

# Refugees from Ukraine in Kraków



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OBSERWATORIUM  
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## Structure of the presentation

- Introduction
- Refugees in Poland and Kraków
- Methodology of survey among refugees from Ukraine in Krakow
- Sample description
- Selected findings from the research
- Conclusions
- Q&A



# Ukrainian refugees in Poland/KRK

- Poland after Turkey (3,7 milion Syrians) hosting one of the largest refugee populations in the world
- Pesel registration 1,220 mln - 10.07.2022 (dane.gov.pl)
  - 120 thousand in Małopolska region
  - 31,6 thousand in City Kraków (22,4 females & 9,1 males)
  - 15,6 thousand in Larger Kraków (powiat) (11,2 females & 4,4 males)

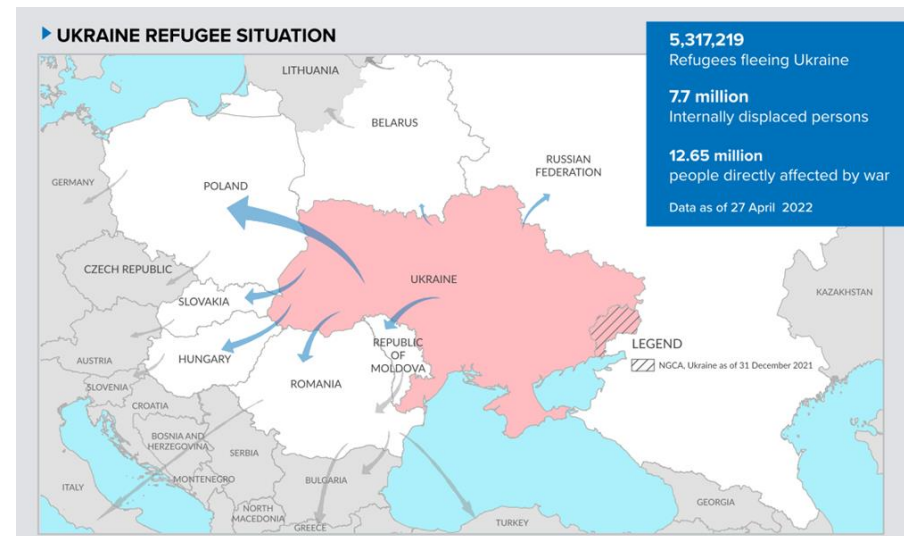
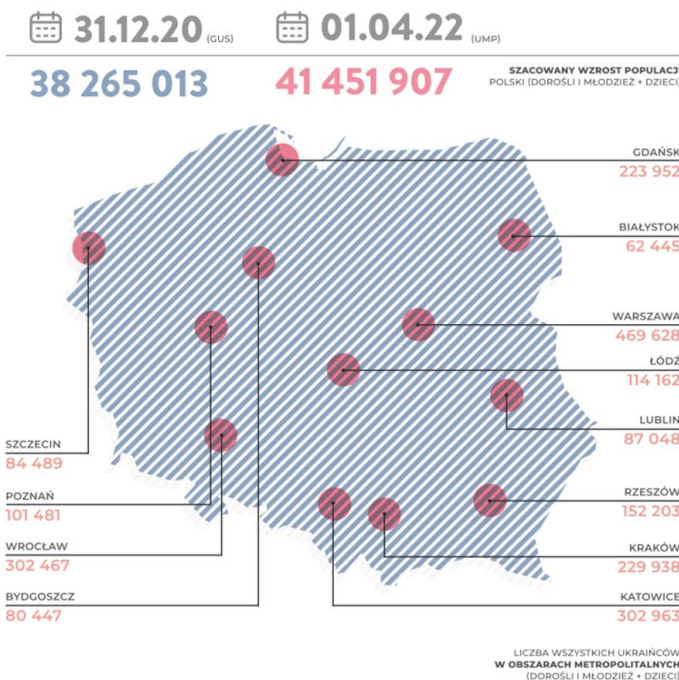
- Big data research

2,2 milion refugees from Ukraine

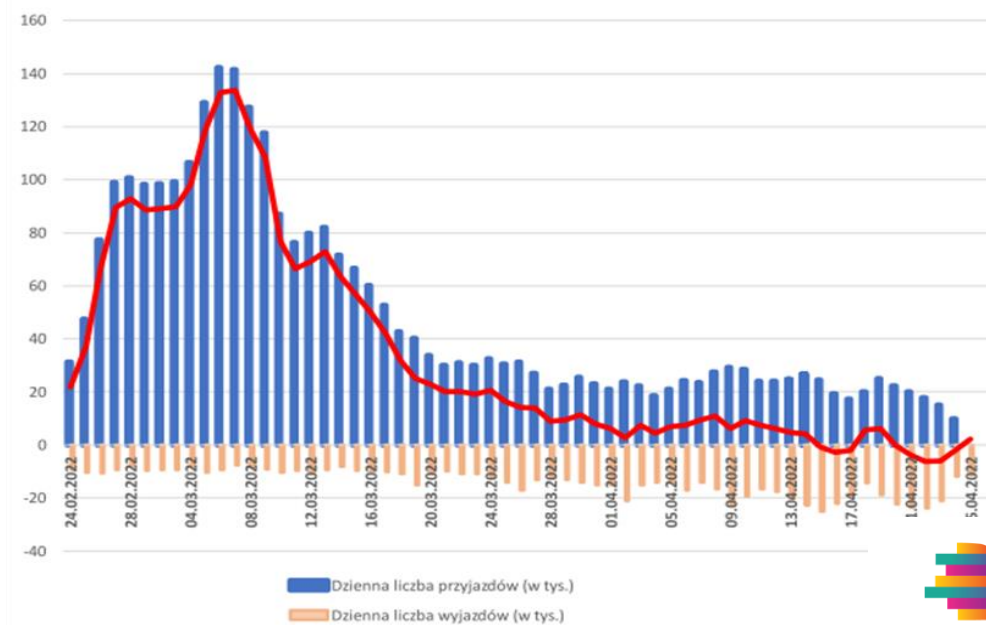
(UMP April 2022)

1,3 milion pre-war Ukrainians

(GUS 2020)



## • Border trafic PL i UKR



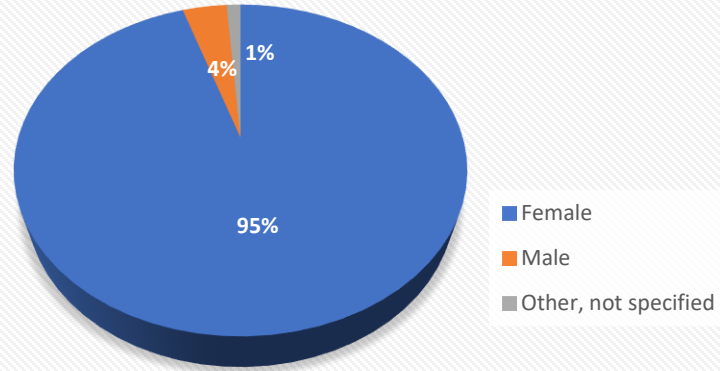
# Refugees in Poland and Krakow – methodology of research

- The register data and existing research provide very limited information about the refugee population in Poland.
- Thus, Multiculturalism and Migration Observatory and Centre for Advanced Studies of Population and Religion in collaboration with Vienna University of Economics and Business and the Austrian Academy of Sciences decided to carry out survey among 500 refugees from Ukraine to help to answer some of the most urgent questions.
- The survey was carried out in the form of paper and pencil interviews by trained Ukrainian researchers between 5<sup>th</sup> May and 15<sup>th</sup> of June 2022 in numerous locations where Ukrainian refugees assemble (among others in Tauron Arena – Pesel and UNHCR registration spot, Galeria Plaza - Szafa Dobra, Ukrainian Consulate in Krakow and World Kitchen on the Main Railway Station and Support Centres on Daszyńskiego Street).
- 55% of the questionnaires were filled in Ukrainian and 45% in Russian language.

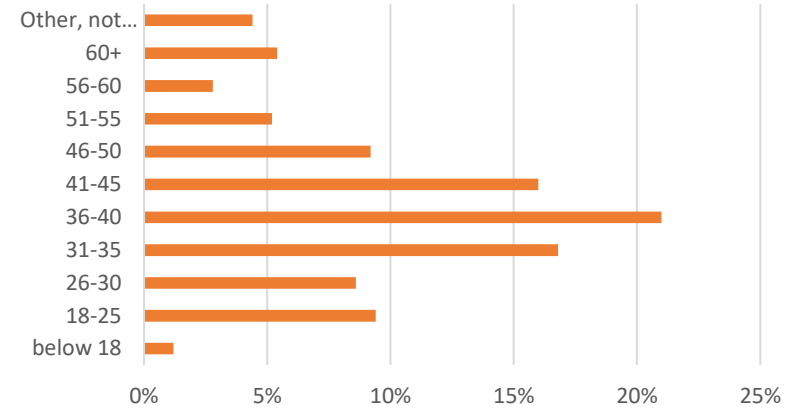


# Sample description

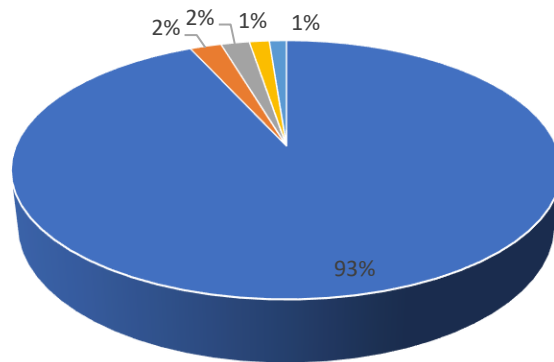
## Gender structure



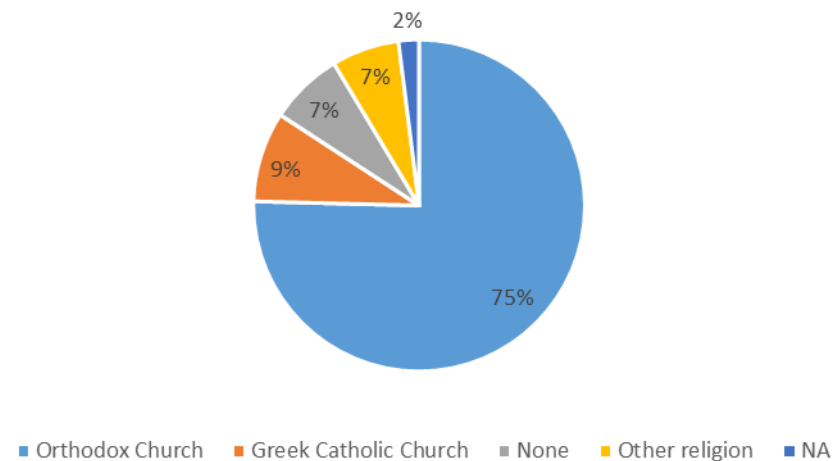
## Age structure



## Country of birth

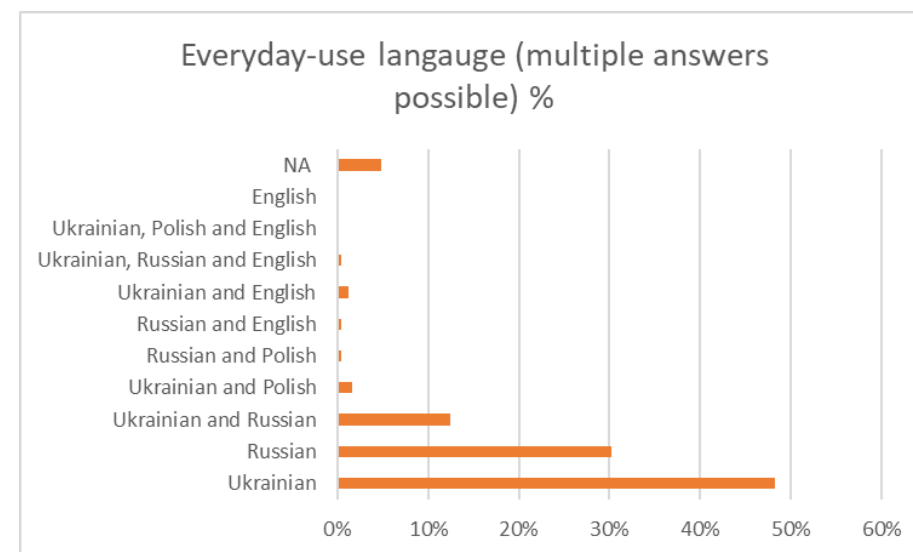
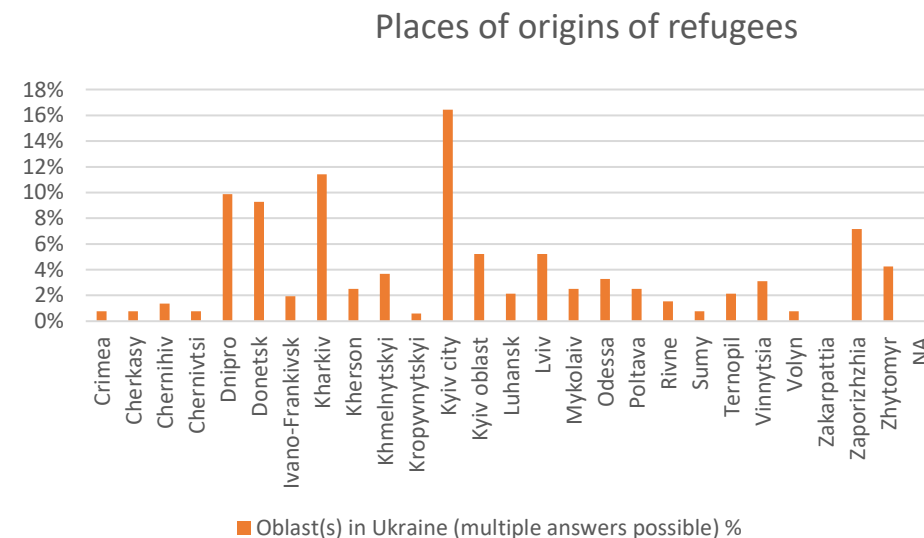


## Religious affiliation

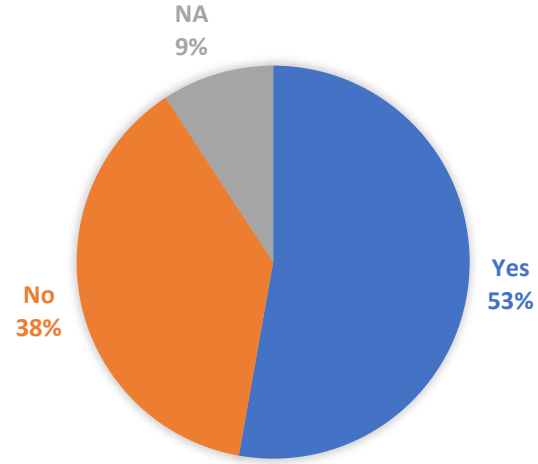


# Ukrainians in Kraków

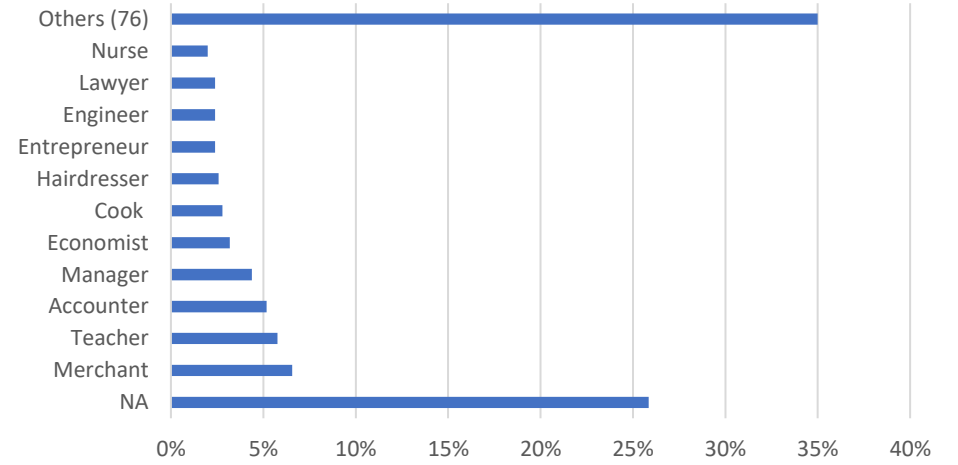
- High diversity of places of origin - capital city and eastern regions stand out
- The usage of languages proves dynamic processes of ethnic crystallisation and increasing usage of Ukrainian language among those who previously used it rarely



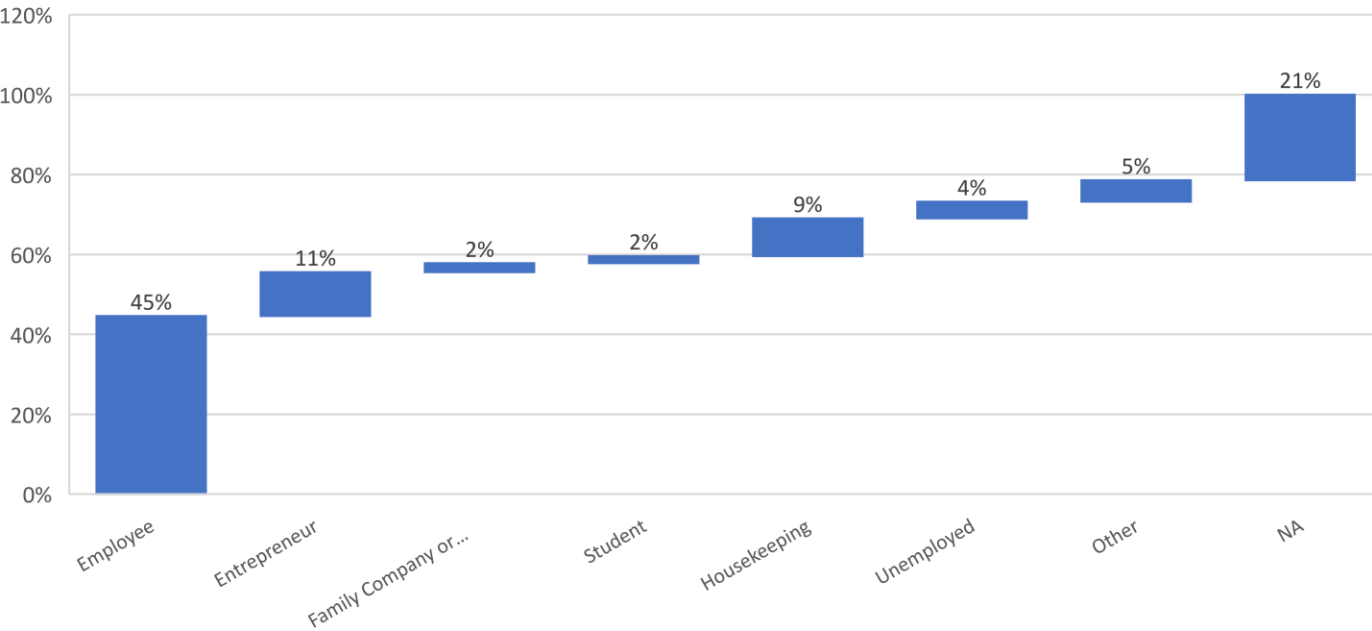
### DID YOU ACTIVELY TAKE PART IN THE LABOUR MARKET?



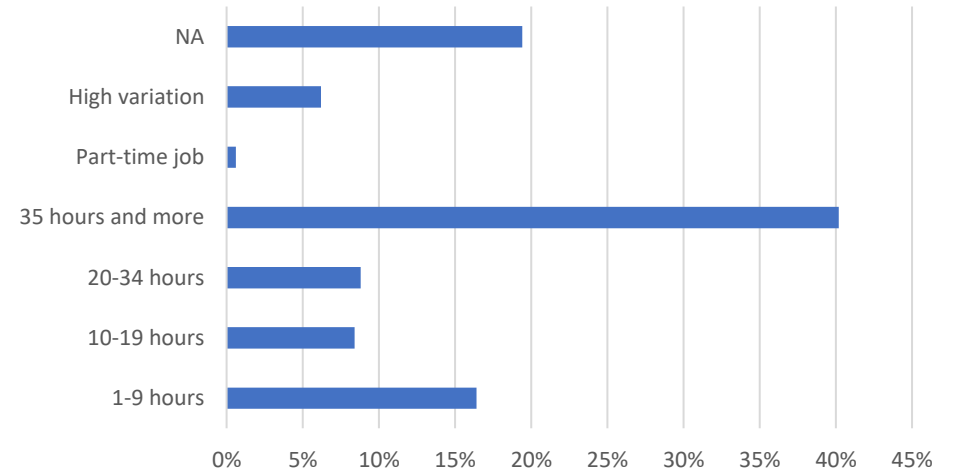
### Occupation



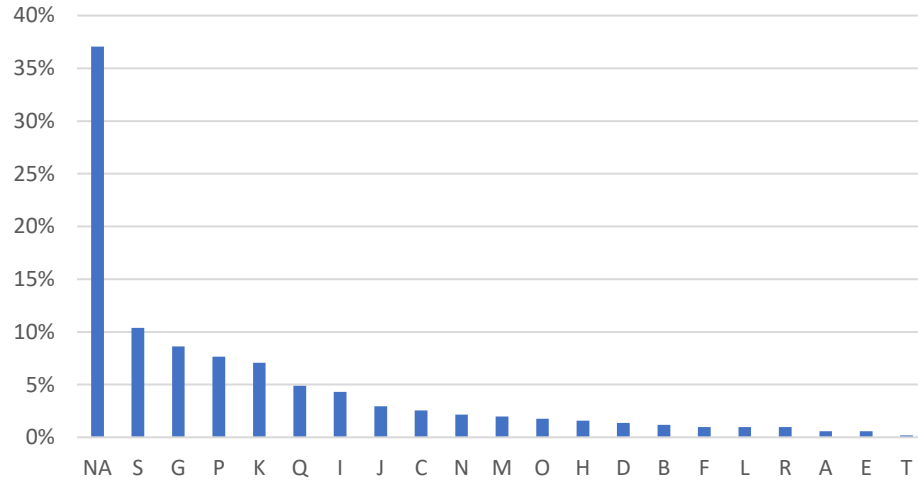
### Economic status before fleeing Ukraine



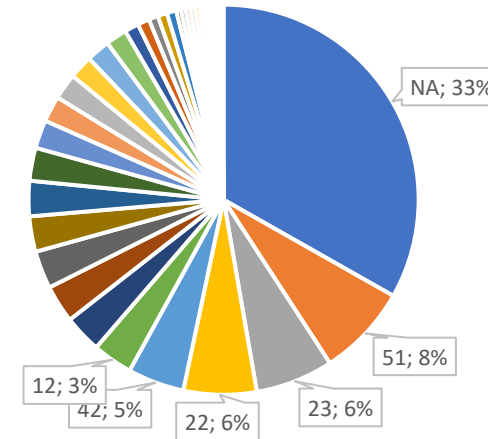
### Working hours per week



Sector of activity, NACA code



Main occupation, ISCO code

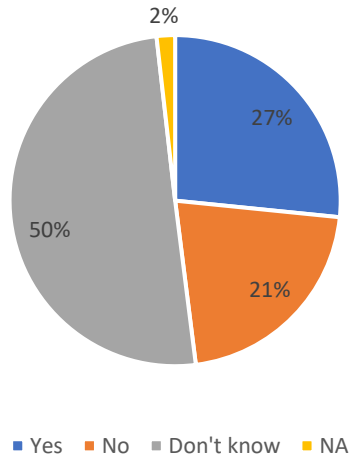


S	Other services activities
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
P	Education
K	Financial and insurance activities
Q	Human health and social work activities
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
C	Manufacturing
N	Administrative and support service activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities

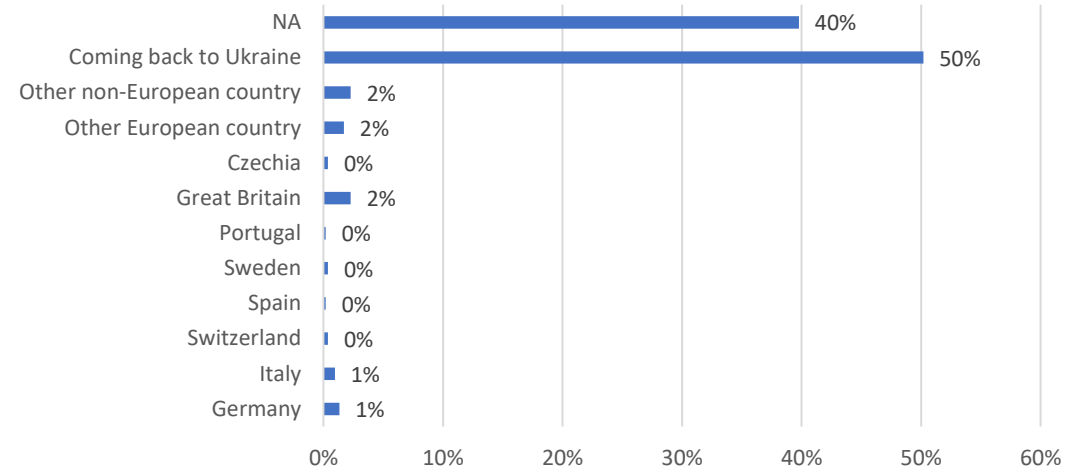
51	Individual service workers
23	Professionals in education
52	Sellers
22	Professionals in medicine
42	Public service employees
12	Administrative and commercial leaders
24	Professionals in business and administration
44	Other office workers
26	Specialists in the field of law, humanities and science
33	Middle Specialized Personnel for Economic and Administrative Activities
75	Workers in the food, woodworking, textile and clothing industries and workers in related occupations
21, 14, 43, 13, 41, 25, 32, 34, 35, 93, 94, 53, 71, 72, 91, 96, 5, 11, 31, 37, 54, 61, 73, 74, 82, 95	



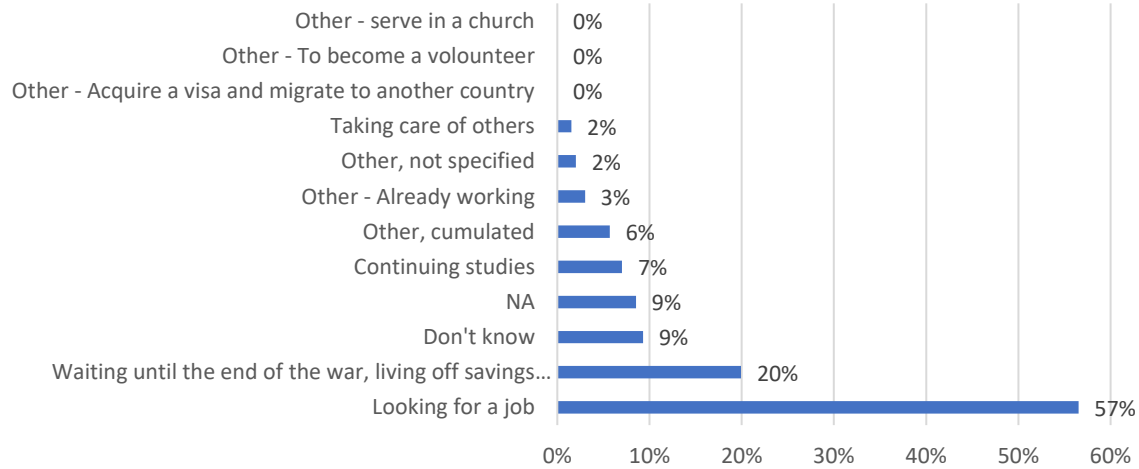
### Do you plan to stay in Poland



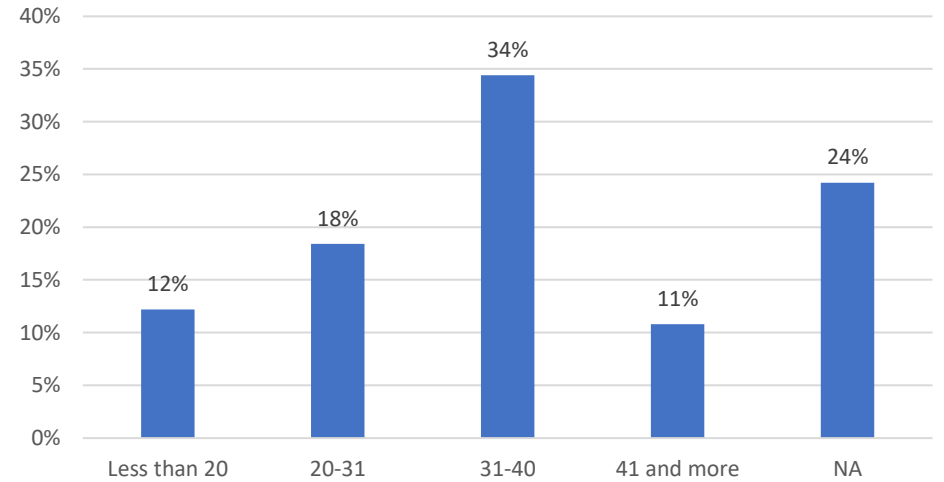
### Where do you plan to migrate



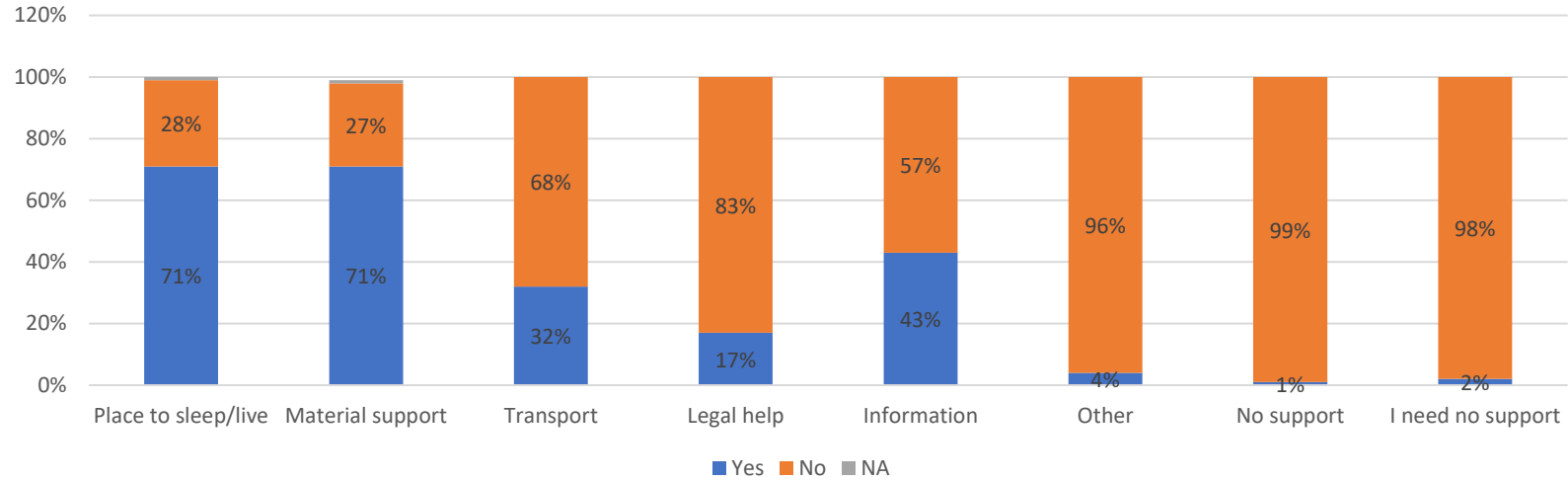
### Plans concerning stay in Poland



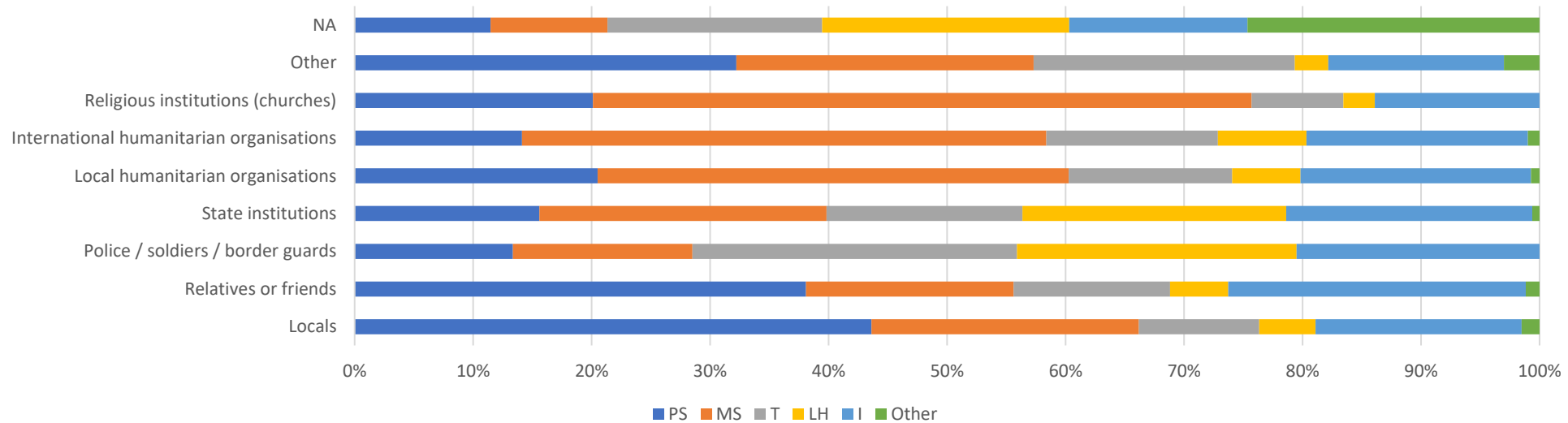
### How many hours per week do you plan to work



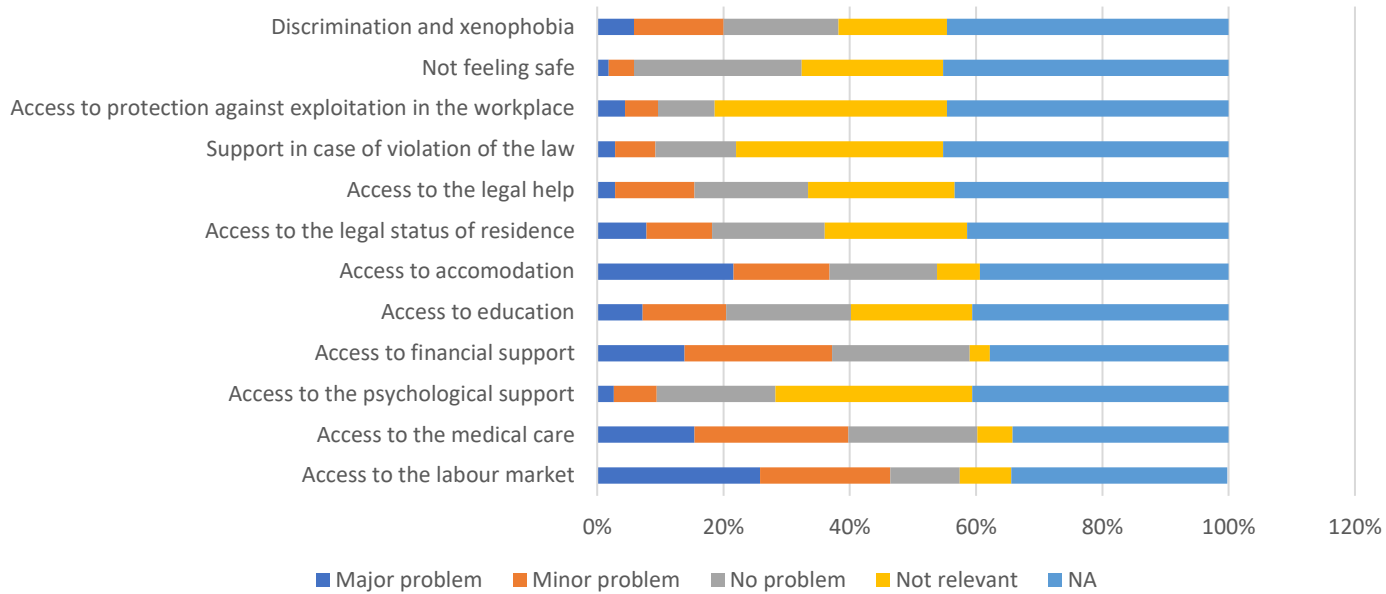
### Forms of help received



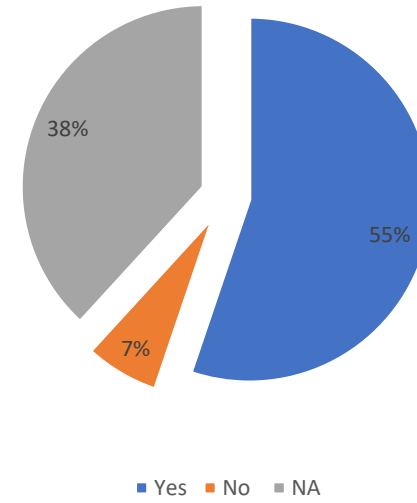
### Who offered help



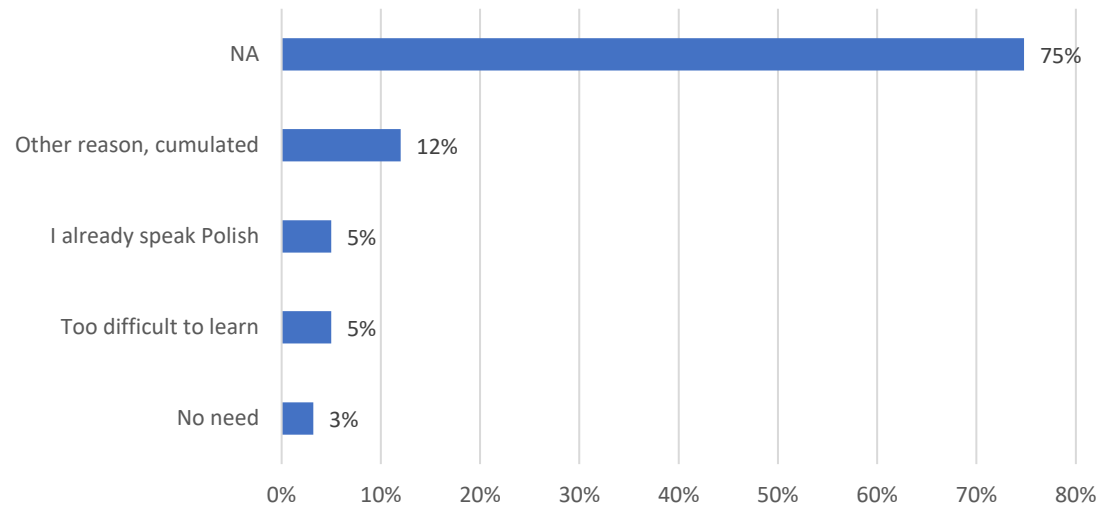
### Types and scales of problems faced



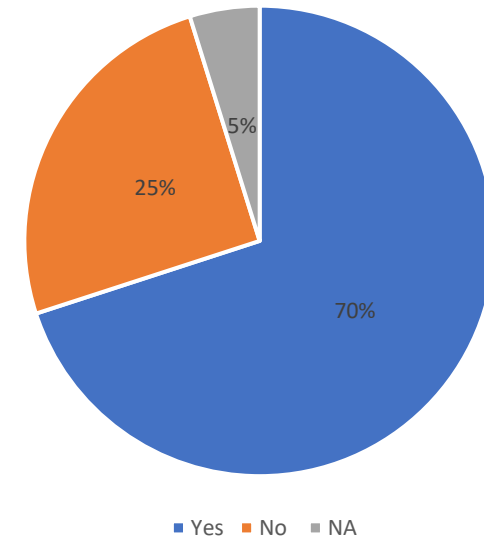
### Do you want to learn Polish?



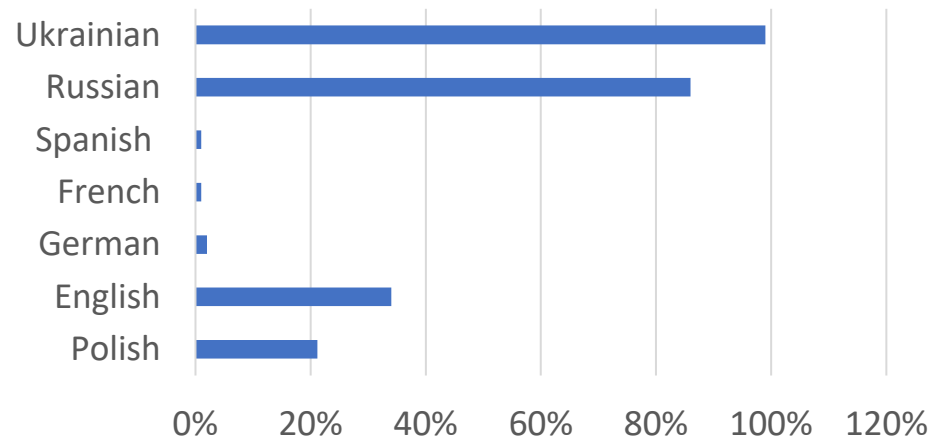
### The reason of "NO"



### Learning the Polish language



# Language proficiency – a serious obstacle to move more to the West

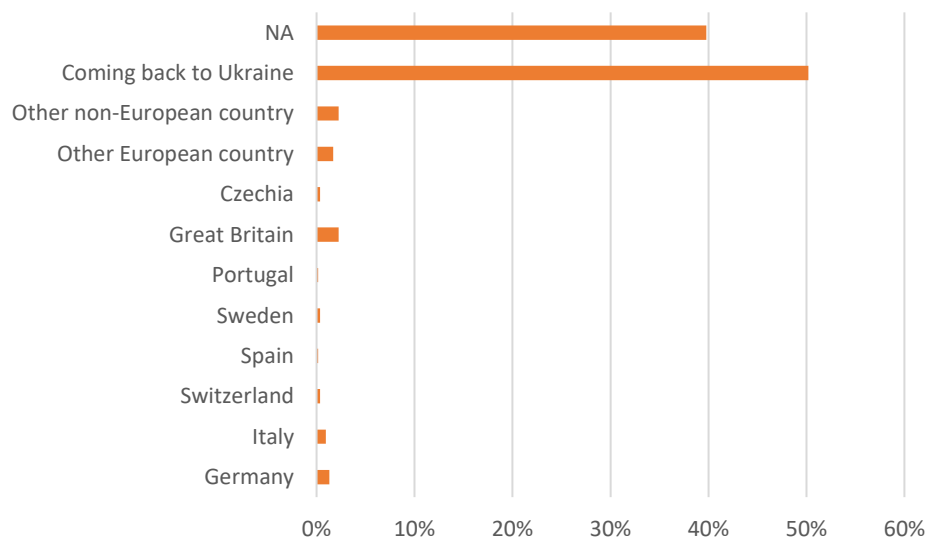


- Only 34% respondents speak (some) English

- It is possible for UA citizen to live in Poland and even work using Ukrainian language

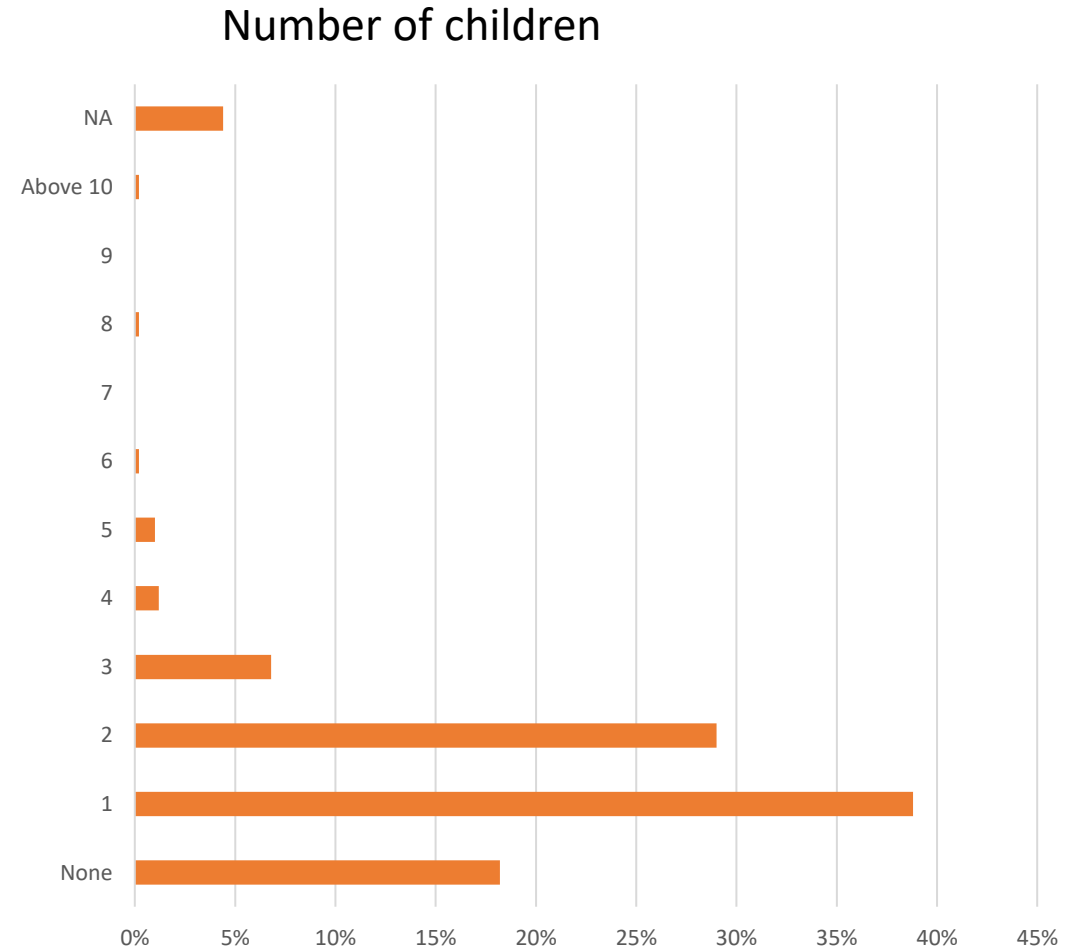
- But it might be very difficult to move to Germany or France with this level of cultural capital

- Therefore, only 6 per cent of respondents consider to move elsewhere, while most (50 per cent) wants to return to Ukraine



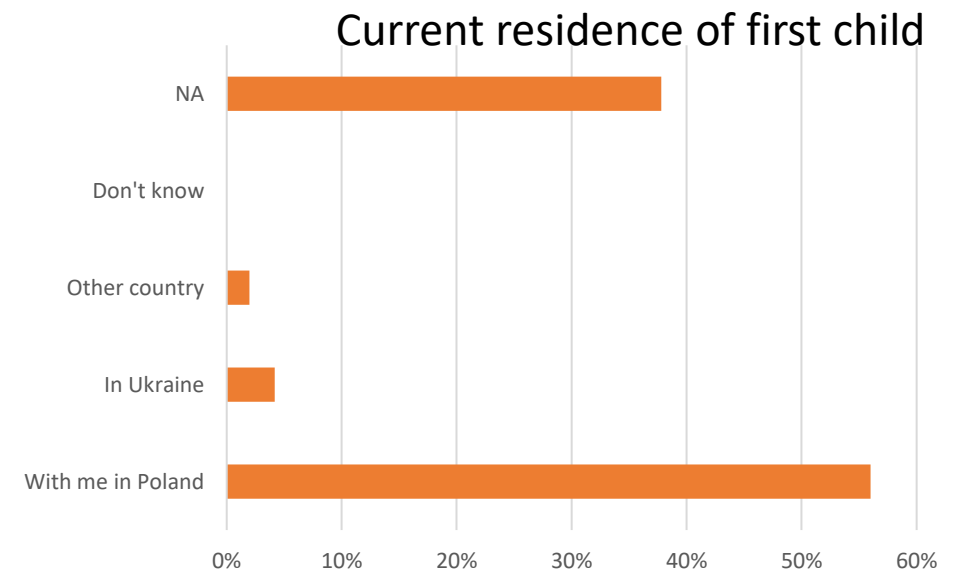
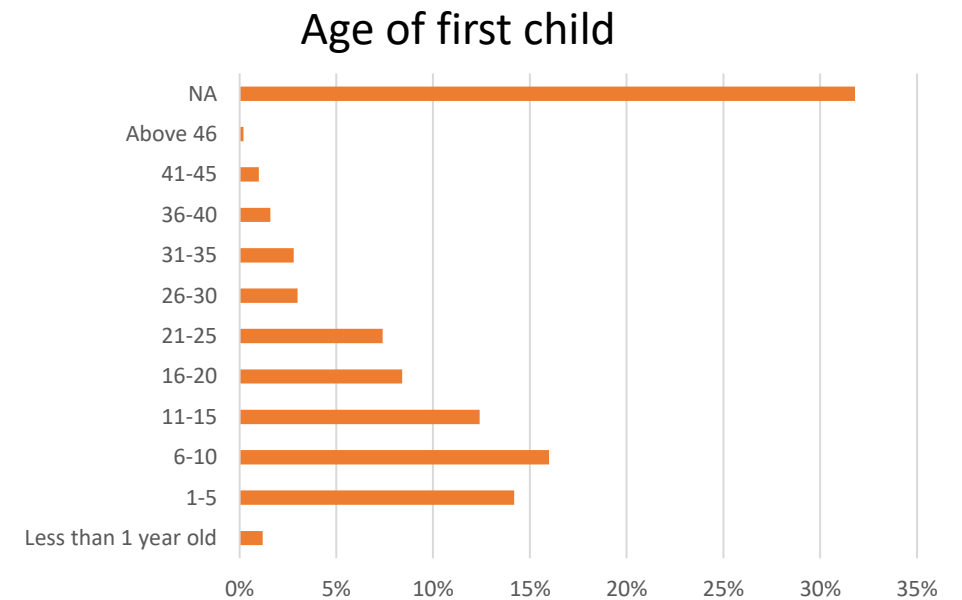
# Children

- 78% of respondents have children
- Most of them moved with children below 18 to PI
- 68% respondents had 1-2 children

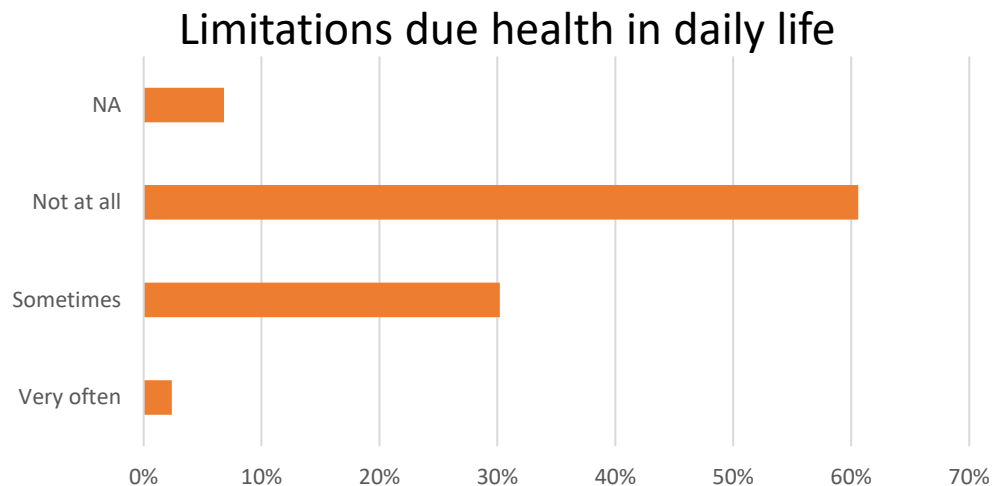
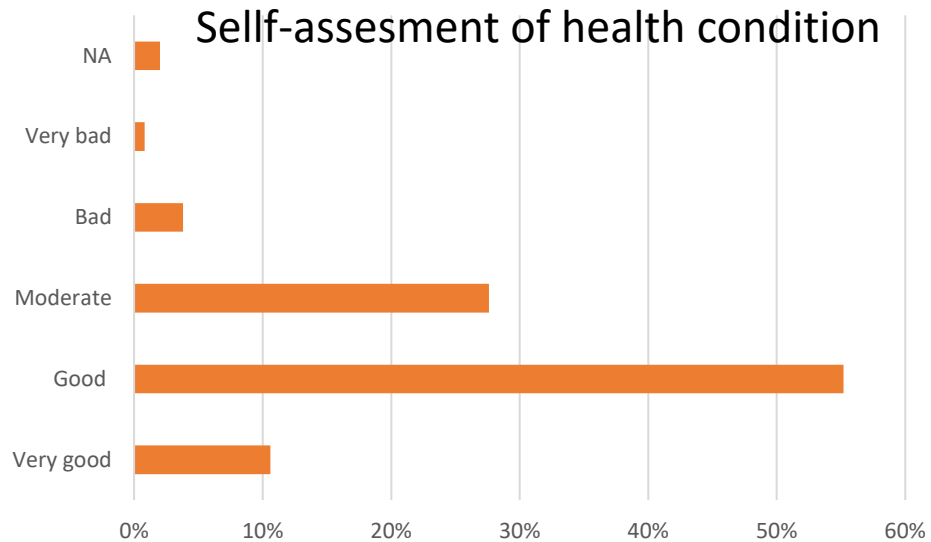


# Children (continued)

- Most of children were below 18 years of age
- Most of them moved with their mothers to PI



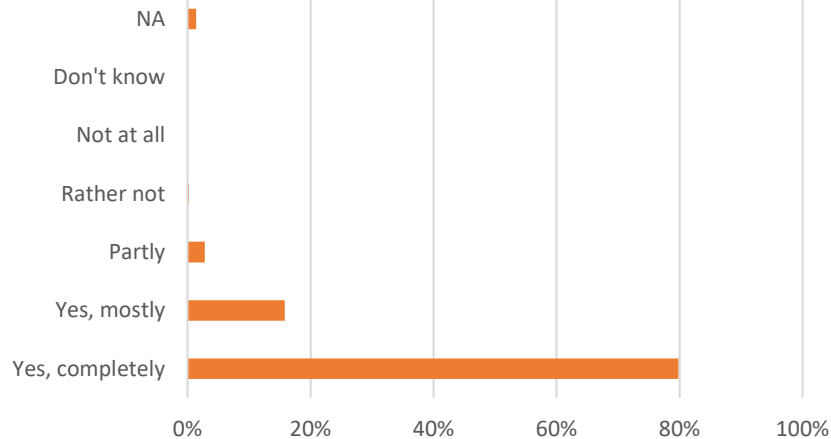
# Health condition of refugees satisfactory



- Most of them reported good or very good health condition
- The incidence of health problems that induce limitations on daily activities is relatively small

# Reception and reason of arrival

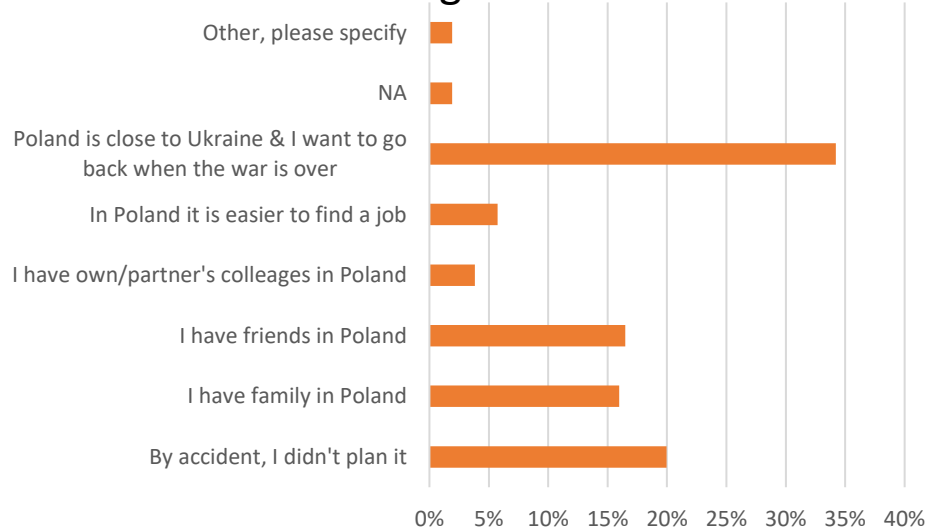
## Feeling welcome after arrival to PL



- The most popular reason of choosing Poland was geographic proximity

- 36% of respondents had family members/friends/colleagues in PL

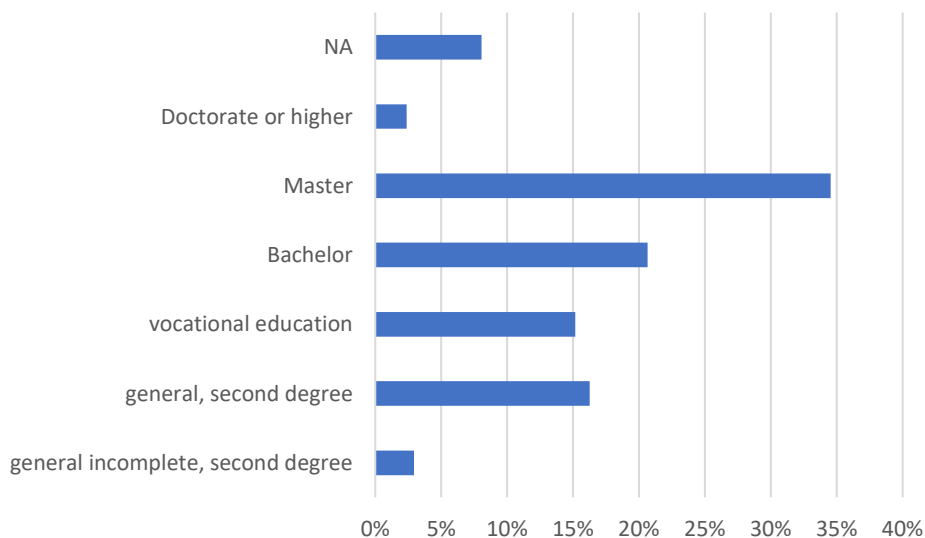
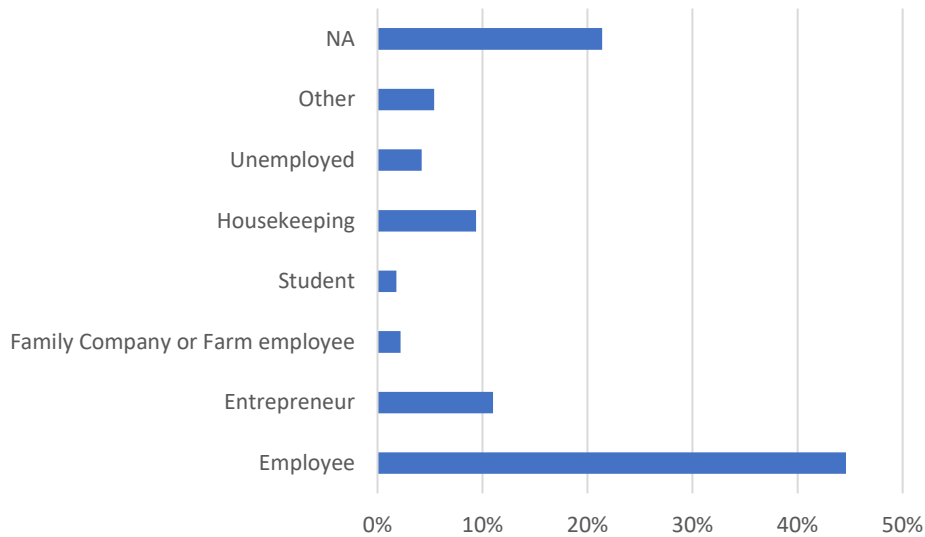
## Reasons for choosing PL as a destination



- They mostly felt welcome when arriving to Poland



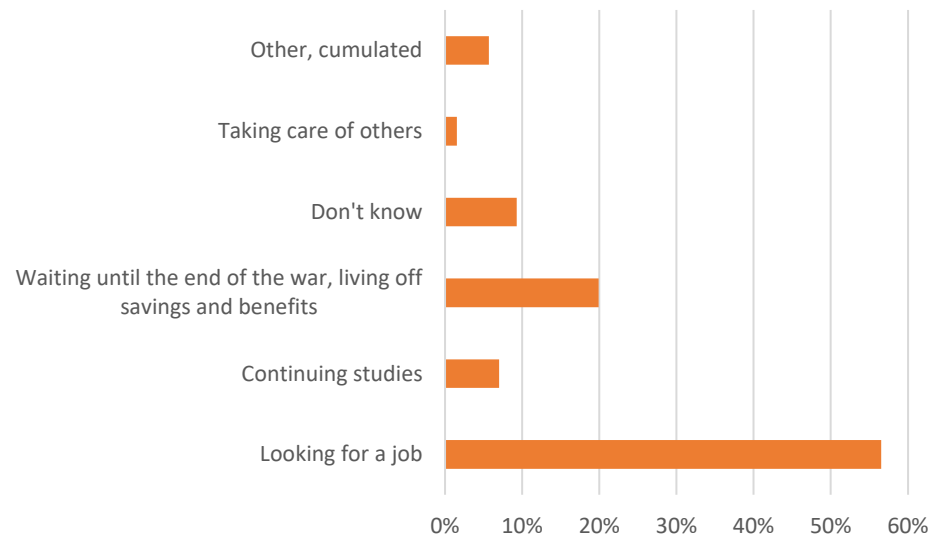
# Economic adaptation of UA refugees



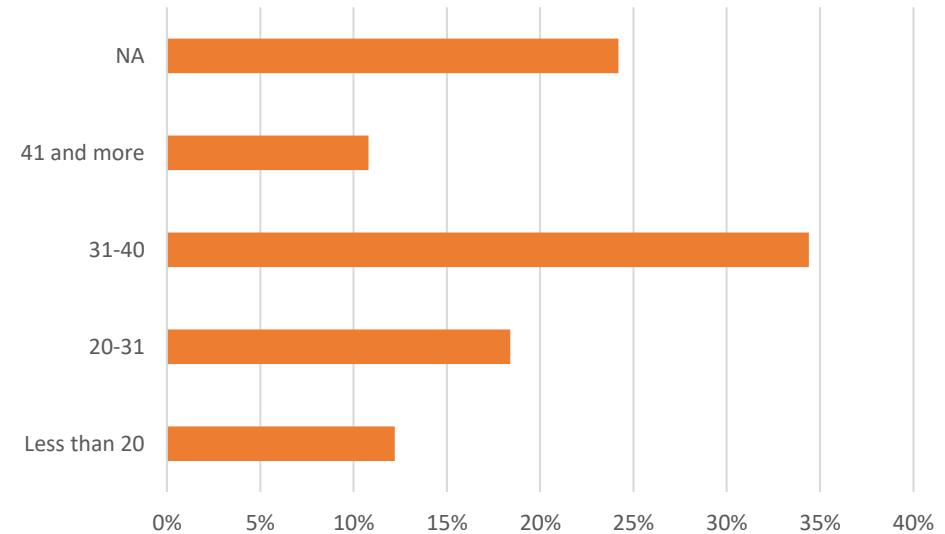
- Only 53% of adult respondents were economically active in UA
- Traditional role-models still visible (males as principal breadwinners)
- On the other hand: very large share of tertiary-educated (56 per cent bachelor and master, 2 per cent doctorate!)
- Also large entrepreneurial potential – 11 per cent of refugees were entrepreneurs in UA

# Most of respondents are willing to take employment in Poland or even work already

## Economic plans in Poland

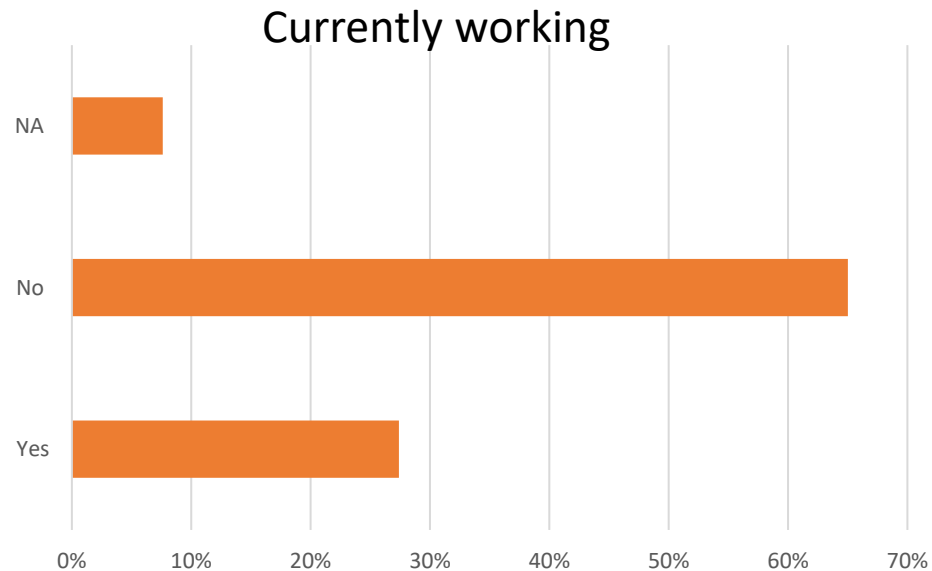


## Hours of work in Poland (plans)

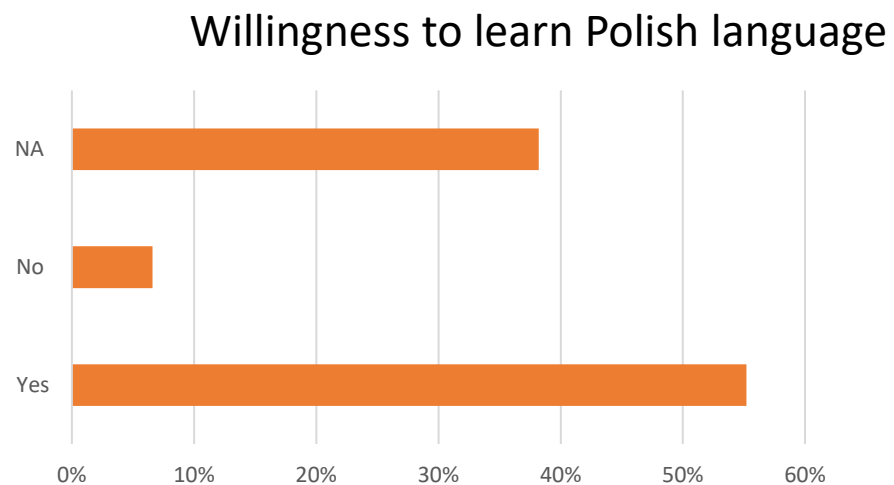


Only ca. 20 per cent adopt the passive strategy „let’s wait and see”, and live off savings and benefits

# Economic activity

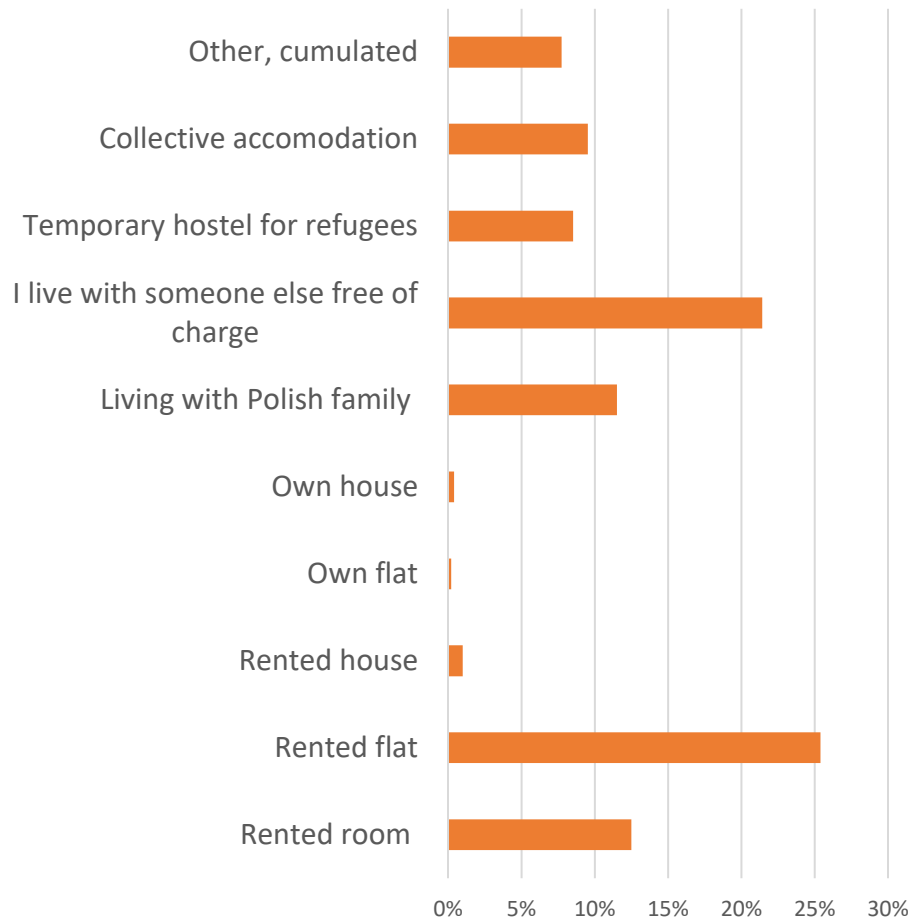


- More than a quarter (27 per cent) of respondents are currently working, while more than 50 per cent were looking for a job



- Refugees are also willing to learn the host country language (55%) to improve employment prospects

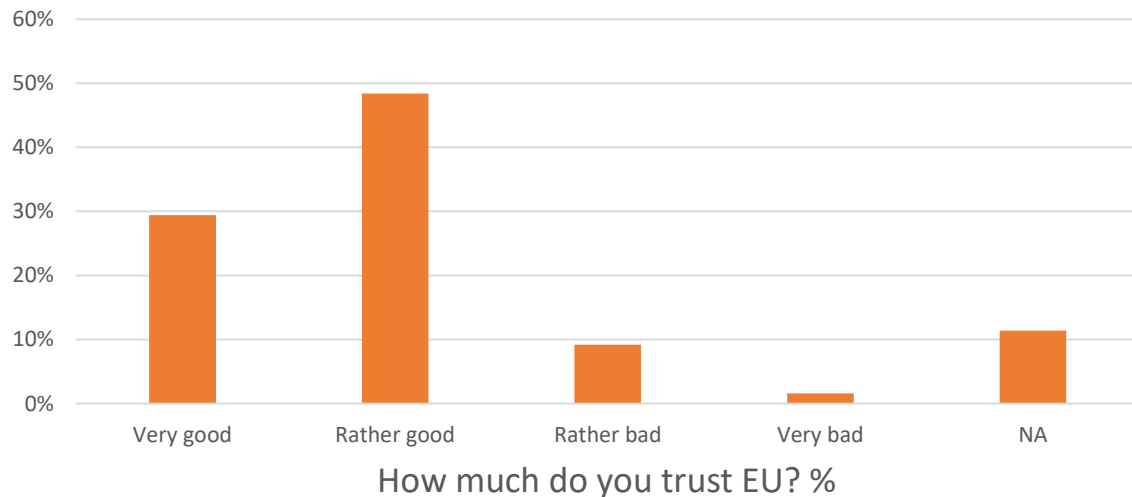
# Housing – a big challenge for successful adaptation



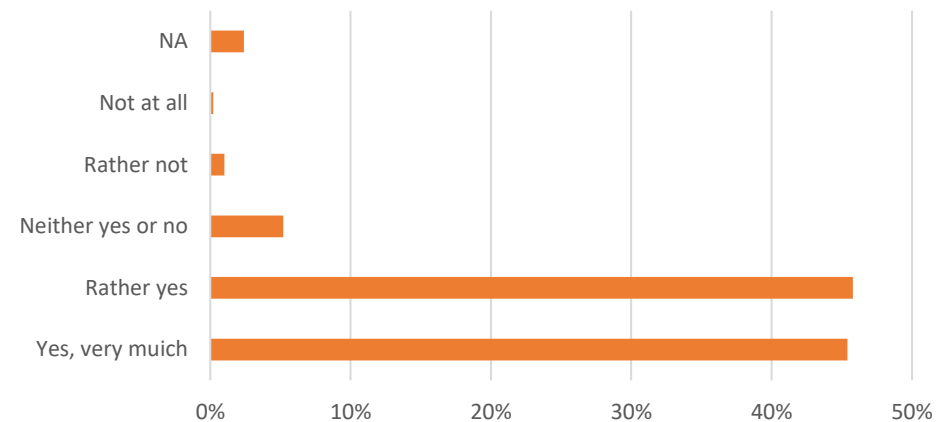
- Almost 20 per cent refugees live in temporary refugee centers
- Also the challenge for Polish society in terms of voluntary support with accommodation – how long it could last?
- Need for state intervention at central level (probably state subsidies for rental)

# Feelings about democracy, EU, Nato and safety

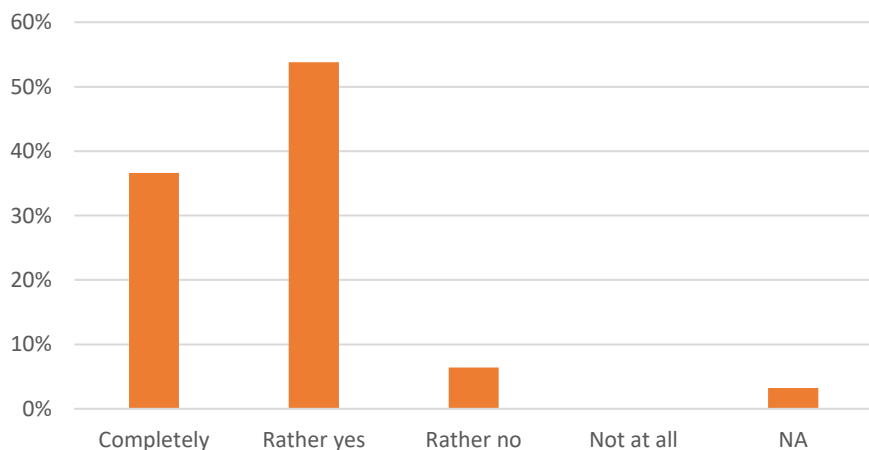
Assessment of democracy as a way of governing Ukraine



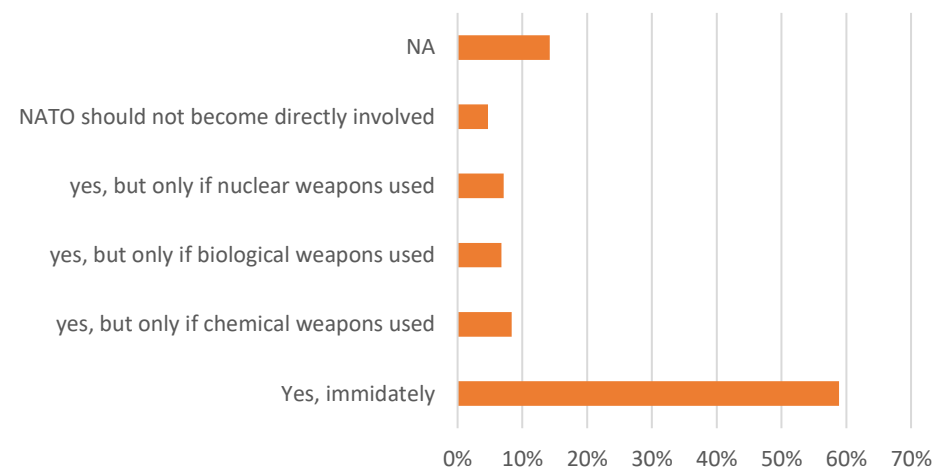
Are you feeling safe in Poland as a NATO member? %



How much do you trust EU? %



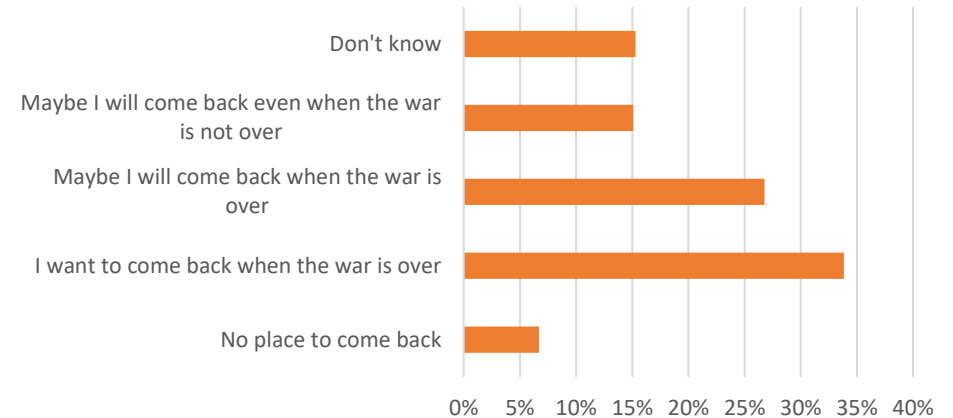
Should NATO intervene in the war in Ukraine?



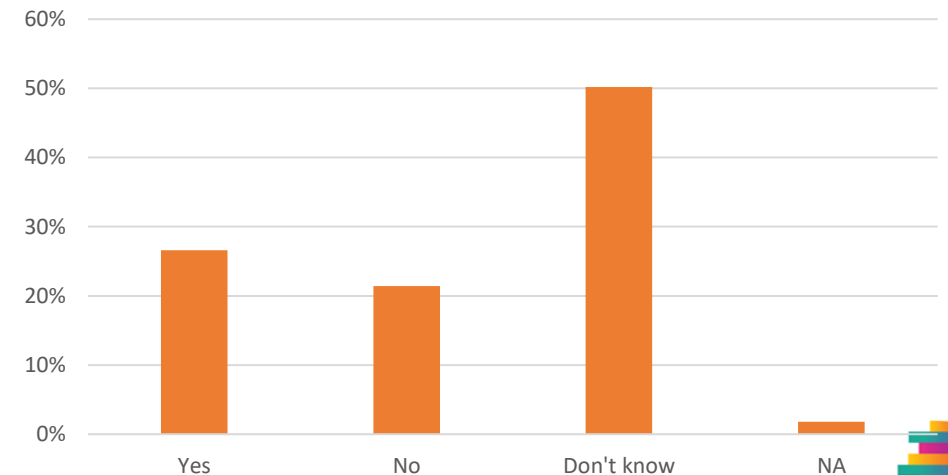
# Return or not to return?

- 1/3 of Ukrainians want to go back when the war is over, while 15% consider to go back before the end of the war
- Half of the refugees don't know if they want to stay in Poland

Opinions toward coming back to Ukraine  
(multiple answers possible) %



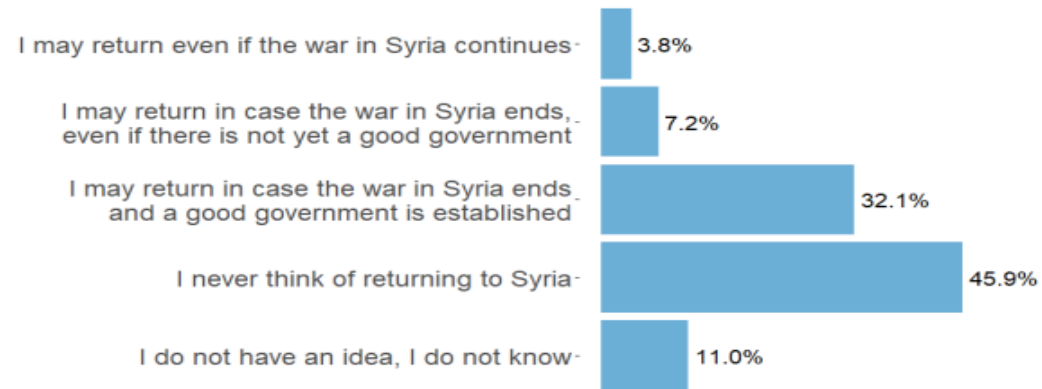
Do you plan to stay in Poland %



# Ukrainian returns VS Syrian returns

- Syrians in Turkey (Respond 2020)

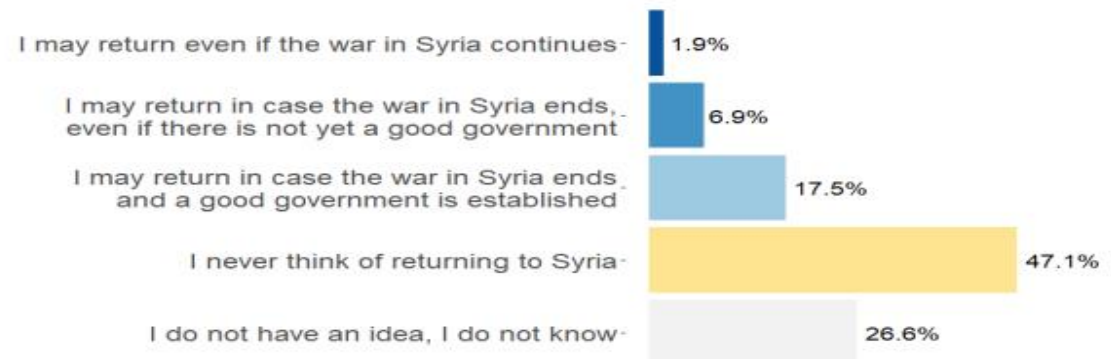
Figure 77: Survey respondents by their attitudes toward a potential return to Syria (in %).



Note: N = 789.

- Syrians in Sweden (Respond 2020)

Figure 50. Respondents by their attitudes toward a potential return to Syria (in %).



Note: N = 639

# Conclusions

- Russian invasion on Ukraine has led to the unprecedented migration and humanitarian crisis in Central and Eastern Europe
- Poland and in particular major Polish cities face numerous challenges while trying to accommodate various needs of refugees from Ukraine
- Presented research sheds light on some of the key questions linked with the current situation of Ukrainians in Poland and especially in Kraków
- Local integration policies towards refugees from Ukraine should take into account the results of the emergin research findings



Report will be soon published on  
[www.owim.uek.krakow.pl](http://www.owim.uek.krakow.pl)

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