



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

POLAND

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT

October 2023

Results overview

OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

The **Multi-Sector Needs Assessment** (MSNA) for Poland is part of a regional interagency multi-sectoral assessment, seeking to capture and understand:

- **the needs of refugees;**
- the **level of access to basic services**, and how refugees' needs are met;
- **service gaps and refugees' priorities** for the coming year.

The MSNA is a key source of information for the **2024 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP)**, which captures priorities and funding requirements for the response.

This overview of the results covers the following topics:

1. DEMOGRAPHICS
2. PROTECTION
3. EDUCATION
4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS
5. HEALTH
6. ACCOMMODATION

OVERVIEW



COMPLETED VISITS

5,645

households (HH)



POPULATION COVERAGE

Over **13,420 refugees** living in metropolitan and rural areas in 16 regions (voivodeships), in private accommodation, with host families, rentals, hostels/hotels and in collective sites.



DATA COLLECTION BY

UNHCR and IOM



DATA COLLECTION

From **13/7** to **21/8/2023**



ANALYSIS BY

UNHCR and IPSOS

METHODOLOGY

This **overview of the results** is based on the analysis of **collected data after cleaning and weighting**.

POPULATION	Refugees living country-wide as per sample based on distribution of active PESEL UKR registrations, ZUS insurance and social benefits records, school enrollment
DESIGN	Household interviews conducted in person
DATA COLLECTION	From 13/7 to 21/8/2023 by enumerators from UNHCR and IOM
SAMPLE SIZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,645 HHs; covering 13,421 HH members • Inhabitants of 223 cities / villages • 3,883 surveys for 12 biggest cities; 1,762 outside • Country-wide stratum plus one for each of the 12 biggest cities

SAMPLING AND REPRESENTATIVITY:

Selected according to certain criteria (geographical coverage, accommodation types), but **not statistically representative**. Results are indicative.

LIMITATIONS:

- **Data collection during summer / school holidays** most likely affected the sample;
- Lack of comprehensive data and less reach regarding the refugee population **outside of urban areas**;
- Sensitivity around **protection and income questions**, therefore, large non-response rate and less reliable data;
- **Respondent bias**: certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents.

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

TYPE OF COLLECTED DATA

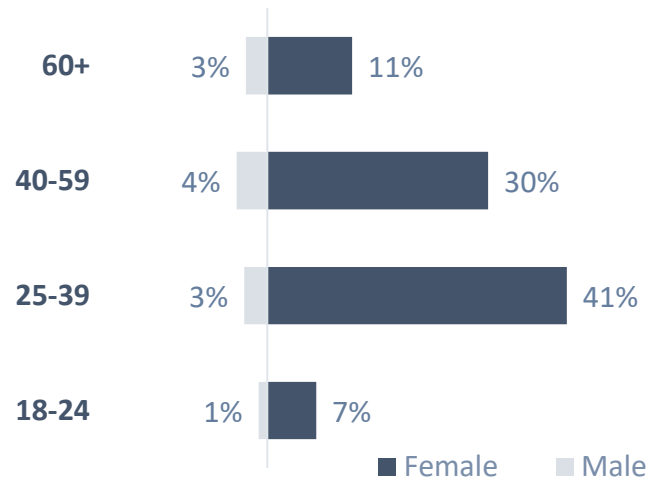
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS



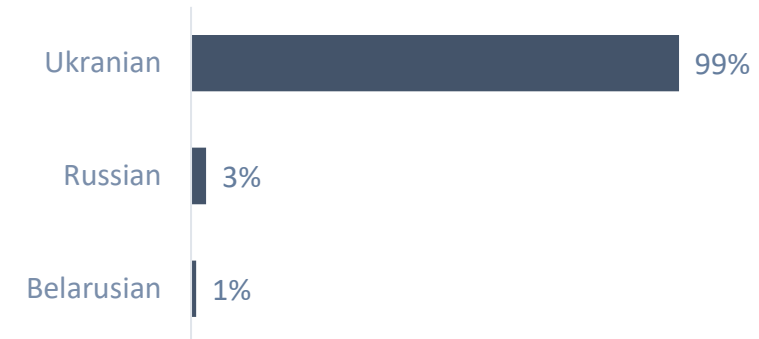
DEMOGRAPHICS

RESPONDENTS REPRESENTING HOUSEHOLDS

% of respondents by gender & age



% of HHs by ethnic background (self-identified, multiple-answers question)



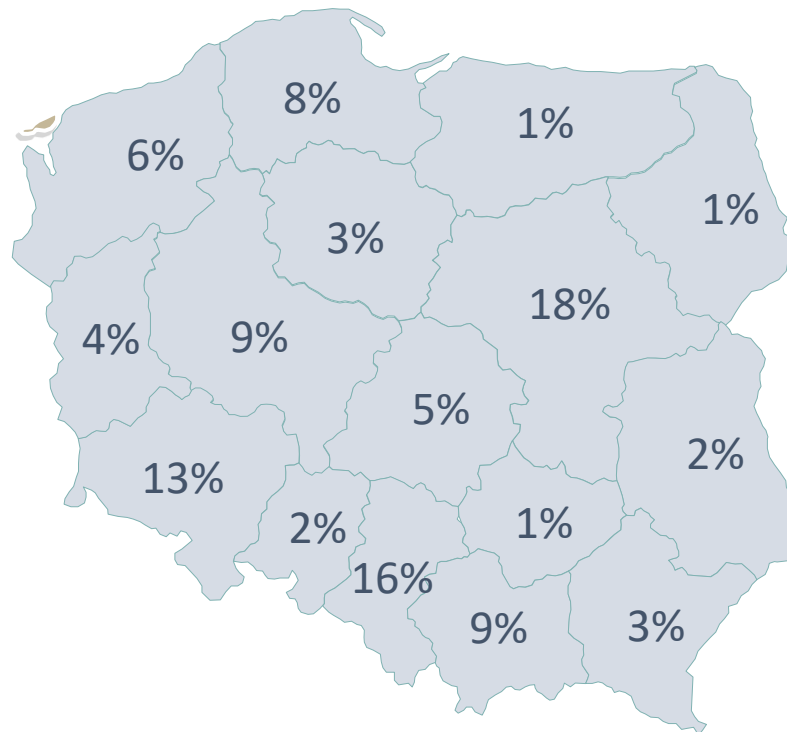
Around **89%** of respondents were **women**, **11%** were **men**. The largest age group is 25-39 years (44%).

100% of respondents have **Ukrainian citizenship**. **99%** of respondents **self-identified** as of **Ukrainian background**, **3%** as **Russian**, **1%** as **Belarusian**.

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLDS – AREA OF RESIDENCE

Dolnośląskie	13%
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	3%
Lubelskie	2%
Lubuskie	4%
Łódzkie	5%
Małopolskie	9%
Mazowieckie	18%
Opolskie	2%
Podkarpackie	3%
Podlaskie	1%
Pomorskie	8%
Śląskie	16%
Świętokrzyskie	1%
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1%
Wielkopolskie	9%
Zachodniopomorskie	6%



Interviews were conducted in **all voivodeships**. The highest number of interviews (55%) were conducted in the 12 biggest cities (**Warszawa, Wrocław, Łódź, Lublin, Kraków, Białystok, Szczecin, Poznań, Bydgoszcz, Gdańsk, Rzeszów, Katowice**).

Locations of the interviews were selected based on data from the PESEL UKR active records (temporary protection status), ZUS social insurance and government social protection benefits together with school enrollment distribution to ensure a relatively **even geographical coverage** of the country.

The majority of respondents (97%) were interviewed in the same voivodeship where they are residing.

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLDS – DISTRIBUTION OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEE ORIGINS BY OBLAST



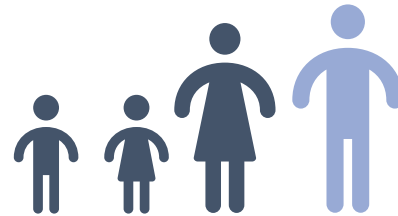
DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS



Average HH size
2.7

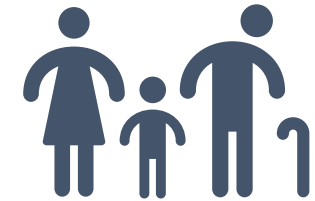
52%
HHs with children



49%
HHs with a chronically ill member



42%
HHs with only one adult (18-59) and dependents*



28%
HHs with one or more adults (18-59) without dependents

20%
HHs with two or more adults (18-59) and dependents

9%
HHs with exclusively elderly

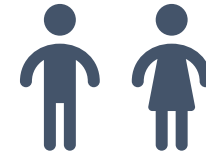
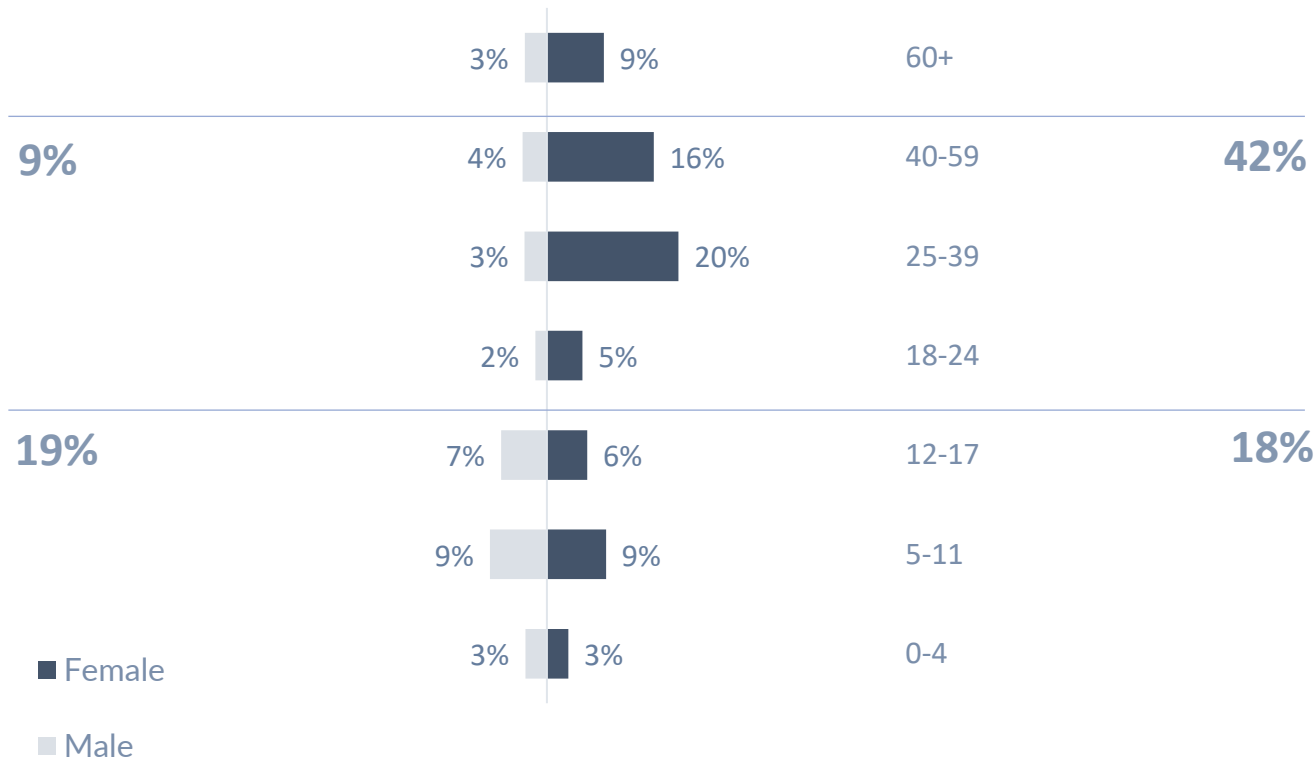
6%
HHs with a pregnant or breastfeeding woman

* Dependents – children (0-17 y.o.) and elderly (60+ y.o.)

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CHARACTERISTICS

Household Members by gender & age



HH members are children
37%



HH members are elderly
12%



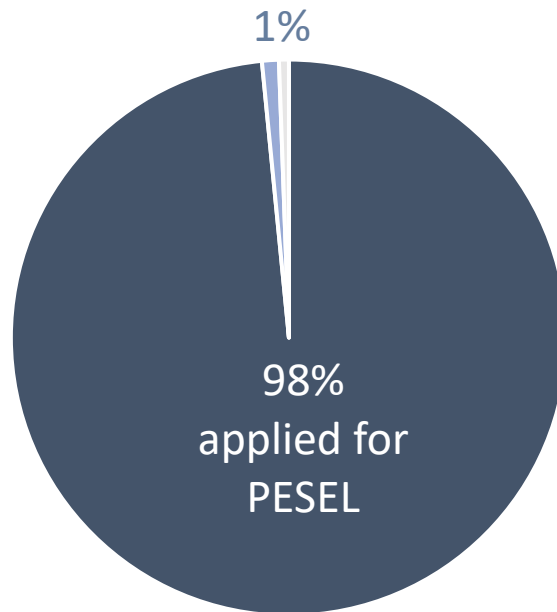
HH members are individuals
with disabilities (WGD 3)
5%

2. PROTECTION

PROTECTION

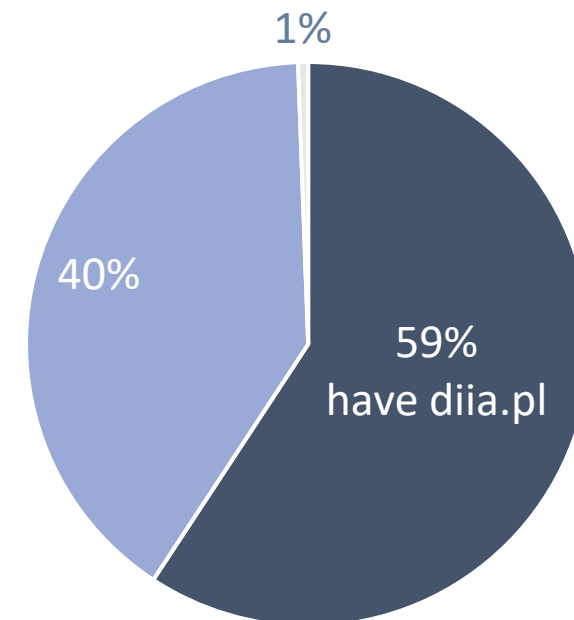
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS – STATUS

HH members who applied for PESEL UKR



■ Yes ■ No, but planning to apply ■ No, and not planning to apply

HH members holding an electronic travel document (DIIA.pl)

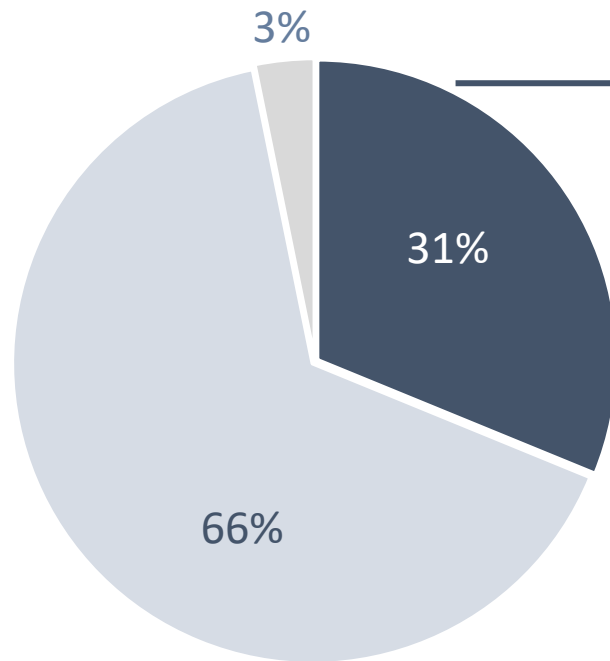


■ Yes ■ No ■ Do not know

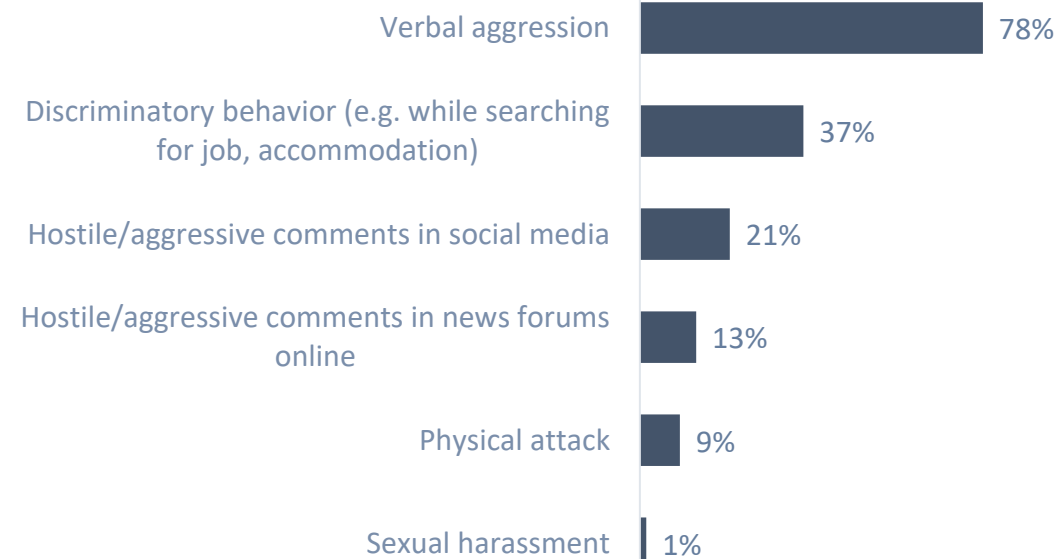
PROTECTION

HOUSEHOLDS – SOCIAL TENSIONS

% of HHs reporting tensions with host community



Type of hostile behavior reported
(out of the 31% reporting tensions)

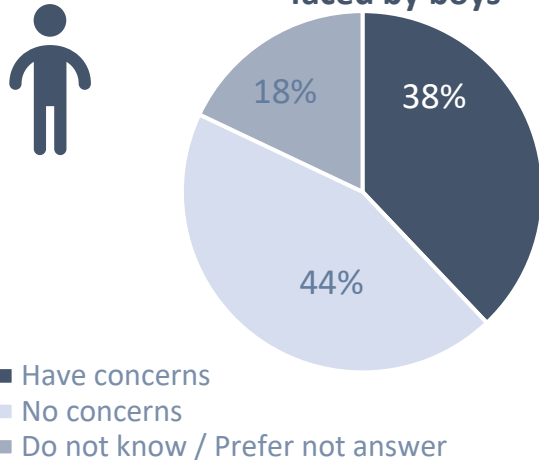


■ Yes ■ No ■ Do not know / Prefer not to answer

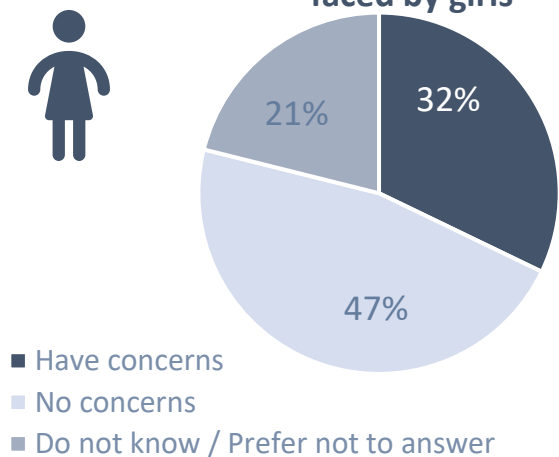
PROTECTION

HOUSEHOLDS – CHILD PROTECTION 1/2

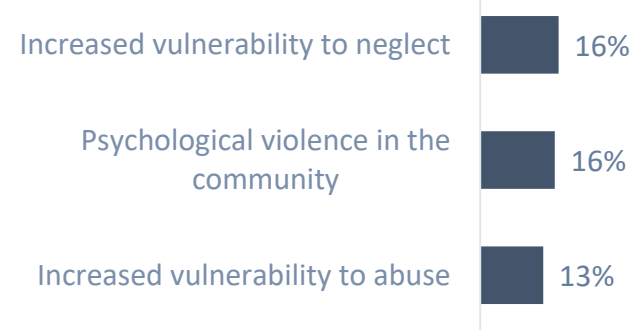
% of HHs who have concerns regarding risks faced by boys



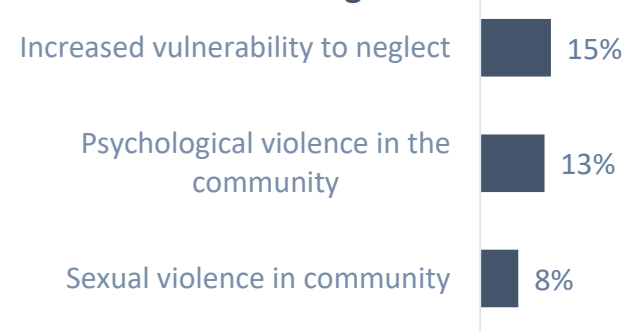
% of HHs who have concerns regarding risks faced by girls



% of HHs reporting on most serious risks faced by boys



% of HHs reporting on most serious risks faced by girls



Proportion of HHs having concerns regarding risks faced by boys and girls, is **38%** and **32%**, respectively.

The two most commonly mentioned risks are the same for both groups – **increased vulnerability to neglect**, as well as **psychological violence in the community**. In the third place is **increased vulnerability to abuse** (for boys), and **sexual violence in community** (for girls).

PROTECTION

HOUSEHOLDS – CHILD PROTECTION 2/2

% of HHs being aware of services to report violence against children

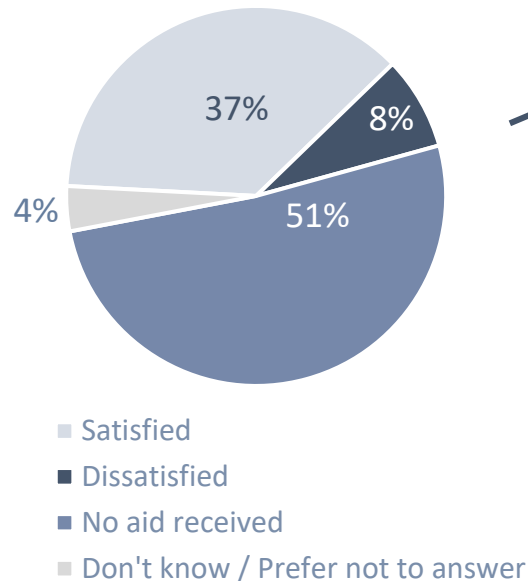


Most respondents were able to mention at least one service where they can report violence against children. **16%** said that they **do not know of any services**. **79%** mentioned the **police**, **17%** reported that they know of **government services**, **10%** know of a **helpline**, and **7%** know of **NGO services**.

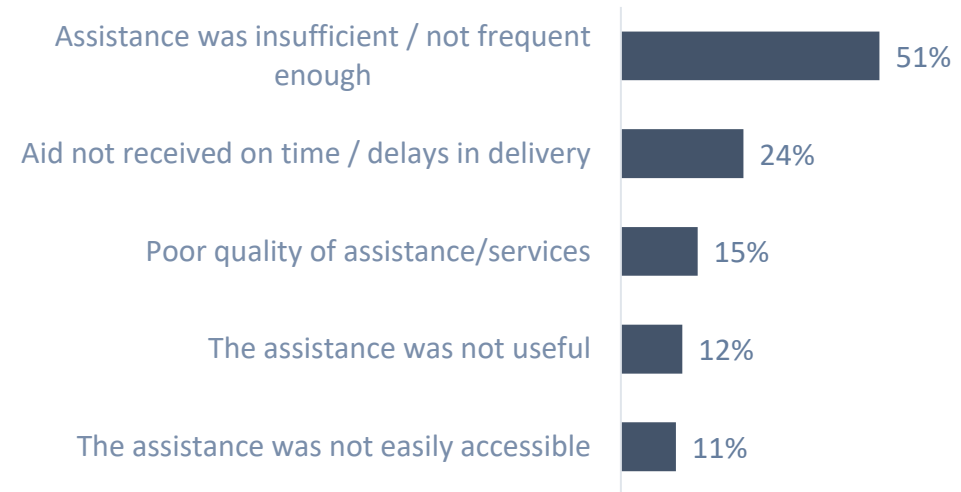
PROTECTION

HOUSEHOLDS – Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) 1/3

% of HHs satisfied with the humanitarian and/or Government aid



Top reasons for dissatisfaction with aid (out of those reporting dissatisfaction)



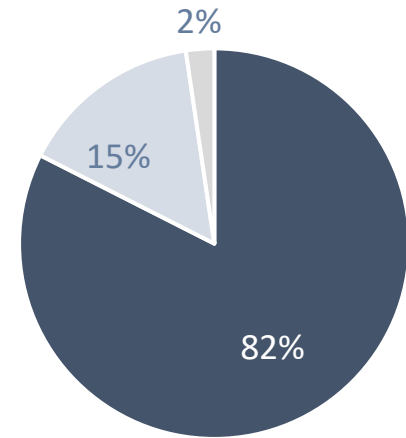
Note: Respondents may have had different approaches to what “aid” constitutes, sometimes not understanding this to comprise certain Government services.

About half of HHs have received aid from either governmental sources or humanitarian organizations in the last 3 months. 8% were not satisfied with the aid received. The **main reason for dissatisfaction** with the aid received was that it was **insufficient (51%)**.

PROTECTION

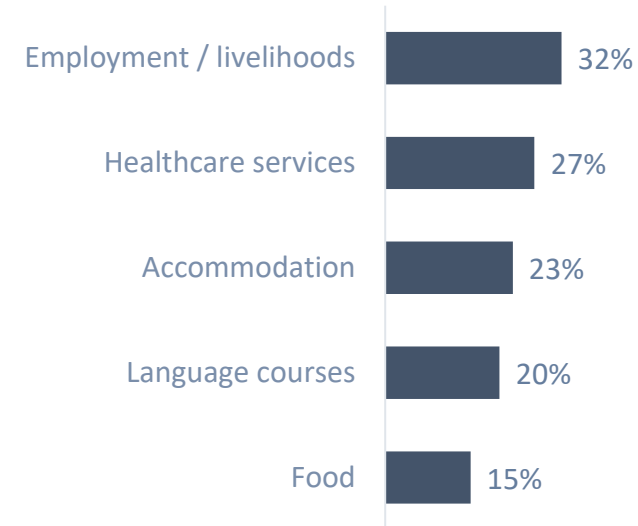
HOUSEHOLDS – Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) 2/3

% of HHs with reported unmet need



- Have needs
- No needs
- Don't know / Prefer not to answer

Priority needs

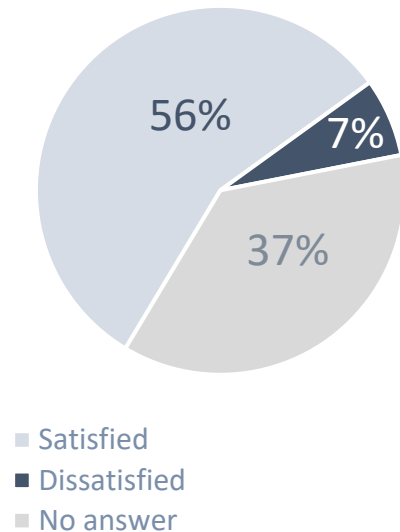


82% of HHs have reported **unmet need(s)** – the top 3 most commonly mentioned are **employment / livelihoods (32%)**, **healthcare (27%)**, and **accommodation (23%)**.

PROTECTION

HOUSEHOLDS – Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) 3/3

% of HHs satisfied with the way humanitarian workers behave in their area



Reasons for dissatisfaction with humanitarian workers (out of those reporting dissatisfaction)



The vast **majority** of HHs are **satisfied with humanitarian workers**. Among those who are dissatisfied (7%), the main reported reasons are that aid criterias are not clear / seem unfair (40%), assistance does not meet needs (36%), **aid workers are disrespectful (23%)**, as well as that aid workers show a **lack of respect and empathy** for their situation (17%).

3. EDUCATION

EDUCATION

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AT SCHOOL AGE – PLANNED ENROLLMENT

Primary reasons for not enrolling children in school in Poland



Type of support that would help the child with attending school or participating in regular learning activities in Polish schools



Note: The education attendance figures are based on self-reported responses from participants and do not rely on official attendance records from Polish schools.

Most of the children in mandatory school age, 77%, were – according to respondents – enrolled in school in Poland in the school year 2022/23. This result is significantly higher than the data presented by the National authorities and may be due to respondent bias that is associated with compulsory schooling in Poland.

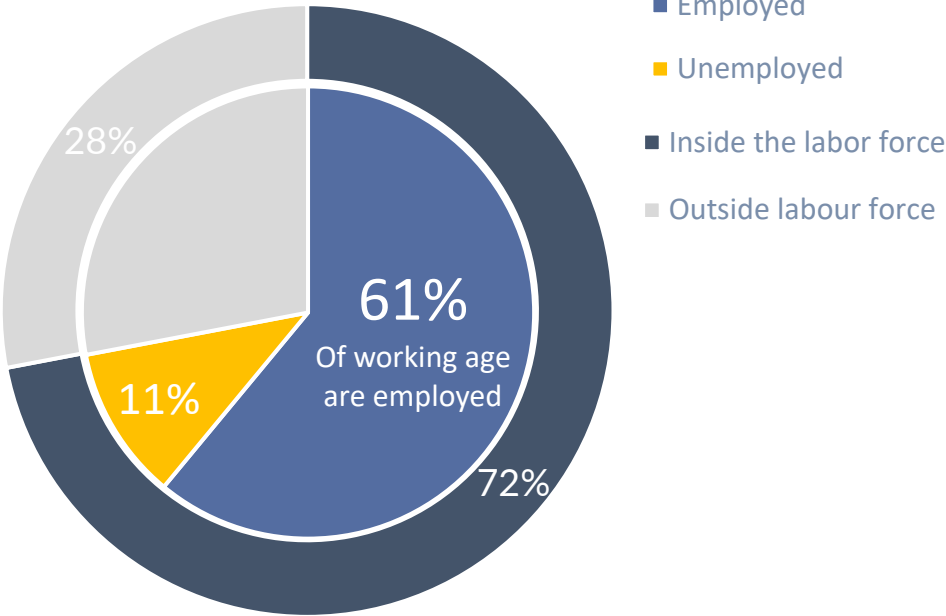
Still based on self-reporting, 80% of children in mandatory school age were to be enrolled in Poland in the coming school year, while 9% were not to be enrolled, and for 10% of children respondents said they had not decided yet or did not know.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF WORKING AGE

Labor Force Participation

out of working age population 15 to 59 (women) and 15 to 64 (men)



11%

of youth (16 to 24) who are **Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)**

The definitions below are based on the core ILO Labor Force Survey (LFS) questions.

Employment: Employment includes individuals of working age who have engaged in income-generating activities in the past week. This encompasses formal employment, self-employment, agricultural/fishing work, diverse income generation, temporary absence from paid roles, and unpaid contributions to family businesses.

Unemployment: % of working-age individuals who were not employed during the past week (as per the definition above), who looked for a paid job or tried to start a business in the past 4 weeks, and who are available to start working within the next 2 weeks if ever a job or business opportunity becomes available.

Outside labor force: % of working-age individuals who were not employed during the past week, and who either cannot start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity becomes available or did not look for a paid job or did not try to start a business in the past 4 weeks.

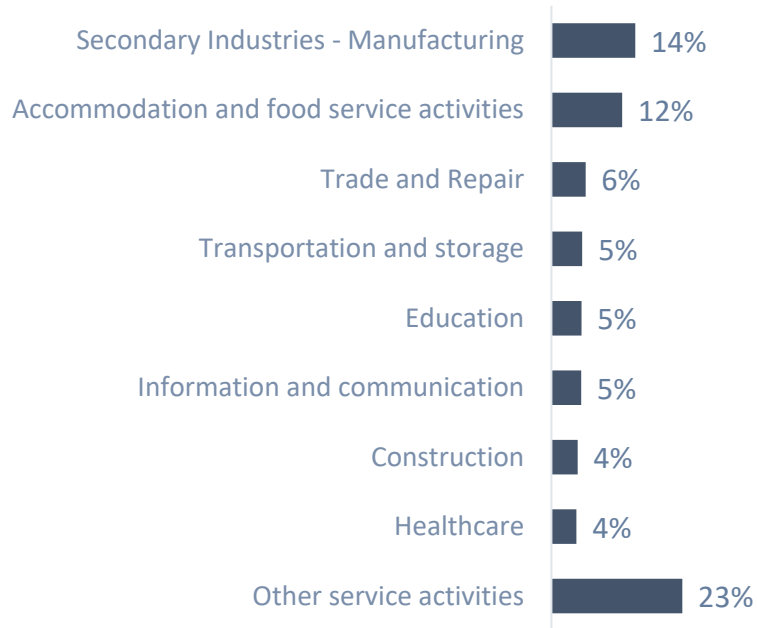
Inside labor force: Employed and Unemployed

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS



HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF WORKING AGE

% of HH members employed by sector of employment



% of HH members by main difficulties while finding work (MCQ)



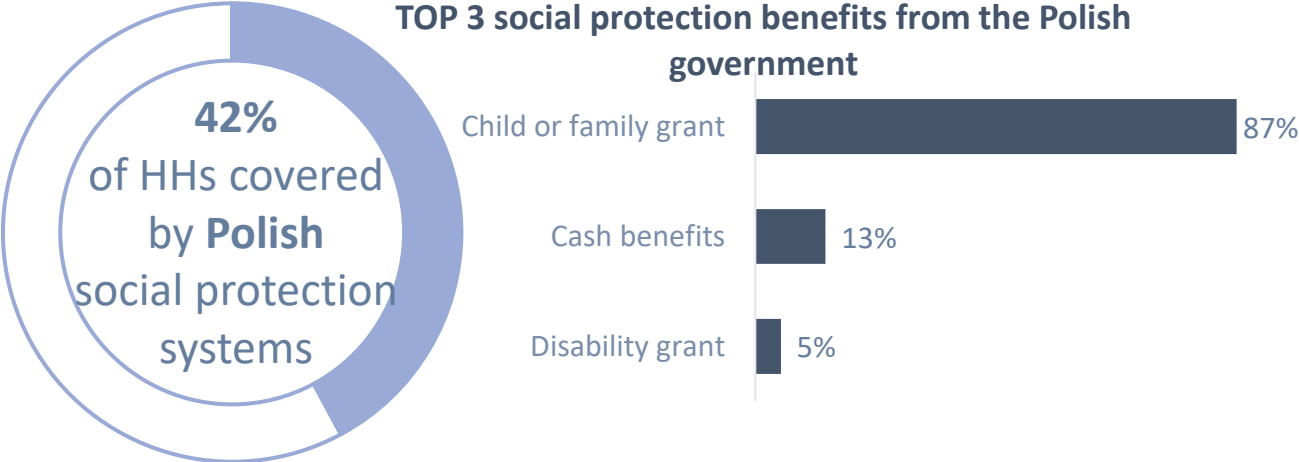
The most common **sectors** of employment are **various service activities, manufacturing, and hospitality.**

The main challenges reported are **lack of knowledge of the Polish language, a lack of decent employment opportunities and a lack of employment opportunities suited to their skills.**

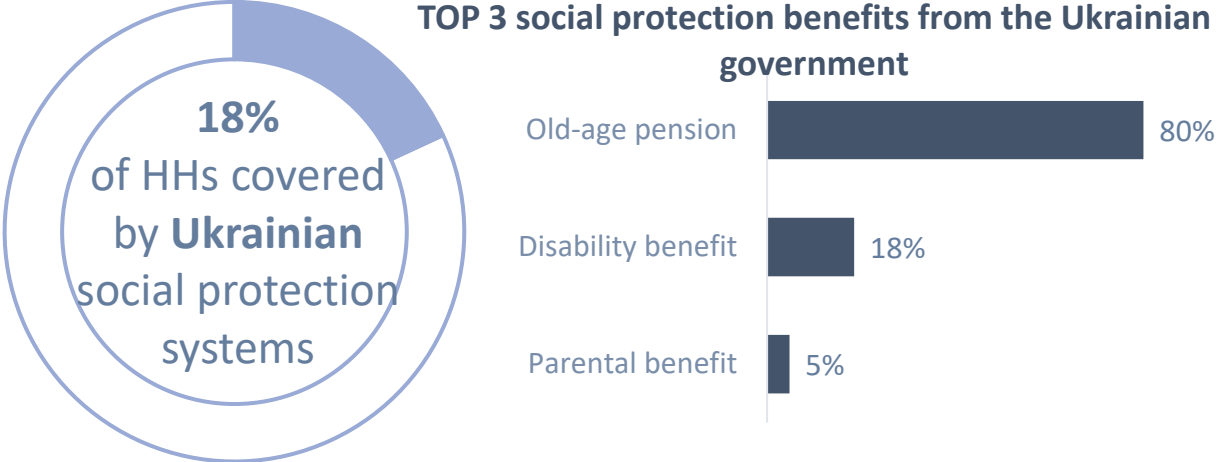
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS

HOUSEHOLDS

TOP 3 social protection benefits from the Polish government



TOP 3 social protection benefits from the Ukrainian government

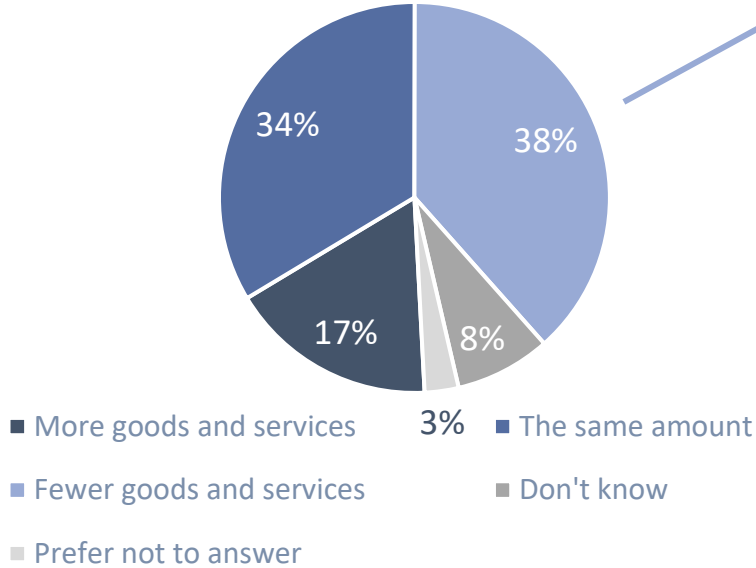


42% of HHs declare they are covered by Polish and **18%** – by Ukrainian social protection systems. The most common social benefits are child or family grant in Poland and old-age pension in Ukraine.

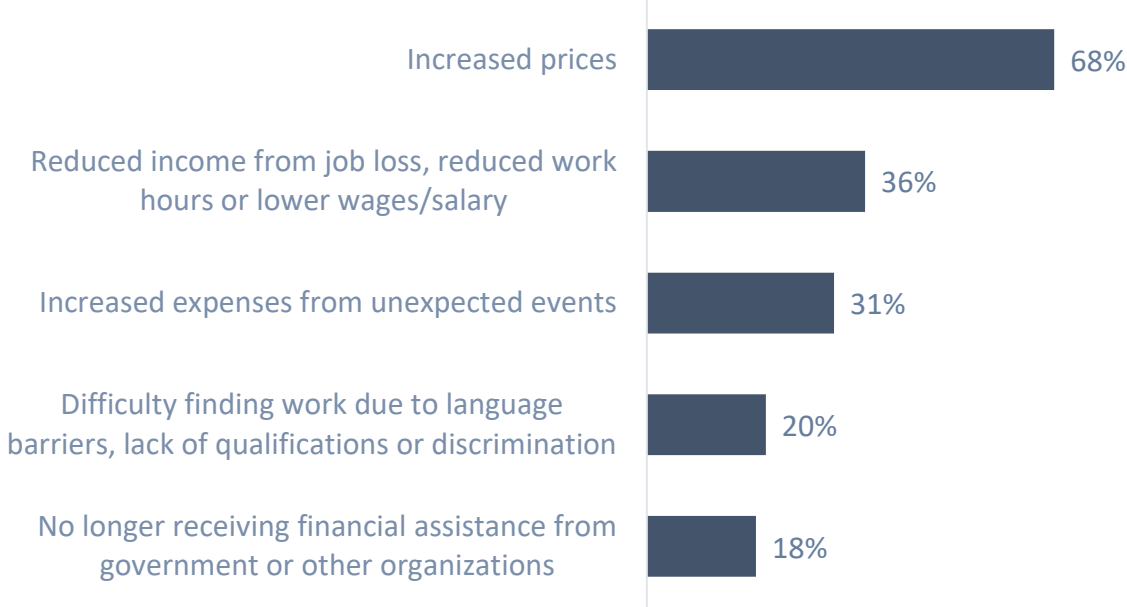
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOODS

HOUSEHOLDS

Can you now afford more goods and services compared to this time last year in PL? (% of HHs)



Main reasons for not being able to afford more goods and services compared to last year (% of HHs that can afford fewer goods)



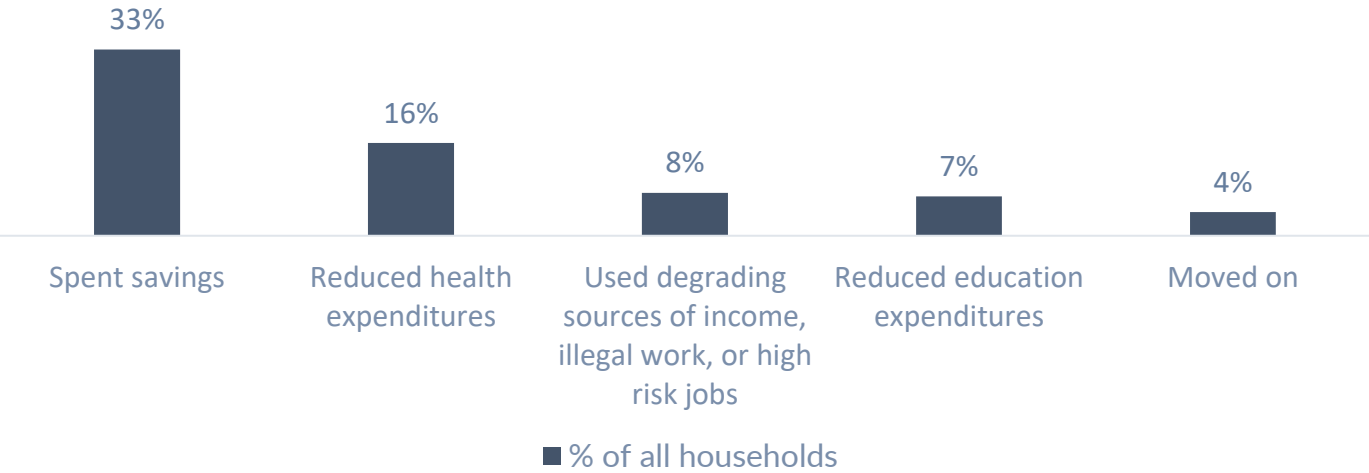
38% of HHs report that they are **able to afford less** than last year, the main reasons for this are **increased prices (e.g. food, housing, education), reduced income, and increased expenses from unexpected events.**

HOUSEHOLDS – LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Top 5 Most Adopted Livelihood Coping Strategies

47%

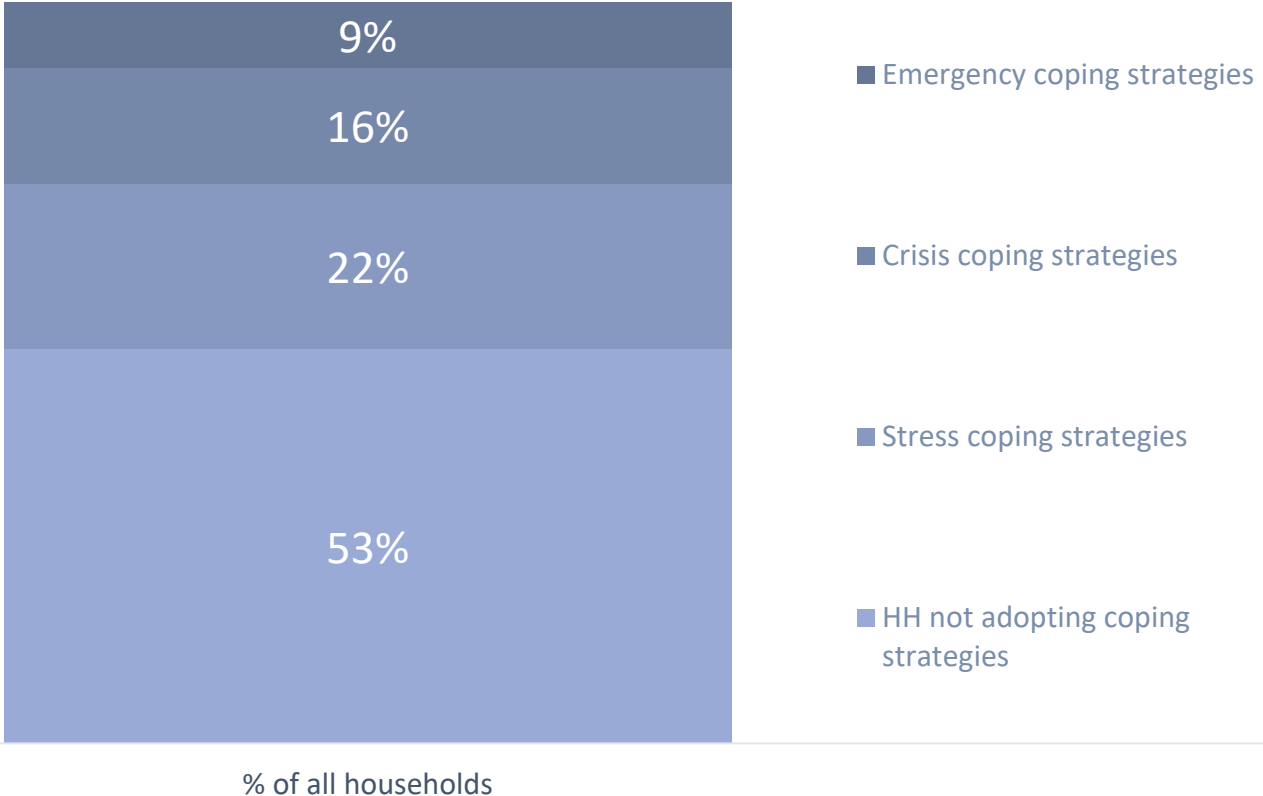
of HHs adopted at least one livelihood coping strategy



SOCIAL ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOOD

HOUSEHOLDS – Livelihoods Coping Strategy – Essential Needs (LCS-EN Indicator)

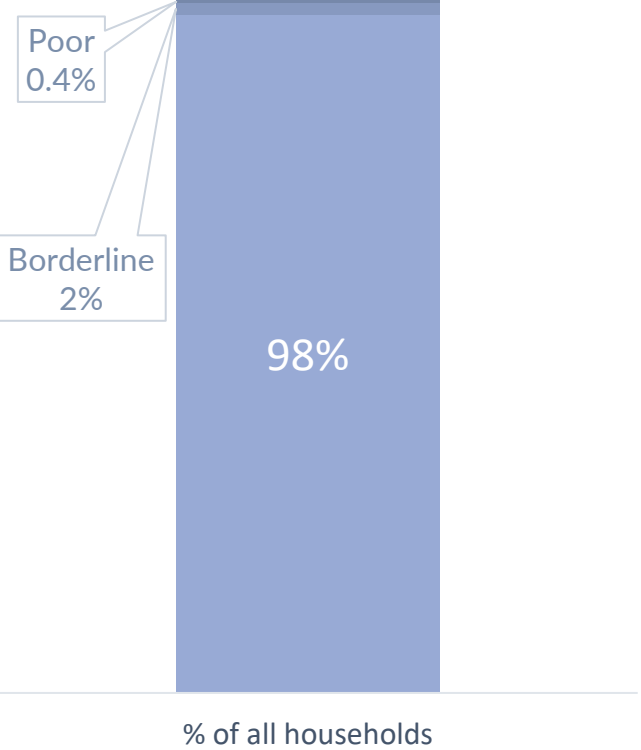
The Livelihood Coping Strategies – Essential Needs (LCS-EN) is an indicator used to understand the medium and longer-term coping capacity of households and their ability to overcome challenges in meeting their essential needs in the future. The indicator is derived from a series of questions regarding the households' experiences with livelihood stress and asset depletion to cope with food shortages.



SOCIAL ECONOMIC INCLUSION AND LIVELIHOOD

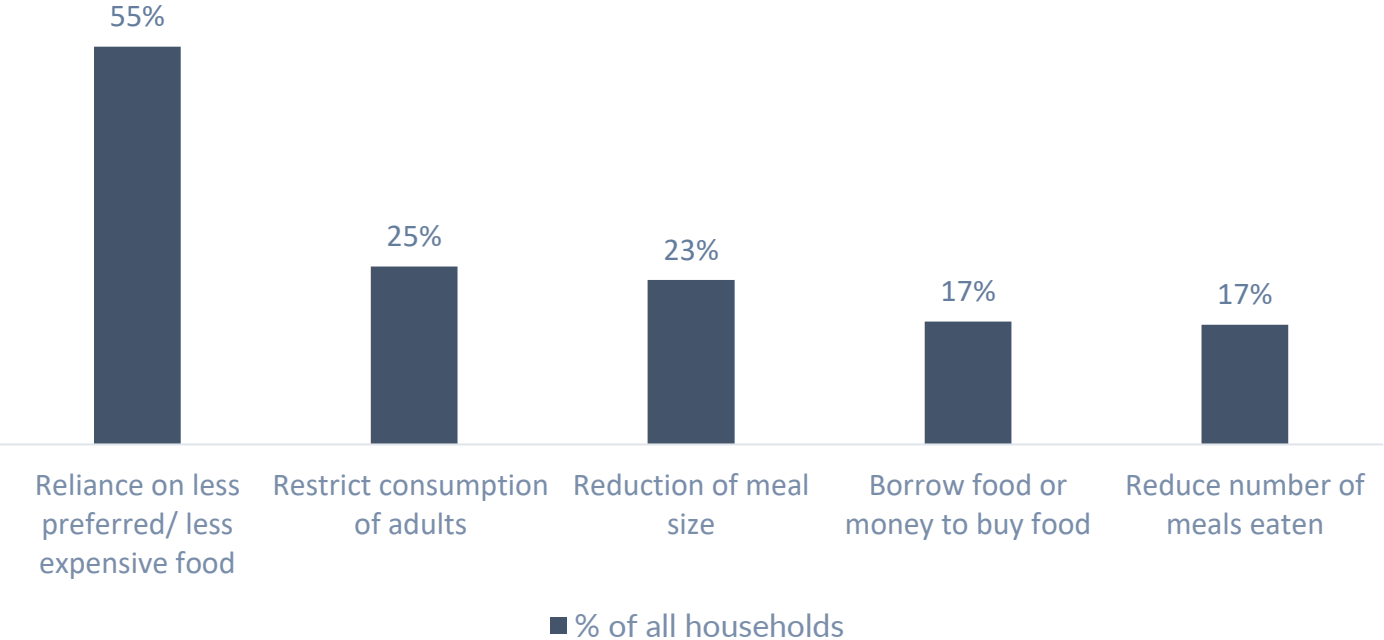
HOUSEHOLDS – FOOD COPING STRATEGIES

Food Consumption Score



■ Acceptable ■ Borderline ■ Poor

Households Reporting Food-Based Coping Strategies

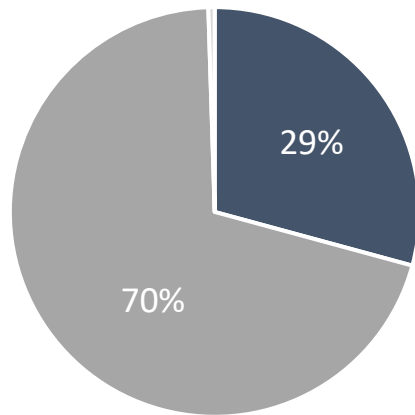


■ % of all households

5. HEALTH

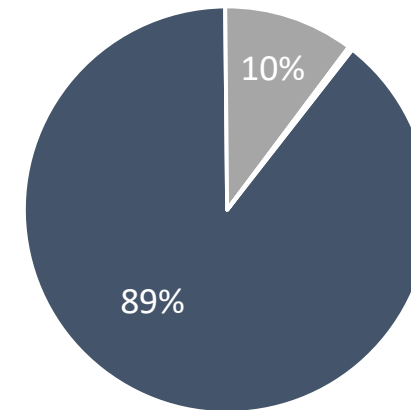
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS – HEALTH CARE ACCESS IN THE LAST MONTH

% of HH members who needed to access healthcare during the last month



■ Yes ■ No ■ No answer

% of HH members being able or unable to obtain the needed healthcare



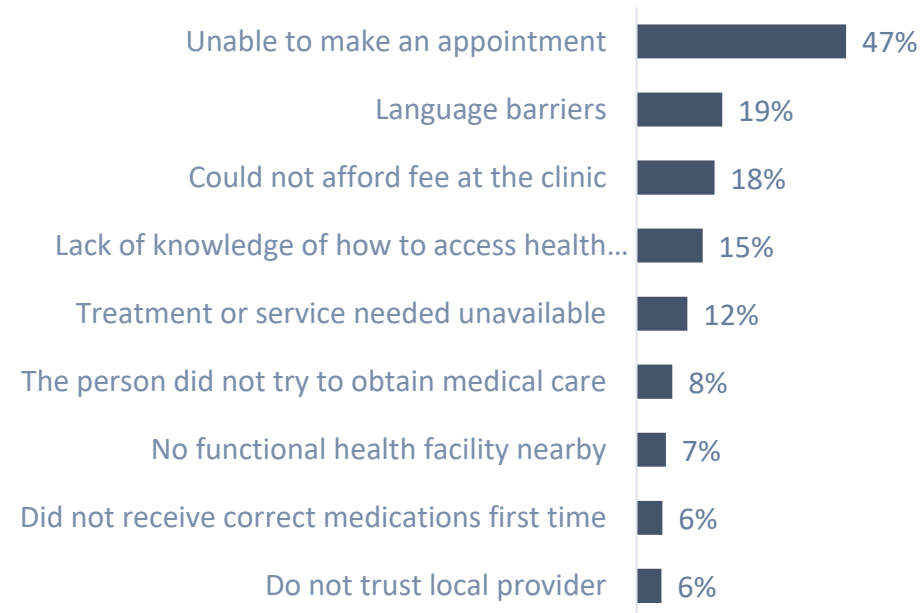
■ Able to obtain ■ Unable to obtain ■ No answer

29% of HH members who needed healthcare in the last month. **10%** of those needs **were not met**.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS – HEALTH CARE ACCESS IN THE LAST MONTH

BARRIERS IN ACCESS (AMONG THOSE WHO WERE NOT ABLE TO OBTAIN THE NEEDED HEALTH CARE)

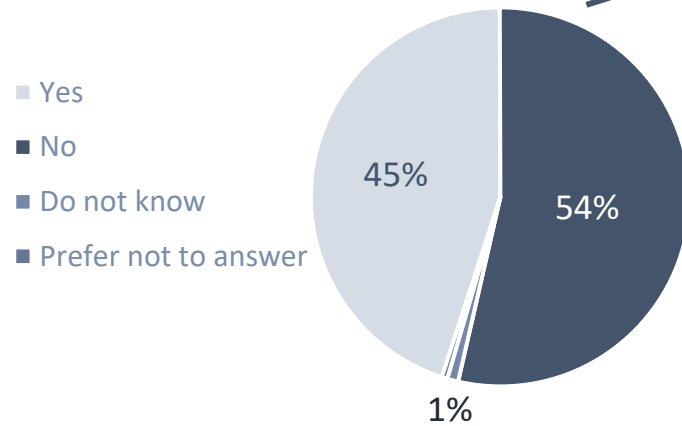
The main barriers in access to healthcare (HH members)



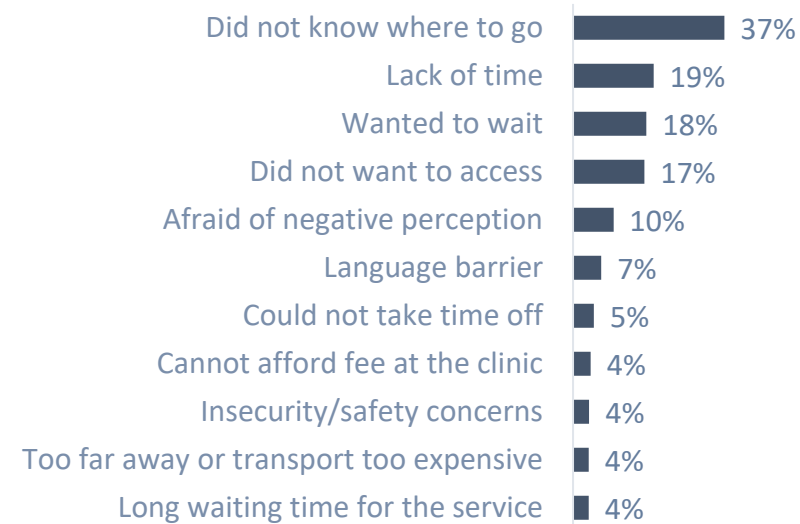
The main reported barriers in access to healthcare are **not being able to make an appointment (47%)**, **language (19%)**, and **not being able to afford the fee at the clinic (18%)**.

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS – Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

% of HH members receiving mental health and psychosocial support when they needed it



The main barriers in access to mental health and psychosocial support (HH members)



According to the respondents, more than 20% HH members aged 5 years or older feel either upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affects the person's daily functioning. More than half among them (12% of all HH members aged 5 years or older) were reported to be in need of mental health or psychosocial support. The question was asked to respondents who answered on behalf of their household members. However, they may not have always been aware of the existence of needs in these categories in their family. It is also worth noting that due to the sensitive nature of the question, there are chances that under-reporting may have happened.

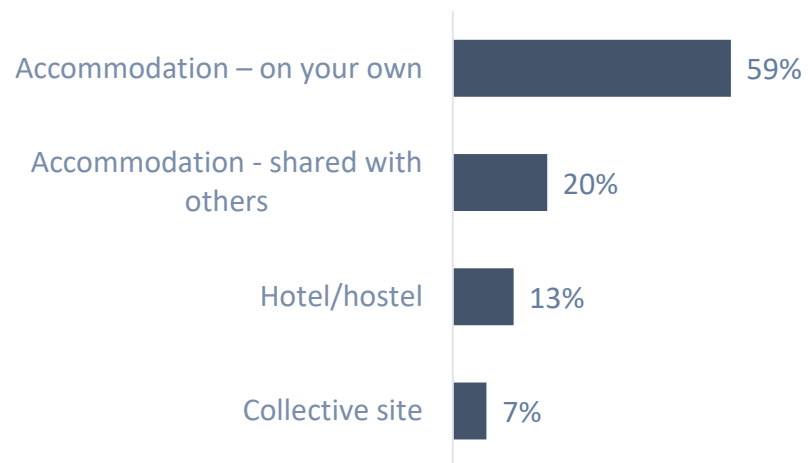
45% of persons in need of mental health or psychosocial support have received help for their problem. The main reasons for not getting the help they needed were that they **did not know where to seek help (37%)** and **the lack of time (19%)**.

6. ACCOMMODATION

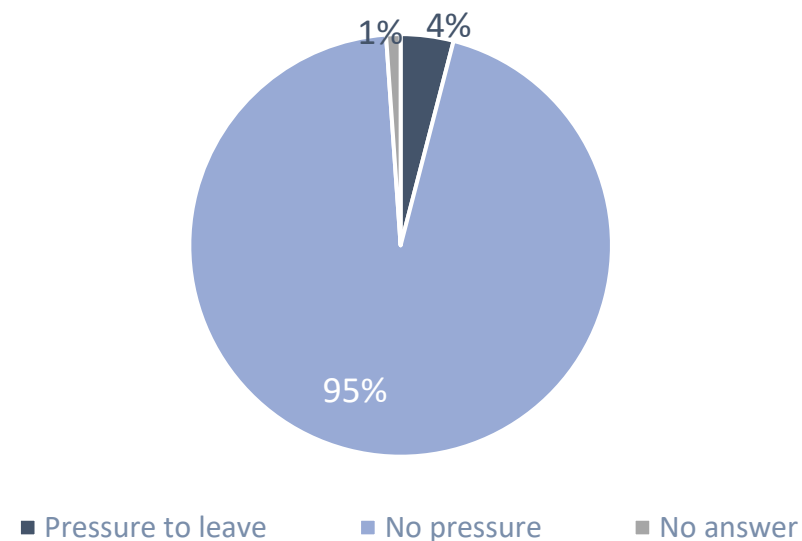
SHELTER / ACCOMMODATION

HOUSEHOLDS – SECURITY OF TENURE, LIVING CONDITIONS (1/2)

% of HHs by accommodation arrangement



% of HHs under pressure to leave accommodation



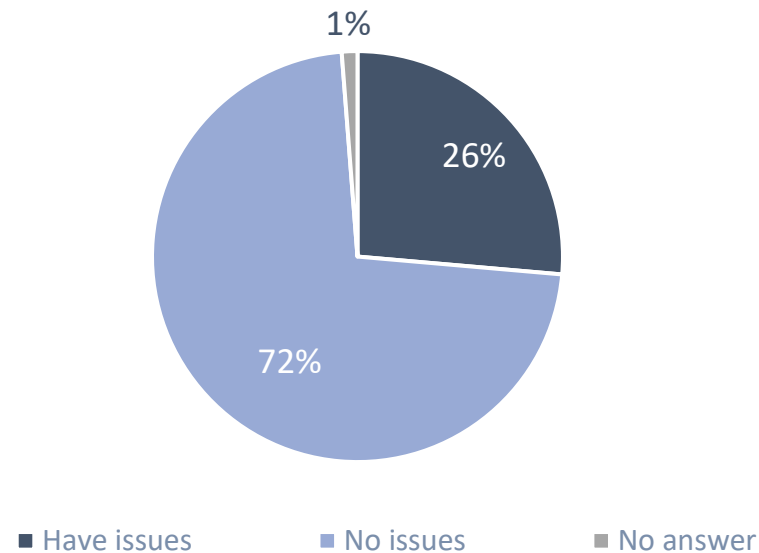
Regarding the living conditions of HHs, the most common arrangement is **accommodation on their own (59%)**. **20%** share with others, **13%** live in a hotel/hostel, and **7%** at a collective site.

Some **4%** of HHs are facing **pressure to leave** their accommodation.

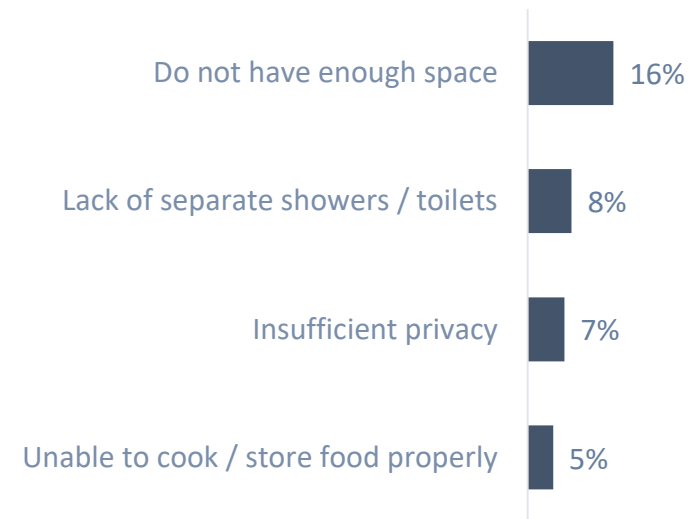
SHELTER / ACCOMMODATION

HOUSEHOLDS – SECURITY OF TENURE, LIVING CONDITIONS

% of HHs reporting issues with their current accommodation



% of HHs by living conditions issue type



26% of HHs report issues with their current living conditions. The most common problems are **not enough space** and a **lack of separate showers or toilets**.

MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2023
POLAND



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

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