

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

1,115 SURVEYS CONDUCTED



DATA COLLECTION AROUND  
BORDER CROSSING POINTS

MEDYKA-SZEGINIE  
HREBENNE-RAWA RUSKA  
KORCZOWA-KRAKOWIEC



Since 24 February 2022, Ukrainians and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. At the same time, the number of persons exiting Poland and going back to Ukraine has been sustained. According to The Polish Border Guard data, as of 21 June, a total of 2,266,004 crossings from Poland to Ukraine was recorded at the border crossing points since 24th February 2022.

Since 12 April, IOM's DTM has deployed surveys with Ukrainians before crossing to Ukraine at the border areas in Poland while exiting the country towards Ukraine. Interviews took place at the railway/bus stations and at the border crossing points. Individual crossings back into Ukraine are not necessarily returnees as the duration and nature of their move is uncertain. Hence conclusions on definitive trends cannot yet be drawn. The sample is not representative of all persons crossing into Ukraine, results should hence only be considered as indicative.

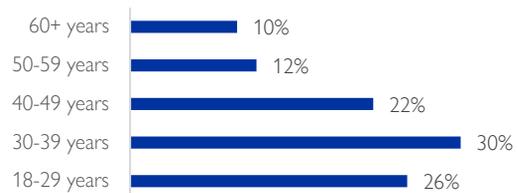
Due to the very limited number of surveys (1%) conducted with TCNs, this report reflects the findings of the surveys conducted with only Ukrainian nationals who reported that they left Ukraine because of the war after 24 February.

KEY FINDINGS

- Almost 98 per cent of the interviews took place at the Przemyśl railway/bus station close to the Medyka-Szeginie Border Crossing Point (BCP).
- Most respondents (71%) reported having no specific needs just before crossing the border. Reporting no needs was more prominent among respondents who are planning to stay in Ukraine for short-term (75% of them) compared to the ones who are intended to stay in Ukraine (70% of them). Transportation support (16%), support to return home (13%), and financial support (11%) were the three main needs reported.
- Almost 54% per cent reported the intention to stay in Ukraine, while 30 per cent reported that they were doing a short visit and another 17 per cent was uncertain of how long they will be staying in Ukraine.
- Out of the 1,115 Ukrainian refugees that participated in the survey, 7 per cent declared experiencing unfair or unequal treatment after leaving their place of usual residence in Ukraine.

GROUP DEMOGRAPHIC

Figure 1. Age of the respondents (%)



Almost all the respondents were adult females (97%). Most respondents were between 30 and 39 years of age (30%) and between 19 and 29 years of age (26%). The average age for women (38) in the sample was lower than the men's (49), with more than half (54%) of the male respondents being above 60 years old.

More than half (55%) of the participants were traveling with children (889 children in total). Most of the children travelling with respondents were between 5 and 13 years of age (53%), 23 per cent were under 5 years old and 23 per cent were between 14 and 17 years of age.

 **55%**  
travelling in a group

 **45%**  
travelling alone

 **55%**  
traveling with children

 **10%**  
above 60 years old

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Were you travelling alone or with a group?

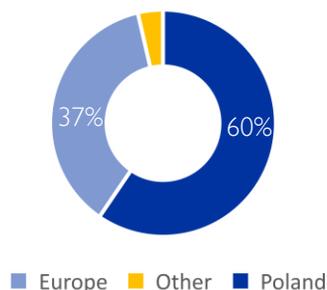
Traveling in a group/alone	Female	Male	Total
With the same group/people/household I fled with	570	15	585
Alone, I was alone when I left	264	5	269
Alone, I was with a group when I left	228	6	234
With some of the group/people/household I fled with	18	0	18
With a different group/people/household	7	2	9

More than 50 per cent declared travelling in a group and 45 per cent were travelling alone. Most of the respondents travelling in a group (96%) declared traveling with the same group they left with from Ukraine after the war which was composed mainly of immediate family members (93%).

### PLACE OF STAY OUTSIDE OF UKRAINE

Sixty per cent of the participants in the survey, declared that they spent the longest time in Poland after fleeing the war in Ukraine, while 37 per cent chose a country in Europe for their stay and four per cent were elsewhere. The top European countries of stay were Germany (40%), Czechia (19%), Spain (7%), Austria (6%), Italy (5%) and France (4%).

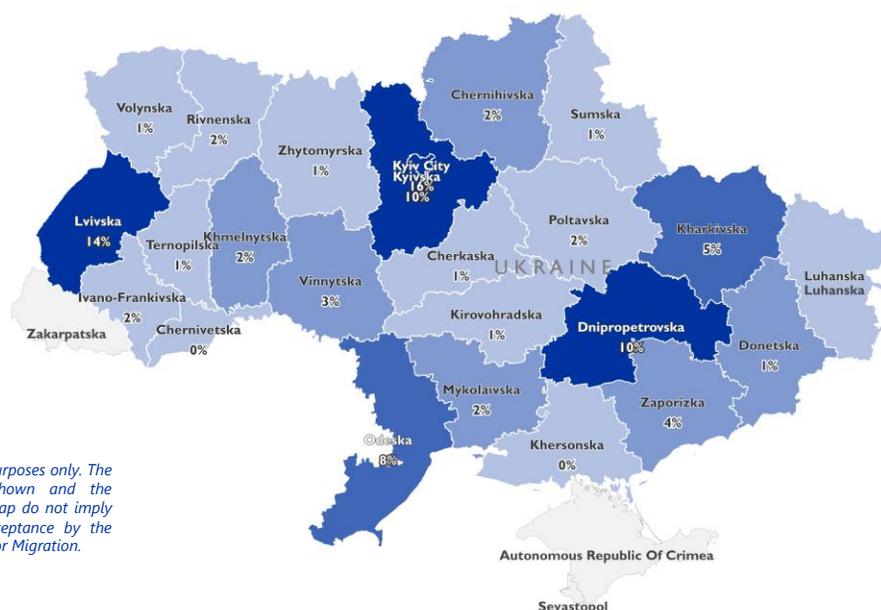
Figure 2. Place of stay outside Ukraine (%)



### PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

Respondents were distributed in all parts of the country in terms of their region of usual residence before leaving Ukraine. When asked about their habitual region of residence in Ukraine, 17 per cent reported the city of Kyiv, 13 per cent were originally in Lviv, 11 per cent in Dnipropetrovsk and 8 per cent in Odesa.

Map 1. Region (oblast) of origin / usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine



*This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.*

\*Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### INTENTIONS AND REASONS TO CROSS TO UKRAINE

A large majority (87%) of the refugees interviewed declared their intention to go back to the same oblast that was their initial usual place of residence. Out of the 145 respondents that are choosing a different region (13%), 25 per cent are from Donetsk and 22 per cent from Kharkiv . This can be explained by the proximity of these regions to the Russian border and being among the cities most affected by the war. Almost half (45%) of these refugees interviewed intend to go back to Lviv due to the relatively safer situation in the city.

The majority (68%) of the participants who were intending to travel to a different region mentioned that their location of origin was unsafe due to violence, conflict and insecurity, 12 per cent declared that their family has moved or was displaced to another location and 5 per cent said that their house or property was destroyed or damaged.

Figure 3. Intended length of stay in Ukraine (%)



More than of the sample (54%) reported the intention to stay in Ukraine, while 30 per cent reported that they were doing a short visit and another 17 per cent was uncertain of how long they will be staying in Ukraine.

Among those who reported to be intending to remain in Ukraine, 68 per cent declared that the main reason was to reunite with family members and 26 per cent based their decision on the improvement of situation in their place of habitual residence. Other given reasons were the lack of financial resources (11%), the inability to find a job in the country of stay (9%) and being an essential worker in Ukraine.

More than half of the respondents (56%) declared that this was their first time crossing into Ukraine since leaving the country after the war began. 33 per cent indicated that they had crossed into Ukraine (and subsequently exited) once before and remaining 11 per cent reported to have entered and exited on two or more occasions.

If staying for a short visit, how long is your intended stay period in Ukraine

A few days	26%
Around a month	24%
Around a week	42%
more than a month	5%
Prefer not to answer	3%

Figure 4. Reasons for intending to stay in Ukraine (%)



## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Figure 4. Reasons for intending to stay for a short period in Ukraine (%)



Among those who intended to do a short visit to Ukraine (30% of the whole sample), 55 per cent reported that they wanted to meet with family members left in Ukraine and 31 per cent returned to collect personal belongings. Around 18 per cent wanted to help family members or friends in Ukraine, 16 per cent were there to help someone to reach the border and about 15 per cent intended to bring some supplies into Ukraine.

Other reasons expressed by respondents were the need complete, renew or obtain documents (passports, visas, identity cards, social benefits), to attend celebrations, funerals and medical appointments.

Since you left your place of usual residence in Ukraine, did you or any of your family members experience any unfair/ unequal treatment ?



Out of the 1,115 Ukrainians that participated in the survey, 7 per cent declared experiencing unfair or unequal treatment after leaving their place of usual residence in Ukraine. The majority (62%) were residing the longest in a country in Europe (26% in Germany, 6% Czech Republic) and 41 per cent were in Poland.

For the small number (6) of third country nationals interviewed, three declared experiencing unfair treatment in their country of stay or while making the journey back to Ukraine.

Interviewers noted the means of transportation of respondents while they were crossing back to Ukraine. About 66 per cent were about to travel by train, 14 per cent were travelling by bus or minibus, another 10 per cent were travelling by car while the rest (10%) were crossing the BCPs on foot.

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



Figure 5. Intended accommodation in Ukraine of Ukrainian refugees interviewed (%)



The majority (83%) of respondents indicated that they will be returning to their home or usual place of residency while 5 per cent will be staying with relatives, 4 per cent were still uncertain at the time of the survey and the rest of the sample were either staying in private accommodations (3%), with friends (3%) or in organized reception centres (1%).

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

### MAIN NEEDS IN THE MOMENT OF THE INTERVIEW

Most respondents (71%) reported having no specific needs just before crossing the border.

Reporting no needs was more prominent among respondents who are planning to visit Ukraine for short-term (75% of them) compared to the ones who are intended to stay in Ukraine (70% of them). The majority of Ukrainians who were not sure about their plans at the moment of the interview (70%) also reported no needs.

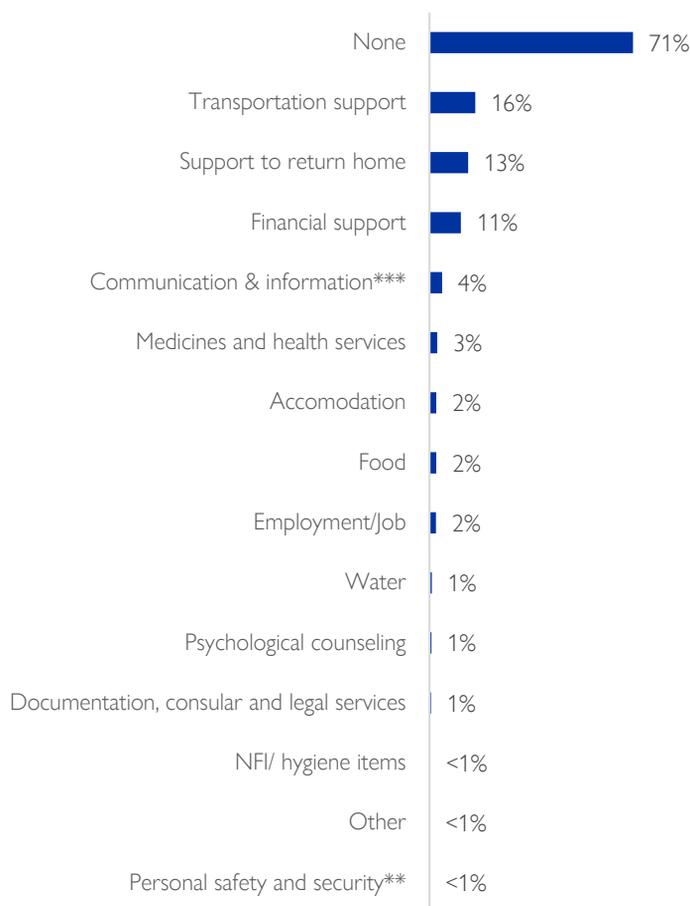
Moreover, reporting no needs was more common among respondents who were travelling alone (75% of the respondents travelling alone) compared to the respondents travelling a group (67% of the respondents travelling with a group).

In other words, Ukrainians who are intended to stay in Ukraine and respondents who are travelling a group were more likely to report higher needs.

Transportation support (16%), support to return home (13%), and financial support (11%) were the three main needs most frequently reported.

The overall low level of positive replies to the list of the needs proposed, may be because respondents were about to cross the border when interviewed.

Figure 6. Main needs of the respondents at the moment of the survey (%) \*



\* Multiple responses were possible for this question

\*\* Includes protection from instances of violence, harassment, theft, exploitation and reporting of incidents, grievances or assaults.

\*\*\* Includes support to communicate with others in Ukraine and elsewhere.

### Methodology

This report summarizes the results of crossings to Ukraine surveys initiated by IOM to assess the profiles and intentions of Ukrainians met while entering Ukraine from Poland.

The survey was based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the permanence in Ukraine and to intended final destinations; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the time of the interview.

Only adults (18+) were approached, and the questionnaire was proposed only to refugees who were crossing from Poland to Ukraine after the 21 of April 2022. Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected border points between Poland and Ukraine. Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian, and English by trained. Data were collected and stored through a mobile application.

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs

*The DTM in Poland is generously funded by the Council of Europe Development Bank, U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, German Federal Foreign Office, and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*