment

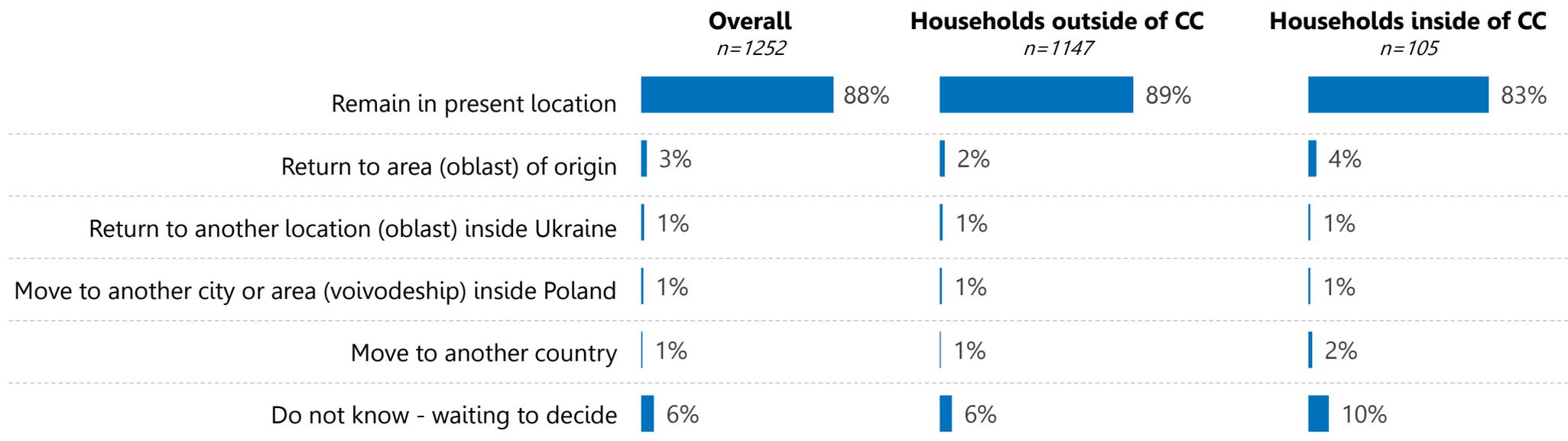
	Overall <i>n=424</i>	HH members / outside of CC <i>n=382</i>	HH members inside of CC <i>n=42*</i>
Taking care of child	24%	25%	21%
No work available	22%	23%	14%
Maternity leave	16%	16%	12%
Lack of Polish language skills	8%	8%	10%
Illness	5%	5%	5%
Prefer not to answer	3%	3%	7%

\*Small base size

Q1: What is your highest educational level achieved? Q2: What is the highest education level achieved by him/her? Q3: What is your current occupation status? Q4: What is his/her occupation status?

# MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

## Household current movement intentions



Q: What are your household's current movement intentions in the next 3 months?

# Shelter Sector findings



# ACCOMMODATION

Out of the refugees living outside of collective sites, half (50%) was renting flat or room and one third (30%) was hosted – either by locals (19%) or by friends/family (11%). One fifth (19%) lived in hotels/hostels. Staying in a rented accommodation was considered most reliable and long-term solution: 58% of those renting a flat believed they could stay there for at least 6 months, compared to 25% among those hosted by locals, 27% among those staying in a hotel and 32% among those in collective sites, who more often anticipated shorter possible length of stay.

## Main accommodation types

(households outside of CC, n=1147)

## Anticipated possible length of stay

		Up to 1 month	Up to 2-3 months	Up to 3-6 months	6 months or longer	Do not know
Rented accommodation (flat, room)	50%	4%	4%	9%	58%	25%
Hosted by locals (unpaid)	19%	18%	11%	11%	25%	35%
Hotel/hostel or similar	19%	14%	10%	20%	27%	29%
Hosted by relatives or friends (unpaid)	11%	13%	9%	5%	43%	31%
Do not have anywhere to stay	1%					
Collective site	n=105	15%	8%	11%	32%	34%

29% of those renting an apartment were sharing it with people outside their family/household (e.g., with friends, other refugees)

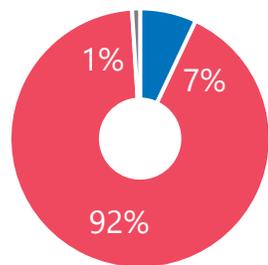
Q1: What is your current housing situation? Q2: What type of arrangement do you have for your accommodation? Q3: How long do you believe you can stay in this accommodation if you need to? Q4: How much do you pay for the rent per month (in polish zloty)? How much do you pay for utilities per month (e.g., gas, electricity, media)? (in polish zloty) Q5: Do you share this accommodation with people outside your family/household? (e.g., with hosting family, other refugees)

# ACCOMMODATION

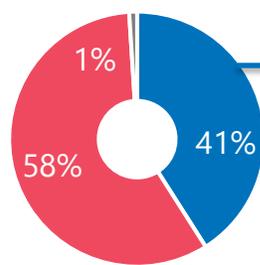
Most refugees staying in a rented accommodation (70%) had written rent agreement, most often for a year (40%) or half a year (19%). Written rent/host agreement was rare among refugees staying in other accommodation types.

## % of households having a written rent or hosting agreement

### Inside of CC n=105



### Outside of CC n=1139



■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer not to answer

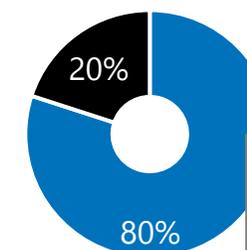
## % of households having a written agreement, in specific accommodation types

Accommodation Type	n size	% Yes
Rented accommodation (flat, room)	n=572	<b>71%</b>
Hosted by locals (unpaid)	n=222	<b>7%</b>
Hotel/hostel or similar	n=214	<b>13%</b>
Hosted by relatives or friends (unpaid)	n=127	<b>13%</b>

Among households outside of collective sites, **the average duration of rent/host agreement** is 9.4 months (based on 422 responses), with the average 1.1 month of notice period (based on 390 responses).

## Type of arrangement

(HHs staying in a rented accommodation or hotel, n=790)



■ Paid  
■ Unpaid

**Paid arrangements:** 99% of those renting flats and 27% of those staying in hotels had paid arrangements

The average household monthly rent was **1,703 PLN** (350 EUR, based on 563 answers).  
The average amount paid monthly **for utilities** (e.g., gas, electricity, media) was **414 PLN** (85 EUR, based on 281 answers).

Q1: Do you have a written agreement for the rent or hosting arrangement? Q2: What is the duration of the agreement (in months)? Q3: What is the notice period (in months)?

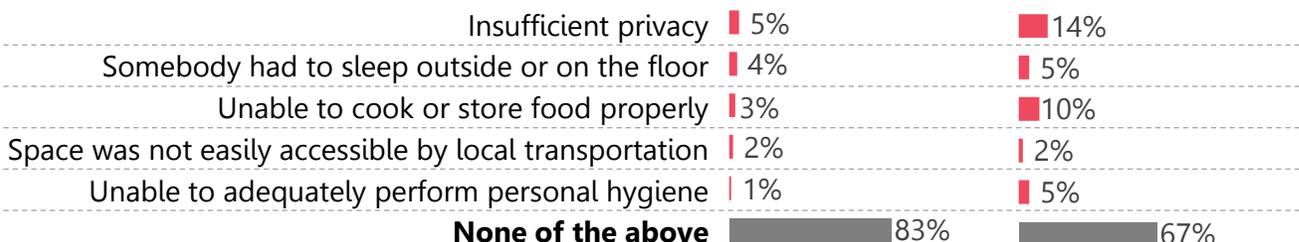
# ACCOMMODATION

Households inside of collective sites more often faced problems related to housing – 14% reported the lack of privacy, and 10% – the lack the possibility of cooking or storing food (which have been noted as issues for 5% and 3% of households outside of CC, respectively). Additionally, refugees inside of collective sites were less sure about the availability of space for winter clothes, or sufficient heating than refugees staying outside of collective sites.

## Top 5 issues faced in accommodation

Outside of CC  
n=1147

Inside of CC  
n=105

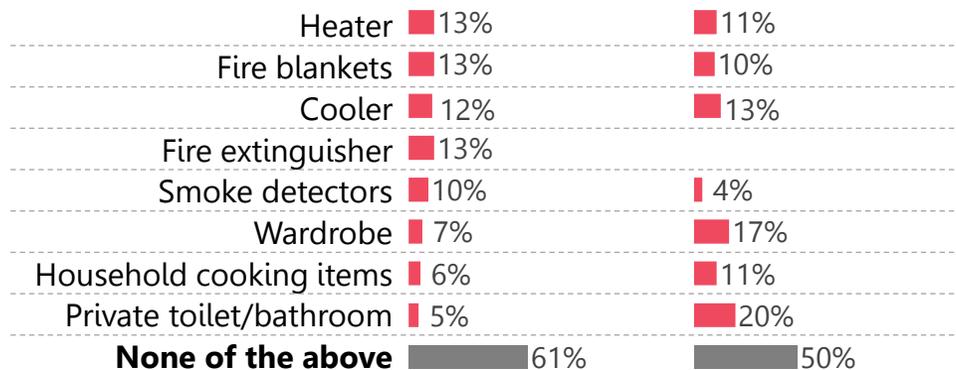


## Items missing or not enough quantity

(shown indicated by at least 10% in one of the groups)

Outside of CC  
n=1147

Inside of CC  
n=105



## Winterization

Outside of CC

Inside of CC

Sample size

n=1147

n=105



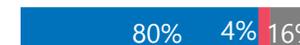
Hot water



Place to store winter clothes



Insulation



Sufficient heating



■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer not to answer

Q1: What issues, if any, are you facing in terms of living conditions in your accommodation? Q2: Considering coming autumn and winter, select which of the following characterize your accommodation? Sufficient heating; insulation; hot water; place for storing winter clothes.; Q3: I will read a list of equipment, items and devices which might or might not be available in an accommodation. Please select ones which are missing or are not enough quantity in your accommodation.

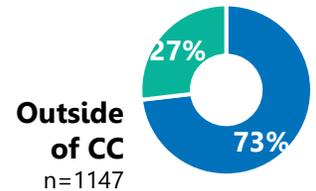
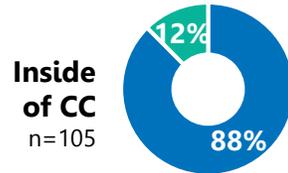
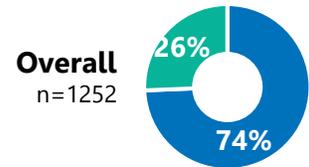
# Humanitarian assistance and priority needs



# ASSISTANCE RELATED TO ACCOMMODATION

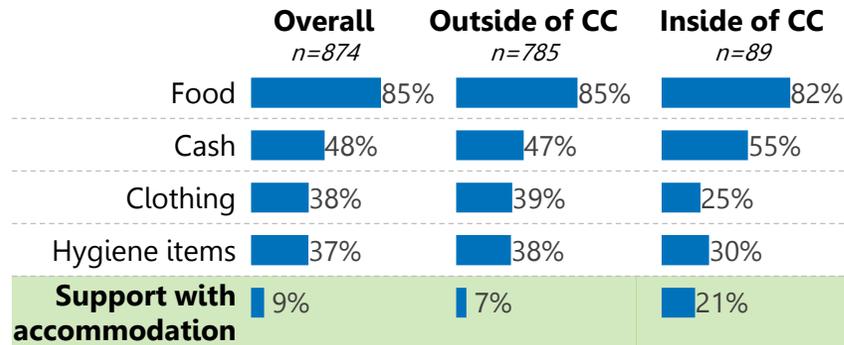
Of the refugees who received humanitarian aid, 9% received support with accommodation (7% of households outside of CC, 21% of households inside of CC). At the same time, one third (27%) mentioned housing as one of their three top priority needs (27% households outside of collective sites, 30% households inside of CC).

## Share of HHs receiving humanitarian aid in last month prior to data collection



- Yes - received aid
- No - did not receive aid

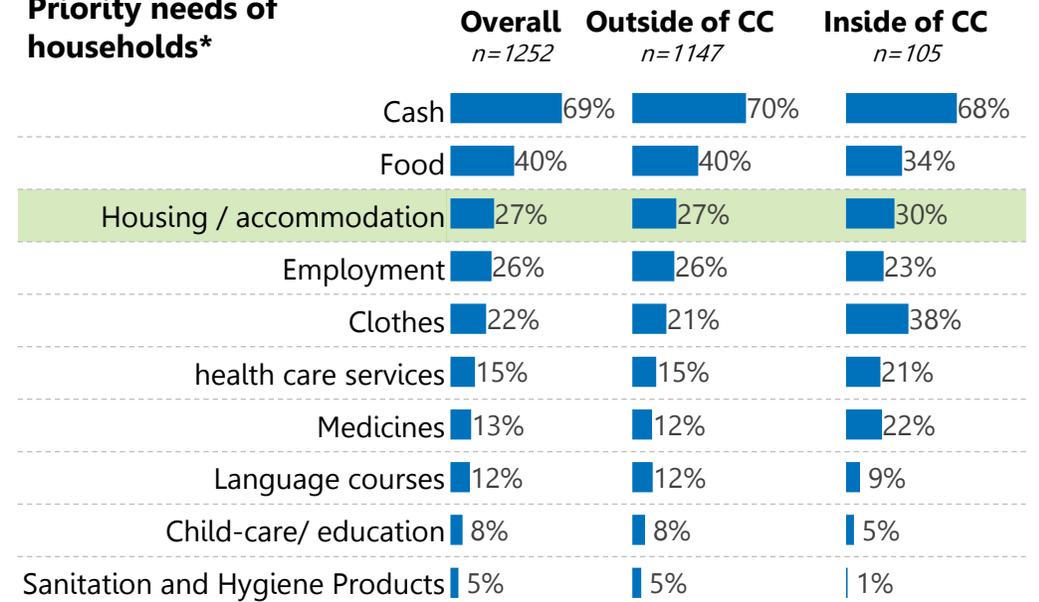
## Top 5 types of aid received (among those who received aid)



### Share in total population:

Support with accommodation was received by 6% out of total refugee sample, 5% out of those living outside of collective sites and by 18% of those living inside of collective sites.

## Priority needs of households\*



\*Showing top 10 priority needs indicated for HH members

Q1: Has your household received any humanitarian aid in the past 30 days? Q2: What type of aid did you receive? Q3: What are the top three priority needs of your household?

# Thank you

**Contact:**

Marta Piekarczyk, Assessment Officer, REACH at: [marta.piekarczyk@reach-initiative.org](mailto:marta.piekarczyk@reach-initiative.org)

Paula Gierak, Country Focal Point, REACH, at: [paula.gierak@reach-initiative.org](mailto:paula.gierak@reach-initiative.org)

Thomas Rommel, Information Management Officer, UNHCR, at: [rommel@unhcr.org](mailto:rommel@unhcr.org)