REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment

Poland, October 2022

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Assessment objectives

Key objective:

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

Specifically:

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

Methodology

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

For further information, refer to the ToR [link].

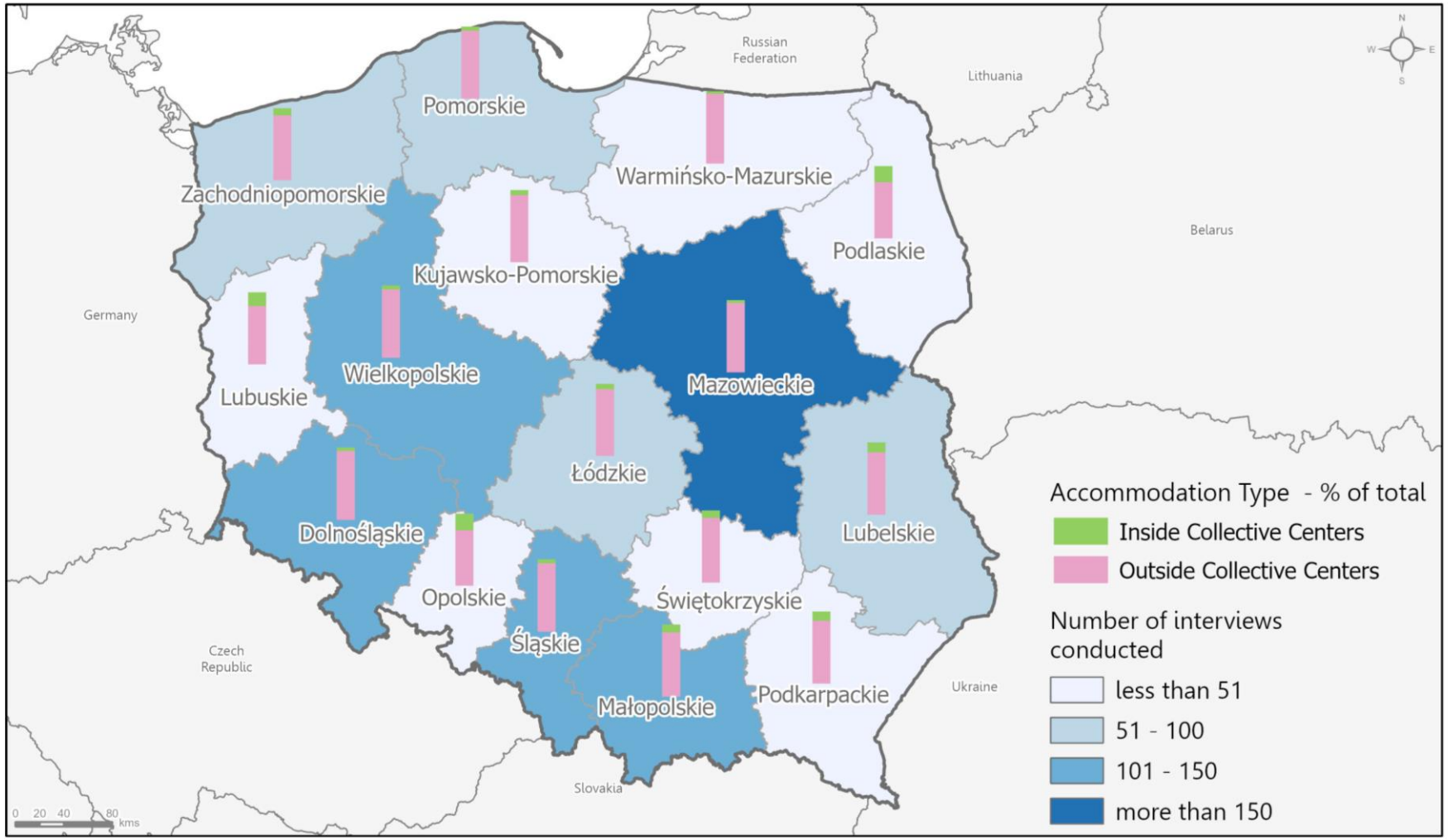
Sampling frame

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

1252 interviews were conducted in total.

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

Assessment coverage



Limitations

1. Detailed information on the whereabouts and characteristics of Ukrainian refugees living in Poland is not available. While there is data available on refugees who applied and were granted PESEL number, it does not reflect the current structure of refugees' localization. The availability of settlement-level data about the exact location of refugee households, as well as age and sex disaggregated data remains unclear – which makes it impossible to use probability sampling. Purposive sampling was used instead:

   - **Outside of CC:**
     PESEL registration data was used as a proxy indicator for sampling non-probability quota of refugees residing in a host community. Given that non-probability sampling is applied, the sample size was set at the relatively high level and therefore, although not generalizable with a known level of statistical precision, it will still generate indicative findings with a high level of representation.

   - **Inside of CC:**
     Sampling was based on a list of collective sites in Poland known prior to the start of the data collection on August 24. The list was not exhaustive and collective sites were chosen purposively, in the areas with the highest number of PESEL registration in each voivodeship, to ensure national coverage. Larger sample size and more in-depth and representative assessments are needed to evaluate the situation in collective sites operating in Poland.

2. MSNA in Poland was entirely based on the quantitative survey with heads of households, which limited the possibility to discuss sensitive topics such as gender-based violence (GBV), lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and others (LGBTQ+) situation, discrimination from host communities and others. These should be investigated through qualitative assessments.

3. Interviews were conducted between 9AM and 5PM which could lead to overestimation of people unemployed, dependent on humanitarian system, and underestimation of those in full-time employment.

Demographics

DEMOGRAPHICS – HOUSEHOLD'S COMPOSITION

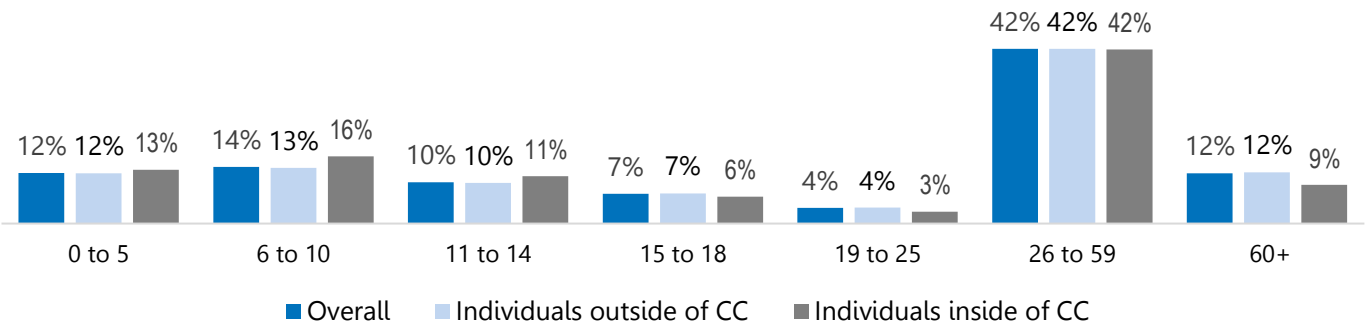
2.7 was an average household size

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

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

12% were 60 years old or older

Share of age groups



Average age: **29**

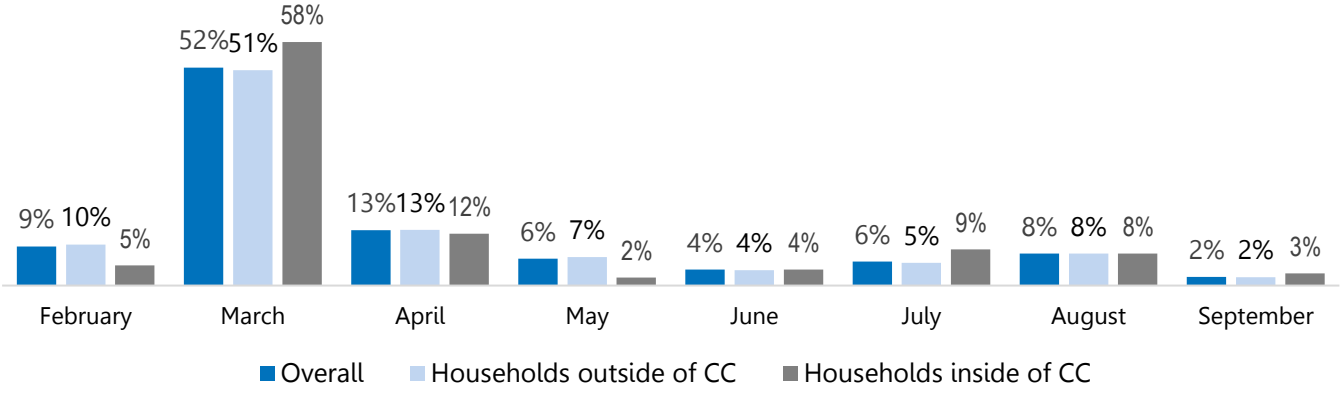
Q: How many people of your household, who travelled from Ukraine, are you currently living with (including yourself)? Q2: What is the gender of this person? Q3: What is the age of this person (in years)? Q4: Is this person currently pregnant, breastfeeding, or both? Base: all household members, n=3389.

DEMOGRAPHICS – ORIGINS AND ARRIVAL

5 most common areas of origin:

Kharkiv	15%
Dnipropetrovsk	14%
Zaporizhzhia	9%
Kherson	8%
Donetsk	6%

Month of arrival



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

DEMOGRAPHICS – EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

Highest education level achieved

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

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

Occupation status*
(among household members of at least 16 years old)

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

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

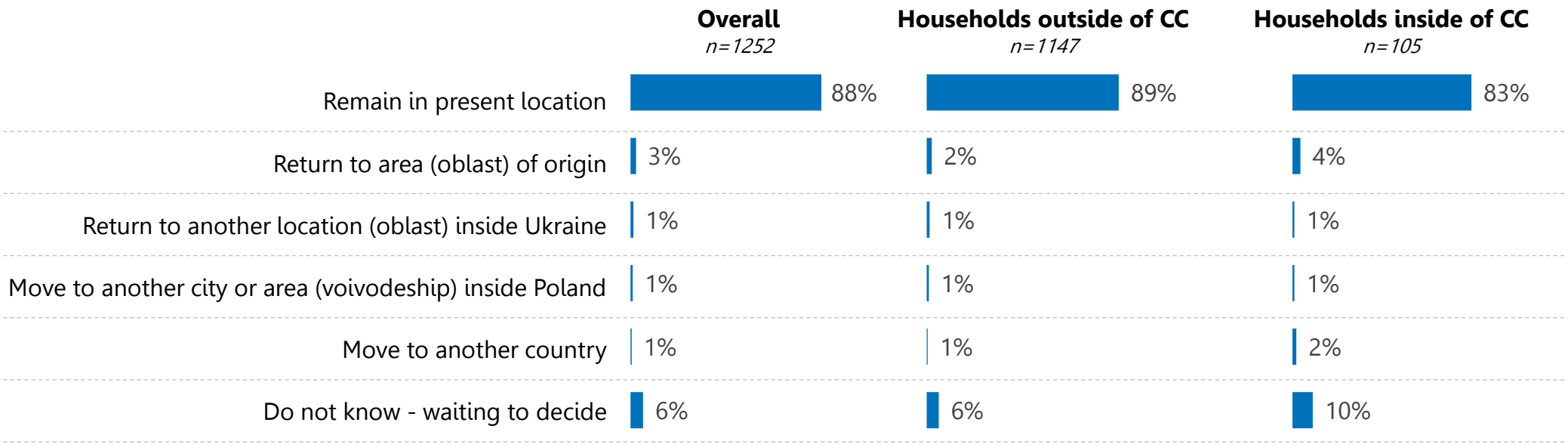
Reasons for unemployment	Overall *n=424*	HH members / outside of CC *n=382*	HH members inside of CC *n=42**
Taking care of child	24%	25%	21%
No work available	22%	23%	14%
Maternity leave	16%	16%	12%
Lack of Polish language skills	8%	8%	10%
Illness	5%	5%	5%
Prefer not to answer	3%	3%	7%

*Small base size

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

MOVEMENT INTENTIONS

Household current movement intentions



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

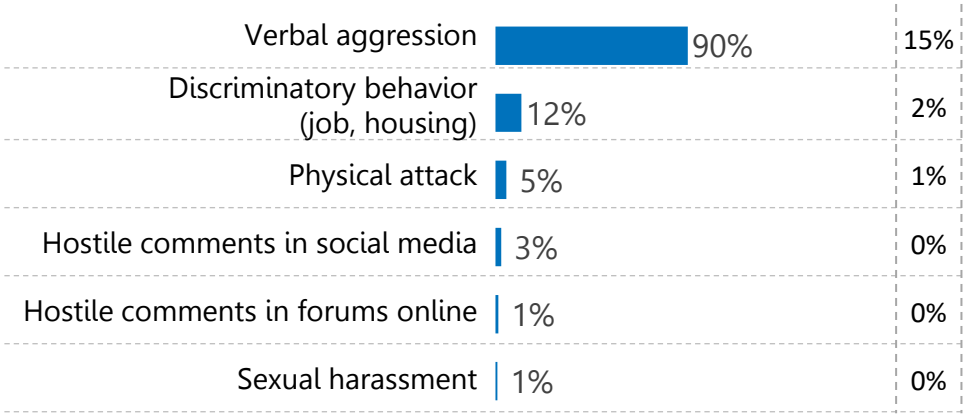
Protection Sector findings

PROTECTION

17% of households experienced hostility from the host community – most often that was verbal aggression (15%). There were also a few reports of discriminatory behavior (2%) and physical attack (1%). At the same time, the subjective sense of security was high - 91% of refugees felt very or somewhat safe walking alone in their neighborhood.

17%
of households experienced hostile behavior or attitudes from Poles.

Types of hostile behavior experienced
among those who experienced hostile behavior, n=213



The sense of security when walking alone in their neighborhood

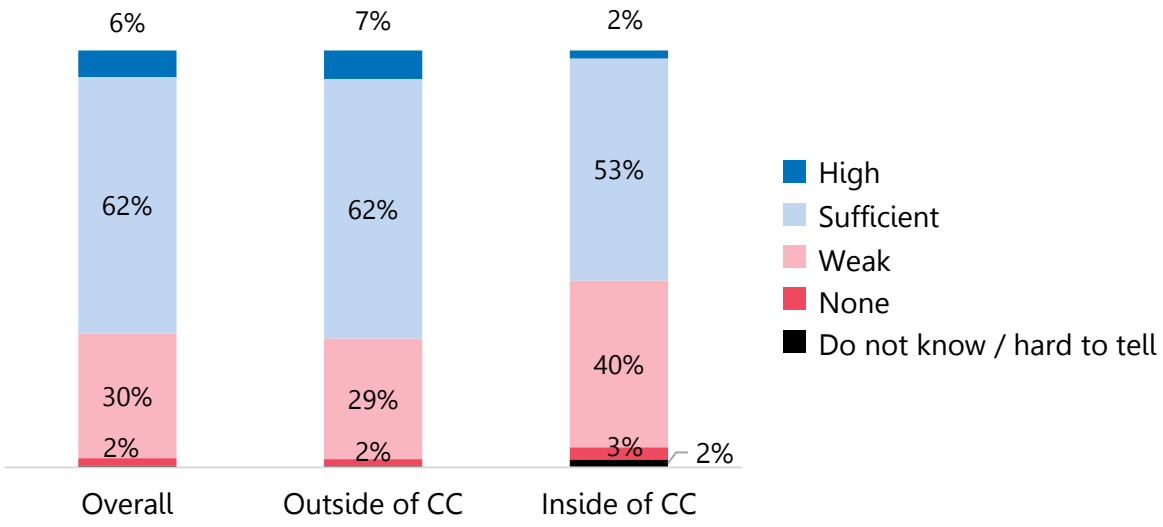
	Overall	Outside of CC	Inside of CC
Sample size	*1252*	*1147*	*105*
Very safe	51%	51%	48%
Somewhat safe	40%	40%	39%
Neither safe nor unsafe	3%	3%	3%
Somewhat unsafe	1%	1%	5%
I never walk alone	4%	4%	6%
I don't know	1%	1%	0%

Q1: Have you or anyone in your HH experienced what you felt was hostile behavior or attitudes from Poles since arriving to Poland? Q2: What kind of hostile behavior(s) were these? Q3: How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood?

PROTECTION

One-third (30%) of the refugees described their level of awareness of their rights and legal status in Poland as weak (40% of those staying inside of CC, 29% of those staying outside of CC), 2% as non-existent, meaning that they were more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The level of awareness was lower among respondents of older age.

The level of awareness of the legal status and rights in Poland



The level of awareness of the legal status and rights in Poland, by age group

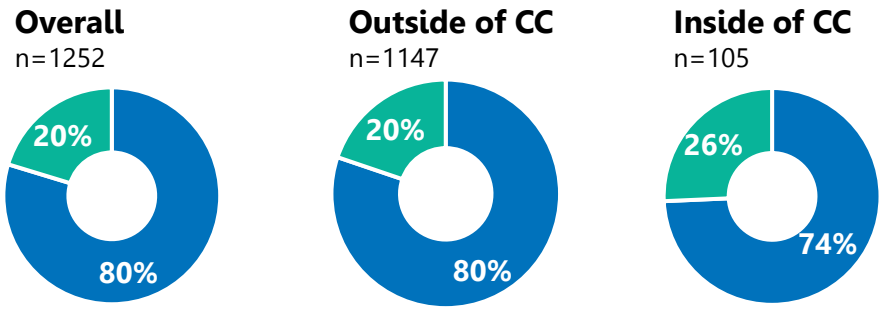
	Overall			
Age groups	**18-24**	**25-39**	**40-59**	**60+**
Sample size	*60*	*549*	*425*	*227*
High	5%	7%	7%	5%
Sufficient	67%	65%	61%	53%
Weak	27%	26%	30%	39%
None	2%	1%	2%	3%
Do not know	0%	1%	0%	0%

Q1: What is the level of awareness of your legal status and rights in a Poland?

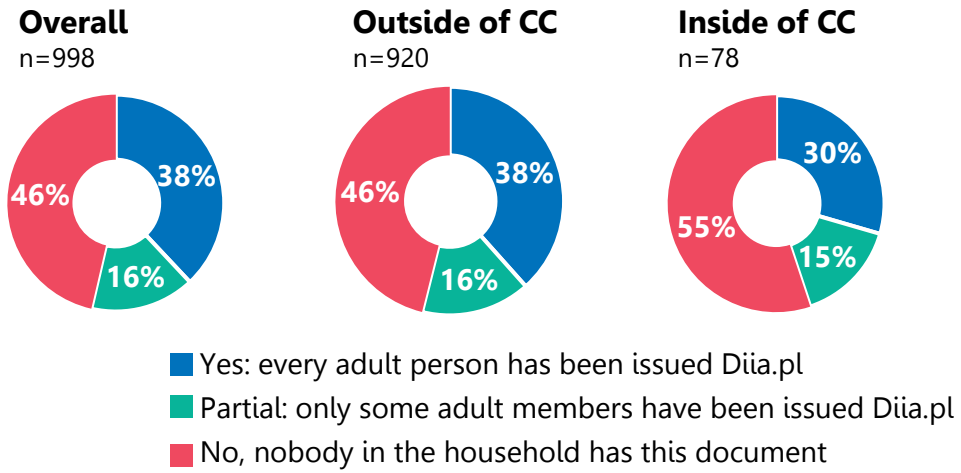
PROTECTION

The majority of refugees were aware of Diia.pl (Diia.pl: an electronic document issued to Ukrainian citizens who crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border after 24 February 2022). Out of those refugees who were aware of Diia.pl, 38% said all adult members of their households had Diia.pl issued, and 16% claimed that some of adult household members had Diia.pl issued.

Awareness of Diia.pl



Share of adult household members who had Diia.pl issued
(among respondents who were aware of Diia.pl)



Q1: Have you heard before of the DIIA.pl - electronic travel document for Ukrainian citizens introduced in Poland? Q2: Does every adult person in your HHs have electronic travel document (DIIA)?

PROTECTION

Social services (e.g., social assistance centres) were most often available protection services in respondents' area, followed by child-friendly spaces, legal services, language classes and hotlines. One fourth (23%) were not aware of any protection services in their area, and 9% said there was none. Police was by far "top-of-mind" referral organization to which respondents would refer a person who experienced violence, while other organizations were hardly known.

Availably of the protection services in respondents' area

	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
Social services (e.g., social assistance center)	56%	56%	55%
Child-friendly spaces	44%	45%	37%
Legal services	39%	39%	36%
Hotline - state	38%	38%	34%
Language classes	36%	35%	41%
Hotline - NGO	34%	34%	31%
Crisis Intervention Centers	9%	9%	14%
Psychological Support Services mobile teams*	9%	9%	13%
Reproductive health services: service delivery point	6%	6%	11%
Services offered to women and girls if they have experienced some form of violence	5%	5%	8%
Couching / mentoring programmes	4%	4%	3%
Do not know	23%	23%	26%
None of the above	9%	8%	11%

Top-of-mind protection referral organizations*

	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
Police	91%	92%	89%
Health facilities	7%	7%	7%
Social services - state	5%	5%	7%
Hotline - state	4%	4%	3%
Hotline - NGO	3%	3%	7%
I do not know	5%	5%	7%

*Showing top 5 top-of-mind answers

Q: Are the following services available in your area? Q2: To which organization or person would you refer a friend who has experienced violence for care and support? The types of violence may include physical violence, sexual violence, psychological or emotional abuse, and denial of resources, opportunities or services. *telefony zaufania

PROTECTION

The majority of respondents did not report any safety or security concerns for men or women in their neighborhood. Some said women were at risk of verbal harassment (7%) or being robbed (5%), with same risks being most frequently mentioned as safety concerns for men (4% and 2% respectively).

Safety and security concerns for women and men, in respondents' neighborhood

	Concerns for women			Concerns for men		
	Overall	**Outside of CC**	**Inside of CC**	**Overall**	**Outside of CC**	**Inside of CC**
Sample size	*1252*	*1147*	*105*	*1252*	*1147*	*105*
No concerns	78%	80%	65%	83%	84%	75%
Verbal harassment	7%	7%	10%	4%	4%	5%
Being robbed	5%	5%	9%	2%	2%	1%
Being threatened with violence	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	0%
Psychological or emotional abuse	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Sexual harassment or violence	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Discrimination or persecution (because of ethnicity, status, gender, etc.)	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%
Denial of resources, opportunities, services	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
I don't know	8%	8%	14%	10%	9%	18%

*Shown if indicated by at least 1% of respondents
Sorted by concerns for women overall

Q1: What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for women in your neighborhood, if any? Q2: What do you think are the main safety and security concerns for men in your neighborhood, if any?

CHILD PROTECTION

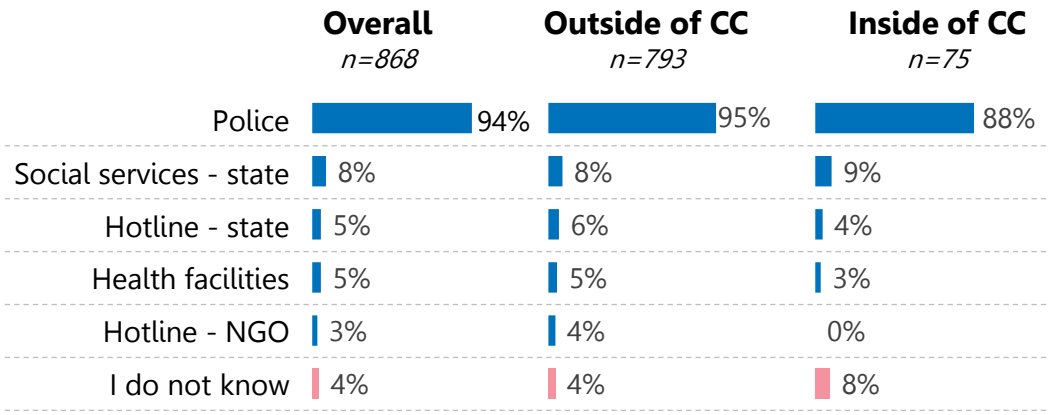
77% of respondents outside of CC did not report any safety or security concerns for children in their neighborhood, 4% of respondents reported a risk of physical violence, and 4% - worsened mental health or vulnerability to neglect. Among respondents living inside of CC, 59% did not report any concerns, while 8% saw a risk of violence and 7% saw a risk of worsened mental health or vulnerability to neglect. 19% of refugees living inside of CC could not identify what specific security concerns they had. Same as for adults, the police was by far the top-of-mind referral organization for reporting violence against children.

Safety and security concerns for children, in respondents' neighborhood*

	Overall	Outside of CC	Inside of CC
Sample size	*868*	*793*	*75*
No concerns	75%	77%	59%
Physical violence in the community	4%	4%	8%
Worsened mental health and psycho-social wellbeing	4%	4%	7%
Increased vulnerability to neglect	4%	3%	7%
Increased vulnerability to violence online	3%	3%	4%
Sexual violence	3%	3%	3%
I don't know	9%	8%	19%

*Sorted by concerns for children overall

Top-of-mind child protection referral organizations*



*Showing top 5 top-of-mind answers

- **Extracurricular activities for children:**
  - 37% of households with children (37% of households outside of CC, 40% of households inside of CC) benefited from support for children to participate in extracurricular activities, such as access to safe spaces or recreational areas.

Q: What are your main concerns regarding the protection and safety of children under the age of 18 in your neighborhood, if any? Q2: What services, if any, can you name to which you can report cases of violence, exploitation, or neglect to children in your community? Q3: Have your household benefited of support for children to participate to extracurricular activities, such as access to safe spaces or recreational areas? Note: these questions were asked only in HH with at least one person aged less than 18 years old.

CASH & Market Findings

CASH AND MARKET

As their sources of income, families coming from Ukraine most often reported social benefits from the Polish government (55%), formal income in Poland (32%), and social benefits from Ukraine (26%). It shows that much of the refugee population based their livelihood on social benefits – which, if continued, in the event of protracted displacement, would increase their vulnerability.

Sources of income and average income in the last 30 days prior to the interview

	Overall		Outside of CC		Inside of CC	
Sample size	*1252*		*1147*		*105*	
	%	**Average amount**	**%**	**Average amount**	**%**	**Average amount**
No income	8%		8%		10%	
Social benefits from the Polish government	55%	882 PLN, n=634	54%	883 PLN, n=571	64%	870 PLN, n=63
Formal income in Poland	32%	3075 PLN, n=277	33%	3117 PLN, n=264	16%	2215 PLN, n=13*
Social benefits from Ukraine	26%	2883 UAH, n=273	25%	2847 UAH, n=245	31%	3192 UAH, n=28*
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) cash assistance	19%	1563 PLN, n=234	19%	1544 PLN, n=213	20%	1752 PLN, n=21*
Informal income generating activities in Poland	12%	1884 PLN n=108	13%	1849 PLN, n=97	11%	1791 PLN, n=11*
Support from friends/family from Ukraine or other countries	11%	1158 PLN, n=72	11%	1219 PLN, n=67	9%	342 PLN, n=5*
Formal or informal income generating activities in Ukraine	4%	4889 UAH, n=28*	3%	5169 UAH, n=26*	5%	1250 UAH, n=2*
Remittances (from friends/family in other countries)	3%	1151 PLN, n=24*	4%	1151 PLN, n=24*	-	-
NGOs/agencies/private sector – cash support	3%	1123 PLN, n=32*	3%	1160 PLN, n=26*	7%	967 PLN, n=6*

Shown categories indicated by at least 3% of respondents
*Note – small base size

Q1: Which sources of income did your household have in the past 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago)? Q2: Can you estimate your household's income in polish zloty over the last 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago) from each of the mentioned sources?

CASH AND MARKET

Most households spent money on food and beverages in the last 30 days prior to the interview, with the average of 941 PLN spent. For HH outside of CC, rent was the largest expense, followed by food and beverages and childcare. For HH inside of CC, food and beverages, education, and childcare were top three expenses.

Expenditure in the last 30 days prior to the interview

	Overall		Outside of CC		Inside of CC	
Sample size	*1252*		*1147*		*105*	
	%	Average amount	%	Average amount	%	Average amount
Food and beverages	92%	941 PLN, n=868	93%	965 PLN, n=809	88%	614 PLN, n=59
Personal hygiene items	45%	215 PLN, n=457	45%	219 PLN, n=426	38%	150 PLN, n=31*
Rent	43%	1788 PLN, n=440	47%	1788 PLN, n=440	-	–
Clothes / shoes	43%	477 PLN, n=337	42%	480 PLN, n=300	55%	449 PLN, n=37*
Transport	36%	208 PLN, n=310	36%	212 PLN, n=278	42%	178 PLN, n=32*
Health costs (incl. medicines, assistive devices)	27%	395 PLN, n=282	26%	399 PLN, n=245	37%	369 PLN, n=37*
Utilities and bills (e.g., gas, administrative fees)	18%	431 PLN, n=171	20%	431 PLN, n=171	1%	–
Education (e.g., school fees, uniform, books)	15%	479 PLN, n=114	15%	456 PLN, n=99	21%	627 PLN, n=15*
Childcare	11%	593 PLN, n=59	11%	591 PLN, n=53	11%	617 PLN, n=6*
Household items (e.g., mattress, cleaning supplies)	8%	281 PLN, n=63	8%	278 PLN, n=59	4%	325 PLN, n=4*
Prefer not to answer	5%		5%		10%	

*Note – small base size

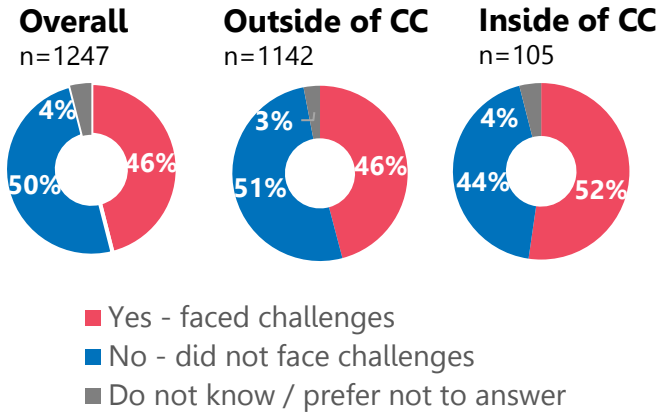
Shown categories indicated by more than 5% of respondents

Q: How much did your household spend on regular expenditures in total, in Polish zloty, during the past 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago)? Which expenses did your household have in the past 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago)? Can you estimate how much approximately, did your household spend during the past 30 days, on each of the mentioned categories (in Polish zloty)?

CASH AND MARKET

46% of households overall (46% of households outside of CC, 52% of households inside of CC) struggled to get enough money to meet their needs in the last 30 days prior to the interview. The language barrier was most often indicated as an obstacle to earning money, followed by the lack of relevant offers and low salary. Every fourth respondent (24%) could not work due to the childcare needs – which indicates how important it is to provide a free childcare for refugee children to strengthen refugees' livelihood capacities.

Proportion of households facing challenges obtaining money in the last 30 days prior to the interview



	Reported challenges in obtaining money in the last 30 days prior to the interview			Anticipated challenges in obtaining money within the next 3-6 months		
	Overall *n=577*	Outside of CC *n=522*	Inside of CC *n=55*	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
Language barrier	47%	46%	53%	30%	29%	36%
No relevant employment offers	33%	33%	36%	21%	21%	22%
Salary or wages too low	26%	26%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Childcare needs	24%	23%	29%	16%	16%	20%
Unable to work to health problems	14%	14%	16%	8%	8%	11%
Lack of knowledge on labor market	13%	12%	16%	10%	10%	12%
Humanitarian assistance too low	11%	10%	20%	5%	4%	11%
Unable to work due to age	10%	11%	4%	6%	6%	5%
Social assistance too low	8%	7%	16%	4%	4%	6%
Skills recognition issues	8%	8%	7%	4%	4%	6%
Do not know	1%	2%	0%	12%	12%	11%
No challenges anticipated				20%	21%	15%

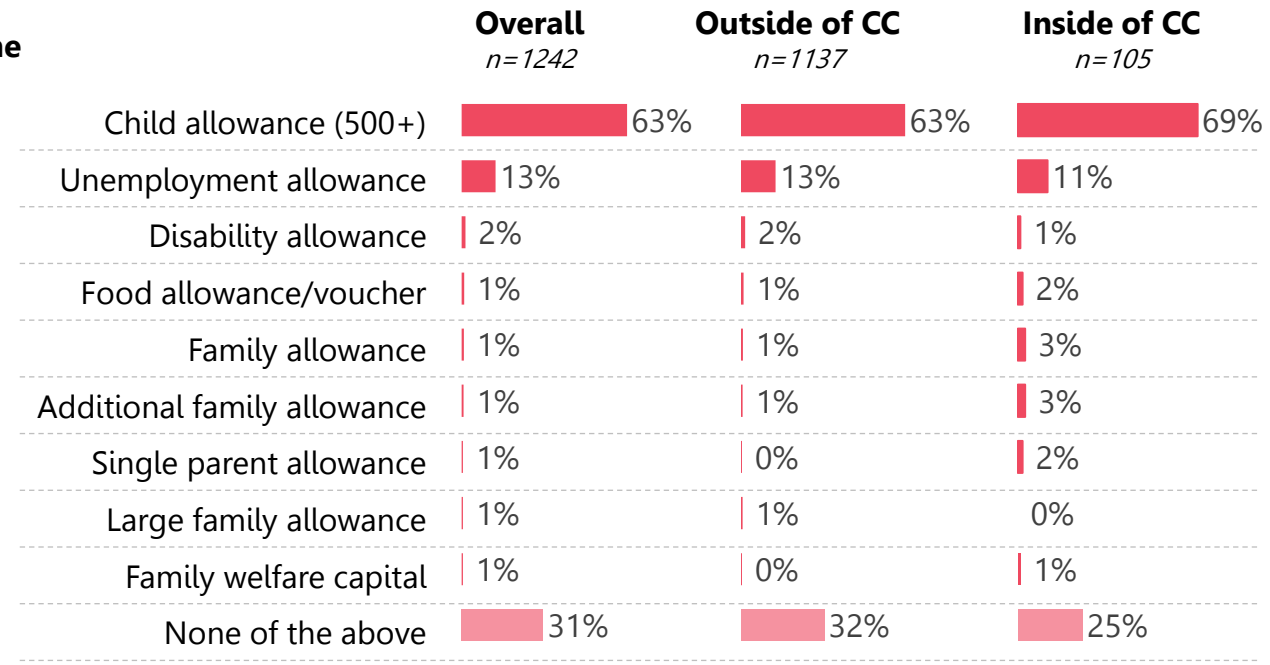
Shown challenges reported by at least 5% of respondents

Q: Did your household face any challenges obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days? If yes, what were the main challenges in obtaining enough money to meet your household's needs over the last 30 days? What, if any, do you think challenges in obtaining money may arise in the next 3-6 months?

CASH AND MARKET

The majority of households (69%) received social benefits from the Polish government, most often child allowance through the "Family 500+ programme*" (received by 63% of households overall and outside of CC, and 69% of households inside of CC). More than one tenth (13%) received unemployment allowance within a month of the interview.

Received social benefits from the Government in the last 30 days prior to the interview

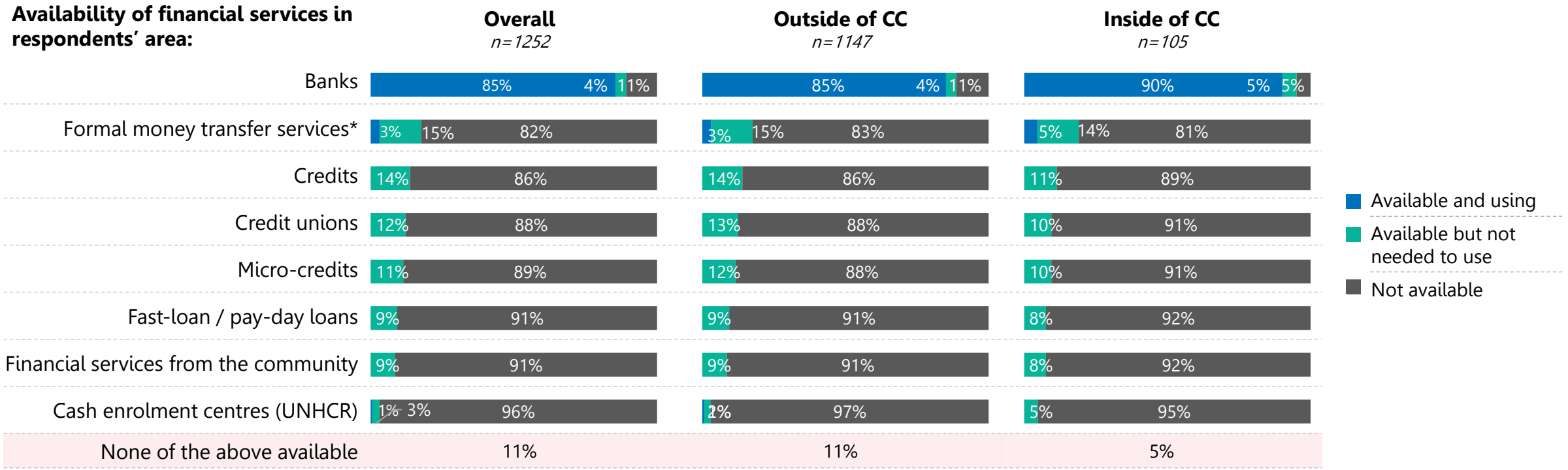


Shown benefits received by at least 1% of respondents

Q: Has your household received any of the following Government social benefits in the last 4 weeks?
*"Family 500+ programme" is a demographic support programme in Poland, under which each family is entitled to receive a subsidy of PLN 500 per month for each child.

CASH AND MARKET

Banks were available in the immediate area of most respondents, and the majority (85%) was using them. Of the remaining financial services, some refugees used formal money transfers (15%), while other services were not used or not available in their area.



Share of respondents having a bank account registered in Poland:

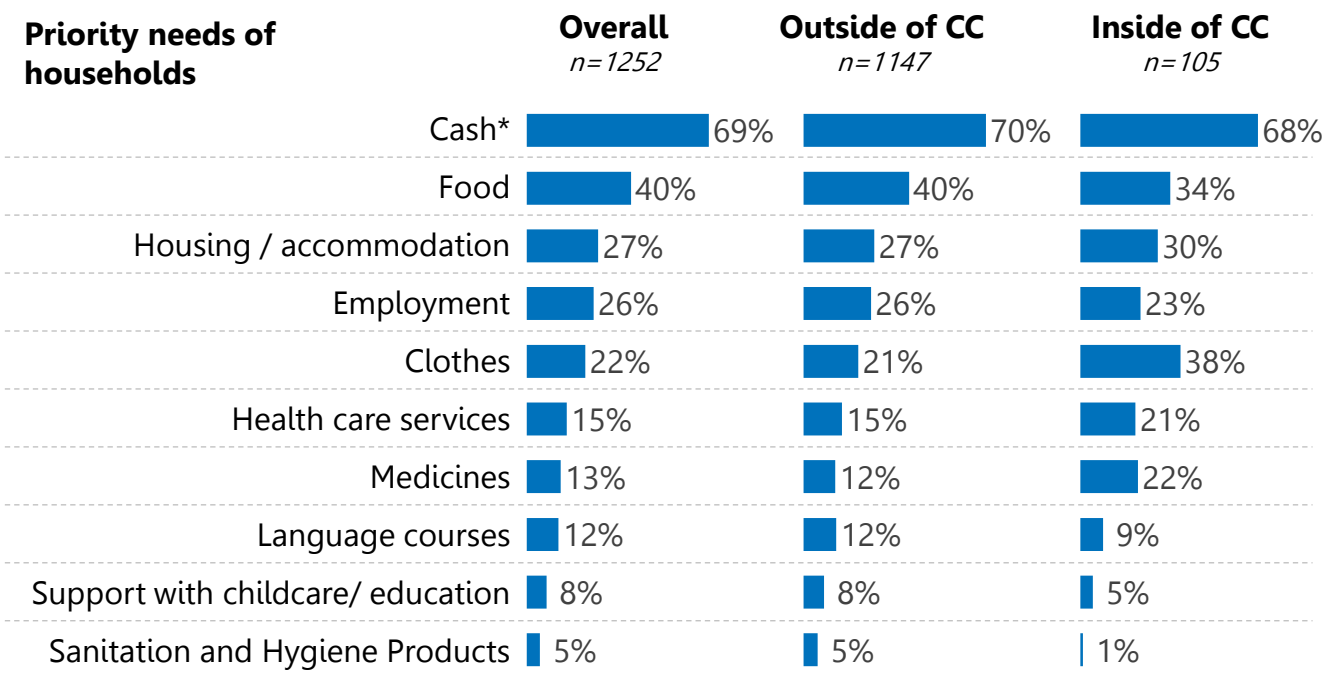
- 93% of respondents had a bank account registered in Poland. 5% of respondents did not have and did not try to open it and only 1% of respondents did not have a bank account and they tried to open it but were denied access.

Q1: Which of the following types of financial services are available in your immediate area? Q2: Which of those financial services are you using? Q3: Do you have bank account registered in Poland?
*Western Union, etc.

Humanitarian assistance and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) findings

PRIORITY NEEDS

Cash was most often mentioned as a priority need, followed by food, accommodation, employment and clothes. Health care services, medicines, and clothes were more often needed among respondents living inside of CC.

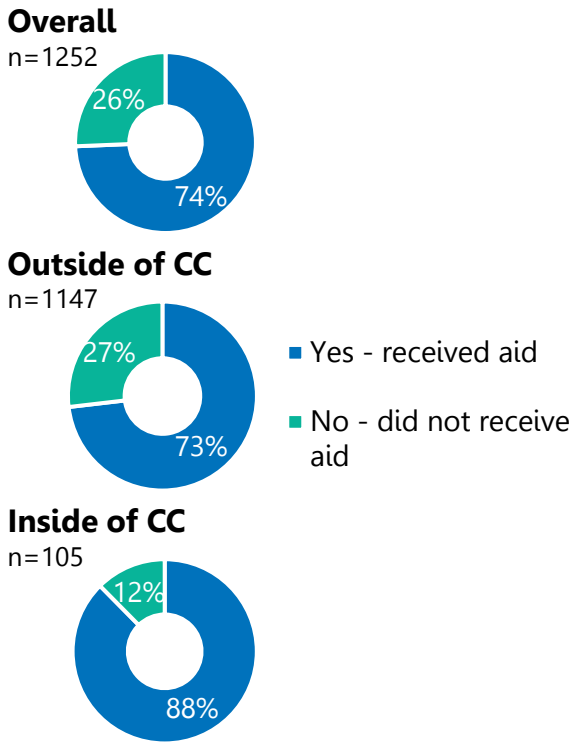


Q: What are the top three priority needs of your household?
*While cash is the priority basic need reported by refugees, it covers several underlying needs.

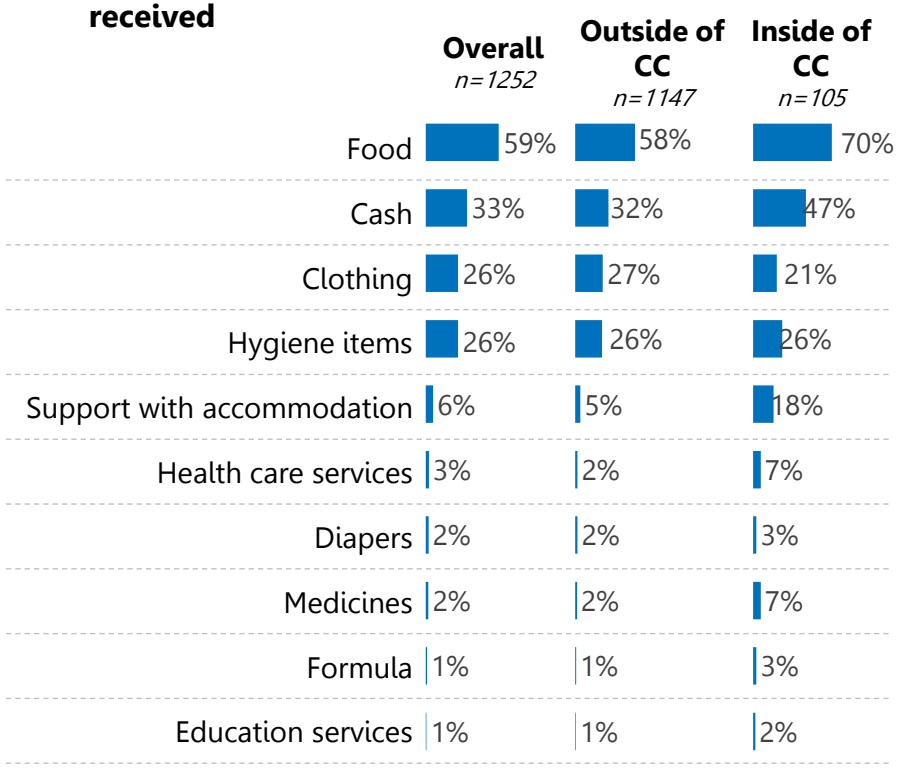
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

73% of households outside of CC and 88% of households inside of CC received humanitarian aid in the last 30 days prior the interview, most often that was food, followed by cash, clothing and hygiene items. Local NGOs, Polish authorities, Polish Red Cross and Polish society were most often mentioned as aid providers.

Share of households that received humanitarian aid in the last 30 days prior to the interview

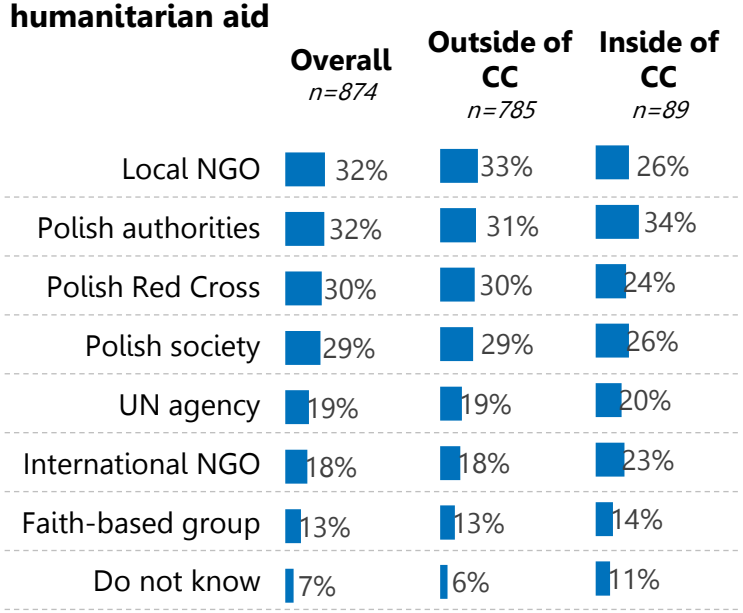


Types of aid received



Showing answers indicated by at least 1% of respondents

Providers of humanitarian aid



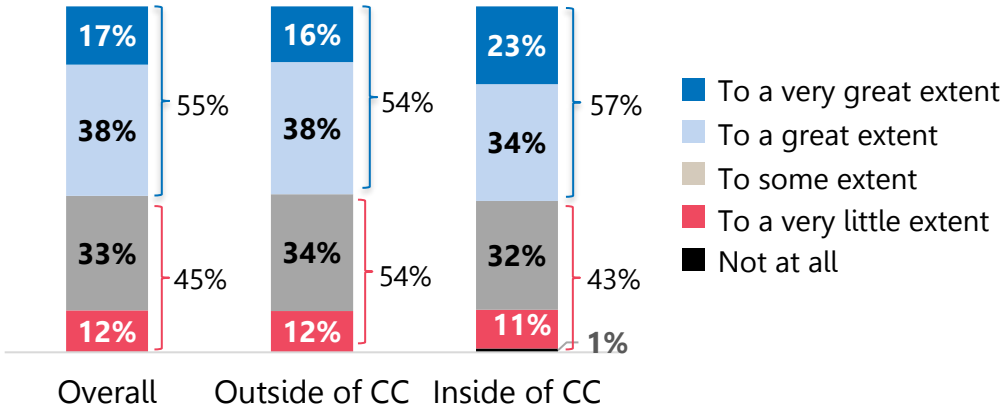
Of the respondents who did not receive aid (26% overall, n=375), 45% did not know where to reach out to receive humanitarian aid, 37% did not need humanitarian aid, and 14% did not have time to apply.

Q1: Has your household received any humanitarian aid in the past 30 days? Q2: What type of aid did you receive? Q3: Who provided this aid?

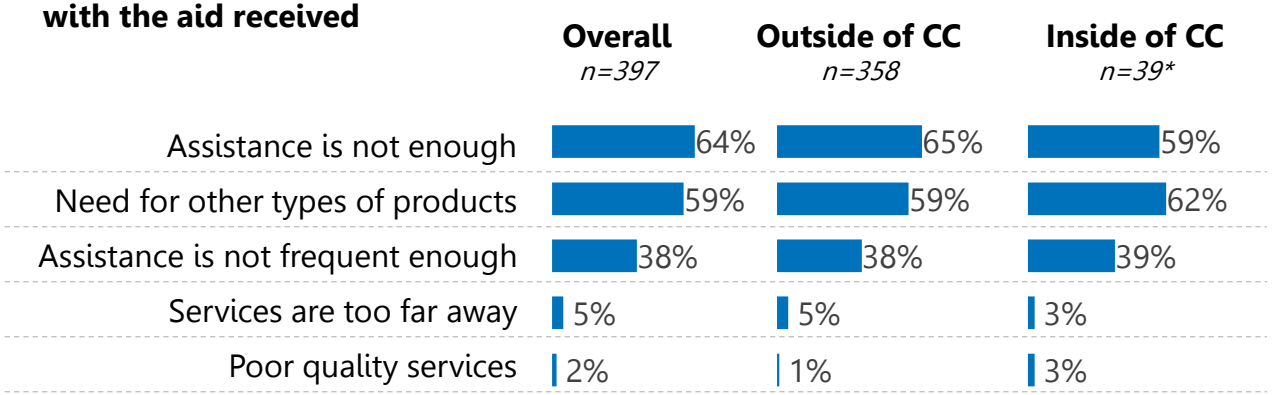
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

45% of respondents said that the aid they received did not fully meet the needs of their household. Most often it was due to the lack of sufficient assistance, need for other types of products or assistance being not frequent enough.

Level of satisfaction with the aid received



Main reasons for dissatisfaction with the aid received



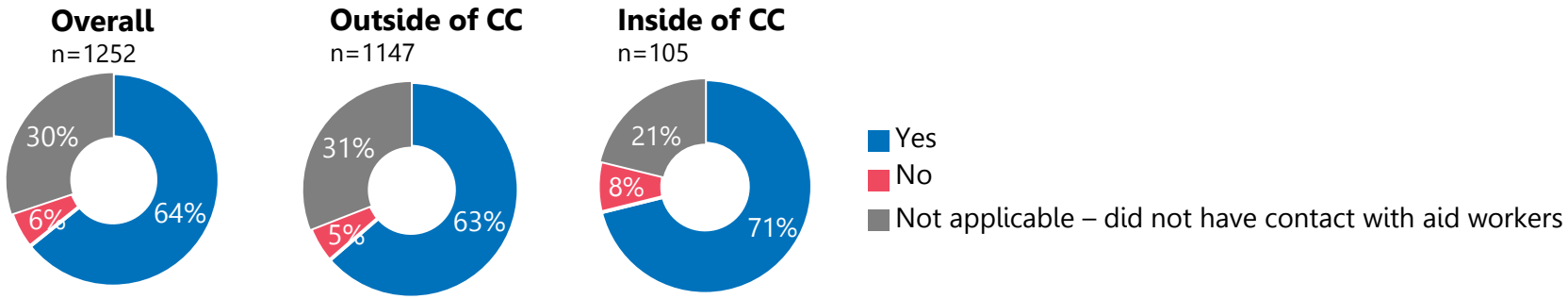
*Small base size

Q: To what extent does the aid received help you meet you and your family priority needs? Q2: For what reasons the provided aid did not meet your needs?

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The majority of respondents were satisfied with the way aid workers have interacted with them. 6% of respondents overall (5% of respondents outside of CC, 8% of respondents inside of CC) expressed the lack of satisfaction with aid workers' behavior.

Satisfaction with the way aid workers have behaved in the last 30 days prior to the interview



As a reason for the lack of satisfaction, 75% of those who provided answer reported negative attitudes or aggressive, rude behaviors of aid workers.

Q: Are you satisfied with the way aid workers have behaved in the last 30 days in your location?

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Dedicated hotline was the preferred way of giving feedback about aid workers' bad behavior, followed by face-to-face (F2F) contact with aid workers and e-mail. 10% of respondents would prefer to provide feedback through social media, most often Telegram, Viber or Messenger.

Preferred methods for providing feedback about misconduct of aid workers	**Overall** *n=1251*	**Outside of CC** *n=1146*	**Inside of CC** *n=105*
Phone call – unique hotline	21%	21%	25%
F2F (in office/other venue) with aid worker	19%	20%	17%
E-mail	14%	14%	14%
F2F (at home) with aid worker	12%	12%	13%
Social media	10%	10%	9%
Do not know / hard to tell	32%	32%	31%

Preferred social media	
Sample size	*115*
Telegram	64%
Viber	57%
Facebook/ Messenger	55%
WhatsApp	14%
Signal	2%
Other	1%

Q1: How would you prefer to give feedback to aid agencies about any bad behavior/misconduct of aid workers? Q2: Which social media? Please specify

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

40% of respondents did not know about any complaint mechanism* in their community. 21% of respondents were aware of the possibility for call-in reporting, 19% or respondents – for reporting through face-to-face contact with aid workers. Some respondents also indicated e-mail, social media and F2F contact at home with aid workers as complaint mechanisms known to them (14%, 12%, and 11% of respondents respectively).

Awareness of complaint mechanisms	Overall *n=1238*	Outside of CC *n=1136*	Inside of CC *n=102*
Phone call	21%	21%	28%
F2F (in office/other venue) with aid worker	19%	20%	18%
E-mail	14%	14%	14%
Social media	12%	12%	11%
F2F (at home) with aid worker	11%	11%	10%
F2F with member of the community	6%	6%	8%
Short Message Service (SMS)	4%	4%	8%
Letter	3%	3%	4%
Complaints/suggestions box	3%	3%	4%
Tweet	1%	1%	3%
None of the above	40%	39%	43%

Complaint mechanisms awareness: social media

	Overall
Sample size	*145*
Facebook / Messenger	66%
Telegram	58%
Viber	50%
WhatsApp	15%
Signal	2%
Other	1%

*Community-based complaints mechanism is a system blending both formal and informal community structures, built on engagement with the community where individuals are able and encouraged to safely report grievances – including Sexual Exploitation and Abuse incidents – and those reports are referred to the appropriate entities for follow-up[1].

Q1: Which of the following complaints mechanisms in your community are you aware of and know how to use? Q2: Which social media? Please specify

[1] Best Practice Guide - Inter-Agency Community-Based - Complaint Mechanisms - Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

AAP – INFORMATION NEEDS

Ways of finding a job, accessing health care and getting financial assistance were the most frequently mentioned information needs by respondents. They would most likely have access to information via social media - Viber, Facebook or Telegram. Most of the respondents (66%) did not face any challenges in accessing information so far, while those who had, most often did not know where to look for information (22% of respondents) or what information to trust (13% of respondents).

Top information needs

	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
How to find work	26%	26%	30%
How to access health care services	25%	23%	36%
How to get financial support	16%	15%	30%
News on what is happening in Poland	13%	12%	15%
How to register for aid	13%	13%	10%
How to access financial services	10%	10%	13%
How to enrol child in school/ kindergarten	8%	8%	12%

Shown answers indicated by more than 5% of respondents

Main channels for accessing information from aid providers

	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
Viber	36%	36%	42%
Facebook	34%	34%	36%
Telegram	26%	25%	34%
SMS	19%	19%	19%
Phone call	14%	14%	18%
Do not know	14%	15%	1%

Main challenges in accessing information:

	Overall *n=1252*	Outside of CC *n=1147*	Inside of CC *n=105*
I don't know where to look for information	22%	22%	28%
I don't know which information to trust	13%	12%	14%
Information not available in language I speak	6%	6%	7%
The available information is not what I need	3%	2%	3%
No challenges	66%	66%	63%

Shown answers indicated by more than 1% of respondents

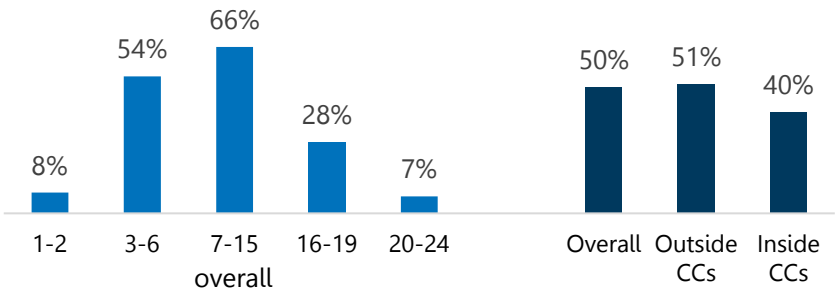
Q: What type of information would your household like to receive from aid providers? Q2: How would you and your HH members like to receive this information? Q3: What challenges are you facing in accessing information that you need at the moment?

Education Sector findings

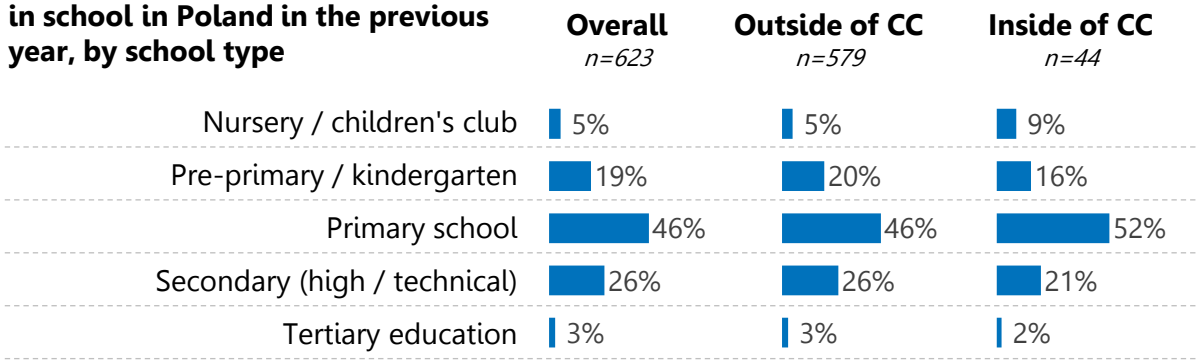
Education – previous school year

50% of children and young adults were enrolled in school in Poland in the previous semester (51% of those living outside of CC and 40% of those inside of CC).
75% of children between 10 and 18 years old (73% of those living outside of CC, 89% of those living inside of CC) have accessed Ukrainian distance learning regularly since arriving to Poland.

Proportion of individuals enrolled in school in Poland in the previous year, by age groups*



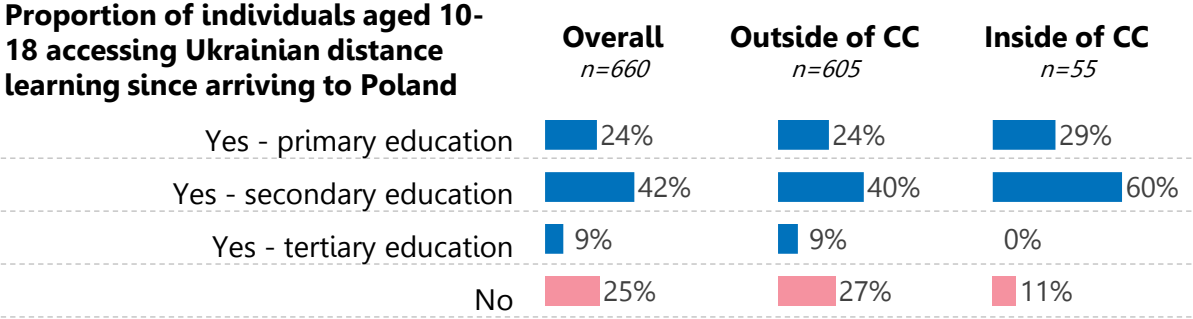
Proportion of individuals enrolled in school in Poland in the previous year, by school type



Out of HH members attending school in the previous semester in Poland:

- 89% of individuals attended public school (90% of individuals outside of CC, 81% of individuals inside of CC).
- 7% of individuals were enrolled in private education (7% of individuals outside of CC, 11% of individuals inside of CC).
- Respondents did not know the type of school or did not want to answer in case of 4% of HH members (for 4% of individuals outside of CC, 9% of individuals inside of CC).

Proportion of individuals aged 10-18 accessing Ukrainian distance learning since arriving to Poland

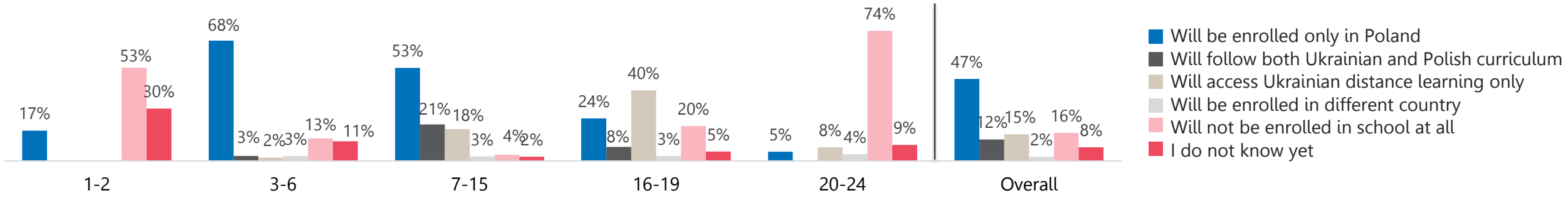


Q1: Was this person enrolled in school/kindergarten/nursery here in Poland in the previous school year? Q2: Please select the type of Polish school that this person was enrolled in. Q3: Was this child aged 10-18 accessing Ukrainian distance learning (AOS-All Ukrainian Online School or other platforms) regularly since arriving to Poland?
*Enrolled on regular basis, among those arriving before June 2022. Base sizes: 1-2 years old, n=122; 3-6 years old, n=270; 7-15 years old, n=630; 16-19 years old, n=153; 20-24 years old, n=60; overall, n=1235; outside of CC, n=1126; inside of CC, n=109.

Education – new school year

Of the individuals aged 1-24, 59% were enrolled in a school/childcare in Poland in the current school year, including 47% enrolled only in Poland and 12% additionally following Ukrainian curriculum. The attendance rate is smallest among the youngest (17% of those aged 1-2 were enrolled) and the oldest (5% of those aged 20-24 were enrolled).

Proportion of individuals enrolled in a school in the new year, by age group*



Proportion of individuals enrolled in a school in the new year, by school type

	Overall *n=891*	Outside of CC *n=818*	Inside of CC *n=73*
Nursery / children's club	6%	6%	4%
Pre-primary / kindergarten	19%	19%	18%
Primary school	46%	45%	51%
Secondary (high / technical)	26%	26%	25%
Tertiary education	4%	4%	3%

Out of HH members enrolled in a school in Poland from September 2022:

- 91% of HH members overall attended public schools (91% of individuals outside of CC, 85% of individuals inside of CC); 7% of individuals attended private schools (8% of individuals outside of CC, 7% of individuals inside of CC); respondents did not know the type of school in case of 2% of individuals (in case of 1% of individuals outside of CC, and 8% of individuals inside of CC).
- 1% of HH members attended preparatory classes, 98% regular classes, for 1% of HH members respondents did not know.

Q1: For this person, what are the current plans in terms of education for the school year starting from September 2022? Q2: Please select the type of Polish school that this person will be enrolled / is enrolled starting from September 2022. Q3: Is this school in Poland private or public? Q4: What kind of program this person is enrolled / will be enrolled in Polish school?
* Base sizes: 1-2 years old, n=151; 3-6 years old, n=320, 7-15 years old, n=779; 16-19 years old, n=187; 20-24 years old, n=77; overall, n=1514.

Education – reasons for not attending school in Poland

The main reasons why individuals did not enroll in a school/childcare in Poland were either that they were too young (main reason for children younger than 3 years old) or the fact that they have already finished their education (main reason for those aged 18+). Among children aged 3-17, the main barriers included the lack of space in school (13%), attending only online classes in Ukraine (14%), intention to move out soon (11%) or waiting for response on application (11%).

Reasons for not attending school in Poland

	Overall				Individuals outside of CC	Individuals inside of CC
Age group	**Total**	**< 3**	**3-17**	**18 +**	**Total**	**Total**
Sample size	*222*	*77*	*71*	*74*	*201*	*21*
This person already finished school	27%	0%	11%	72%	29%	14%
Space in school were not available	6%	5%	13%	1%	5%	14%
Intention to move out soon	6%	1%	11%	5%	6%	5%
Waiting for a response to the application	5%	4%	11%	0%	5%	10%
Child is attending online classes in Ukraine	5%	0%	14%	1%	4%	10%
Lack of inclusive schools	4%	3%	7%	1%	3%	5%
Other	22%	48%	13%	4%	23%	14%
I do not know	6%	9%	3%	5%	6%	5%
Prefer not to answer	15%	25%	8%	11%	14%	19%

Main "other" reason mentioned was **that a child was too young** (67% of "other" answers overall).

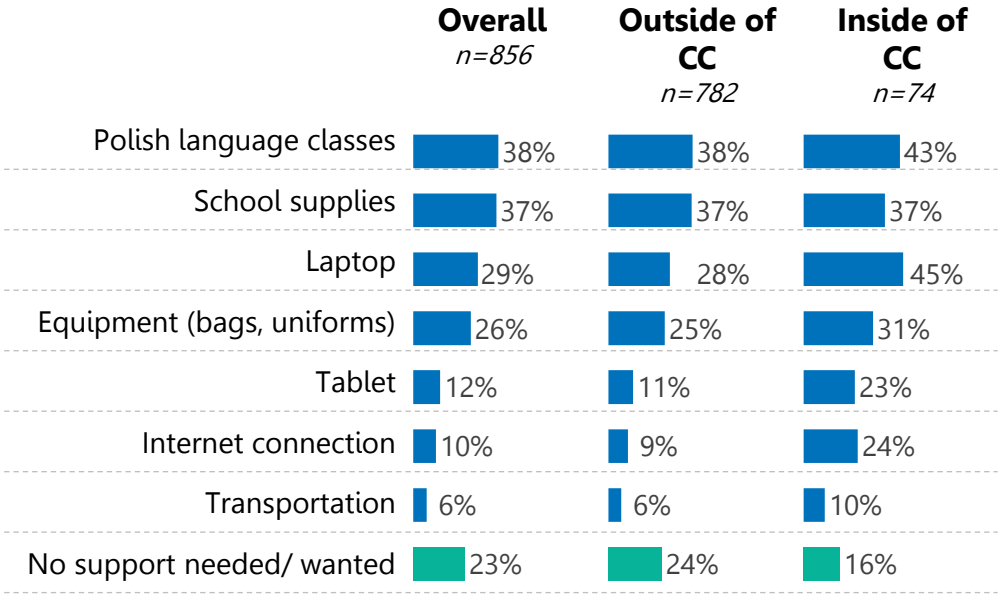
- **Only 16 individuals dropped out of school** (having attended school last semester but not in the new school year). Out of these, 7 HH members stated this because they have already finished school, 3 HH members because they planned to move away, 1 HH member attended online classes, 1 HH member did not have a school nearby and 1 was ill. For 3 HH members, respondents did not know or did not want to answer.

Q1: What are the reasons this person do not attend school/kindergarten/nursery in Poland? Q2: Why has this person stopped attending school/kindergarten/nursery in Poland? Meaning: was enrolled last year, but not this year.

Education – needed support

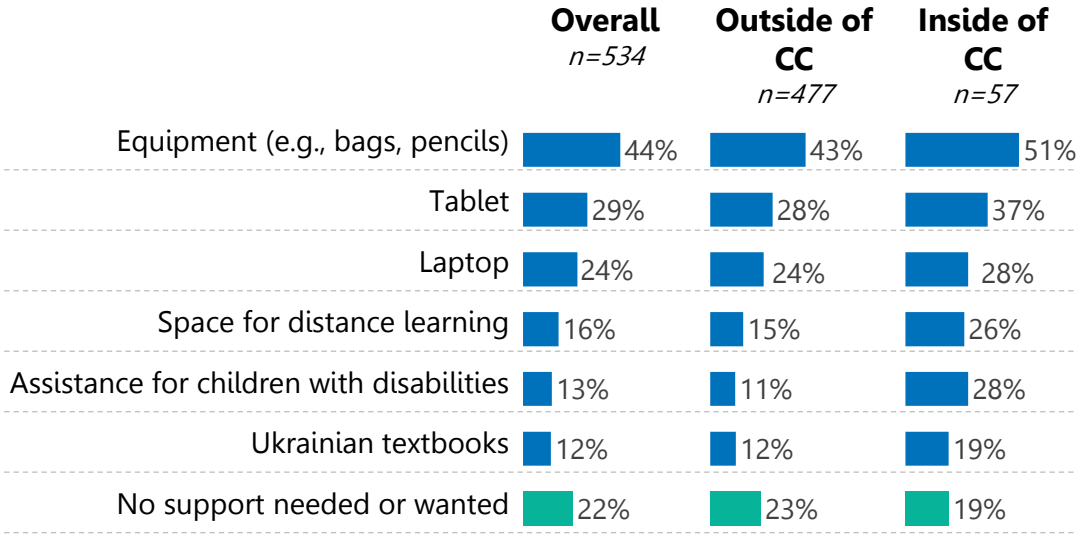
77% of children enrolled in Polish school needed some support (76% of individuals outside of CC, 84% of individuals inside of CC): most often Polish language classes, school supplies, laptops or school equipment. Similar proportion needed support for following Ukrainian curriculum – most often equipment, tablets, and laptops.

Support needed for education in Polish schools



*Shown answers indicated for at least 5% of HH members

Support needed for following Ukrainian curriculum*



*Shown answers indicated for at least 5% of HH members

- When asked what assistance for children with disability would help, 75% of those needing this assistance said that they did not know what specifically was needed. From remaining 25% (n=20), most often mentioned were psychological assistance (n=4), individual learning plan (n=2) and personal assistant (n=2).

Q1: If available, what type of support would help this person with attending school or participating in regular learning activities in Polish schools? Q2:If available, what type of support would help this person in participating in Ukrainian online learning / doing Ukrainian curriculum? Q3: What kind of support for people with disabilities would help this person?

Education – needed support (by age groups)

Children aged 7-15 and 16-19 most often needed support for their education – especially school supplies, language classes and laptops for education in Poland, and equipment, tablets and laptops for Ukrainian online learning.

Support needed for education in Polish schools, by age group

	Overall			
age	**0-6**	**7-15**	**16-19**	**20-24**
sample size	*145*	*607*	*79*	*25*
School supplies	28%	43%	23%	0%
Additional Polish language classes	28%	41%	44%	8%
Laptop	11%	31%	48%	12%
Equipment (bags, pencils, uniforms)	21%	30%	10%	0%
Tablet	8%	13%	17%	4%
Internet connection	7%	10%	18%	4%
Transportation	4%	6%	14%	0%
Ukrainian textbooks	4%	3%	1%	0%
Assistance for children with disabilities	1%	2%	0%	0%
Space for distance learning classes	1%	1%	0%	0%
Assistance for children of minority groups	0%	0%	0%	0%
No support needed or wanted	32%	21%	22%	24%
Do not know	15%	5%	6%	60%

Support needed for following Ukrainian curriculum, by age group

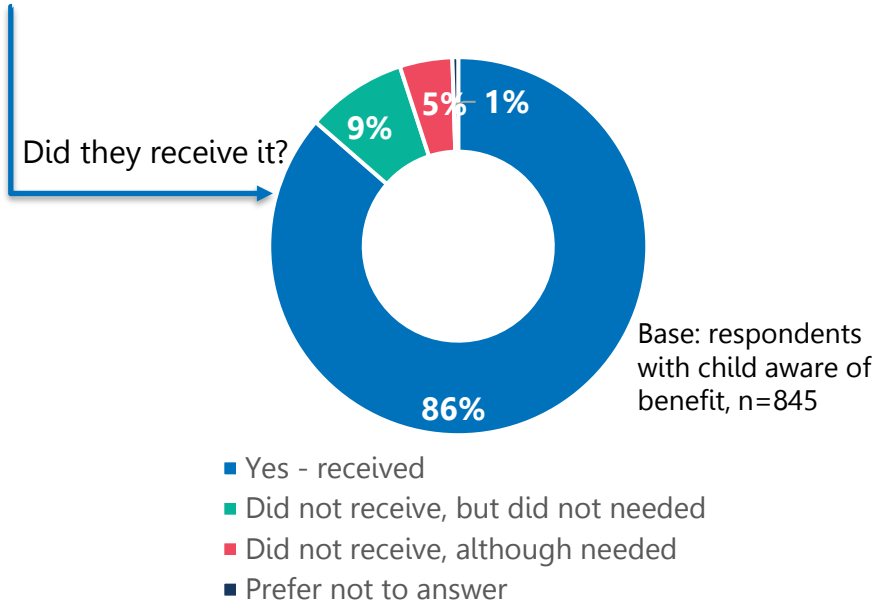
	Overall			
age	**0-6**	**7-15**	**16-19**	**20-24**
sample size	*40*	*354*	*111*	*29*
Equipment (bags, pencils, uniforms)	27%	50%	39%	7%
Tablet	22%	37%	13%	0%
Laptop	12%	29%	21%	0%
Space for distance learning classes	12%	20%	8%	0%
Ukrainian textbooks	12%	16%	5%	0%
Assistance for children with disabilities	10%	14%	11%	7%
School supplies	0%	5%	2%	0%
Internet connection	0%	1%	0%	0%
Assistance for children of minority groups	0%	0%	3%	0%
No support needed or wanted	32%	17%	32%	41%
Do not know	25%	4%	9%	45%

Q1: If available, what type of support would help this person with attending school or participating in regular learning activities in Polish schools? Q2: If available, what type of support would help this person in participating in Ukrainian online learning / doing Ukrainian curriculum?

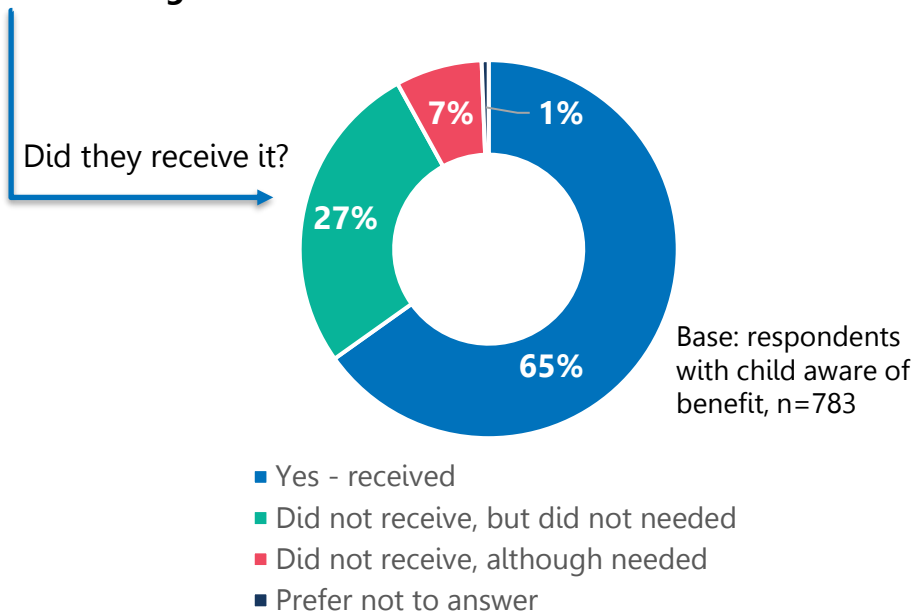
Education – benefits

Awareness of children-related benefits was high: 97% of respondents with children knew about the monthly allowance "Family 500+ programme*" (86% received it) and 90% knew about the free education and childcare in Poland (of whom 65% used it, 27% did not need, and 7% did not use although wanted).

- **97%** of respondents with child/children were aware that in Poland refugee children with PESEL** number **are entitled to receive monthly allowance (per child).**



- **90%** of respondents with child/children were aware that refugee children with PESEL can **access public (special or regular) kindergarten, primary and secondary school free of charge.**



Q: Are you aware that in Poland refugee children with PESEL number: _... can access public (special or regular) kindergarten, primary and secondary school free of charge?_ _... are entitled to receive monthly allowance (per child)?_ Have you used this benefit?
*"Family 500+ programme" is a demographic support programme in Poland, under which each family is entitled to receive a subsidy of PLN 500 per month for each child.
**PESEL number - the Universal Electronic Population Registration System, an eleven-digit digital symbol that identifies an individual, and for refugees grants temporary protection.

Education – additional information

8% of respondents (8% of those living outside of collective sites and 12% of those living inside of CC) expressed information needs regarding rules of enrolment of their children in schools/kindergartens in Poland.

Top information needs

	Overall *n=1252*	outside of CC *n=1147*	inside of CC *n=105*
How to find work	26%	26%	30%
How to access health care services	25%	23%	36%
How to get financial support	16%	15%	30%
News on what is happening in Poland	13%	12%	15%
How to register for aid	13%	13%	10%
How to access financial services	10%	10%	13%
How to enrol child in school/ kindergarten	**8%**	**8%**	**12%**

- **Information on education-related expenses:**
  - **15% of refugees reported having education-related costs (e.g., school fees, uniform, books)** during the last 30 days (15% of households outside of CC, 21% of households inside of CC).
  - 479 PLN was the average monthly amount reported (based on 114 answers).

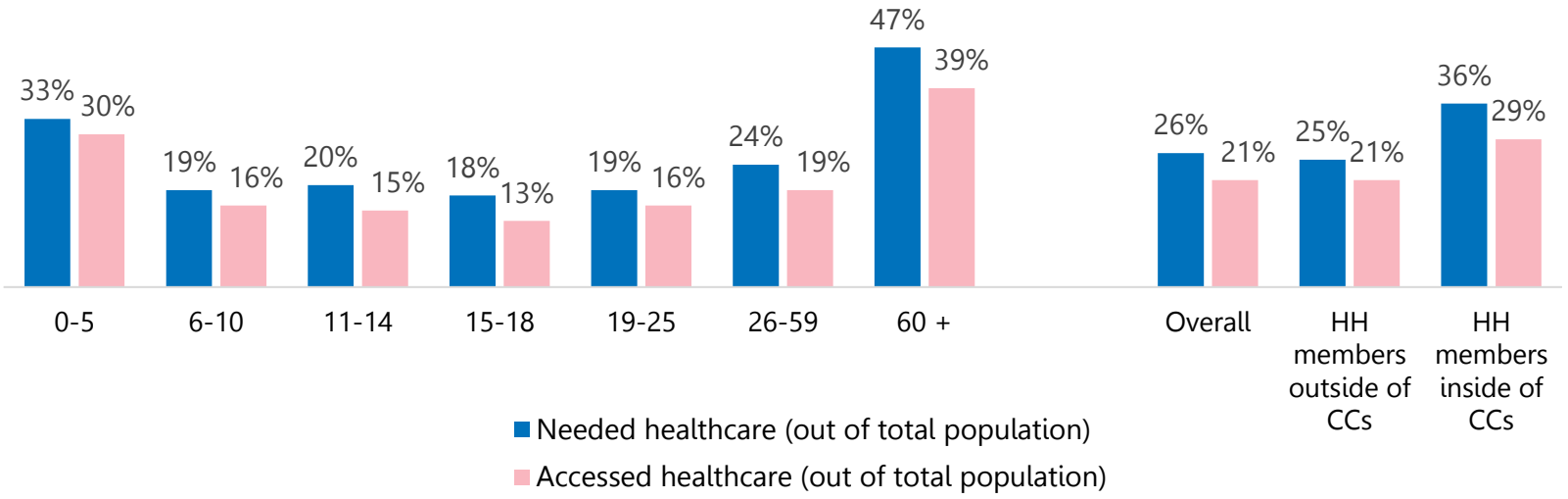
Q1: Which expenses did your household have in the past 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago)? Q2: Can you estimate how much approximately, did your household spend during the past 30 days, on each of the mentioned categories (in Polish zloty)? Q3: What type of information would your household like to receive from aid providers? Please specify your top 3 priorities.

Health Sector findings

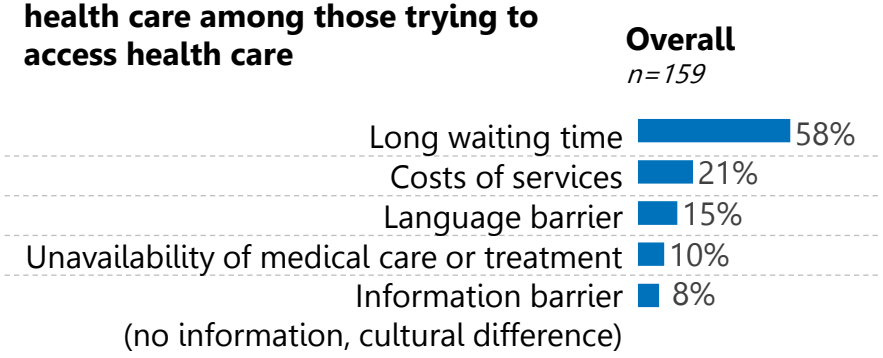
HEALTH

One fourth (26%) of refugees needed access to health care over the last month of whom the majority was able to obtain it. The share of refugees who needed health care was higher among those refugees residing in collective sites (36%). Those who were unable to get help stated that it was mostly due to long waiting time, high costs of services or language barriers.

HH members having a reported health care need over last 30 days, and being able to access health care services
(overall n= 3389 / HH members outside of CC n = 3106 / HH members inside of CC n = 283)



Top 5 reasons for not accessing health care among those trying to access health care



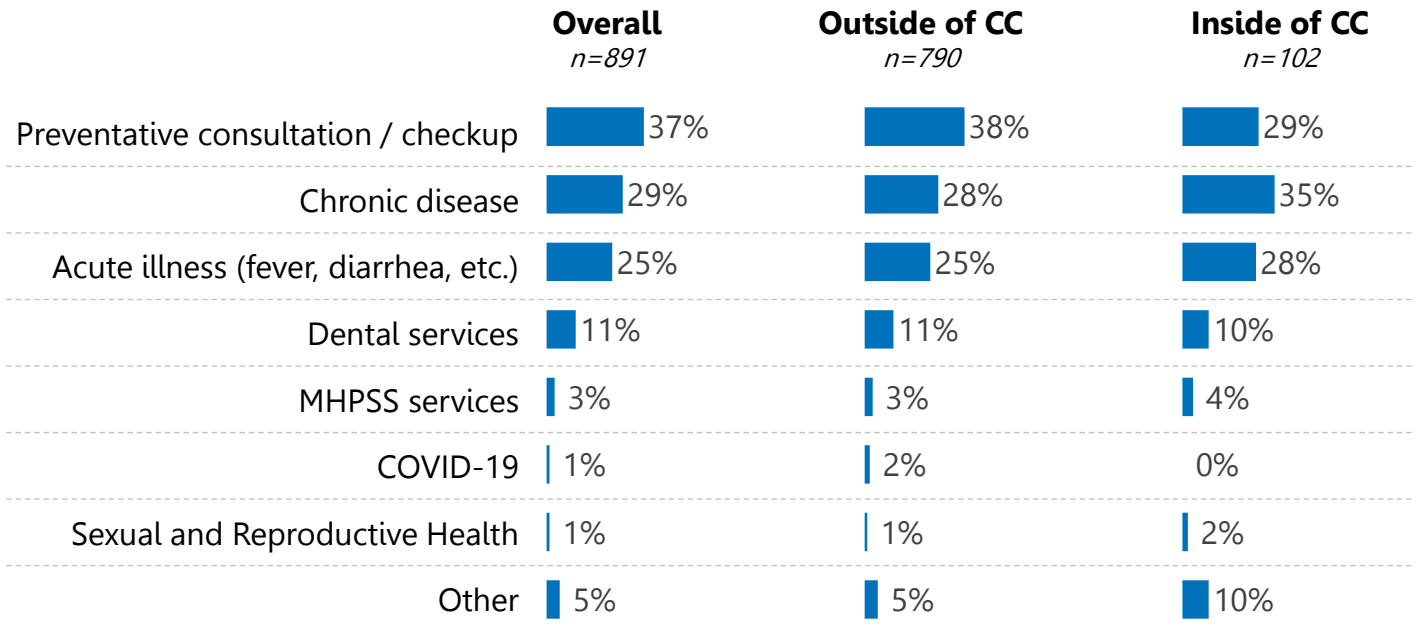
96% of household members with a health need **sought help in Poland,** from whom **84%** in Polish government facilities and **14%** in private health facility.

Q1: In the last month (or since arrival in case less than 30 days since arrival), did this person have a health problem and needed to access health care? Q2: Was he / she able to obtain health care when he / she felt they needed it? Q3: If no, what were the reasons this person was unable to access health care? Q4: In what country did she/he seek care? Q5: Where in Poland did she/he seek care?

HEALTH

Preventive consultations, chronic diseases and acute diseases were among the most common health needs, with preventive consultations being more frequent outside of collective sites and chronic diseases being more frequent inside of collective sites.

Most frequently reported health care needs



Acute diseases were more frequent among HH members younger than 18 years old (n=155, 38%) compared to those of at least 60 years of age (n=244, 18%).

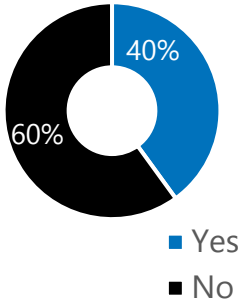
On the other hand, **chronic diseases** were more frequent among older persons (43%) compared to HH members between 18 and 59 years old (n=493, 26%) or to those younger than 18 (16%).

Q: What was the health care need for this person?

HEALTH – COVID VACCINATIONS

40% of household members living outside of collective sites and 31% of those living inside of collective sites were vaccinated against COVID-19, the majority of them (81-82%) with two doses. Only one tenth had received the COVID-19 booster.

COVID vaccination
Overall, n=3057

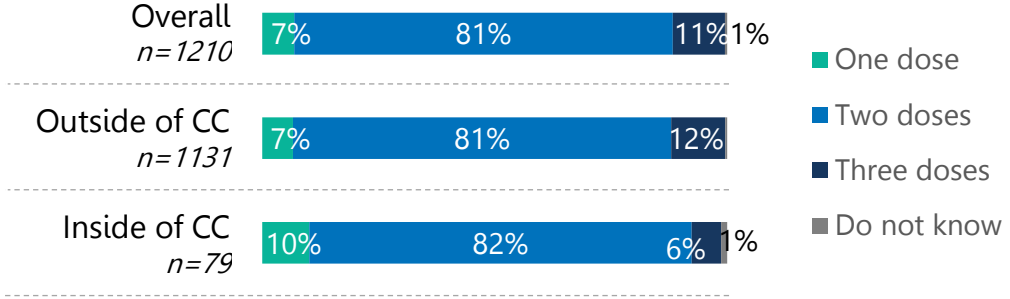


	Outside of CC	Inside of CC	Overall	
			Less than 12 y/o	12 y/o or older
Sample	*2802*	*255*	*621*	*2436*
Yes	**40%**	**31%**	**1%**	**50%**
No	59%	69%	99%	50%

Reasons for the lack of vaccination

	Overall		
	Total	**Less than 12 y/o**	**12 y/o or older**
Sample size	*1836*	*617*	*1219*
Do not want to vaccinate	53%	18%	71%
Child was too young	40%	81%	20%
Did not have time to go	2%		3%
Other reasons	4%	1%	5%

Number of COVID-19 doses



Of those vaccinated, most had their last dose **seven to night months ago** (41%) or **ten to twelve months ago** (32%).

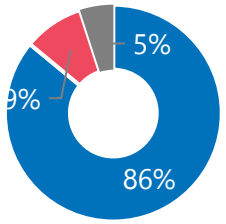
18% had their last dose **6 months ago or earlier**.

Q1: Has this person ever received any vaccinations against COVID-19? Q2: How many doses did this person receive? Q3: How many months have it been since the last dose? Q4: What was the main reason for not receiving the vaccination?

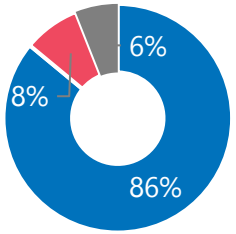
HEALTH – CHILDREN' VACCINATIONS

The majority (86%) of children aged 5 years old or younger were vaccinated against polio, against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DTP) and against Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR).

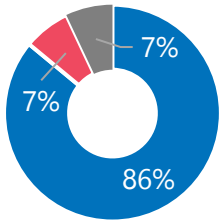
% of children with MMR vaccination
Children aged 5 or less, n=410



% of children with polio vaccination
Children aged 5 or less, n=410



% of children with DTP vaccination
Children aged 5 or less, n=410



- Yes
- No
- Do not know / prefer not to answer

39 children were not vaccinated with at least one of above-mentioned vaccinations.

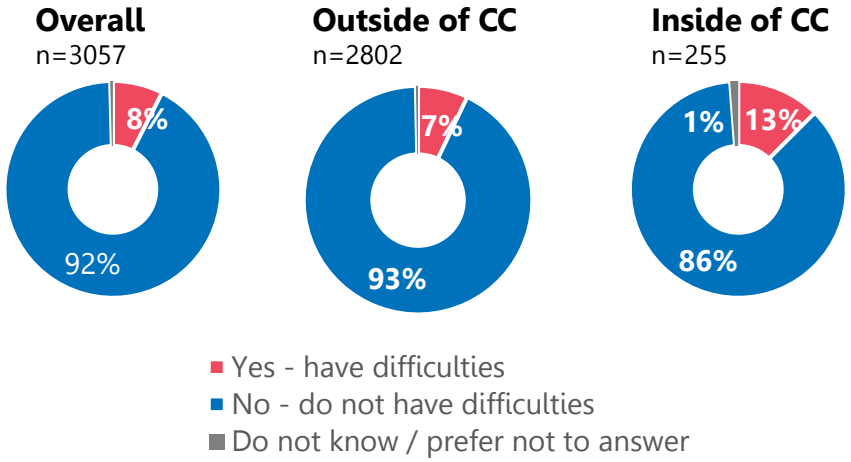
In 11 cases there were contradictions against vaccination (i.e., a child was sick or there were other health reasons), in 7 cases respondents said that a child was too young, in 6 cases they did not want to vaccinate a child, and in 6 – did not know where to go for vaccination.

Q1: Did this child ever receive MMR vaccine? Q2: Did this child ever receive a polio vaccine? Q3: Did this child ever receive a DTP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis/Whooping Cough) vaccine? What is the reason the child is not vaccinated? (for polio or DTP or MMR)

HEALTH – THE WASHINGTON GROUP

8% of refugees (7% of those residing outside of collective sites, 13% of those inside of collective sites) were reported to have difficulties in performing normal daily tasks or functions. Specific difficulties were most frequent among older persons.

Percentage of household members having **difficulties in performing normal daily tasks or functions**



Percentage of household members having **specific difficulties**

Has difficulties...	**Overall**					
Age group	**6-10**	**11-14**	**15-18**	**19-25**	**26-59**	**60 +**
Sample size	*459*	*331*	*239*	*127*	*1405*	*406*
Seeing, even if wearing glasses	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Walking or climbing steps	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	12%
Remembering or concentrating	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	5%
Self-caring, such as washing all over or dressing	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%
Communicating, e.g., understanding or being understood	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%

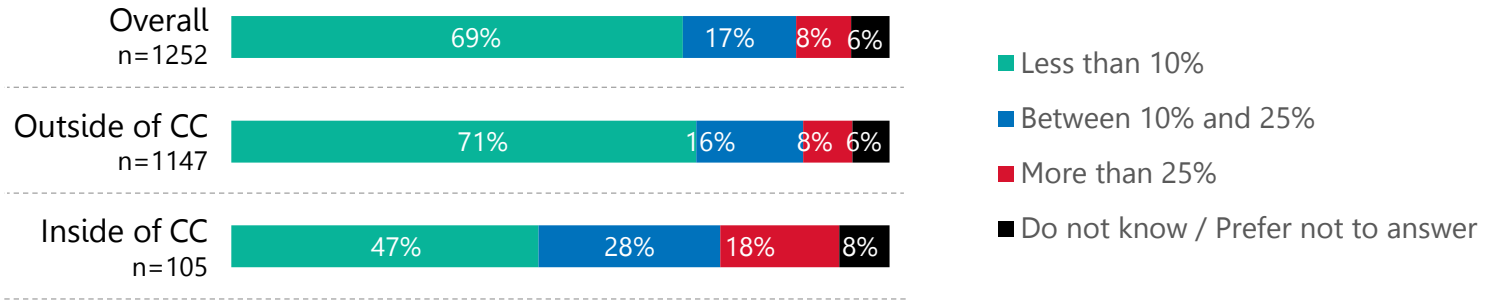
% show proportion of household members who were reported as having "a lot of difficulties" or "cannot do at all" for each activity task from the Washington Group set of questions. It should be noted that the responses on the disability of family members are purely subjective and therefore findings related to disability are indicative only.

Q: Does this member of this household have any difficulties in performing normal daily tasks or functions? Q2: Does this member of this household have any difficulty in: ..seeing, even if wearing glasses?; ...hearing, even if using a hearing aid?; ...walking or climbing steps? ...with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? ...communicating using your usual (customary) language?

HEALTH - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

8% of households outside of CC and 18% of households inside of CC spent more than 25% of their income and savings on health care related costs.

Reported proportion of household's income & savings spent on health care related costs in the past 30 days



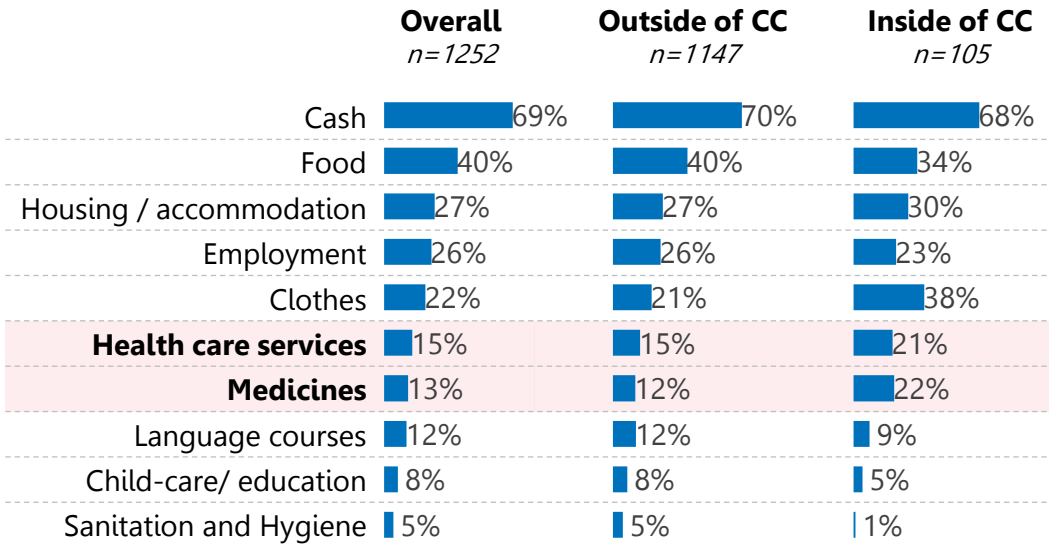
- **Additional information on health-related expenses:**
  - **27% of respondents reported spending money on health care** during the last 30 days (26% of respondents outside of CC, 37% of respondents inside of CC). 395 PLN was the average monthly amount reported (based on 282 answers).
  - **46%** of respondents **faced challenges obtaining enough money** to meet their needs over the last 30 days. For 14% of them, it was because they were **unable to work due to health problems**.
  - **8%** (8% outside of CC, 11% inside of CC) **anticipate health problems as possible challenge in obtaining money** in the next 3-6 months.

Q1: Which expenses did your household have in the past 30 days (or since arrival in case arrival to Poland was less than 30 days ago)? Q2: Can you estimate how much approximately, did your household spend during the past 30 days, on each of the mentioned categories (in Polish zloty)? Q3: Did your household face any challenges obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the last 30 days? Q4: What, if any, do you think challenges in obtaining money may arise in the next 3-6 months? Q5: In the past 30 days or less, what proportion of your income/ savings did you need to spend on health care-related costs for you and your household members? (includes service fees, medication, other treatment costs)

HEALTH - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

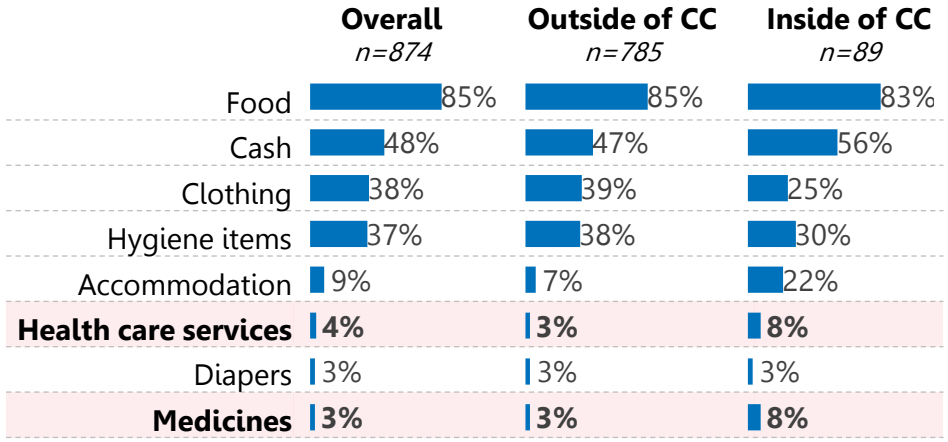
15% of households overall (15% of households outside of CC and 21% of households inside of CC) indicated health care services as one of their priority needs, and 13% (12% outside of CC, 22% inside of CC) indicated medicines as one of their top priority needs. Health care services and medicines accounted for 4% and 3% of aid received overall, respectively.

Top priority needs of households



74% of households overall, 73% of households outside of CC and 88% of households inside of CC received humanitarian aid in the past 30 days.

Top types of aid received*



*percentages among those who received aid
Shown are responses indicated by more than 1% overall

Q:1 Has your household received any humanitarian aid in the past 30 days? Q2: What type of aid did you receive? Q3: What are the top three priority needs of your HH?

MHPSS findings

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

Mental health conditions and psychosocial (MHPS) problems were reported in 14% of refugees, with those aged 60+ being the most affected (27% felt so upset, anxious or worried that it affected their functioning). From those with the MHPS problems, 50% were in need a professional support, 86% of whom were able to receive it.

Proportion of HH members feeling upset, anxious, worried, agitated, angry, or depressed that it affected their daily functioning:

	Overall							
Age group	**Total**	**0-5**	**6-10**	**11-14**	**15-18**	**19-25**	**26-59**	**60+**
Sample size	*3389*	*410*	*459*	*333*	*240*	*127*	*1411*	*409*
% of yes	14%	3%	7%	10%	11%	16%	16%	27%

	Household members outside of CC							
Age group	**Total**	**0-5**	**6-10**	**11-14**	**15-18**	**19-25**	**26-59**	**60+**
Sample size	*3106*	*374*	*414*	*301*	*222*	*119*	*1294*	*382*
% of yes	13%	3%	6%	9%	10%	15%	16%	27%

	Household members inside of CC							
Age group	**Total**	**0-5**	**6-10**	**11-14**	**15-18**	**19-25**	**26-59**	**60+**
Sample size	*283*	*36**	*45**	*32**	*18**	*8**	*117*	*27**
% of yes	17%	6%	13%	16%	17%	25%	18%	33%

*small base size

Proportion of HH members who needed mental health or psychosocial support for their problem:**

	Overall				
Age group	**Total**	**< 18**	**18-29**	**30-59**	**60 +**
Sample size	*456*	*97*	*40**	*208*	*111*
% of yes	50%	71%	43%	45%	44%

*small base size

** Showing the proportions of the overall sample because the base sizes of the two groups of HH members (including only those from outside of CC or those from inside of CC) are too small to be shown separately

Proportion of HH members who were able to obtain professional MHPSS support when they felt they needed it:**

- Yes – able to receive professional support
- No – not able to receive professional support
- Do not know / prefer not to answer

Base: those needing help, n=228

** showing on overall sample, due to too small base sizes to show outside of CC and inside of CC separately

25 household members were not able to receive professional support when they needed it. Respondents indicated the following reasons for this:

- not knowing where to go for help (in case of 9 HH members)
- unknown cause (in case of 4 HH members)

Other reasons included: lack of time, lack of trust in providers and long waiting times (each mentioned in case of two household members).

Shelter Sector findings

ACCOMMODATION

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

Main accommodation types

(households outside of CC, n=1147)

Anticipated possible length of stay

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

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

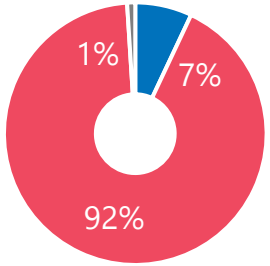
Q1: What is your current housing situation? Q2: What type of arrangement do you have for your accommodation? Q3: How long do you believe you can stay in this accommodation if you need to? Q4: How much do you pay for the rent per month (in polish zloty)? How much do you pay for utilities per month (e.g.,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

ACCOMMODATION

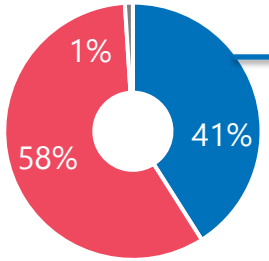
Most refugees staying in a rented accommodation (70%) had written rent agreement, most often for a year (40%) or half a year (19%). Written rent/host agreement was rare among refugees staying in other accommodation types.

% of households having a written rent or hosting agreement

Inside of CC
n=105



Outside of CC
n=1139



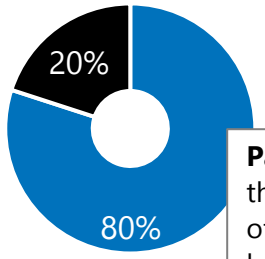
■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer not to answer

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

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

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

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



■ Paid
■ Unpaid

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

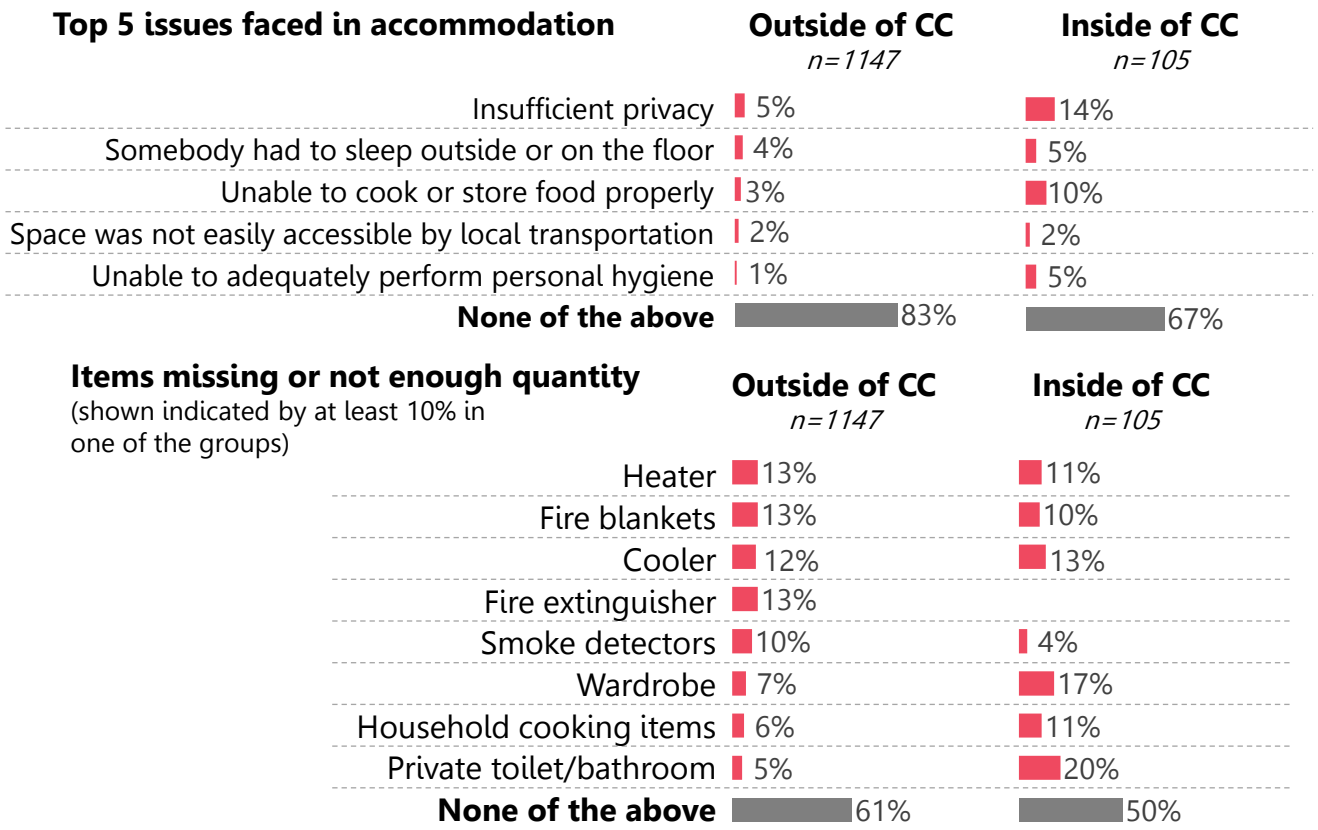
The average household monthly rent was **1,703 PLN** (350 EUR, based on 563 answers).

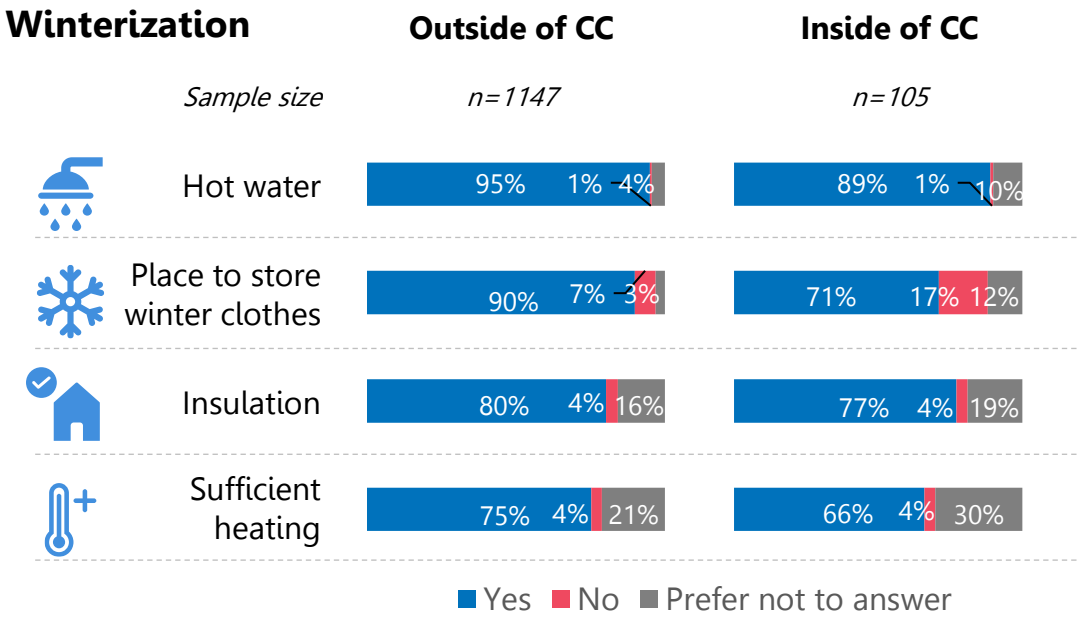
The average amount paid monthly **for utilities** (e.g., gas, electricity, media) was **414 PLN** (85 EUR, based on 281 answers).

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

ACCOMMODATION

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





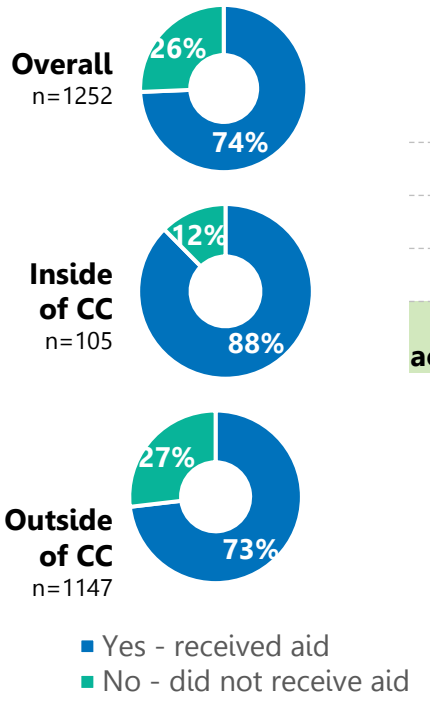
Q1: What issues, if any, are you facing in terms of living conditions in your accommodation? Q2: Considering coming autumn and winter, select which of the following characterize your accommodation? Sufficient heating; insulation; hot water; place for storing winter clothes.; Q3: I will read a list of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

Humanitarian assistance and priority needs

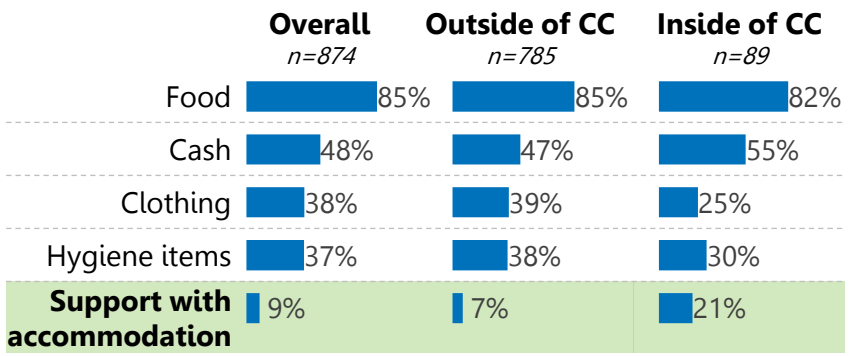
ASSISTANCE RELATED TO ACCOMMODATION

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

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

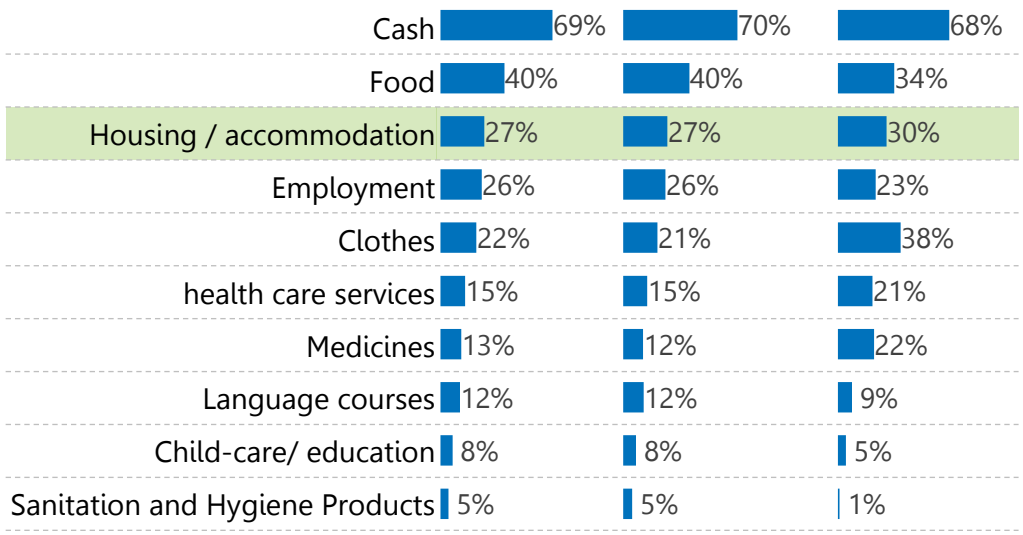


Top 5 types of aid received
(among those who received aid)



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

Priority needs of households*



*Showing top 10 priority needs indicated for HH members

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

Thank you

Contact:
Marta Piekarczyk, Assessment Officer, REACH at: marta.piekarczyk@reach-initiative.org
Paula Gierak, Country Focal Point, REACH, at: paula.gierak@reach-initiative.org
Thomas Rommel, Information Management Officer, UNHCR, at: rommel@unhcr.org