

2022

A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

SPECIAL REPORT

UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND ROMANIA



A special report from the sociological study 'Ukrainian refugees in Poland, the Czech Republic and Romania' conducted by the EWL Migration Platform, Foundation for the Support of Migrants on the Labour Market 'EWL' and the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw.

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ANDRZEJ KORKUS

EWL Group
Chairman of the Board

Until 24 February 2022, migration on our continent had been mainly discussed in the context of labour migration. After the Russian aggression against Ukraine another type of

migration has come to the fore – refugee migration, which in the coming months will redefine the nature of both the Polish and European labour markets. EWL as a migration platform, being a bridge between job-seeking citizens of the four continents and employers in the European Union, did not remain passive in the face of dynamic changes on the map of European cross-border mobility.

Almost immediately after the outbreak of the war we joined in the aid activities by launching a number of campaigns within the EWL Foundation and we also decided, in cooperation with the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw, to conduct a study on Ukrainian refugees in Poland.

The study showed that Ukrainian refugees are mostly women who are well-educated, speak foreign languages and work in various professions. The majority of them are highly qualified specialists, teachers and also women working in the services and trade sectors. Their willingness to take up employment in Poland and the special legal solutions introduced by the Polish government have already produced positive results. As of 10 June this year, more than 220,000 refugee women took up employment in our country, i.e., ¼ of the adult refugee population (about 800,000) who, according to expert estimates, remained in our country (about 1.6 million).

It would therefore be advisable for the citizens of Ukraine residing in the Czech Republic and Romania also to benefit from special legal solutions with regard to employment. According to the Czech employment office by mid-May around 50,000 Ukrainian refugees took up work, which is 1/6 of all Ukrainian refugees in the country. Meanwhile, less than 3,000 refugees were employed in Romania at the end of May. Allowing refugees to work has a double value, both for the Ukrainian refugees who can survive this difficult time with dignity, and for the labour markets of the respective countries. Joint employment is a way to strengthen relations between citizens and refugees, as well as a way to effectively exchange experiences and values of each culture.

Being aware of the European dimension of Ukrainian refugees and the international reach of EWL's work, we expanded our study to include two more countries, the Czech Republic and Romania, which have opened their borders to refugees from Ukraine, just as Poland has. This allowed us to obtain even more qualitative data in the context of current migration processes.

Research conducted in the Czech Republic also confirms higher education, qualifications and knowledge of English among the respondents, together with great willingness to take up employment. With the lowest level of unemployment in the European Union and a very high number of vacancies, both of the above factors may become an opportunity for the Czech labour market. A slightly different picture emerged from our research conducted in Romania, where respondents despite having a higher level of education and professional qualifications in comparison with Poland and the Czech Republic generally declared a lower willingness to work, preferring to apply for refugee status.

Poland, the Czech Republic and Romania have opened their arms wide to Ukrainian refugees. This unprecedented phenomenon will certainly result in closer cooperation on many levels, which should also have a positive impact on the European labour market. And EWL, in turn, will gladly share the Polish experience in professional activation of Ukrainian refugees.

I invite you to read the study.



JAN MALICKI, DR.H.C.

Director of the Centre
for East European Studies
at the University of Warsaw

The Russian invasion of Ukraine triggered the largest refugee wave in Europe since the end of World

War II. Almost 7 million people from Ukraine, mostly women and children, were forced to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. More than 3.5 million refugees have crossed the Polish border since the beginning of the Russian aggression. In addition, more than 2 million have left for other countries in the region: Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Already in the first days of the war numerous Central and Eastern European countries became involved in helping the refugees offering safe shelter, assistance and facilitating access to the labour market. However, it was not only the systemic support of the state that proved to be the essence of all actions, but also the individual willingness to help, determined by Christian and democratic values. This help was given by volunteers, local communities and, which should be especially emphasised, families taking in refugees from Ukraine.

The mass migration of refugees has confronted the world with entirely new socio-economic challenges across Europe. In order to understand them better, as well as to show the special usefulness of academic knowledge in such extraordinary times, the Centre for East European Studies in cooperation with its regular partners, experts from the EWL Migration Platform, was the first one to conduct a sociological study among refugees from Ukraine who arrived in Poland after 24 February 2022. This time, precisely because of the extraordinary situation, we did not stop in Poland and extended our research to other countries – the Czech Republic and Romania, which, of course, were not chosen by chance. It is Romania that has received almost a million refugees from Ukraine since the beginning of the war. The Czech Republic also became a natural destination for refugees, as it has been one of the most important directions for labour migration of Ukrainian citizens for years now, despite lacking a shared border. In this case it was not the common border, but the popularity of the place that determined the direction.

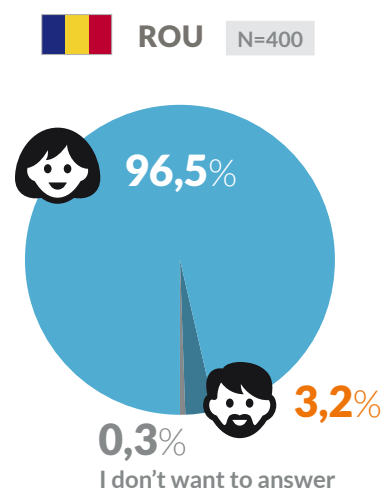
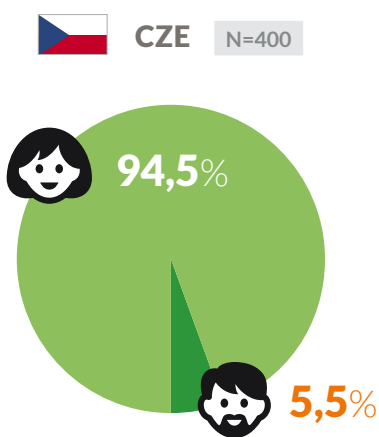
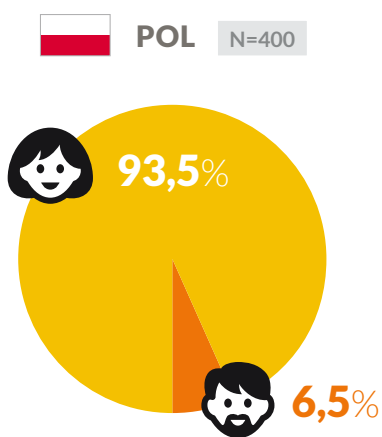
The results of the research are presented to you in this report. I am convinced that they will allow us to better understand the challenges of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in light of the new reality, and to support Ukraine and its citizens even more.

The Centre responded „to the needs of the moment” not only with its academic competence. It turned out that a number of refugee researchers from various universities and scientific institutes, specialists in various fields, had found their way to Poland among the refugees. Ten of them did not only find shelter in Poland in the sense of a roof over their heads, but also a temporary place for their scientific work at the Centre until they can return to their own desks, libraries, scientific workshops and, finally, their own homes. Some of them are young researchers, others are distinguished and well-known in Ukraine specialists in history or international relations. This is how the Centre for Studies on Ukraine, which has become a new unit of the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw, came into being.

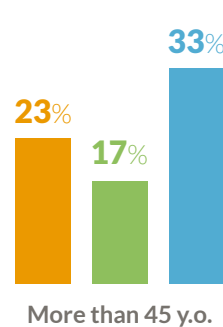
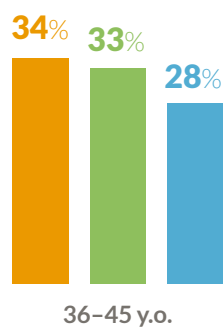
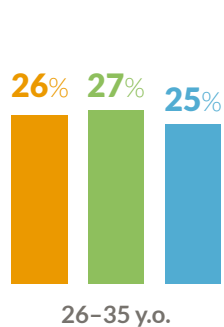
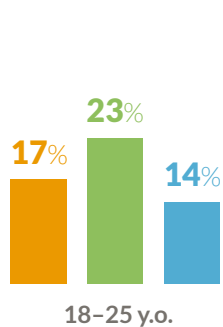
Enjoy your read.

RESPONDENT PROFILE: GENDER, AGE AND REGION OF RESIDENCE IN UKRAINE

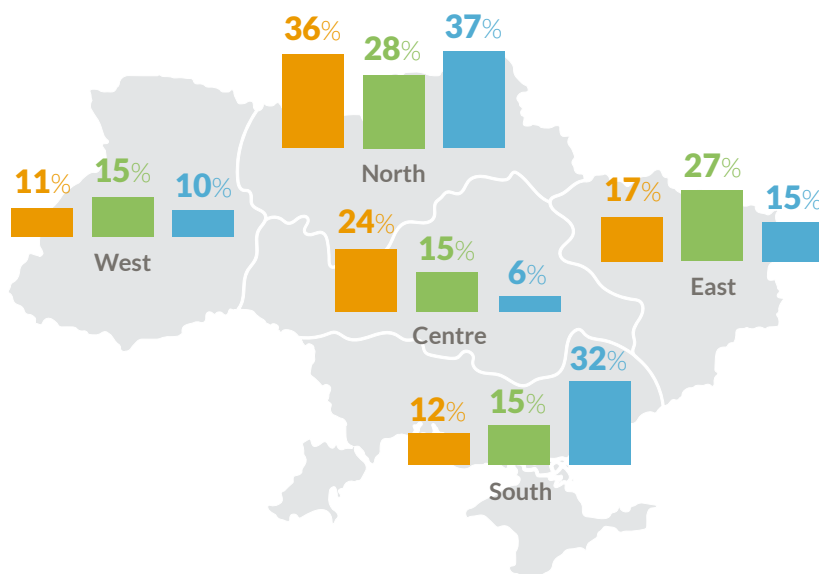
Gender



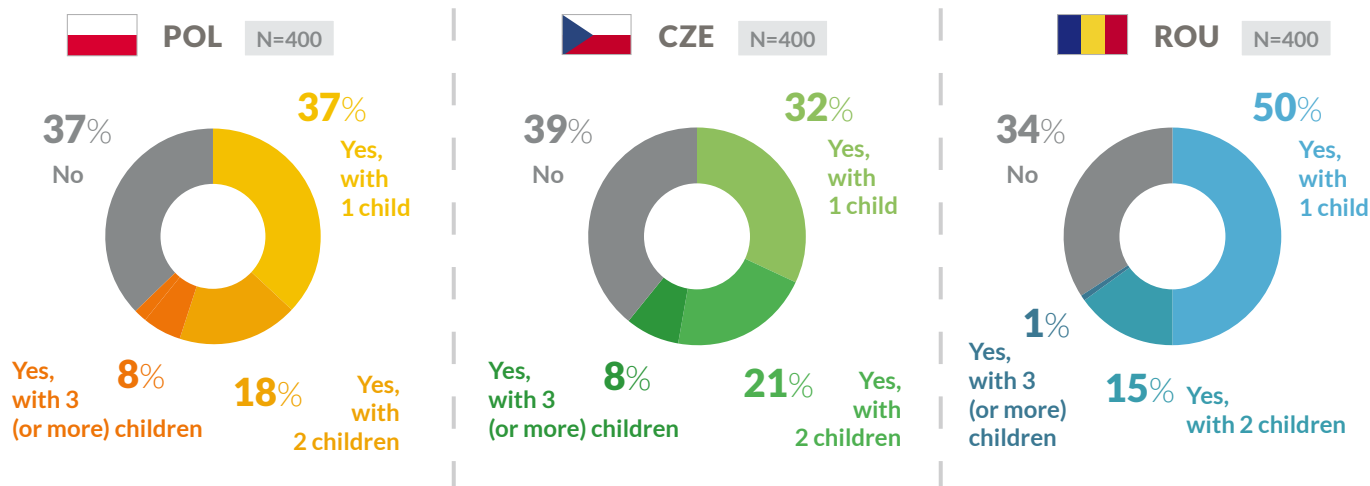
Age



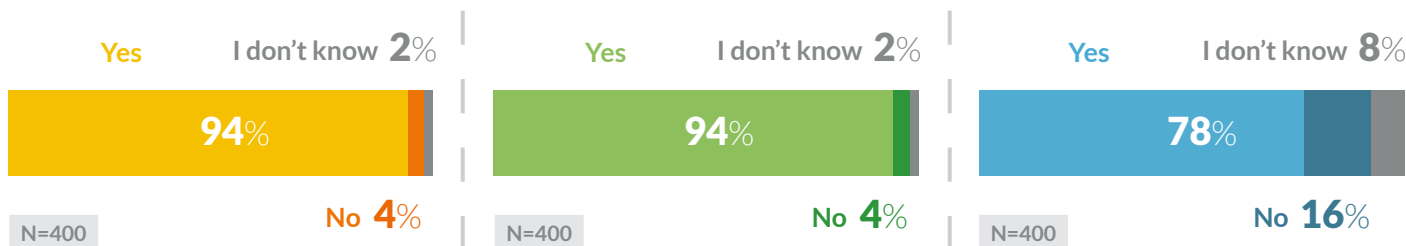
Region of residence in Ukraine



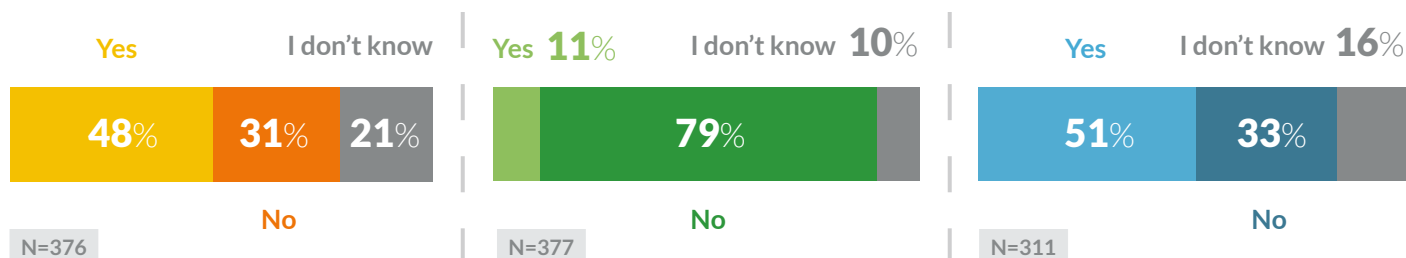
Did you come with children under the age of 18?



Does anyone from your immediate family stay in Ukraine?



Are your relatives planning to join you in the current country of residence?



Are you of Polish descent?

POL N=400



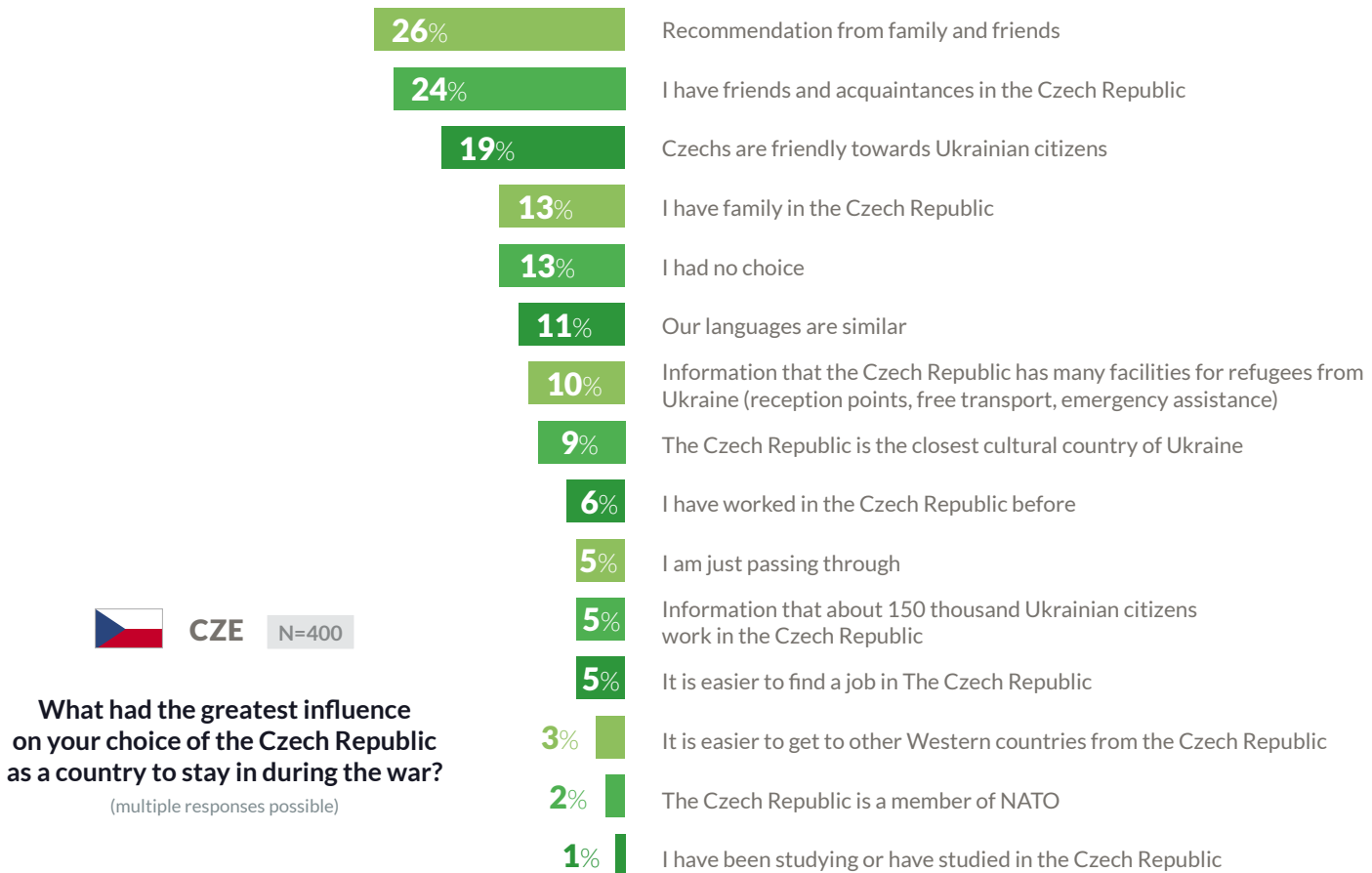
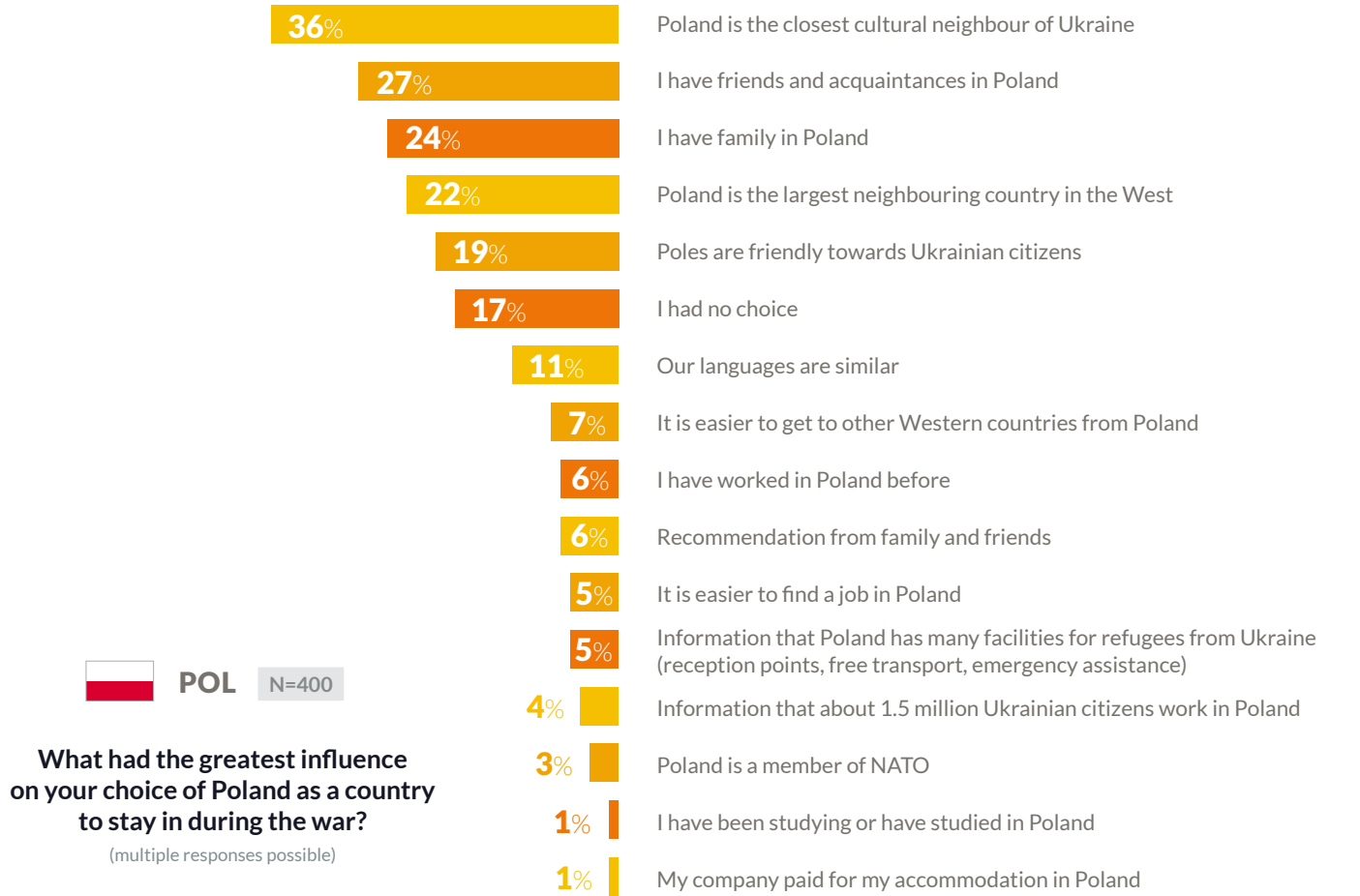
of the Ukrainian refugees in Poland declared themselves to be of Polish origin

Are you of Romanian descent?

ROU N=400

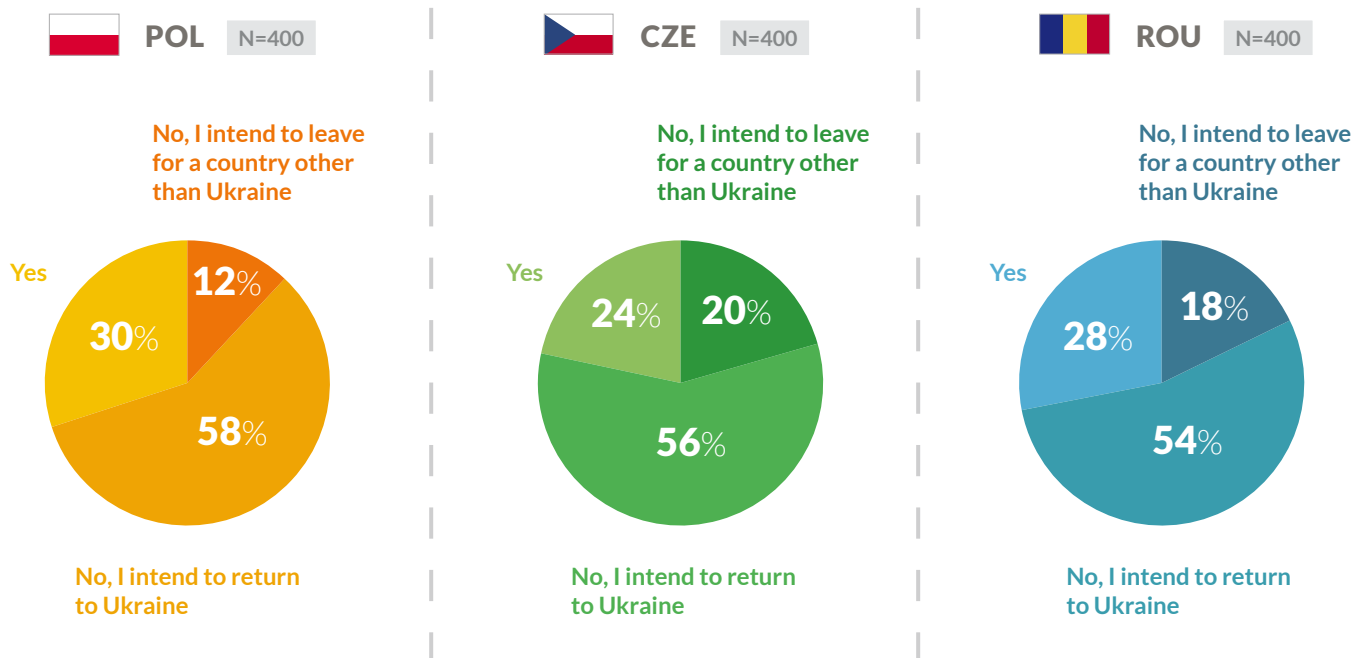


of the Ukrainian refugees in Romania declared themselves to be of Romanian origin





Are you planning to stay in the current country of residence for longer?



Which country do you intend to go to?

(among those planning to leave)

N=49

POL



Germany **26%**

USA **16%**

UK **11%**

Sweden **10%**

Slovakia **8%**

Canada **7%**

Spain **6%**

Portugal **5%**

UAE **5%**

Israel **2%**

Italy **2%**

Switzerland **2%**

Norway **1%**

N=80

CZE



Germany **31%**

Slovakia **19%**

Austria **11%**

Poland **10%**

Canada **8%**

USA **6%**

UK **5%**

Portugal **5%**

Lithuania **5%**

Sweden **4%**

Romania **4%**

Italy **3%**

Spain **1%**

N=73

ROU



Poland **30%**

Italy **22%**

The Czech Republic **19%**

Germany **16%**

Estonia **14%**

Spain **11%**

Moldova **8%**

Slovakia **7%**

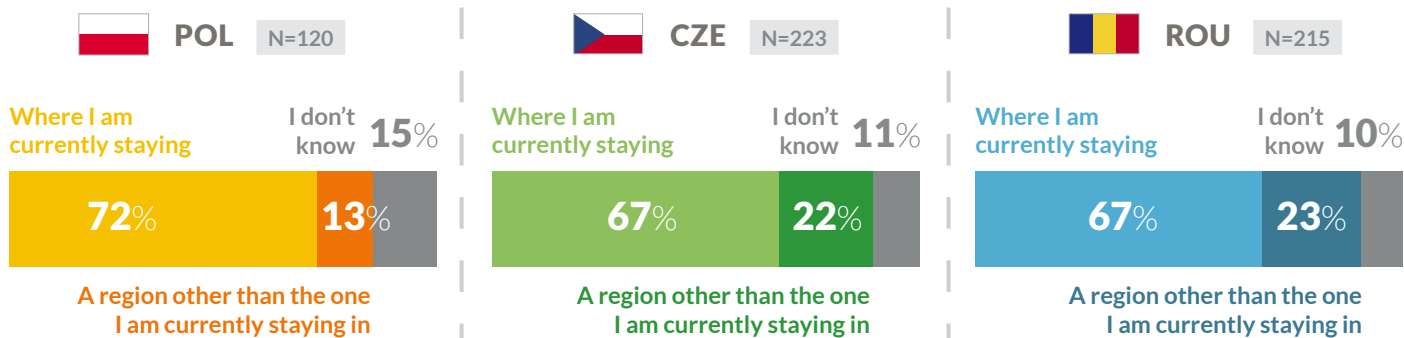
Israel **7%**

UK **6%**

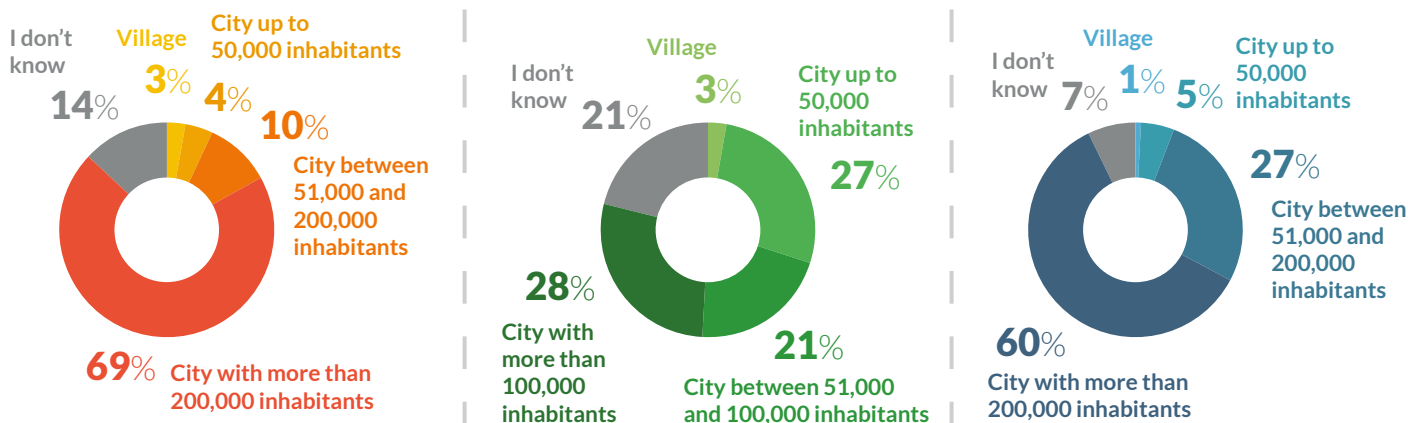
Portugal **3%**

Lithuania **3%**

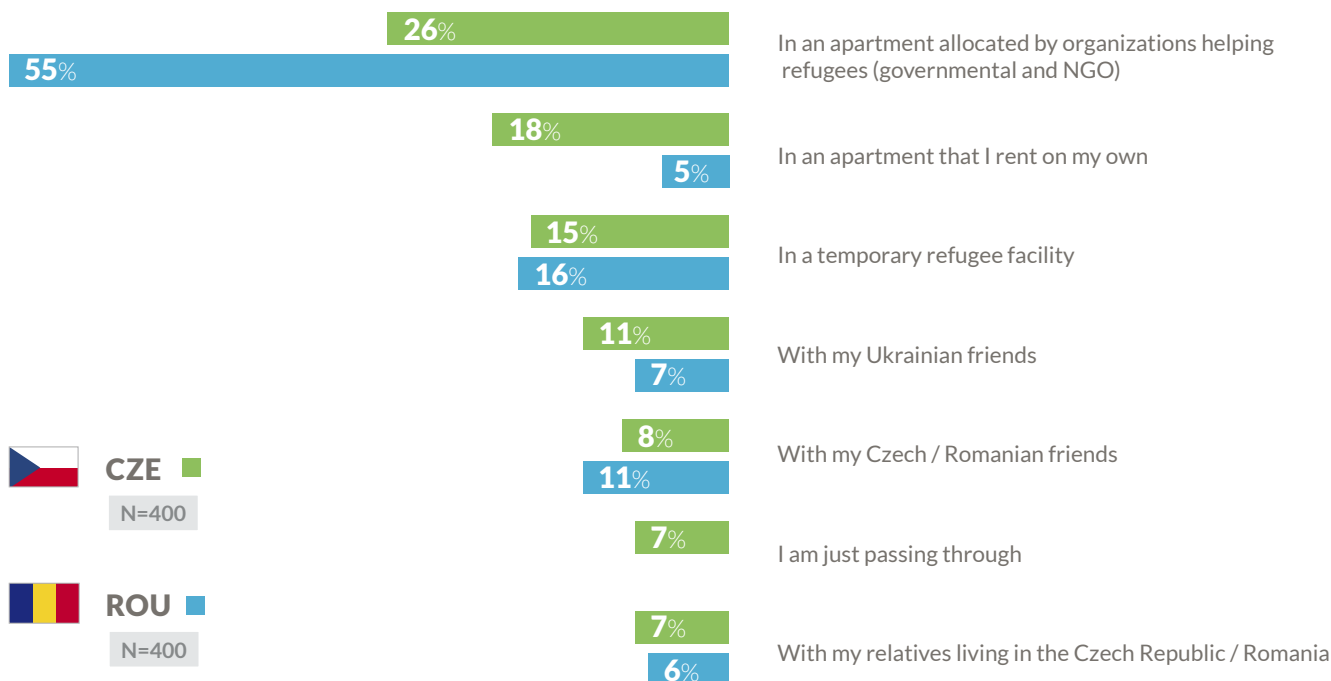
Which region of the current country of residence do you intend to live in?



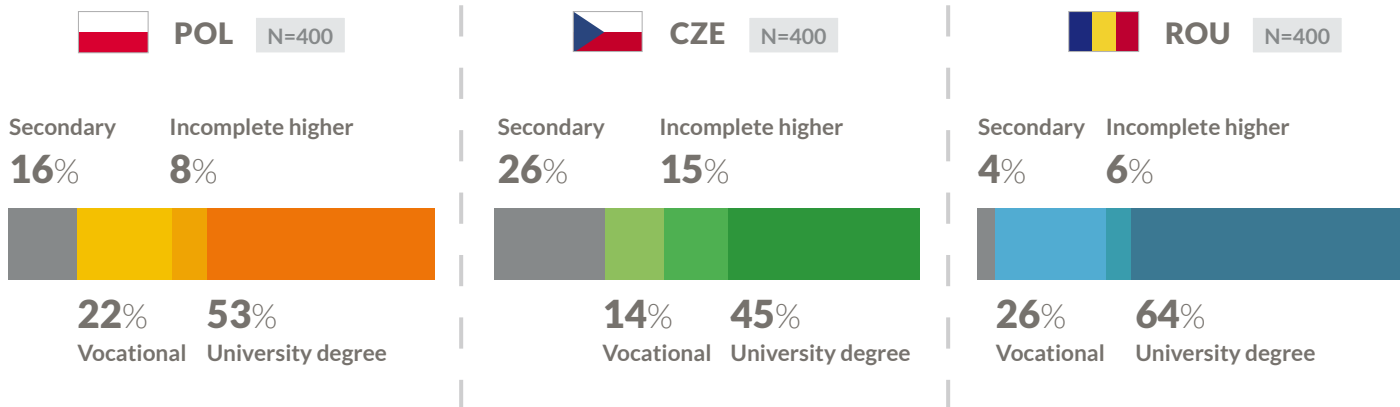
What size town do you intend to live in the current country of residence?



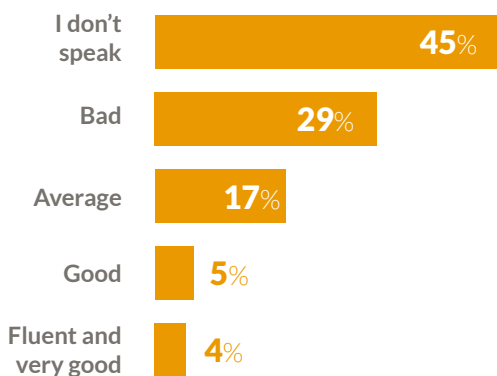
Where are you staying in the current country of residence?



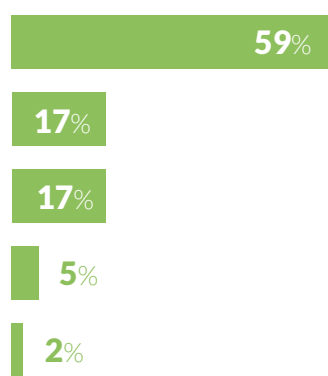
Education



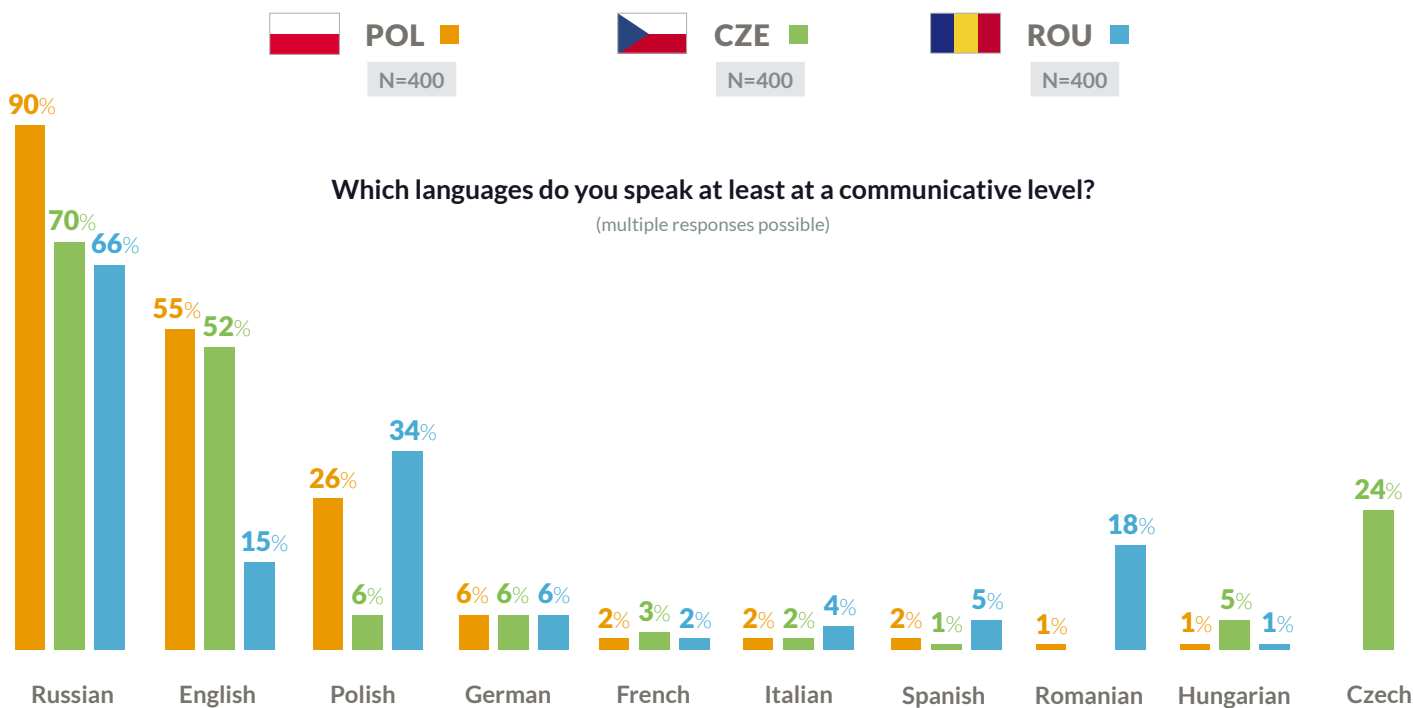
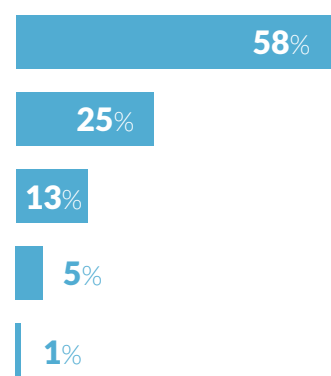
How would you rate your knowledge of Polish language?



How would you rate your knowledge of Czech language?



How would you rate your knowledge of Romanian language?

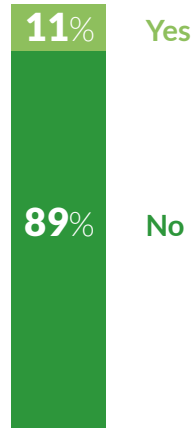


Have you worked in the current country of residence before?

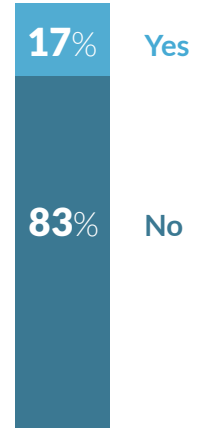
 **POL** N=400



 **CZE** N=400

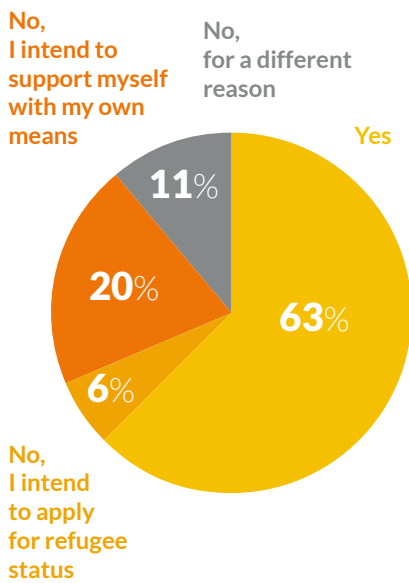


 **ROU** N=400

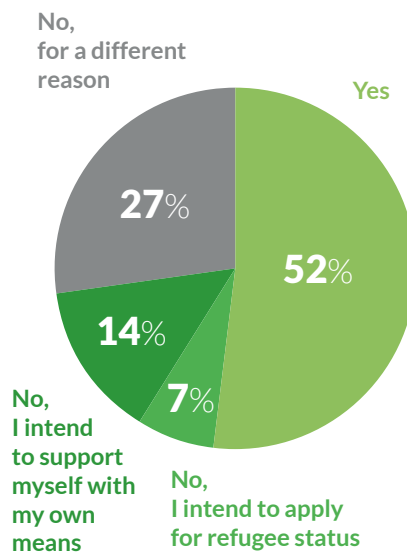


Are you planning to work in the current country of residence?

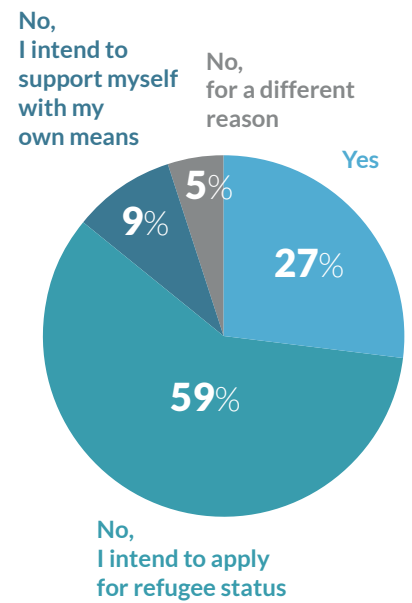
 **POL** N=400



 **CZE** N=400



 **ROU** N=400



What profession did you have in Ukraine?



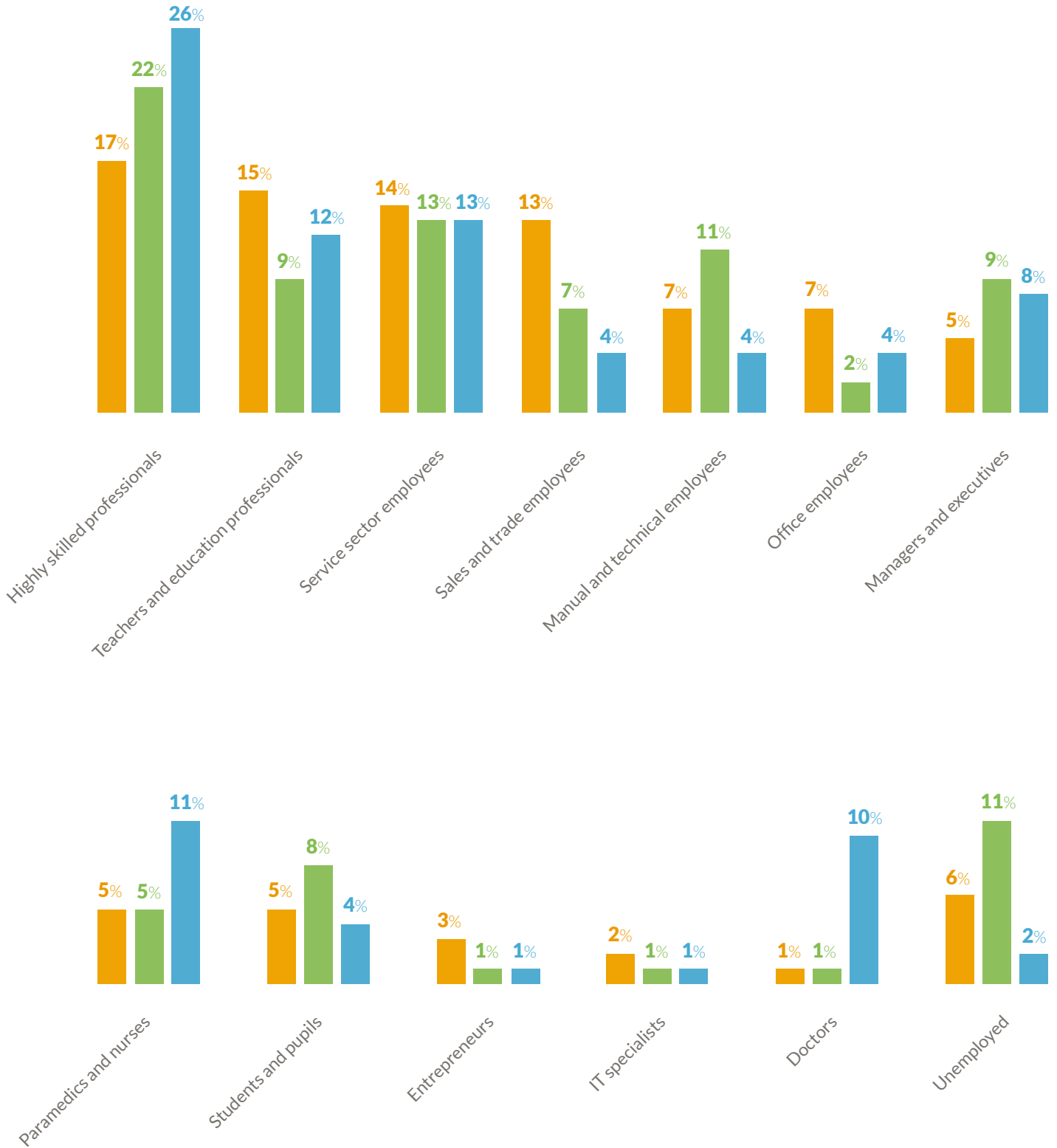
POL
N=400



CZE
N=400

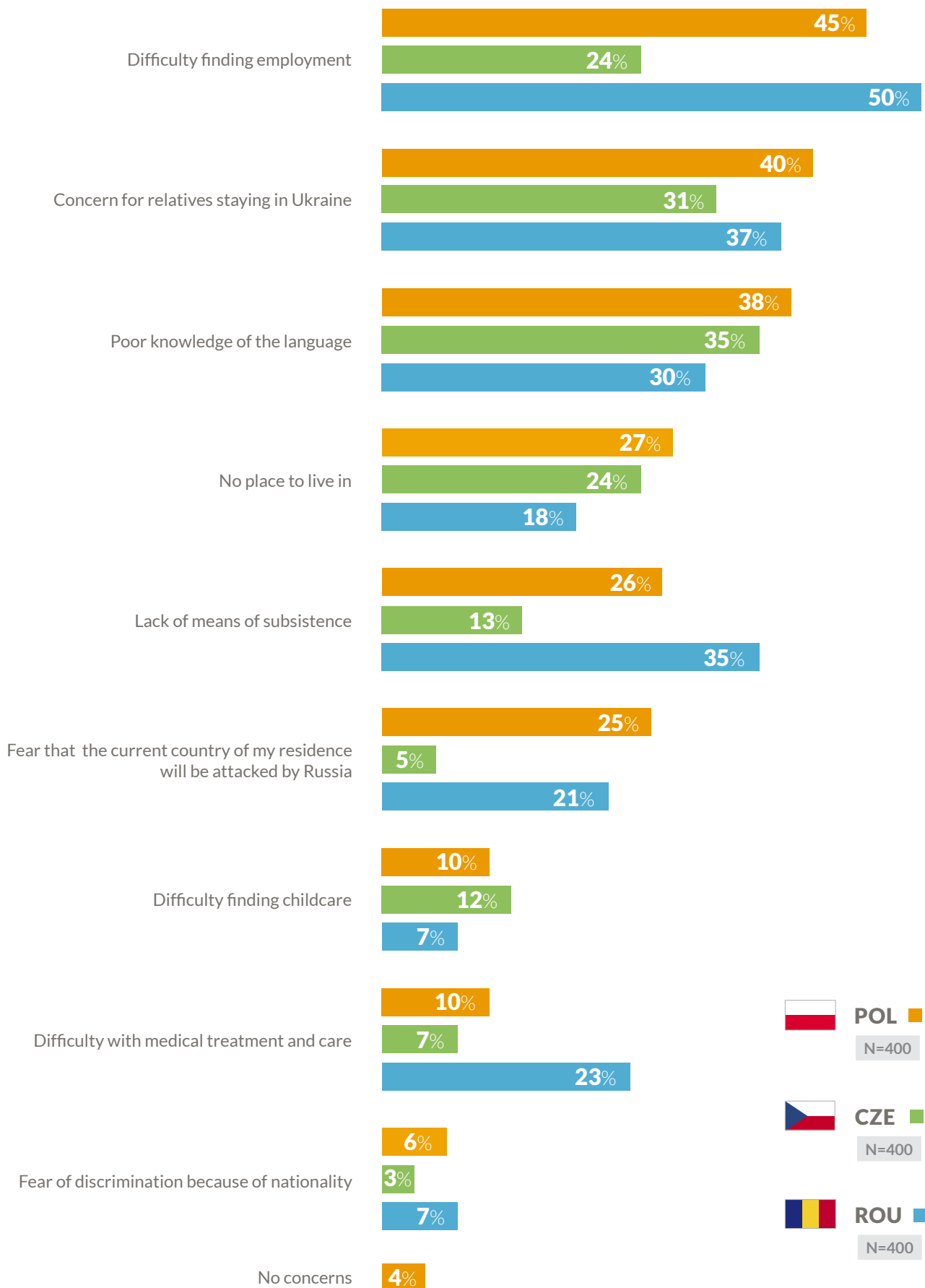


ROU
N=400



What are your concerns about living abroad?

(multiple responses possible)



Will you return to Ukraine after the war ends?

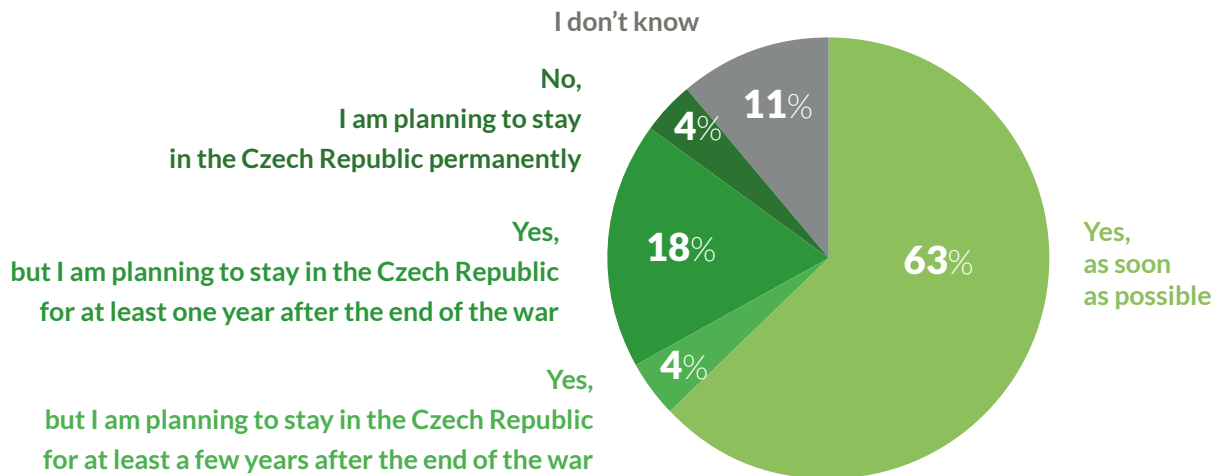
N=400

POL



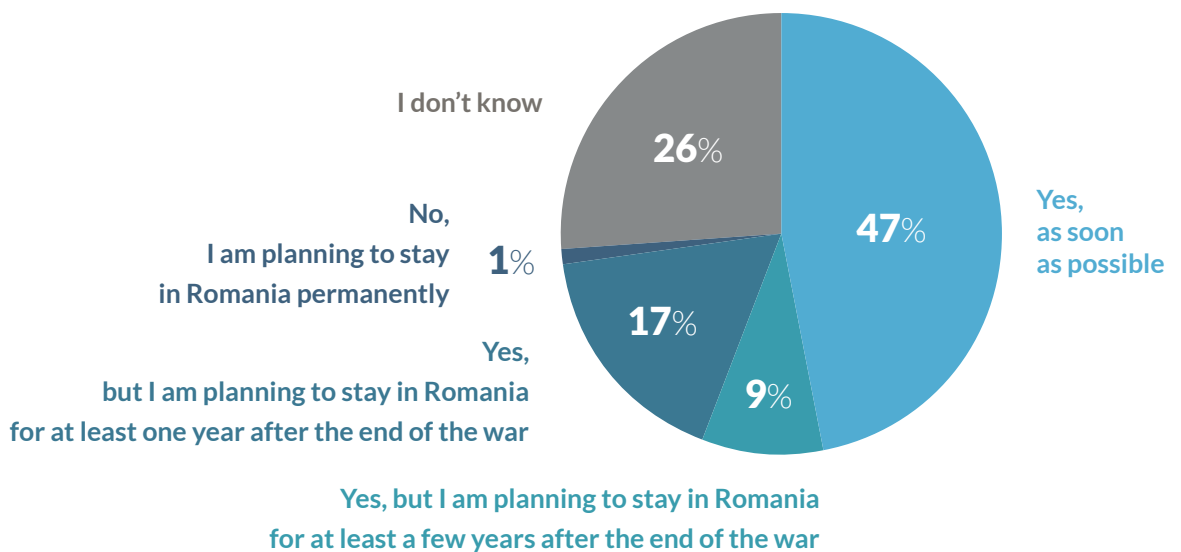
N=400

CZE



N=400

ROU



METHODOLOGY

The survey of refugees from Ukraine residing in Poland, the Czech Republic and Romania was carried out by means of direct individual interviews using tablets (CAPI F2F). The interviews were conducted in Ukrainian with Ukrainian citizens who left Ukraine and arrived in Poland, the Czech Republic and Romania after 24 February 2022.

The study in Poland was carried out between 23 March and 3 April 2022 on a sample of n=400 adult (18+) refugees from Ukraine. The studies in the Czech Republic and Romania were carried out between 13 May and 23 May 2022 on two samples of n=400 adult (18+) refugees – all staying in the Czech Republic and Romania at that time.

The respondents in Poland were interviewed in two cities – Warsaw and Krakow. The interviews were conducted in the vicinity of the PESEL number collection sites, railway stations and reception points for refugees. The study of Ukrainian refugees in the Czech Republic was carried out in three cities – Prague, Ostrava and Bohumín. The study

in Romania was carried in four cities – Bucharest, Brasov, Craiova and Iasi.

The survey was random, which ensured its representative character. The cross-sectional character of the respondents is confirmed by the fact that they included residents of all regions of Ukraine, representatives of different age groups, professions, education levels, as well as urban and rural residents.

The survey in Poland received responses from 85% of women and 15% of men. In order to reflect the gender structure (in terms of the gender structure in statistics on assigning PESEL numbers to refugees), a gender weighting (93.5% female, 6.5% male) was applied to the results. The surveys in the Czech Republic and Romania were random and showed the following gender structure: 94.5% female, 5.5% male in the Czech Republic and 96.5% female, 3.2% male in Romania.





MICHALINA SIELEWICZ

International Business
Development Director
EWL Migration Platform

POLAND



The largest group of refugees from Ukraine, namely 36%, comes from the northern regions, primarily the Kyiv region (30%). This is probably influenced by the zone of operations of the Russian armed forces. The main factors determining the decision to come to Poland are having family (24%) or friends in Poland (27%) and the cultural proximity of both countries (36%).

People with higher education prevail among the refugees (61%). A significant number of the respondents worked in the services and trade sector before the war (27%). Many respondents are highly qualified professionals (17%) and employees of the education sector (15%). Only 9% of the respondents declare a good or very good knowledge of Polish. What is more, as many as 80% of the refugees have not worked in Poland before. Despite this fact, the vast majority (63%) intend to take up paid work during their stay in

Poland. Only one in five respondents declares to be self-sufficient (20%) and only 6% intend to apply for refugee status.

The majority of the refugees want to return to Ukraine immediately after the end of military operations (56%), but every third respondent declares a desire to stay in Poland for longer. A small number of Ukrainians (12%) intend to continue their migration. The most frequently chosen destinations are Germany (26%), the USA (16%), the United Kingdom (11%) and Sweden (10%). This may result both from the liberalisation of the regulations that grant access to the labour market for foreigners and favourable social policy solutions.

The example of Poland, as a country that widely opened its labour market to Ukrainian citizens back in 2007, has shown that Ukrainian citizens have not „flooded” the Polish market, nor have they taken away job opportunities from native workers. On the contrary, Ukrainian workers have become an integral part of the labour market in Poland, thus contributing to the development of the national economy. According to analysts, workers from Ukraine generated 13% of Poland’s GDP growth between 2013 and 2018. In addition, their joint stay and work enabled their integration into the Polish society and strengthened ties that resulted in an attitude of brotherhood and solidarity, which proved to be of particular importance during the refugee crisis following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.

THE CZECH REPUBLIC



The largest group of refugees from Ukraine, namely 28%, comes from the northern and eastern regions (27%). Despite the lack of a shared border, the country became a natural destination for the refugees during the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The Czech Republic has been one of the key destinations for labour migration of Ukrainian citizens for years. This is probably due to the feeling of cultural proximity.

Factors determining the choice of this migration direction by the refugees are mainly recommendations from friends and family (26%) and having friends in the country (24%). More than half of the refugees (59%) in the Czech Republic do not speak Czech or speak it very poorly. Only 7% declare good or very good knowledge of Czech. Many respondents are highly qualified professionals (22%) and service sector employees (13%).

More than half (52%) of Ukrainian refugees in the Czech Republic say they would like to take up employment. These figures are also confirmed by government data according to which at the end of May more than 50,000 refugees had found work in the country. According to expert estimates, this is 1/3 of the total adult population of the refugees from Ukraine that have remained in the Czech Republic.

Every fifth person (20%) intends to continue migrating to another country, primarily Germany (31%) and Slovakia (19%). More than half of the refugees from Ukraine (63%) staying in the Czech Republic intend to return to Ukraine as soon as possible after the end of war. In contrast, 24% declare their intention to stay in the country for longer. This may result from free access to the labour market and social benefits guaranteed by the Czech government.

Changes introduced in the EU regulations on cross-border mobility in connection with the Russian invasion of Ukraine have changed the nature of migration of Ukrainian citizens to the Czech Republic. Before the start of the war, employment of Ukrainian citizens was of a short-term nature, determined by the period of validity of visas. Today, the period of employment of citizens of this country has increased from 180 days to at least one year. This issue remains important from the point of view of Ukrainian citizens, who can take up employment and establish lasting relations with the Czech society in an attempt to wait out the war. It also represents an opportunity to strengthen the Czech economy after the COVID-19 pandemic, which is marked by a clearly widening gap in the labour market, despite the country having the lowest unemployment rate in the European Union.

ROMANIA



In Romania, the largest group of refugees, namely 37%, comes from the northern region of Ukraine and 32% of the refugees come from the southern region, which borders Romania. Unlike those surveyed in Poland and the Czech Republic, the refugees in Romania point to the country’s membership in NATO as one of the reasons for choosing Romania (64%). This fact plays a key role in the light of refugee migration dictated by armed conflict. Guaranteeing safety and solidarity is a priority in refugee aid.

More than half of Ukrainian refugees (58%) do not speak Romanian or speak it very poorly. As many as 64% of the refugees in Romania have a university degree and the largest occupational groups are highly skilled professionals (26%) and medical professionals (21%).

The refugees are showing a low level of interest in taking up employment in Romania (27%) compared to those in Poland (63%) and the Czech Republic (52%). Unsurprisingly, at the end of May only a small number of refugees from Ukraine was employed in Romania.

Almost half (47%) of the respondents staying in Romania intend to return to Ukraine as soon as possible. On the other hand, 28% declare their intention to stay in the country for longer. Almost 1/5 of the refugees intend to continue migrating to other countries. The main destinations are Poland (30%), Italy (22%) and the Czech Republic (19%). The position of Poland as a destination country may result from a relatively high knowledge of Polish (34%) among the refugees in Romania and a higher average salary in Poland.

As of 15 June 2022, only 3,000 refugees from Ukraine were employed in Romania, of whom more than 500 (1/6) were employed by the EWL Migration Platform. The results of the previously conducted study allowed us to successfully create a profile of refugee women willing to work, as well as to identify their needs in terms of shelter, food and childcare. Moreover, in cooperation with our partners from Romania, we found job offers tailored to the individual predispositions of Ukrainian refugees. Potential candidates were presented with the advantages of employment in Romania, which, despite being inferior to most EU countries in terms of average remuneration, still remains an attractive destination for labour migration in terms of non-wage benefits that compensate for the financial difference.

 POL

 CZE

 ROU

30%

of refugees from Ukraine declare willingness to stay in Poland for longer

24%

of refugees from Ukraine declare willingness to stay in the Czech Republic for longer

28%

of refugees from Ukraine declare willingness to stay in Romania for longer

56%

of respondents plan to return to Ukraine after the war is over

63%

of respondents plan to return to Ukraine after the war is over

47%

of respondents plan to return to Ukraine after the war is over

26%

of respondents declare knowledge of Polish at least at a communicative level

24%

of respondents declare knowledge of Czech at least at a communicative level

18%

of respondents declare knowledge of Romanian at least at a communicative level

63%

of refugees from Ukraine are planning to take up employment in Poland

52%

of refugees from Ukraine are planning to take up employment in the Czech Republic

27%

of refugees from Ukraine are planning to take up employment in Romania

17%

of respondents are highly qualified specialists

22%

of respondents are highly qualified specialists

26%

of respondents are highly qualified specialists

45%

of respondents are afraid of difficulties with finding employment in Poland

24%

of respondents are afraid of difficulties with finding employment in the Czech Republic

50%

of respondents are afraid of difficulties with finding employment in Romania



MARIUSZ KOWALSKI

Assistant Professor, University of Warsaw

The study conducted by the experts of the EWL Migration Platform in cooperation with the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw is unique. It analyses and presents issues of particular

importance in the context of the functioning of contemporary markets in Europe in the light of refugee migration.

The obtained data are of significant cognitive importance, as they allow for the assessment of the nature of migration and the development of appropriate strategies of action towards this phenomenon at various levels of public, social and business institutions. Moreover, these results may be of key importance in the context of reflections on methods of solving migration crises. A deepened understanding of all aspects of this crisis may enable the

proposal of appropriate procedures and solutions beneficial for the emigrants as well as the receiving countries.

Representative results of the study, obtained by applying the same research procedure, enable a comparison of the refugee situation in three Central and Eastern European countries that received the largest number of refugees after 24 February 2022. They also encourage reflections on the sources of observed differences and similarities in the size and structure of migration. The aggregated data from these countries, due to the number of admitted refugees, can to a large extent be considered representative for the entire phenomenon of refugees from Ukraine after 24 February.

It ought to be noted that the obtained results are a valuable point of reference for previous research carried out in connection with Ukrainian migration. A detailed analysis makes it possible to see the differences and similarities between these phenomena.



BERNADETTE NADYA JAWORSKY

and OLGA ZHMURKO

Masaryk University

Surveys provide a window into important social demographics, and so much more. The recent Special Report released by the EWL Migration Platform, Foundation for the Support of Migrants on the Labour Market 'EWL', and the Centre for East European Studies at the University of Warsaw shares the findings of a survey among Ukrainian refugees staying in Poland, the Czech Republic, and Romania. Some of the information mirrors what we have heard in the news media: the refugees are overwhelmingly (more than 90 per cent) female, and half or more are at least 36 years old. Most (60 per cent or more) have arrived with children under the age of 18; yet, they also have members of the immediate family back home.

The statistics on education and occupation are certainly compelling. The refugees surveyed are extremely well-educated, with 53, 45, and 64 per cent, respectively, having completed a university degree. About one third in each country are highly skilled professionals, or teachers and educational professionals.

Moving beyond demographics, the report offers much information about intentions, feelings, fears and concerns, as well as future plans. In some respects, there is agreement, and in others, great divergence.

When it comes to the greatest influence on their choice of destination, for example, the answers vary considerably. In Poland, 36 per cent consider the country to be 'the closest cultural neighbour of Ukraine', and about half note that they have family or friends and acquaintances in Poland. About one fifth state, 'Poland is the largest neighbouring country in the West', or 'Poles are friendly towards Ukrainian citizens'. Notably, and perhaps, sadly, 17 per cent say they had 'no choice'.

In the Czech Republic, about one quarter say they received a recommendation from family and friends; about the same number have friends or acquaintances in the country. Nineteen per cent state that 'Czechs are friendly towards Ukrainian citizens'. Thirteen per cent each state they have family in Czechia, or that they had 'no choice'.

With regard to Romania, a surprisingly strong majority (64 per cent) mention the country's membership in NATO. Between one fifth and one quarter report that 'Romania is the closest cultural neighbour of Ukraine'; 'It is easiest to get to other Western countries from Romania'; and 'Information that Romania has many facilities for refugees from Ukraine'. Seventeen per cent state that Romania is 'relatively far from Russia'.

Importantly, concerns about living abroad abound among the Ukrainian refugees, pointing to their precariousness and vulnerability. The three largest categories included 'difficulty finding employment' (25-50 per cent), 'concern for relatives staying in Ukraine' (31-40 per cent, and 'poor knowledge of the language' (30-38 per cent). In Poland (25 per cent) and Romania (21 per cent), there is 'fear that the current country of residence will be attacked by Russia'. This fear appears only among 5 per cent of those living in the Czech Republic. In Romania, there is considerable concern over the lack of means for subsistence (35 per cent) and medical treatment/care (23 per cent).

Although the report provides so much valuable information, we do wonder about the effects of social desirability bias with regard to the question of refugees' return to the homeland. More than 50 per cent in each country plan to return to Ukraine, most of them right after the war ends; between 24 and 30 per cent plan on staying where they are, and the remainder are considering a move to a country other than Ukraine (notably, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy, among other destinations). Of course, the will to return may not be matched by the readiness, which depends on employment, children's education, and the conditions at the place to which they intend to return.

In short, the report has provided much food for thought, and we are grateful for the opportunity to review and summarize it!



DARIE CRISTEA

Professor, University of Bucharest

The most important picture that this data gives us is one that we actually expected, but which is at its core more than tragic: we are looking at a massive war refugee phenomenon. It may seem strange that we have to say

it, but it must not be forgotten and it must be understood to its true meaning. The entire western world was somehow delusional over the past 30 years, believing that war, as we know it from books and movies, can no longer exist today.

Our study's figures describe this phenomenon of refugee from war in a manner that cannot be disputed by anyone. A few elements in this picture: an overwhelming percentage of refugees from Ukraine are women; about two-thirds of them left Ukraine because they have minor children. Most of them do not know the language of the country they arrived in, they do not have origins or family there (in Poland, the Czech Republic or Romania), and they have never worked in the current host country. Whether we are talking about refugees who came to Poland, the Czech Republic or Romania, most of them are clearly expressing their intention to return to Ukraine at some point – of course, the war has already prolonged more than they expected.

The study also provides a description of respondents' concerns, including the ones regarding their adaptation difficulties in each of the three host countries.



EWL MIGRATION PLATFORM

Founded in 2007, the EWL Group successfully connects jobseekers from four continents with employers in the EU. As a migration platform, whose activities go far beyond the scope of traditional employment agencies and combine the offline and online worlds, the company is the leader on the Polish market of employment of foreigners.

The platform's wide range of services includes the management of the entire migration process: from recruitment, through legalization, provision of accommodation, employee leasing or provision of services in form of outsourcing. Thanks to many years of experience, the EWL team of experts has excellent knowledge of local and European labour markets.

FOUNDATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF MIGRANTS ON THE LABOUR MARKET 'EWL'

Founded in 2015, the Foundation for the Support of Migrants on the Labour Market 'EWL' aims to initiate and support activities related to the presence of foreigners on the Polish labour market.

Our idea is to raise awareness of rights and obligations and the benefits of legal employment among foreigners, as well as to limit the abuse by dishonest employers. One of the main objectives of the Foundation is to improve multilateral cooperation between employers, government

THE CENTRE FOR EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

The Centre for East European Studies is a unique academic unit in Poland, continuing the traditions of pre-war Sovietological centres – the East European Institute in Vilnius (1930–1939) and the Eastern Institute in Warsaw (1926–1939). The teaching offer of the Centre includes elite Eastern Studies (1st and 2nd degree and postgraduate courses) as well as schools for foreign students. The lecturers are eminent scientists, diplomats and specialists from Europe and the USA.

The Centre annually organizes international scientific conferences and a series of events building positive relations between Poland and the countries of the former

Every day, thanks to the EWL Group, more than 13,000 people are employed in production plants, logistics centres and warehouses in Europe. In its history, the company has helped more than 120,000 people to relocate and find employment.

The development of the migration platform has been supported since 2021 by the National Centre for Research and Development. Since 2018 EWL Group has been conducting sociological studies among foreigners who have taken employment in Poland.

The company is guided by the values of: openness, cooperation and responsibility, being fair, challenging the status quo and customer focus, and the company's vision in changing the global migration market.



institutions, non-governmental organizations and migrants themselves.

The Foundation also does charity work addressed mainly to foreigners who are in a difficult life or financial situation. In addition, it works for European integration, active dialogue and the development of contacts and cooperation between societies. The Foundation's activities are directed, among others, to entities involved in migration processes and participants of the global labour market.



USSR. It is also the publisher of numerous books and magazines devoted to the eastern themes.

In the years 2004–2013, the Centre for East European Studies, under the content-related supervision of Mariusz Kowalski and the general management of Jan Malicki, conducted a series of social studies in Ukraine. The first of them took place in December 2004. A total of about 2,000 questionnaire interviews was carried out, pertaining issues such as political views and preferred directions of international cooperation, with particular emphasis on the place of origin, nationality and language of the respondents' daily communication.

SPECIAL REPORT

'UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND ROMANIA' A STUDY BY THE EWL

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Source of quoted data: EWL Special Report 'Ukrainian refugees in Poland, the Czech Republic and Romania'

EWL MIGRATION PLATFORM REPORTS 2018-2022



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UKRAINIAN REFUGEES
in Poland'
2022



'REPORT ON
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2nd edition'
2020



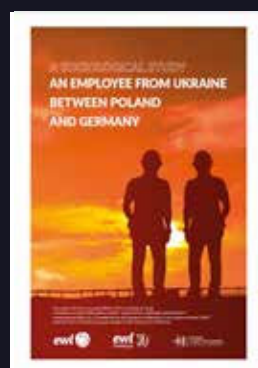
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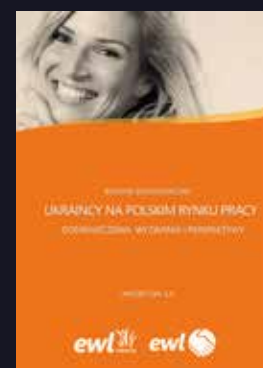
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