Regional Refugee Response for the Ukraine Situation

POLAND

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INSIGHTS SURVEY

Results Analysis

November 2024

OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

Socio-Economic Insights Survey 2024

The SEIS is a key source of information for the 2025 Refugee Response Plan (RRP), which aims to identify needs, facilitate strategic planning, and outline 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. This regional tool is implemented in 10 countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, and Slovakia). It collects comprehensive and accurate data to guide the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs and interventions aimed at addressing these needs.

The SEIS closely aligns with the Multi-Sector Needs Assessments (MSNAs) conducted in 2023 and 2022, providing comparative results over time, including:

- The needs of refugees in Poland, focusing on the refugees from Ukraine residing in the country.
- The level of socio-economic integration and access to national systems.
- Service gaps and refugees' priorities for the coming year.
- Changes in 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 refugees' needs 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 sufficient 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 across 16 regions (voivodeships)
DATA COLLECTION BY	**UNHCR** and **IOM**
ANALYSIS BY	**UNHCR** with support from the **IMWG** and the participation of the Government **(GUS)**
DATA COLLECTION	**16 May - 24 June 2024**

Sample Overview

The 2024 methodology was strictly followed to ensure 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-referenced to adjust for potential relocations within two years.
- Employee Insurance Requests: Considered to account for employment-related relocations.

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

- Targeted locations: Identified as primary interview sites.

Location selection

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

* 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

POPULATION

Refugees living in metropolitan and rural areas across 16 regions (voivodeships)

DESIGN

Household interviews conducted in person

DATA COLLECTION

From **16 May to 24 June 2024** by enumerators from UNHCR and IOM

DATA COLLECTION

- 1,290 households (3,093 individuals)
- 80% living outside of collective accommodation sites
- 18% living in collective accommodation (i.e., government-designated collective shelters, hotels/hostels, worker accommodation, dormitories, religious accommodation, etc.)

SAMPLING AND REPRESENTATIVES

Purposive/Convenience sampling (geographical coverage, different accommodation types)

LIMITATIONS

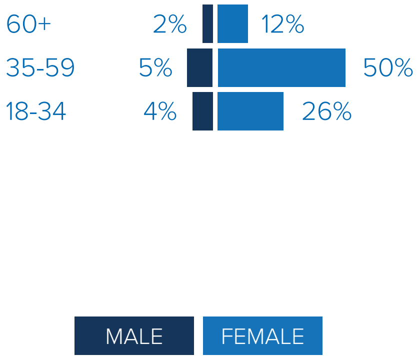
- **Data protection** considerations restricted the use of list-based sampling, limiting full representativeness.
- **Contextual changes:** Data was collected before amendments to the Special Act came into effect **(1 July 2024)**.
- **Respondent bias** and sensitivity around **protection and income questions.**
- **Language** barrier and **cultural** differences.

DEMOGRAPHICS

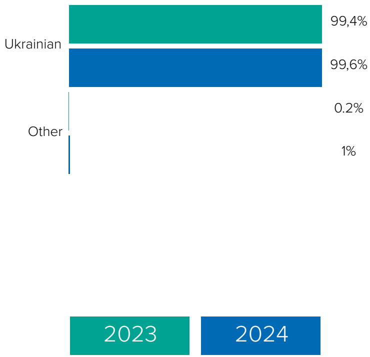
Demographics

Respondent profile

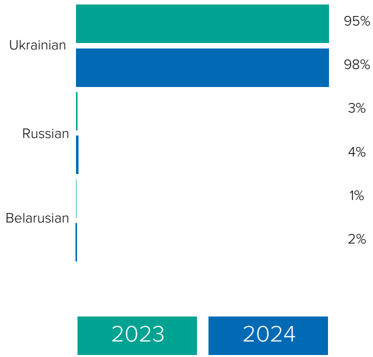
Respondents by gender & age



Nationality of the respondents*



Ethnicity of the respondents*



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

Almost all respondents have Ukrainian nationality. Out of all, 1% of respondents reported also having 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 reported in MSNA 2023

% of individuals with disability WG level 3
5%
10% HHs have one or more persons with disabilities

% of HHs with children
57%
* Compared to 52% reported in MSNA 2023

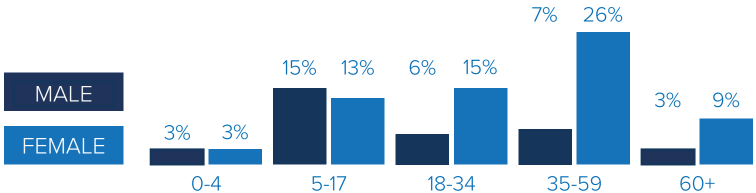
% of HHs with a pregnant or breastfeeding women
6%
* Compared to 6% reported in MSNA 2023

% HHs headed exclusively by females
67%

% HHs with infants
6%

% of HHs with a chronically ill member
48%
* Compared to 49% reported in MSNA 2023

% HHs with older refugees
23%



Household Members by Age Group and Gender

Demographics

Location of the interviews

Interviews were conducted in all **16 voivodeships of Poland.**
In Mazowieckie, and specifically in the capital, Warsaw, where the majority of refugees live, 21% of interviews were conducted, followed by Dolnośląskie (14%), Małopolskie (10%), Wielkopolskie (9%), and Śląskie (9%).

Number of interviews:

184 - 266 (21%)

106 - 183 (14%)

57 - 105 (8%)

21 - 56 (4%)

9 - 20 (1%)

Demographics

Ukrainian refugees origins by Oblast

The majority of respondents surveyed originated from Kharkiv Oblast (12%), Dnipropetrovsk Oblast (12%), Kherson Oblast (10%), Zaporizhzhia Oblast (7%), and Kyiv city (7%).

Number of interviews:

91 - 158 (12%)

49 - 90 (7%)

31 - 48 (3%)

10 - 30 (2%)

0 - 9 (0.5%)

PROTECTION

Protection

Legal Status

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

0.1%

of HH members have no identity document *(n=3,093)*

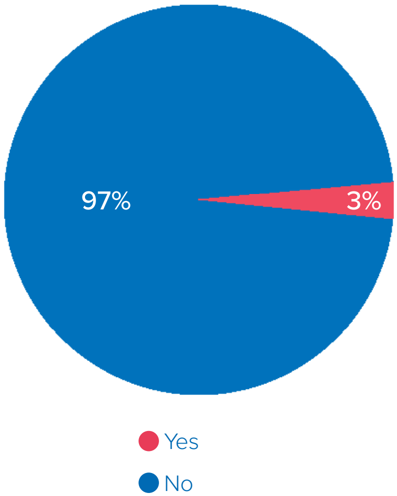
The majority of respondents **(93.5%) have been granted Temporary Protection (TP) status in Poland**, while 0.8% applied and are awaiting a decision. Other legal permits, such as permanent or temporary residence, study permits, and work visas, collectively account for 4%.

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

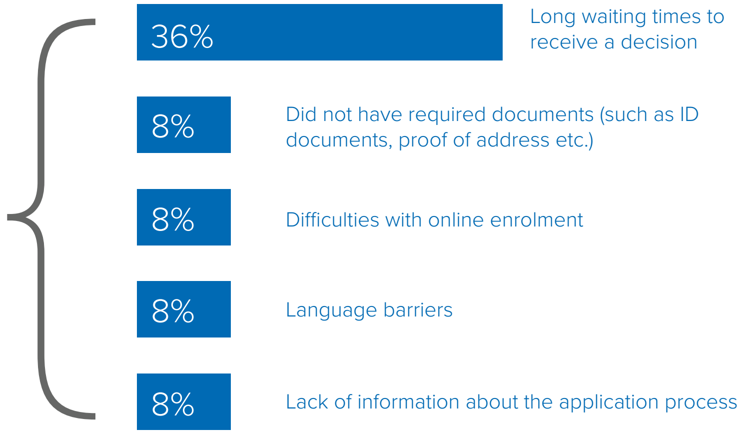
Protection

Legal Status

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



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

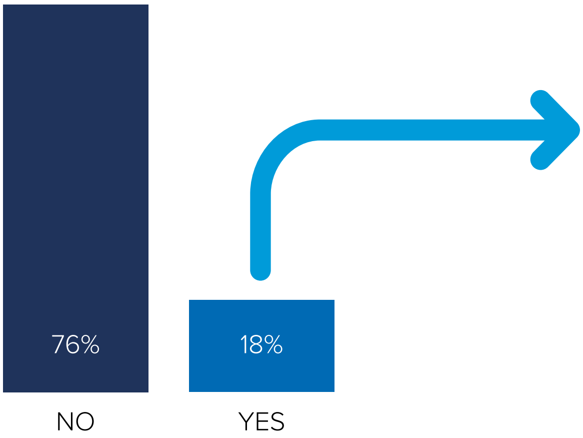


* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

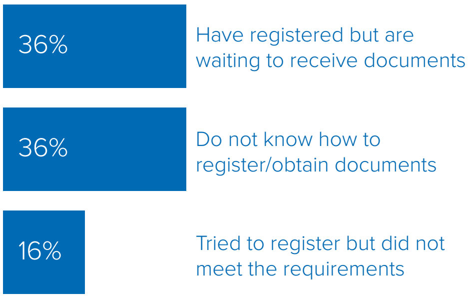
Protection

Civil status

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)*

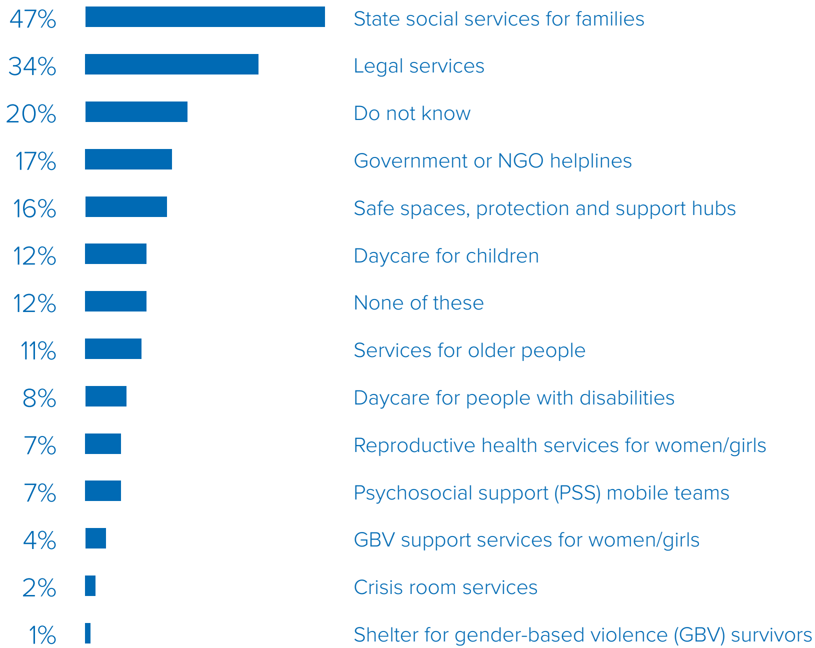


* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that "Do not know" and "Prefer not to answer" were take out of the chart.

Protection

Civil status

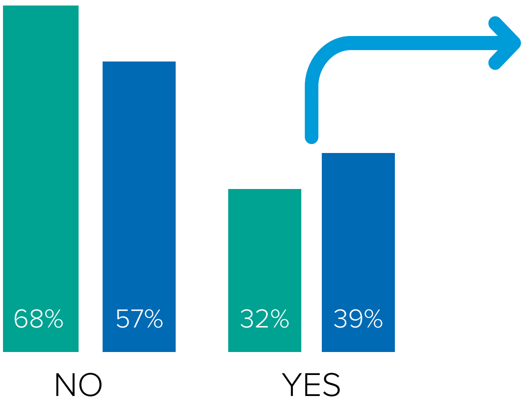
% of HHs reporting awareness of services *(n=1,290)**



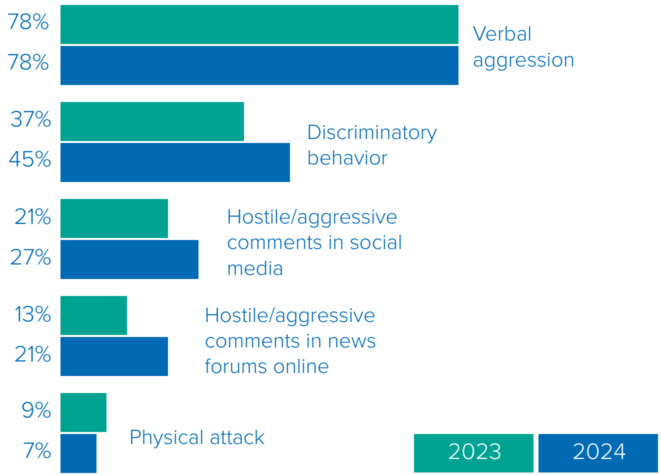
* Since this was a multiple-choice question, the results may not add up to 100%.

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

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



Types of negative attitudes reported *(n=507)*



Compared to 2023, in 2024 there was a reported **noticeable increase (from 32% to 39%)** in hostile behaviour or attitudes towards refugees. Among types of hostile behavior, verbal aggression in 2024 remains the same as in 2023 (78%). However, there is a certain increase in discriminatory behavior, hostile comments in social media and news forums online, and a slight decrease in physical attack.

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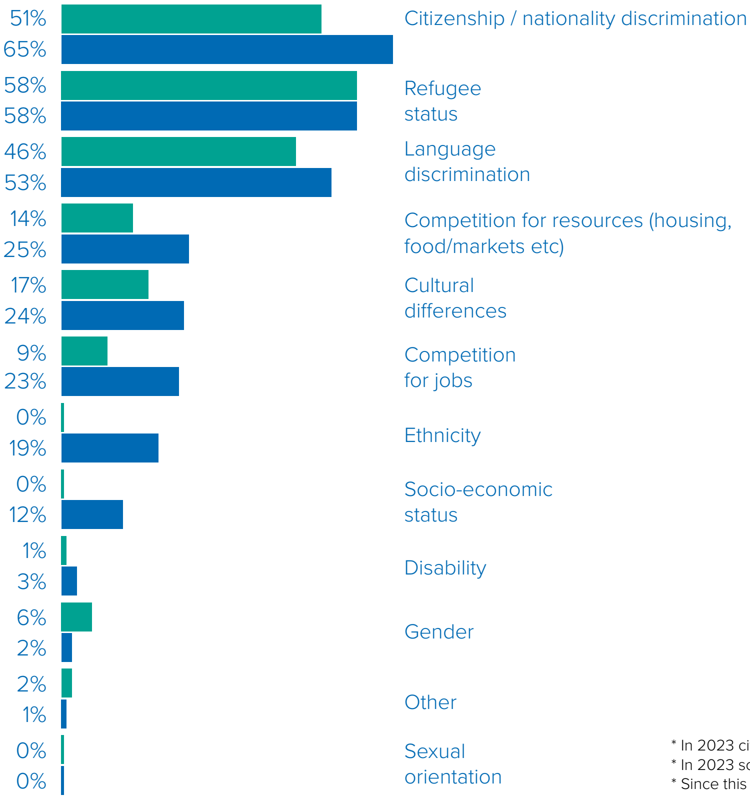
Protection

Social cohesion

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

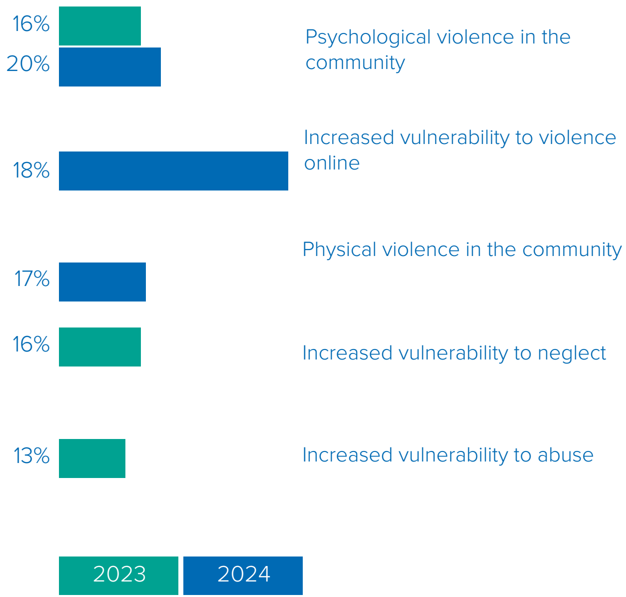


Nationality discrimination tops the list at **65%,** followed by **refugee status (58%)** and **language discrimination (53%)**. Issues like **competition for resources (25%), cultural differences (24%)**, and **competition for jobs (23%)** also pose challenges. **Sexual orientation** discrimination 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%.

Child protection

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



The three 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 online violence.** This differs from 2023, where increased vulnerability to neglect and abuse, along with psychological violence in the community, were reported more frequently.

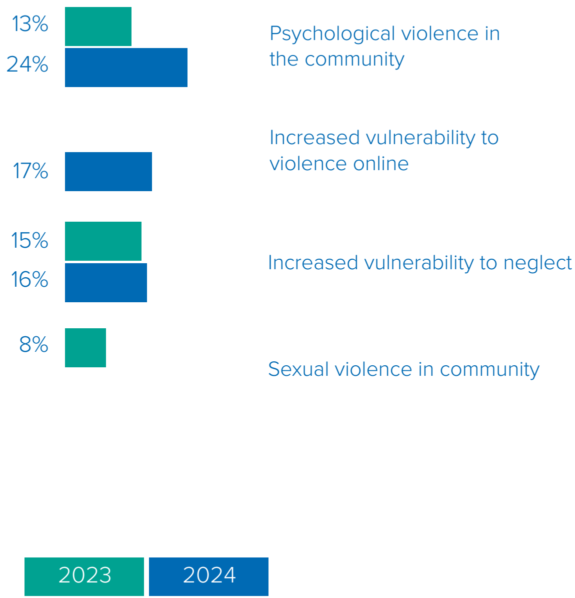
Psychological violence in the community remains in the top 3 for both years, with a slight increase of 3% in 2024.

*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 three most commonly mentioned risks faced by girls under the age of 18 in 2024 largely match those identified in 2023, with the addition of increased vulnerability to online violence.
However, an increase in all three types of risks is observed in 2024 compared to 2023.

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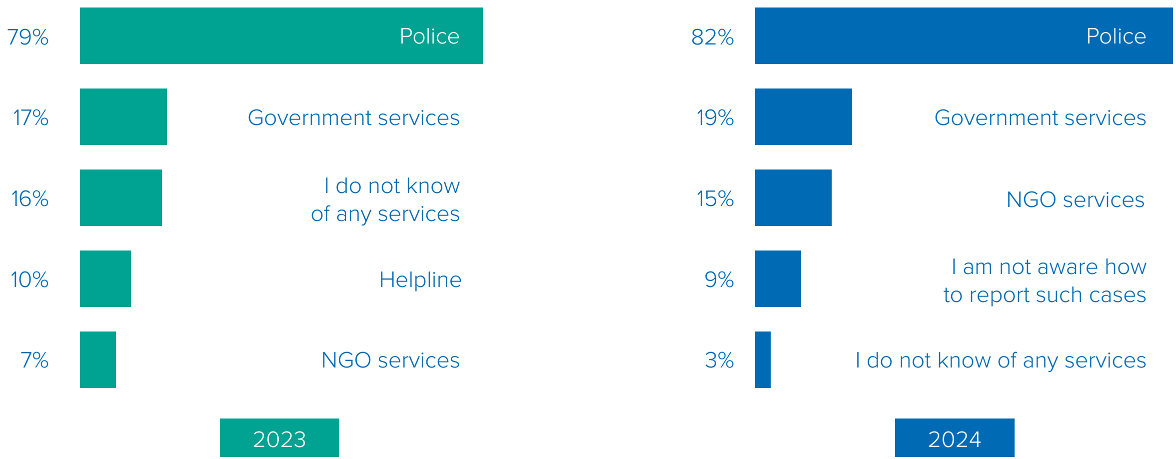
Protection

Child protection

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



In 2024, similar to 2023, most refugees surveyed report incidents of violence against children directly to the police (82%), followed by government services (19%).

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

Protection

Child protection

% of HHs with children

56.7%

% of HHs with separated children or children under guardianship or as part of an extended family (out of HHs with children)

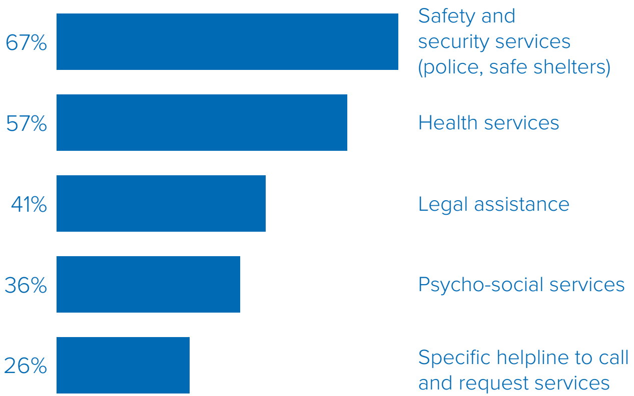
6.3%

56.7% of the surveyed HH **have children**. Among these, 6.3% have **separated children or children under guardianship or as part of an extended family out of HHs with children**. Across all HHs, 3.5% **of HHs** are responsible for **children who are separated or under guardianship or as part of extended family**. This data highlights a small yet significant proportion of HHs that care for children outside the immediate family unit.

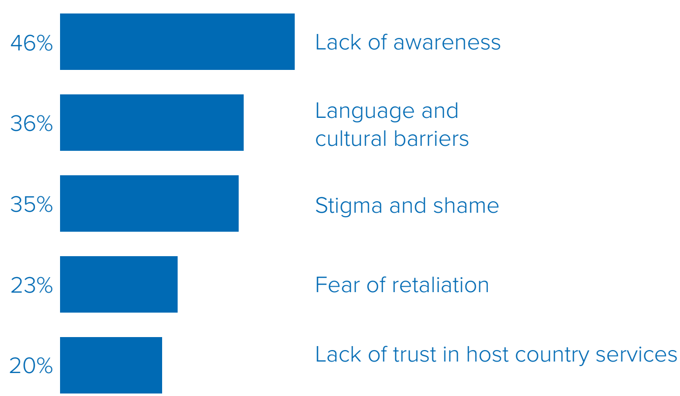
Protection

Gender based violence (GBV)

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



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



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

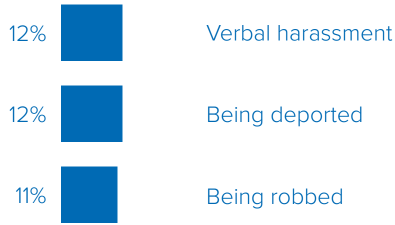
* The percentages may not add to 100% due to the fact that only the top five options were featured.

Protection

Gender based violence (GBV)

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

Top three main safety and security concerns for <u>men</u> 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).

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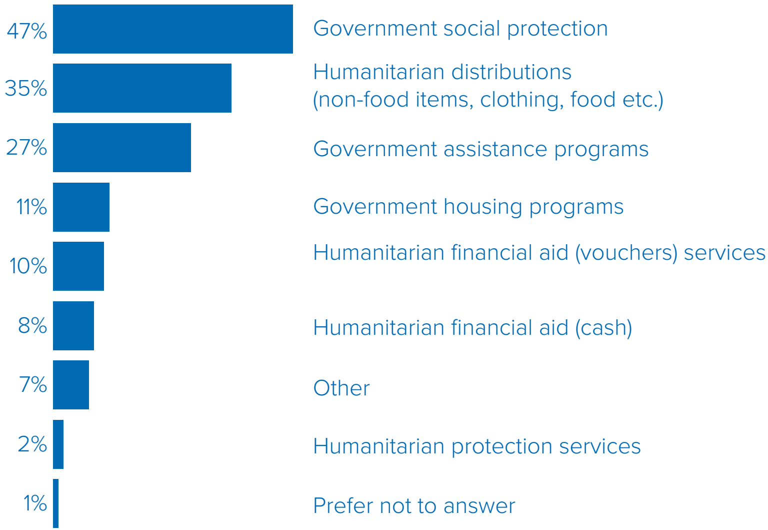
Protection

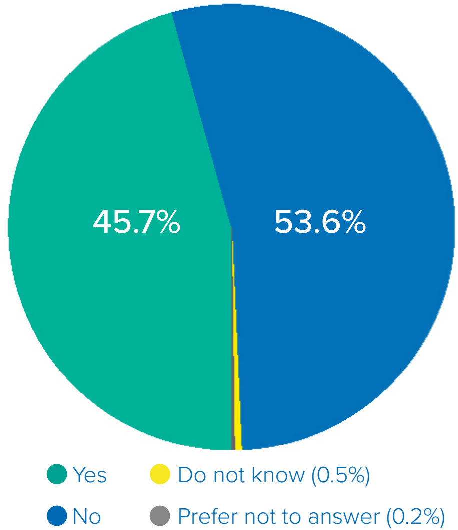
Accountability to affected population (AAP)

aid received

Type of aid received % *(n=590)**



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



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, including food and non-food items (35%). Other forms of aid included government assistance programs (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)

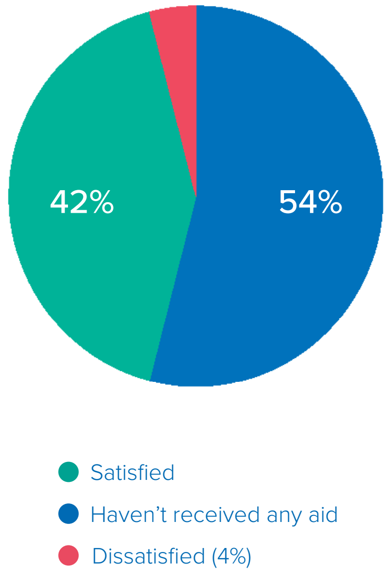
% of HHs that received aid in the last 3 months *(n=1,290)*

46%

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

Among HHs who expressed dissatisfaction, most mentioned humanitarian distribution and government social protection programmes (36% & 32%). Most HHs noted that the aid received was not sufficient (73%).

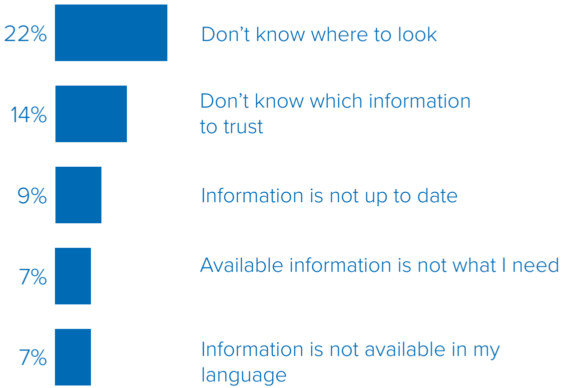
% of HHs dissatisfied with the aid they received in the last 3 months *(n=1,290)*



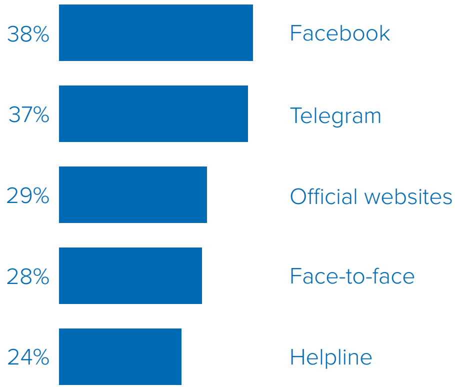
Protection

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% did not. The main challenges identified by HHs in accessing information include not knowing **where to look for information (22%)** and uncertainty about **which information to trust (14%).**
HHs mostly prefer to receive information through social media platforms, specifically **Facebook (38%)** and **Telegram (37%).**

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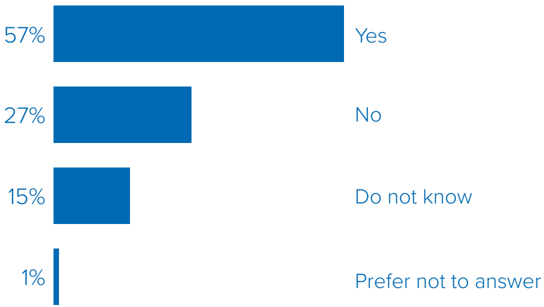
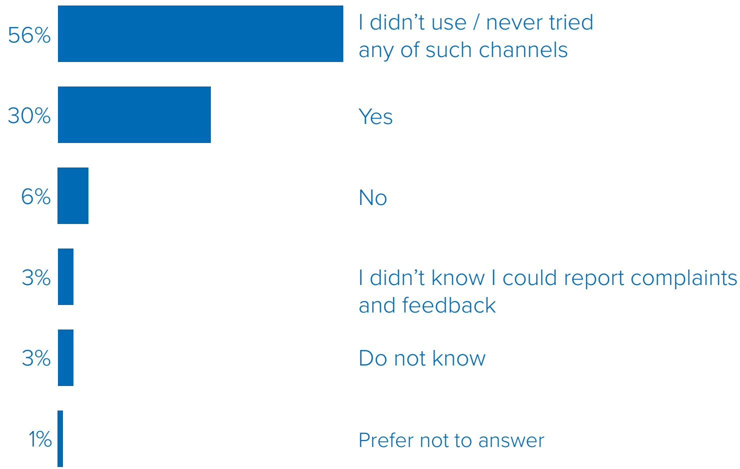
Protection

AAP - confidential feedback and reporting

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



Individuals reporting appropriate responses to protection concerns *(n=1,290)*

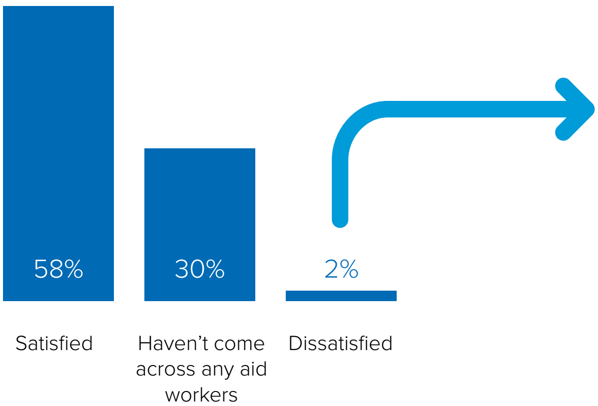


The data indicates that **57% of individuals report having access to safe and confidential feedback and reporting mechanisms** within their communities. Meanwhile, 27% state they do not know, and 15% are uncertain. Only 1% preferred not to answer.
Regarding whether reported protection concerns receive an appropriate response, **more than half of respondents have never used such channels**. 30% believe the mechanisms provide an appropriate response, while 6% disagree. This highlights significant gaps in both the usage and awareness of community-based reporting mechanisms.

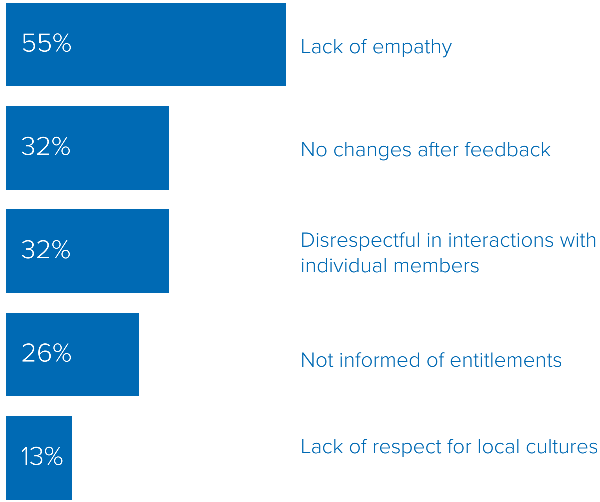
Protection

Behavior 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)***



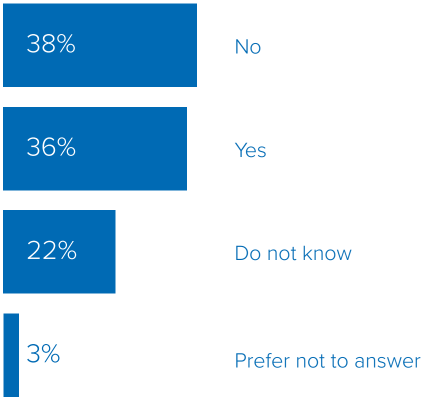
Satisfaction with the behavior of aid workers is relatively high, with **58% of HHs expressing positive views**. However, **2% of respondents reported dissatisfaction,** citing issues such as lack of empathy and no response to feedback. This suggests that, while most aid workers are perceived favorably, there is a need for improvement, particularly in areas of empathy, cultural sensitivity, and feedback response.

*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

Behavior of aid workers*

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



Data shows that only **36% of respondents know how to report inappropriate behavior by aid workers**, while 38% are unaware of 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, which needs to be addressed by implementing organizations to ensure more widespread awareness of feedback systems.

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

Behavior of aid workers*

Preferred channels for providing feedback to aid providers about the behavior of aid workers and other sensitive issues *(n=1,290)***

Preferences for feedback channels 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 diversity in preferences 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 available reporting channels to the affected population is also recommended.

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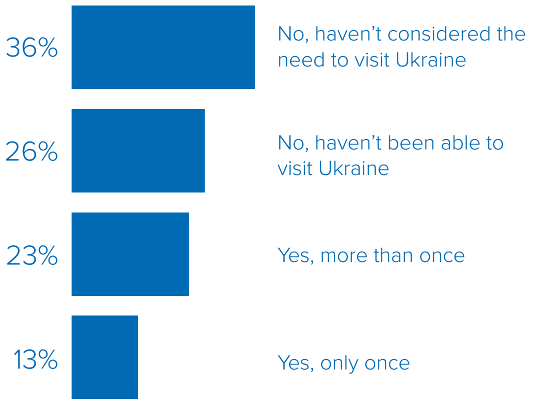
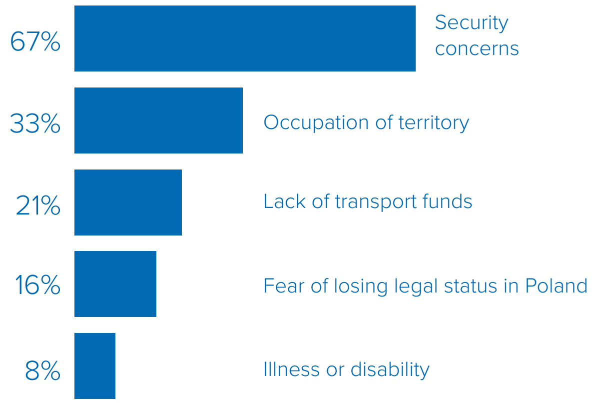
Protection

Visits to Ukraine

% of HHs where one or more household members returned to visit Ukraine after 24 Feb 2022 *(n=1,290)*



Reasons for not being able to visit Ukraine (top 5) *(n=335)**



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

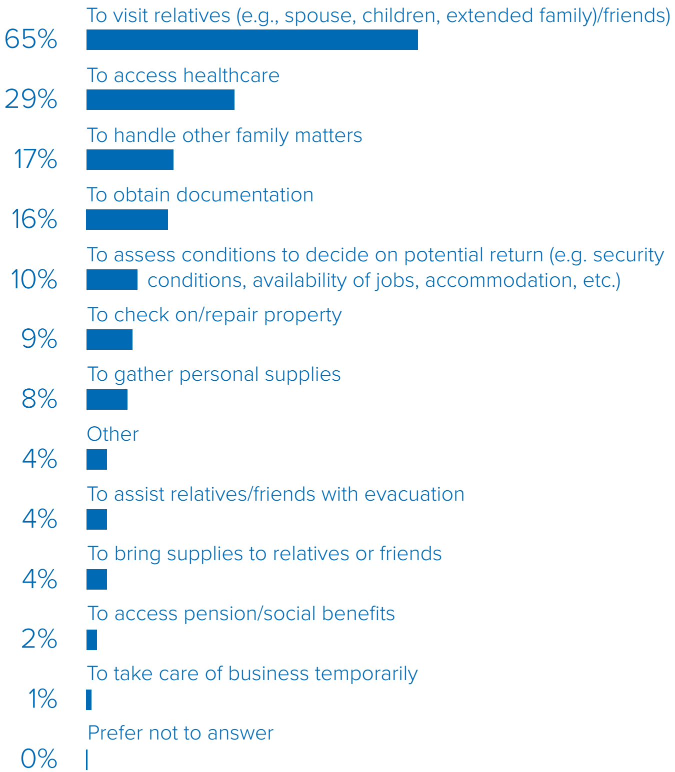
The main reason cited for not being able to visit Ukraine was **security concerns**, indicated by **67%** of HHs.

* 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)**



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

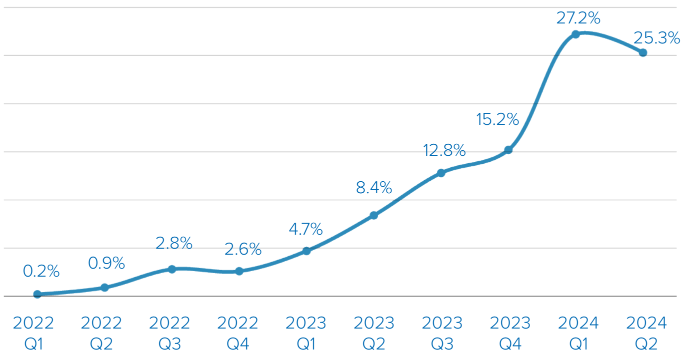
The data shows that the **majority of HHs (65%) visited Ukraine primarily to see relatives or friends. Accessing healthcare** was the second most common reason, mentioned by 29% of respondents. Other reasons included **obtaining documentation (16%), handling family matters (17%), and assessing conditions to decide on potential return (10%)**. Some respondents visited to check on or repair property (9%) or to gather personal supplies (8%).

Smaller percentages visited **to assist relatives or friends with evacuation (4%)**, bring supplies to them (4%), access pensions or social benefits (2%), or work temporarily (1%). No respondents chose to withhold an answer. These responses highlight a blend of personal, practical, and family-related motivations for visiting Ukraine.

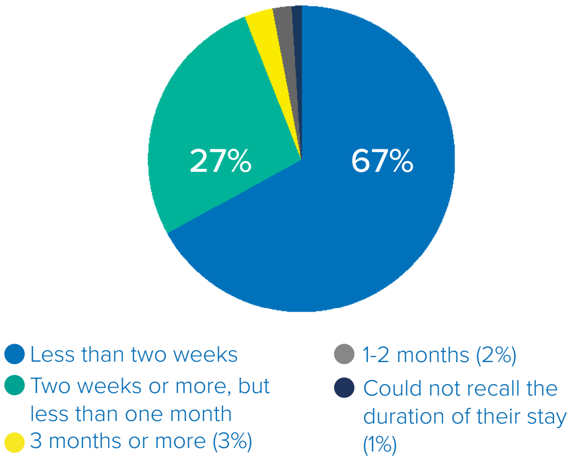
Protection

Visits to Ukraine

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



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



Survey data on the most recent visits of HHs to Ukraine shows that **most visits occurred in 2024, with 27.2% taking place in Q1 and 25.3% in Q2**. The proportion of visits has steadily increased 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 concentrated in 2024.

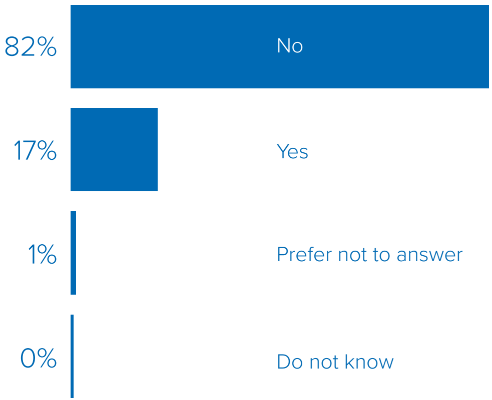
In terms of the length of the last visit, 67% of HHs stayed in Ukraine for less than two weeks, while 27% stayed for two weeks to just under a month. Longer stays were much less common, with only 3% remaining for three months or more and 2% for 1-2 months. Just 1% of respondents could not recall the duration of their stay, suggesting that most visits were short-term.

* This pattern of short-term visits may be influenced by the Temporary Protection (PESEL UKR) system. 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.

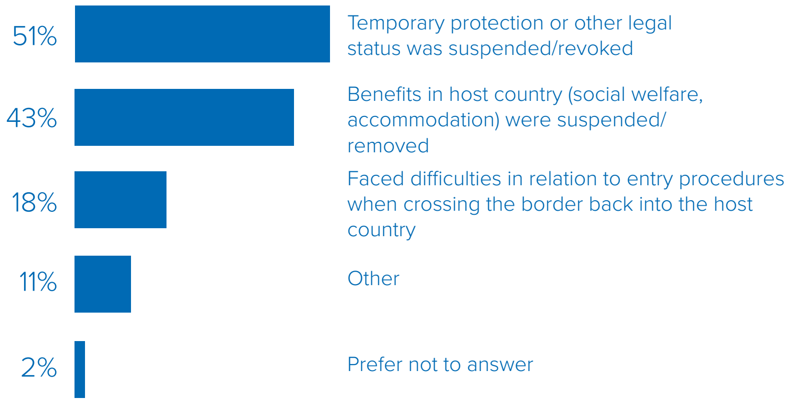
Protection

Returns to Poland

% of HHs experiencing difficulties when 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 encounterd issues, **51% reported suspension or revocation of temporary protection or other legal status. 43% mentioned 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 issues (11%) or preferred not to answer (2%). These responses highlight that legal status concerns and suspension of benefits 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 in 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%)**.

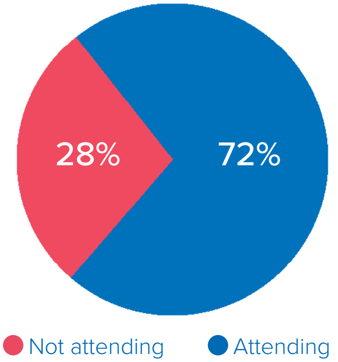
Just 1% preferred not to answer, and 0.3% HHs indicated plans to return to another location in Ukraine. These responses suggest that the majority are inclined to stay where they currently reside, with relatively few considering a return to Ukraine or further relocation.

EDUCATION

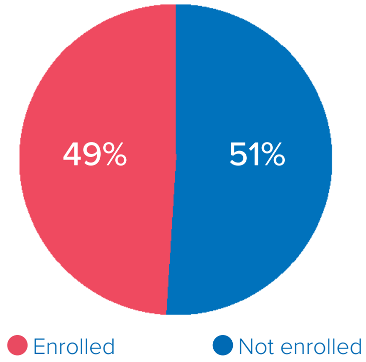
Education

Attendance

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



Administrative data on enrolment in education*



The reported education attendance figures on this slide are significantly higher than the administrative data on school enrolment in Poland. One limitation of the SEIS data on education is that it relies on self-reported responses, which may introduce respondent bias. Legal amendments introducing mandatory school enrolment and linking enrolment to family benefits (800+) were announced during the SEIS data collection period, potentially influencing respondents' answers regarding schooling.

Additionally, some respondents may have reported children as attending school in Poland while they were enrolled in Ukrainian schools in Poland or participating in other educational formats, including non-formal and informal education. In addition, administrative data from the Ministry of Education in Poland pertains to the school-age population (ages 6-19). It was reported that in summer 2024, **72% of children and youth (ages 3-20) in the surveyed households attended education (early childhood, (pre) primary, secondary, and higher)** in Poland during the 2023/24 school year. However, **administrative data indicates that only 49% of children and youth were enrolled in the Polish education system at the end of that school year.**

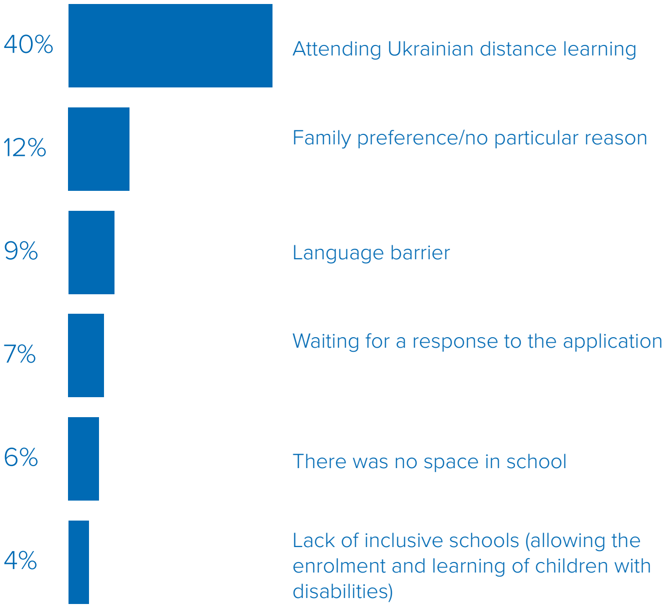
Due to inconsistencies across data sources, it remains challenging to accurately estimate the number of Ukrainian students outside the Polish education system. Further information is available in a report prepared by the Centre for Citizenship Education and UNICEF, accessible here: https://ceo.org.pl/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/CEO_Refugee-students-from-Ukraine-in-the-Polish-education-system.pdf

* Data form the Ministry of Education

Education

Barriers to enrolment

Primary barriers for attending education in 2024
(n=320)



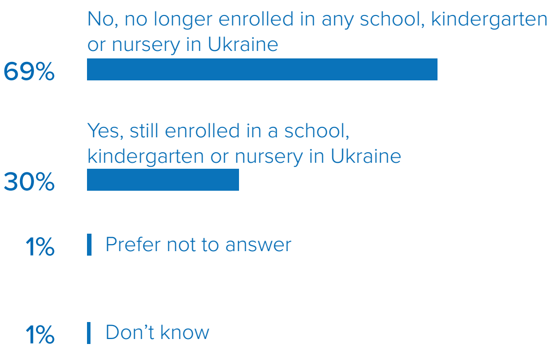
Among children and youth not attending the Polish education system, the primary reasons for non-attendance were **participation in Ukrainian distance learning (40%)**, family preference (12%), and language barriers (9%).

In comparison with 2023, the top three barriers to enrolling in Polish schools remained similar, with the majority still attending Ukrainian distance learning (79%), followed by language barriers (6%) and waiting for a response (6%).

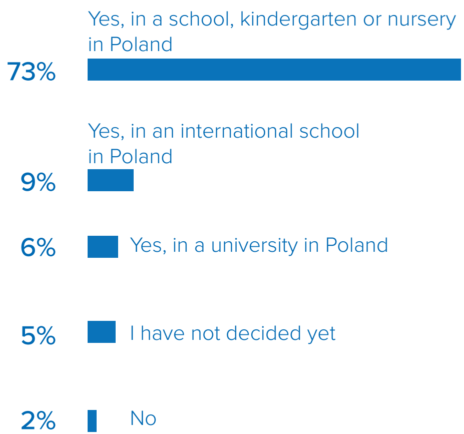
Education

Attendance

% of school-aged children formally enrolled in a school in Ukraine in school year 2023/24 *(n=1,049)*



% of HHs intended to enroll children into host country education system for the next school year (2024/25) *(n=1,049)*



For the 2023/24 school year, 69% of school-aged children were no longer enrolled in any educational institution in Ukraine, while 30% remained enrolled. Looking Ahead to 2024/25, 39% of families intend to keep their children enrolled in Ukrainian schools and continue remote learning, while 26% do not plan to use the Ukrainian system, and 22% are undecided. Additionally, 8% they will follow the Ukrainian curriculum while attending Polish schools, and 4% will use other remote learning platforms.

Education

Attendance

Last level of education attained in 2023/24 *(n=879)*

33%	Primary school
27%	Secondary school
16%	Early childhood education or child care (e.g. crèche, nursery, day care centre, staying with a child minder, being cared for by a child minder coming to household's residence)
10%	Technical and vocational/professional education and training
8%	Early childhood educational development or pre-primary school (e.g. Kindergarten, pre-school, école maternelle or similar school for very young children)
5%	Higher education institutions (university, academy etc)

% of school-aged children intending to access Ukrainian distance learning for next school year (2024/25) *(n=309)*

39%	Yes, will remain enrolled in a school in Ukraine and will continue attending this school remotely/on-line while staying abroad
26%	Don't know
22%	No
8%	Yes, will remain enrolled in a school in [host country] and will continue studying only the Ukrainian component of of the Ukrainian curriculum (український компонент освітніх програм) remotely/on-line while staying abroad
4%	Yes, will no longer be enrolled in a school in Ukraine and will be using other remote/on-line teaching tools at home to continue learning while staying abroad
2%	Prefer not to answer

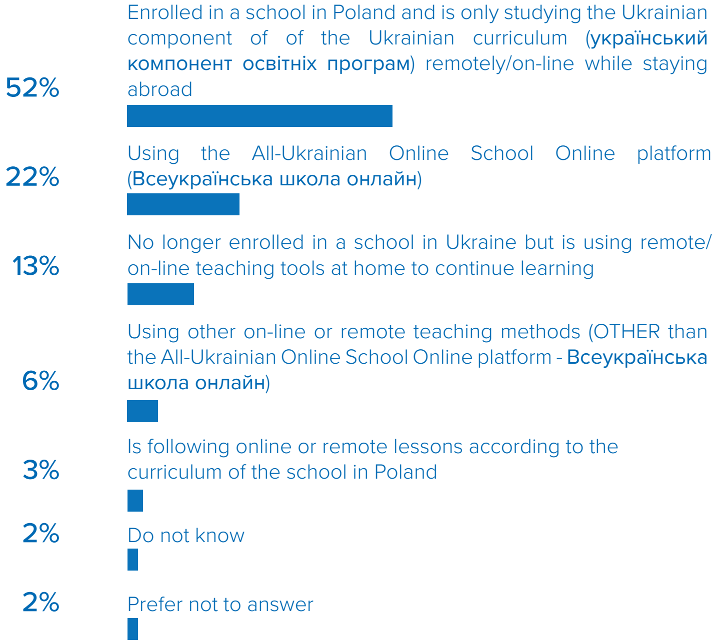
Regarding enrollment intentions in host countries, 73% of HHs plan to enroll their children in local schools, 9% in international schools, and 6% in universities. Only 1% intend to continue education exclusively within Ukraine, with similar small percentages considering third-country options or boarding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

Education

Attendance

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

% of school-aged children participating in Ukrainian distance learning ***(n=309)***

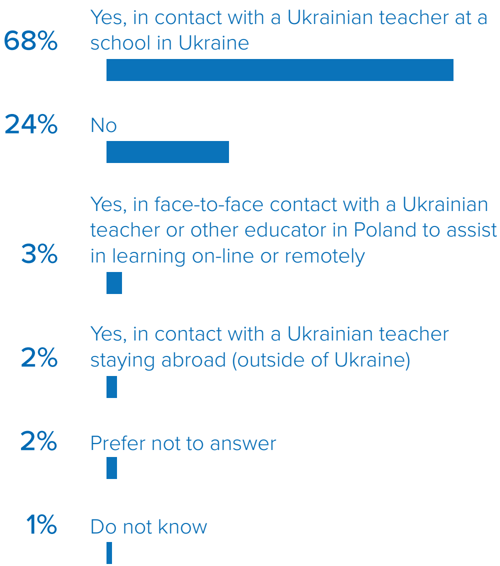


51.5% of school-aged children participate in Ukrainian distance learning while enrolled in Polish schools, studying the Ukrainian curriculum remotely. An additional 22.3% use the All-Ukrainian Online School platform, and 12.9% continue learning through remote tools despite not being enrolled in a Ukrainian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

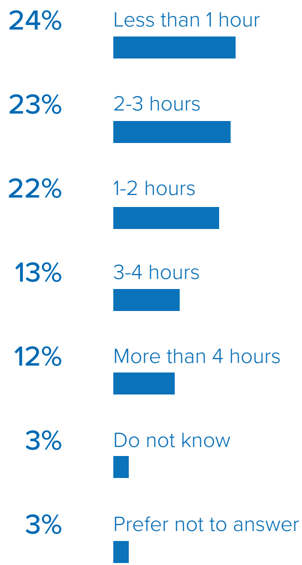
Education

Attendance

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



Average time spent per day by school-aged children participating in remote/online learning *(n=309)*



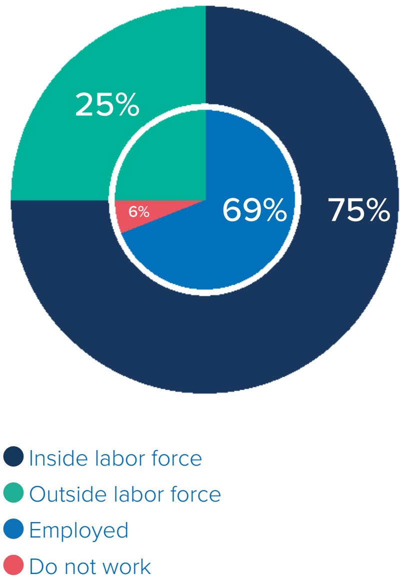
Most (68%) of school-aged children are supervised by a Ukrainian teacher based in Ukraine, while 24% have no teacher supervision. In terms of daily online time, 24% spend less than 1 hour, while 23% spend 2-3 hours.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION & LIVELIHOODS

Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Livelihood and inclusion

Labor Force Participation out of working-age population 15 to 60 (female) and 15 to 65 (male) ***(n=1,880)***



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 individulas 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 are available to start working within the next 2 weeks if a job or business opportunity becomes available.

Outside labor force: # of working-age individuals (who were not employed during the past week and 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 attempt to start a business in the past 4 weeks.

Inside labor force: Employed and Unemployed.

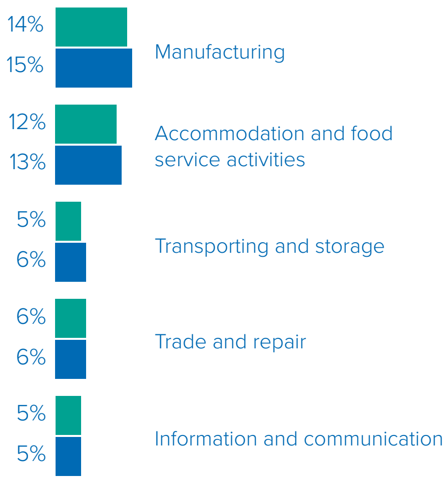
Share of individuals who **do not work** decreased from **11% in 2023** to **6% in 2024.**

8% is the unemployment rate (the percentage of people in the labour force), leading to 6% across the entire working-age population.

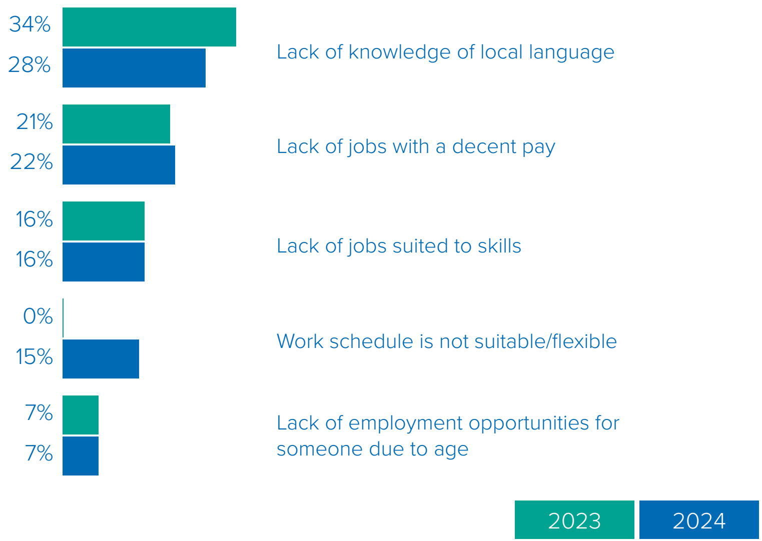
Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Livelihood and inclusion

% of HH members employed by sector of employment (top 5) *(n=1,312)**



% of HH members by main reasons for not finding work (MCQ) *(n=1,952)*



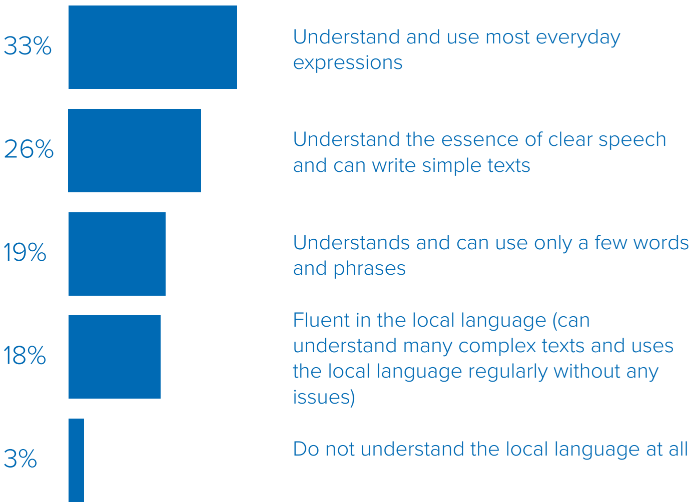
69% of working-age HH members aged 15-60 (female) & 15-65 (male) years are **employed**, while **6%** are **unemployed**.
In 2024, the most **popular sectors of employment** are **manufacturing (15%)**, and **accommodation and food service activities (13%), each observing a 1% increase compared to 2023.**
The main **challenges** reported include a **lack of knowledge of the local language (28%), limited employment opportunities with decent pay (22%), and a 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.

Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Polish language proficiency

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



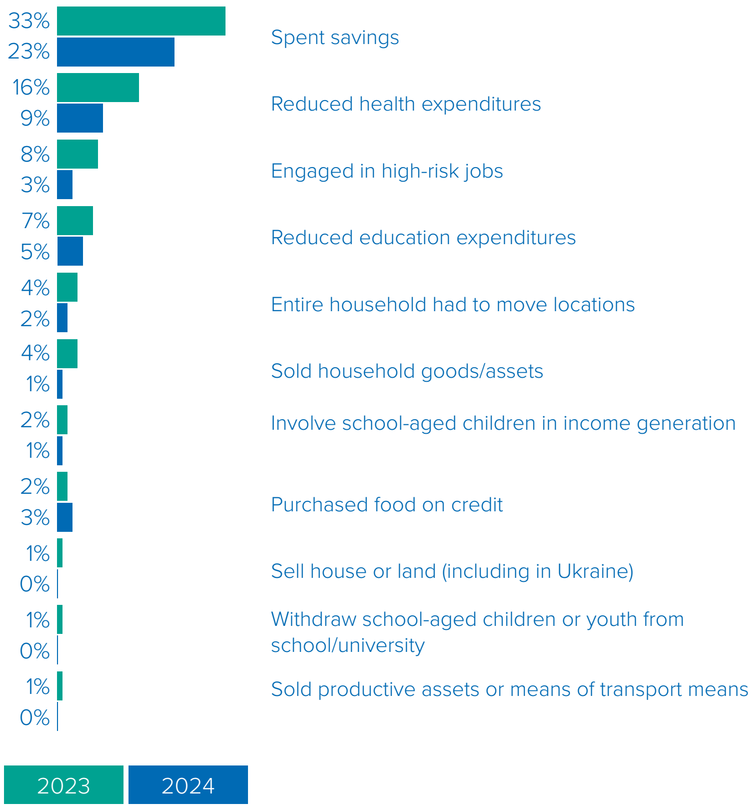
Regarding effective communication in the Polish language, **33% of individuals can understand and use most everyday expressions**, 26% can understand the essence of clear speech and write simple texts, and 18% are fluent – capable of understanding many complex texts and using the local language regularly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

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

Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Livelihood Coping Strategies

Adopted Livelihood Coping Strategies



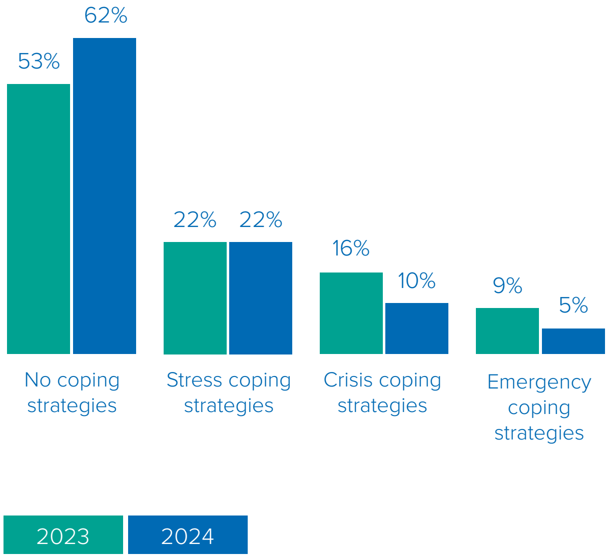
38%

of HHs adopted at least one Livelihood Coping Strategy

Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Livelihood coping strategy index (LCSI)

% of HHs by Coping Strategies*



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.

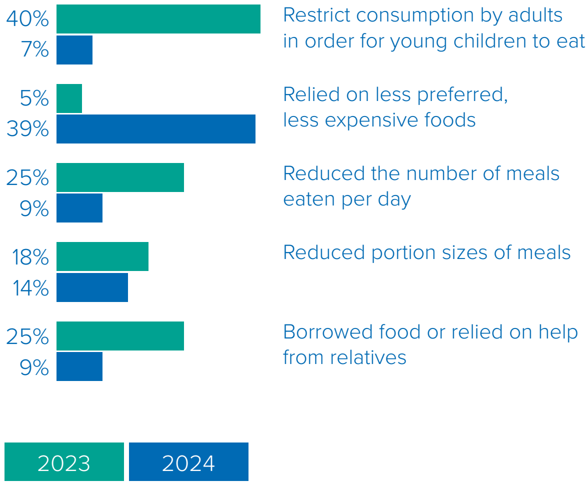
The use of stress coping strategies remained steady at 22% over the two years, suggesting that a consistent portion of households continued to face financial pressures, though not severe enough to drive them into more critical responses.

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.

Socio-economic Inclusion & Livelihoods

Food coping strategies

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



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 meet immediate food needs, they may also signal the need for targeted assistance to prevent further deterioration in food security.

*The rCSI score measures the severity of food insecurity based on the coping strategies households use when they lack sufficient food, on a scale from 0 to 56. Higher scores indicate more frequent or severe coping behaviors, suggesting increased food insecurity. The interpretation of scores is as follows:

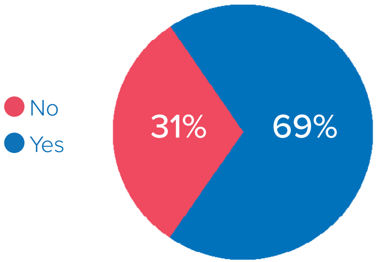
- 0–3: Low food insecurity. Households are not using or rarely using mild coping strategies.
- 4–9: Moderate food insecurity. Households are adopting strategies such as reducing meal sizes or relying on less preferred foods to manage shortages.
- 10+: Severe food insecurity. Households are frequently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

HEALTH

Health

Access

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



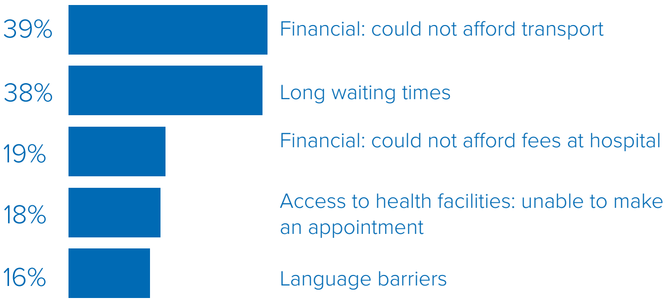
% of HHs with an unmet healthcare need

12%

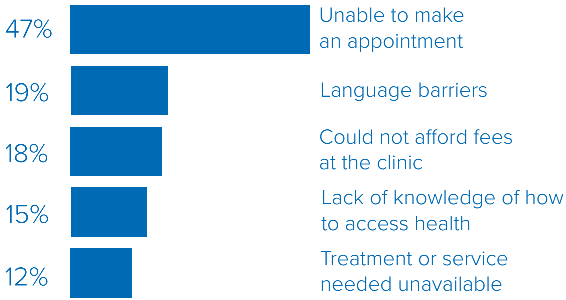
* compared to 10% in 2023

48 % of HHs have a chronically ill member (similar to 49% reported in 2023).
12% of HHs have a **member with an unmet healthcare need**, accounting for **20% of HHs with healthcare needs**. The main reported barriers to accessing healthcare are related to financial constraints and long waiting times.

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



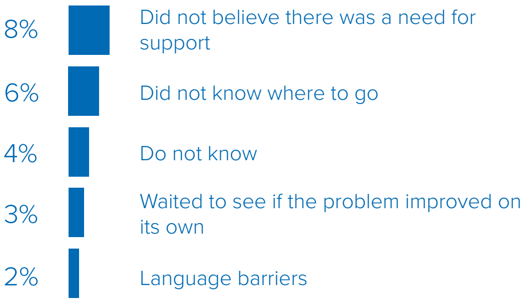
% of HHs by top-5 self-reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the last 30 days in 2023



Health

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

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



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

40%

% of individuals who accessed MHPSS support:

49%

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

Out of all individuals needing MHPSS, **49% were able to access services**.

Reported barriers included a **lack of belief in the necessity of MHPSS** (8%) and **lack of awareness of where to seek help** (6%).

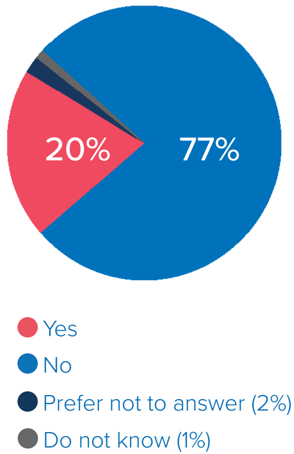
ACCOMMODATION

Shelter/Accomodation

Security of tenure, living conditions

% of HHs by accommodation arrangement *(n=1,290)*

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

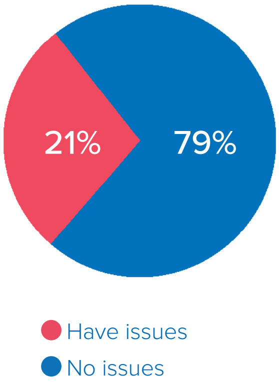


Regarding the living conditions of HHs, the most common housing arrangement is a **separate apartment or house (61%)**.
Additionally, **19% of HHs** share an apartment with others, **8%** reside in a hotel/hostel, **6%** live in a collective site, and **4%** are in workers' accommodation.
20% of HHs face **pressure to leave** their current accommodation.

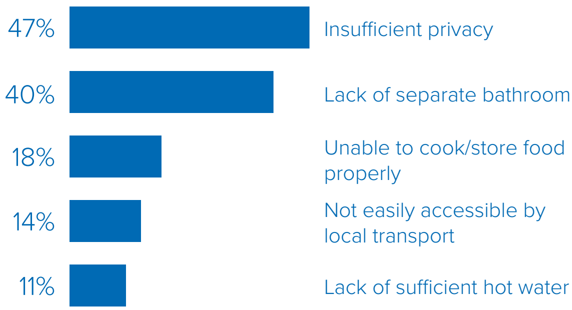
Shelter/Accomodation

Security of tenure, living conditions

% of HHs with living conditions issues in current accommodation *(n=1,290)*



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



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

Regional Refugee Response
for the Ukraine Situation