



Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation

POLAND

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY

September 2024

Results Analysis

POLAND

OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

Socio-Economic Insight Survey (SEIS)



The SEIS is a key source of information for the 2025 RRP which aims to capture needs, strategic planning and funding requirements for the response.

These preliminary results cover the following topics:

- **Demographics**
- **Protection**
- **Education**
- **Socio-Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods**
- **Health**
- **Accommodation**

What is the SEIS?

The SEIS is a collaborative process which identifies the most pressing needs of refugees from Ukraine across various sectors. SEIS is a regional tool that is carried out in 10 countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia). Comprehensive and accurate data is gathered to guide the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs and interventions aimed at addressing those needs.

The SEIS closely aligns with the MSNAs conducted in 2023 and 2022 to produce comparative results over time:

- The needs of refugees in Poland, focusing on the in-country refugees from Ukraine.
- The level of socio-economic integration and access to national systems.
- Service gaps and refugees' priorities for the coming year.
- Identify changing trends in refugees' needs.

Purpose and Scope

- To provide a multi-sectoral and comparable overview/update of the needs, capacities, and vulnerability situation of refugees.
- To ensure that the changing needs and vulnerabilities of different refugee groups are understood.
- To understand the drivers and severity of the needs of the refugees from sector-specific and inter-sectoral perspectives.
- To ensure that the perspectives and preferences of refugees from Ukraine are reflected in the strategic and response planning.
- To enhance targeting for the provision of assistance, aiming to collect enough evidence and data to better inform future data driven targeting.
- To improve the accuracy and completeness of comparable socio-economic indicators of refugees to support evidence-based policy-making and planning for inclusion.

OVERVIEW



**SURVEYS
CONDUCTED**

1,290 HH*



**POPULATION
COVERAGE**

3,093 refugees living in metropolitan and rural areas in 16 regions (voivodeships)



**DATA COLLECTION
BY**

UNHCR and IOM



DATA COLLECTION

From 16 May to 24 June
2024



ANALYSIS BY

UNHCR with support from the
IMWG and the participation of
the Government (GUS)

* HH – Household is a group of people who live together and share common resources and arrangements for basic needs such as food and shelter

METHODOLOGY

The **overview of the results** is based on the analysis of collected data in accordance with the designed sample size.

POPULATION	Refugees living in metropolitan and rural areas in 16 regions (voivodeships)
DESIGN	Household interviews conducted in person
DATA COLLECTION	From 16 May to 24 June by enumerators from UNHCR and IOM
SAMPLE SIZE	1,290 households (3,093 individuals) 80% living outside of collective sites 18% living in collective accommodation (i.e. government-designated collective shelters, hotels/hostels, workers accommodation, dormitories, religious accommodation, etc.)

SAMPLING AND REPRESENTATIVES:
Purposive/Convenience sampling (geographical coverage, different accommodation types)

LIMITATIONS:

- **Data protection** considerations restricted the use of list-based sampling, limiting the ability to achieve full representativeness.
- **Changes in the context** Data collection before the Special Act Amendments changes (**1 July 2024**).
- **Respondent bias** and sensitivity around **protection and income questions**.
- **Language** barrier and **cultural** differences.

Sample Overview

The 2024 methodology was strictly followed to ensure that the findings are comparable to the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of 2023.

Sample construction: Key data sources

- **Active PESEL Registration:** Used to understand population and geographical distribution.
- **School Enrolment Records:** Cross-referencing to adjust for potential relocations within two years.
- **Employee Insurance Requests:** Incorporated to account for employment-based movements.

Targeted locations for interview: Concentrated at Gmina level (admin L3)

- **Targeted Locations:** Identified as primary interview sites.

Location selection

- The majority of the interviews were conducted in accessible public areas.



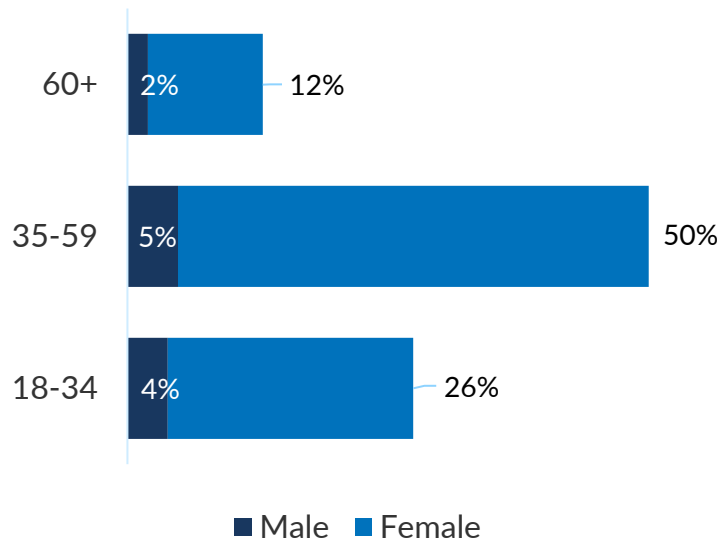
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DEMOGRAPHICS

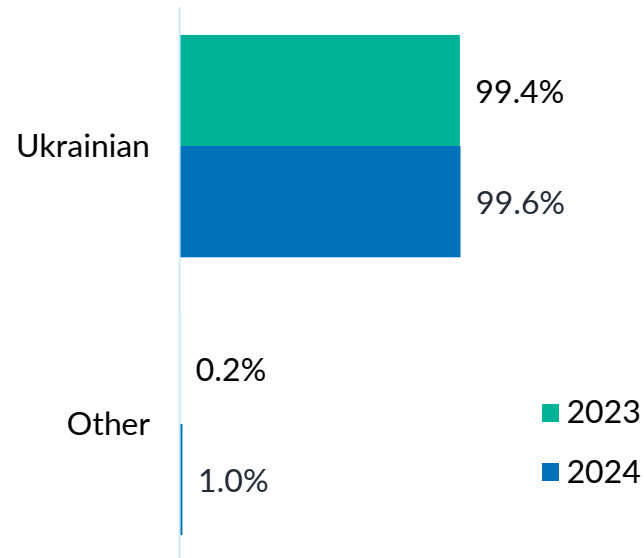
DEMOGRAPHICS

RESPONDENT PROFILE

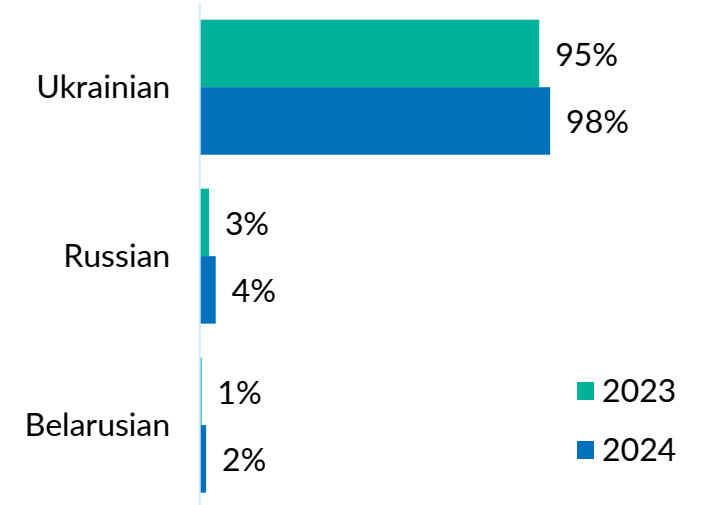
Respondents by gender & age



Nationality of the respondents*



Ethnicity of the respondents*



88% of respondents were **women**, **12%** were **men**. The largest age group is 35-59 years (55%).

Almost all respondents have Ukrainian nationality. Out of all, 1% of respondents had also other nationalities/citizenships such as **Romanian, Russian, Slovakian**; out of all respondents, **98%** self-identified as **Ukrainian ethnicity**.

* Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

DEMOGRAPHICS

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



Average HH size
2.4

* Compared to 2.7 found in MSNA 2023

% of HHs with a
chronically ill member
48%

* Compared to 49% found in MSNA 2023



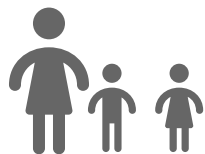
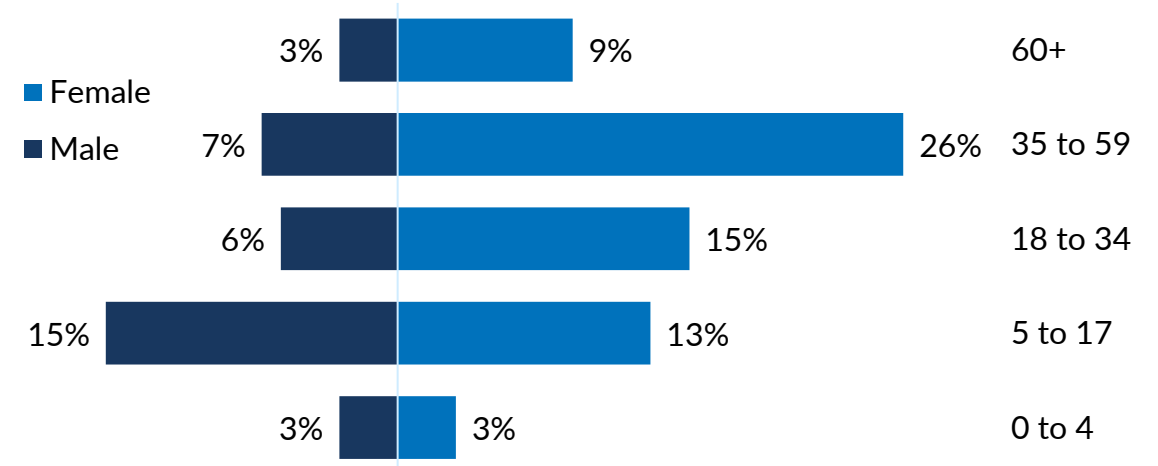
% of HHs with
children
57%

* Compared to 52% found in MSNA 2023

% of HHs with a pregnant
or breastfeeding women
6%

* Compared to 6% found in MSNA 2023

Household Members by Age Group and Gender



% HHs headed
exclusively by females
67%



% HHs with
infants
6%



% HHs with older
refugees
23%



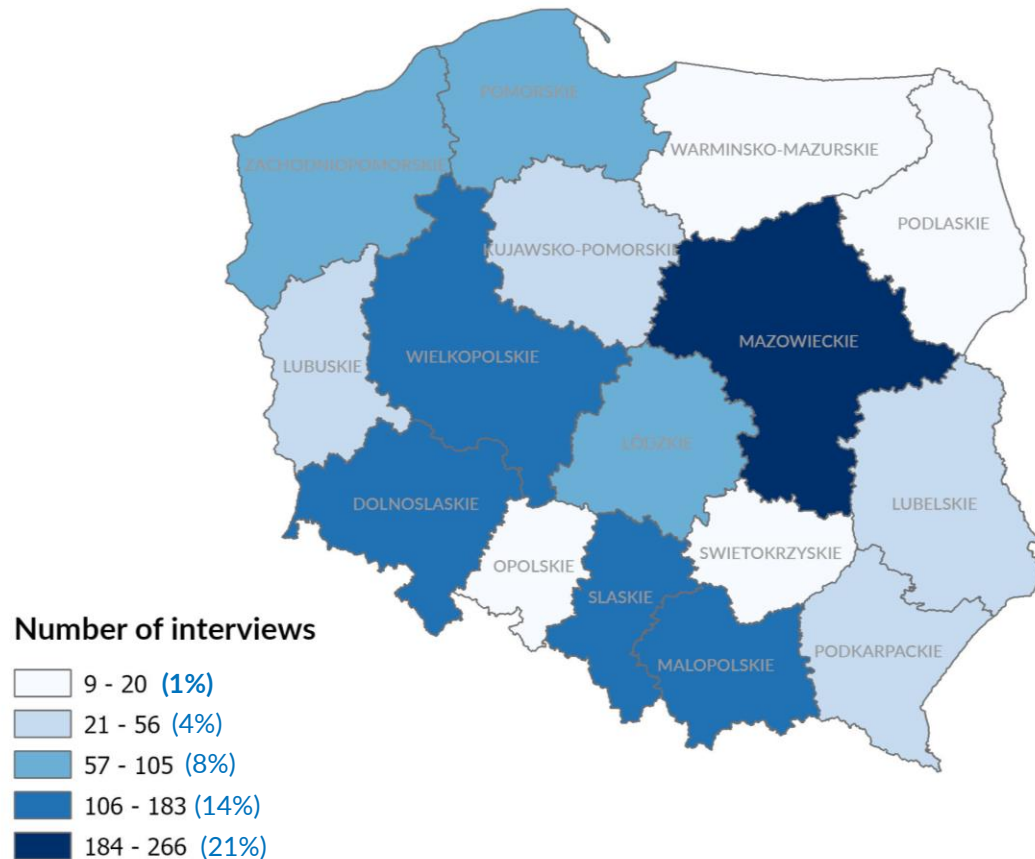
% of individuals with disability
WG level 3
5%

(10% HHs have one or more
persons with disabilities)

DEMOGRAPHICS

Location of the interviews

of interviews by voivodeships

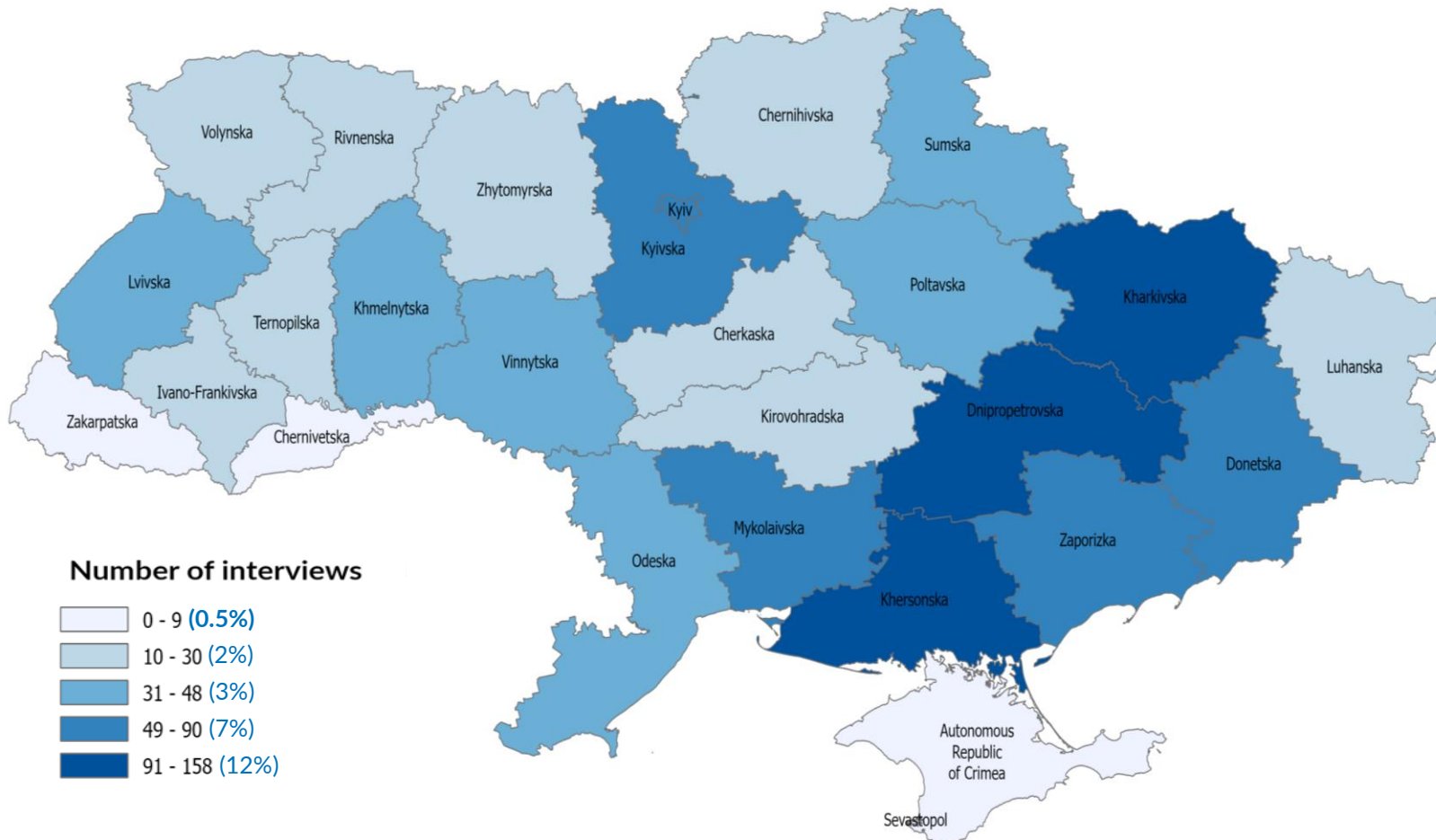


Interviews were conducted in all 16 **voivodeships of Poland**. In Mazowieckie and specifically in the capital city of Warsaw, where most refugees live, 21% of interviews were conducted, followed by Dolnoslaskie (14%), Malopolskie (10%), Wielkopolskie (9%) and Slaskie (9%)

DEMOGRAPHICS

UKRAINIAN REFUGEES ORIGINS BY OBLAST

Ukraine



The majority of respondents surveyed originated from Kharkivska (12%), Dnipropetrovska (12%), Khersonska (10%), Zaporizka (7%) oblasts and Kyiv city (7%).

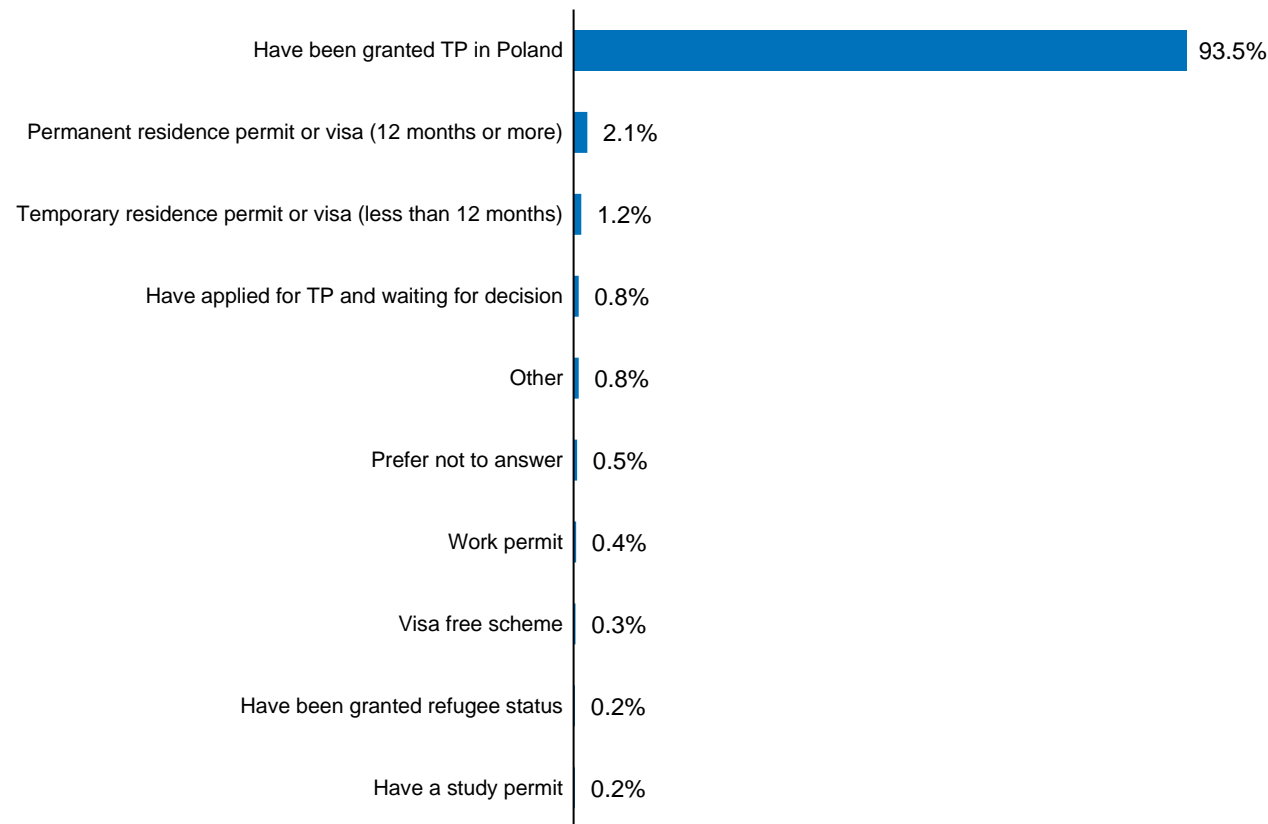
POLAND

PROTECTION

PROTECTION

CIVIL STATUS

Current legal status of respondents (n=1,290)

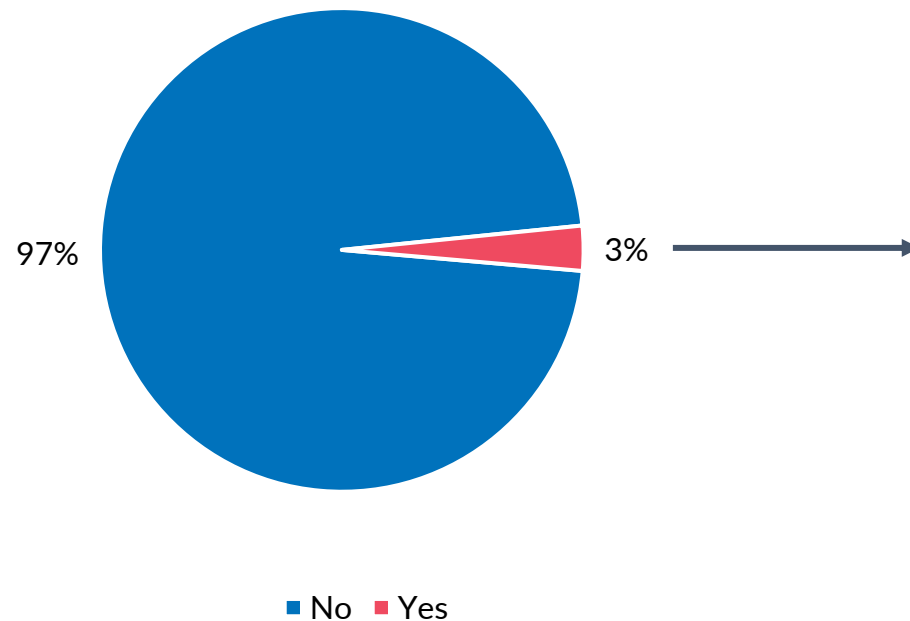


The majority of respondents (93.5%) have been granted Temporary Protection (TP) status in Poland, while 0.8 % applied and are awaiting a decision. Other legal permits such as permanent or temporary residence, study permit, and work visa account for 4% collectively.

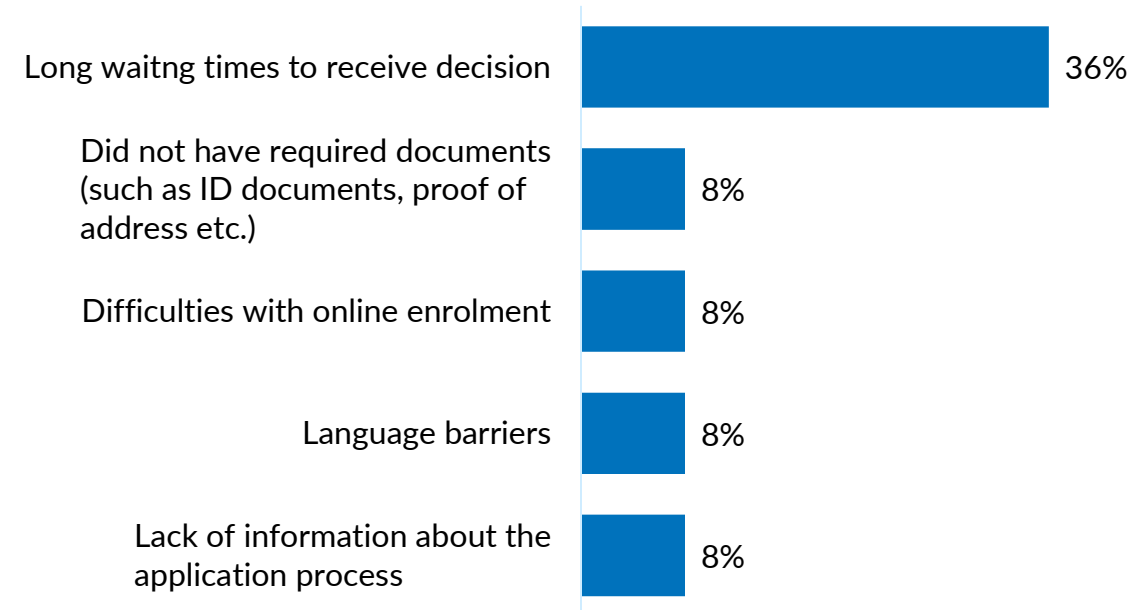
PROTECTION

CIVIL STATUS

% of HHs who experienced difficulties during the TP application/extension process (n=1,290)



Top five difficulties faced during TP application (n=39)*



* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

PROTECTION

CIVIL STATUS



0.1%

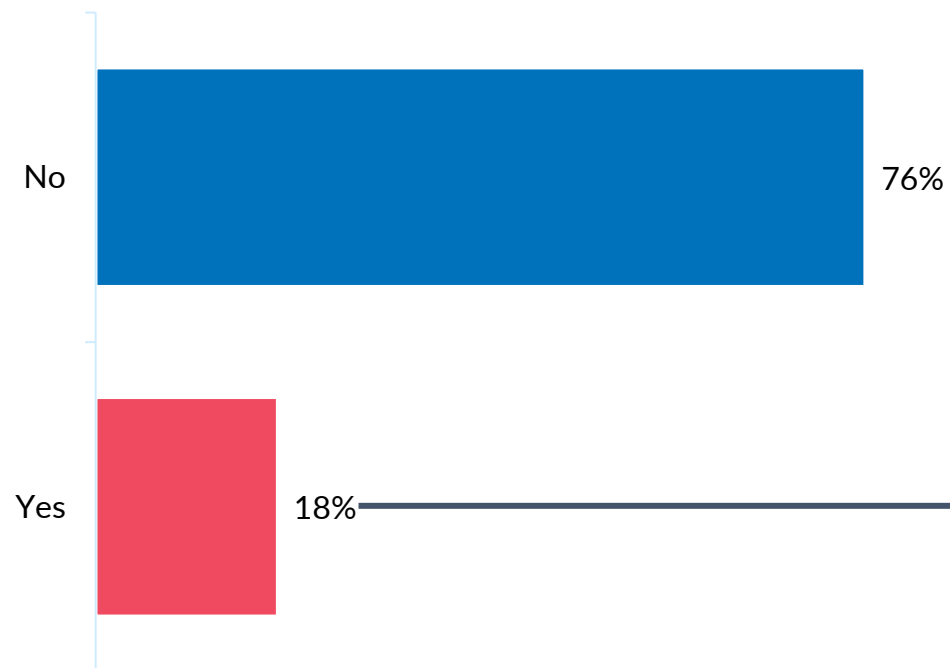
% the HH members have no
identity document
(n=3,093)

In an individual level of the survey, **89% have valid biometric passports**, while **51% have Tax Identification Number (TIN / ITN)** and **48% have birth certificates accordingly**. However, **0.1% of household members report lacking any form of identification**, raising concerns about their access to services and legal status.

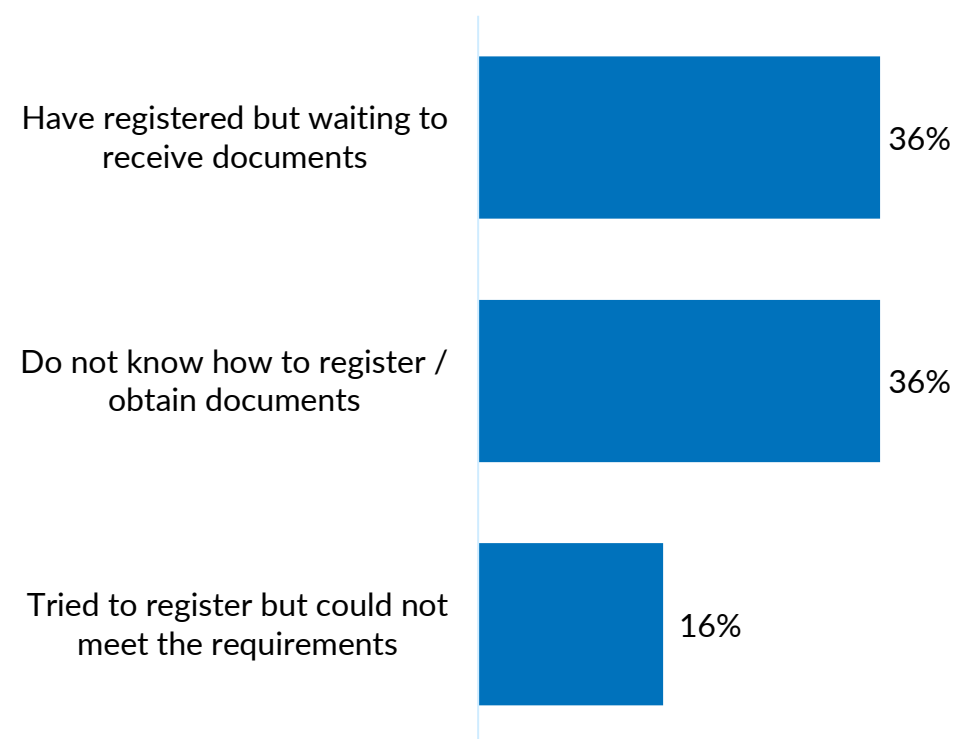
PROTECTION

CIVIL STATUS

HHs reporting challenges in registering changes to family composition/civil status with host country authorities (n=140)*



Types of challenges faced in registering changes to family composition/civil status with host country authorities (n=25)

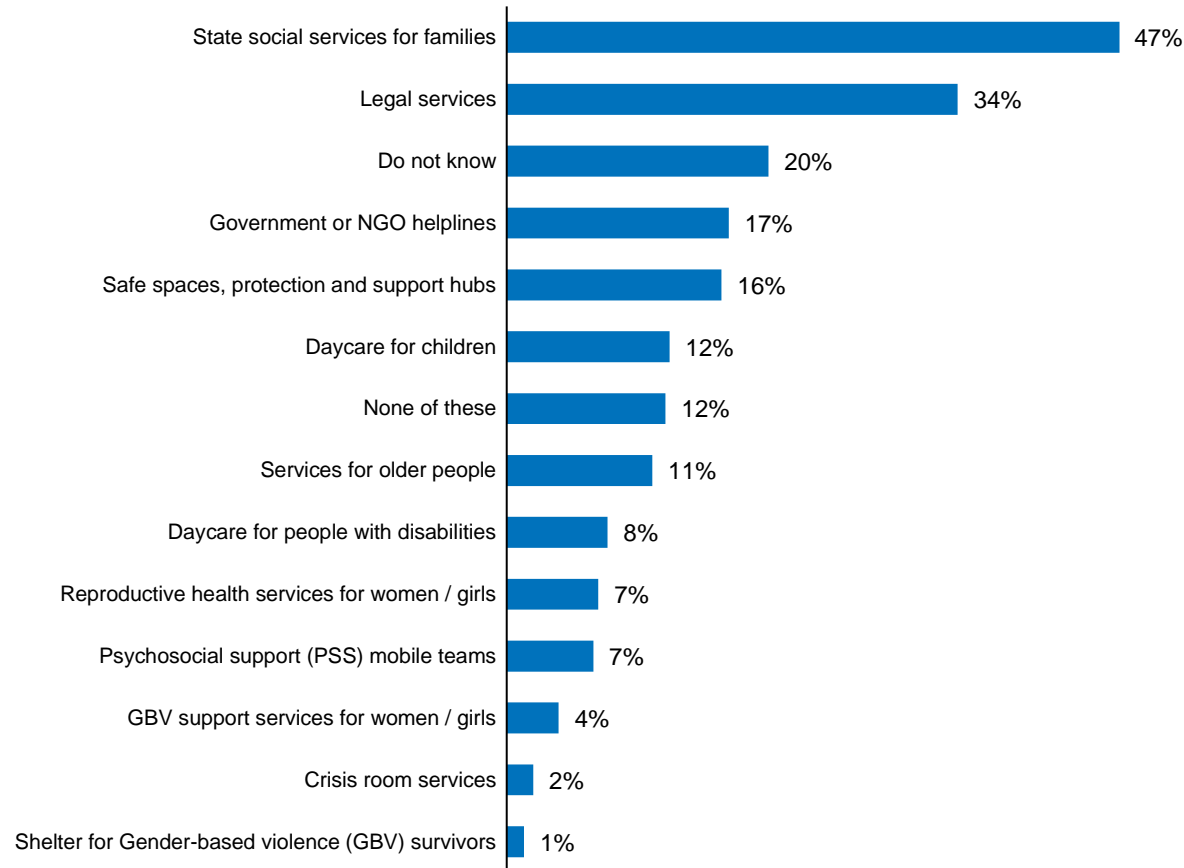


* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that "Do not know" and "Prefer not to answer" were taken out of the chart.

PROTECTION

CIVIL STATUS

% of HHs reporting awareness of services (n=1,290)*



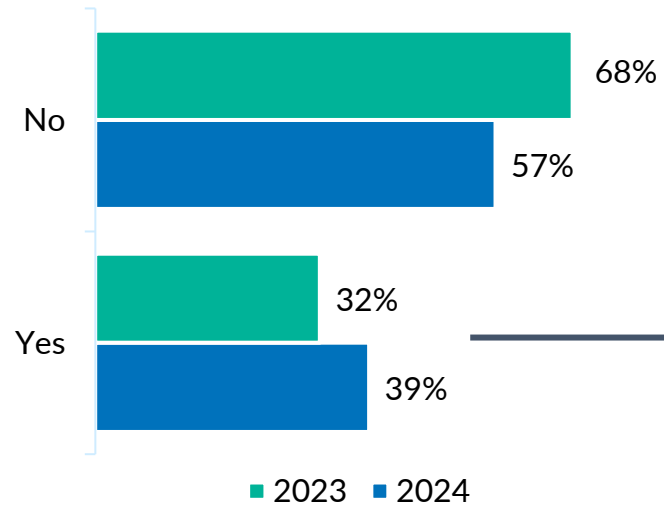
Regarding awareness of services, **nearly half (47%) of HHs were aware of state social services for families**, and **34% knew of available legal services**. However, **20% of HHs were unaware of any services**. Lower awareness was reported for services such as helplines (17%), child-friendly safe spaces (16%), and daycare for children (12%), with limited awareness of specialized services like gender-based violence (GBV) support (4%) and crisis rooms (2%).

*Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

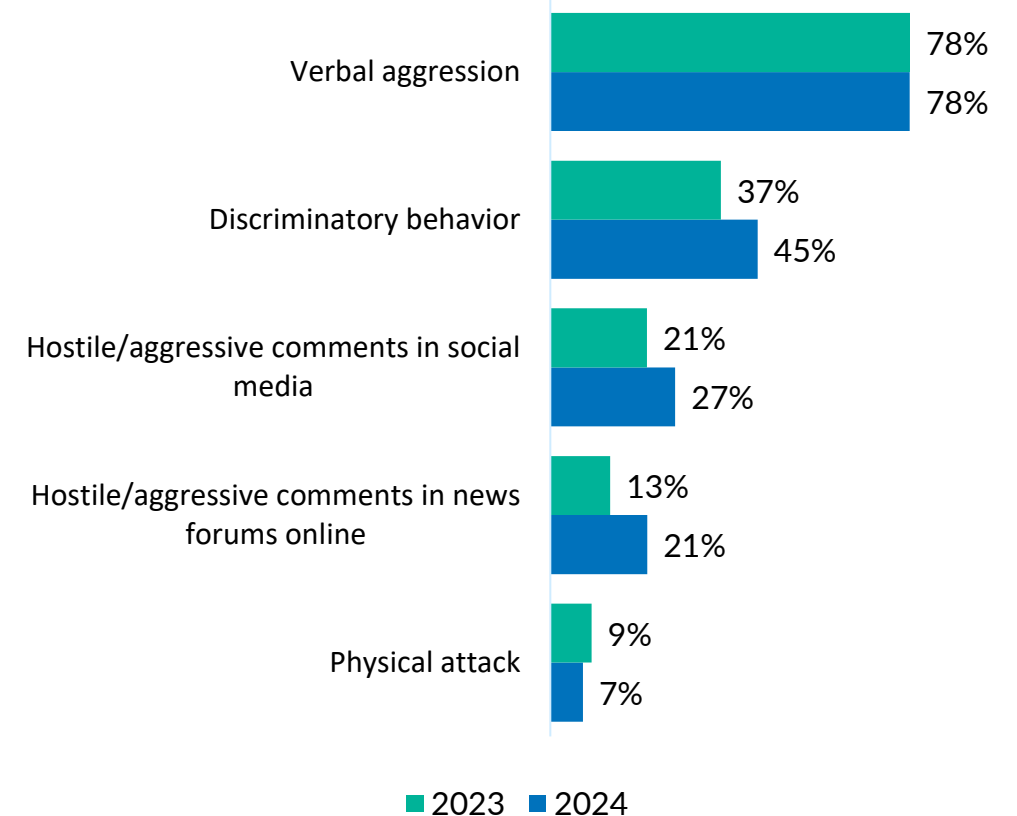
PROTECTION

SOCIAL COHESION

% of HHs reporting negative attitudes from the local population (n=1,290)*



Types of negative attitudes reported (n=507)

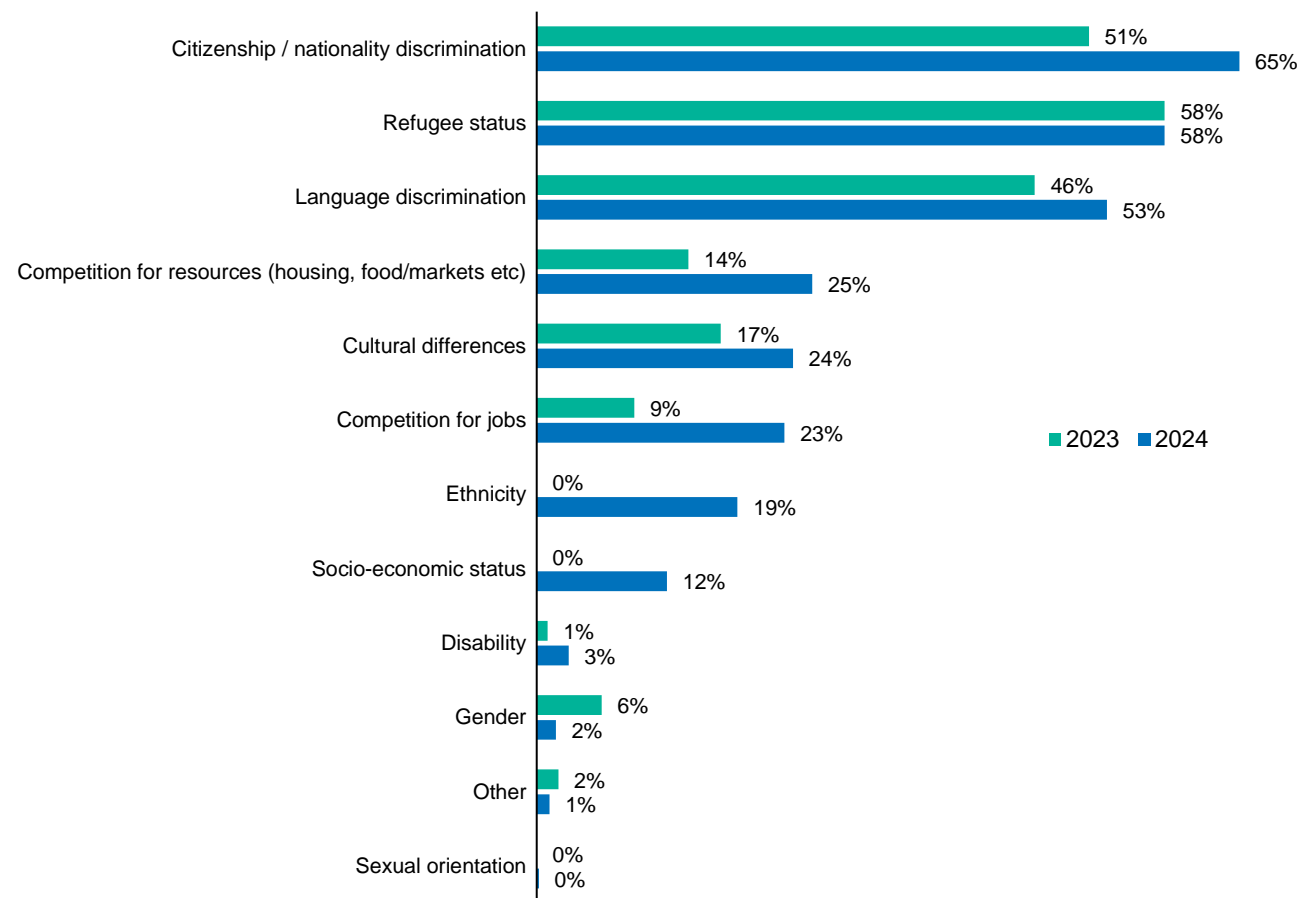


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PROTECTION

SOCIAL COHESION

% of HHs reporting perceived reasons for hostility (n=507)*



Nationality discrimination tops the list at **65%**, followed by **refugee status (58%)** and **language discrimination (53%)**. Issues like **competition for resources (25%)**, **cultural differences (24%)**, and **competition for jobs (23%)** also pose challenges. **Sexual orientation** discrimination was not mentioned by any respondents.

* In 2023 citizenship / nationality discrimination and ethnicity were merged under the one category;

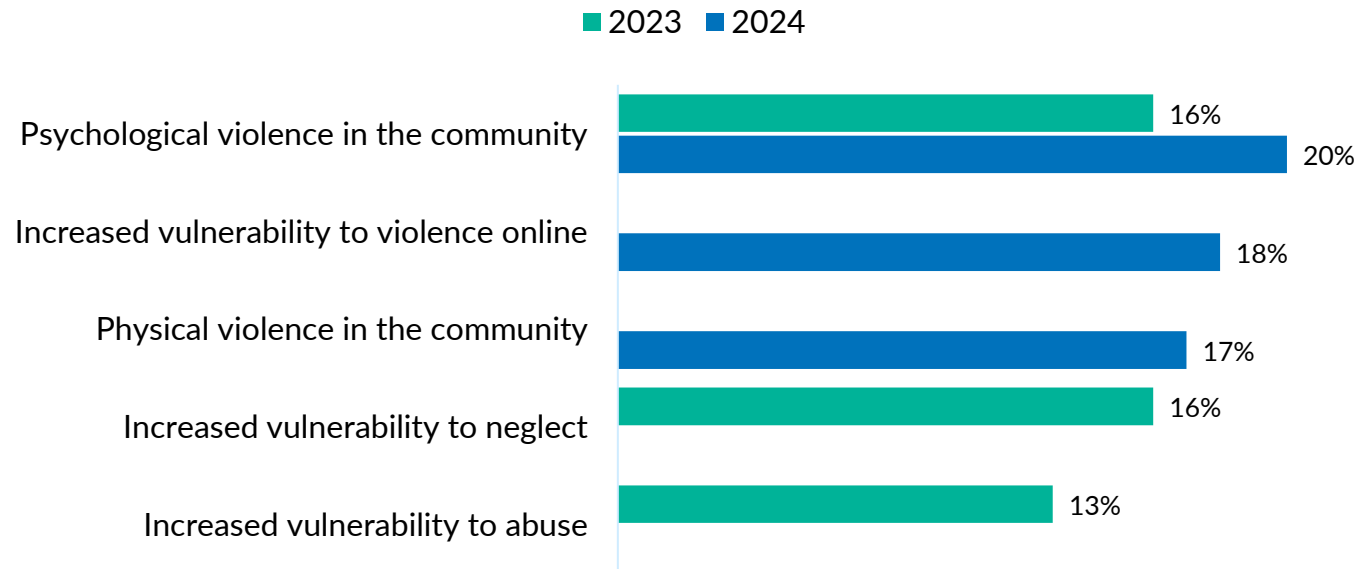
* In 2023 socio – economic status category was not included

*Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION

Top three most serious risks faced by boys under the age of 18 (n=466)*



The 3 most commonly mentioned risks faced by boys under the age of 18 in 2024 are **psychological and physical violence in the community and increased vulnerability to violence online**. This differs from 2023 where increased vulnerability to neglect and abuse, as well as psychological violence in the community, were higher.

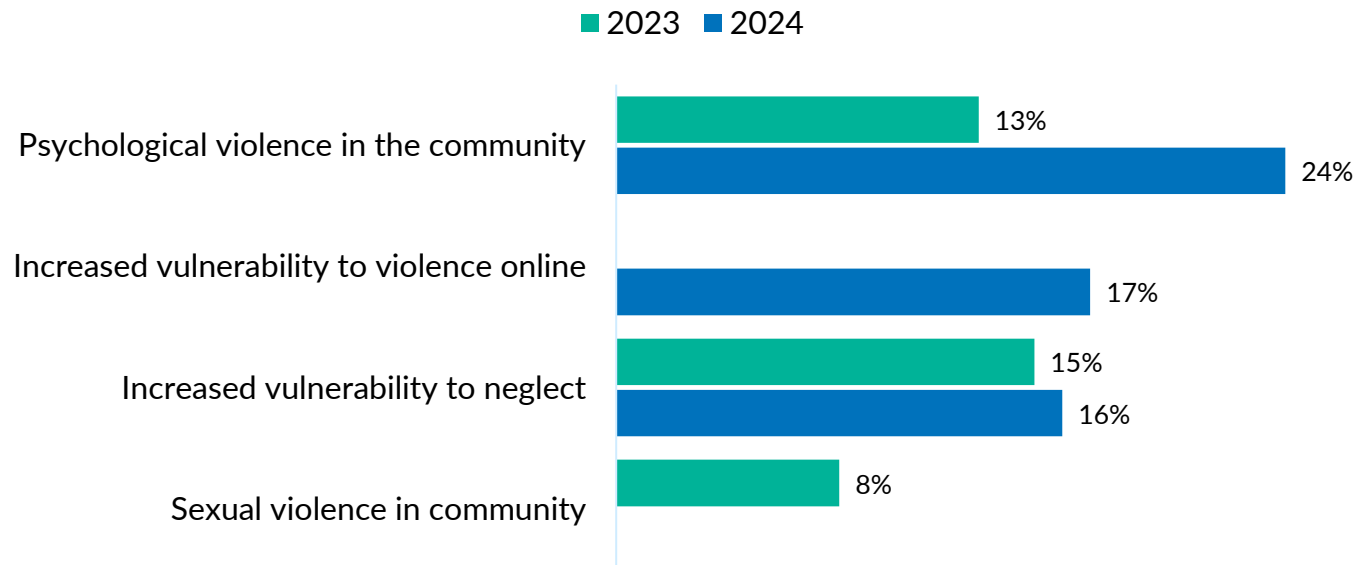
Psychological violence in the community remains in the top 3 in both years with a slight increase of 3% in 2024.

*The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top three options were featured.

PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION

Top three most serious risks faced by girls under the age of 18 (n=407)*



The 3 most commonly mentioned risks faced by girls under the age of 18 in 2024 match for the most part with the risks, mentioned last year, with an addition of increased vulnerability to violence online.

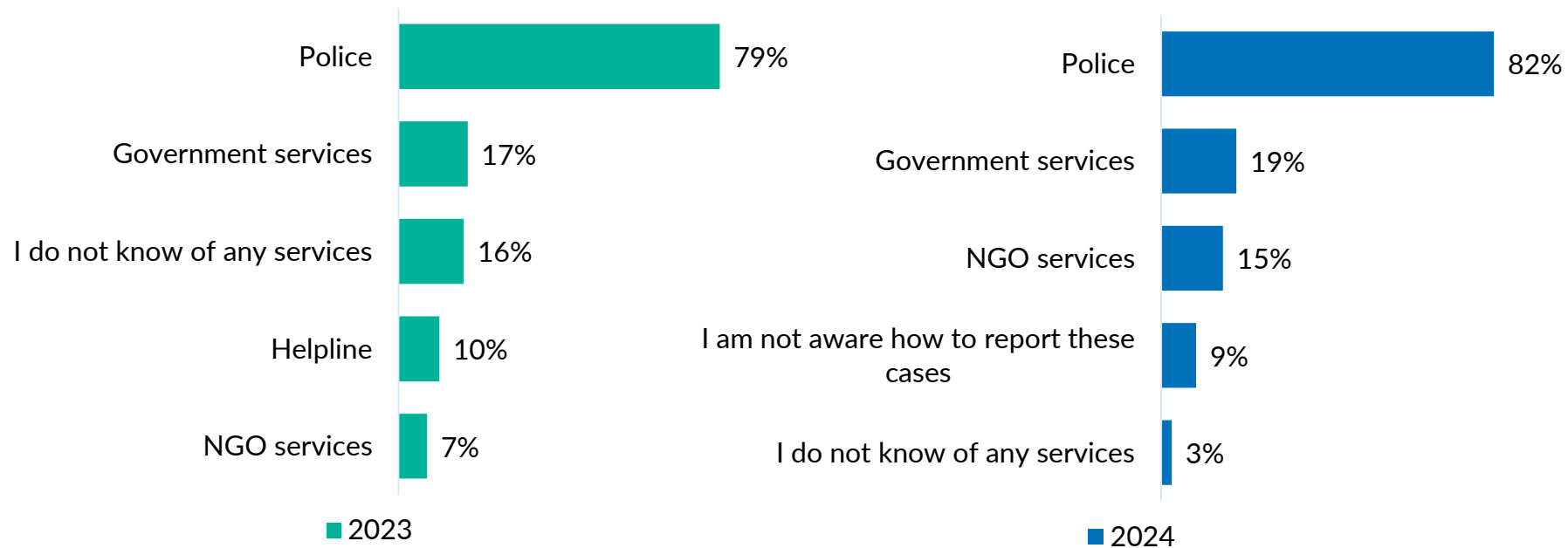
However, an increase is observed in all 3 types of risks in 2024, compared to 2023.

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PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION

% of HHs being aware of services to report violence against children (n=1,290)

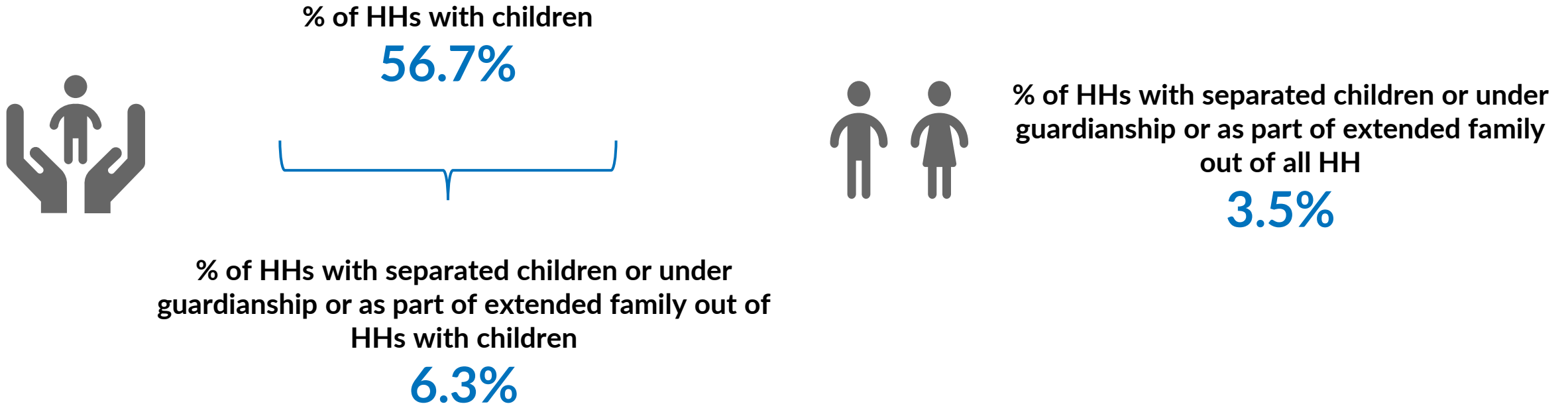


Similar to 2023, in 2024, most refugees surveyed report violence directly to the **police (82%)**, followed by reporting to **government services (19%)**.

9% of the households are not aware of how to report cases and 3% do not know of any services.

PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION

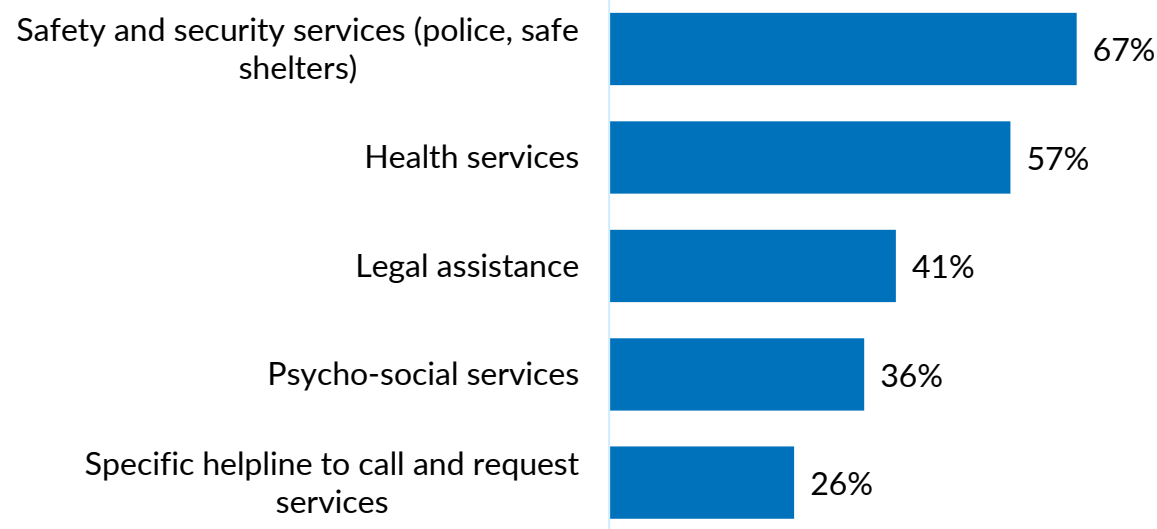


56.7% of the surveyed HH have children. Of these, 6.3% have **separated children or under guardianship or as part of extended family out of HHs with children**, such as extended family members or children under guardianship. Overall, across all HHs, **3.5% of HHs with separated children or under guardianship or as part of extended family**. This data highlights that a small but notable proportion of HHs are responsible for children outside the immediate family unit.

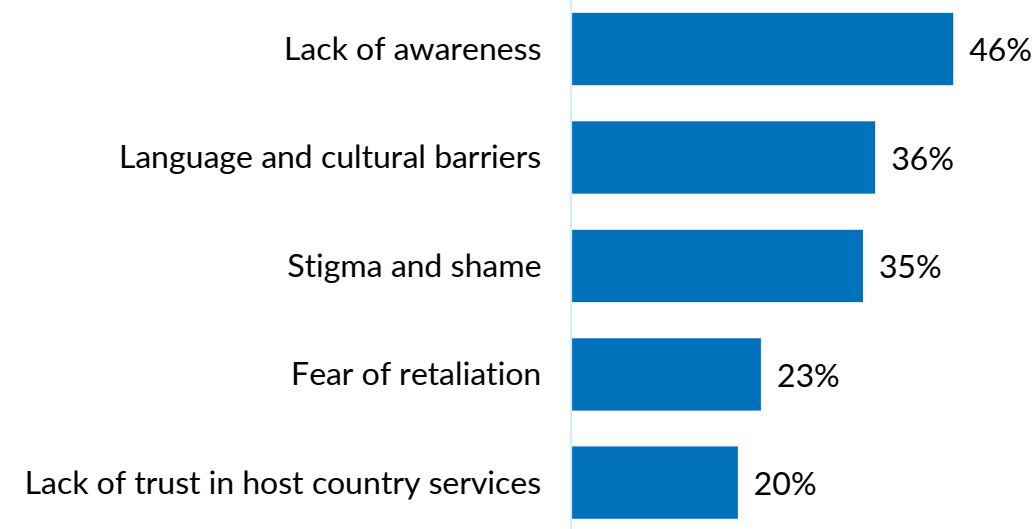
PROTECTION

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

% of respondents who know how to access GBV services
(n=1,290)



% of respondents who identified main barriers for
accessing GBV services (top 5) (n=1,290)



The majority of respondents are most familiar with **safety and security services (67%)**, as well as with **health services (57%)**.

Among the barriers for accessing GBV services, the **lack of awareness** stands out at **46%**.

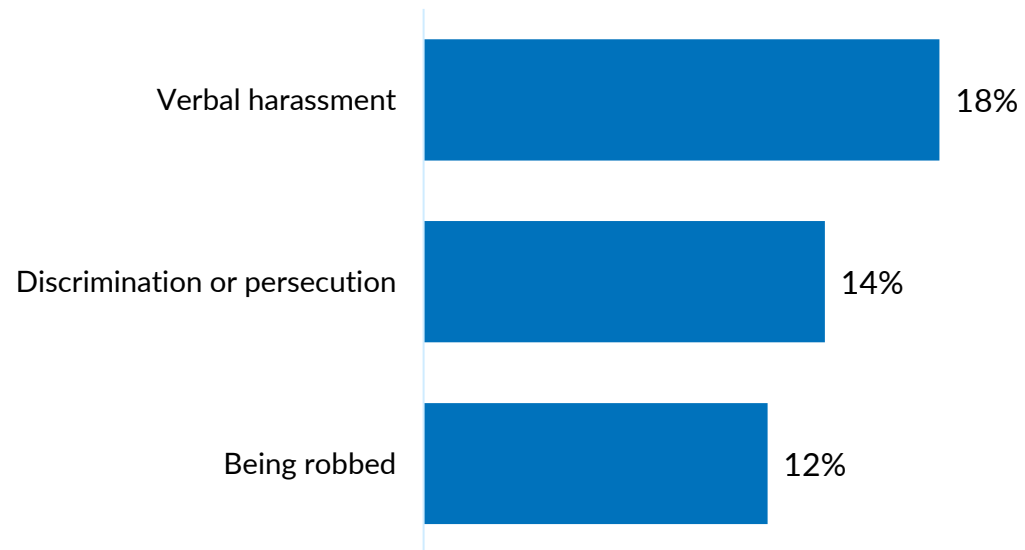
In the top five reasons, respondents noted **language and cultural barriers (36%)**, **stigma and shame (35%)**, followed by **fear of retaliation (23%)** and **lack of trust in host country services (20%)**.

Note: GBV questions were not covered in 2023.

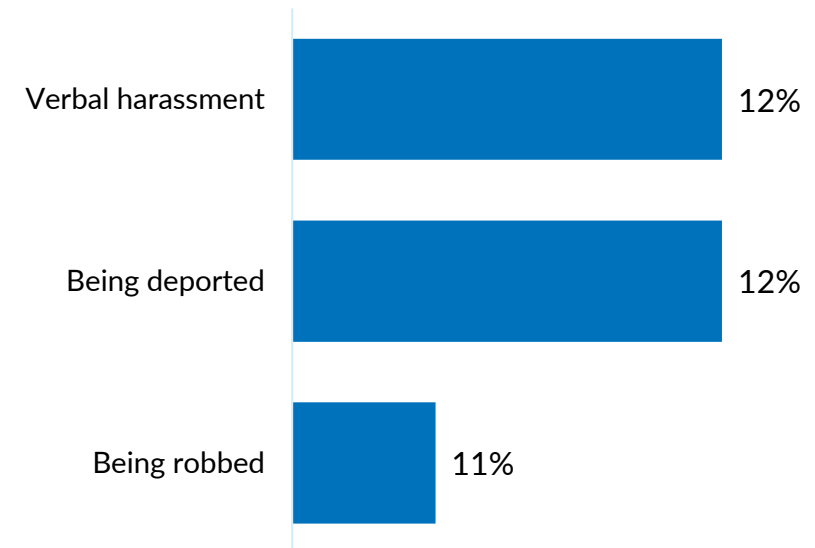
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PROTECTION

Top three main safety and security concerns for
women in the area of residence (n=1,219)



Top three main safety and security concerns for
men in the areas of residence (n=454)

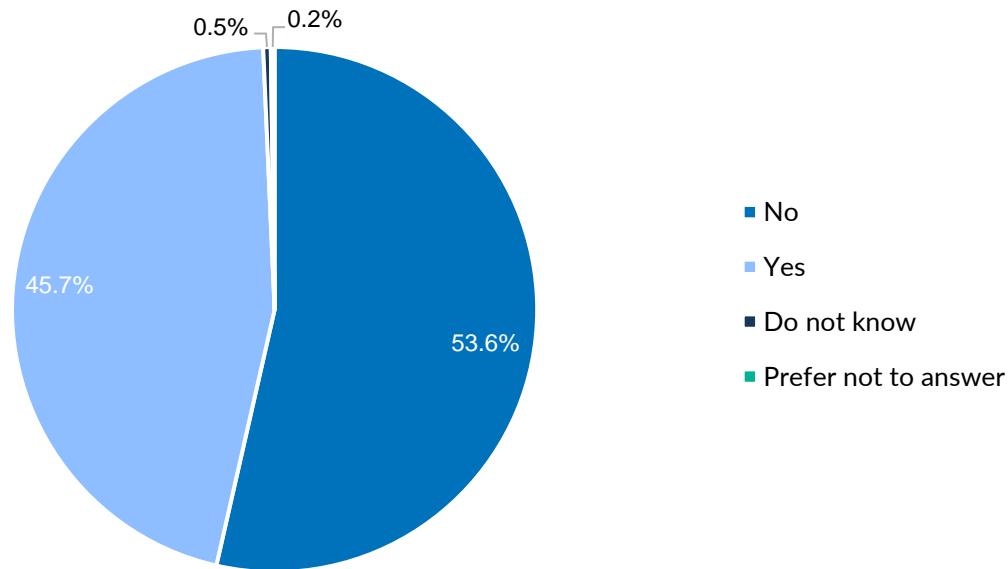


More than half of the respondents in both categories had either no security concerns (38%) or were not aware of any (20% for women and 22% for men).

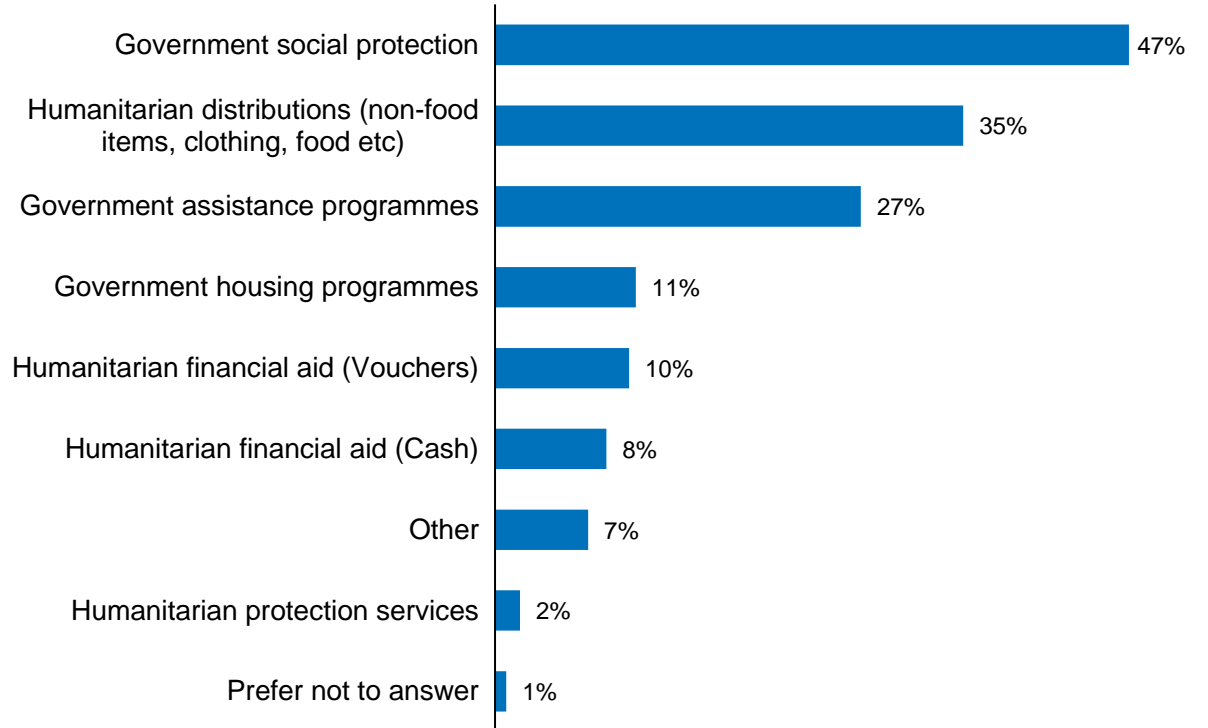
PROTECTION

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP) – AID RECEIVED

% of HHs that received aid in the last 3 months (n=1,290)



Type of aid received % (n=590)*



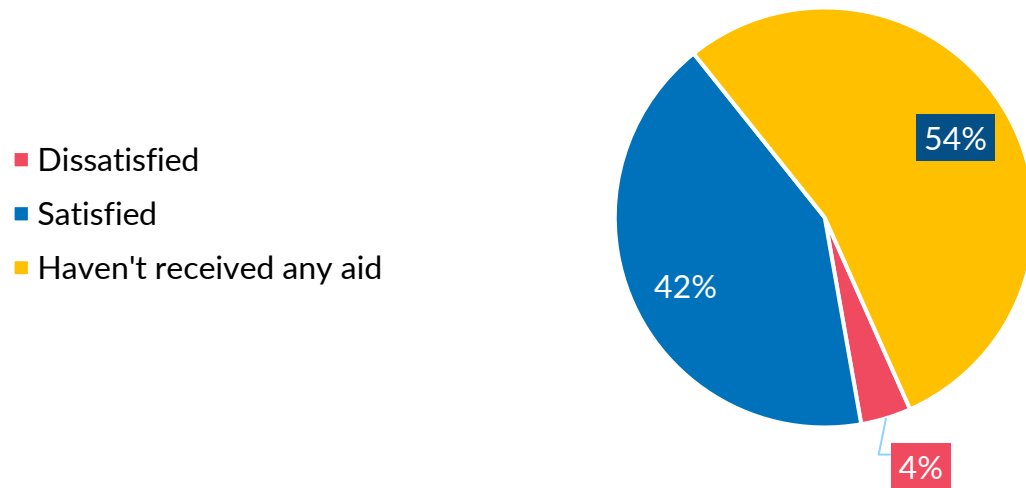
In the last three months (prior to the data collection), **45.7% of HHs reported receiving aid**, while 53.6% did not. **The most common type of aid received was from government social protection programs (47%), followed by humanitarian distributions like food and non-food items (35%).** Other forms of aid included government assistance (27%), housing programs (11%), and various types of financial aid. A small portion of respondents were unsure about the type of aid they received or chose not to answer.

*Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

PROTECTION

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATION (AAP)

% of HHs dissatisfied with the aid they received in the last 3 months (n=1,290)



% of HHs received aid in the last 3 months (n=1,290)

46%

4% in 2024 were not satisfied with the aid received which is lower than in 2023 (8%).

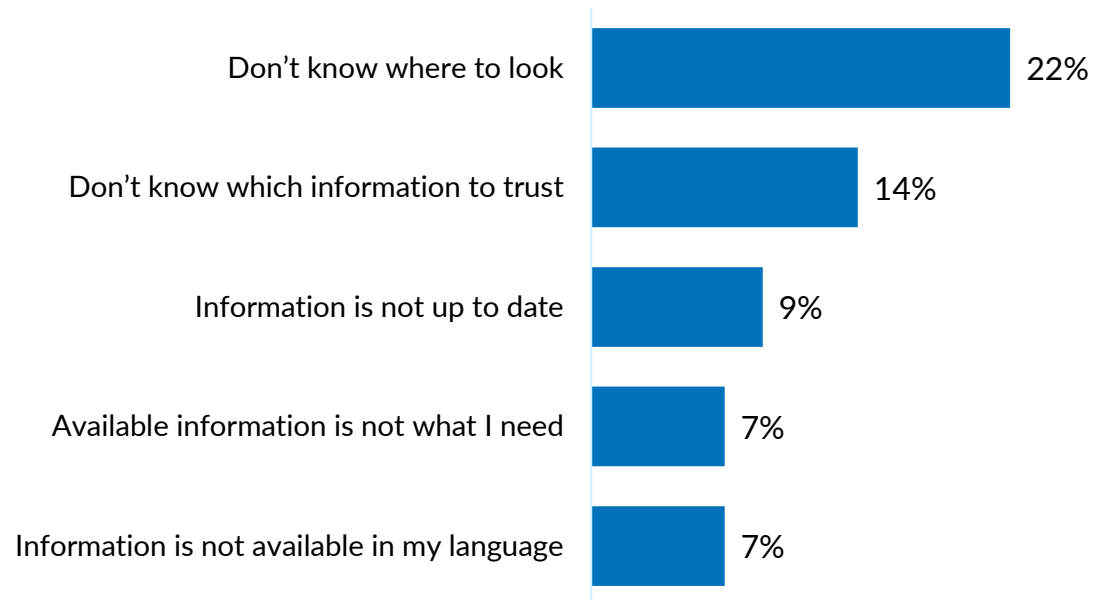
Most HHs expressed dissatisfaction with humanitarian distribution and government social protection programmes (36% & 32%).

Most HHs noted that the aid received was **not sufficient** (73%).

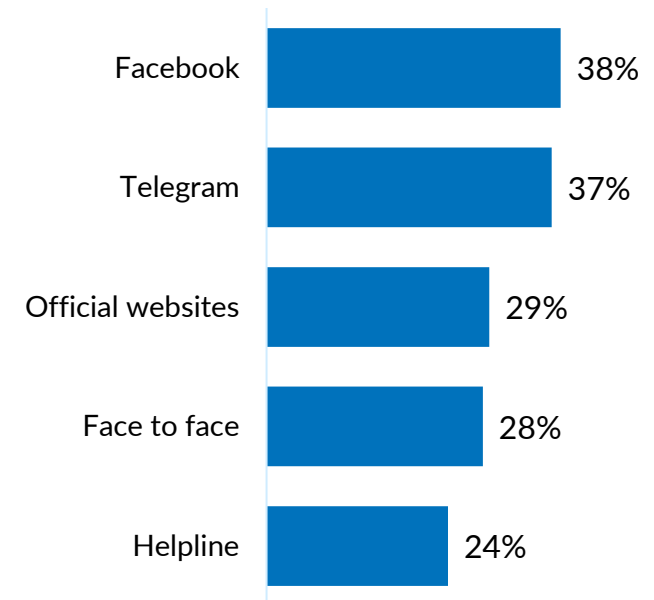
PROTECTION

AAP – INFORMATION NEEDS

Top five challenges faced in accessing information (n=1,290)*



Top five preferred means/channels of receiving information (n=1,290)**



In 2024, 40% of respondents reported some challenges in accessing information while 60% didn't. The main challenges faced by HHs in accessing information is the fact that they do not know **where to look for information (22%)** and **which information to trust (14%)**.

HHs mostly prefer to receive information through social media platforms such as **Facebook (38%)** and **Telegram (37%)**.

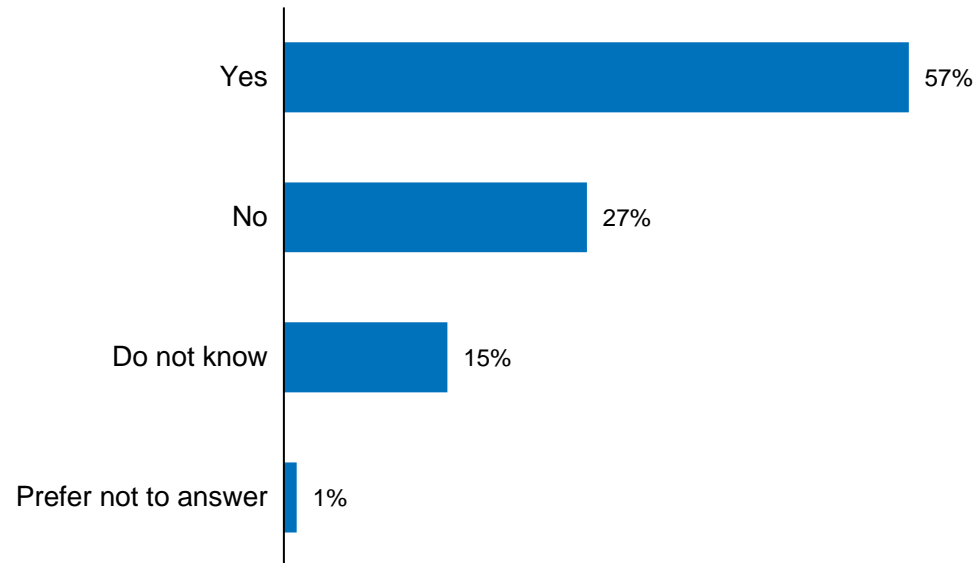
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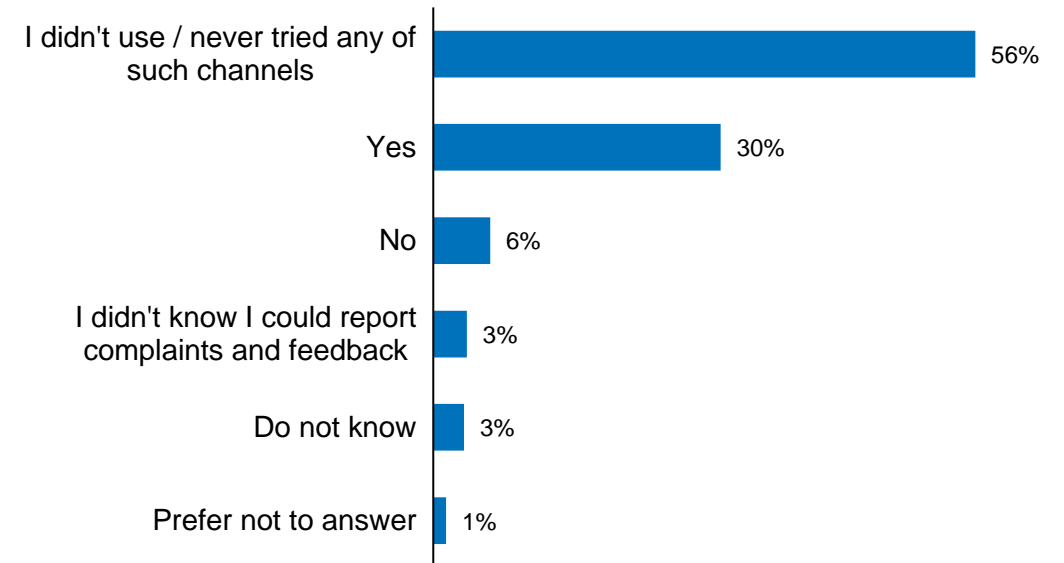
PROTECTION

AAP – CONFIDENTIAL FEEDBACK AND REPORTING

Awareness to safe and confidential feedback and reporting community-based mechanisms (n=1,290)



Protection concerns reported receive an appropriate response (n=1,290)



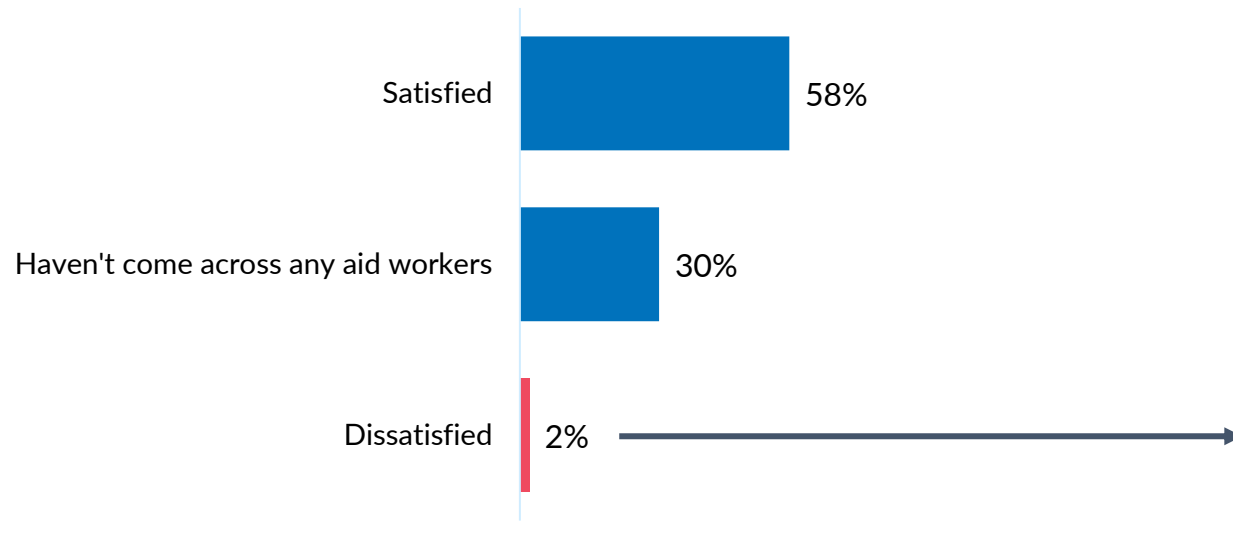
The data indicates that **57% of individuals report having access to safe and confidential feedback and reporting mechanisms** within their communities, while 27% say they do not know, and 15% are uncertain. Only 1% preferred not to answer.

Regarding whether reported protection concerns receive an appropriate response, **more than half of respondents have never used such channels**. Among those who have, 30% believe the mechanisms provide an appropriate response, while 6% disagree. This highlights significant gaps in both usage and awareness of community-based reporting mechanisms.

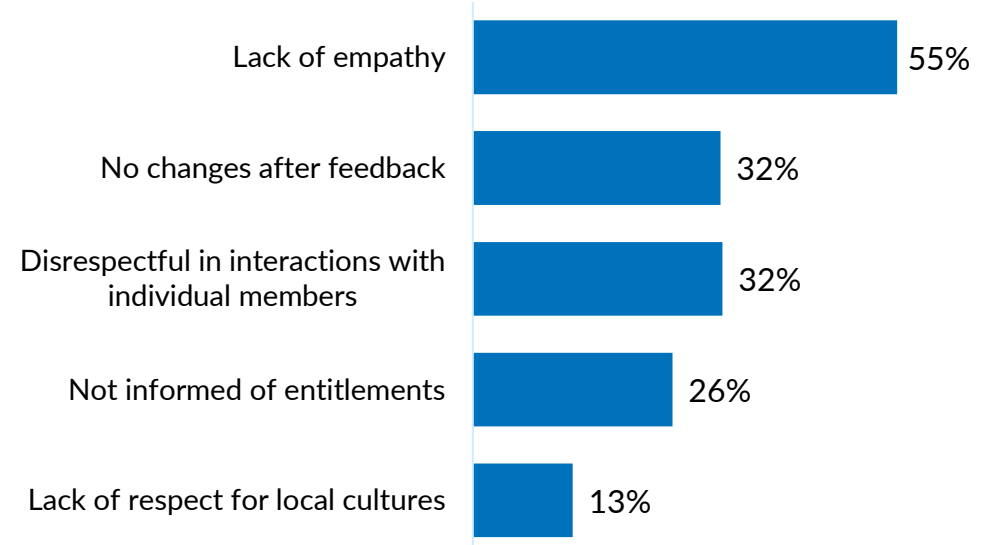
PROTECTION

BEHAVIOUR OF AID WORKERS*

% of HHs reported reasons for dissatisfaction with the behavior of aid workers (n=1,290)



Top five reported reasons for dissatisfaction with the behavior of aid workers (n=31)**



Satisfaction with aid workers' behaviour is relatively high, with **58% of households expressing positive views**. However, **2% of respondents report dissatisfaction**, citing issues such as a lack of empathy and no response to feedback. This implies that while most aid workers are perceived favorably, there is a need for improvement, particularly around empathy and cultural sensitivity as well as further considerations of the feedback receiving process.

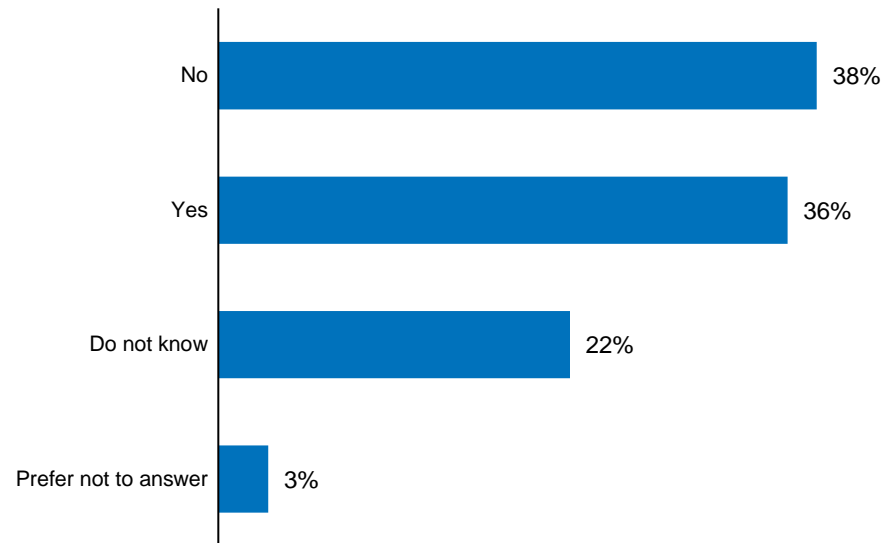
*of interest to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA);

** the percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

PROTECTION

BEHAVIOUR OF AID WORKERS*

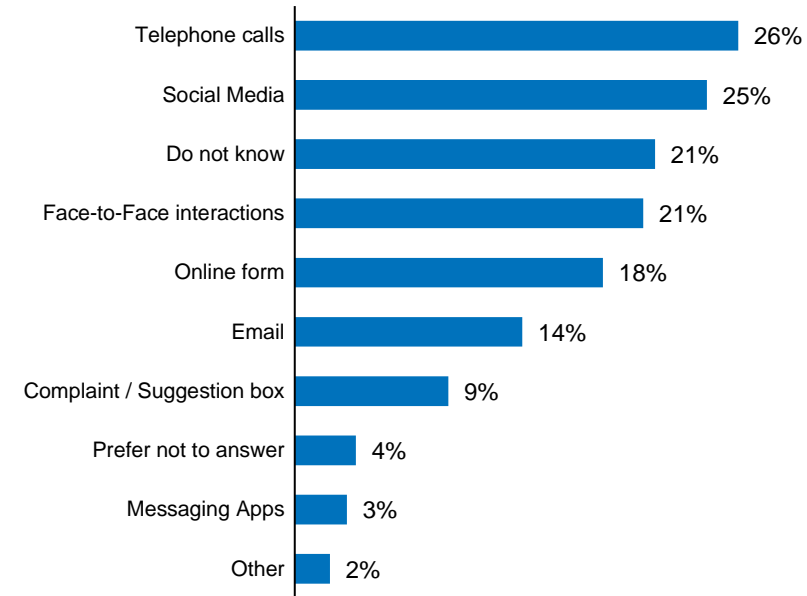
% of HHs who know where to report inappropriate behaviour from an aid worker (n=1,290)



Data shows that only **36% know how to report inappropriate behavior by aid workers**, while 38% are unaware of the reporting mechanisms. Another 22% are uncertain, and 3.2% prefer not to answer. This highlights a significant gap in the effectiveness of the communication channels for reporting misconduct that needs to be addressed by implementing organizations to ensure more widespread knowledge of feedback systems.

Preferences for feedback vary, with 26% favoring telephone calls and 25% preferring social media. Other options, such as online forms (18%), email (14%), and complaint/suggestion boxes (9%), are less popular, while only 3% prefer messaging apps. This diverse preference indicates that a multi-channel communication strategy, leveraging both traditional (e.g., phone/in person) and digital platforms, would be most effective in reaching different segments of the population. Moreover, it suggests that promoting online reporting tools could be effective given the widespread smartphone literacy and reliable internet access. A unified approach of aid organizations in communicating the reporting channels to the affected population is also preferable.

Preferred channels to provide feedback to aid providers about the behaviour of aid providers and other sensitive issues (n=1,290)**

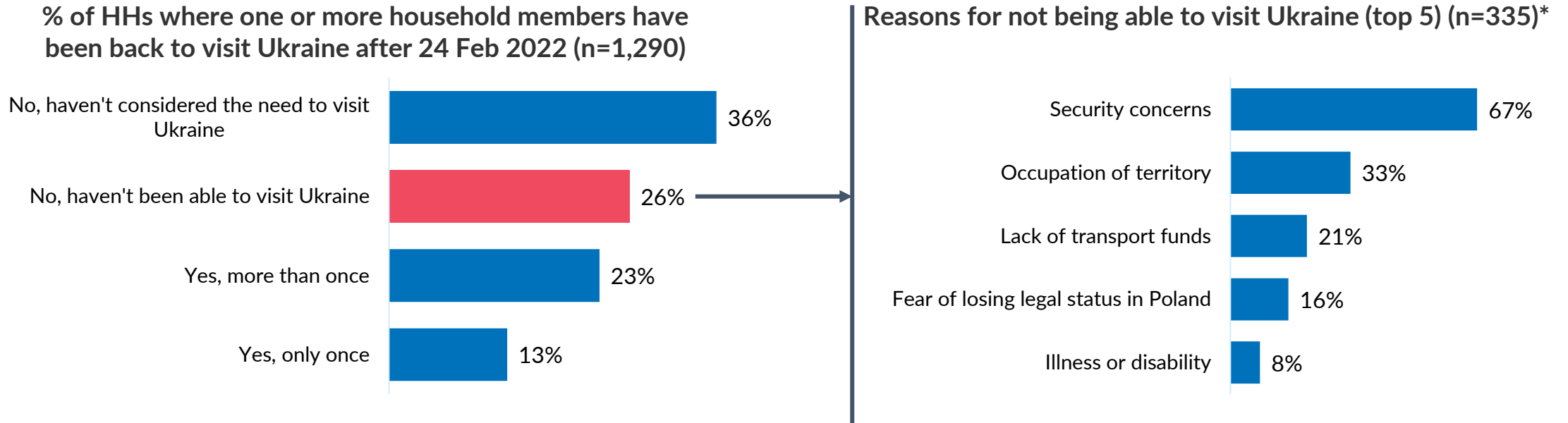


*of interest to Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

** since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

PROTECTION

VISITS TO UKRAINE



In 2024, only **36%** of HHs indicated they had been back to Ukraine (**13% only once, 23% more than once**). **26%** of HHs have **not been able to visit Ukraine** and **36%** have **not considered the need to visit Ukraine**.

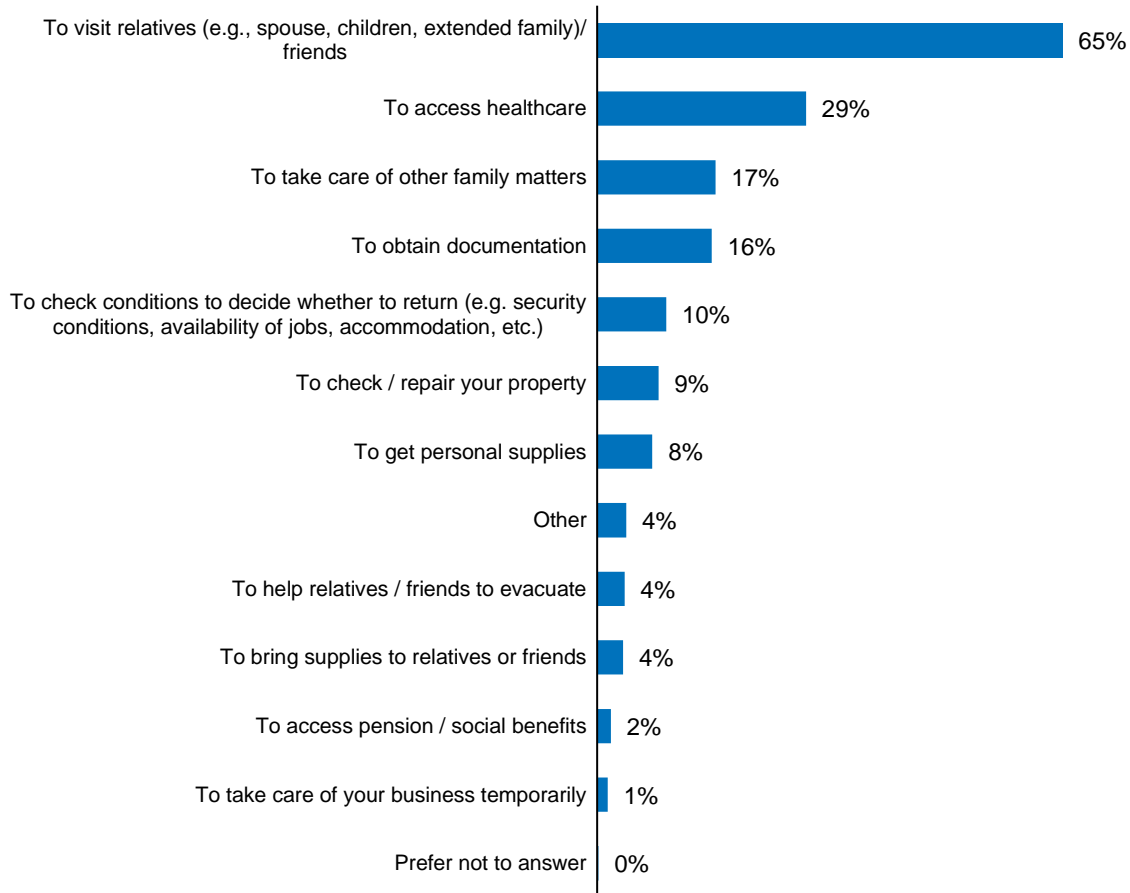
The main reason for not being able to visit Ukraine is **security concerns** indicated by **67%** of HHs.

* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

PROTECTION

VISITS TO UKRAINE

% of HHs - reasons for visiting Ukraine (n=467)*



The data shows that **the majority of HHs (65%) visited Ukraine primarily to see relatives or friends**. Accessing healthcare was the second most common reason, cited by 29% of respondents. Other reasons include **obtaining documentation (17%), taking care of family matters (17%), and assessing conditions to decide whether to return (10%)**. Some visited to check or repair their property (9%) or to get personal supplies (8%).

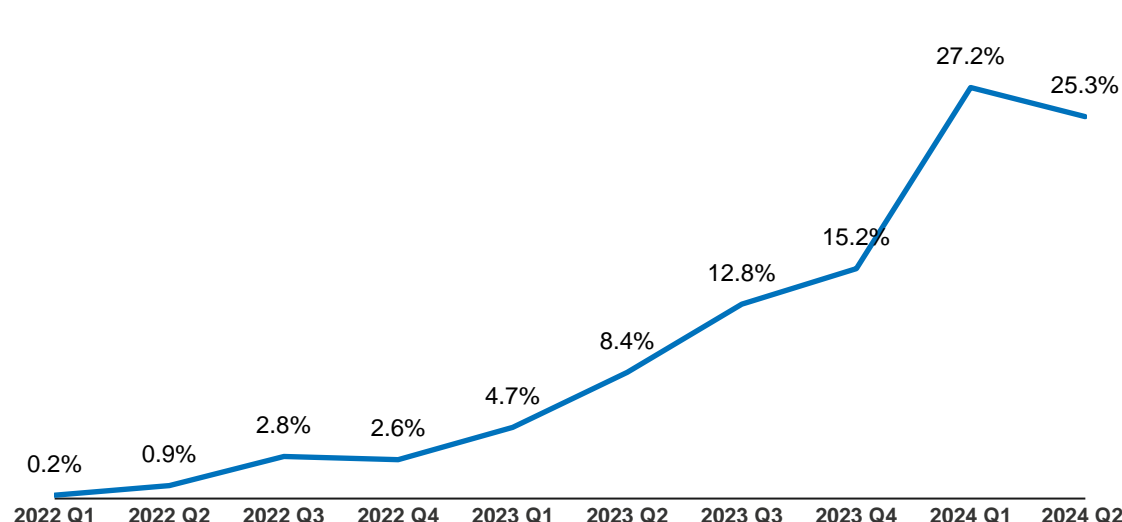
Smaller percentages visited to help relatives or friends evacuate (4%), bring supplies to them (4%), access pensions or social benefits (2%), or work temporarily (1%). No one chose to withhold an answer. These responses reflect a mix of personal, practical, and family-related reasons for visiting Ukraine.

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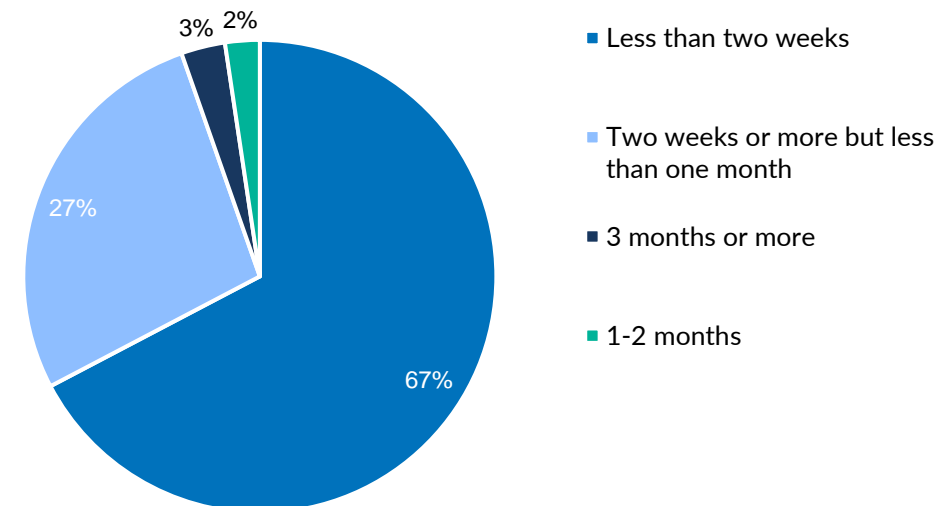
PROTECTION

VISITS TO UKRAINE

% of HHs by date of most recent visit (n=467)



Duration of stay in Ukraine during last visit (n=467)



On HHs' most recent visits to Ukraine, survey shows that **most visits occurred in 2024, with 27.2% visiting in Q1 and 25.3% in Q2**. The percentage of visits increases steadily over time, from 0.2% in Q1 2022 to 15.2% by Q4 2023. This suggests an upward trend in travel to Ukraine as time progresses, with the majority of visits taking place in 2024.

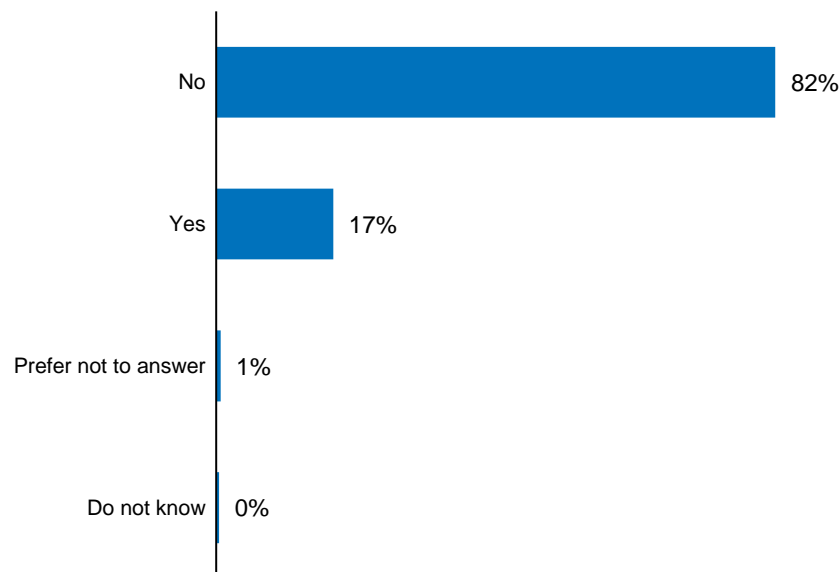
Regarding the duration of the last visit, 67% of HHs stayed in Ukraine for less than two weeks, while 27% stayed for two weeks to just under a month. Longer stays were much less common, with only 3% staying for three months or more, and 2% staying for 1-2 months. Only 1% could not remember their duration of stay. This indicates that most visits were short-term.

** This pattern of short-term visits may be influenced by the Temporary Protection (PESEL UKR) system, taking into consideration that if individuals leave Poland for more than 30 days (e.g., traveling to Ukraine or another country outside the Schengen area), they automatically lose their PESEL number and would need to reapply upon returning to Poland.*

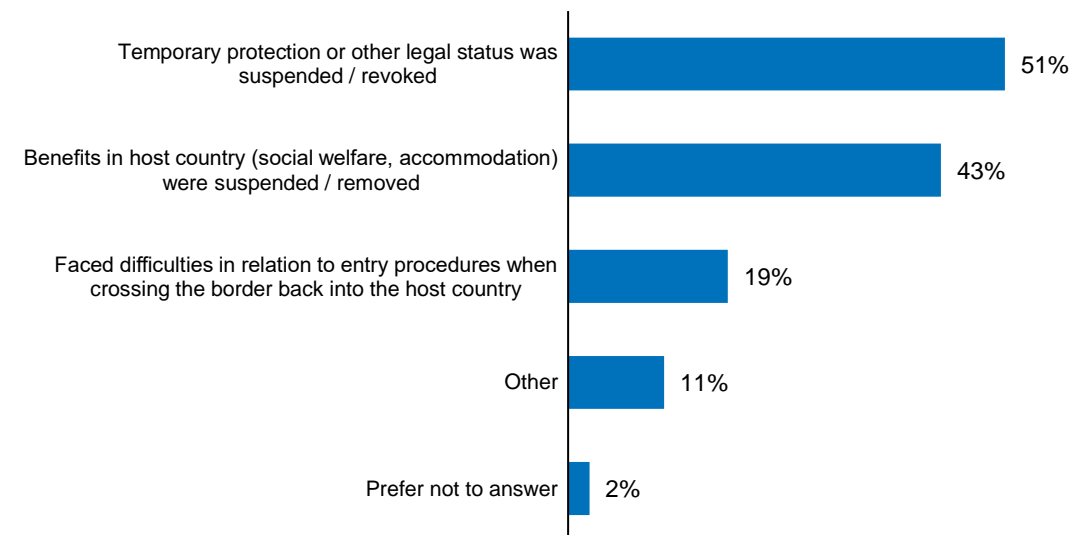
PROTECTION

RETURNS TO POLAND

% of HHs experiencing difficulties returning to Poland after visiting Ukraine (n=467)



Types of problems encountered when returning to Poland from Ukraine (n=81)



The data shows that **the majority of HHs (82%) did not face difficulties when returning from Ukraine**, while **17% reported experiencing challenges**, and 1% preferred not to answer.

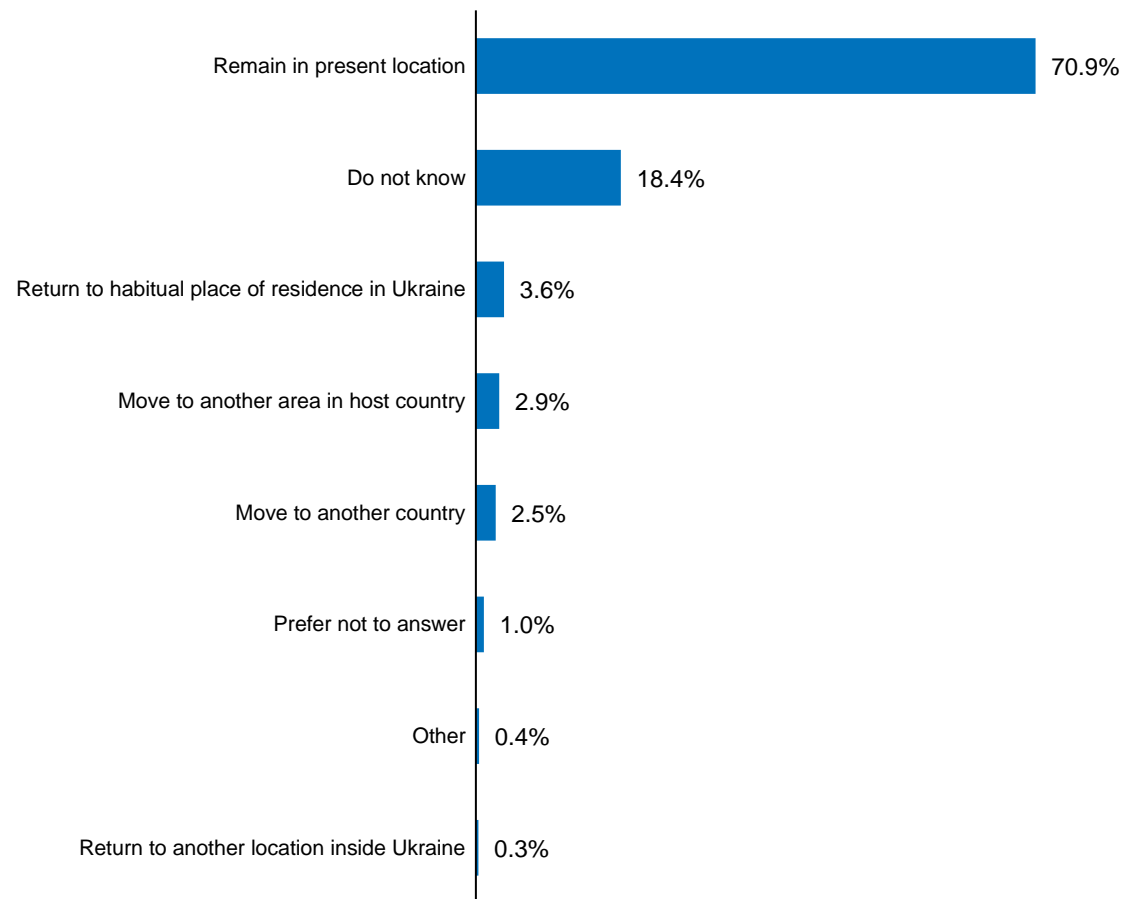
Among the 81 HHs that did encounter problems, **51% mentioned the suspension or revocation of temporary protection or other legal status**. **43% cited the suspension or removal of benefits in Poland**, such as social welfare or accommodation. 19% encountered difficulties with entry procedures when crossing the border into Poland. Smaller percentages cited other problems (11%) or preferred not to answer (2%). These responses highlight that legal status concerns and benefits suspension were the most common issues faced by those who returns from Ukraine to Poland.

*Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

PROTECTION

INTENTIONS

% of HHs by intention within the next 12 months (n=1,290)



70.9% of HHs intend to remain in their present location within the next 12 months, while 18.4% are uncertain about their future. Only 3.6% plan to return to their habitual place of residence in Ukraine, and smaller percentages plan to move to another area in Poland (2.9%) or to another country (2.5%). Just 1% preferred not to answer, while no HHs indicated plans to return to another location inside Ukraine or cited other intentions. This suggests that the majority are inclined to stay where they are, with relatively few considering a return to Ukraine or further relocation.

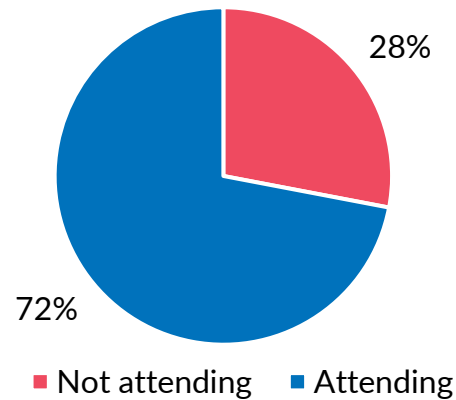


EDUCATION

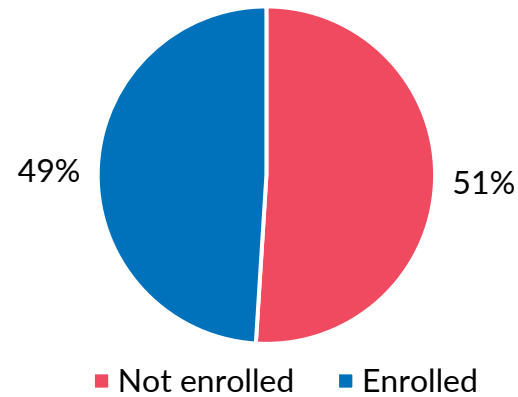
EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE

% of children and youth reported attending education in host country (n=1,217)



Administrative data on enrolment in education*



The reported education attendance figures presented on this slide are significantly higher than the administrative data on school enrolment in Poland. A limitation of the SEIS data on education is that it is based on self-reported responses from participants which may have resulted in respondent bias. Legal amendments introducing mandatory school enrolment and linking school enrolment to family benefits (800+) which were announced at the time of SEIS being conducted may have added to respondent bias around schooling.

Additionally, some respondents may have reported children attending school in Poland while they were attending Ukrainian schools in Poland or other forms of education, including non-formal and informal education. In addition, the administrative data from the Ministry of Education in Poland reports the school age population (aged 6-19).

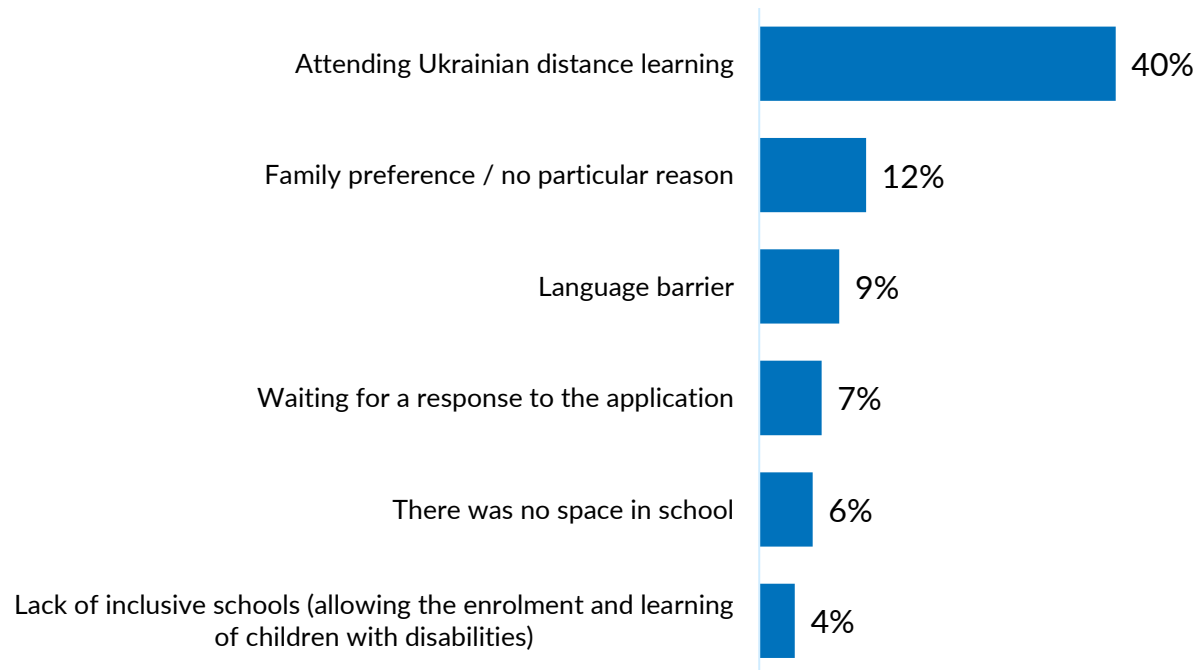
It was reported that in summer 2024, **72% of children and youth (aged 3-20) in the surveyed households were reported to attend education (early childhood, (pre) primary, secondary and higher in Poland in the 2023/24 school year. While, administrative data indicates that at the end of the 2023/24 school year only 49% of children and youth were enrolled in the Polish education system.**

However, as data from various sources are inconsistent, it is complex to clearly estimate the number of Ukrainian students outside the Polish education system. Further information on this can be found in the report conducted by the Centre for Citizenship Education and UNICEF, available here: https://ceo.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/CEO_Refugee-students-from-Ukraine-in-the-Polish-education-system.pdf

EDUCATION

BARRIERS TO ENROLMENT

Primary barriers for attending education 2024 (n=320)



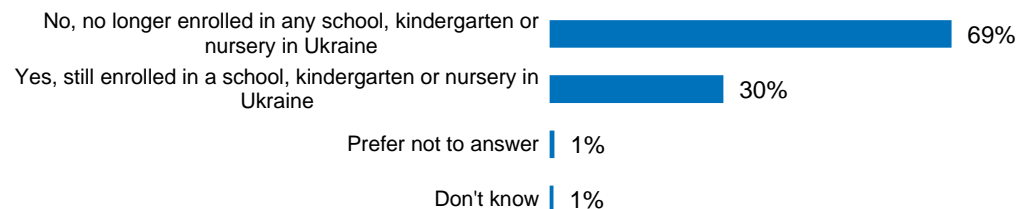
Among children and youth not attending the Polish education system, the primary reasons for non-attendance were the fact that the **individual was already attending Ukrainian distance learning (40%)**, family preferences (12%) and language barriers (9%).

While in comparison with 2023, the top three barriers for enrolling were largely the fact that children were still attending Ukrainian distance learning (79%) followed by Language barriers (6%) and waiting for a response (6%).

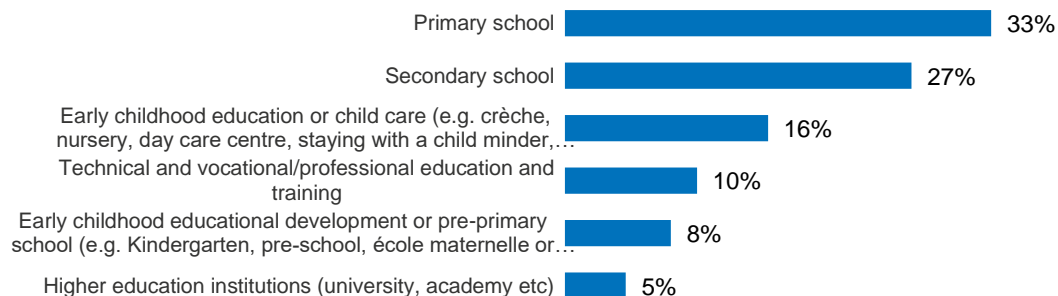
EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE

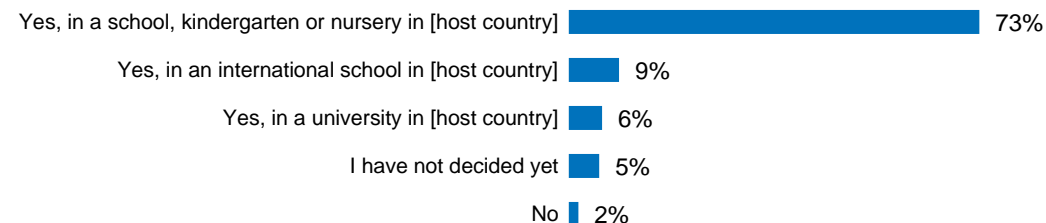
% of school-aged children formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in school year 2023-2024 (n=1,049)



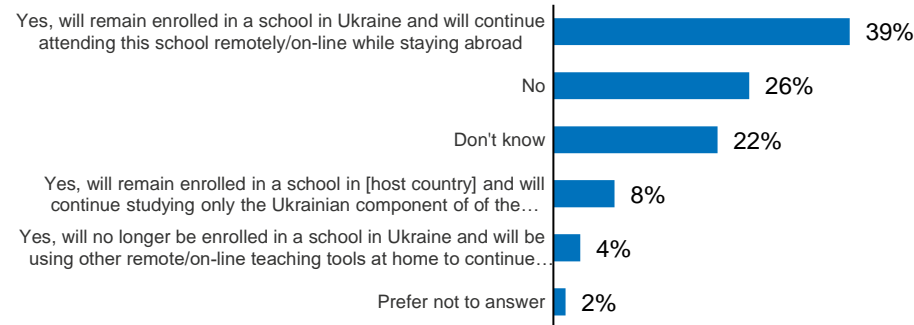
Last level of education attained in 2023/2024 (n=879)



% of HHs intended to enroll children into host country education system for the next school year (2024/2025) (n=1,049)



% of school-aged children intending to access Ukrainian distance learning for next school year (2024/2025) (n=309)



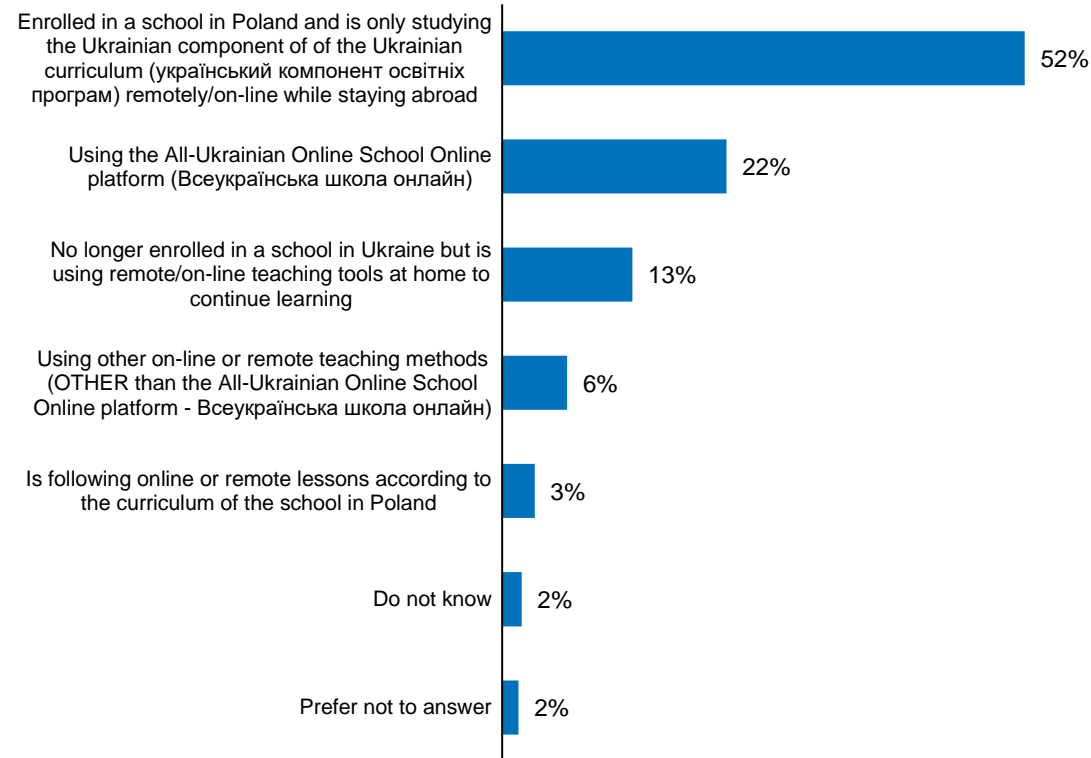
In the 2023-2024 school year, 69% of school-aged children were no longer enrolled in any educational institution in Ukraine, while 30% remained enrolled. For the 2024-2025 school year, 39% of families intend to keep their children enrolled in Ukrainian schools and continue remote learning, 26% do not plan to use the Ukrainian education system, and 22% are unsure. Additionally, 8% report they will follow the Ukrainian curriculum while attending a Polish school at the same time, and 4% will use other remote learning tools.

Looking at enrollment intentions in host countries, 73% of households plan to enroll their children in local schools, 9% in international schools, and 6% in universities. Only 1% intend to continue education solely within Ukraine, with similar small percentages considering third-country options or boarding schools.

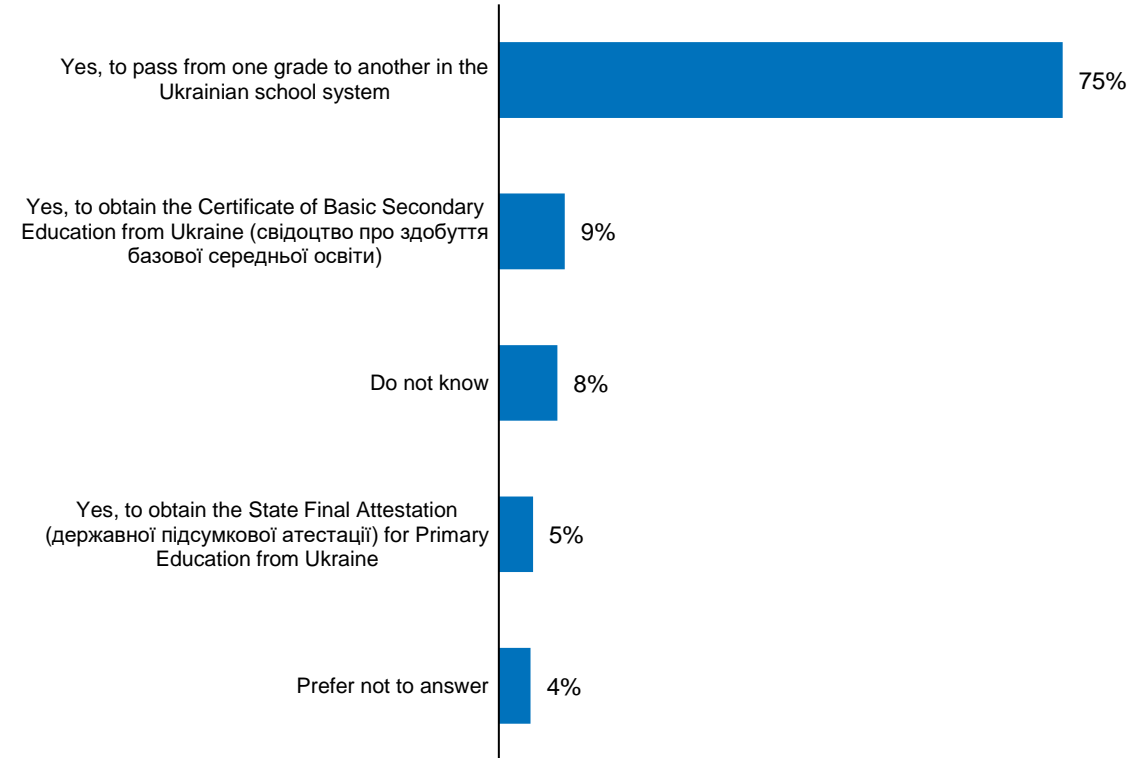
EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE

% of school-aged children accessing Ukrainian distance learning (n=309)



% of school-aged children who participated in exams while accessing Ukrainian distance learning online (n=309)

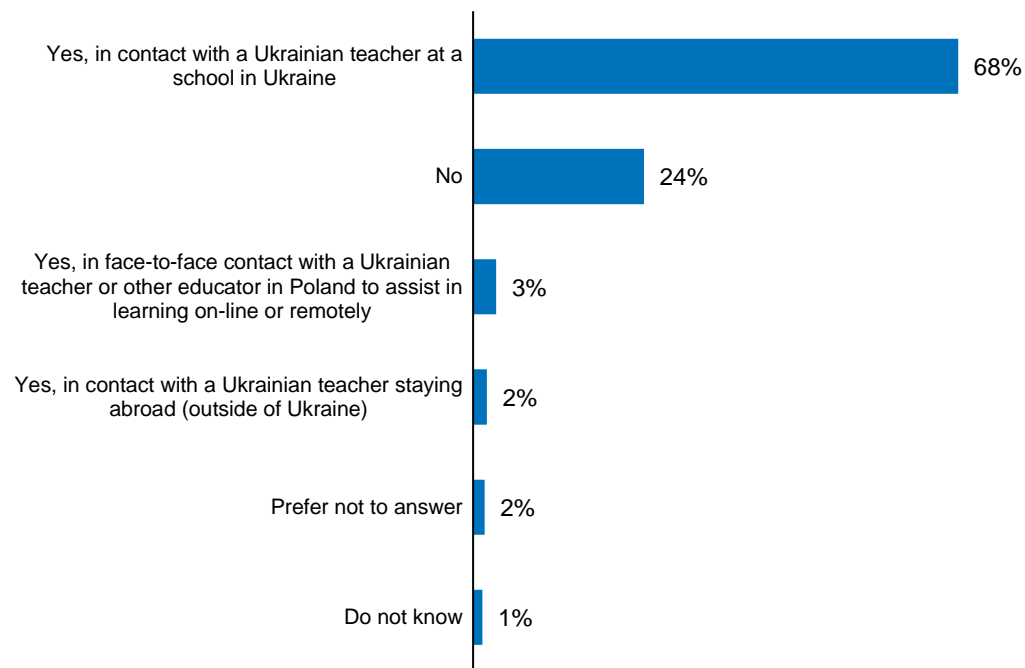


51.5% of school-aged children access Ukrainian distance learning while enrolled in Polish schools, studying the Ukrainian curriculum remotely. Another 22.3% use the All-Ukrainian Online School platform, and 12.9% continue learning through remote tools despite not being enrolled in a Ukrainian school. **74.8% took part in examinations to advance grades in the Ukrainian school system.**

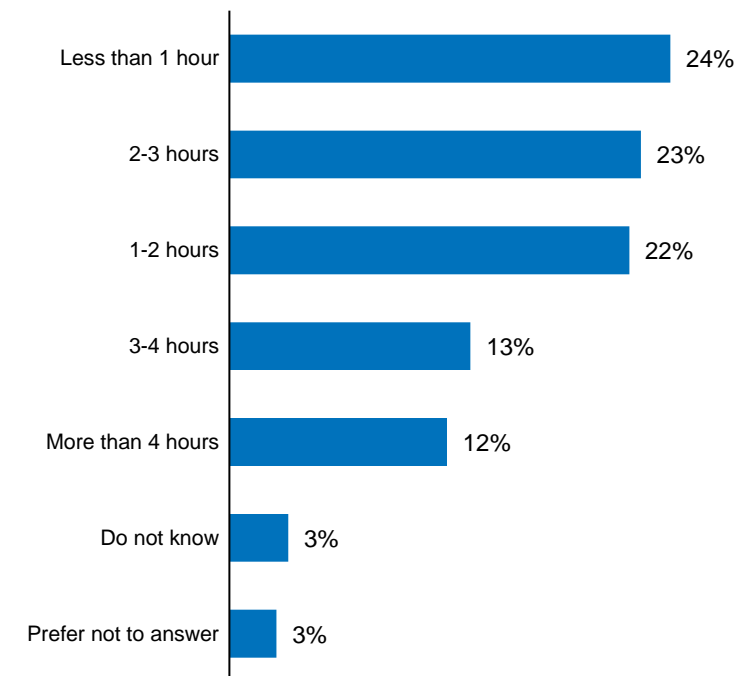
EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE

% of school-aged children under supervision of a teacher or qualified educator while accessing online learning (n=309)



Average time spent per day by school-aged children participating remote/on-line learning (n=309)



Most (68%) of school-aged children are supervised by a Ukrainian teacher in Ukraine, while 24% have no teacher supervision. In terms of daily time spent online, 24% spend less than 1 hour, while 23% spend 2-3 hours.

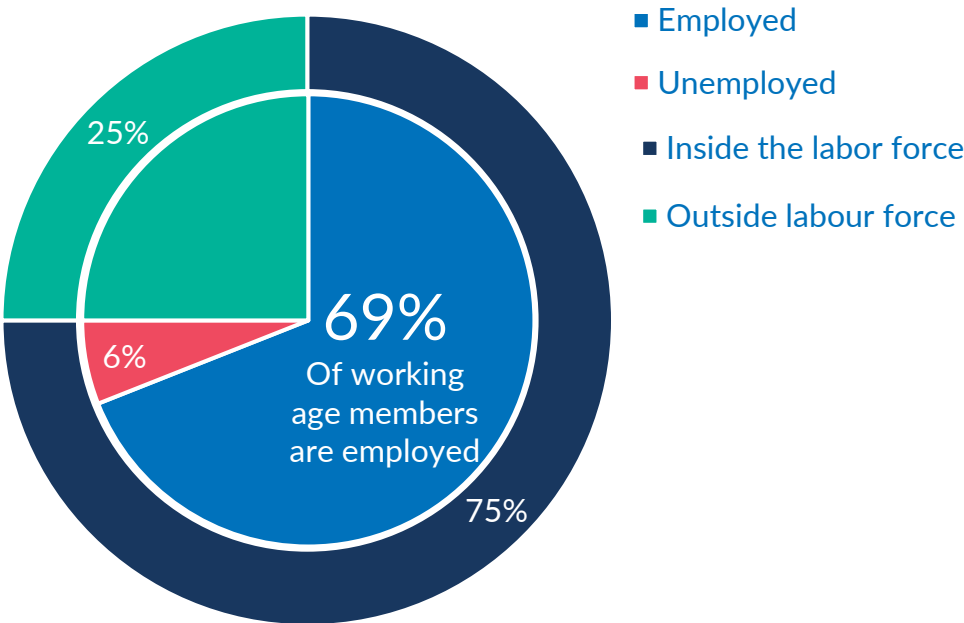
POLAND

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION & LIVELIHOODS

LIVELIHOOD AND INCLUSION

Labor Force Participation

out of working age population 15 to 60 (female) and 65 (male) (n=1,880)



Unemployment rate decreased from **11%** in 2023 to **6%** in 2024.
69% of working-age HH members 15 – 60 (female) & 65 (male) years are **employed**, **6%** are **unemployed**.

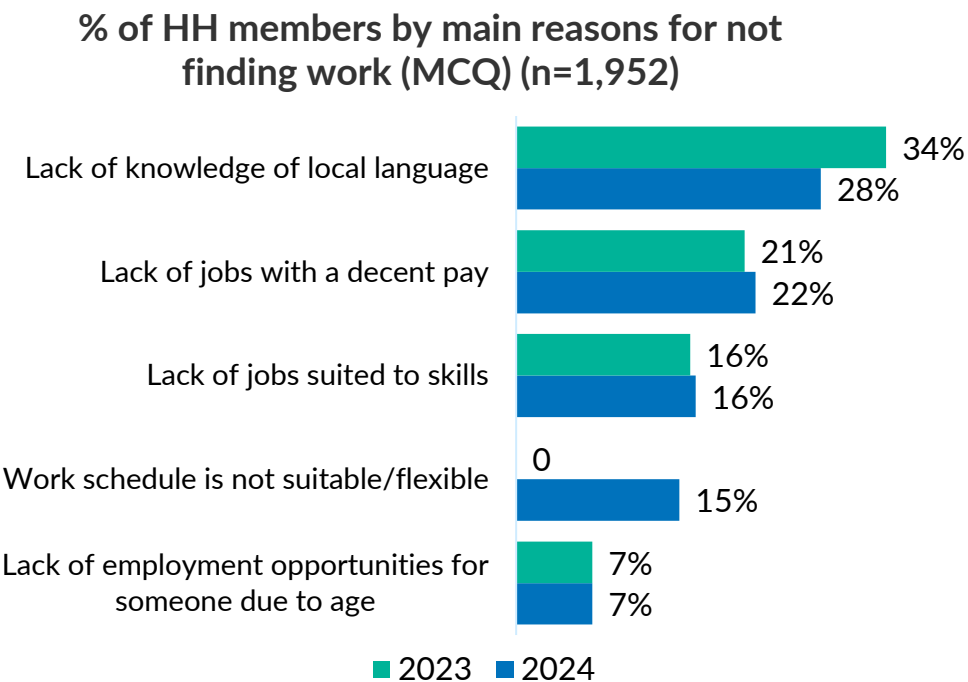
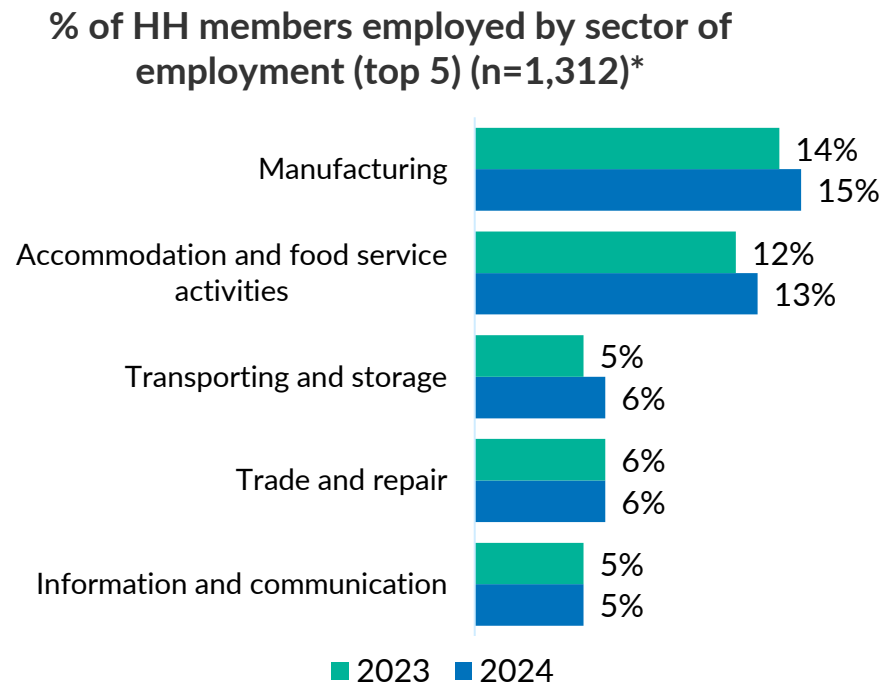
Employment: Employment includes individuals of working age who have engaged in income-generating activities in the past week. This encompasses formal employment, self-employment, agricultural/fishing work, diverse income generation, temporary absence from paid roles and unpaid contributions to family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

Unemployment: # of working-age 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

LIVELIHOOD AND INCLUSION



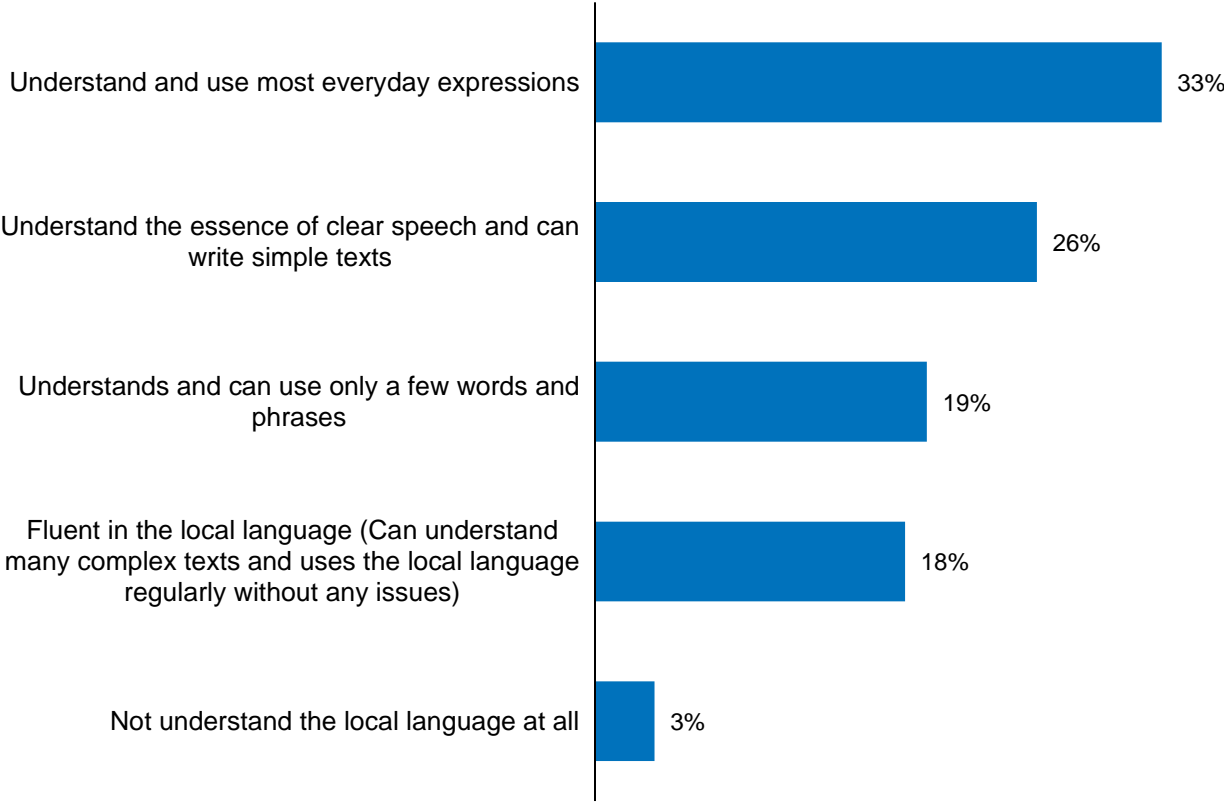
In 2024, the most popular sectors of employment are manufacturing (15%), accommodation and food service activities (13%), observing a 1% increase compared to 2023 for both sectors.

The main challenges reported are the lack of knowledge of the local language (28%), lack of employment opportunities with decent pay (22%) and the lack of jobs suited to individuals' skills (16%).

* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

POLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

% of individuals who are able to communicate effectively in local language (n=2,179)



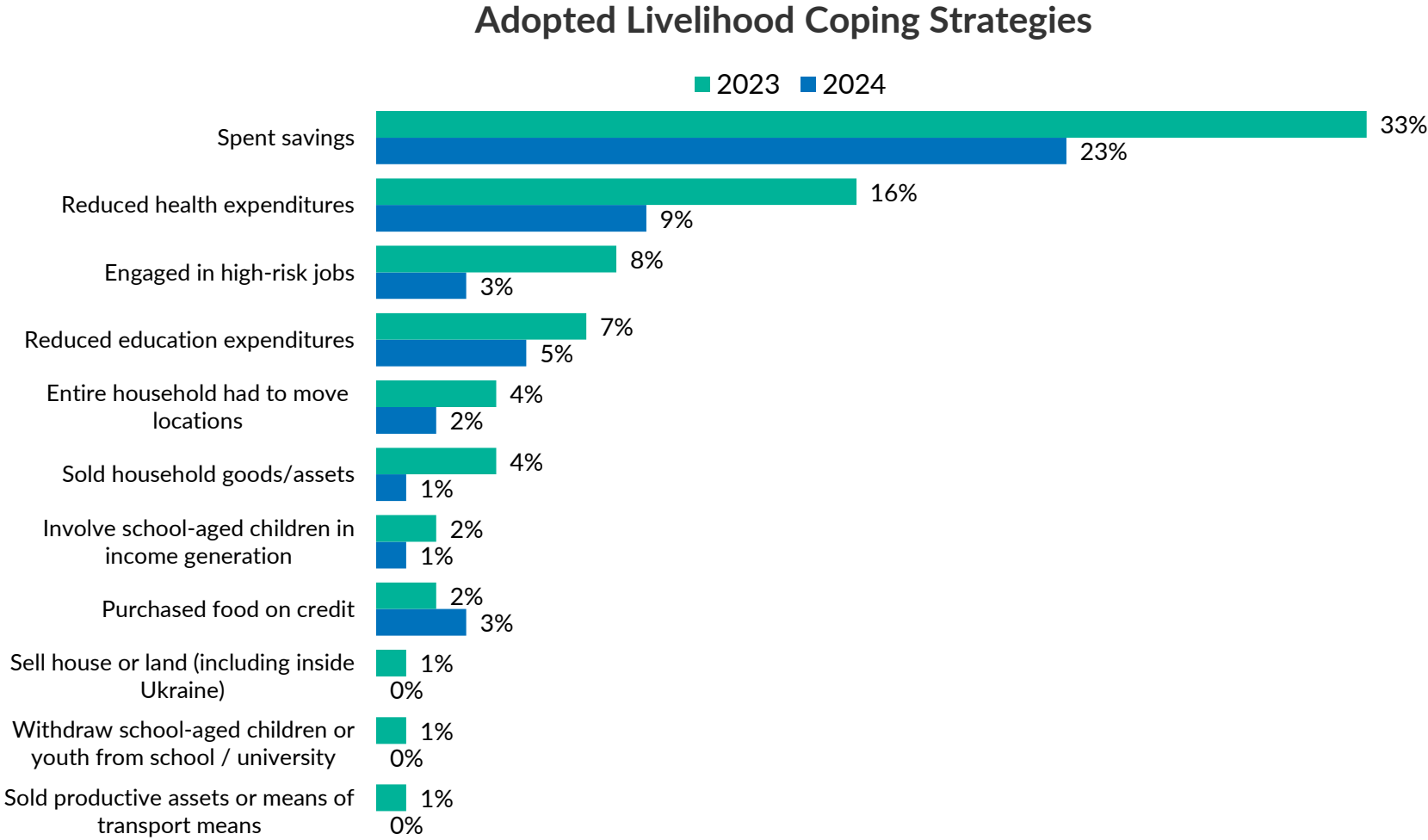
Looking at the level of effective communication in Polish language **33% of individuals can understand and use most everyday expressions**, 26% can understand the essence of clear speech and can write simple texts, 18% are fluent in Polish language – can understand many complex texts and use the local language regularly without any issues. **Overall, the level of language proficiency declared by respondents is high.**

19% of individuals have only a basic understanding and can use only a few words or phrases, while 3% do not understand the local language at all.

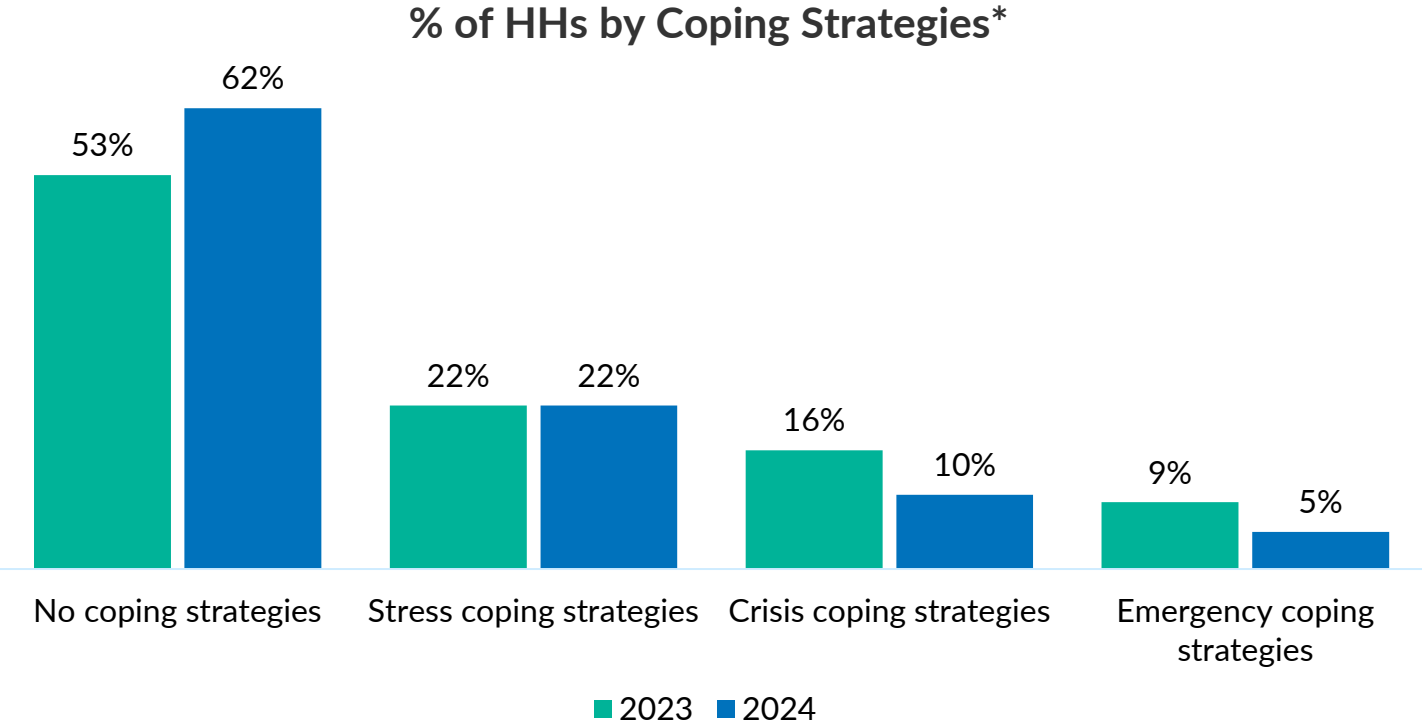
LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES

38%

of HHs adopted at least one Livelihood
Coping Strategy



LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGY INDEX (LCSI)



Between 2023 and 2024, there was a noticeable shift in how households managed financial and resource challenges. The percentage of households not using any coping strategies increased significantly from 53% in 2023 to 62% in 2024, indicating an overall improvement in their ability to meet basic needs without resorting to harmful measures.

The use of stress coping strategies remained steady at 22% over the two years, suggesting that a consistent portion of households still faced financial pressures, though not severe enough to push them into more critical responses.

However, there was a decline in households employing crisis and emergency coping strategies, with crisis strategies dropping from 16% to 10% and emergency strategies from 9% to 5%. This reduction suggests that fewer households are resorting to drastic measures, potentially reflecting improved economic conditions or increased support systems in 2024.

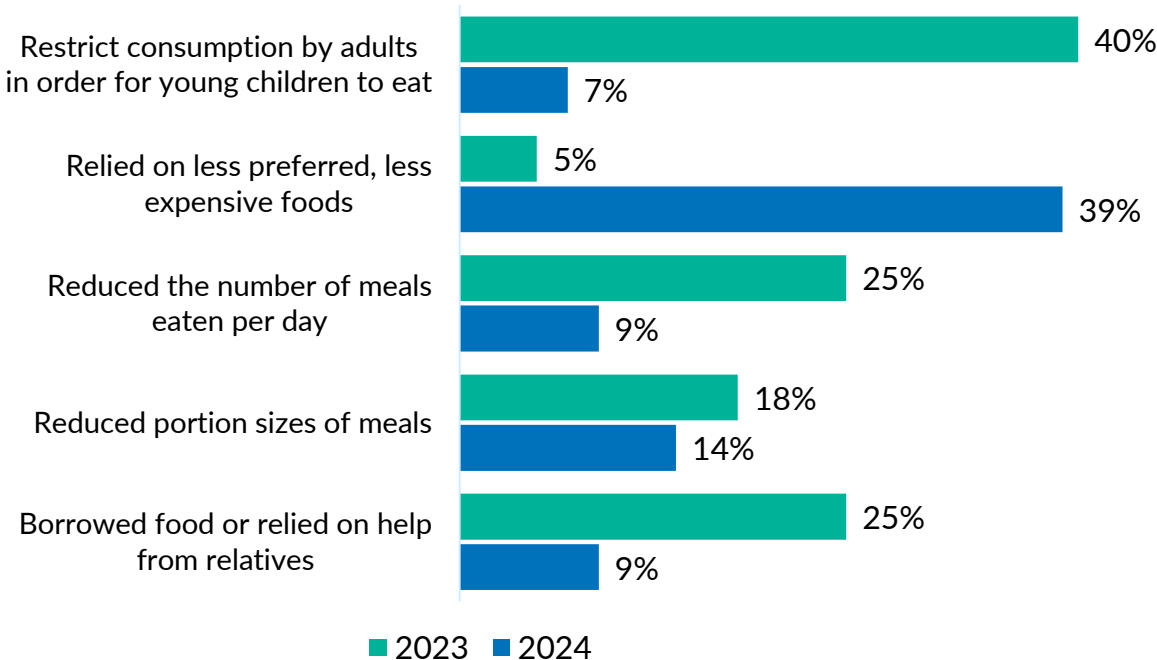
FOOD COPING STRATEGIES

rCSI*
Reduced Coping Strategy index

5

This score indicates a moderate level of food insecurity. Households are likely adopting some coping strategies such as consuming less preferred foods or reducing meal portions to manage food shortages. While these strategies help mitigate immediate food needs, they may also signal the need for targeted assistance to prevent further deterioration of food security.

% of households who relied on coping mechanisms at least once in the past week



*The rCSI score reflects the severity of food insecurity based on coping strategies households use when they lack adequate food on a scale from 0 to 56. Higher scores indicate more frequent or severe coping behaviors, suggesting greater food insecurity. The scores can be interpreted as follows:

- 0–3: Low food insecurity. Households are not using or rarely using mild coping strategies.
- 4–9: Moderate food insecurity. Households are adopting strategies such as reducing meal sizes or relying on less preferred foods to cope with shortages.
- 10+: Severe food insecurity. Households are frequently employing severe strategies like skipping meals, restricting consumption for adults, or borrowing food, indicating significant hardship and urgent need for assistance.



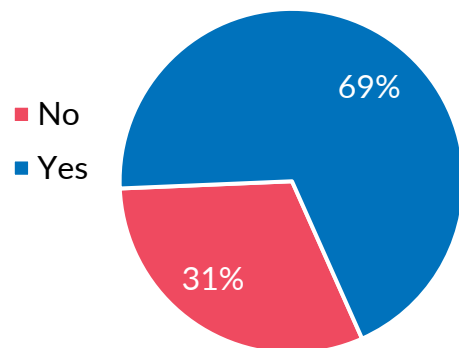
POLAND

HEALTH

HEALTH

ACCESS

% of HH members with access to health services during the last 30 days (n=3,093)



% of HHs with an unmet healthcare need

12%

* compared to 10% in 2023

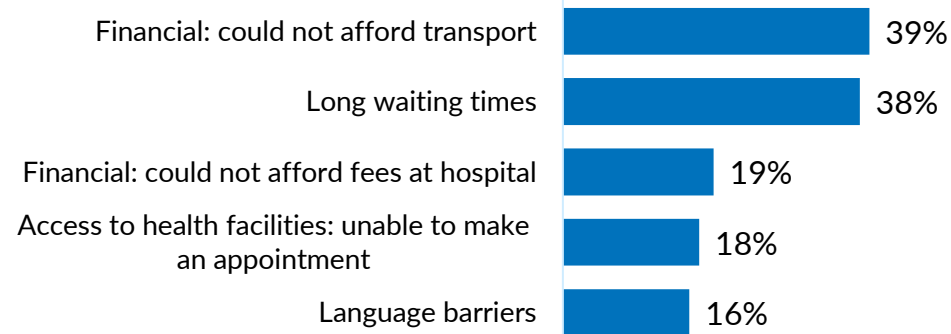
48 % of HHs have a chronically ill member (compared to 49% found in 2023).

12% of HHs have a member with an unmet healthcare need, constituting 20% of HHs with a healthcare need.

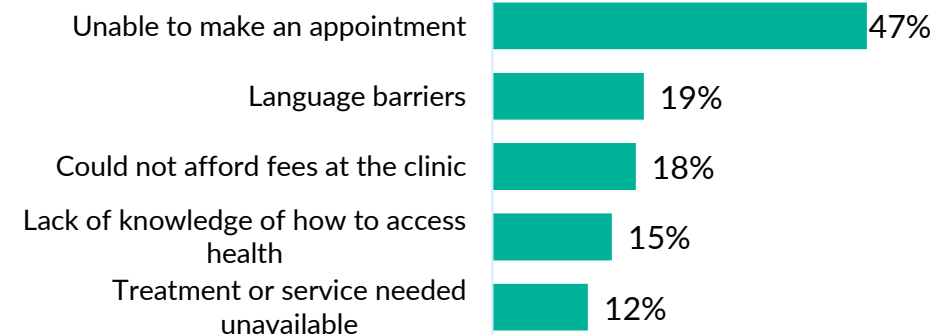
The main reported barriers to accessing healthcare are related to financial constraints and long waiting times.

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

% of HHs by top-5 self-reported barriers to accessing health care in the last 30 days in 2024 (n=160)



% of HHs by top-5 self-reported barriers to accessing health care in the last 30 days in 2023



HEALTH

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

% of HHs with at least one member in need of MHPSS services

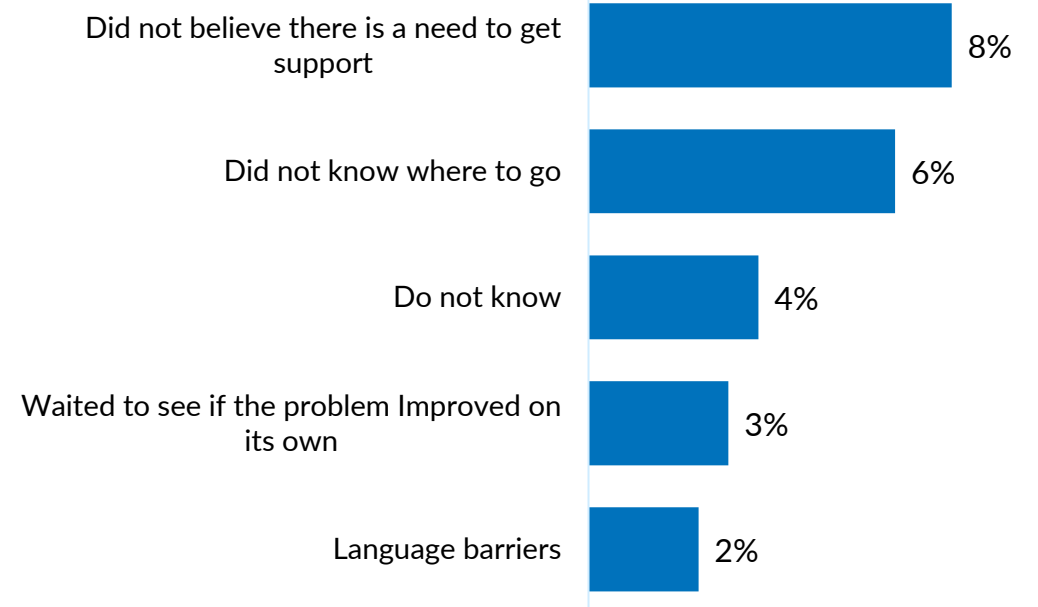
40%



% of individuals who accessed MHPSS support:

49%

Reported barriers in accessing MHPSS services (n=2,903)



40% of HHs reported at least one member in need of MHPSS.

Of the total number of individuals needing MHPSS, 49% were able to access services.

Barriers cited included a lack of belief in the necessity of MHPSS support (8%) and a lack of awareness of where to seek help (6%).



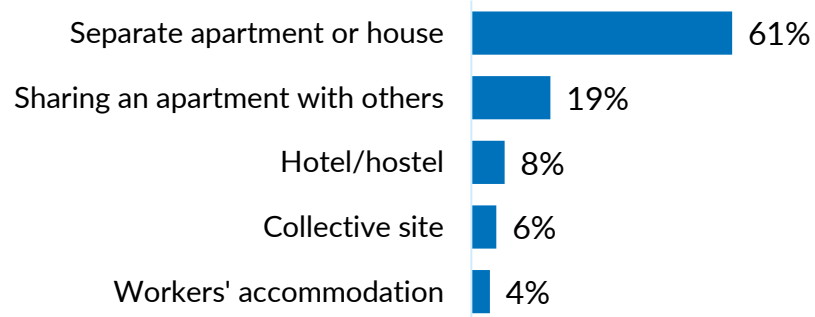
POLAND

ACCOMMODATION

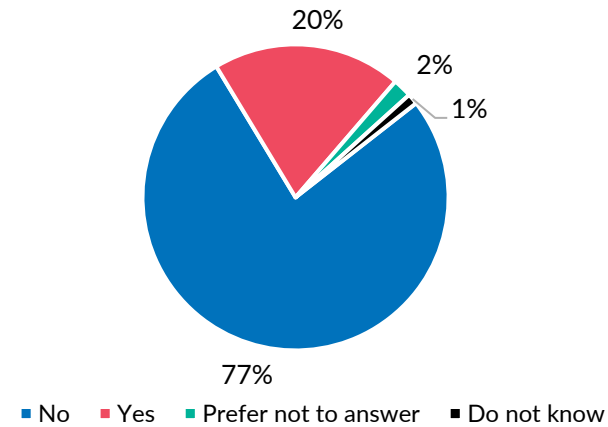
SHELTER/ACCOMMODATION

SECURITY OF TENURE, LIVING CONDITIONS

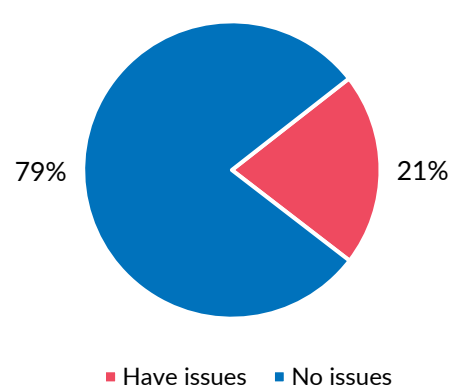
% of HHs by accommodation arrangement (n=1290)



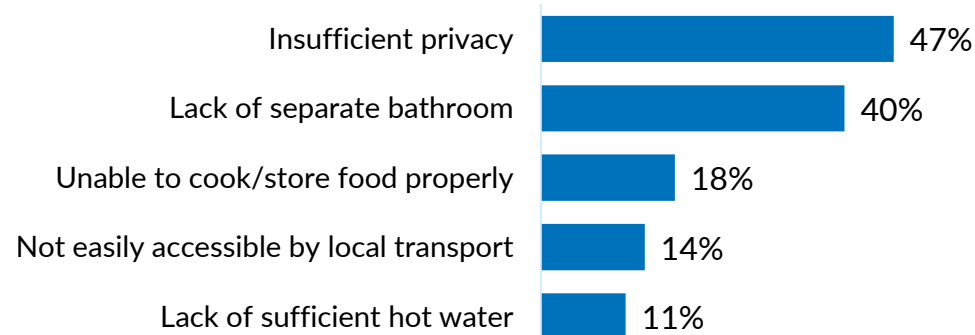
% of HHs under pressure to leave accommodation (n=265)



% of HHs with living conditions issues in current accommodation (n=1290)



% of HHs with living conditions issues in current accommodation (n=275)



Regarding the living conditions of HHs, the most common arrangement is a **separate apartment or house (61%)**. **19%** of HHs share an apartment with others, **8%** live in a hotel/hostel, **6%** live at a collective site and **4%** have workers' accommodation.

20% of HHs are facing **pressure to leave their accommodation**.

21% of HHs report **issues with their current living conditions**. The most common problems are **insufficient privacy** and the **lack of separate bathrooms**.