



**UNIA
METROPOLII
POLSKICH**

IM. PAWŁA ADAMOWICZA

Ukrainians in 12 Largest Polish Cities after 24 Feb 2022

Key Results from Reports of the UMP Research and Analysis Centre

June 2022



ABOUT THE REPORT

LEAD-IN

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded the territory of Ukraine. Our neighbour. By the end of May, over three million refugees crossed the state border into Poland. Most of them headed for the largest Polish cities. Local authorities faced the challenges of providing assistance and satisfying at least the basic needs of the refugees.

On the first days and even hours of the war, all Poles rallied around helping Ukrainians fleeing hostilities. They did it spontaneously and selflessly. Just like neighbours should.

From 15 March 2022, refugees from Ukraine have been able to obtain the personal identification number (PESEL) in Poland in order to, but not only, take advantage of social aid and benefits. However, data on who they are, what they need, and what their plans are was missing.

The Research and Analysis Centre of the Union of Polish Metropolises (UMP) performed a series of analyses and studies on the situation of Ukrainians in the 12 largest Polish cities after 24 February 2022. They are expected to cast more light on this exceptional situation and take appropriate action.

This report shows the key estimated figures concerning the Ukrainian population in Poland, the most relevant conclusions from a survey covering residents of the 12 UMP cities helping refugees from Ukraine and from a survey on the situation of refugees applying for PESEL. Additionally, we show data on Ukrainian schoolchildren obtained from the Education Information System (SIO).

Full reports by the UMP Analysis and Research Centre will be available in July 2022.

CONTENTS – Click to go

- [Information about analysis and research](#)
- [Summary of results](#)
 - [key numbers](#)
 - [key conclusions](#)
- Key results
 - [Ukrainians in numbers \(est.\)](#)
 - [Ukrainian schoolchildren in numbers](#)
 - [Situation of the refugees and offered assistance](#)
 - [Refugee profile](#)
 - [Employment situation](#)
 - [Family situation and access to education](#)
 - [Financial and housing situation](#)
 - [Estimated number of refugees residing in Poles' private homes](#)
 - [Aid to refugees](#)
 - [Most urgent needs and future plans](#)

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ANALYSIS

UKRAINIANS IN NUMBERS (EST.)*

UKRAINIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN IN NUMBERS

AIM



To determine the number of Ukrainians staying in Poland, the UMP cities and their metropolitan areas based on the **main place of residence at nighttime during the month.**

To collect data on the number of Ukrainian school students in **educational establishments operating in the area of the 12 UMP cities.**

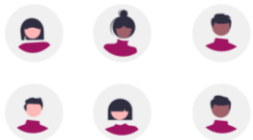
SOURCE



1. Analysis of data from mobile devices performed by Selectivv (geotrapping) – population aged 15+
2. Age proportions from PESEL: population aged 0-14

Education Information System (Ministry of Education and Science)

PERSONS COVERED BY ANALYSIS



UKRAINIANS, THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION (ALSO “UA”): mobile device users with the Ukrainian or Russian language set on the device (or connecting to the Internet with a Ukrainian operator’s SIM card) and visiting Ukraine at least once over the 12 months preceding the analysis.
The analysis covers all UA who came to Poland both before and after 24 February 2022.

UKRAINIAN SCHOOL STUDENT – a person of Ukrainian origin (citizenship or country of origin) receiving formal education in Poland.
CATEGORIES OF STUDENTS: 1. children or youth, 2. adults, 3. learners without a category (students of post-secondary schools, colleges for social service workers, teacher training institutions, second-level vocational schools, as well as artistic schools and institutions)

DEFINITIONS



The boundaries of the metropolitan areas covered by the analysis overlap with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS-3) and for the city of Katowice with the area of the Metropolitan Union of Upper Silesia and Dąbrowa Basin.

Data from all education or training providers registered by local government units and on educational establishments operating in healthcare institutions but not associated with them organizationally.

* [DETAILED METHODOLOGY ON PAGE 10](#)

INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESEARCH

SURVEY OF RESIDENTS OF UMP CITIES

SURVEY OF REFUGEES APPLYING FOR PESEL

AIM



To learn about the behaviours and attitudes of residents of the 12 UMP cities towards **helping refugees** from Ukraine after 24 February 2022 and to estimate the number of UA refugees staying in Poles' private homes.

To create a **characteristics of refugees** from Ukraine applying for PESEL in the 12 UMP cities, **to learn about their situation in Poland** and plans for the future.

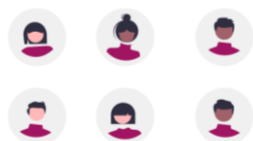
CATI



METHOD – computer-assisted telephone interviewing

PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interview) – a questionnaire in Ukrainian to be completed by interviewees on their own, distributed by interviewers and then deposited in an appropriately marked box at a collection point

RESPONDENTS



Residents of 12 UMP cities
N = 12,000 (N = 1,000 per city)
A quota sample of the residents of each UMP city aged 18 and over, gender- and age-representative

Refugees from Ukraine applying for PESEL in 12 UMP cities N = 3,635 (proportionally, at least N = 200 max. per city)
Persons at/in front of municipal PESEL issue points (at least one point per city)
The sample was weighed based on gender and age statistics from obtained PESELS.

COMPLETED



Date: 4 April – 2 May 2022
Provider: Pacyfika Sp. z o.o.

Date: 21-29 April 2022
Provider: Pacyfika Sp. z o.o.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

KEY FIGURES – DATA FOR 12 UMP CITIES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UA:
POLAND

3.19 million
March 22

3.85 million
April 22

3.37 million
May 22

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF UA
12 UMP CITIES

1.37 million
March 22

1.60 million
April 22

1.43 million
May 22

UA SCHOOLCHILDREN
12 UMP CITIES

56 thou.
January 22

116 thou.
May 22

106%
increase January-May
2022

UA WITH PESEL
CHARACTERISTICS*

91%
Women

47%
arrived with a minor

57%
doesn't not speak Polish

AID TO REFUGEES*

67%
residents who helped UA
refugees

525 thou.
refugees who found shelter at private
homes

91%
residents with a positive opinion
about city's assistance for refugees

UA WITH PESEL
NEEDS AND PLANS*

28%
to find accommodation

27%
to find a job

22%
doesn't know whether and
when to return

* Data as at end of April 2022

KEY CONCLUSIONS

- According to the latest estimate, in May 2022, the population of Poland reached 41.6 million, of which UA accounted for 8%. The largest increase in the country's population due to the influx of UA refugees was reported in April 2022. At that time, the number of inhabitants of Poland amounted to 42.1 million, and UA accounted for 9% of this figure. Most UMP cities recorded an increase in UA in April and a drop in May 2022.
- Between January and May 2022, the number of Ukrainian school students in the 12 UMP cities doubled (+106%). The highest number of these students was reported in April (117 thou.). In May 2022, the figure dropped slightly to 116 thou. This data corresponds with the estimated number of UA: their number grew the most in April 2022.
- Among adult UA refugees who applied for PESEL in the 12 UMP cities, women account for 91%, persons aged 25-44 for 56%, and almost half of them have a university degree (45%). At the same time, 57% of the applicants do not speak Polish at all, 70% are not working and 54% are looking for a job (including 37% for a job that does not need to match their qualification and experience). Almost half of the respondents came to Poland with minors (47%).
- Until the end of April 2022, the respondents lived mainly in the premises owned by private Polish owners who offered them shelter: 38%. 20% of this figure stayed in the place with the owners (hosts) and 18% without them. 23% of the respondents admitted that they stayed with their relatives from Ukraine, and 19% said that they rented an apartment on their own.
- By the end of April 22, 67% of the residents of the UMP cities engaged in helping UA. The help was mainly about the collecting and transferring of basic items necessary to subsist after arriving in Poland. These were mainly foodstuffs (59%), aid-in-kind (44%), and financial contributions (32%).
- On the other hand, when asked about the forms of assistance most often used upon their arrival in Poland, UA applying for PESEL pointed to free rail and bus transport (73%), foodstuffs (40%), and aid-in-kind (31%).
- According to estimates, by the end of April 22, 525 thou. of UA took advantage of accommodations provided by private persons in the UMP cities. Most of them did so in Warsaw (119.5 thou.), Wrocław (106.9 thou.), and Gdańsk (59.8 thou.).
- According to the surveyed UA applying for PESEL, their basic needs, such as food and aid-in-kind were partially met. At the end of April 22, the main needs that still remained to be satisfied were accommodation (28%) and job (27%).
- The question of returning to Ukraine is still open: 22% of the respondents do not know yet whether and when they want to return. 39% of them declare their readiness to return immediately after the end of hostilities and 20% several months after that.



KEY RESULTS



UKRAINIANS IN NUMBERS (EST.)

ESTIMATION OF THE NUMBER OF UKRAINIANS: DETAILED METHODOLOGY

SOURCE OF DATA

1. Analysis of data from mobile devices performed by Selectivv (geotrapping). Data based on ads displayed to unique mobile device users; this data indicates the language set on a device, device GPS coordinates, applications used and websites visited, and, based on that, demographic characteristics. Estimation of the number of the population relies on data about users who meet the criteria of the analysis; next, the initial estimation is refined based on, but not only, external data (general population data, mobile device use statistics, statistics from operating systems) and internal data held by Selectivv (including from the monitoring of Ukrainian citizens in Poland from 2019 and validation via declarative surveys).

2. Data from the Polish system of personal ID numbers (PESEL) regarding the number of IDs issued to refugees from Ukraine who entered Poland after 24 February, have a Ukrainian citizenship or are a foreign spouse of a Ukrainian citizen, and are not excluded from applying for a residence permit on any grounds. Source: PRIME MINISTER'S CHANCELLERY.

MOBILE DATA ANALYSIS: DEFINITIONS

Ukrainians, the Ukrainian population (also "UA"): mobile device users with the Ukrainian or Russian language set on the device (or connecting to the Internet with a Ukrainian operator's SIM card) and visiting Ukraine at least once over the 12 months preceding the analysis.

Nighttime population (residents): the most frequent location of a unique user between 10:00 pm and 06:00 am.

DELIMITATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

The metropolitan areas covered by the analysis overlap with the Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics, NUTS-3, and with the Metropolitan Union of Upper Silesia and Dąbrowa Basin for the city of Katowice

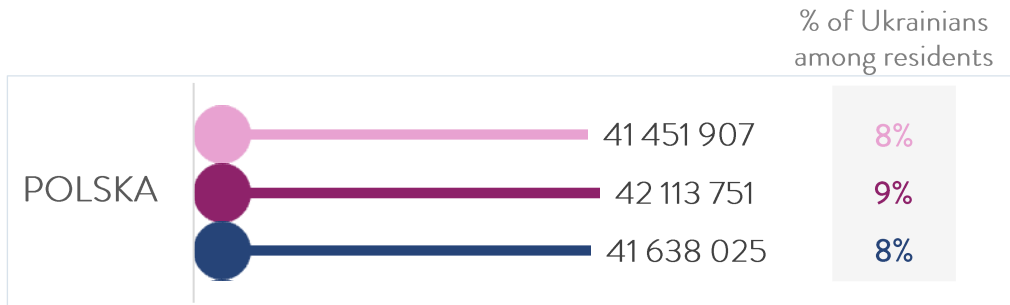
UKRAINIAN POPULATION ESTIMATION METHOD

In January 2022, we performed a test analysis of data from Selectivv. It showed that Poland was home to 1.5 million Ukrainian citizens aged 15+. We reviewed the estimates of Statistics Poland relying on various data registers. They showed 1.4 million Ukrainians in Poland at the end of February 2020. Given that the stay of some UA is not recorded in any official register, by comparing our data with that of Statistics Poland, we confirmed the reliability of the Selectivv estimate. Consequently, we adopted this method to monitor the number of UA aged 15+ in Poland. In the next step, in March 2022 and in the following months, when the share of UA children in Poland increased significantly compared to the situation before the Russian invasion, we used the proportions from PESEL to re-estimate the number of children up to 14 years of age.

The analysis covers individuals for whom the analysed area was the **MOST FREQUENT PLACE OF STAY** in a month. Consequently, it does not cover individuals who stayed in the analysed area, e.g. for two out of 31 days.

The analysis covers all UA who came to Poland both before and after 24 February 2022.

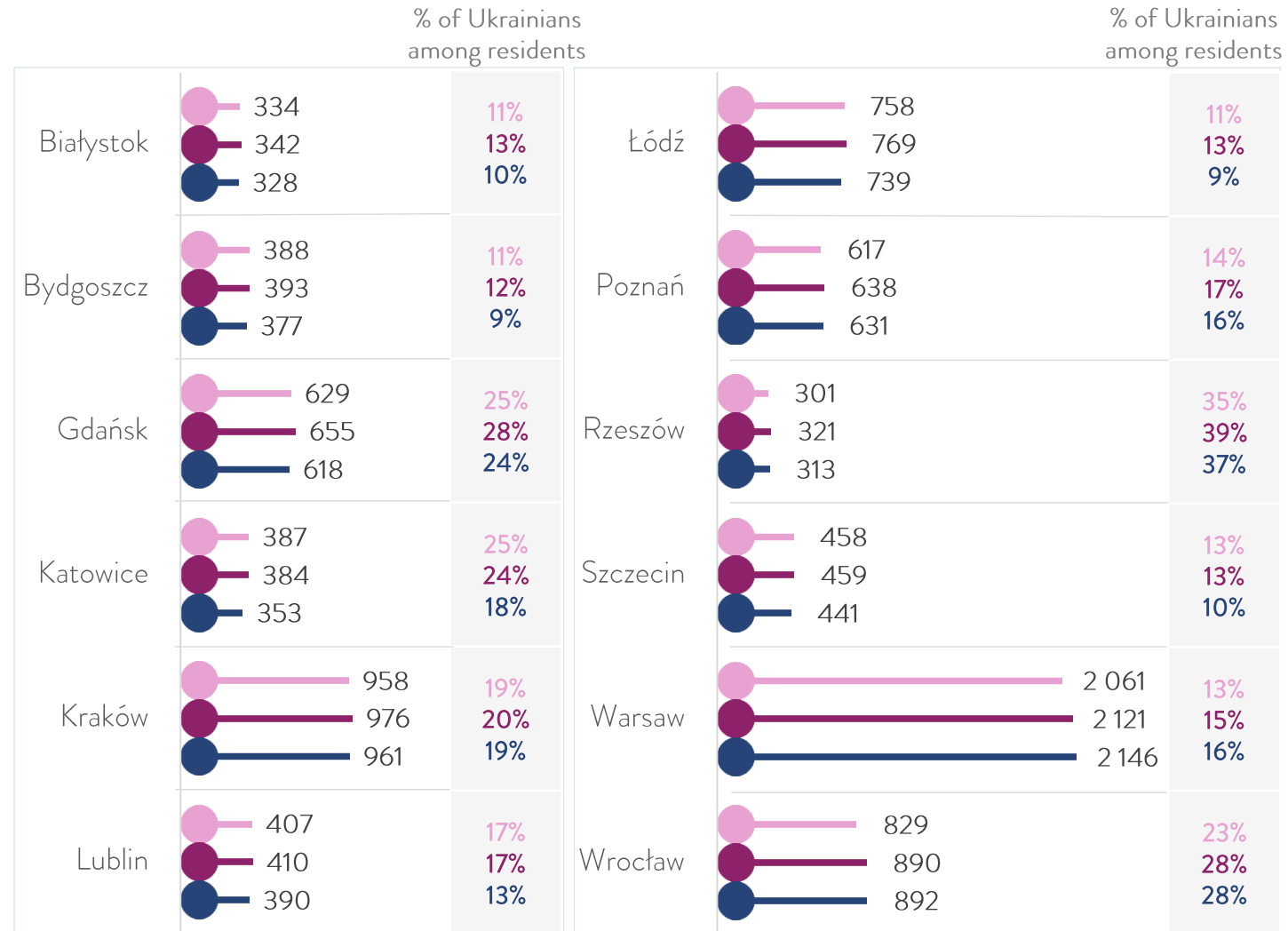
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF POLISH AND UKRAINIAN POPULATION IN UMP CITIES



Poland's population rises to 41.6 million in May 2022

According to the latest estimate, in May 2022, the population of Poland reached 41.6 million, of which UA accounted for 8%. The largest increase in the country's population due to the influx of UA refugees was reported in April 2022. At that time, the number of inhabitants of Poland amounted to 42.1 million, and UA accounted for 9% of this figure. Most UMP cities recorded an increase in UA in April and a drop in May 2022. Warsaw and Wrocław (due to the influx of Ukrainians) were the only cities with the rising number of inhabitants.

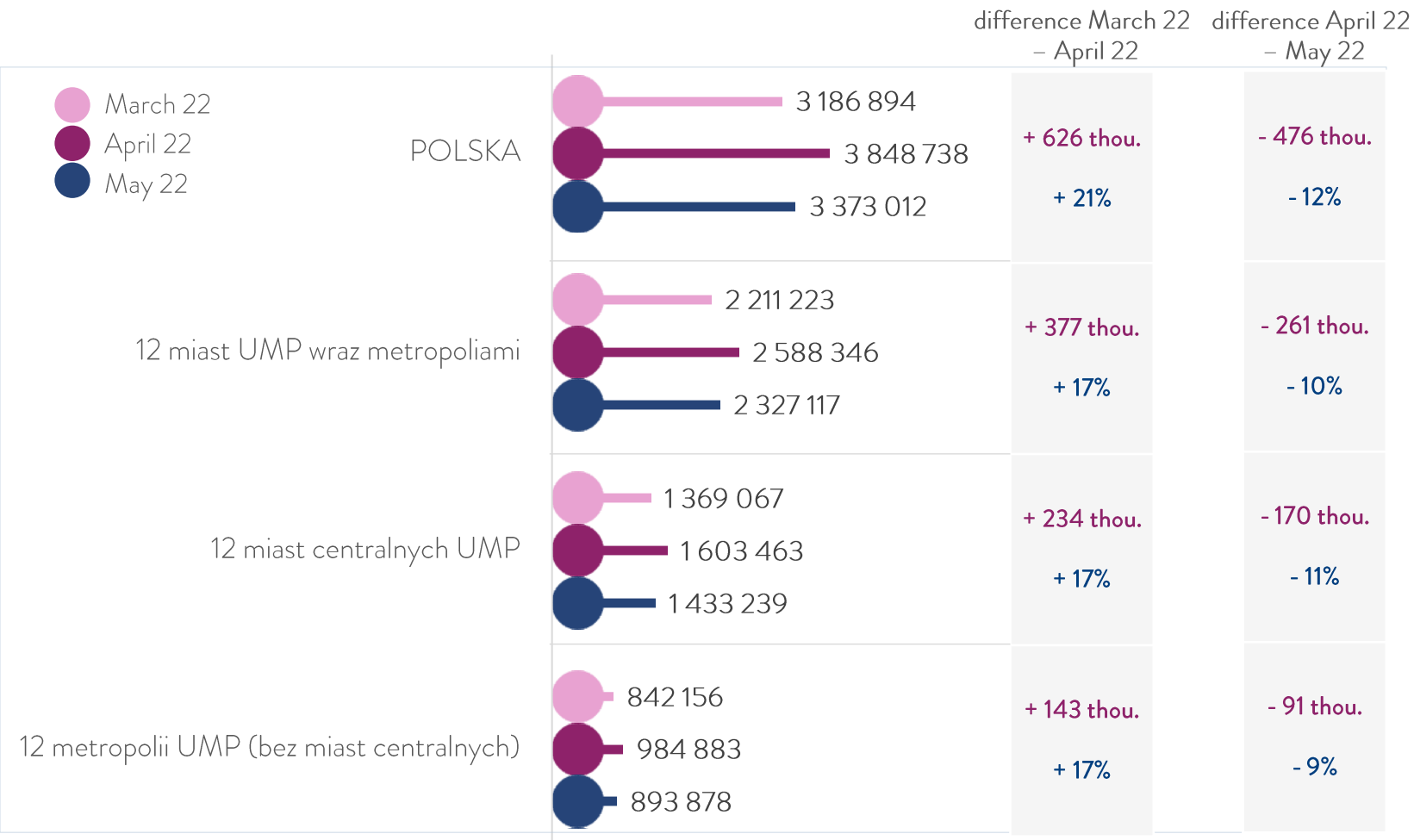
- March 22
- April 22
- May 22



In thou.

[Return to Contents](#)

UKRAINIANS IN POLAND AND 12 UMP METROPOLITAN AREAS

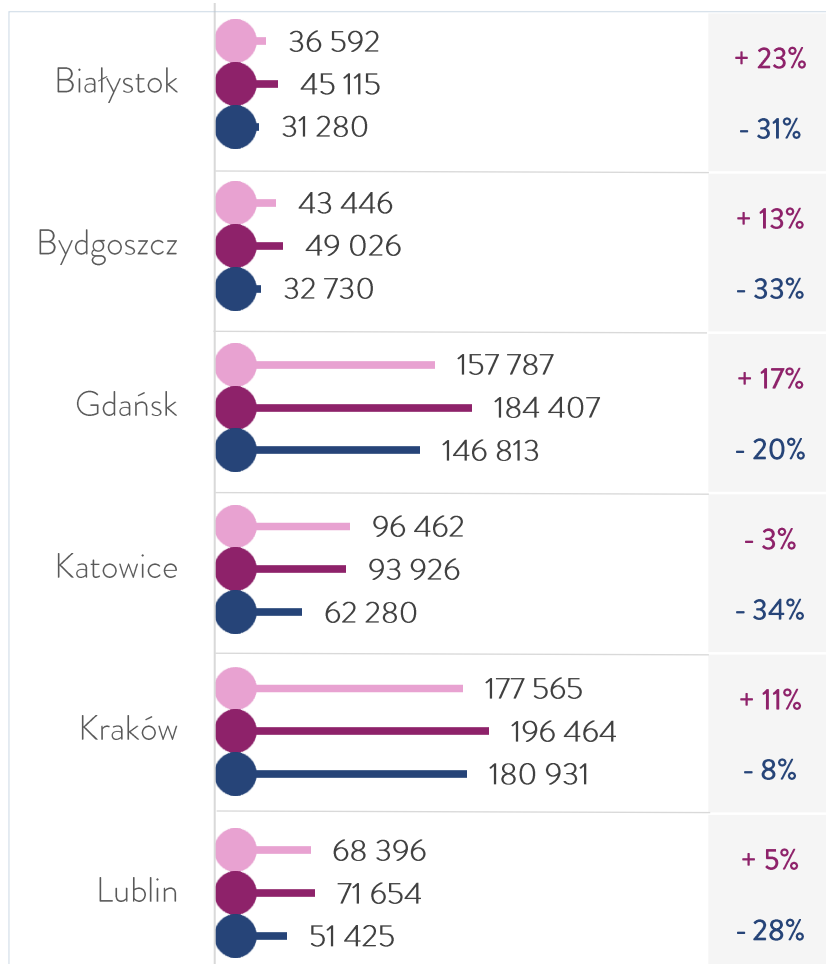


The largest number of Ukrainians in Poland was reported in April 2022: 3.85 million
Of this, 1.6 million stayed in the 12 largest cities: 42%

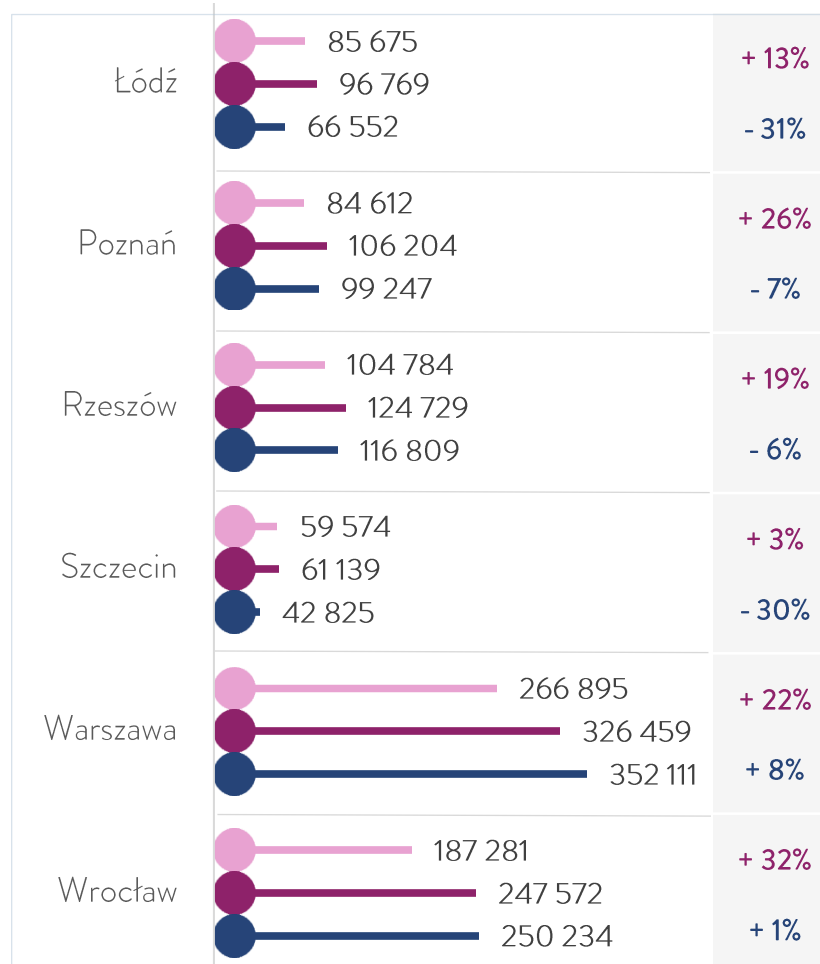
Poland was home to the largest number of Ukrainians in April 2022, 3.8 million, i.e. 626 thou. more than in March. This growth was seen in the UMP cities and metropolitan areas to a large extent: +377 thou. in the 12 cities and their metropolitan areas, +234 thou. in the UMP central cities only. In May 2022, there was a reverse trend, and the number of UA began to drop. Compared to April 2022, there were 476 thou. UA fewer countrywide and 261 thou. fewer in the 12 UMP cities and their metropolitan areas. More UA left the UMP central cities (-11%) than the metropolitan areas (-9%).

UKRAINIANS IN 12 UMP CITIES

difference March 22 – April 22
difference April 22 – May 22



difference March 22 – April 22
difference April 22 – May 22



In May 2022, 42% of UA stayed in the 12 UMP cities

In almost all the UMP cities, there were more UA in April than in March 2022. The exception is Katowice where the number of UA fell by 3%. The largest increase in UA was reported in the cities of western Poland: Wrocław (+32%) and Poznań (+26%).

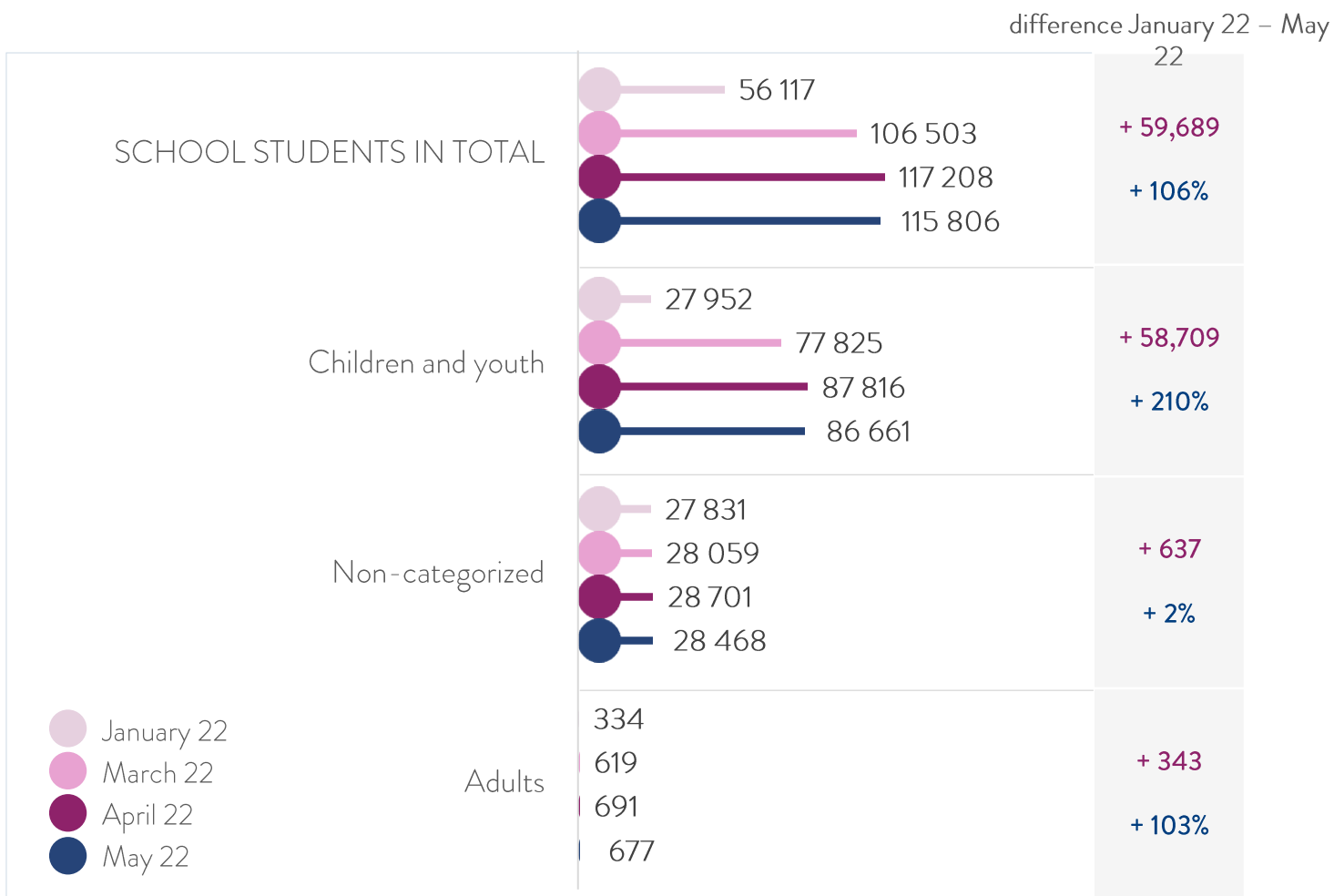
In May 2022, almost all the UMP cities recorded a drop in the size of the Ukrainian population compared to April 2022. Katowice (-34%) and Bydgoszcz (-33%) saw the largest decline. The exceptions were: Warsaw (+8%) and Wrocław (+1%).





UKRAINIAN SCHOOLCHILDREN IN NUMBERS

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UKRAINIAN SCHOOL STUDENTS IN 12 UMP CITIES



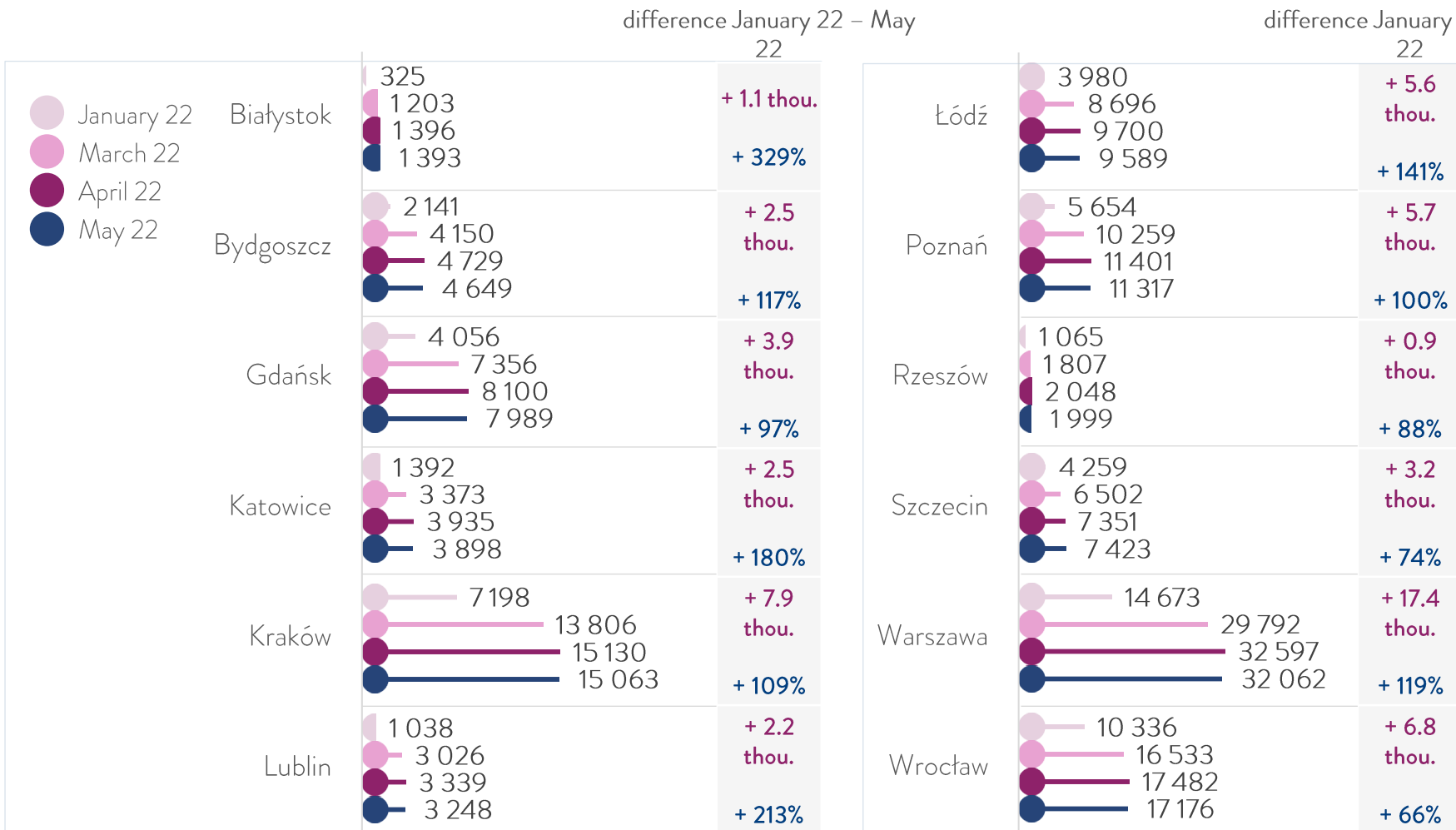
Between January and May 2022, the number of Ukrainian school students in the 12 UMP cities doubled (+106%)

There were more children and youth +210%

In January 2022, the 12 largest Polish cities had 56 thou. Ukrainian learners. In March 2022, the figure doubled: 107 thou. The highest number of these students was reported in April (117 thou.). In May 2022, the figure dropped slightly to 116 thou. Compared to January 2022, in May, there were nearly 60 thou. Ukrainian school students more (+ 106%).

The largest increase was seen among children and youth. There were nearly 59 thou. more of them in the 12 largest Polish cities (+210%).

THE NUMBER OF UKRAINIAN SCHOOL STUDENTS IN 12 UMP CITIES



Between January and May 22, Białystok reported the largest increase in the number of Ukrainian schoolchildren: +329%

The largest increase in absolute numbers was seen in Warsaw: 17 thou.

All the largest Polish cities recorded a significant increase in the number of UA school students in their educational establishments after 24 February 2022.

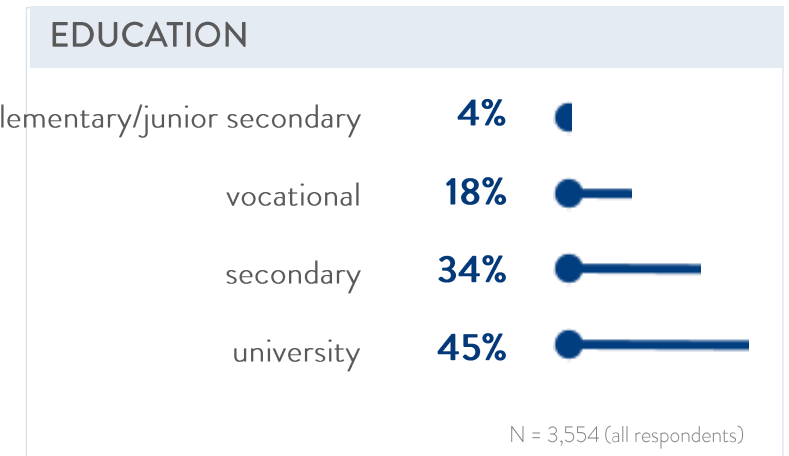
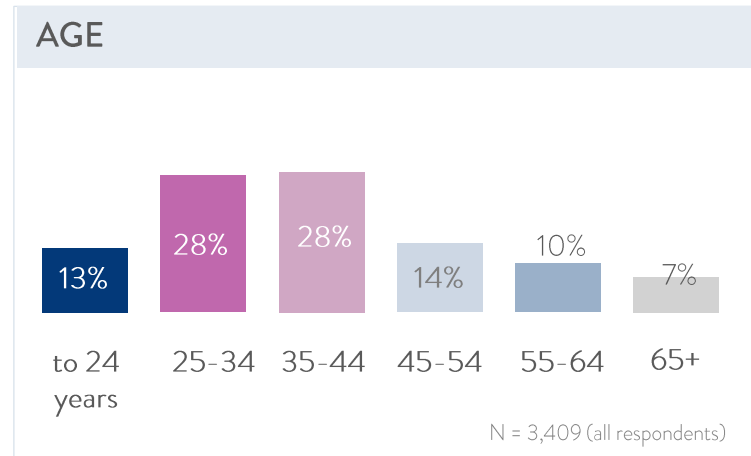
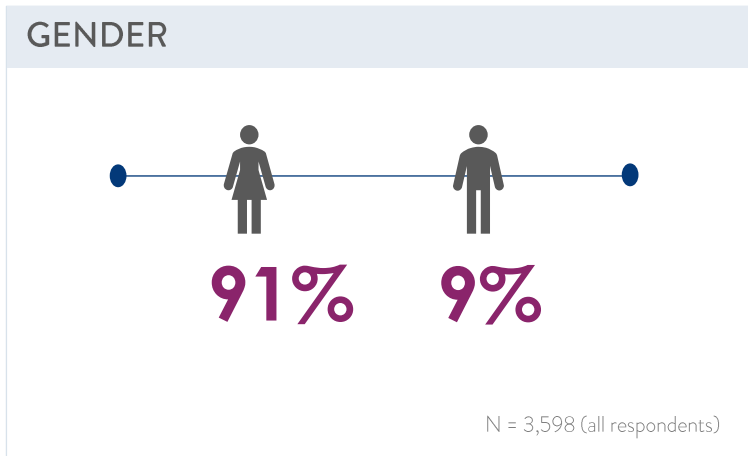
The largest % growth occurred in the eastern Polish cities of Białystok (+329% in May 2022 compared to January 2022) and Lublin (+213%).

In absolute numbers, the largest increase in UA school students in this period was reported in Warsaw (+17.4 thou.), Kraków (+7.9 thou.) and Wrocław (+6.8 thou.).



SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES AND OFFERED ASSISTANCE

PROFILE OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES APPLYING FOR PESEL IN 12 UMP CITIES



Women (91%) prevail among adult UA refugees who applied for PESEL in the 12 UMP cities. Men account for only 9%. The largest group are aged between 25-44 (56%). People over 55 (17%) also constitute a sizeable group.

At the same time, the surveyed refugees most often declare university (45%) and secondary (34%) education.

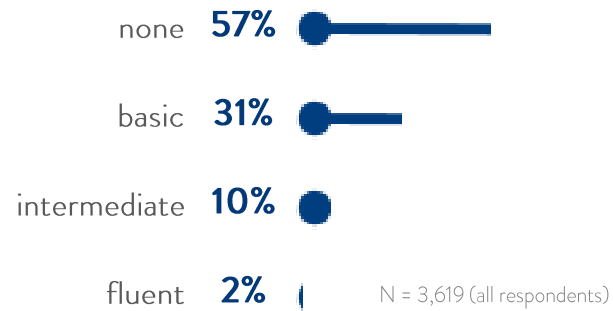
22% of the surveyed report lower than secondary education.

Ukrainians applying for PESEL:

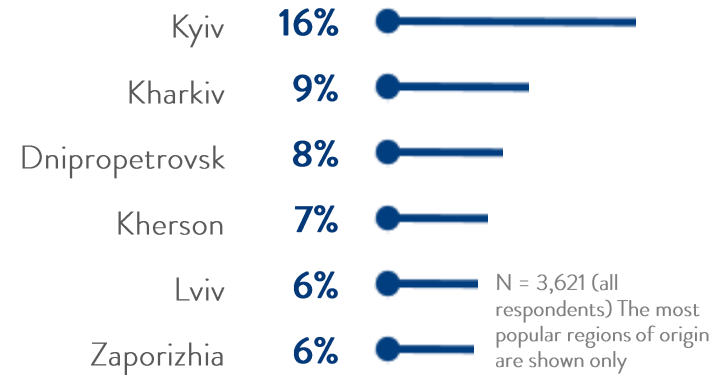
- women – 91%
- persons aged 25-44 – 56%
- persons with a university degree – 45%

PROFILE OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES APPLYING FOR PESEL IN 12 UMP CITIES

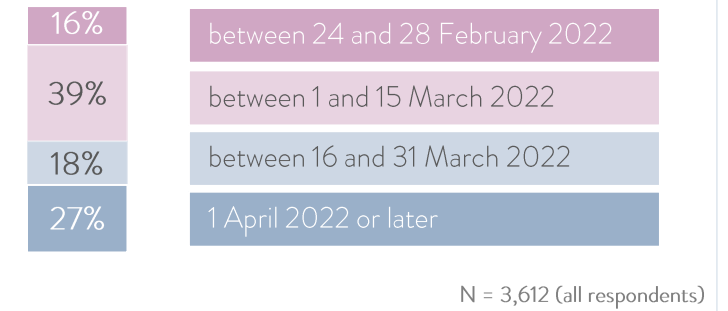
KNOWLEDGE OF THE POLISH LANGUAGE



REGION OF RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE



WHEN ARRIVED IN POLAND?



More than half of UA applying for PESEL in the UMP cities do not speak Polish at all (57%) and 31% declare a basic knowledge of Polish. 12% speak Polish freely or relatively freely.

Among the respondents applying for PESEL in the UMP cities, who came to Poland by the end of April 2022, the largest group comes from the Kyiv (16%), Kharkiv (9%) and Dnipropetrovsk (8%) regions (oblasts). Looking at the Ukrainian regions, most of the refugees came from the central and south-eastern parts of Ukraine.

Most of the respondents reached Poland between 1 and 15 March 2022 (39%) or after 1 April 2022 (27%).

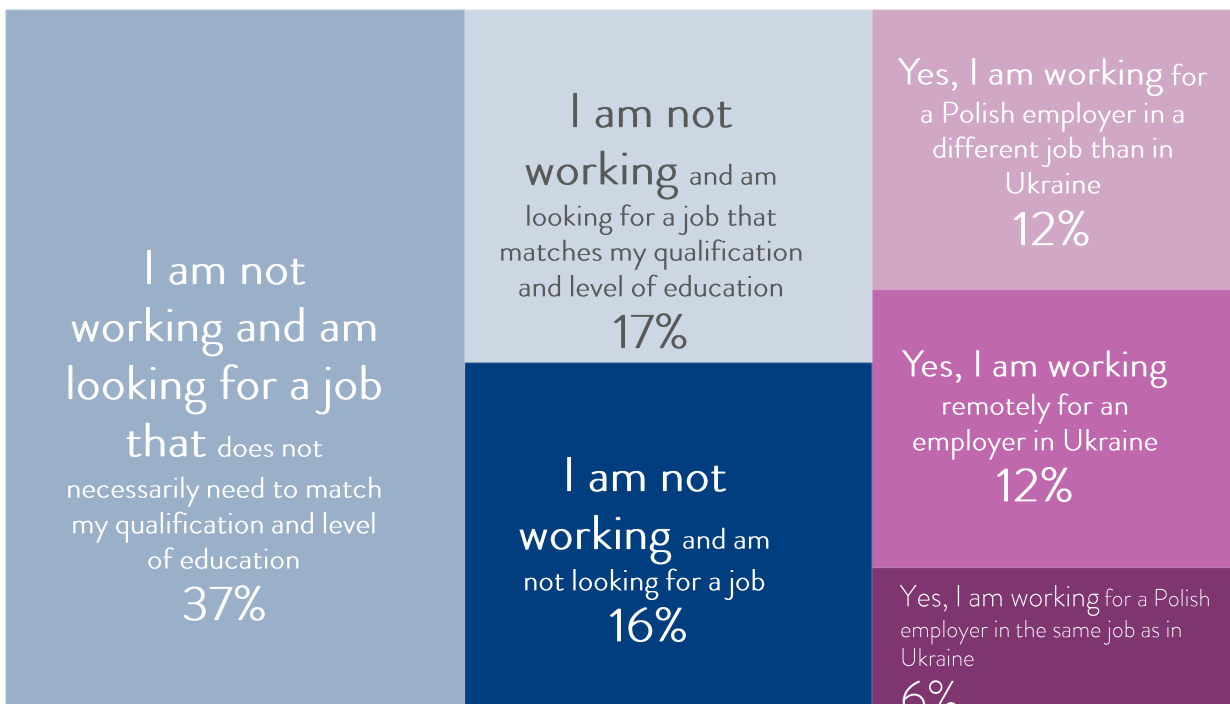
57% of refugees applying for PESEL do not speak Polish at all

Most of the respondents came to Poland:

**from the Kyiv region – 16%
in the first half of March 2022 – 39%**

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE REFUGEES APPLYING FOR PESEL

Are you working currently?

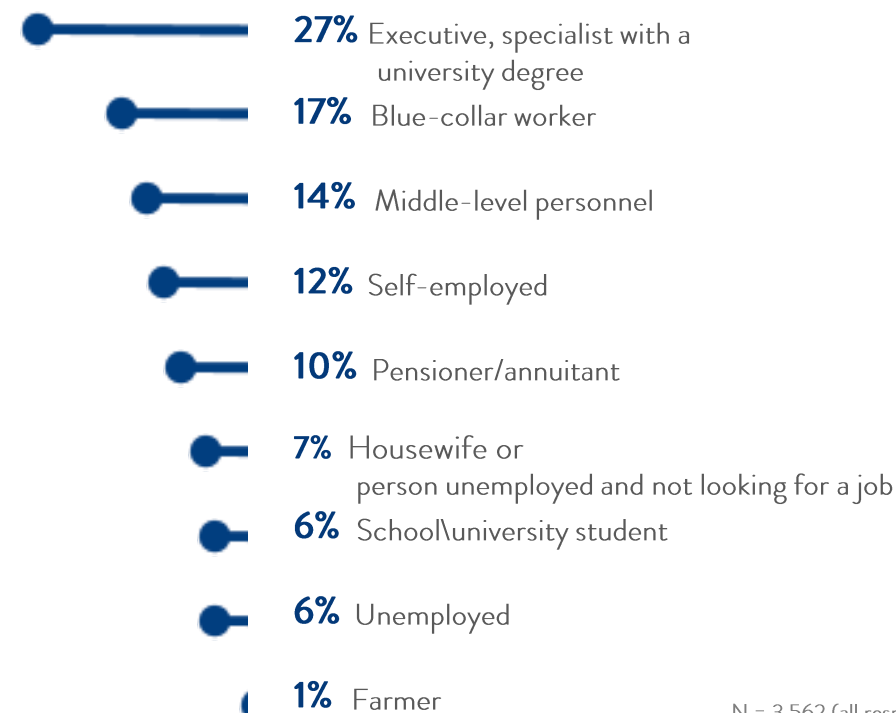


N = 3,594 (all respondents)

Among the respondents applying for PESEL in the 12 UMP cities, 27% are professionals (specialists) or executives (managers). 45% of the surveyed declare higher education and over 30% secondary education. 70% of the surveyed are not working, of them 54% are looking for a job, including 37% for one that does not need to match their qualification and education.

Source: Surveyed refugees with assigned PESEL

What was your employment situation before leaving Ukraine?



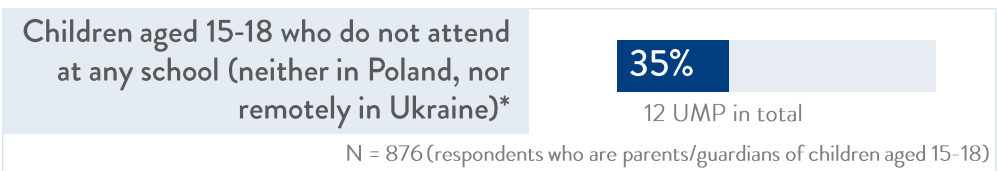
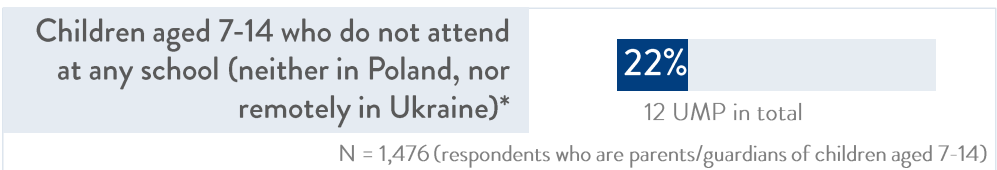
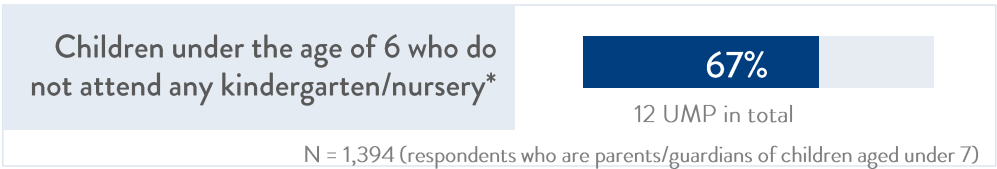
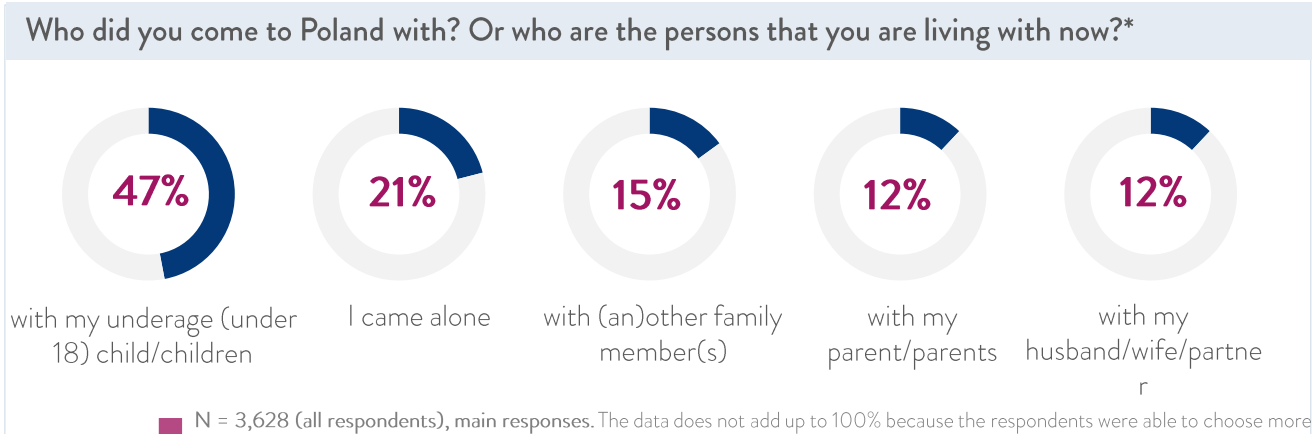
N = 3,562 (all respondents)

The prevailing group among the respondents are educated specialists and executives (27%)

70% of those applying for PESEL are not working now, 54% are looking for a job, including 37% for one that is not necessarily aligned with their actual qualifications

[Return to Contents](#)

FAMILY SITUATION AND ACCESS TO EDUCATION



47% of refugees applying for PESEL came to Poland with an underage child

67% of their children up to 6 do not attend any nursery or kindergarten

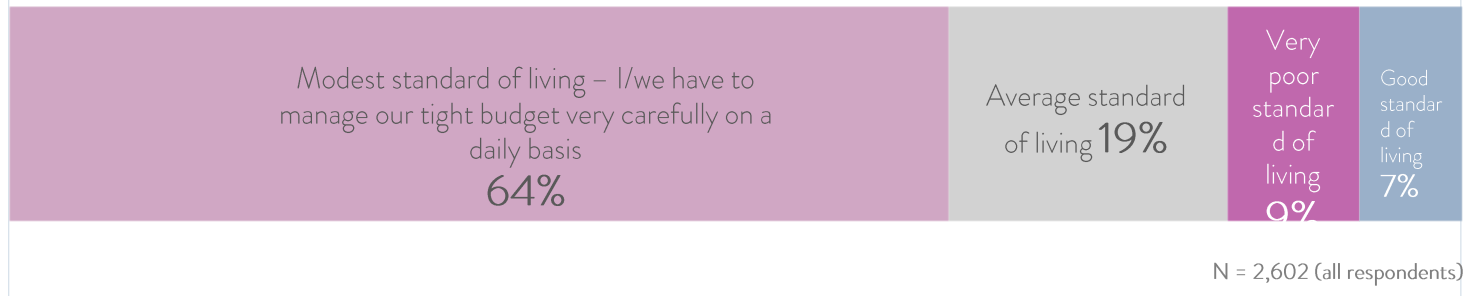
Almost half of the respondents came to Poland with minors (47%). Every fifth of the surveyed (21%) decided to come alone. A relatively large group of the surveyed parents admit that their children are not currently taking advantage of any form of education. As regards children up to 6 years of age, 67% are not attending nursery or kindergarten.

Among older children, 22% of them aged 7-14 and 35% of the youth aged 15-18 are not participating in any form of education (neither in Polish schools nor in remote classes in Ukraine).

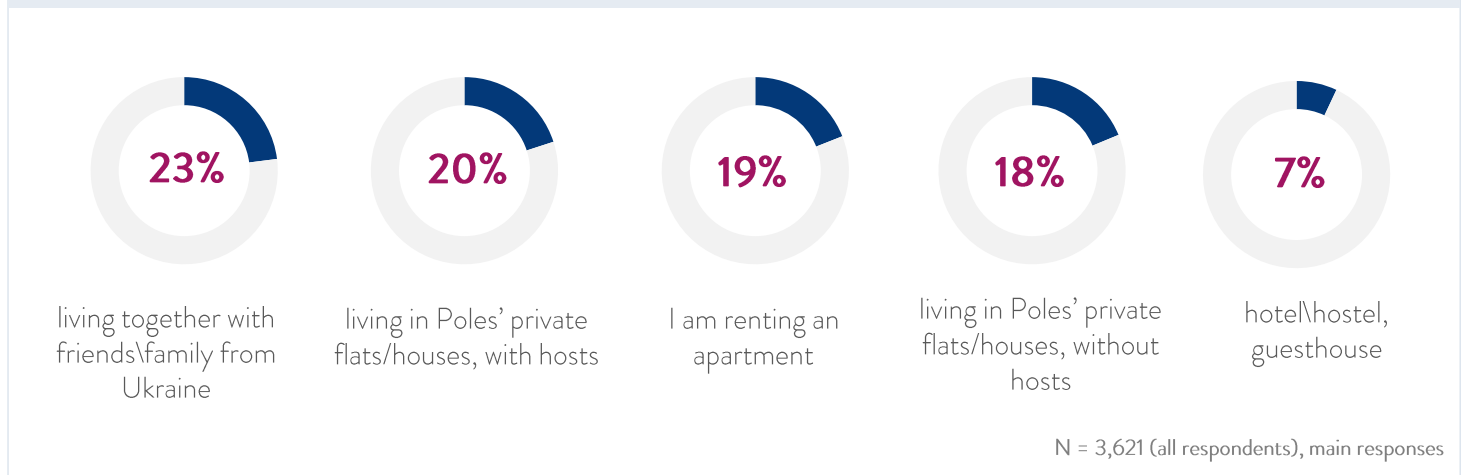
Source: Surveyed refugees with assigned PESEL

FINANCIAL AND HOUSING SITUATION

Which of the following statements best describes your current situation and the situation of the persons who came with you to Poland?*



Where are you living now? (TOP5)*



64% of refugees applying for PESEL live modestly in Poland

38% are living in Poles' private flats/houses, either with the hosts or alone

23% are living with relatives from Ukraine

The majority (64%) of UA refugees applying for PESEL in the UMP cities say that they and their companions must live modestly in Poland. Only 7% of the respondents assess their material situation as a good standard of living.

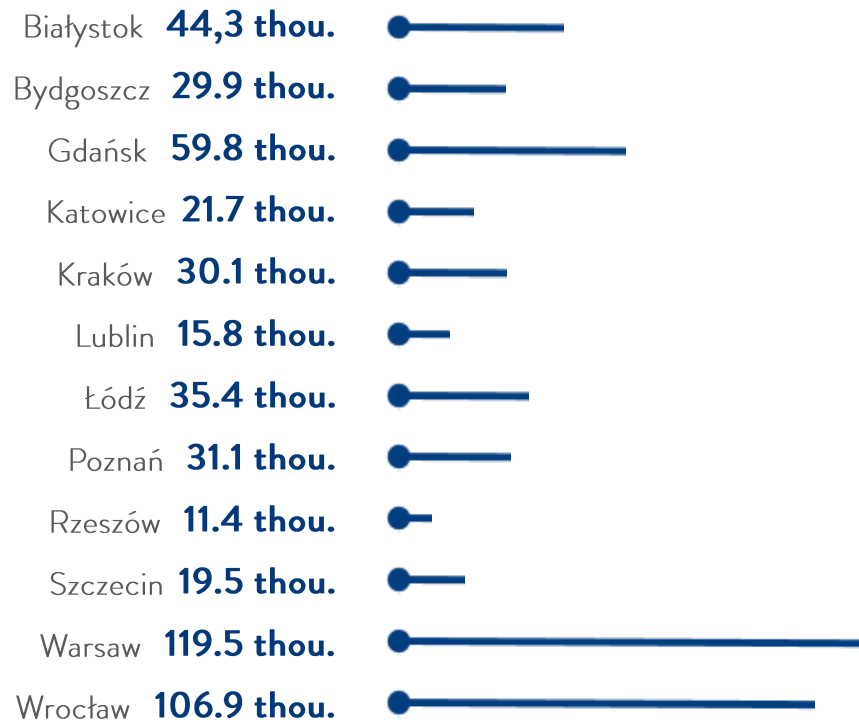
Until the end of April 2022, the respondents lived mainly in the premises owned by private Polish owners who offered them shelter: 38%. 20% of this figure stayed in the place with the owners (hosts) and 18% without them. 23% of the surveyed are living with Ukrainian relatives. 19% rented an apartment on their own.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REFUGEES RESIDING IN POLES' PRIVATE FLATS/HOUSES

Refugees from Ukraine in the 12 UMP cities who stayed with private people until the end of April (sharing the premises with hosts or living independently)

525 thou.

Until the end of April 2022, 525 thou. refugees from Ukraine were given shelter in private flats/houses in the UMP cities



According to estimates, by the end of April 22, 525 thou. of UA took advantage of accommodations provided by private persons.

Most of them did so in Warsaw (119.5 thou.), Wrocław (106.9 thou.), and Gdańsk (59.8 thou.).

ESTIMATION METHOD

The number of refugees taking advantage of shelter offered by the residents of UMP cities (U) has been calculated on the basis of the percentage of responses from residents declaring that they provide accommodation (X), then converted into the number of city residents aged 18+ (M), which gave the number of residents providing accommodation (N), multiplied by the declared number of UA who were offered accommodation (Y).

$$U = (X * M) * Y = N * Y$$

U – estimation of the total number of refugees accommodated by residents

X – percentage of respondents offering accommodation

M – city population aged 18+

N – number of residents offering accommodation (X * M)

Y – number of refugees accommodated by the respondent

OPINION OF RESIDENTS OF UMP CITIES ON ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO UA REFUGEES BY CITY AND COUNTRY AUTHORITIES

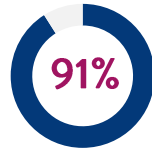
AWARENESS

ASSESSMENT

CITY AUTHORITIES' activities for UA refugees after 24 February 2022

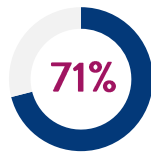


% of resp. I AM AWARE, 12 UMP cities in total

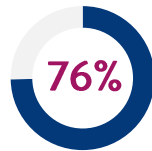


% of resp. WELL, 12 UMP cities in total

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT's activities for UA refugees after 24 February 2022



% of resp. I AM AWARE, 12 UMP cities in total



% of resp. WELL, 12 UMP cities in total

CITY AUTHORITIES' activities for UA refugees that the residents are aware of (TOP5) *

48%

collection of gifts

27%

provision of bed places

23%

information/assistance points

18%

distribution of meals/foodstuffs

16%

fundraising/financial support

N = 8,339 (residents of the UMP cities who are aware of the activities of the city authorities related to helping refugees). The data does not add up to 100% because the respondents were able to choose more than one answer, main forms of aid.

91% of residents of the UMP cities assess assistance provided to refugees by city authorities well

76% of the surveyed assess central government's assistance well

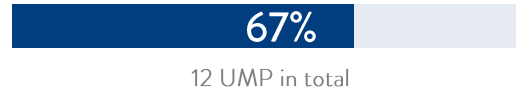
The level of awareness of aid activities intended for UA refugees and undertaken by the city and central authorities is similar. 69% of the respondents were familiar with the activities of the city authorities and 71% about those of the central government.

As regards the forms of assistance, the survey covers only the awareness of specific activities undertaken by city authorities; it did not inquire about the forms of government assistance. Residents of the UMP cities most often point to the following forms of help offered by city authorities: collecting gifts (48%), providing bed places (27%), and organizing information points (23%).

In general, assistance provided by the authorities to refugees is assessed positively by urbanites in the largest cities; assistance from the city authorities ranks higher (91% of positive opinions) than that from the central government (76% of positive opinions).

AID TO REFUGEES: A PERSPECTIVE OF RESIDENTS OF UMP CITIES AND REFUGEES APPLYING FOR PESEL

% of residents of UMP cities who provided any kind of help to Ukrainian refugees*



67% of residents of UMP cities were involved in helping refugees from Ukraine, mainly by donating food and other aid-in-kind

Aid action for refugees by RESIDENTS (TOP5)*



By the end of April 22, 67% of the residents of the UMP cities engaged in helping UA. The help was mainly about the collecting and transferring of basic items necessary to subsist after arriving in Poland. These were mainly foodstuffs (59%), aid-in-kind (44%), and financial contributions (32%).

On the other hand, when asked about the forms of assistance most often used upon their arrival in Poland, UA pointed to free rail and bus transport (73%), foodstuffs (40%), and aid-in-kind (31%).

N = 8,005 (residents of UMP cities who helped refugees). The data does not add up to 100% because the respondents were able to choose more than one answer, the main forms of assistance

Forms of assistance used by UKRAINIANS in Poland (TOP5)**



UA refugees in Poland mainly took advantage of free transport, food, and aid-in-kind

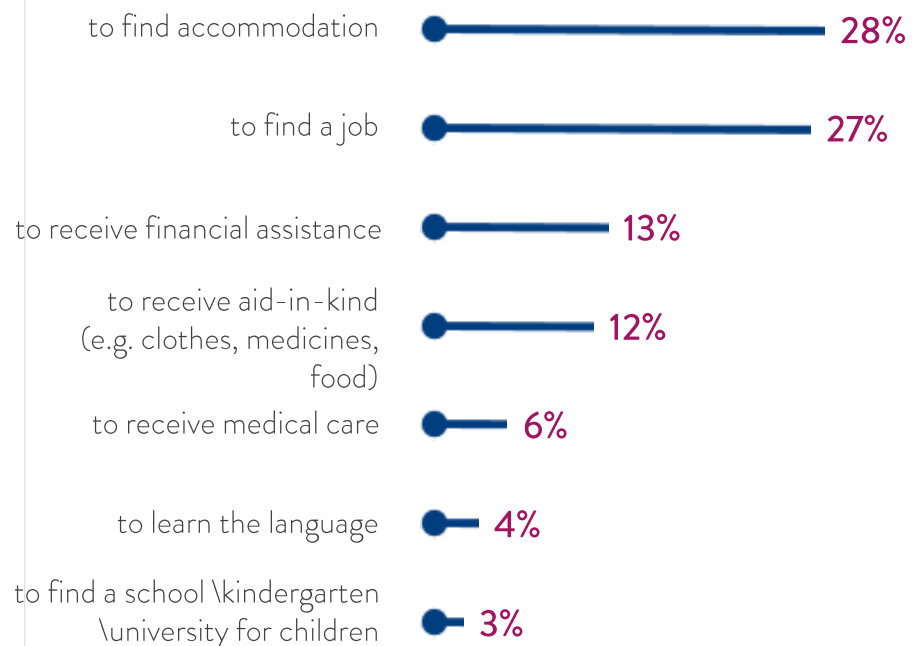
N = 3,190 (all respondents). The data does not add up to 100% because the respondents were able to choose more than one answer, main forms of aid

Source: *Research on Residents of UMP Cities; **Survey of refugees with PESEL

[Return to Contents](#)

MOST URGENT NEEDS AND PLANS FOR FUTURE

What kind of help and support do you need most in your current situation in Poland?* Indicated as a priority



N = 2,734; the main forms of help and support with min. 3% of responses

The most urgent needs registered by refugees applying for PESEL are related to housing (28%) and employment (27%)

*Source: Surveyed refugees with assigned PESEL

After the cessation of hostilities in Ukraine, do you intend to...?*



N = 3,574 (all respondents)

22% of the surveyed do not know yet if and when they return to Ukraine
39% of the surveyed want to return right after the end of hostilities

According to the surveyed UA applying for PESEL, their basic needs, such as food and aid-in-kind were partially met. At the end of April 22, the main needs that still remained to be satisfied were accommodation (28%) and job (27%).

The question of returning to Ukraine is still open: 22% of the respondents do not know yet whether and when they want to return. 39% of them declare their readiness to return immediately after the end of hostilities and 20% several months after that.

FULL REPORTS FROM UMP'S RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ARE COMING SOON

YOU WILL FIND OUT...

- **What is the situation of Ukrainians like in individual UMP cities?**
- How many Ukrainians dwelled in the metropolitan areas of the 12 largest Polish cities from March to May?
- How many Ukrainians stayed in the cities and metropolitan areas of the UMP during the day?
- What was the scale of assistance for the refugees from the Ukrainian diaspora in Poland?
- How did the Polish urbanites help and were they offered central government support?
- How do Ukrainians applying for PESEL assess their relations with Poles and their assistance?
- Where do Ukrainians applying for PESEL obtain information about the available assistance from?
- What do the residents of the 12 UMP cities think about the long-term impact of Ukrainian presence on the situation in Poland?



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