



THE FATE OF YOUNG UKRAINIANS
ON THE LABOR MARKET
IN CENTRAL EUROPE



REPORT ON SURVEY RESEARCH CARRIED
OUT AS PART OF THE PROJECT:
“THE FATE OF YOUNG UKRAINIANS ON THE
LABOR MARKET IN CENTRAL EUROPE”

Poland-Hungary comparative report

*The project is financed by the Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange under the NAWA
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Abstract:

The report presents the results of a quantitative survey conducted among war refugees as part of the project "THE FATE OF YOUNG UKRAINIANS ON THE LABOR MARKET IN CENTRAL EUROPE" (financed by the National Agency for Academic Exchange: NAWA). The study was conducted in the form of a survey using the CAPI technique. The sample was selected according to a scheme known as random-route. The survey was carried out in November-December 2022 among people aged 18 and over who crossed the Polish-Ukrainian and Hungarian-Ukrainian border after Russia's invasion of Ukraine (February 24, 2022).

The study found significant differences between the refugee populations that crossed the borders of Poland and Hungary. These differences affected both demographic variables and variables that characterize attitudes and behaviors in the labor market. These differences are also visible in the variables describing the mental condition of the subjects.

Keywords: war refugee, migrations, labor market, depression, trauma, social support, PTSD, self-esteem, integrative attitudes.

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Introduction

The presented document was developed as part of the project: "THE FATE OF YOUNG UKRAINIANS ON THE LABOR MARKET IN CENTRAL EUROPE" (financed by the National Agency for Academic Exchange: NAWA).

The aim of the project was to try to answer the question about the fate of Ukrainians who reached Central Europe after the day of the Russian Federation's attack on Ukraine in 2022.

The armed conflict caused the migration of Ukrainians, e.g. to Central Europe (by May 2022, Poland, where over 3.6 million citizens of Ukraine arrived, and Hungary, with over 671,000, are among the top three European Union countries that have welcomed Ukrainians). The project was interdisciplinary and aimed at examining the mental condition of young Ukrainians who live in Central Europe, their plans for further migration or return to their homeland, and the degree of risk of social exclusion.

Particular attention was paid to the study of the fate of young immigrants in the new countries of their stay, covering the issues of activation in the labor market or education, taking into account, among others, variables such as education and social status of respondents.

The project is carried out by a transnational and interdisciplinary Research Team composed of:

Poland (Pedagogical University of Krakow):

- Dr. Paweł Walawender, Head of the Research Team
- Dr. Damian Liszka, Deputy Head of the Research Team
- Dr. Aldona Guzik, author of desk research
- Dr. Mateusz Szast, author of desk research

Hungary (University of Debrecen):

- Prof. Molnárné Kovács Judit, Head of the Hungarian Team, Contractor Researcher
- Dr. Csukonyi Csilla, Contractor Researcher
- Dr. Karolina Eszter Kovács, Contractor Researcher
- BA Szandra Roman, interviewer

The presented document is one of many that have been created, as part of the project, so far. In addition to this report, partial reports on quantitative research were prepared for refugees arriving in Poland and in Hungary, and two desk research reports.

This report contains information on the variable distributions in the comparison system (country variable: Poland-Hungary). These distributions were presented in the form of charts (they presented the distribution in percentages) and Tables (numbers). In some justified cases, additional graphs have been included to facilitate the assessment of dependencies. Such a treatment was used only when the statistical test showed a significant relationship between the variables (usually the chi-square test in the case of

qualitative data, correlations in the case of quantitative data). If there is such a relationship, the report includes a brief description of these relationships.

The report has the following structure. The first chapter is a short introduction to the research methodology.

The second chapter presents the demo-social characteristics of the respondents.

The next three chapters (chapters 3-5) present distributions of refugee characteristics relating to professional, socio-cultural and individual potential.

Chapter six refers to the health and family situation of the respondents.

Chapter seven describes the spatial and professional mobility of refugees.

Chapters 8-10 deal with refugees' attitudes towards the labor market. Professional activity after arrival in the country of refuge (chapter 8), as well as preferences and expectations towards work (chapters 9-10) were examined here.

Chapter 11 deals with the material conditions of respondents in exile.

Chapter 12 refers to the respondents' expectations in terms of assistance and forms of support.

Chapters 13-14 deal with the socio-psychological variables (faith and value system, social support, cultural adaptation) (chapter 13) and the mental health of the respondents (chapter 14).

Correlation of the main psychological constructs may be found in the fifteen chapter.

The research report ends with a summary and conclusions from the research.

1. Survey methodology

The survey method was used in the study. *This method can be used for descriptive, explanatory and exploratory purposes. They are mainly used in such research projects where the units of analysis are individual people* (Babbie, 2004, p. 183). The study was carried out by conducting a face-to-face interview with the respondents. A modified CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) technique was used.

The study used a standardized measurement tool - a questionnaire containing closed-ended questions (with a ready list of answers to be chosen by the respondent), semi-open-ended questions (with other options such as "what?" which allowed the respondent to add content not included in the survey items) and open-ended questions (allowing the respondent to speak freely).

The questionnaire also contained psychological scales enabling the characterization of the respondents in terms of their emotional state, which was important due to the traumatic circumstances of seeking refuge.

The following scales were used:

- 1) Religious orientation scale - Revised¹
- 2) The Human Values Scale (HVS) of the European Social Survey (ESS)²
- 3) Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9)³
- 4) Self-esteem scale⁴ by Rosenberg
- 5) DSM-5 PTSD Checklist (PCL-5)⁵
- 6) Perceived Resources Questionnaire (PRQ2000)⁶
- 7) Four items from Kim's 14-item Acculturation Attitude Scale (2006)⁷ (Society, Value, Success, Interest).

The survey was carried out in November-December 2022 among people aged 18 and over who crossed the Polish-Ukrainian and Hungarian-Ukrainian border after Russia's invasion of Ukraine (after February 24, 2022). The structure of such a defined population was not known.

The study adopted a sampling method according to the scheme known as random-route (a common name in Polish methodology is: "fixed path"). The selection method trial

¹ Gorsuch, R. L., & McPherson, S. E. (1989). Intrinsic/Extrinsic Measurement: I/E-Revised and Single-Item Scales. Wiley © Journal for the Scientific Study 1989, 28 (3): 348-354

²Conditions of use: All measuring instruments documented in ZIS (https://www.dara.de/dara/study/web_show?res_id=464719&mdlang=en&detail=true) may be used free of charge for non-commercial research purposes.

³All PHQ-9 screeners and translations can be downloaded and no permission is required to reproduce, translate, display or distribute them.

⁴Dr. Florence Rosenberg, Manny's wife, has given permission for the Self-Esteem Scale to be used for educational and career research.

⁵This remedy was developed by the staff of the VA National PTSD Center and is in the public domain and not protected by copyright. In accordance with the ethical guidelines of the American Psychological Association, this instrument is intended for use by qualified health professionals and researchers.

⁶ Permission granted by Clarann Weinert, SC, Ph.D, RN, FAAN.

⁷ Permission granted by Uichol Kim, Ph.D., Professor.

is that a pollster receives the selected address (starting point) and starts the research, conducting successive interviews in every n th apartment, starting from the starting point. The sample size was assumed at the level of $n=400$ for the population from Poland and the same size for the population from Hungary. This accounted for approx. 0.013% of the estimated eligible Ukrainian population in Poland and 0.06% in Hungary. The interviewer selected the respondents in accordance with the instructions regarding the sample and gave the respondents a mobile device on which the survey tool was uploaded (questionnaire in Ukrainian or Russian). The data was automatically recorded in the system and ready for analysis - so there was no need for manual data entry. Automation accelerated the processing of the results. The respondents completed the questionnaire independently in Ukrainian or Russian. The interview lasted approximately 30-40 minutes. The questions concerned research problems. The tool had previously been validated in pilot studies.

2. Variable group: Demographic data

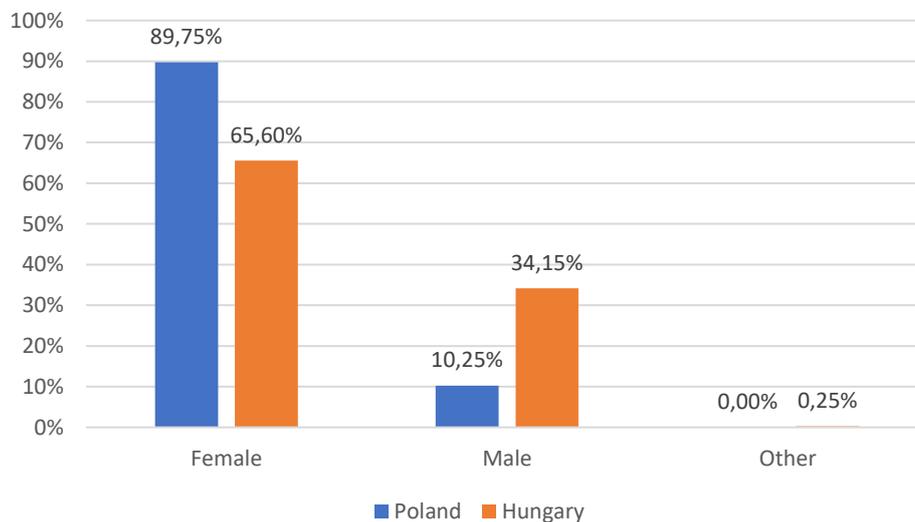
The surveyed population was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Gender,
- Age,
- The region of residence before departure from Ukraine,
- Place of residence (type and size of place of residence) in Ukraine.

2.1 Gender

Please indicate Your gender⁸

Figure 1 Gender of respondents from Poland and Hungary



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are gender differences by country of study.

Table 1 Gender of respondents from Poland and Hungary

	Female	Male	Other	Together
Poland	359	41	0	400
Hungary	267	139	1	407
Total	626	180	1	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The surveyed population was very female biased. A greater degree of female bias is visible among refugees arriving in Poland where women accounted for 89.75% of the

⁸ The report contains the wording of the questionnaire question

sample. In Hungary, the percentage of women was 65.60% and was therefore significantly lower than among refugees crossing the border of Poland.

2.2 Age

Please enter Your age (complete years)

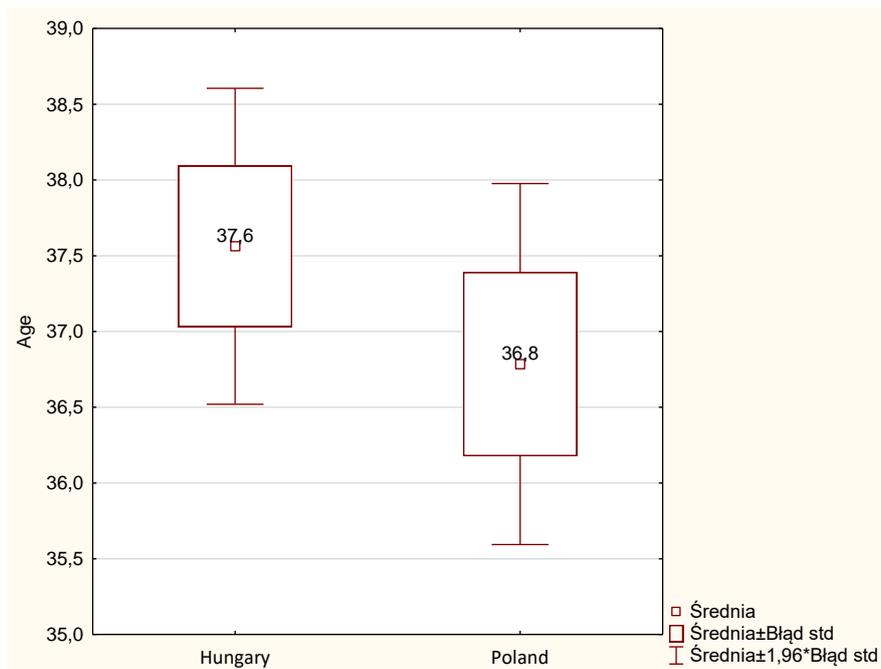
Table 2 Basic descriptive statistics of the age of respondents in the surveyed groups

	Mean	Valid	SD	Minimum	Maximum	Q25	Median	Q75
Poland	36.8	400	12.2	18	65	27	35	43
Hungary	37.6	407	10.7	18	63	30	36	45
Total	37.2	807	11.5	18	65	29	35	44

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.1123$), so there are no statistically significant differences in the age of people participating in the research in Poland and Hungary.

Figure 2 Average age of the surveyed respondents in Poland and Hungary



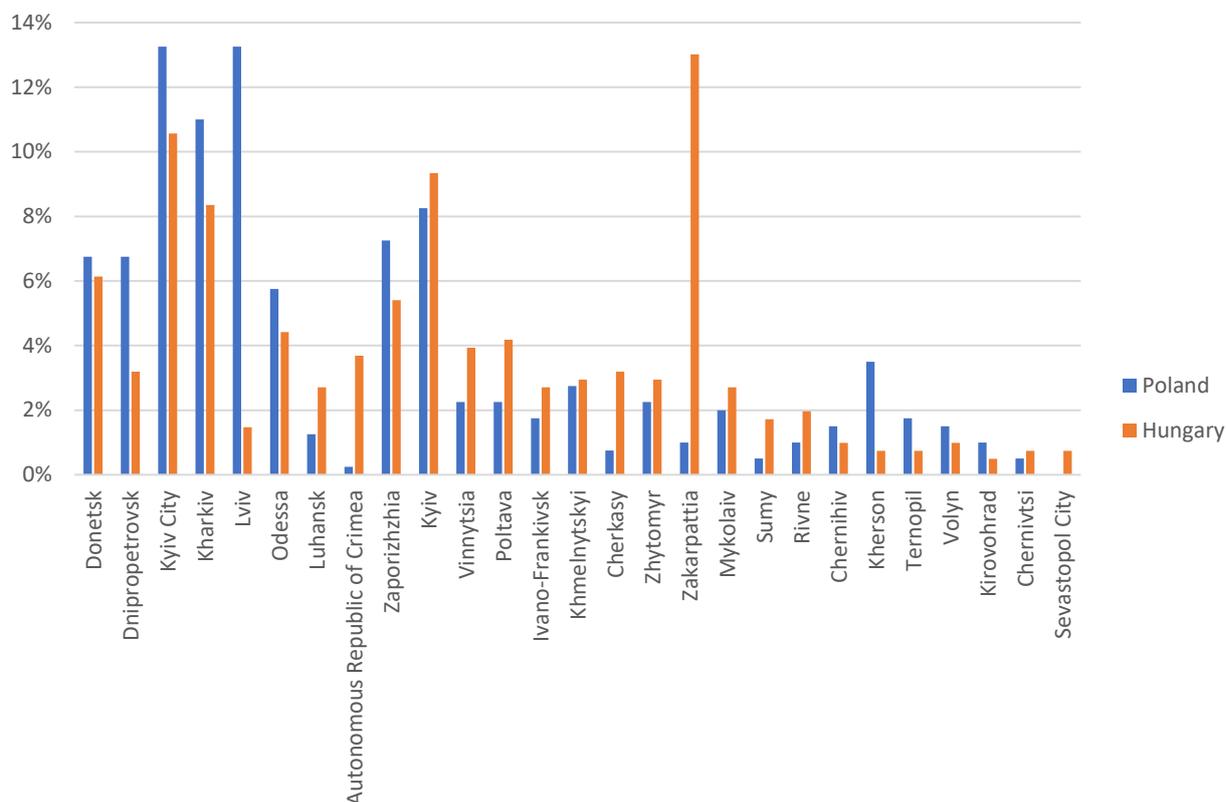
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The chart above shows the differences in the average age of respondents in Poland and in Hungary. The average age of respondents in Hungary is slightly higher than in Poland.

2.3 Oblast in which the respondent lived before first crossing the Polish or Hungarian border

Please indicate the oblast in which You lived before first crossing the Polish / Hungarian border:

Figure 3 The regions from which people from Ukraine arrived



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences in the areas from which people from Ukraine arrived.

Table 3 The regions from which people from Ukraine arrived

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Donetsk	27	25	52
Dnipropetrovsk	27	13	40
Kyiv City	53	43	96
Kharkiv	44	34	78
Lviv	53	6	59
Odessa	23	18	41
Luhansk	5	11	16
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1	15	16
Zaporizhzhia	29	22	51

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Kyiv	33	38	71
Vinnytsia	9	16	25
Poltava	9	17	26
Ivano-Frankivsk	7	11	18
Khmelnyskyi	11	12	23
Cherkasy	3	13	16
Zhytomyr	9	12	21
Zakarpattia	4	53	57
Mykolaiv	8	11	19
Sumy	2	7	9
Rivne	4	8	12
Chernihiv	6	4	10
Kherson	14	3	17
Ternopil	7	3	10
Volyn	6	4	10
Kirovohrad	4	2	6
Chernivtsi	2	3	5
Sevastopol City	0	3	3
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Residents whose oblast capitals are large and very large cities of Ukraine (Kiev, Lviv, Donetsk, Odessa, Kherson) relocated to Poland more often, while Hungary was mainly chosen by residents of Transcarpathia, Kiev Oblast and oblasts close to the border with Hungary (Ivano-Frankivsk).

2.4 Place of residence (type and size of place of residence) in Ukraine

Please indicate the size of the town where You lived before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border

Figure 4 Place of residence of the surveyed respondents



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences in the areas from which people from Ukraine arrived.

Table 4 Place of residence of the surveyed respondents

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Village	57	83	140
Small town (up to 20 thousand inhabitants)	62	94	156
Medium city (from 20 to 99 thousand inhabitants)	92	120	212
Large city (from 100 to 500 thousand inhabitants)	104	59	163
Very large city (over 500 thousand inhabitants)	85	51	136
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

In the case of refugees in Hungary, more respondents lived in medium-sized and small towns before the war. Most refugees in Poland lived in large and very large cities before the war.

3. Variable group: Professional

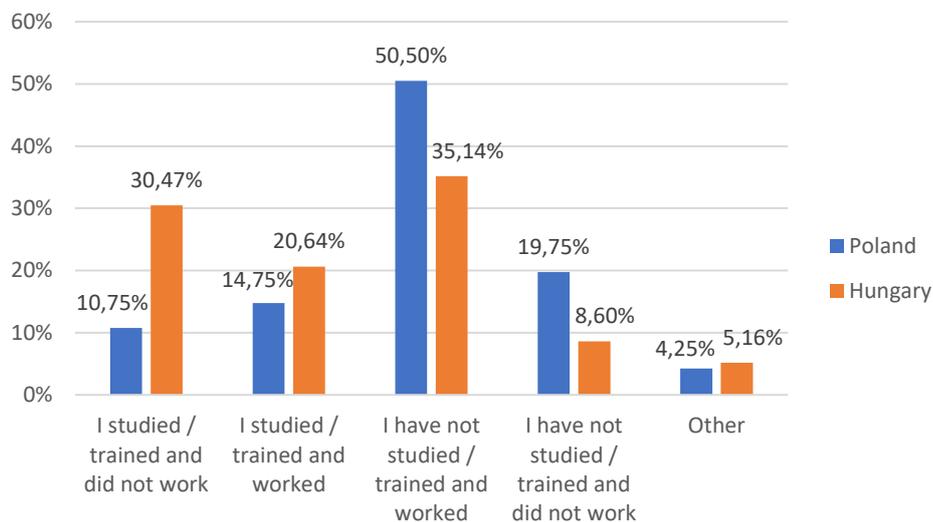
The professional aspect of the surveyed population was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the border,
- Professional experience.

3.1 Professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the border

What was Your professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border?

Figure 5 Professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the border



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences in professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the Polish/Hungarian border.

Table 5 Professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the border

	Poland	Hungary	Together
I studied / trained and did not work	43	124	167
I studied / trained and worked	59	84	143
I have not studied / trained and worked	202	143	345
I have not studied / trained and did not work	79	35	114
Other	17	21	38
Total	400	407	807

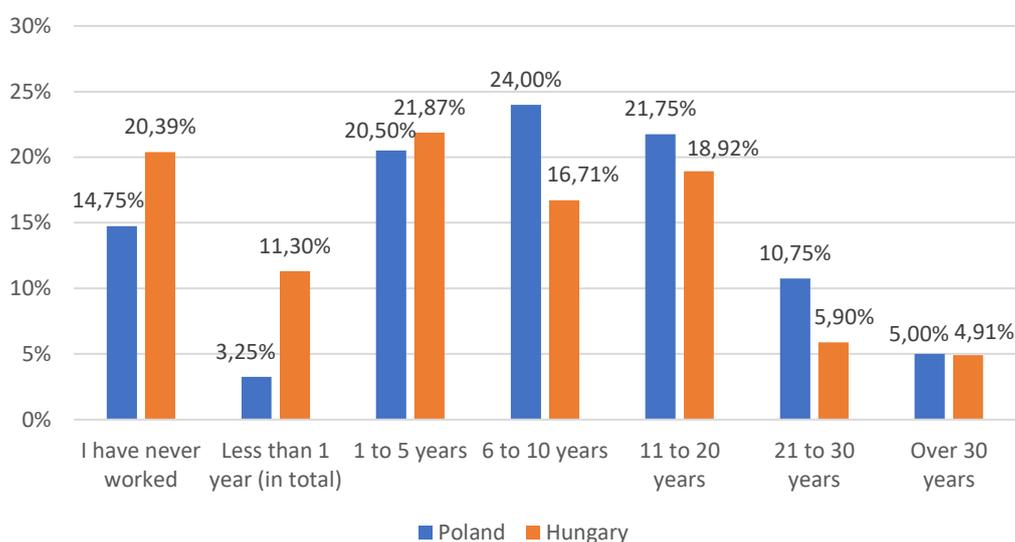
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

With regard to the professional status on the labor market immediately before crossing the Polish border, the largest number of refugees declared that they were not studying / were not in training (they were not in education) and at the same time they were working. In turn, in the case of Hungary, a similar number of refugees declared either being in the education phase and at the same time inactive in the workforce (30.47%) or not studying but working (35.14%).

3.2 Professional experience

What is your professional experience? Please choose one answer

Figure 6 Professional experience



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences in professional experience.

Table 6 Professional experience

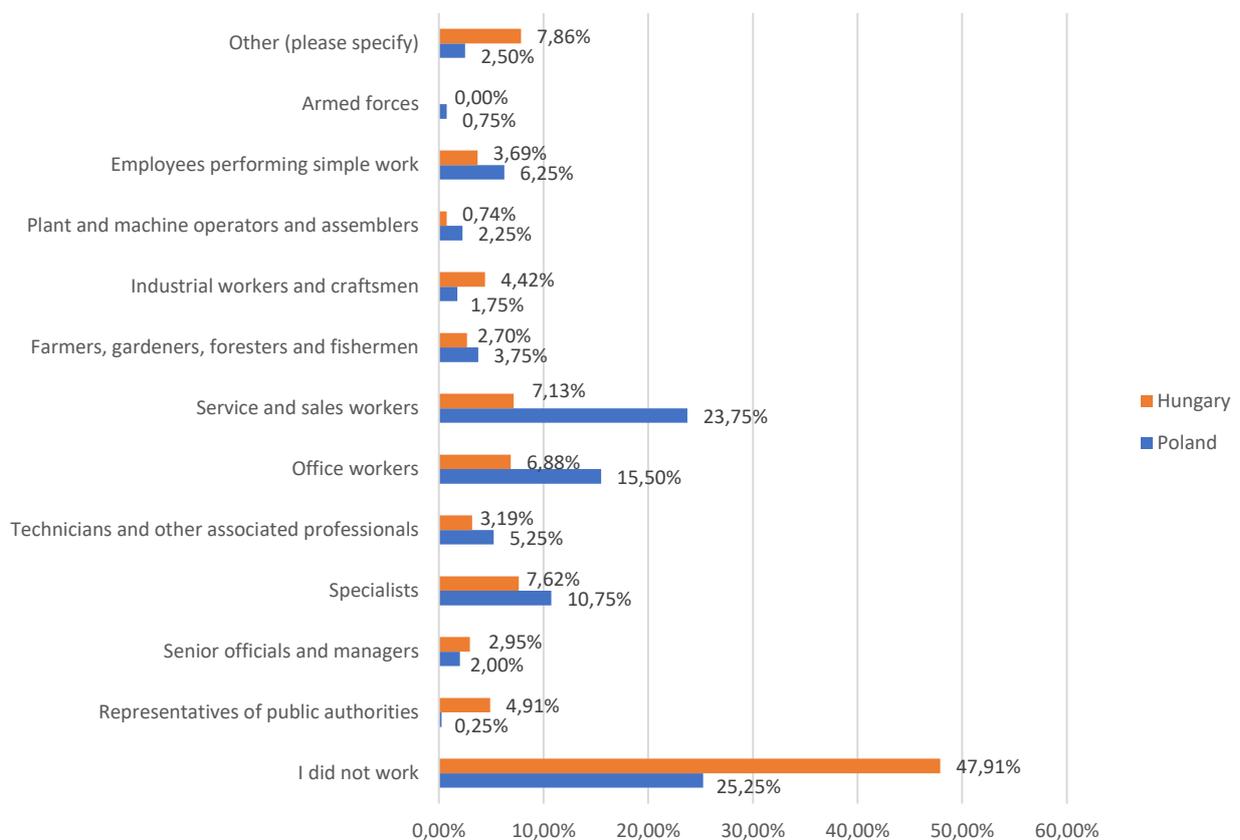
	Poland	Hungary	Together
I have never worked	59	83	142
Less than 1 year (in total)	13	46	59
1 to 5 years	82	89	171
6 to 10 years	96	68	164
11 to 20 years	87	77	164
21 to 30 years	43	24	67
Over 30 years	20	20	40
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The largest portion of refugees arriving in Hungary declared that their work experience was 1-5 years. In second place, the respondents indicated a complete lack of professional experience. On the other hand, refugees arriving in Poland had more professional experience (most respondents indicated 6-10 years of professional work experience, and slightly fewer indicated 6-10 or 1-5 years of experience). In Poland, twice as many refugees worked for 21-30 years than in the case of refugees in Hungary.

What was your last occupation before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border? Please, circle the category of profession and write Your profession in the place of the dots

Figure 7 Last occupation



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 7 Last occupation

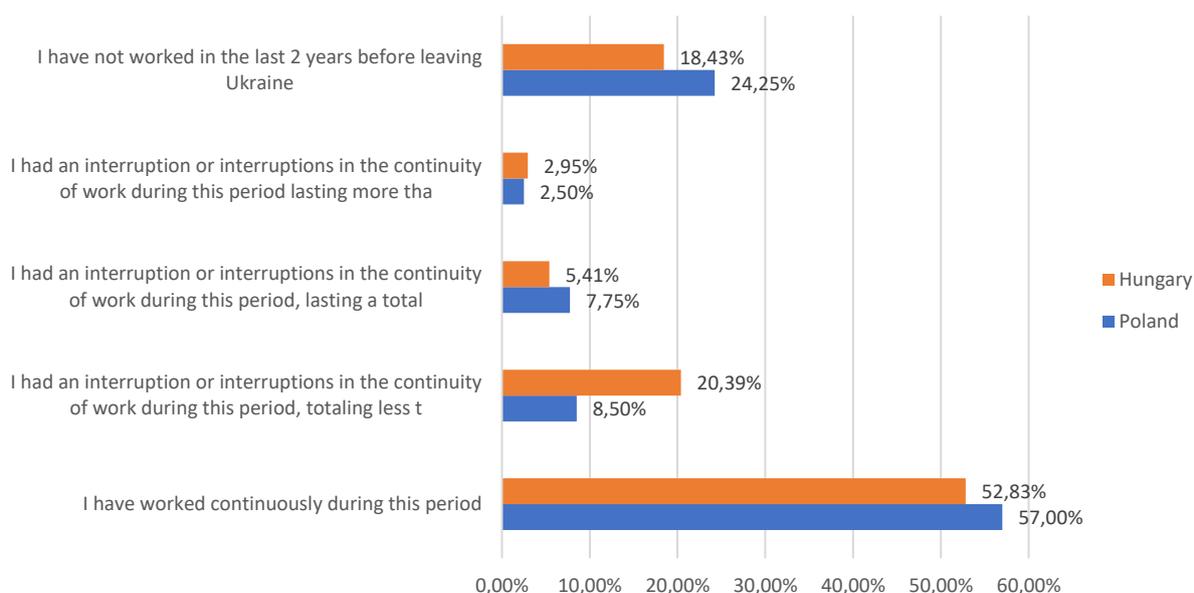
	Poland	Hungary	Together
I did not work	101	195	296
Representatives of public authorities	1	20	21
Senior officials and managers	8	12	20
Specialists	43	31	74
Technicians and other associated professionals	21	13	34
Office workers	62	28	90
Service and sales workers	95	29	124
Farmers, gardeners, foresters and fishermen	15	11	26
Industrial workers and craftsmen	7	18	25
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9	3	12
Employees performing simple work	25	15	40
Armed Forces	3	0	3
Other (please specify)	10	32	42
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Almost half of the refugees in Hungary (47.91%) had not worked before crossing the border. Most of the refugees in Poland did not work at all before crossing the border (25.25%), worked in the service and sales sector (23.75%) or worked as office workers (15.50%).

Have You worked continuously in the last 2 years prior to coming to Your current country of residence? Please choose one answer

Figure 8 Work continuity in the last 2 years prior to departing from Ukraine



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0004$), so there are differences.

Table 8 Work continuity in the last 2 years prior to departing from Ukraine

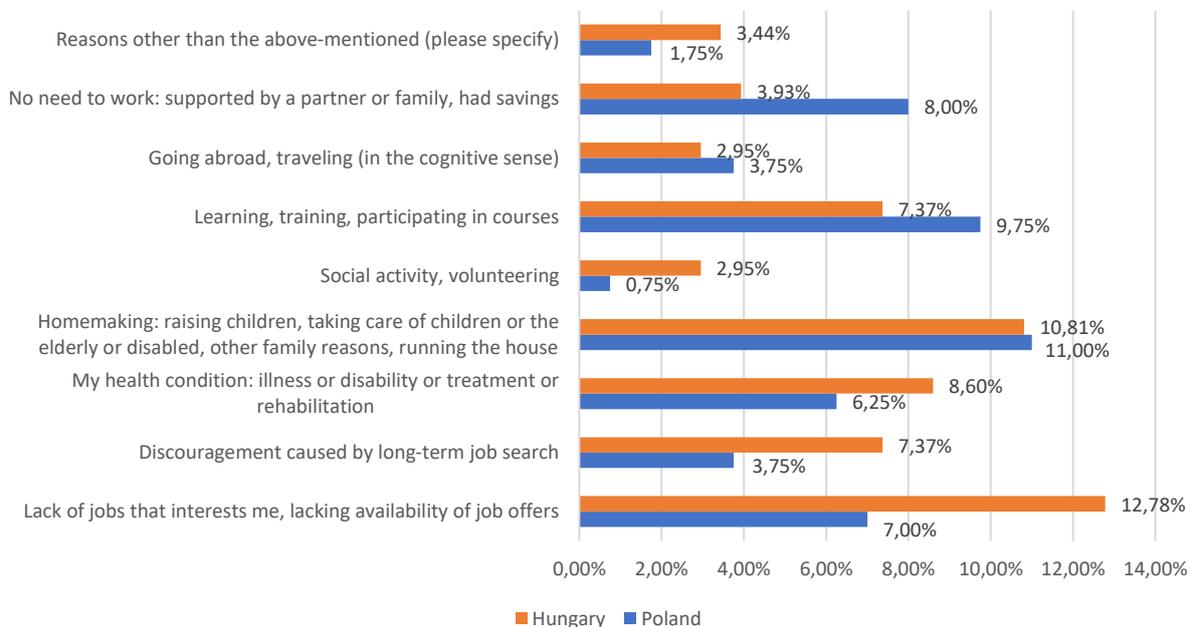
	Poland	Hungary	Together
I have worked continuously during this period	228	215	443
I had an interruption or interruptions in the continuity of work during this period, totaling less than 6 months	34	83	117
I had an interruption or interruptions in the continuity of work during this period, lasting a total of 6 to 12 months	31	22	53
I had an interruption or interruptions in the continuity of work during this period lasting more than 12 months but less than 24 months	10	12	22
I have not worked in the last 2 years before leaving Ukraine	97	75	172
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were asked whether they had worked continuously in the last 2 years preceding their arrival in their current country of residence. Twice as many respondents who crossed the Hungarian border (20.39%) than the Polish border (8.50%) declared a break or breaks in the continuity of work during this period which amounted in total to less than 6 months.

What were these interruptions caused by? Please indicate all applicable answers

Figure 9 Causes of interruptions in work continuity



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 9 Causes of interruptions in work continuity

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Lack of jobs that interests me, lacking availability of job offers	28	52	80	0.0064
Discouragement caused by long-term job search	15	30	45	0.0250
My health condition: illness or disability or treatment or rehabilitation	25	35	60	0.2033
Homemaking: raising children, taking care of children or the elderly or disabled, other family reasons, running the house	44	44	88	0.9313
Social activities, volunteering	3	12	15	0.0207
Learning, training, participating in courses	39	30	69	0.2269
Going abroad, traveling (in the cognitive sense)	15	12	27	0.5265
No need to work: supported by a partner or family, had savings	32	16	48	0.0145
Reasons other than the above-mentioned (please specify)	7	14	21	0.1316

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

In addition, the respondents were asked about the reasons for breaks in their employment before departing from Ukraine. The greatest differences between people crossing the Polish border and those relocating to Hungary were visible in the case of reasons related to social activity and volunteering. This answer was given by almost four times fewer people in Poland (0.75%) than in the case of respondents in Hungary (2.95%). In the remaining cases, the differences were smaller, although the percentage of people answering with reasons other than those specified in the survey was higher in Hungary.

4. Variable group: Socio-cultural capital

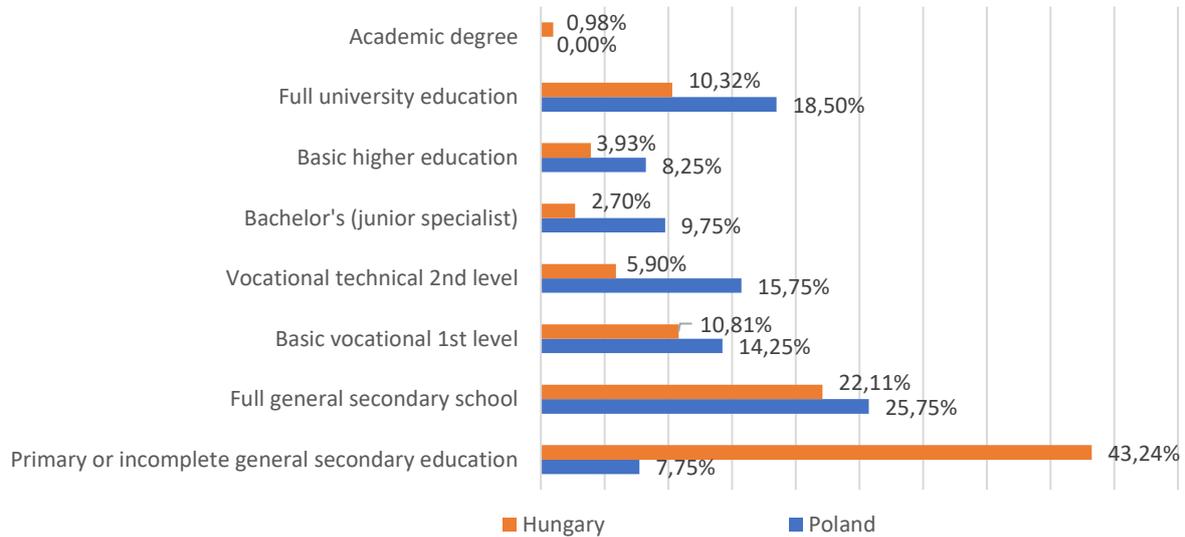
The aspect relating to the socio-cultural capital of the respondents was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Education of the respondents,
- Parents' education,
- Connections (strength of ties with others measured by the intensity of family and social relationships),
- Trust in other people and social institutions,
- Participation in culture,
- Participation in social life,
- Reading,
- Evaluation of the standard of living before leaving Ukraine.

4.1 Education of the respondents

What is Your highest level of education (please underline the appropriate answer and write Your occupation)?

Figure 10 Highest level of education



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 10 Highest level of education

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Primary or incomplete general secondary education	31	176	207
Full general secondary school	103	90	193
Basic vocational 1st level	57	44	101
Vocational technical 2nd level	63	24	87
Bachelor's (junior specialist)	39	11	50
Basic higher education	33	16	49
Full university education	74	42	116
Academic degrees	0	4	4
Total	400	407	807

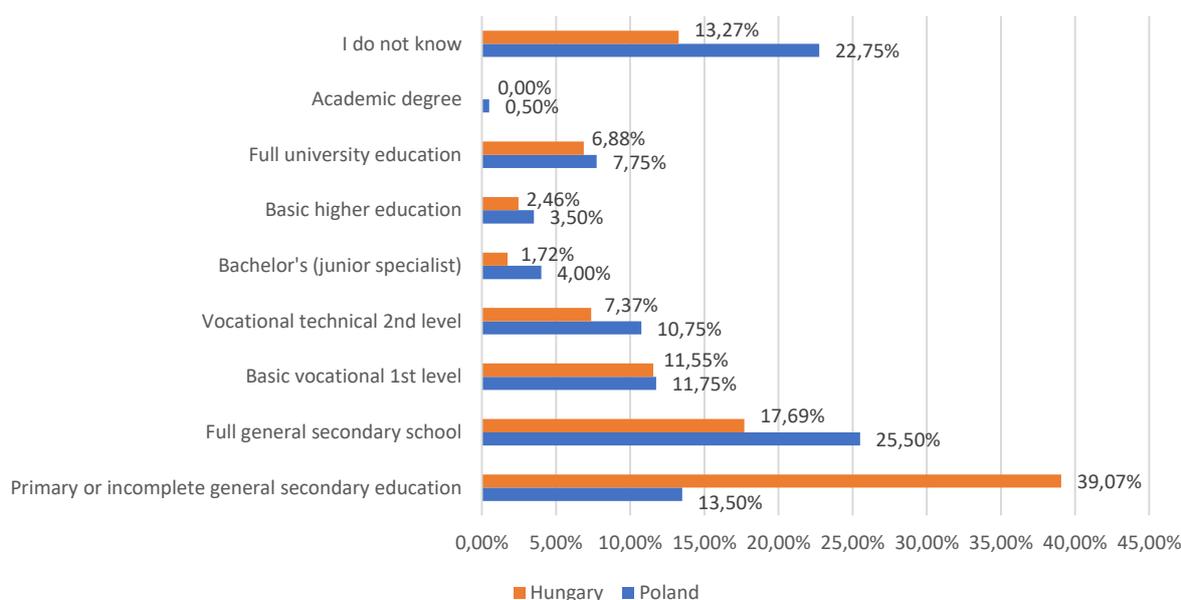
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Almost half of the refugees crossing the Hungarian border declared that their highest level of education was primary or incomplete general secondary education (43.24%). In the case of refugees in Poland, only 7.75% of the respondents gave this answer. In addition, none of the refugees crossing the Polish border had a university degree, while 0.98% of respondents in Hungary indicated this answer as the highest level of education.

4.2 Parents' education

What is the highest level of education of Your father or legal guardian (please underline the appropriate answer and write the profession)? Please choose one answer

Figure 11 The highest level of father's education



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 11 The highest level of father's education

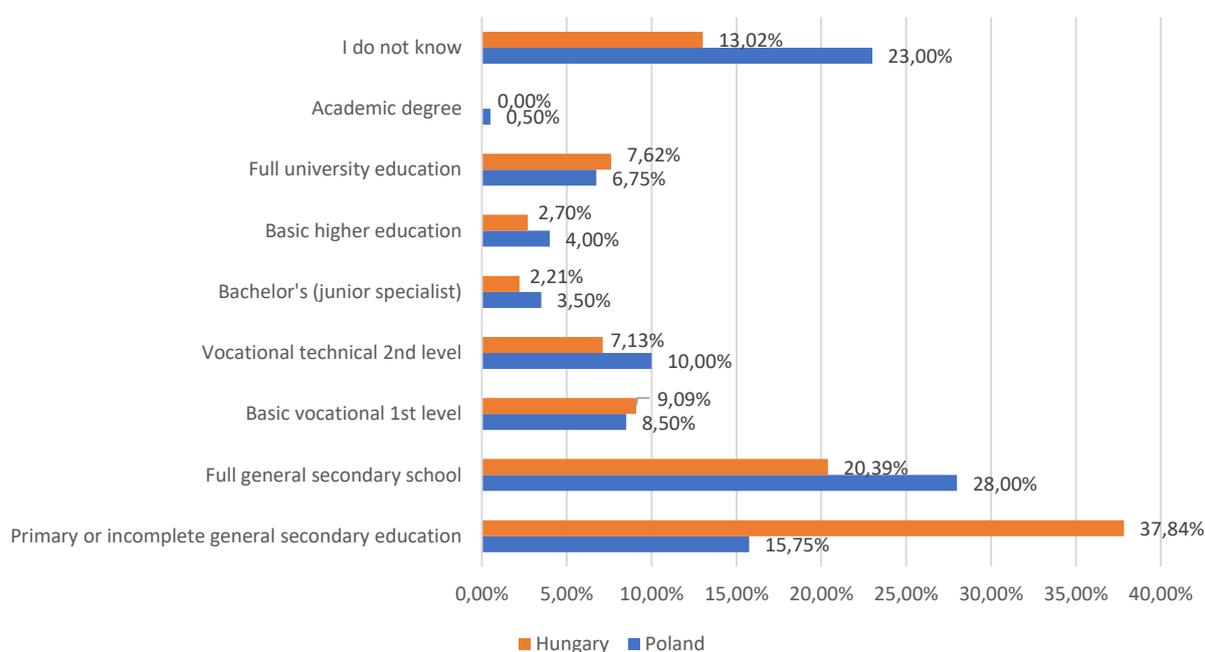
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Primary or incomplete general secondary education	54	159	213
Full general secondary school	102	72	174
Basic vocational 1st level	47	47	94
Vocational technical 2nd level	43	30	73
Bachelor's (junior specialist)	16	7	23
Basic higher education	14	10	24
Full university education	31	28	59
Academic degrees	2	0	2
I don't know	91	54	145
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were also asked about the highest level of education of their fathers or legal guardians. The greatest differences were in the case of answers indicating primary or incomplete general secondary education (Hungary - 39.07%, Poland - 13.50%) and having a university degree (Hungary - no indications, Poland - 0.50%).

What is the highest level of education of Your mother or legal guardian (please underline the appropriate answer and write the profession)? Please choose one answer

Figure 12 The highest level of mother's education



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 12 The highest level of mother's education

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Primary or incomplete general secondary education	63	154	217
Full general secondary school	112	83	195
Basic vocational 1st level	34	37	71
Vocational technical 2nd level	40	29	69
Bachelor's (junior specialist)	14	9	23
Basic higher education	16	11	27
Full university education	27	31	58
academic degrees	2	0	2
I don't know	92	53	145
Total	400	407	807

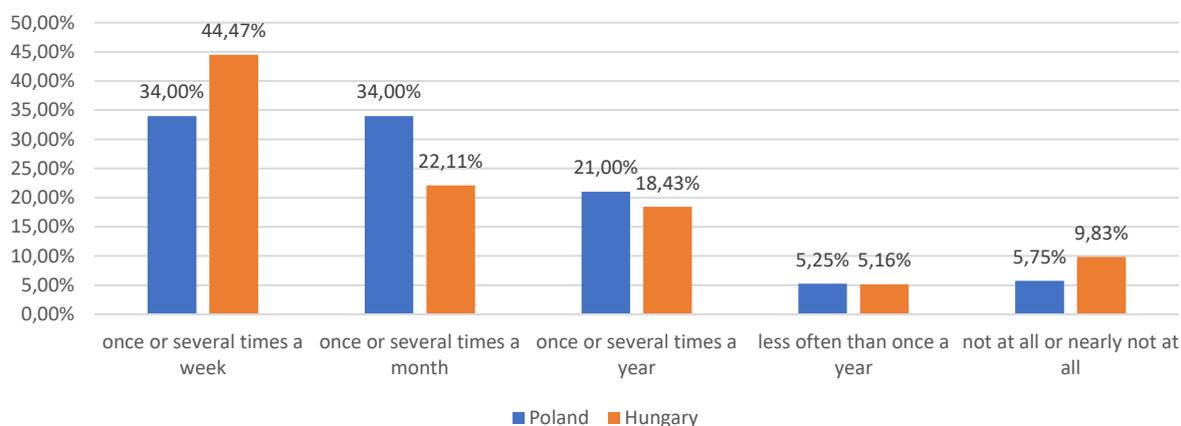
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Respondents were also asked about their mothers' or legal guardians' highest education. The differences in the responses were similar to the question regarding the education of the father or legal guardian. The greatest discrepancies occurred for answers indicating primary or incomplete general secondary education (Hungary - 37.84%, Poland - 15.75%) and the possession of an academic degree (Hungary - no indications, Poland - 0.50%).

4.3 Connections (strength of ties with others measured by the intensity of family and social relationships)

Taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border, how often did You meet with family members outside Your household:

Figure 13 Frequency of meeting with family members outside the household during the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0035$), so there are differences.

Table 13 Frequency of meeting with family members outside the household during the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border

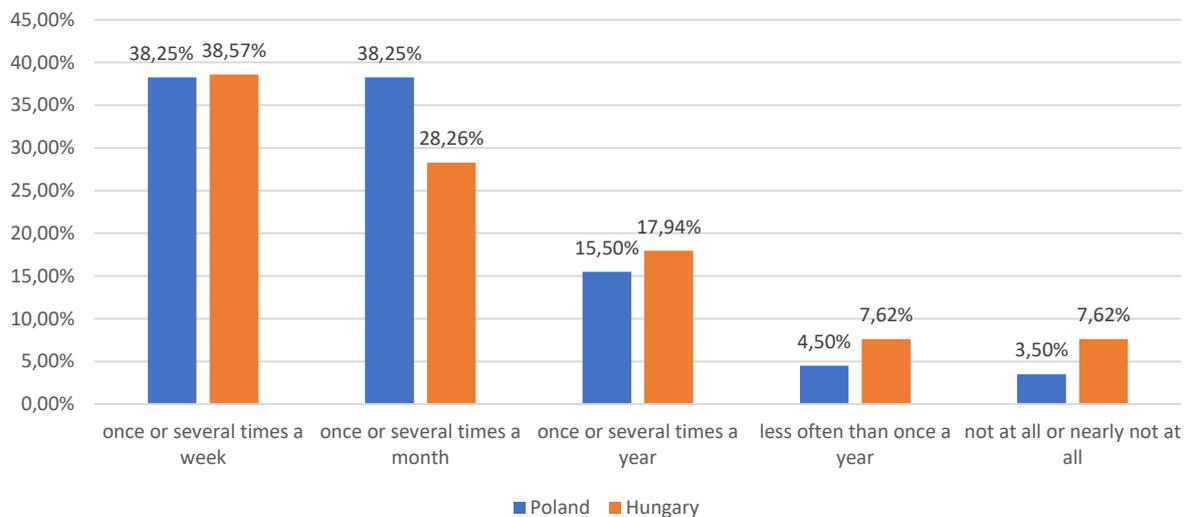
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Once or several times a week	136	181	317
Once or several times a month	136	90	226
Once or several times a year	84	75	159
Less often than once a year	21	21	42
Not at all or nearly not at all	23	40	63
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees also answered the question about contact with family members outside their household, taking into account the last 2 years before seeking refuge outside of Ukraine. Almost half of the refugees (44.47%) crossing the Hungarian border declared that they had seen those family members once or several times a week while about one-third of the respondents (34.00%) in Poland gave that answer.

Taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border, how often did You meet with friends and close friends:

Figure 14 Frequency of meeting with friends and close friends during the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0028$), so there are differences.

Table 14 Frequency of meeting with friends and close friends during the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Once or several times a week	153	157	310
Once or several times a month	153	115	268
Once or several times a year	62	73	135
Less often than once a year	18	31	49
Not at all or nearly not at all	14	31	45
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The study also addressed the issue of meetings with friends and good friends, with whom the respondents had good contact and could talk about personal matters and ask for help or advice, taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the border. Both refugees in Poland (38.25%) and in Hungary (38.57%) met with the above-mentioned group of people close to them to the same extent, i.e. once or several times a week. On the other hand, the answer "once or several times a month" was chosen to a greater extent in the case of refugees in Poland (38.25%) than refugees in Hungary (28.26%).

4.4 Trust in other people and social institutions

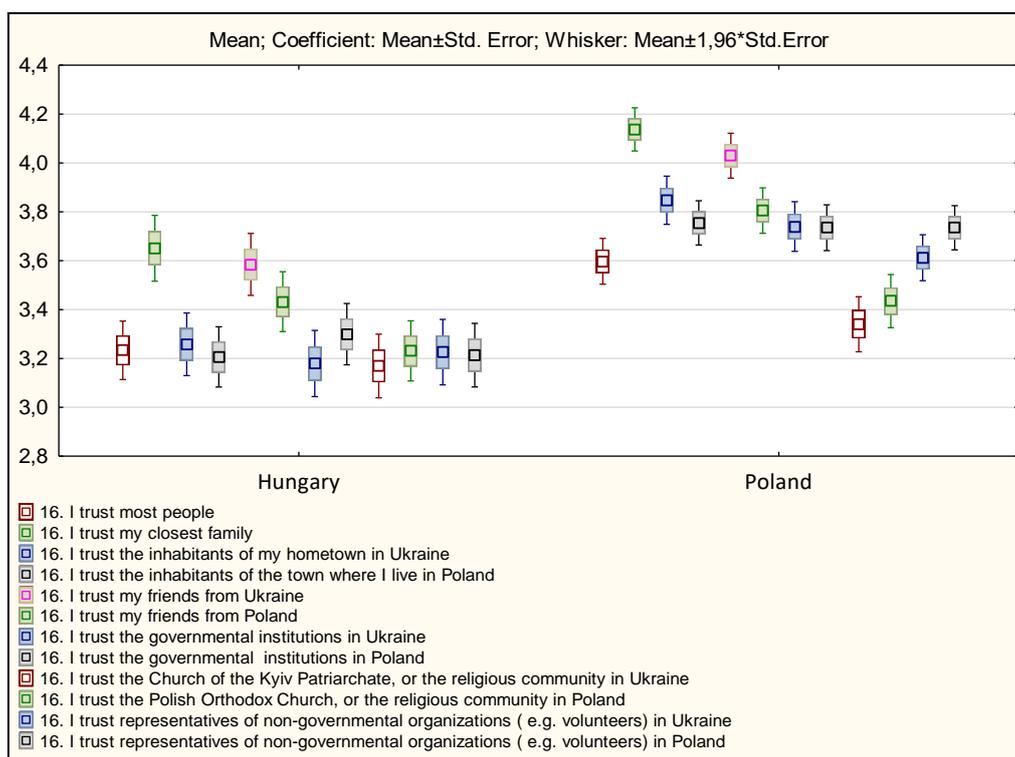
To what extent do You trust the following categories of people and institutions? (please mark Your answer on a scale from 1 I definitely do not trust to 5 I definitely trust, 3 means I neither agree nor disagree)

Table 15 Extent of trust in different categories of people and institutions

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
I trust most people	3.60	3.23	3.41	0.0001
I trust my closest family	4.14	3.65	3.89	0.0001
I trust the inhabitants of my hometown in Ukraine	3.85	3.26	3.55	0.0000
I trust the inhabitants of the town where I live in Poland	3.76	3.21	3.48	0.0000
I trust my friends from Ukraine	4.03	3.58	3.81	0.0000
I trust my friends from Poland	3.81	3.43	3.62	0.0003
I trust the governmental institutions in Ukraine	3.74	3.18	3.46	0.0000
I trust the governmental institutions in Poland	3.74	3.30	3.52	0.0000
I trust the Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate, or the religious community in Ukraine	3.34	3.17	3.25	0.0953
I trust the Polish Orthodox Church, or the religious community in Poland	3.44	3.23	3.33	0.0257
I trust representatives of non-governmental organizations (e.g. volunteers) in Ukraine	3.61	3.23	3.42	0.0005
I trust representatives of non-governmental organizations (e.g. volunteers) in Poland	3.74	3.21	3.47	0.0000

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 15 Extent of trust in different categories of people and institutions



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Respondents were asked to what extent they trust different categories of people and institutions. Both in the case of refugees in Hungary and Poland, the largest percentage of respondents declared that they trusted their immediate family and friends from Ukraine the most.

4.5 Participation in culture

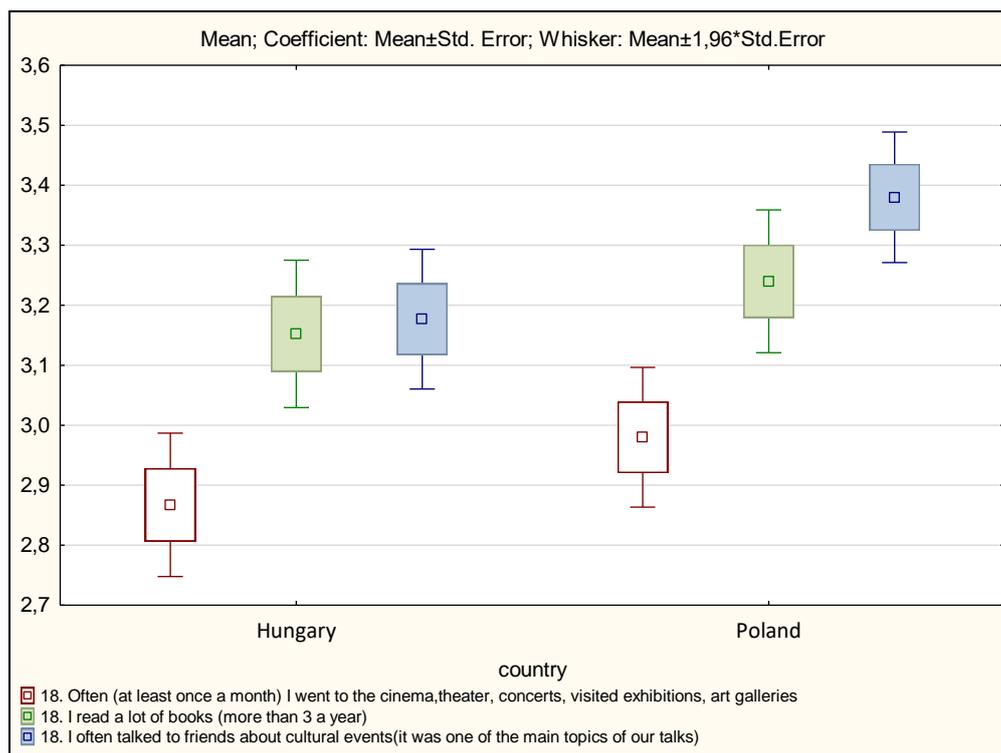
Considering the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border, to what extent do You agree with the following statements: (scale: 1 - completely disagree, 2 - rather disagree, 3 - neither agree nor disagree, 4 - rather agree, 5 - completely agree)

Table 16 Participation in culture in the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Often (at least once a month) I went to the cinema, theater, concerts, visited exhibitions, art galleries	2.98	2.87	2.92	0.1359
I read a lot of books (more than 3 a year)	3.24	3.15	3.20	0.3141
I often talked to friends about cultural events (it was one of the main topics of our talks)	3.38	3.18	3.28	0.0212

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 16 Participation in culture in the last 2 years before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border



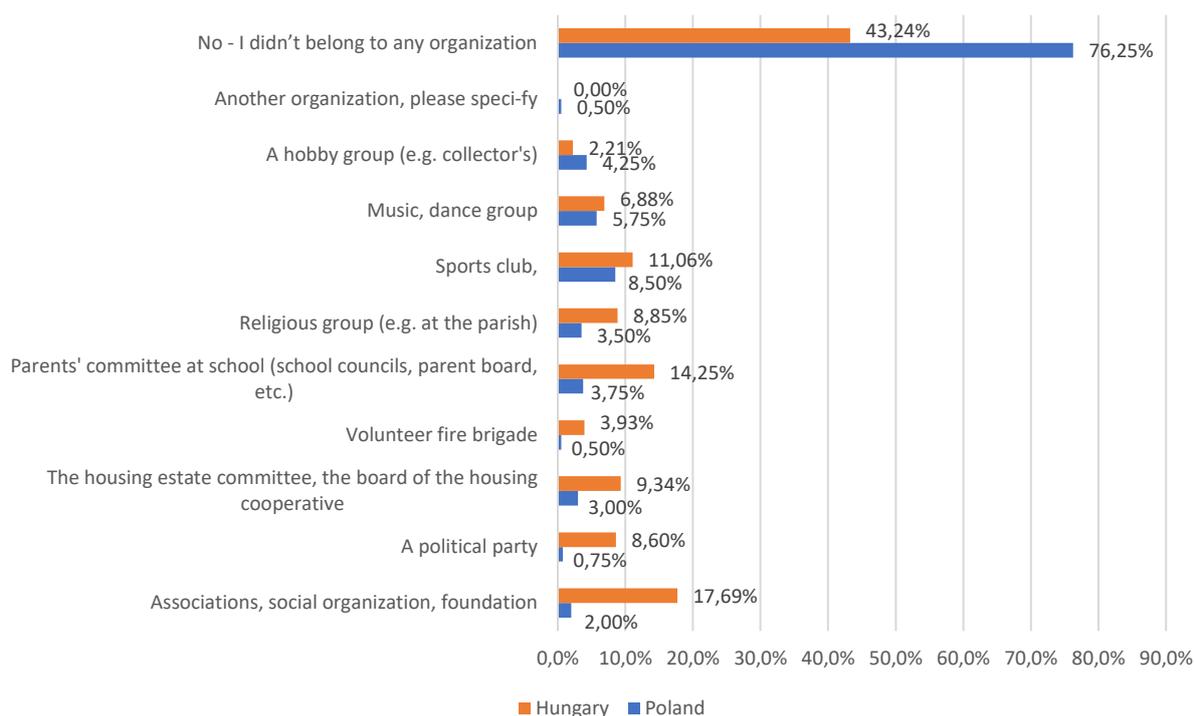
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the border, refugees in Poland declared much more frequent conversations with friends about cultural events than refugees in Hungary. Also, a higher percentage of respondents crossing the Polish border pointed to more frequent visits to the cinema, theatre, concerts, exhibitions, to art galleries and to reading a large number of books (more than 3 per year) than refugees in Hungary.

4.6 Participation in social life

In Ukraine, until February 24, 2022 did You belong to: (You can choose more than one answer)

Figure 17 Participation in social life in Ukraine, until February 24, 2022



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 17 Participation in social life in Ukraine, until February 24, 2022

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Associations, social organization, foundation	8	72	80	0.0000
A political party	3	35	38	0.0000
The housing estate committee, the board of the housing cooperative	12	38	50	0.0001
Volunteer fire brigade	2	16	18	0.0009
Parents' committee at school (school councils, parent boards, etc.)	15	58	73	0.0000
Religious group (e.g. at the parish)	14	36	50	0.0016
Sports club	34	45	79	0.2217
Music, dance groups	23	28	51	0.5096
A hobby group (e.g. collector's)	17	9	26	0.1010
Another organization, please specify	2	0	2	0.1532
No - I didn't belong to any organization	305	176	481	0.0000

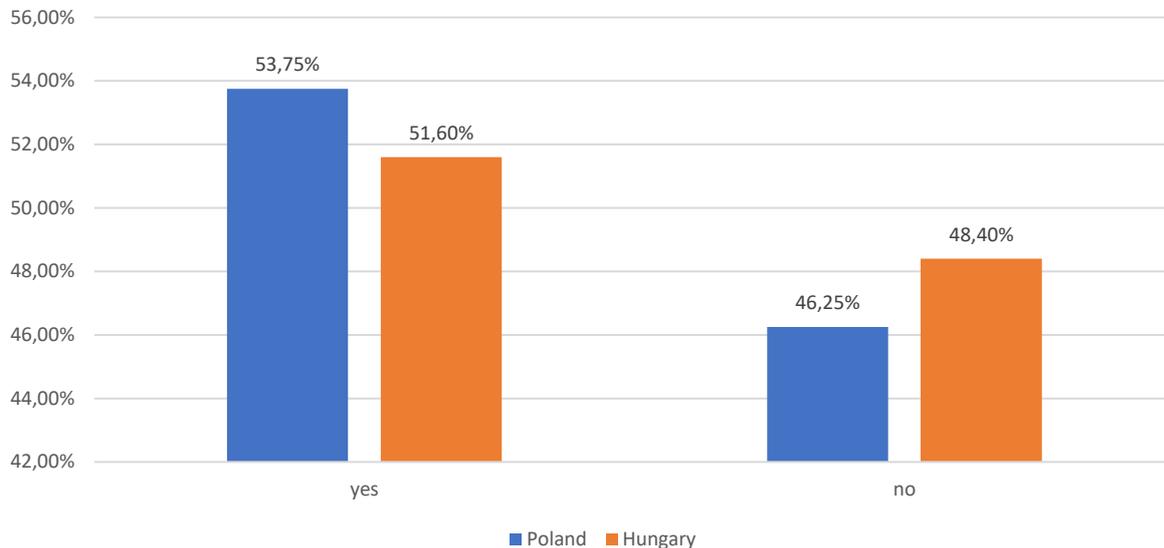
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Respondents were asked about the issue of social life and participation in various types of groups before February 24, 2022. Slightly more than three quarters of refugees (76.25%) who crossed the Polish border declared no previous membership in any kind of social organization. This answer was indicated by less than half of the respondents (43.24%) from Hungary.

4.7 Reading

Was there a private library in Your family home?

Figure 18 Was there a private library in Your family home



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The conducted research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.5402$), so there are differences.

Table 18 Was there a private library in Your family home

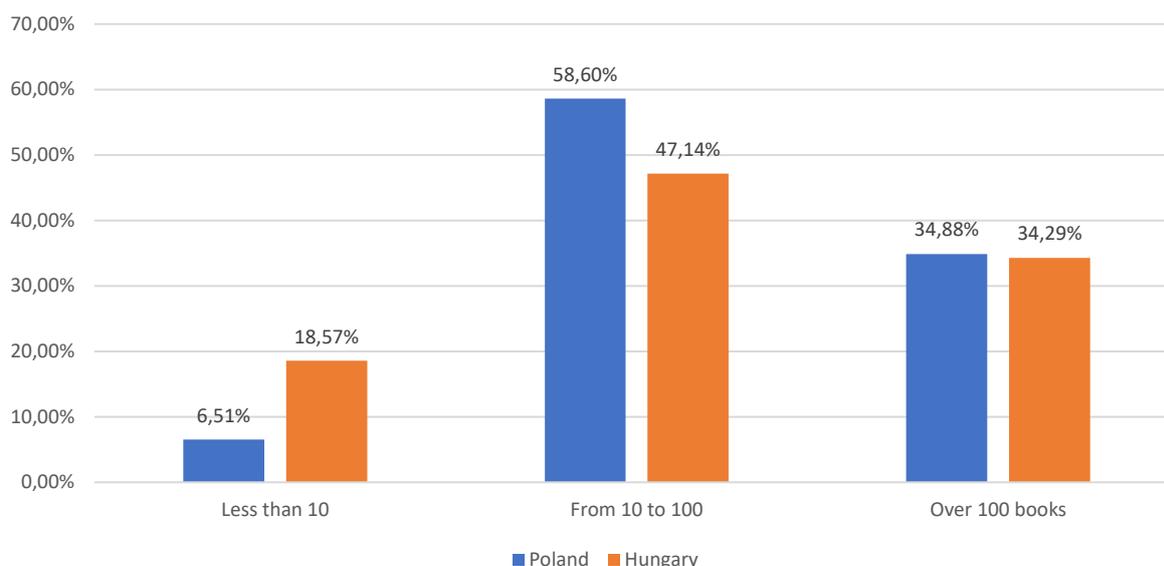
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	215	185	400
Hungary	210	197	407
Total	425	382	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Slightly more than half of the refugees crossing the Polish border (53.75%) declared having a library in their family home. This answer was indicated by 51.60% of the respondents from Hungary.

How many books were there roughly in the collection?

Figure 19 Number of books in the household library



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.00054$), so there are differences.

Table 19 Number of books in the household library

	Less than 10	From 10 to 100	Over 100 books	Together
Poland	14	126	75	215
Hungary	39	99	72	210
Total	53	225	147	425

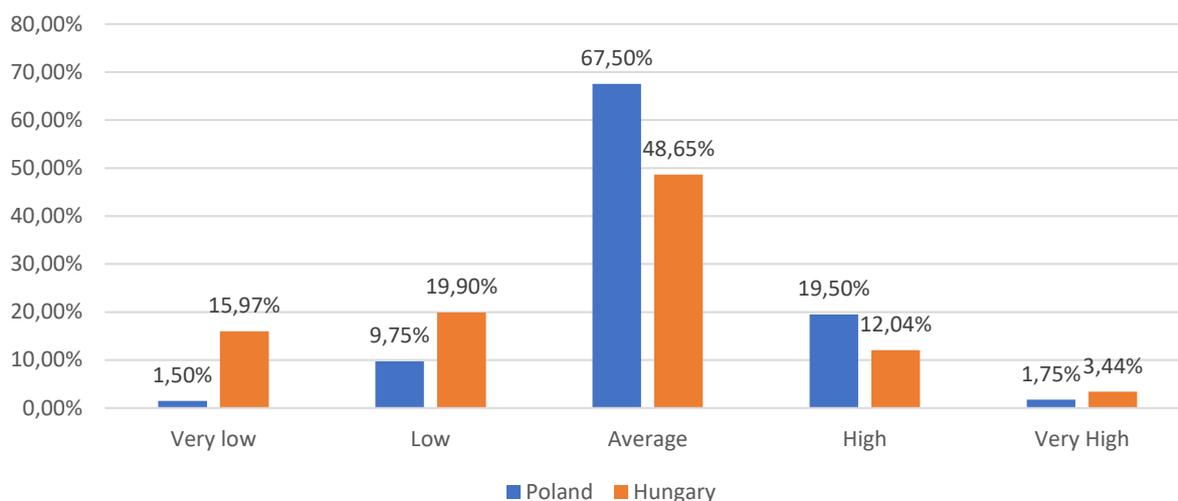
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

58.60% of the refugees crossing the Polish border and 47.14% of the refugees in Hungary had 10 to 100 books in their libraries. Three times fewer refugees in Poland (6.51%) than in Hungary (18.57%) had less than ten books.

4.8 Evaluation of the standard of living before leaving Ukraine

Please rate Your and Your family's standard of living before emigration on a scale from 1 to 5, where one is very low and 5 is very high

Figure 20 Standard of living of the respondents and their families before departing from Ukraine



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 20 Standard of living of the respondents and their families before departing from Ukraine

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Very low	6	65	71
Low	39	81	120
Average	270	198	468
High	78	49	127
Very High	7	14	21
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were asked to define the standard of living of their family before departing from Ukraine. The biggest difference in responses was visible in the case of a very low standard of living of the family, which accounted for 1.50% and 15.97% of the responses for refugees in Poland and Hungary, respectively.

5. Variable Group: Individual capital

The aspect relating to the capital of individual respondents was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Knowledge of foreign languages,
- Additional qualifications,
- Livelihoods in Ukraine.

5.1 Knowledge of foreign languages

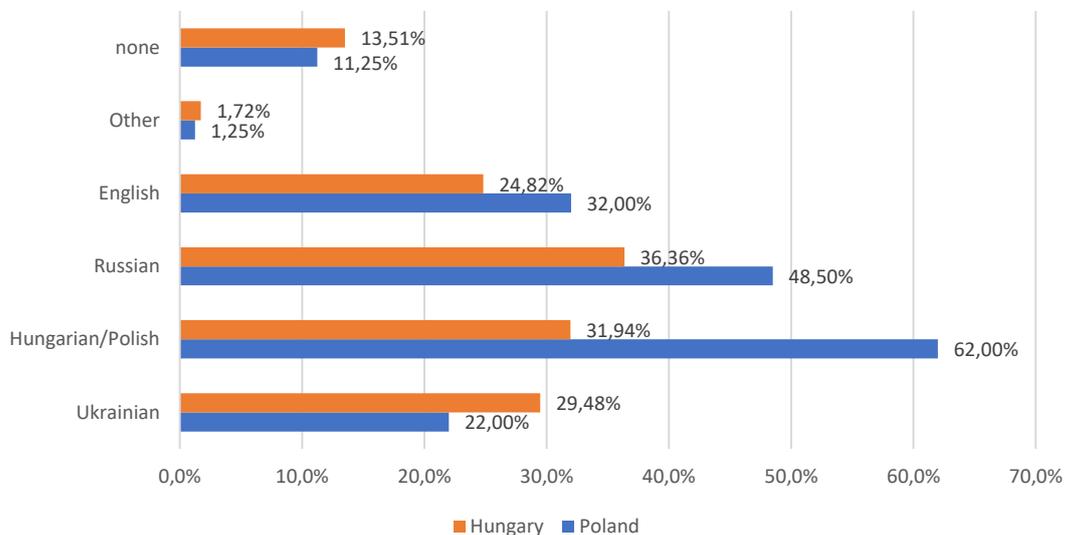
Please (indicate) the language You use every day at home and then indicate the level of knowledge of other foreign languages (from 1 to 5, where 1 = very poor; 5 = very good).

Table 21 The language used every day by respondents at home

	Ukrainian	Hungarian/Polish	Russian	English	Other	None
Poland	88	248	194	128	5	45
Hungary	120	130	148	101	7	55
Total	208	378	342	229	12	100

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 21 The language used every day by respondents at home



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

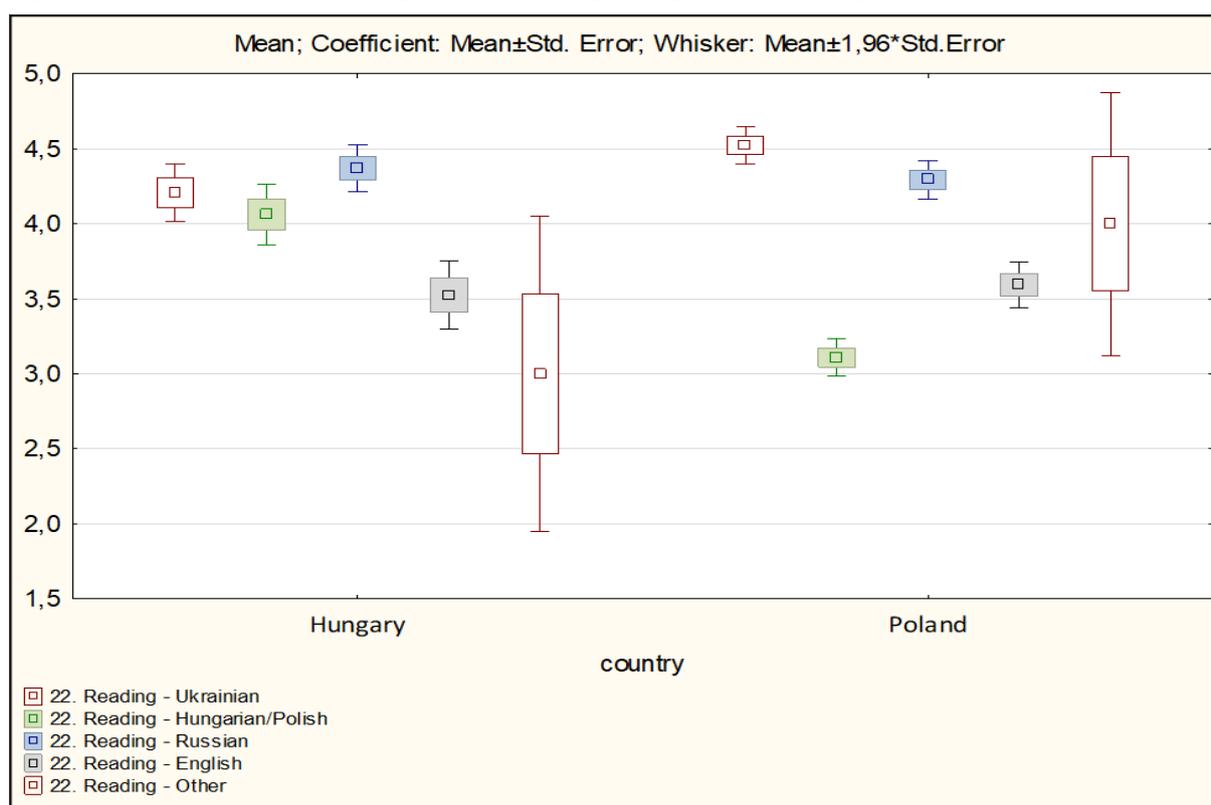
Twice as many respondents in Poland (62.00%) than in Hungary (3rd place, 31.94%) pointed to Polish/Hungarian as the language which they use on a daily basis at home.

Table 22 The level of knowledge of other foreign languages

Language	Poland	Hungary	Together	P
Reading- Ukrainian	4.52	4.21	4.34	0.1968
Reading - Hungarian/Polish	3.11	4.06	3.44	0.0000
Reading - Russian	4.29	4.37	4.33	0.2335
Reading - English	3.59	3.52	3.56	0.8472
Reading- Other	4.00	3.00	3.42	0.2624
Speech - Ukrainian	4.38	4.09	4.21	0.0611
Speech - Hungarian/Polish	3.40	3.97	3.60	0.0000
Speech - Russian	4.39	4.29	4.35	0.5962
Speech - English	3.59	3.44	3.52	0.3554
Speech - Other	4.00	3.00	3.42	0.2232
Writing - Ukrainian	4.27	4.01	4.12	0.1518
Writing - Hungarian/Polish	2.86	3.95	3.24	0.0000
Writing - Russian	4.24	4.26	4.25	0.4975
Writing - English	3.50	3.32	3.42	0.2610
Writing - Other	3.80	3.14	3.42	0.5695

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 22 The level of knowledge of other foreign languages -reading

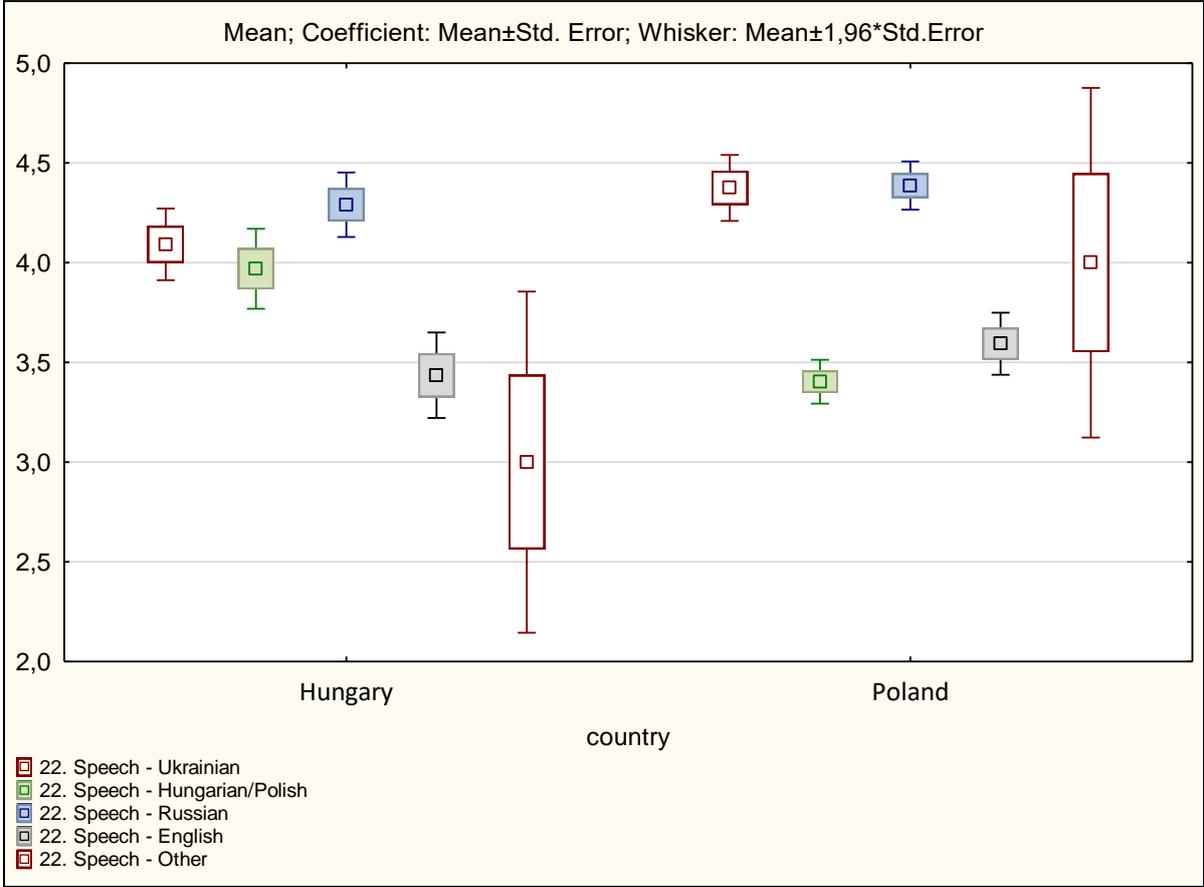


Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the level of knowledge of other languages they speak in addition to the language they use every day at home. The study included categories such as: reading, speech, and writing. In the case of reading, refugees in Poland indicated the greatest knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian. Refugees in

Hungary indicated their knowledge of the Russian, Ukrainian and Hungarian languages to a very similar extent.

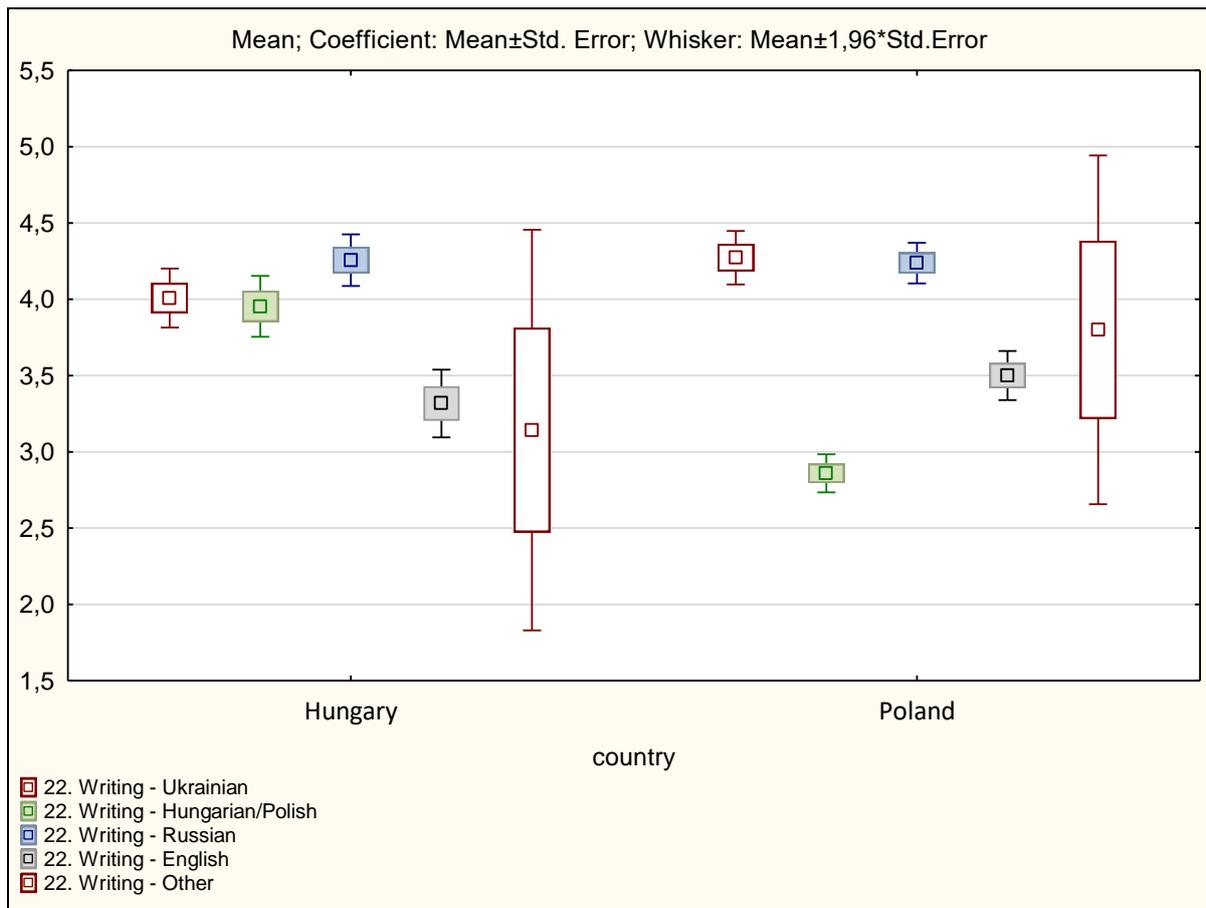
Figure 23 The level of knowledge of other foreign languages -speech



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

In the case of the speech, the results were distributed similarly to the reading category. Refugees in Poland indicated the greatest knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian. Refugees in Hungary indicated their knowledge of the Russian, Ukrainian and Hungarian languages to a very similar extent.

Figure 24 The level of knowledge of other foreign languages -writing



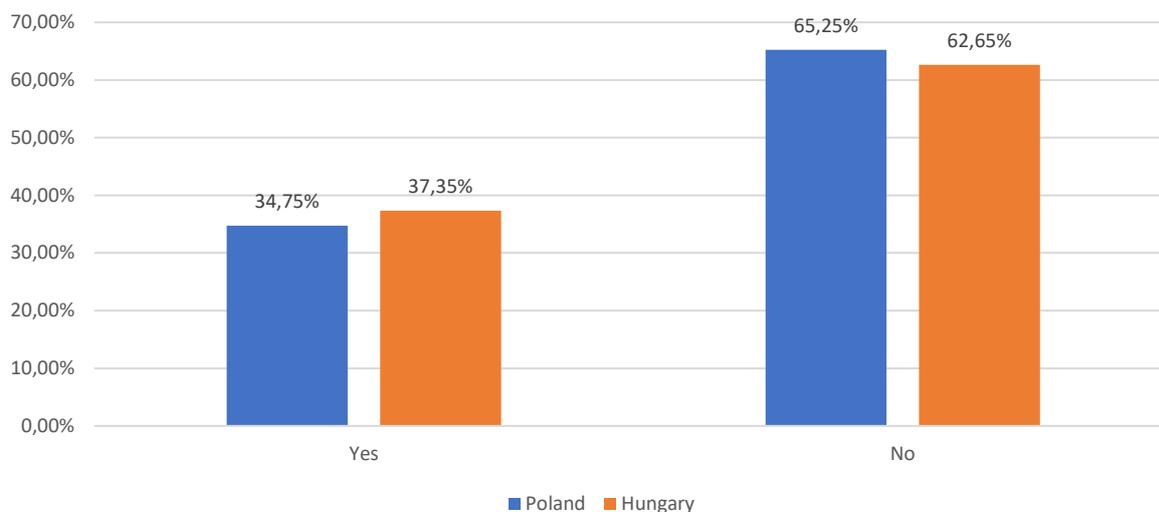
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

In the case of the writing, the results were distributed similarly to the reading and speech categories. Refugees in Poland indicated the greatest knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian in this aspect. Refugees in Hungary indicated their knowledge of the Russian, Ukrainian and Hungarian languages to a very similar extent.

5.2 Additional qualifications

Do You have additional qualifications, or skills apart from those acquired while studying at school in Ukraine?

Figure 25 Additional qualifications, or skills apart from those acquired while studying at school in Ukraine



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The conducted research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.4424$), so there are no differences.

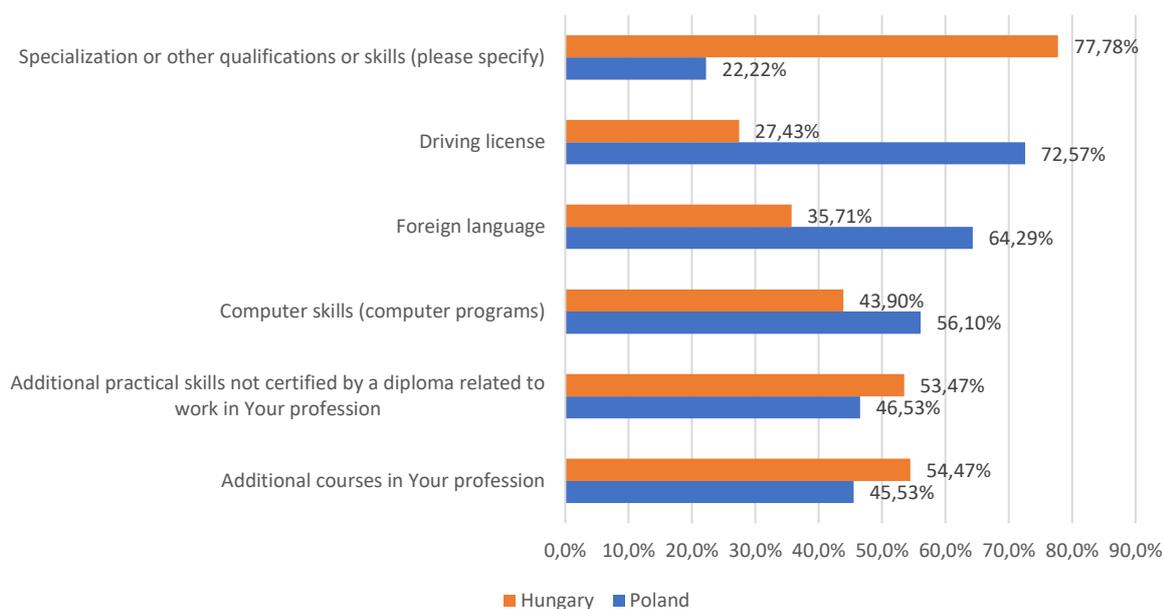
Table 23 Additional qualifications, or skills apart from those acquired while studying at school in Ukraine

	Yes	No	Together
Poland	139	261	400
Hungary	152	255	407
Total	291	516	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

If so, what are they? Please indicate all applicable answers

Figure 26 Additional qualifications



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 24 Additional qualifications

	Poland	Hungary	p
Additional courses in Your profession	56	67	0.3306
Additional practical skills not certified by a diploma related to work in your profession	47	54	0.5147
Computer skills (computer programs)	69	54	0.1155
Foreign language	45	25	0.0099
Driving licence	82	31	0.0000
Specialization or other qualifications or skills (please specify)	4	14	0.0189

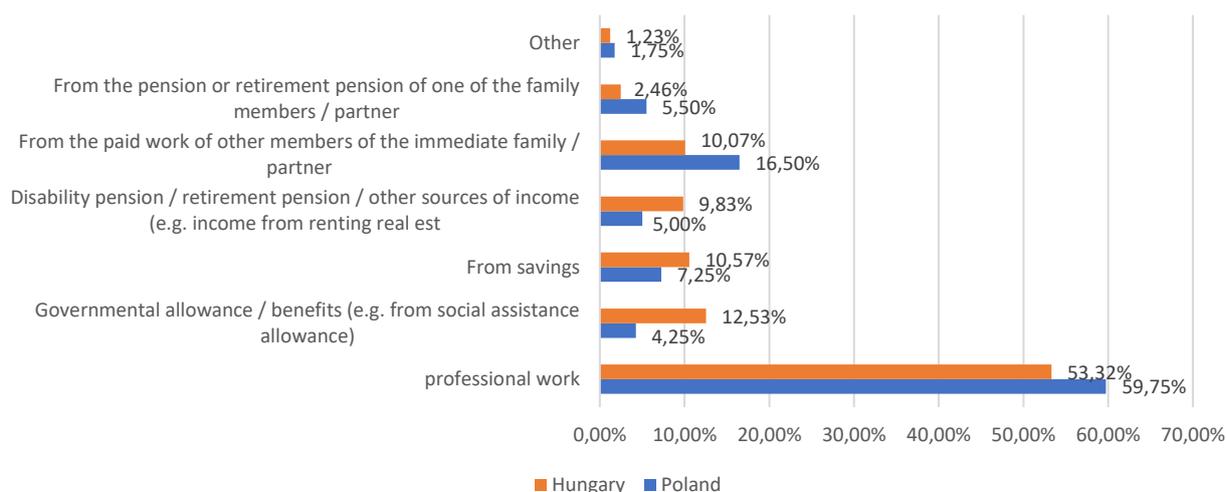
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Most refugees in Hungary indicated a specialization or other qualifications or skills as additional qualifications or skills (77.78%) apart from those acquired during school education in Ukraine. In the case of refugees in Poland, the most common additional qualifications or skills were a foreign language (64.29%) and a driving license (72.57%).

5.3 Livelihoods in Ukraine

What was the basis for Your livelihood in Ukraine? Please choose one answer (Your most important source of income)

Figure 27 The basis for the respondents' livelihood in Ukraine



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 25 The basis for the respondents' livelihood in Ukraine

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Professional work	239	217	456
Governmental allowance / benefits (eg from social assistance allowance)	17	51	68
From savings	29	43	72
Disability pension / retirement pension / other sources of income (e.g. income from renting real est.)	20	40	60
From the paid work of other members of the immediate family / partner	66	41	107
From the pension or retirement pension of one of the family members / partner	22	10	32
Other	7	5	12
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

A similar percentage of refugees in Poland (59.75%) and Hungary (53.32%) declared professional work as the basis for their livelihood in Ukraine. The greatest difference was noticeable in the number of responses indicating an allowance or benefit provided by the government (e.g. social assistance allowance) - refugees crossing the Polish border indicated this answer almost three times less often (4.25%) than refugees in Hungary (12.53%).

6. Variable group: Family and health situation

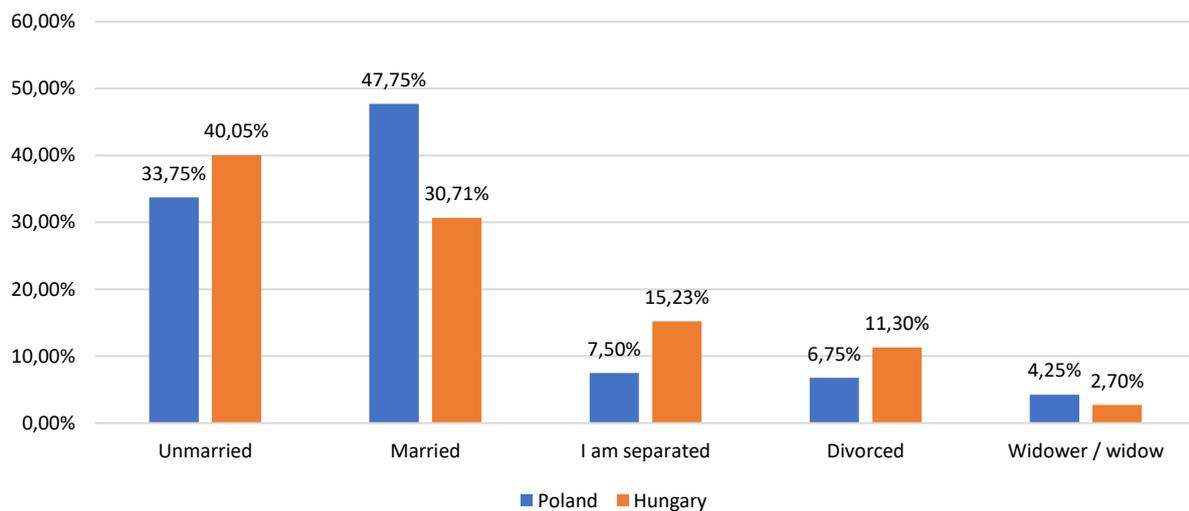
The aspect relating to family and health situation of the respondents was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Marital status,
- Family status (children, age of children),
- Disability,
- Needs for medical, physiotherapeutic and psychological assistance,
- Persons currently under the care of the respondent (dependents).

6.1 Marital status

What is your marital status?

Figure 28 Marital status



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 26 Marital status

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Unmarried	135	163	298
Married	191	125	316
I am separated	30	62	92
Divorced	27	46	73
Widower / widow	17	11	28
Total	400	407	807

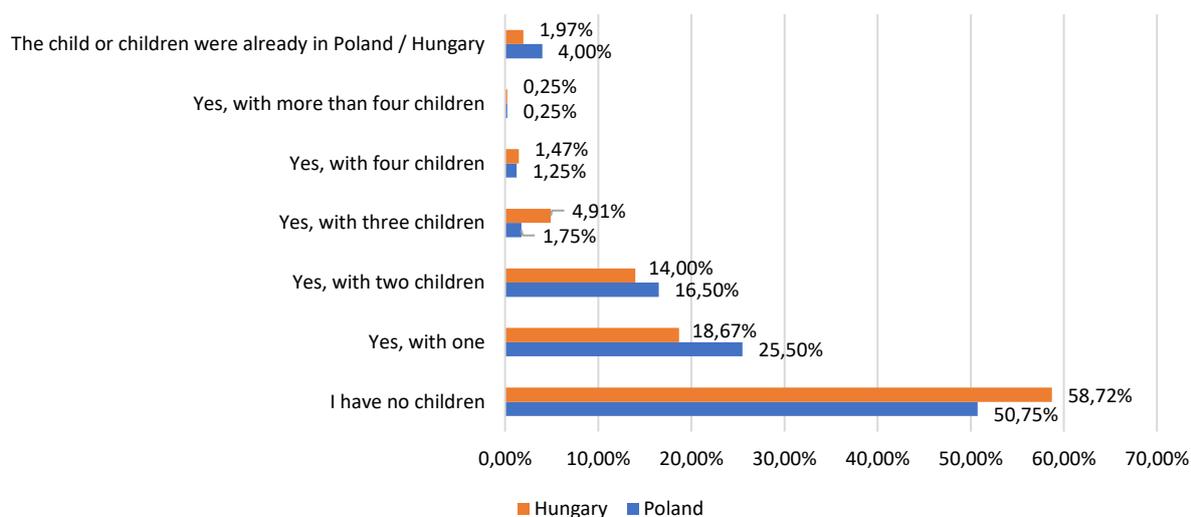
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Among the refugees arriving in Poland, most declared being married (47.75%), while most people crossing the Hungarian border were unmarried (40.05%).

6.2 Family status (children, age of children)

Did You come to Your current country of residence with Your children?

Figure 29 Did You come to Your current country of residence with Your children



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0120$), so there are differences.

Table 27 Did You come to Your current country of residence with Your children

	Poland	Hungary	Together
I have no children	203	239	442
Yes, with one	102	76	178
Yes, with two children	66	57	123
Yes, with three children	7	20	27
Yes, with four children	5	6	11
Yes, with more than four children	1	1	2
The child or children were already in Poland / Hungary	16	8	24
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were also asked if they arrived in their current country of residence with children. Almost twice as many refugees in Poland (4.00%) than in Hungary (1.97%) declared that their child/children were already in the country of refuge. The largest percentage of refugees did not have children both in the case of respondents in Poland (50.75%) and Hungary (58.72%).

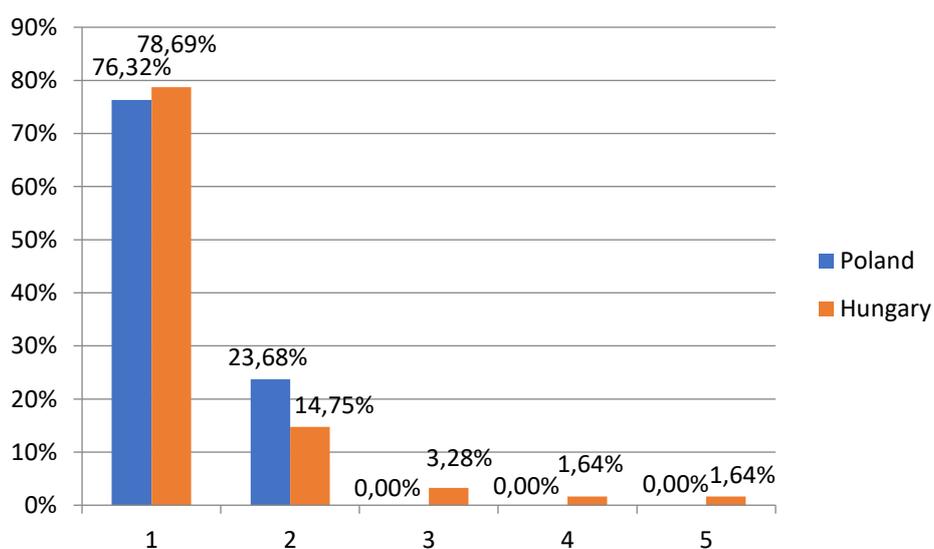
Please provide the number of dependent children according to the appropriate age categories:

Table 28 Number of dependent children according to the appropriate age categories

		Poland	Hungary	Together	P
up to 6 years	1	58	48	106	0.1726
up to 6 years	2	18	9	27	
up to 6 years	3	0	2	2	
up to 6 years	4	0	1	1	
up to 6 years	5	0	1	1	
Row	Together	76	61	137	
6 - 18 years old	1	76	60	136	0.0158
6 - 18 years old	2	32	20	52	
6 - 18 years old	3	0	7	7	
6 - 18 years old	4	0	1	1	
6 - 18 years old	6	0	2	2	
6 - 18 years old	9	1	0	1	
Row	Together	109	90	199	
over 18 years old	1	36	27	63	0.6051
over 18 years old	2	12	10	22	
over 18 years old	3	2	1	3	
over 18 years old	5	0	1	1	
over 18 years old	7	0	1	1	
Row	Together	50	40	90	

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

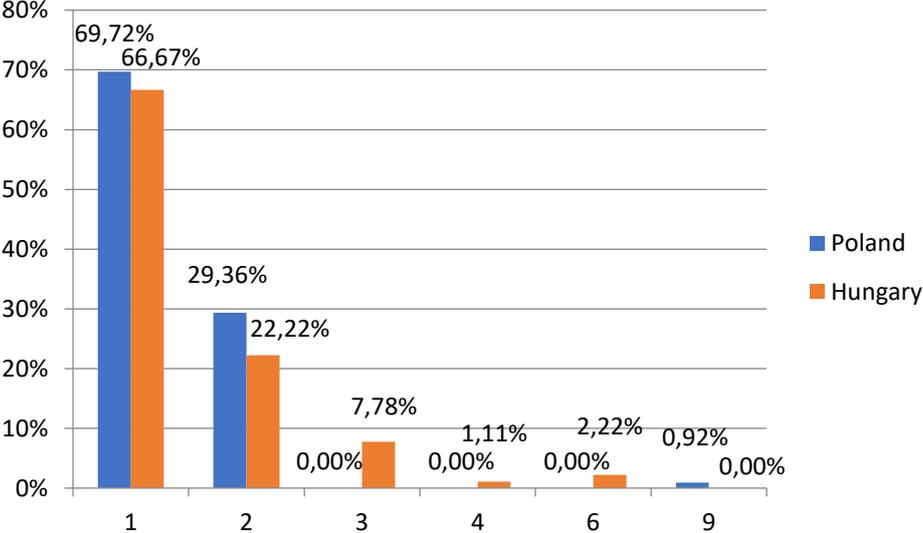
Figure 30 Number of dependent children according to the appropriate age categories up to 6 years



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Slightly more refugees in Hungary (78.69%) than in Poland (76.32%) indicated that they have one dependent child under the age of 6. One third more respondents in Poland (23.68%) declared having two children under the age of 6 than in Hungary (14.75%). None of the surveyed refugees in Poland had more than two children in this age range. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the respondents declared that they had three (3.28%), four (1.64%) or five (1.64%) children in this age range.

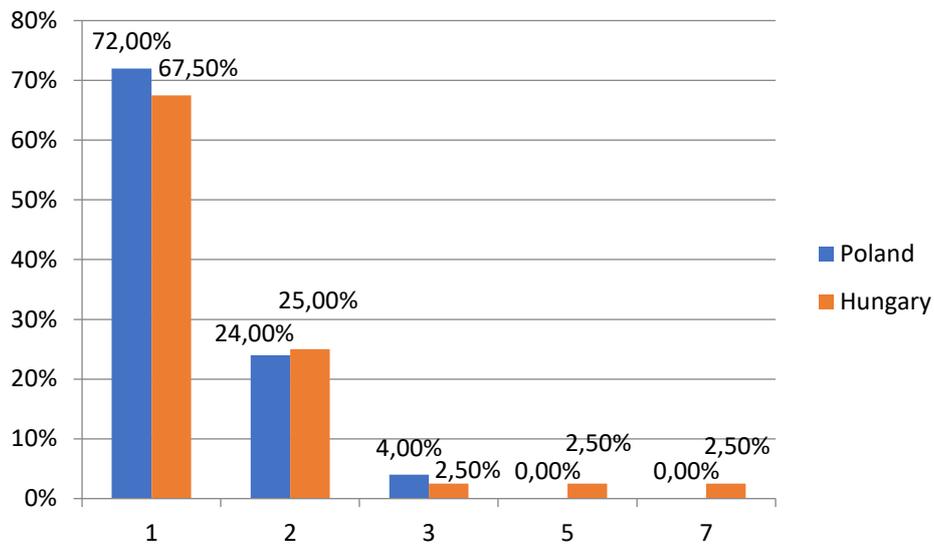
Figure 31 Number of dependent children according to the appropriate age categories 6 - 18 years old



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

A slightly lower percentage of refugees in Hungary (66.67%) than in Poland (69.72%) indicated that they had one dependent child aged 6-18. A quarter more respondents in Poland (29.36%) declared having two children in this age category than in the case of Hungary (22.22%). One percent of the surveyed refugees in Poland had nine children in this age group. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the respondents declared that they had three (7.78%), four (1.11%) or six (2.22%) children of this age.

Figure 32 Number of dependent children according to the appropriate age categories over 18 years old



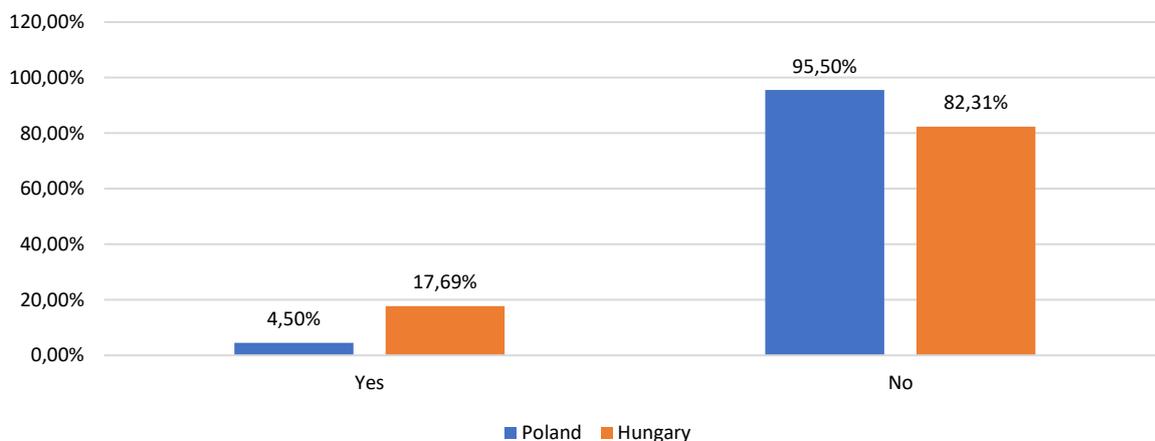
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Slightly more respondents in Poland (72.00%) than in Hungary (67.50%) indicated that they had one dependent child over 18 years of age. A similar percentage of refugees crossing both the borders of Poland (24.00%) and Hungary (25.00%) declared having two children in this age category. While 4.00% of refugees in Poland and 2.50% of refugees in Hungary had three children over 18 years of age. In Hungary, the respondents also declared that they had five (2.50%) or seven (2.50%) children of this age.

6.3 Disability

Are You a disabled person?

Figure 33 Are You a disabled person?



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 29 Are You a disabled person

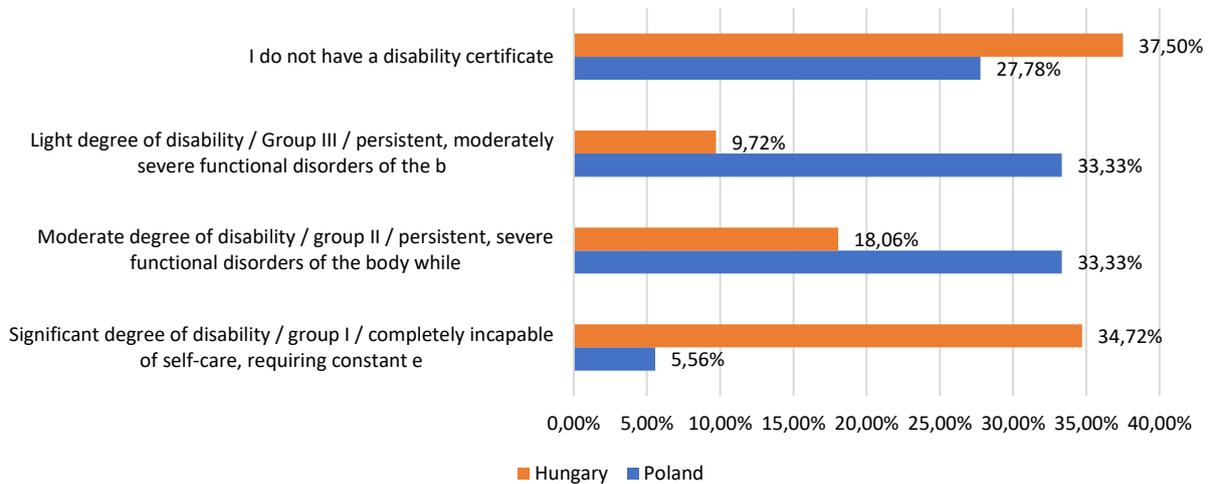
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	18	382	400
Hungary	72	335	407
Total	90	717	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Four times fewer refugees crossing the Polish border (4.50%) declared having a disability compared to respondents in Hungary (17.69%).

If You are disabled, do You have a:

Figure 34 If You are disabled, do You have a



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0082$), so there are differences.

Table 30 If You are disabled, do You have a

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Significant degree of disability / group I / completely incapable of self-care, requiring constant help	1	25	26
Moderate degree of disability / group II / persistent, severe functional disorders of the body while	6	13	19
Light degree of disability / Group III / persistent, moderately severe functional disorders	6	7	13
I do not have a disability certificate	5	27	32
Total	18	72	90

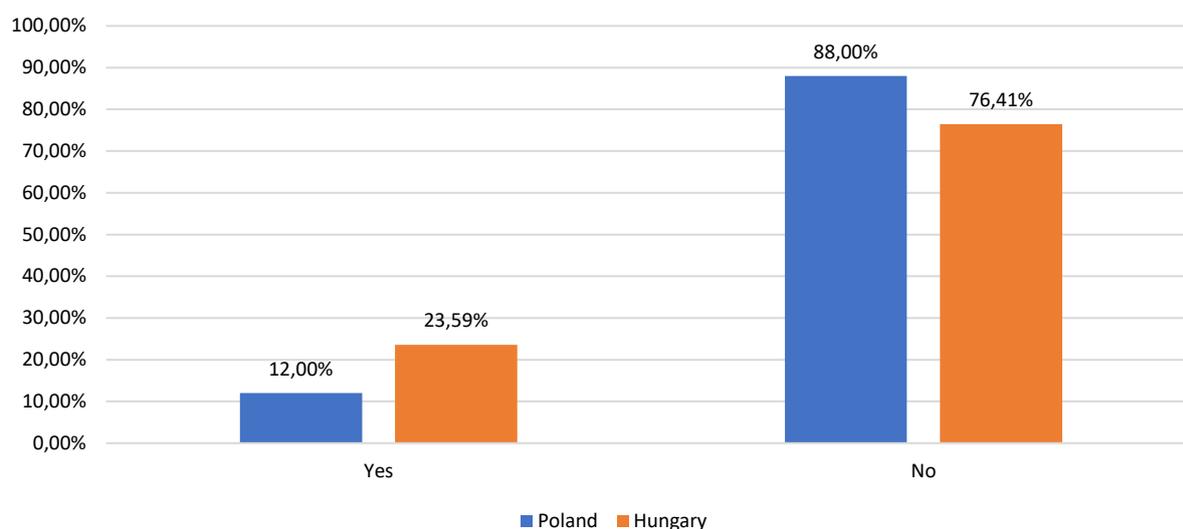
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Far more refugees having a "significant degree of disability, group I, or completely incapable of self-care or requiring constant external supervision, care or assistance, or a moderate degree of disability" relocated to Hungary (34.72%), compared to Poland (5.56%).

6.4 Needs for medical, physiotherapeutic and psychological assistance

Do You require constant help that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.)?

Figure 35 Do You require constant help that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0002$), so there are differences.

Table 31 Do You require constant help that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.)

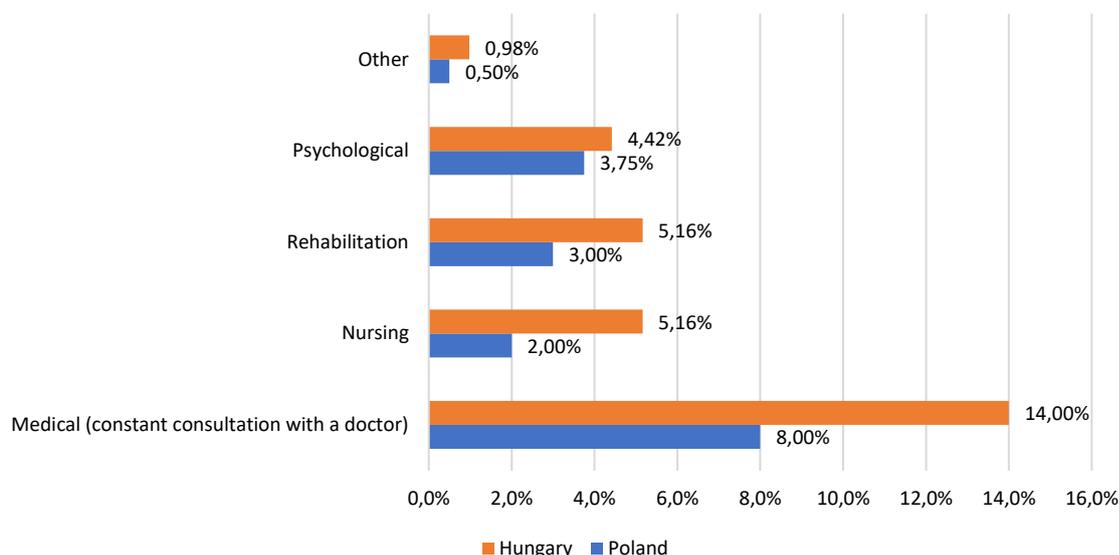
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	48	352	400
Hungary	96	311	407
Total	144	663	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Almost twice as many refugees in Hungary (23.59%) than in Poland (12.00%) declared that they require constant assistance that can be provided by external persons/institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.).

If so, please indicate the type of assistance:

Figure 36 Indicate the type of assistance



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 32 Indicate the type of assistance

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Medical (constant consultation with a doctor)	32	57	89	0.0064
Nursing	8	21	29	0.0159
Rehabilitation	12	21	33	0.1214
Psychological	15	18	33	0.6295
Other	2	4	6	0.4247

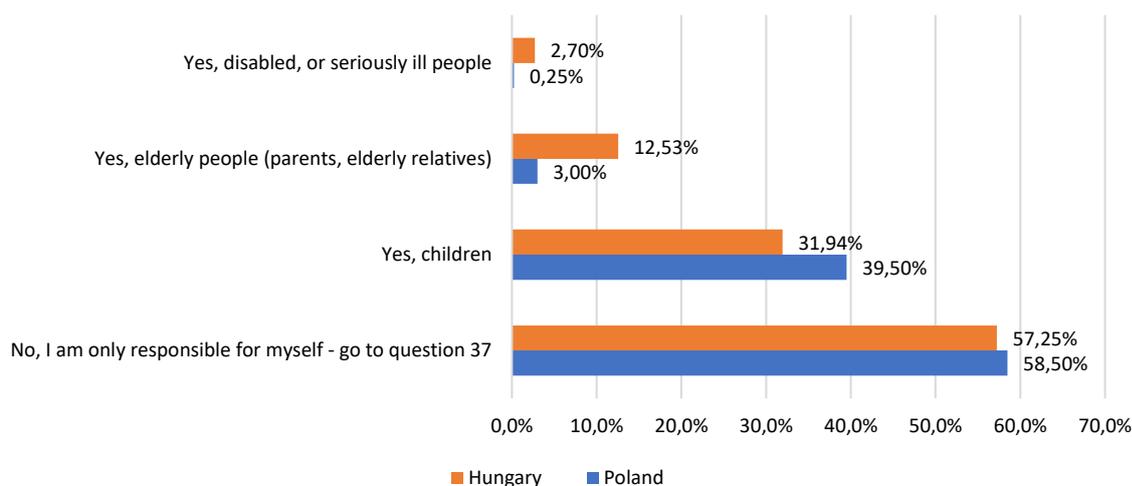
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Among those who require constant help that can be provided by external persons/institutions, almost twice as many refugees in Hungary (14.00%) than in Poland (8.00%) declared the need for medical assistance (constant consultations with a doctor). It is also noteworthy that more than double of the refugees crossing the Hungarian border (5.16%) required nursing assistance than in the case of refugees in Poland (2.00%).

6.5 Persons currently under the care of the respondent (dependents)

Do You currently have dependents under Your care?

Figure 37 Do You currently have dependents under Your care



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 33 Do You currently have dependents under Your care

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
No, I am only responsible for myself	234	233	467	0.7187
Yes, children	158	130	288	0.0250
Yes, elderly people (parents, elderly relatives)	12	51	63	0.0000
Yes, disabled, or seriously ill people	1	11	12	0.0040

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

When asked whether they had dependents under their care, the majority of refugees answered that they were responsible only for themselves, refugees in Poland - 58.50% and refugees in Hungary - 57.25%. Among the respondents caring for dependent persons, the greatest differences were visible in situations where the dependents consisted of elderly people, i.e. parents, or elderly relatives (refugees in Poland – 3.00% and refugees in Hungary - 12.53%) or people with disabilities, or seriously ill (refugees in Poland – 0.25% and refugees in Hungary 2.70%).

If You are caring for a dependent person(s), does this or these persons require constant assistance that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, rehabilitator, psychologist, etc.)?

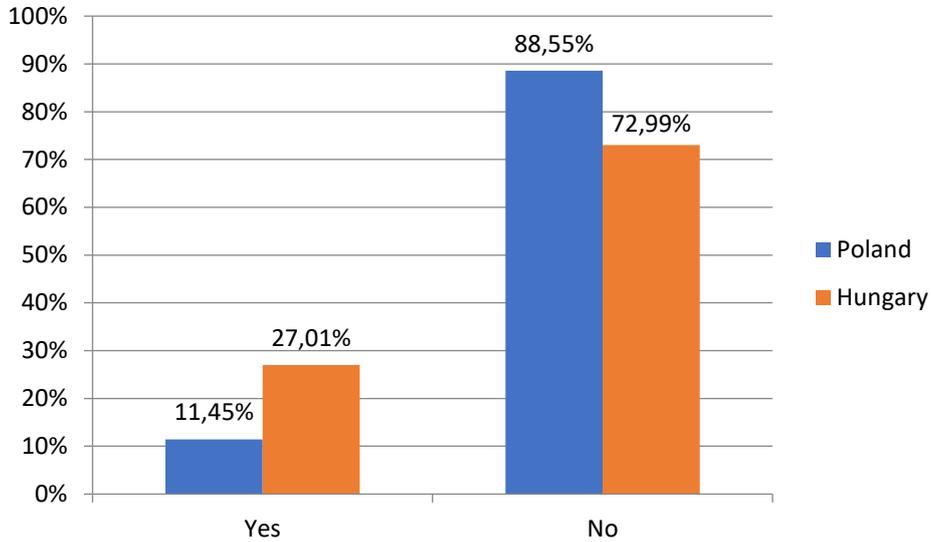
Table 34 *If You are caring for a dependent person(s), does this or these persons require constant assistance that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, rehabilitator, psychologist, etc.)?*

	Yes	No	Together
Poland	19	147	166
Hungary	47	127	174
Total	66	274	340

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0003$), so there are differences.

Figure 38 *If You are caring for a dependent person(s), does this or these persons require constant assistance that can be provided by external persons / institutions (doctor, nurse, rehabilitator, psychologist, etc.*

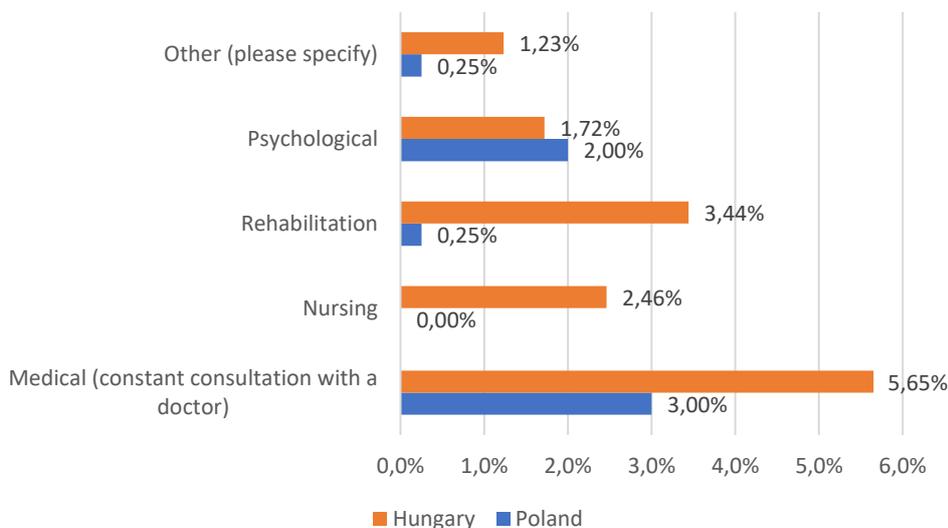


Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees caring for a dependent person(s) were also asked whether those persons require constant help that can be provided by external persons/institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.). Percentagewise, more than double the refugees in Hungary (27.01%) than in Poland (11.45%) declared that such assistance is needed in their case.

If so, please indicate the type of assistance:

Figure 39 *The type of assistance*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 35 *The type of assistance*

	Poland	Hungary	Together	P
Medical (constant consultation with a doctor)	12	23	35	0.0645
Nursing	0	10	10	0.0016
Rehabilitation	1	14	15	0.0008
Psychological	8	7	15	0.7893
Other (please specify)	1	5	6	0.1057

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Both in the case of refugees in Poland (3.00%) and in Hungary (5.65%), the largest percentage of respondents indicated the need for help for their dependents in the medical field (constant consultation with a doctor). The greatest differences were visible in the category of nursing assistance. None of the refugees in Poland needed this kind of support for their loved ones, while 2.46% of the respondents in Hungary indicated such a need.

7. Variable Group: Spatial and professional mobility

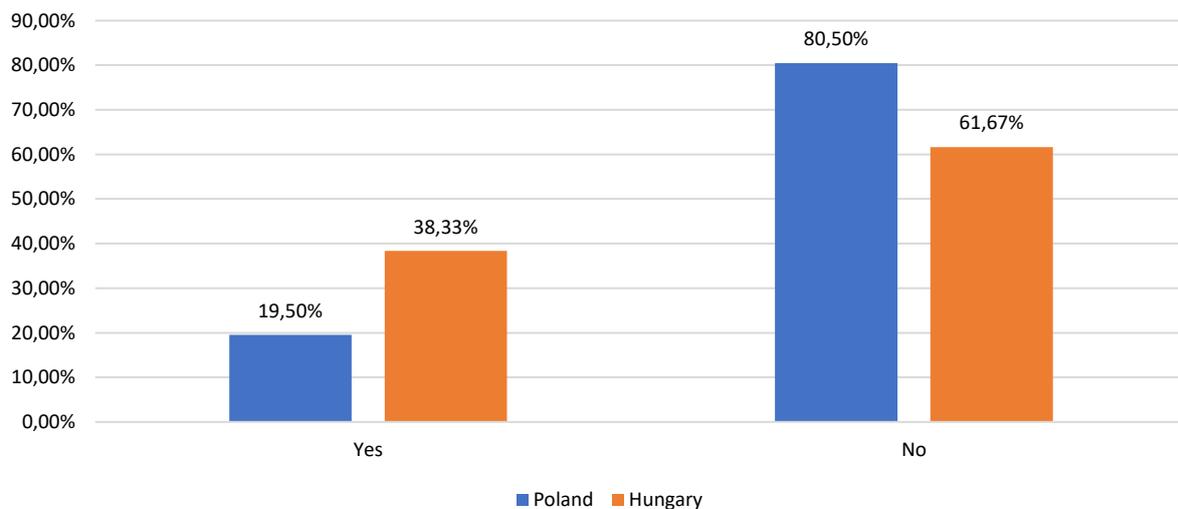
Spatial and occupational mobility of the respondents was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Readiness to take action to obtain employment (willingness to participate in courses, training),
- Plans regarding staying in Poland/Hungary or further migration,
- Intentions for the near term future regarding work,
- Place of job search,
- Willingness to work despite the difficulties and sacrifices associated with it.

7.1 Readiness to take action to obtain employment (willingness to participate in courses, training)

Do You intend to partake in education or a training process in the near future?

Figure 40 Do You intend to partake in education or a training process in the near future



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 36 Do You intend to partake in education or a training process in the near future

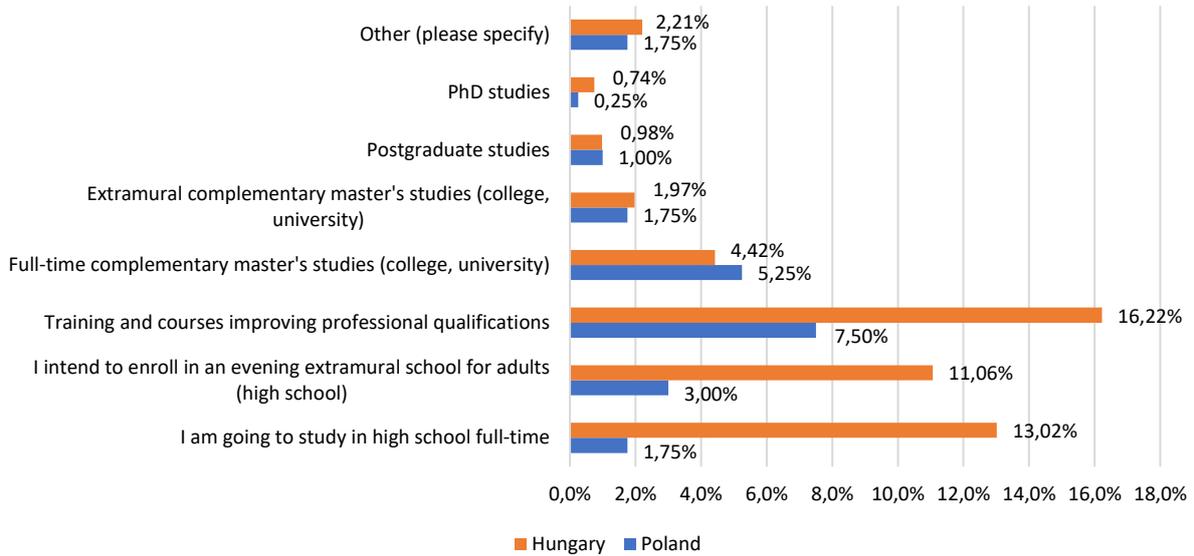
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	78	322	400
Hungary	156	251	407
Total	234	573	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Almost twice as many refugees crossing the Hungarian border (38.33%) than the Polish border (19.50%) intend to undertake education or training in the near future.

If so, what kind of activity do You intend to undertake?

Figure 41 What kind of activity do You intend to undertake



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 37 What kind of activity do You intend to undertake

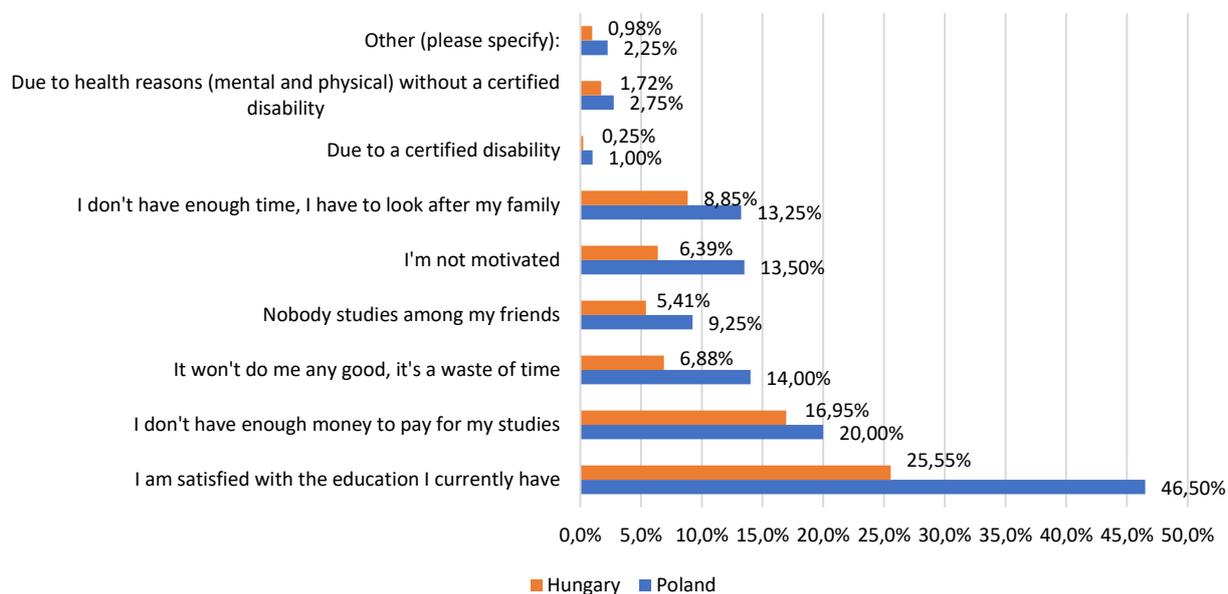
	Poland	Hungary	Together	P
I am going to study in high school full-time	7	53	60	0.0000
I intend to enroll in an evening extramural school for adults (high school)	12	45	57	0.0000
Training and courses improving professional qualifications	30	66	96	0.0001
Full-time complementary master's studies (college, university)	21	18	39	0.5837
Extramural complementary master's studies (college, university)	7	8	15	0.8206
Postgraduate studies	4	4	8	0.9803
PhD studies	1	3	4	0.3245
Other (please specify)	7	9	16	0.6383

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Among those planning to start education or training in the near term future, the greatest differences were found in the willingness to start learning in full-time secondary school (refugees in Poland - 1.75% and refugees in Hungary 13.02%) and the intention to enroll in an evening/extramural school for adults, or secondary education (refugees in Poland – 3.00% and refugees in Hungary – 11.06%).

If not, for what reasons do You not intend to undertake an educational activity? Please indicate all applicable answers

Figure 42 For what reasons do You not intend to undertake an educational activity



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 38 For what reasons do You not intend to undertake an educational activity

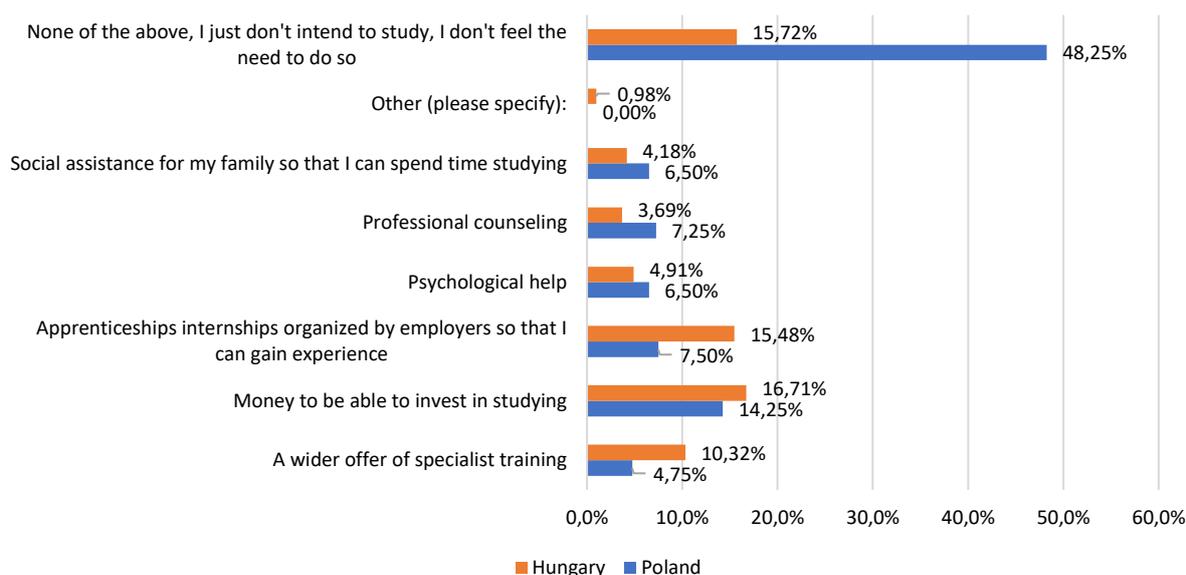
	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
I am satisfied with the education I currently have	186	104	290	0.0000
I don't have enough money to pay for my studies	80	69	149	0.2467
It won't do me any good, it's a waste of time	56	28	84	0.0009
Nobody studies among my friends	37	22	59	0.0359
I'm not motivated	54	26	80	0.0007
I don't have enough time, I have to look after my family	53	36	89	0.0458
Due to a certified disability	4	1	5	0.1721
Due to health reasons (mental and physical) without a certified disability	11	7	18	0.3218
Other (please specify):	9	4	13	0.1582

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Compared to refugees relocating to Hungary (25.55%), refugees crossing the Polish border (46.50%) twice as often indicated satisfaction with their education as the reason for not taking up education or training in the near term future.

What do You need to complete Your education and / or develop Your competences?

Figure 43 What do You need to complete Your education and / or develop Your competences



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 39 What do You need to complete Your education and / or develop Your competences

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
A wider offer of specialist training	19	42	61	0.0027
Money to be able to invest in studying	57	68	125	0.3346
Apprenticeships, internships organized by employers so that I can gain experience	30	63	93	0.0003
Psychological help	26	20	46	0.3314
Professional counseling	29	15	44	0.0257
Social assistance for my family so that I can spend time studying	26	17	43	0.1418
Other (please specify):	0	4	4	0.0468
None of the above, I just don't intend to study, I don't feel the need to do so	193	64	257	0.0000

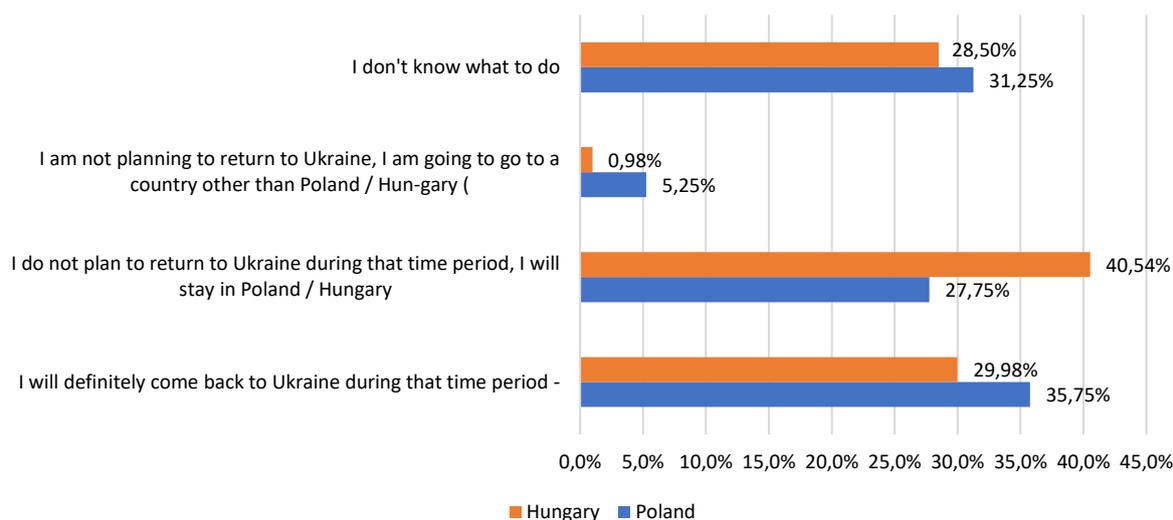
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

When asked about what they need to supplement their education and/or develop their competences, refugees in Hungary mentioned twice as often compared to refugees in Poland both the need for a wider offer of specialist training (refugees in Poland - 4.75% and refugees in Hungary 10.32%), as well as the possibility of apprenticeships/internships organized by employers in order to gain experience (refugees in Poland - 7.50% and refugees in Hungary 15.48%).

7.2 Plans regarding staying in Poland / Hungary or further migration

Taking into account the next 12 months, what are Your plans regarding returning to the country? (The respondent chooses one answer that is most important in his / her opinion)

Figure 44 Taking into account the next 12 months, what are Your plans regarding returning to the country



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0002$), so there are differences.

Table 40 Taking into account the next 12 months, what are Your plans regarding returning to the country

	Poland	Hungary	Together
I will definitely come back to Ukraine during that time period	143	122	265
I do not plan to return to Ukraine during that time period, I will stay in Poland / Hungary	111	165	276
I am not planning to return to Ukraine, I am going to go to a country other than Poland / Hungary	21	4	25
I don't know what to do	125	116	241
Total	400	407	807

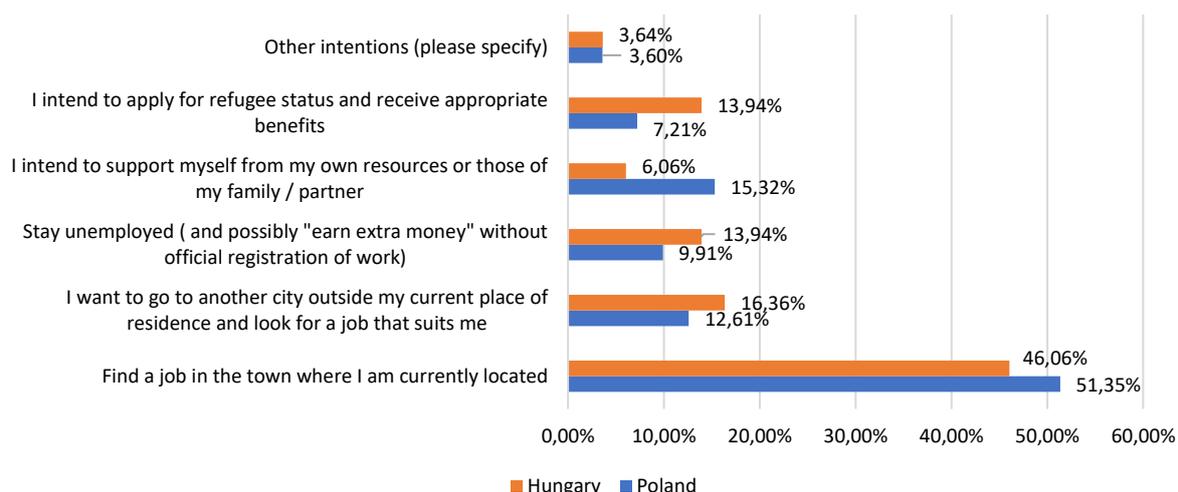
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Taking into account the next 12 months, the respondents were asked about their plans to return to Ukraine. Most refugees in Hungary declared that they did not plan to return to Ukraine during that time period and would stay in Hungary (40.54%). In the case of refugees in Poland, the most frequently chosen answers were: definitive return to Ukraine during that time period (35.75%) or lack of certainty of further steps (31.25%).

7.3 Intentions for the near future regarding work

If You intend to stay in Poland / Hungary next year, what do You intend to do with Your current situation? (The respondent chooses one answer that is most important in his / her opinion)

Figure 45 *If You intend to stay in Poland / Hungary next year, what do You intend to do with Your current situation*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.0652$), so there are no differences.

Table 41 *If You intend to stay in Poland / Hungary next year, what do You intend to do with Your current situation*

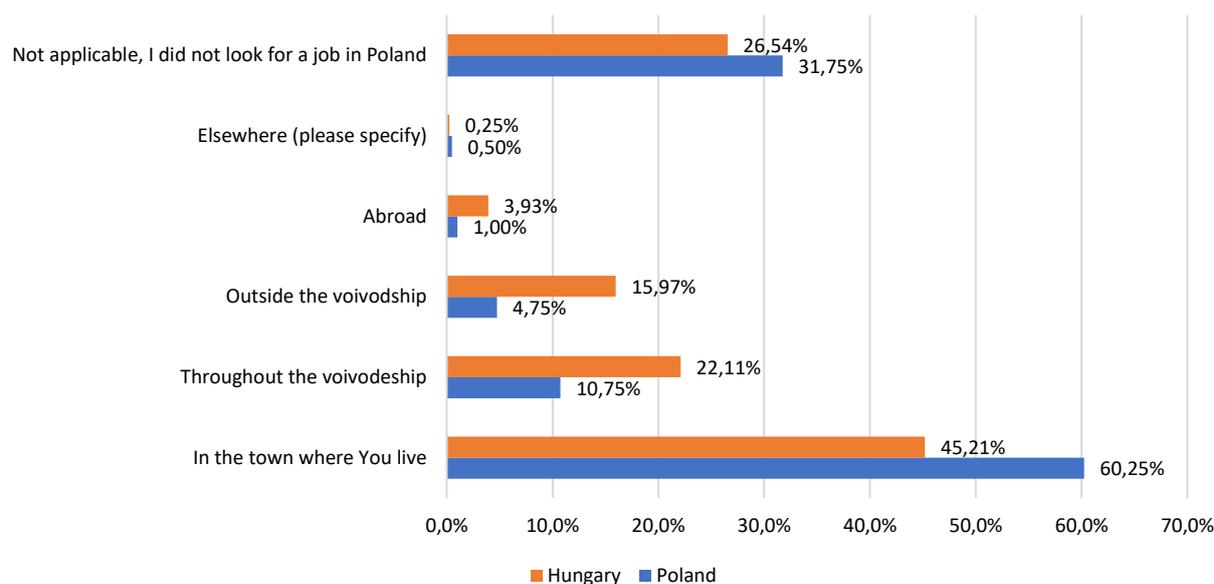
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Find a job in the town where I am currently located	57	76	133
I want to go to another city outside my current place of residence and look for a job that suits me	14	27	41
Stay unemployed (and possibly "earn extra money" without official registration of work)	11	23	34
I intend to support myself from my own resources or those of my family / partner	17	10	27
I intend to apply for refugee status and receive appropriate benefits	8	23	31
Other intentions (please specify)	4	6	10
Total	111	165	276

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

7.4 Place of job search

Where have You been looking for a job in Poland / Hungary so far?

Figure 46 Where have You been looking for a job in Poland / Hungary so far



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 42 Where have You been looking for a job in Poland / Hungary so far

	Poland	Hungary	Together	P
In the town where You live	241	184	425	0.0002
Throughout the voivodeship	43	90	133	0.0000
Outside the voivodeship	19	65	84	0.0000
Abroad	4	16	20	0.0074
Elsewhere (please specify)	2	1	3	0.5585
Not applicable, I did not look for a job in Poland	127	108	235	0.1031

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were also asked about the locations where they searched for jobs in Poland/Hungary. Refugees in Hungary (15.97%) were three times more likely than refugees in Poland (4.75%) to look for a job outside the voivodeship, while twice as many refugees took up job searches throughout the entire voivodeship in Hungary (22.11%) than in Poland (10.75%).

7.5 Willingness to work despite the difficulties and sacrifices associated with it

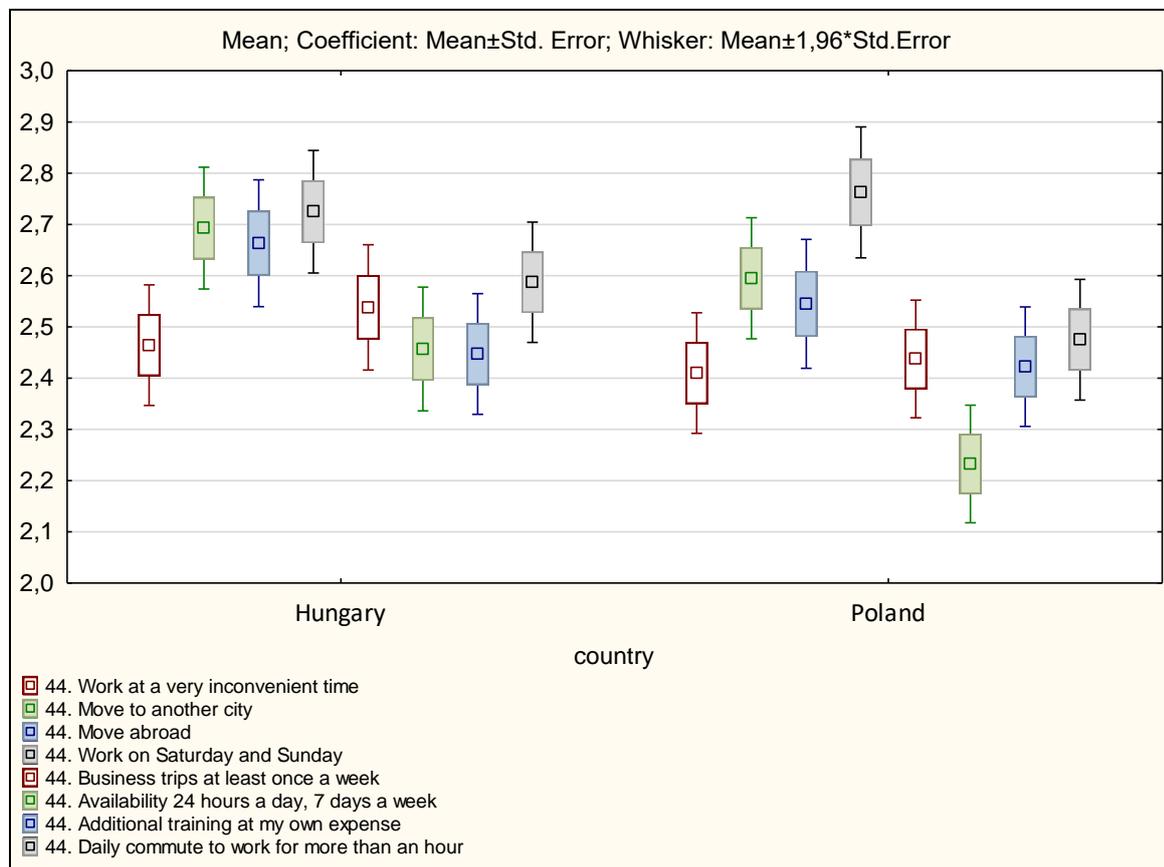
What would You agree to in order to receive a satisfactory job?(scale: 1 - completely disagree, 2 - rather disagree, 3 - neither agree nor disagree, 4 - rather agree, 5 - completely agree)

Table 43 What would You agree to in order to receive a satisfactory job

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Work at a very inconvenient time	2.41	2.46	2.43	0.4601
Move to another city	2.60	2.69	2.64	0.2720
Move abroad	2.55	2.66	2.60	0.1887
Work on Saturday and Sunday	2.76	2.72	2.74	0.6911
Business trips at least once a week	2.44	2.54	2.48	0.3594
Availability 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	2.23	2.46	2.34	0.0176
Additional training at my own expense	2.42	2.45	2.43	0.8265
Daily commute to work for more than an hour	2.48	2.59	2.53	0.2135

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 47 What would You agree to in order to receive a satisfactory job



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

When the respondent were asked what they would agree to in order to get a satisfying job, the largest number of respondents (crossing both the Polish and Hungarian borders) indicated willingness to work on Saturday and Sunday. More refugees in Poland than refugees in Hungary declared availability 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, as a possible sacrifice in order to get a satisfying job.

8. Variable Group: Behavior in the labor market

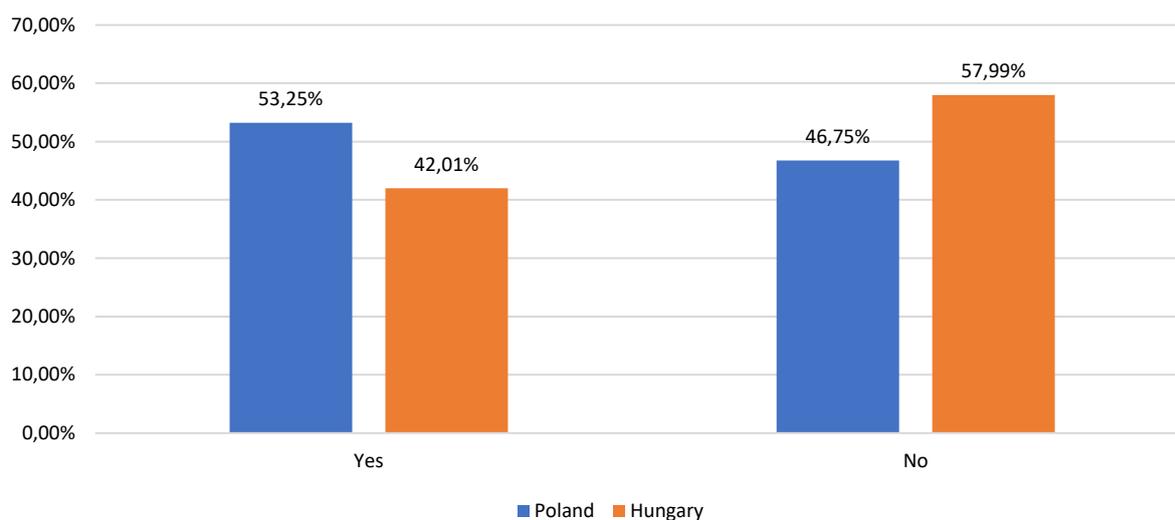
The behavior of the respondents in the labor market was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Work of the respondents since crossing the border in 2022,
- Work and intentions of respondents in terms of looking for a job among respondents not working at the time of the survey,
- The greatest impediment or obstacle in finding a satisfactory job indicated by the respondents.

8.1 Work of respondents since crossing the border in 2022

Have You worked since first crossing the border in 2022?

Figure 48 *Have You worked since first crossing the border in 2022*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0014$), so there are differences.

Table 44 *Have You worked since first crossing the border in 2022*

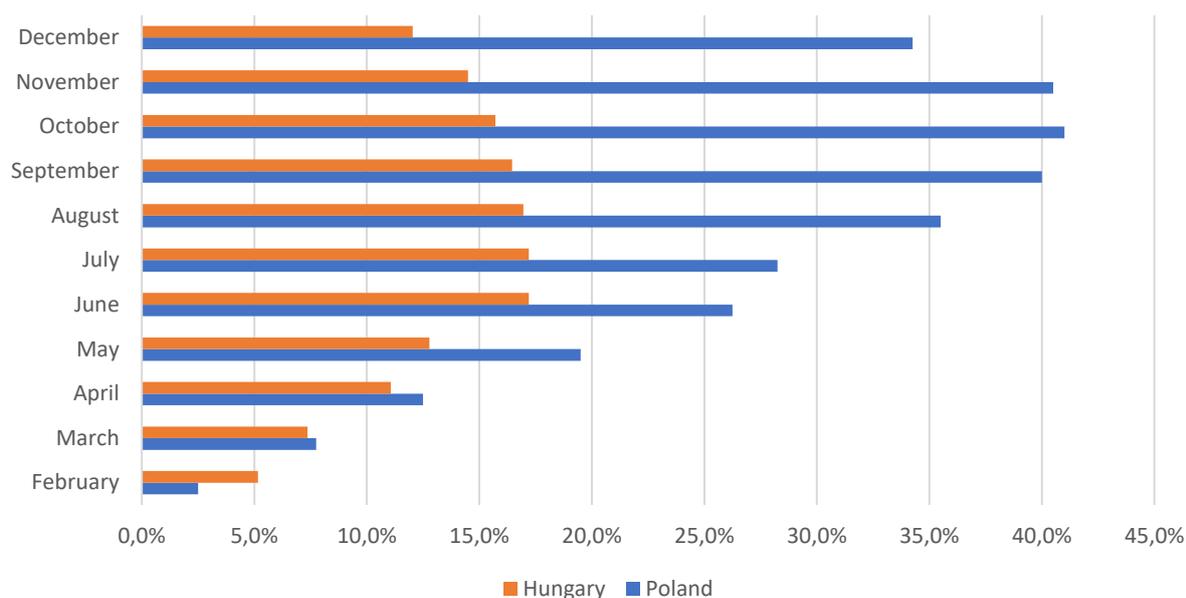
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	213	187	400
Hungary	171	236	407
Total	384	423	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The study also addressed the question of whether the respondents have been working since first crossing the border in 2022. Over one tenth more of the surveyed refugees in Poland (53.25%) than in Hungary (42.01%) declared an attempt to work since first crossing the border in 2022.

If You worked (regardless of the form and type of work), please indicate the months during which You have in 2022

Figure 49 *If You worked (regardless of the form and type of work), please indicate the months during which You have in 2022*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 45 *If You worked (regardless of the form and type of work), please indicate the months during which You have in 2022*

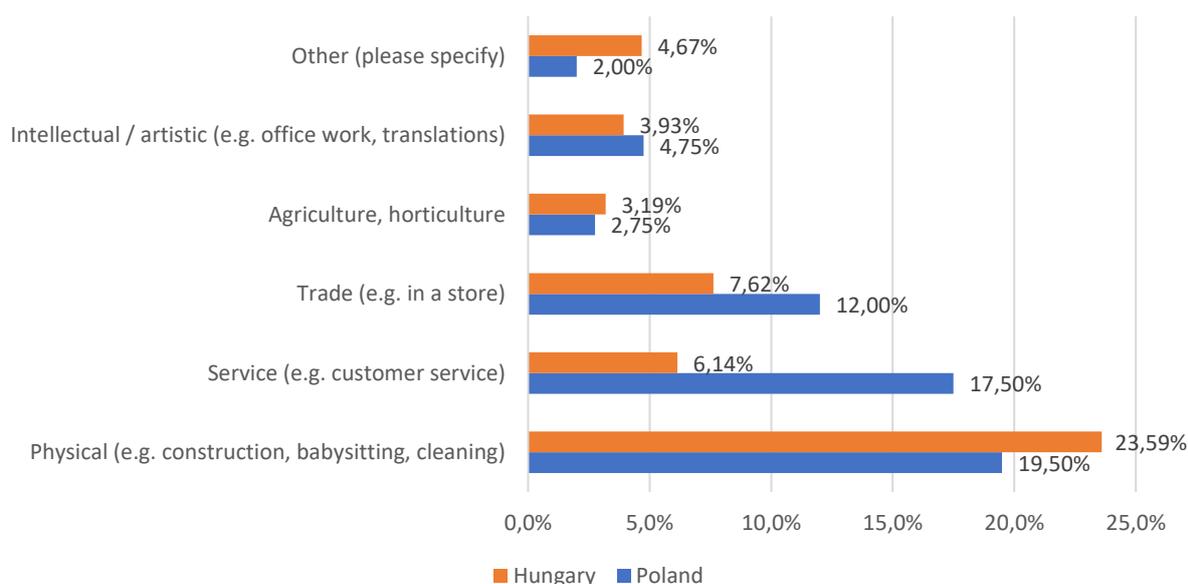
Month	Poland	Hungary	p
February	10	21	0.0492
March	31	30	0.8386
April	50	45	0.5246
May	78	52	0.0093
June	105	70	0.0018
July	113	70	0.0002
August	142	69	0.0000
September	160	67	0.0000
October	164	64	0.0000
November	162	59	0.0000
December	137	49	0.0000

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Respondents were asked to indicate the months during which they worked in 2022 (regardless of the form and type of work). The largest percentage of respondents in Poland worked in September (40.00%), October (41.00%), and November (40.50%), while refugees in Hungary most often indicated to have worked in June (17.20%), July (17.20%), August (16.95%), and September (16.46%).

Please characterize this or these (if there was more than one type of work) by completing the Table below. Please put x in the appropriate field (for each pair of terms)

Figure 50 Categories of work undertaken by refugees



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 46 Categories of work undertaken by refugees

	Poland	Hungary	p
Physical (e.g. construction, babysitting, cleaning)	78	96	0.1581
Service (e.g. customer service)	70	25	0.0000
Trade (e.g. in a store)	48	31	0.0361
Agriculture, horticulture	11	13	0.9137
Intellectual / artistic (e.g. office work, translations)	19	16	0.5680
Other (please specify)	8	19	0.0350

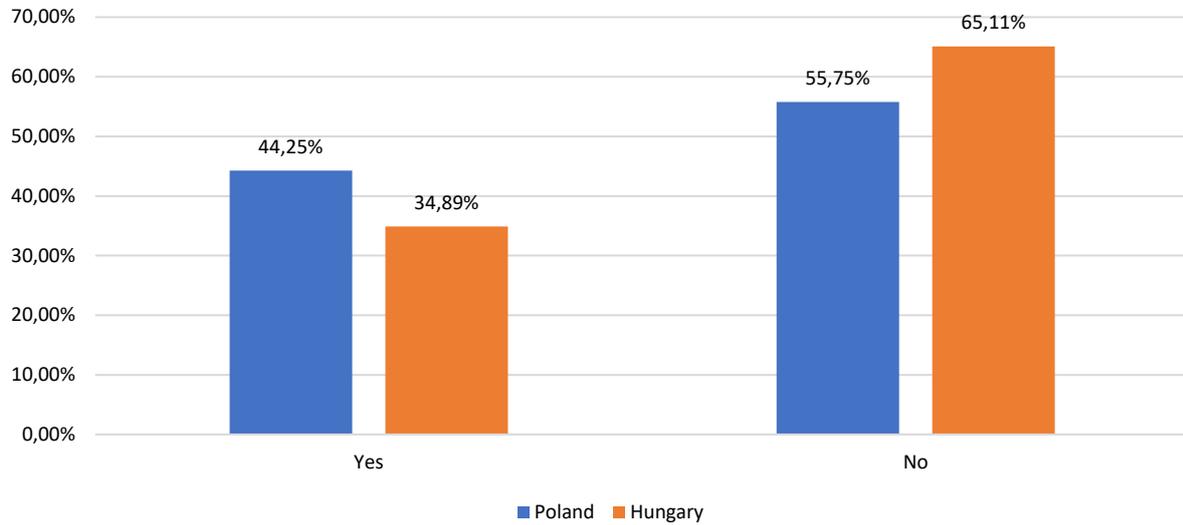
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents also defined the nature of the work undertaken by them in 2022. The biggest difference between refugees in Poland and Hungary was visible in the category of service work (e.g. customer service). Refugees in Poland (17.50%) indicated this nature of their work almost three times more often than refugees in Hungary (6.14%).

8.2 Work and intentions of people in terms of looking for a job among people not working at the time of the survey

Are You currently working (i.e. at the time of this study)?

Figure 51 Are You currently working (i.e. at the time of this study)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0064$), so there are differences.

Table 47 Are You currently working (i.e. at the time of this study)

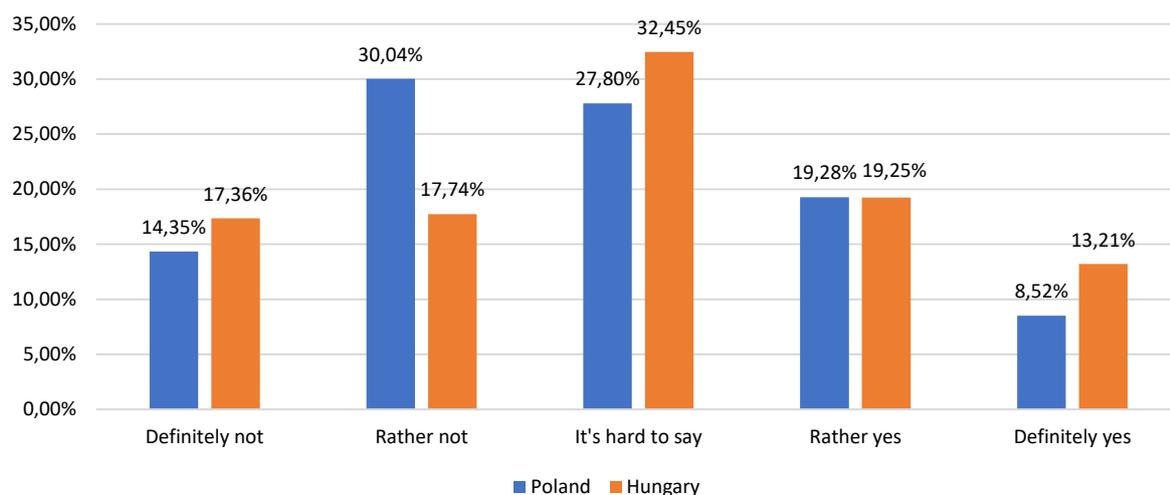
	Yes	No	Together
Poland	177	223	400
Hungary	142	265	407
Total	319	488	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

More than half of the respondents in Poland (55.75%) declared that they currently (i.e. at the time of the survey) do not work, while in Hungary it was almost two-thirds of the respondents (65.11%).

If You are not working, are You going to look for a job in the next 12 months?

Figure 52 *If You are not working, are You going to look for a job in the next 12 months*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0188$), so there are differences.

Table 48 *If You are not working, are You going to look for a job in the next 12 months*

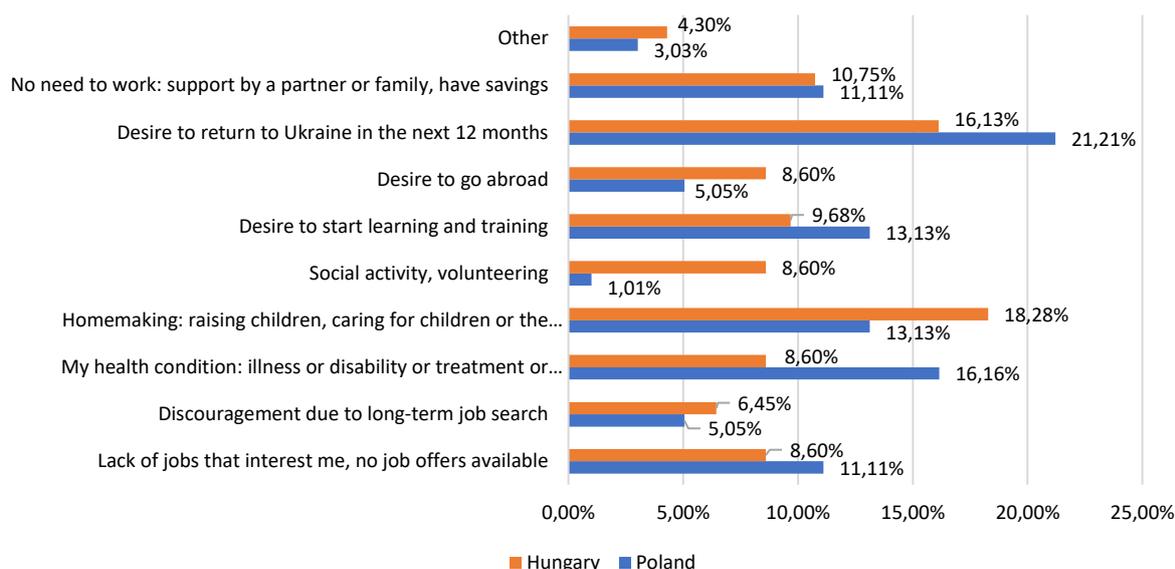
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Definitely not	32	46	78
Rather not	67	47	114
It's hard to say	62	86	148
Rather yes	43	51	94
Definitely yes	19	35	54
Total	223	265	488

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

If the respondents did not work, they were asked if they intended to look for work in the next 12 months. The largest percentage of refugees in Hungary (32.45%) said it was hard to say. In the case of refugees in Poland, the most common answer was "rather not" (30.04%). Similarly to respondents in Hungary, refugees in Poland also declared that it was difficult for them to say what their approach would be in the above matter (27.80%).

What is the reason why You do not intend to look for a job in the next 12 months?

Figure 53 What is the reason why You do not intend to look for a job in the next 12 months



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.00054$), so there are differences.

Table 49 What is the reason why You do not intend to look for a job in the next 12 months

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Lack of jobs that interest me, no job offers available	11	8	19
Discouragement due to long-term job search	5	6	11
My health condition: illness or disability or treatment or rehabilitation	16	8	24
Homemaking: raising children, caring for children or the elderly or disabled, other family reasons	13	17	30
Social activities, volunteering	1	8	9
Desire to start learning and training	13	9	22
Desire to go abroad	5	8	13
Desire to return to Ukraine in the next 12 months	21	15	36
No need to work: support by a partner or family, have savings	11	10	21
Other	3	4	7
Total	99	93	192

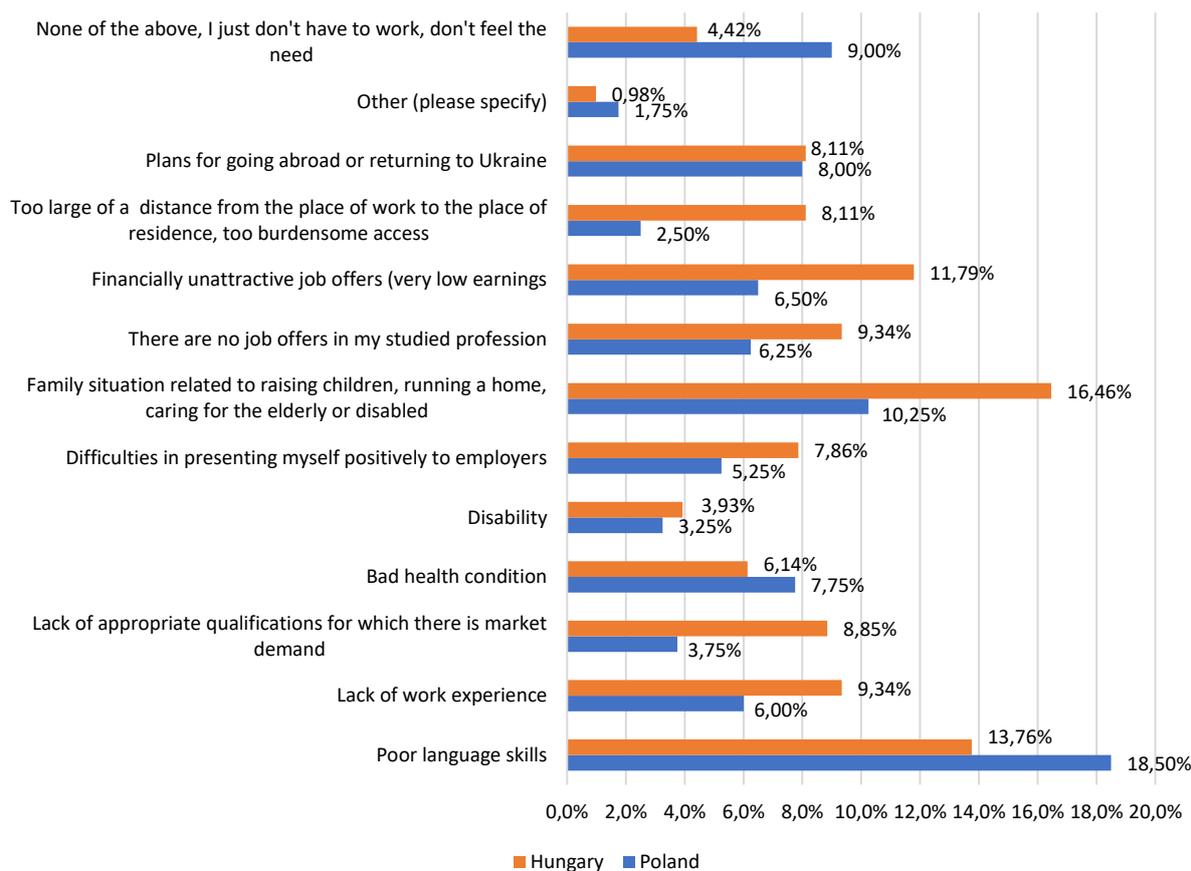
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees in Poland most often indicated a desire to return to Ukraine within the next 12 months (21.21%) and a health condition: illness, disability, treatment or rehabilitation (16.16%) as the reason for a lack of intention to look for work in the next 12 months. In Hungary, the largest percentage of respondents declared homemaking: raising children, caring for children or elderly or disabled people, or other family reasons (18.28%) and, as in the case of refugees in Poland, the desire to return to Ukraine in the coming 12 months (16.13%) as the reason for a lack of intention to look for work in the next 12 months.

8.3 The greatest impediment or obstacle in finding a satisfactory job by the respondent

What is the biggest obstacle in finding a satisfactory job for You at the moment? Please choose no more than 3 answers

Figure 54 What is the biggest obstacle in finding a satisfactory job for You at the moment



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 50 What is the biggest obstacle in finding a satisfactory job for You at the moment

	Poland	Hungary	p
Poor language skills	74	56	0.0670
Lack of work experience	24	38	0.0752
Lack of appropriate qualifications for which there is market demand	15	36	0.0029
Bad health condition	31	25	0.3689
Disability	13	16	0.6032
Difficulties in presenting myself positively to employers	21	32	0.1341
Family situation related to raising children, running a home, caring for the elderly or disabled	41	67	0.0095
There are no job offers in my studied profession	25	38	0.1022
Financially unattractive job offers (very low earnings)	26	48	0.0091
Too large of a distance from the place of work to the place of residence, too burdensome access	10	33	0.0004
Plans for going abroad or returning to Ukraine	32	33	0.9550
Other (please specify)	7	4	0.3473
None of the above, I just don't have to work, don't feel the need	36	18	0.0093

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Respondents were also asked what is currently the biggest difficulty or obstacle in finding a job that satisfies them. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest percentage of respondents indicated the family situation related to raising children, running a home, or caring for the elderly (16.48%). On the other hand, for refugees in Poland poor knowledge of the language was declared as the biggest obstacle (18.50%).

9. Variable group: Expectations, perception and assessment of one's own situation (related to the labor market)

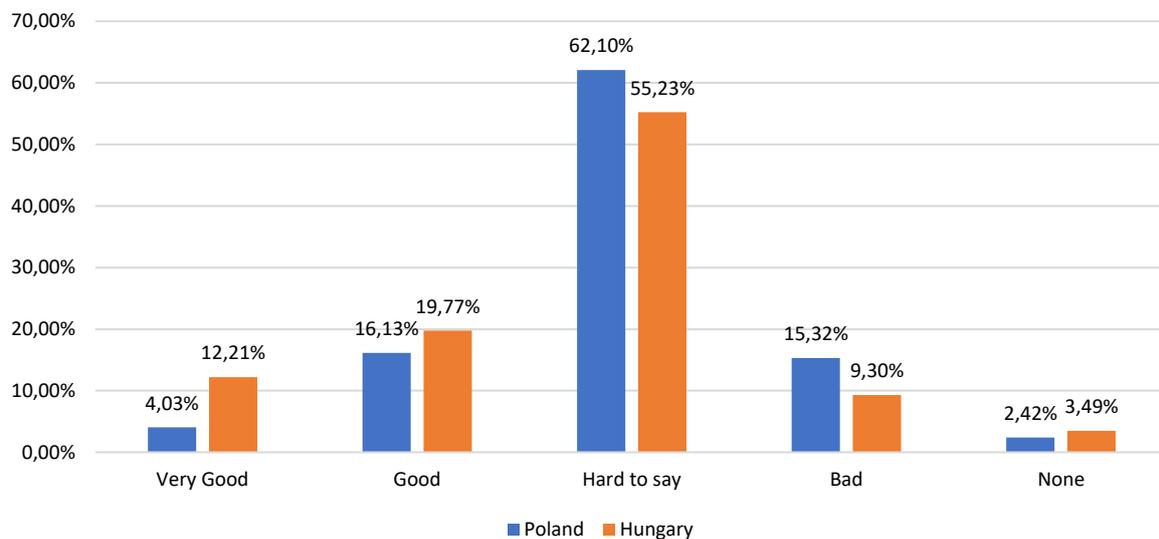
Expectations and needs related to the current situation of the respondents were characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Evaluation of the chances of finding a job in Poland / Hungary in the next year,
- Remuneration for work in the country of residence,
- Acceptance for work in the gray economy and knowledge of labor market institutions.

9.1 Evaluation of the chances of finding a job in Poland / Hungary in the next year

If You do not work, but You intend to look for a job, how do You assess Your chances of finding a job in Your country of residence within the next year?

Figure 55 *If You do not work, but You intend to look for a job, how do You assess Your chances of finding a job in Your country of residence within the next year*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.0593$), so there are no differences.

Table 51 *If You do not work, but You intend to look for a job, how do You assess Your chances of finding a job in Your country of residence within the next year*

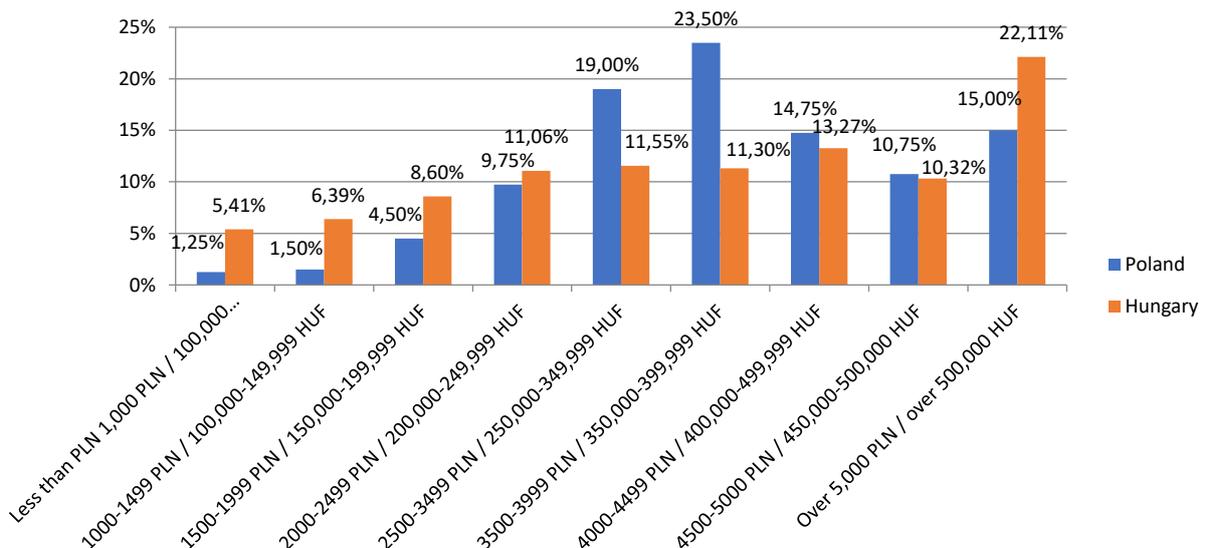
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Very Good	5	21	26
Good	20	34	54
Hard to say	77	95	172
Bad	19	16	35
None	3	6	9
Total	124	172	296

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

9.2 Remuneration for work in the country of residence

What net minimum wage (post-tax) in Poland / Hungary do You consider to be one that would ensure the desired standard of living?

Figure 56 *What net minimum wage (post-tax) in Poland / Hungary do You consider to be one that would ensure the desired standard of living*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are no differences.

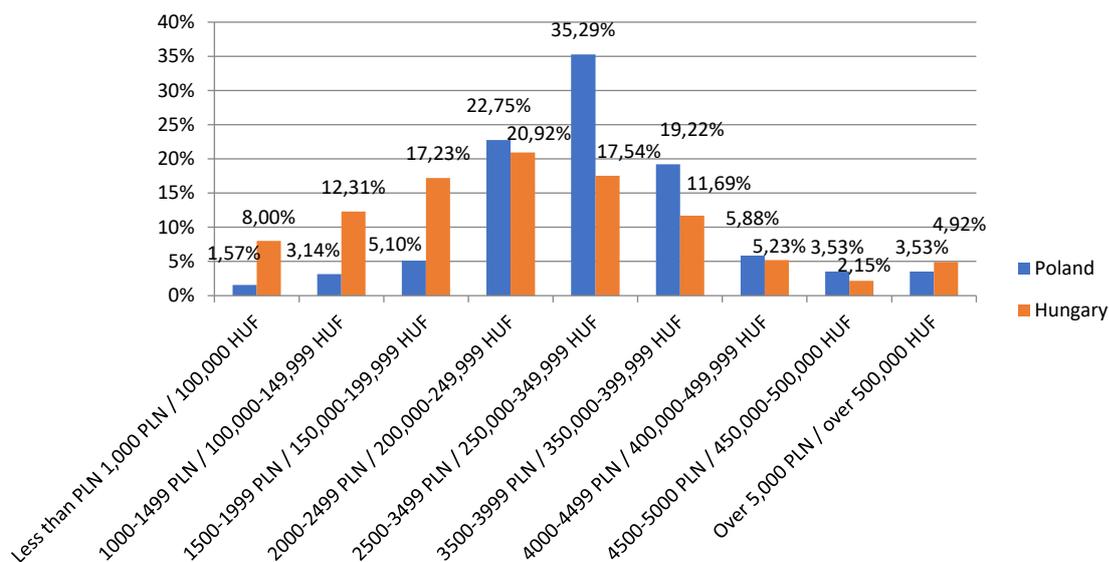
Table 52 What net minimum wage (post-tax) in Poland / Hungary do You consider to be one that would ensure the desired standard of living

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Less than 1,000 PLN / 100,000 HUF	5	22	27
1,000-1,499 PLN / 100,000-149,999 HUF	6	26	32
1,500-1,999 PLN / 150,000-199,999 HUF	18	35	53
2,000-2,499 PLN / 200,000-249,999 HUF	39	45	84
2,500-3,499 PLN / 250,000-349,999 HUF	76	47	123
3,500-3,999 PLN / 350,000-399,999 HUF	94	46	140
4,000-4,499 PLN / 400,000-499,999 HUF	59	54	113
4,500-5,000 PLN / 450,000-500,000 HUF	43	42	85
Over 5,000 PLN / over 500,000 HUF	60	90	150
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

If You work, in which range is Your net salary (post-tax):

Figure 57 If You work, in which range is Your net salary (post-tax):



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are no differences.

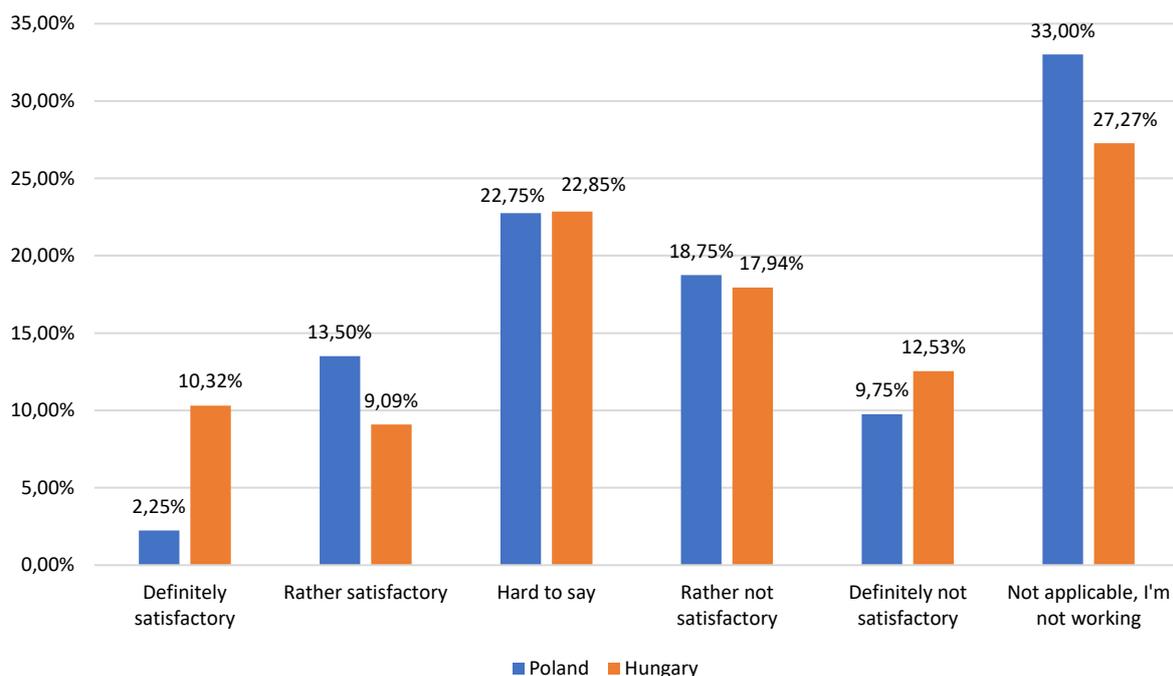
Table 53 *If You work, in which range is Your net salary (post-tax):*

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Less than 1,000 PLN / 100,000 HUF	4	26	30
1,000-1,499 PLN / 100,000-149,999 HUF	8	40	48
1,500-1,999 PLN / 150,000-199,999 HUF	13	56	69
2,000-2,499 PLN / 200,000-249,999 HUF	58	68	126
2,500-3,499 PLN / 250,000-349,999 HUF	90	57	147
3,500-3,999 PLN / 350,000-399,999 HUF	49	38	87
4,000-4,499 PLN / 400,000-499,999 HUF	15	17	32
4,500-5,000 PLN / 450,000-500,000 HUF	9	7	16
Over 5,000 PLN / over 500,000 HUF	9	16	25
Total	255	325	580

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

If You work, is Your current salary satisfactory?

Figure 58 *If You work, is Your current salary satisfactory*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0004$), so there are differences.

Table 54 *If You work, is Your current salary satisfactory*

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Definitely satisfactory	9	42	51
Rather satisfactory	54	37	91
Hard to say	91	93	184
Rather not satisfactory	75	73	148
Definitely not satisfactory	39	51	90
Not applicable, I'm not working	132	111	243
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees in Hungary (10.32%) answered that they were "definitely satisfied" four times more often than the surveyed refugees residing in Poland (2.25%) when asked about their satisfaction with their current salary.

9.3 Acceptance for work in the gray economy and knowledge of labor market institutions

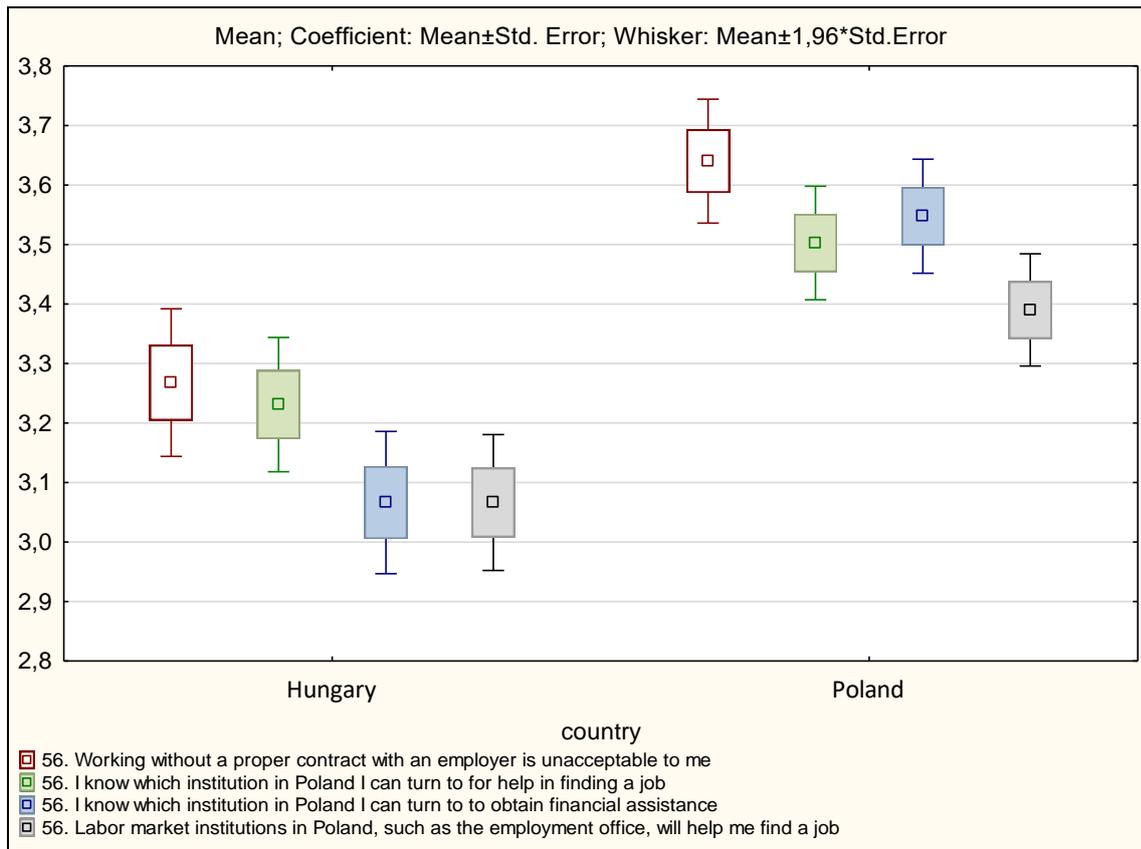
To what extent do You agree with the following statements: (scale: 1 - completely disagree, 2 - rather disagree, 3 - neither agree nor disagree, 4 - rather agree, 5 - completely agree)

Table 55 *To what extent do You agree with the following statements*

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Working without a proper contract with an employer is unacceptable to me	3.64	3.27	3.45	0.0001
I know which institution in Poland / Hungary I can turn to for help in finding a job	3.50	3.23	3.37	0.0009
I know which institution in Poland / Hungary I can turn to obtain financial assistance	3.55	3.07	3.30	0.0000
Labor market institutions in Poland / Hungary, such as the employment office, will help me find a job	3.39	3.07	3.23	0.0000

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 59 To what extent do You agree with the following statements



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The biggest differences were visible in the declaration of knowing which institution refugees can turn to for material assistance. The percentage of respondents choosing this answer was higher in the case of refugees in Poland than in the case of refugees in Hungary.

10. Variable Group: Values and aspirations associated with the sphere of work

Expectations and needs related to the current situation of the respondents were characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Evaluation of job characteristics,
- Preferences as to the employment sector.

10.1 Evaluation of job characteristics

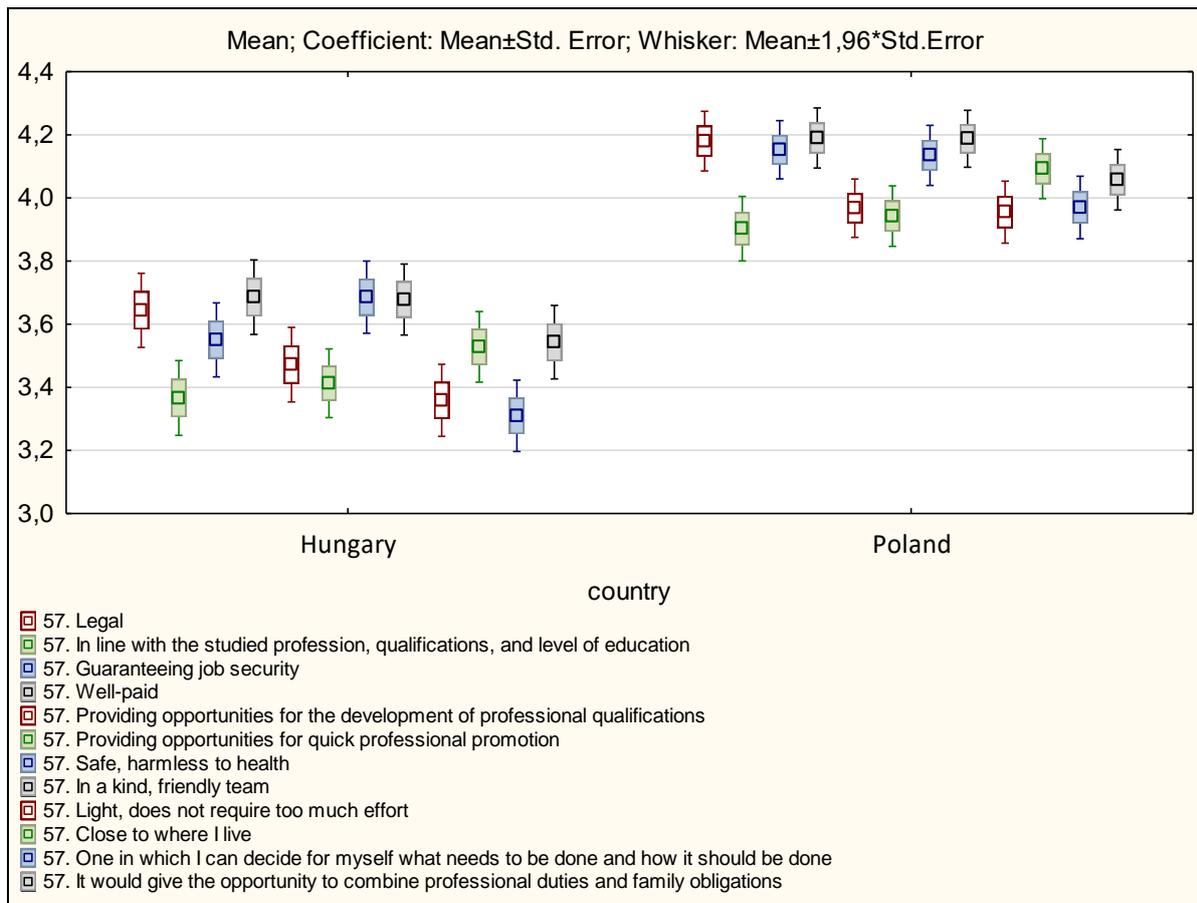
Various aspects of work are presented below. Please read them and indicate how important they are to You? (scale: 1 - completely disagree, 2 - rather disagree, 3 - neither agree nor disagree, 4 - rather agree, 5 - completely agree)

Table 56 *Various aspects of work are presented below. Please read them and indicate how important they are to You*

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Legal	4.18	3.64	3.91	0.0000
In line with the studied profession, qualifications, and level of education	3.90	3.37	3.63	0.0000
Guaranteed job security	4.15	3.55	3.85	0.0000
Well-paid	4.19	3.69	3.94	0.0000
Providing opportunities for the development of professional qualifications	3.97	3.47	3.72	0.0000
Providing opportunities for quick professional promotion	3.94	3.41	3.68	0.0000
Safe, harmless to health	4.14	3.69	3.91	0.0000
In a kind, friendly team	4.19	3.68	3.93	0.0000
Light, does not require too much effort	3.96	3.36	3.65	0.0000
Close to where I live	4.09	3.53	3.81	0.0000
One in which I can decide for myself what needs to be done and how it should be done	3.97	3.31	3.64	0.0000
It would give the opportunity to combine professional duties and family obligations	4.06	3.54	3.80	0.0000

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Figure 60 Various aspects of work are presented below. Please read them and indicate how important they are to You



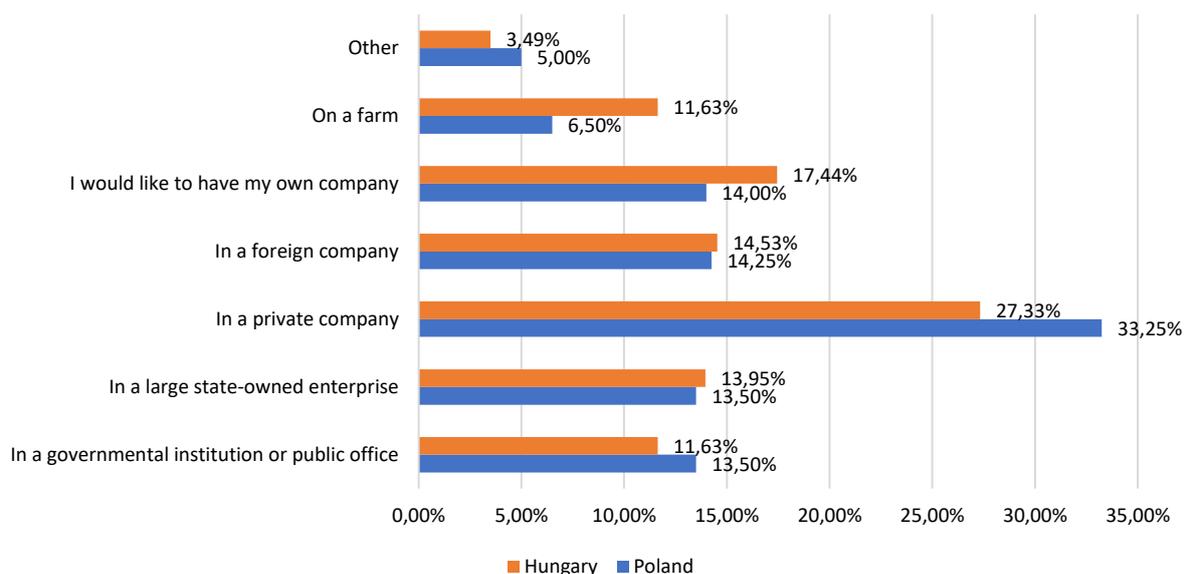
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees in Poland and Hungary indicated the following factors as the most important aspects of work: legal, well-paid and in a kind, friendly team, as well as safe and harmless to health.

10.2 Preferences as to the employment sector

If You are looking for a job in Poland / Hungary, which workplace would You like to work in the most? Please choose only one answer

Figure 61 If You are looking for a job in Poland / Hungary, which workplace would You like to work in the most



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p=0.3047$), so there are no differences.

Table 57 If You are looking for a job in Poland / Hungary, which workplace would You like to work in the most

	Poland	Hungary	Together
In a governmental institution or public office	54	20	74
In a large state-owned enterprise	54	24	78
In a private company	133	47	180
In a foreign company	57	25	82
I would like to have my own company	56	30	86
On a farm	26	20	46
Other	20	6	26
Total	400	172	572

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

11. Variable Group: Living and material situation in exile

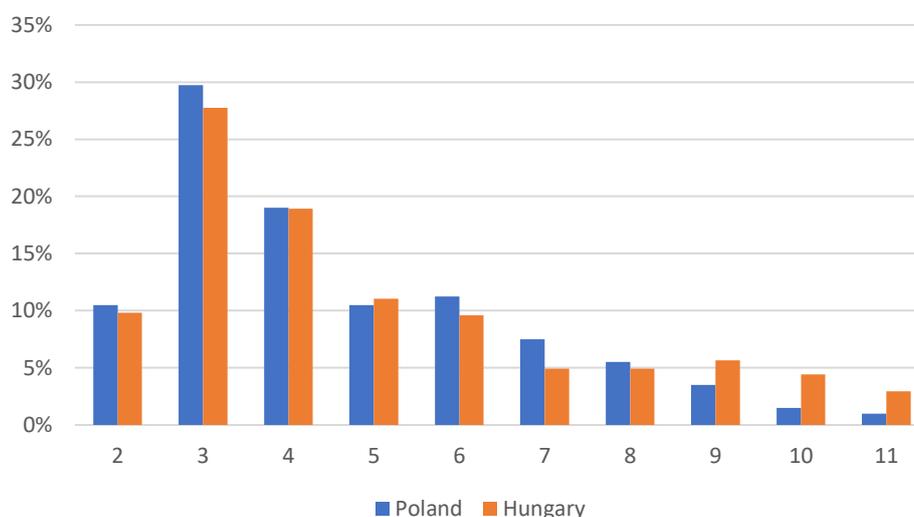
The existential and material situation of the community was characterized through the prism of the following variables:

- Date of arrival in Poland/Hungary and returns to Ukraine,
- Motives for choosing the country of refuge.
- Place of residence (type and size of place of residence) in Poland / Hungary,
- Region of residence in Poland / Hungary,
- Type of accommodation,
- Source of subsistence.

11.1 Date of arrival in the country of stay and returns to Ukraine

What month have You crossed the border of Poland / Hungary for the first time after February 24, 2022

Figure 62 The month in which respondents crossed the Polish/Hungarian border for the first time after February 24



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p > \alpha$ ($p = 0.0918$), so there are no differences in the month in which refugees crossed the border for the first time in both the groups of refugees surveyed in Poland and Hungary.

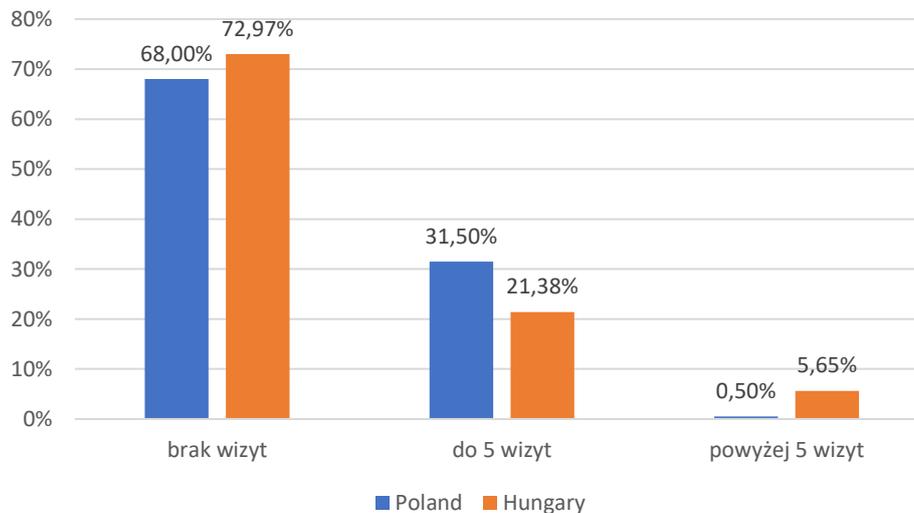
Table 58 The month in which respondents crossed the Polish/Hungarian border for the first time after February 24

Month	Poland	Hungary	Together
2	42	40	82
3	119	113	232
4	76	77	153
5	42	45	87
6	45	39	84
7	30	20	50
8	22	20	42
9	14	23	37
10	6	18	24
11	4	12	16
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Have You visited Ukraine since then, and if so then how many times?

Figure 63 Frequency of visits to Ukraine by respondents



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences in the frequency of visits broken down by the country of refuge.

Table 59 Frequency of visits to Ukraine by respondents

	No visits	Up to 5 visits	Over 5 visits	Together
Poland	272	126	2	400
Hungary	297	87	23	407
Total	569	213	25	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

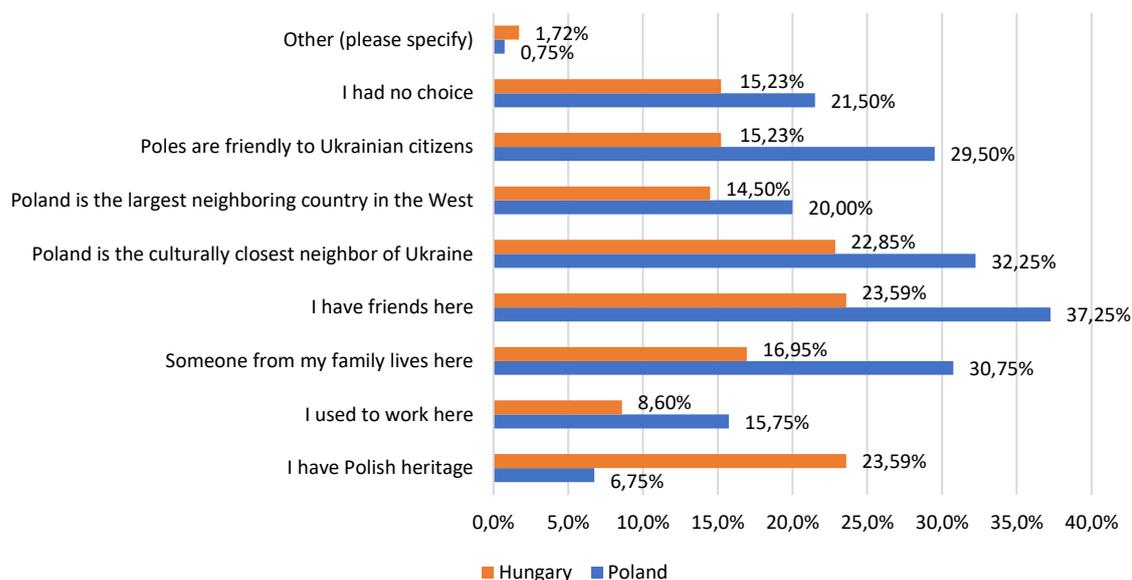
Almost three-quarters of respondents from Hungary (72.97%) have never visited Ukraine after relocating, while in the case of people crossing the Polish border it was two-thirds of respondents (68.00%). One percent of the surveyed refugees in Poland made more than five visits to Ukraine, in Hungary it was six percent of the respondents.

11.2 Motives for choosing the country of refuge

What were Your reasons for deciding to stay in Poland / Hungary?

(multiple choices)

Figure 64 What were Your reasons for deciding to stay in Poland / Hungary



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 60 What were Your reasons for deciding to stay in Poland / Hungary

	Poland	Hungary	Together	P
I have Polish / Hungarian heritage	27	96	123	0.0000
I used to work here	63	35	98	0.0018
Someone from my family lives here	123	69	192	0.0000
I have friends here	149	96	245	0.0000
Poland / Hungary is the culturally closest neighbor of Ukraine	129	93	222	0.0027
Poland / Hungary is the largest neighboring country in the West	80	59	139	0.0384
Poles / Hungarians are friendly to Ukrainian citizens	118	62	180	0.0000
I had no choice	86	62	148	0.0214
Other (please specify)	3	7	10	0.2130

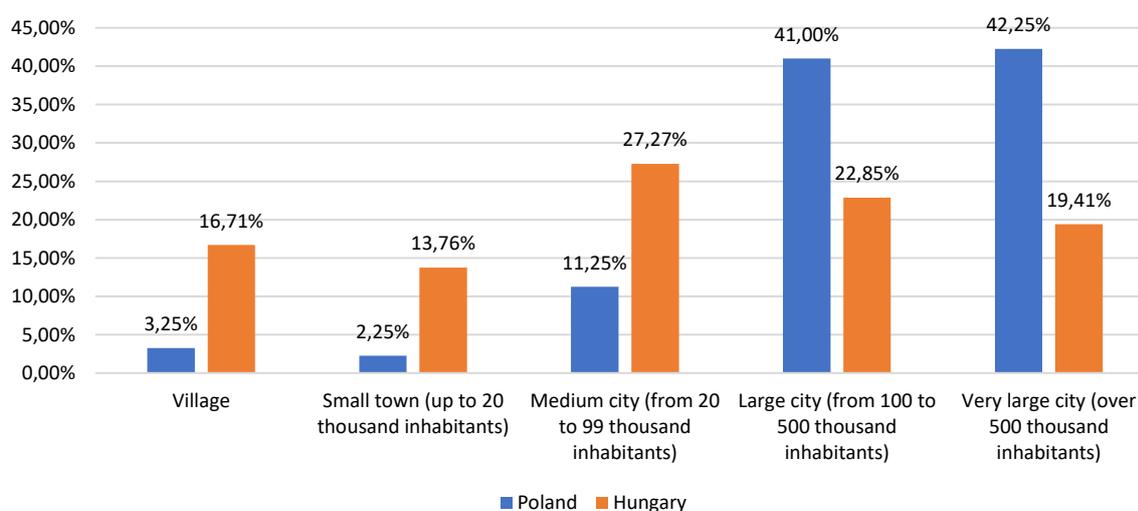
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

More than three times as many refugees crossing the border of Hungary (23.59%) than Poland (6.75%) declared that their decision to stay in Hungary/Poland was influenced by their Hungarian/Polish origin. Twice as many refugees in Poland than in Hungary declared that they decided to stay in the country because of the following reasons: having family members in the country of refuge (refugees in Poland - 30.75% and refugees in Hungary - 16.95%) and that Poles/Hungarians are friendly to Ukrainian citizens (refugees in Poland - 29.50% and refugees in Hungary 15.23%).

11.3 Place of residence (type and size of place of residence) in Poland / Hungary

Please indicate the size of the locality where You currently live in Your country of residence

Figure 65 Please indicate the size of the locality where You currently live in Your country of residence



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

Table 61 Please indicate the size of the locality where You currently live in Your country of residence

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Village	13	68	81
Small town (up to 20 thousand inhabitants)	9	56	65
Medium city (from 20 to 99 thousand inhabitants)	45	111	156
Large city (from 100 to 500 thousand inhabitants)	164	93	257
Very large city (over 500 thousand inhabitants)	169	79	248
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Most refugees in Poland currently live in very large cities (over 500,000 inhabitants) (41.00%) and large cities (from 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants) (42.25%). In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest number of respondents live in medium-sized cities (from 20,000 to 99,000 inhabitants) (27.27%), slightly fewer people declared large cities (22.85%) and very large cities (19.41%).

11.4 Region of residence in Poland / Hungary

Please indicate the voivodship:

Table 62 Please indicate the voivodship

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Lower Silesia	45	0	45
Kuyavian-Pomeranian	12	0	12
Lublin	18	0	18
Lubusz	1	0	1
Łódź	25	0	25
Lesser Poland	53	0	53
Masovian	77	0	77
Opole	9	0	9
Subcarpathian	28	0	28
Podlaskie	11	0	11
Pomeranian	46	0	46
Silesians	30	0	30
Warmia-Masuria	1	0	1
Greater Poland	24	0	24
West Pomeranian	20	0	20
Budapest	0	144	144
Vas	0	2	2
Veszprém	0	5	5
Zala	0	9	9

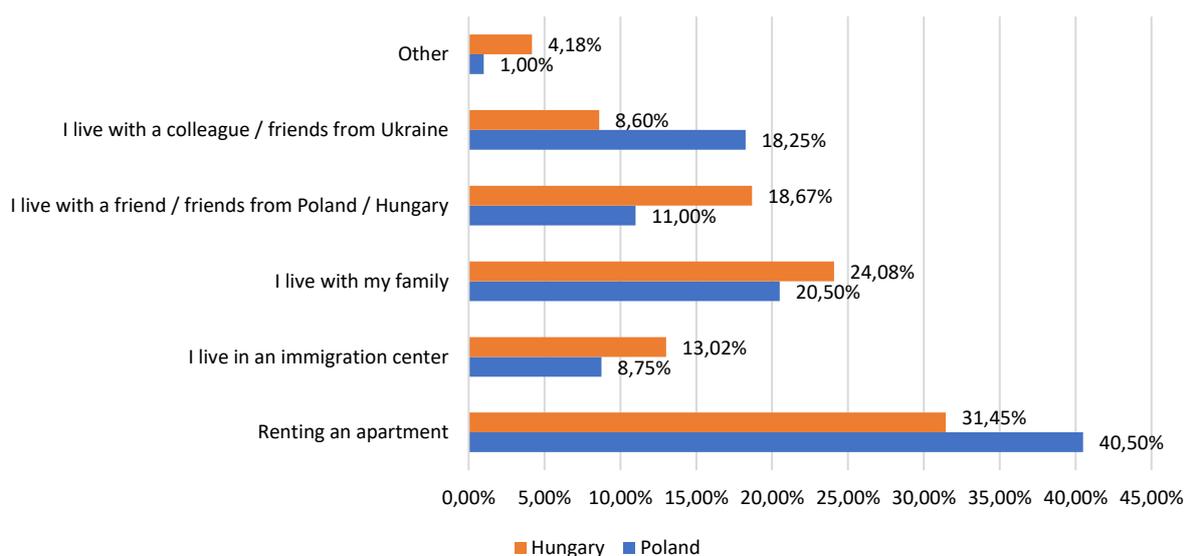
	Poland	Hungary	Together
Pest	0	43	43
Baranya	0	19	19
Csongrad	0	24	24
Bekes	0	9	9
Hajdu-Bihar	0	17	17
Fejer	0	16	16
Nógrad	0	13	13
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	0	7	7
Borsod-Abauj-Zemplén	0	19	19
Heves	0	15	15
Komarom -Esztergom	0	5	5
Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg	0	7	7
Tolna	0	6	6
Somogy	0	7	7
Győr - Moson - Sopron	0	34	34
Bacs-Kiskun	0	6	6
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were asked to indicate the voivodeships in which they currently live. Refugees in Poland most often indicated Masovian (77 people), Lesser Poland (53 people) and Pomeranian (46 people) voivodeships. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest number of respondents indicated Budapest (144 people).

Where do You currently live?

Figure 66 Where do You currently live



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0000$), so there are differences.

11.5 Type of accommodation

Table 63 *Where do You currently live*

	Poland	Hungary	Together
Renting an apartment	162	128	290
I live in an immigration center	35	53	88
I live with my family	82	98	180
I live with a friend / friends from Poland / Hungary	44	76	120
I live with a colleague / friends from Ukraine	73	35	108
Other	4	17	21
Total	400	407	807

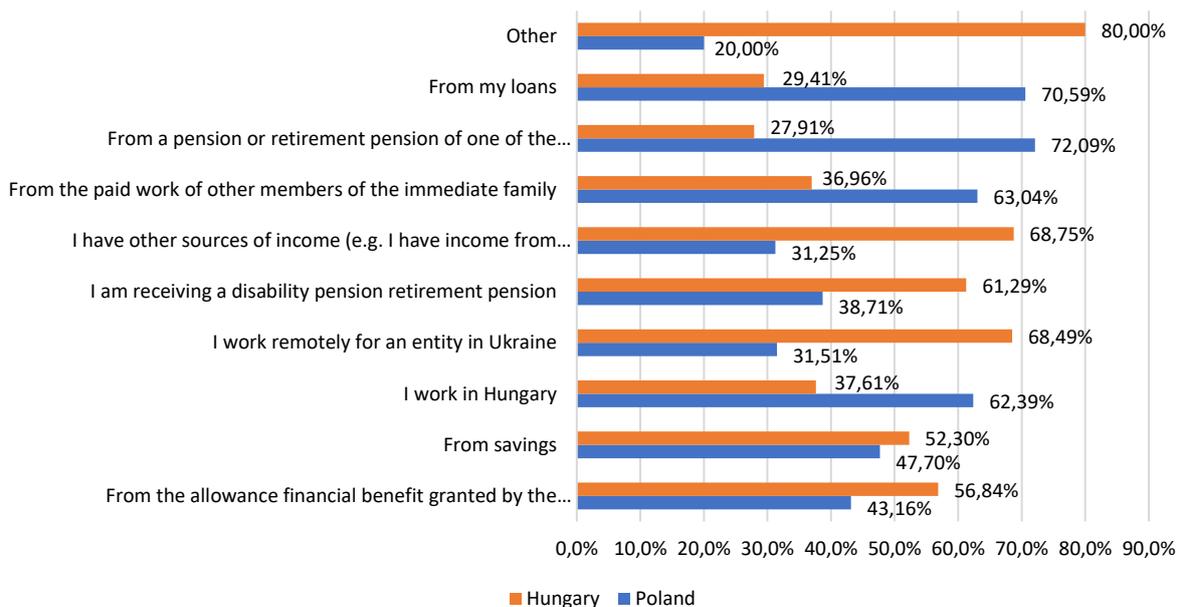
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Twice as many refugees in Poland (18.25%) live with a friend/friends from Ukraine compared to refugees in Hungary (8.60%). Almost twice as many refugees in Hungary (18.67%) than in Poland (11.00%) declared that they lived with a friend/friends from Poland/Hungary.

11.6 Origin of means of subsistence

What is currently the source of Your livelihood? Please indicate any number of answers.

Figure 67 *Current source of Your livelihood*



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 64 *Current source of Your livelihood*

	Poland	Hungary	p
From the allowance financial benefit granted by the government (e.g. from the social assistance allowance)	101	133	0.0201
From savings	83	91	0.5784
I work in Poland / Hungary	209	126	0.0000
I work remotely for an entity in Ukraine	23	50	0.0012
I am receiving a disability pension retirement pension	24	38	0.0751
I have other sources of income (e.g. I have income from renting real estate, copyrights, etc.)	15	33	0.0088
From the paid work of other members of the immediate family	87	51	0.0005
From a pension or retirement pension of one of the immediate family members	31	12	0.0024
From my loans	12	5	0.0709
Other	2	8	0.0598

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Twice as many refugees in Poland than in Hungary indicated the following as their current source of income: pension of one of the closest family members (refugees in Poland - 72.09% and refugees in Hungary 27.91%) and loans (refugees in Poland - 70.59% and refugees in Hungary 29.41%). On the other hand, the following current sources of income were indicated by refugees in Hungary twice as often compared to refugees in Poland: having other sources of income, 31.25%, as well as remote work for an entity from Ukraine (refugees in Hungary 68.49% and refugees in Poland - 31.51%).

12. Variable group: Expectations and needs related to the respondent's current situation

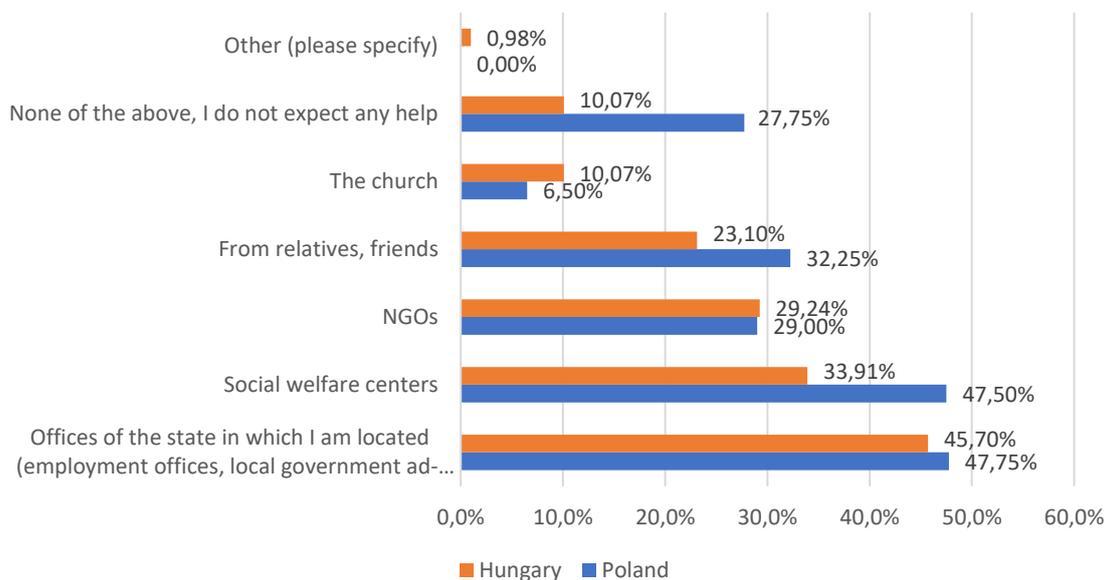
Expectations and needs related to the respondent's current situation were examined through the prism of the following detailed variables:

- Entities from which refugees expect assistance,
- Forms of support that can help respondents find employment in Poland / Hungary.

12.1 Entities from which refugees expect assistance

Who do You expect help from while remaining a refugee?

Figure 68 Who do You expect help from while remaining a refugee



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 65 Who do You expect help from while remaining a refugee

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Offices of the state in which I am located (employment offices, local government administration offices, government offices)	191	186	377	0.5595
Social welfare centers	190	138	328	0.0008
NGOs	116	119	235	0.9406
From relatives, friends	129	94	223	0.0036
The church	26	41	67	0.0658
None of the above, I do not expect any help	111	41	152	0.0000
Other (please specify)	0	4	4	0.0468

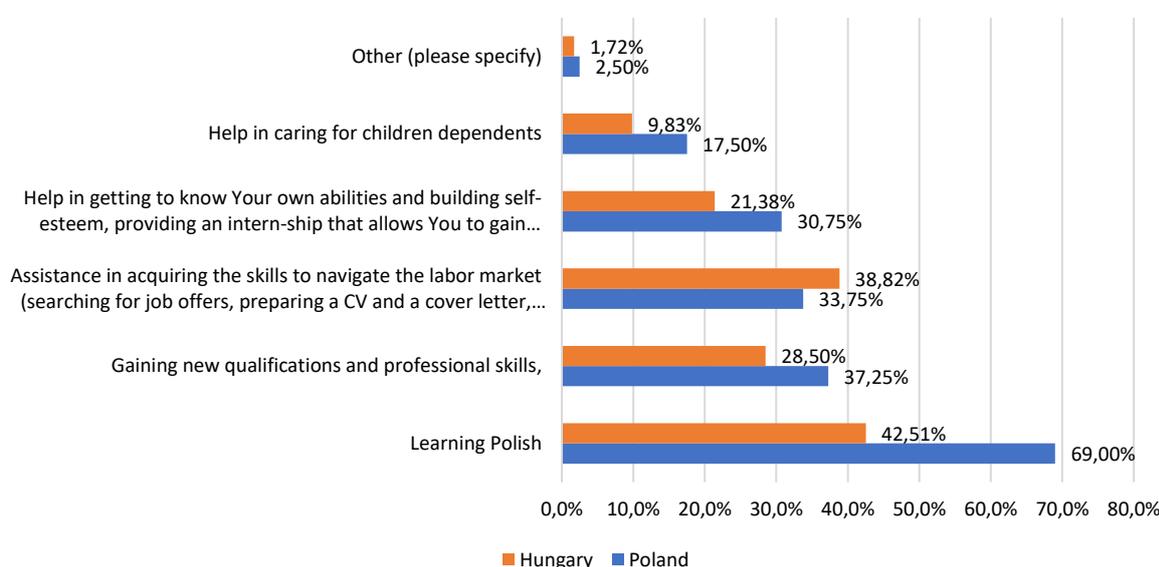
Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The respondents were also asked to answer the question from whom they expect help while remaining in exile. The greatest differences in the answers (between the countries of refuge) were visible in the answer indicating the lack of expectations of assistance. Those seeking refuge in Poland (27.75%) declared almost three times more often than those in Hungary (10.07%) that they did not expect assistance in the event of remaining in exile.

12.2 Forms of support that can help the respondent find employment in Poland/Hungary

What forms of support do You think can help You find a job in Poland / Hungary:

Figure 69 What forms of support do You think can help You find a job in Poland / Hungary



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Table 66 What forms of support do You think can help You find a job in Poland / Hungary

	Poland	Hungary	Together	p
Learning Polish / Hungarian	276	173	449	0.4404
Gaining new qualifications and professional skills	149	116	265	0.0082
Assistance in acquiring the skills to navigate the labor market (searching for job offers, preparing a CV and a cover letter, talking to an employer, help in planning activities)	135	158	293	0.1342
Help in getting to know Your own abilities and building self-esteem, providing an intern-ship that allows You to gain professional experience	123	87	210	0.0024
Help in caring for children dependents	70	40	110	0.0015
Other (please specify)	10	7	17	0.4404

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

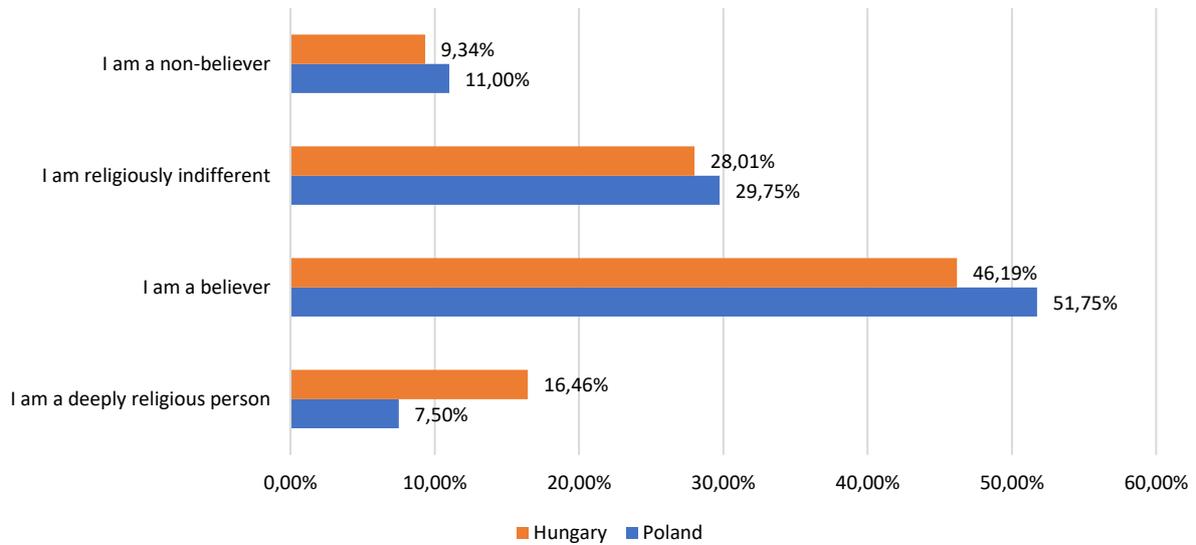
Less than half of the respondents (42.51%) in Hungary declared that, in their opinion, learning the Hungarian language could help them find employment. In the case of refugees in Poland, almost three quarters of respondents (69.00%) believed that learning Polish could help them find employment.

13. Variable group: Socio-psychological variables (faith and value system, social support, cultural adaptation)

13.1 Religiosity

Which phrase best describes your attitude towards faith?

Figure 70 Which phrase best describes your attitude towards faith



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The research shows that $p < \alpha$ ($p = 0.0014$), so there are differences.

Table 67 Which phrase best describes your attitude towards faith

	Poland	Hungary	Together
I am a deeply religious person	30	67	97
I am a believer	207	188	395
I am religiously indifferent	119	114	233
I am a non-believer	44	38	82
Total	400	407	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Refugees in Poland (7.50%) were less than half as likely to declare that they are deeply religious than those who crossed the Hungarian border (16.46%).

13.2 Value system

The Theory of Basic Human Values recognizes ten universal values, which can be organized in four higher-order groups. Each of the ten universal values has a central goal that is the underlying motivator (Schwartz, 1992). The universal values are as follows:

Openness to change

- Self-direction: Independent thought and action—choosing, creating, exploring.
- Stimulation: Excitement, novelty and challenge in life.

Self-enhancement

- Hedonism: Pleasure or sensuous gratification for oneself.
- Achievement: Personal success through demonstrating competence according to social standards.
- Power: Social status and prestige, control or dominance over people and resources.

Conservation

- Security: Safety, harmony, and stability of society, of relationships, and of self.
- Conformity: Restraint of actions, inclinations, and impulses likely to upset or harm others and violate social expectations or norms.
- Tradition: Respect, commitment, and acceptance of the customs and ideas that one's culture or religion provides.

Self-transcendence

- Benevolence: Preserving and enhancing the welfare of those with whom one is in frequent personal contact (the 'in-group').
- Universalism: Understanding, appreciation, tolerance, and protection for the welfare of all people and for nature.

In our values study the applied scale was PVQ-21, which is the shorter versions of the PVQ consisting of 21 items (Schwartz, 2003).

The original PVQ scale contains 40 items presented in the form of short verbal portraits of 40 different people. Each portrait describes a person's goals, aspirations, or desires that point implicitly to the importance of a value. For each portrait, the respondents had to answer the question: "How much like you is this person?". Response categories ranged from 1 to 6: "very much like me" (6), "like me" (5), "somewhat like me" (4), "a little like me" (3), "not like me" (2), and "not like me at all" (1). There are two portraits for each value, except for universalism.

The consensual way of speaking about the relative importance of a certain value is to take the average agreement with the specific value-related items then deduct the average of all the items from the average for a specific value. A negative value means, that among the other values, that specific value is not especially important.

The consistency and reliability (Cronbach- α) of each PVQ-value measurements are as follows:

- Self-directedness: Cronbach- α = .599

- Power: Cronbach- α = .520
- Universalism: Cronbach- α = .633
- Achievement: Cronbach- α = .621
- Security: Cronbach- α = .623
- Stimulation: Cronbach- α = .560
- Conformity: Cronbach- α = .512
- Tradition: Cronbach- α = .427
- Hedonism: Cronbach- α = .565
- Benevolence: Cronbach- α = .626

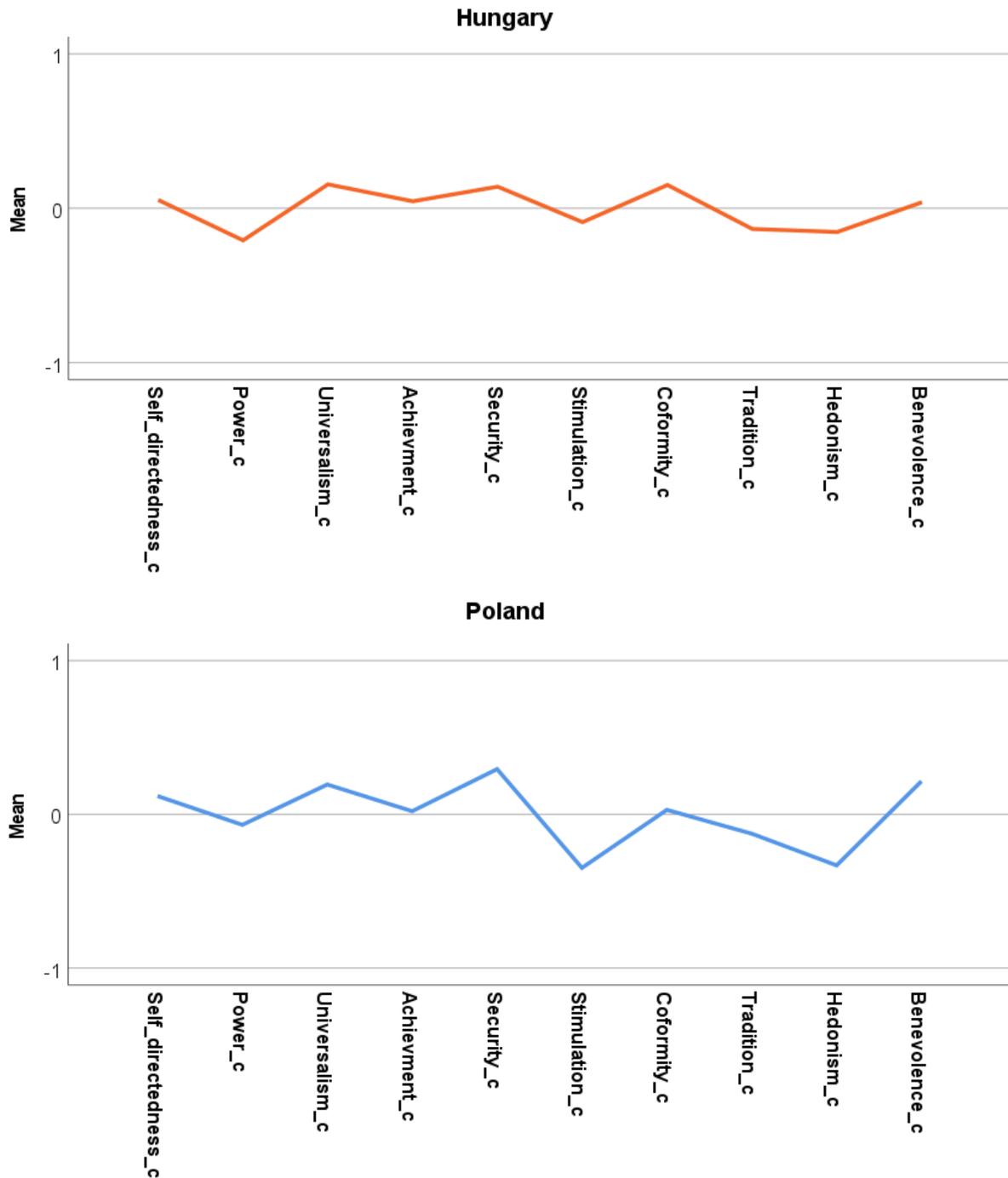
In case of Self-directedness, Power, Stimulation, Conformity, Tradition and Hedonism the values of the Cronbach- α were lower than .600, but they can be a basis of value pattern comparison as well. It is important to be careful when handling these values as their relative reliability is not so clear. In 30 years of measurement, it has been shown that for a measurement tool to be valid cross-culturally, it must be shown that the values it reports and the scores it gives are equivalent. Considerable evidence supports the cross-cultural equivalence of value reports measured with PVQ (Schwartz & Cieciuch, 2021).

Our results show (see Figure 71) that there are many similarities in the value patterns: hedonism, stimulation, power and tradition are less important. Universalism, but above all security, are of primary importance. These results could be explained in the case of both samples as consequences of their recent status which can be considered as full of uncertainty. On one hand, these similarities can be the consequences of the phenomenon that culture can strongly influence value socialization (Sagiv & Schwartz, 2022). At the societal level, there are significant pan-cultural similarities in value priorities (Schwartz & Bardi, 2001). Societies affect individuals' value priorities through the influence of the institutions in which individuals spend their time, and mediate the effects of cultural values (Schwartz, 2014). On the other hand, previous studies found that major change in life circumstances can also cause significant changes in subjects' value systems.

However, there are some differences between the two samples. For refugees approached in Poland, benevolence, security, and power were somewhat more important ($Z_s < -2.140$; $ps < .032$), while for those approached in Hungary, stimulation, conformity and hedonism were more important ($Z_s < -1.971$; $ps < .049$).

Migration to societies with moderately different values could pressure people to adapt their values to those of the new society. Longitudinal studies of immigrants from Poland to the UK (Bardi et al., 2014) and from Russia to Finland (Lönnqvist et al., 2011) found a significant value change. Changes in the values of immigrants are usually associated with identification with and adaptation to the values of the new society, and can be both automatic and a conscious effort (Bardi & Goodwin, 2011).

Figure 71 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' value pattern according to their values system (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

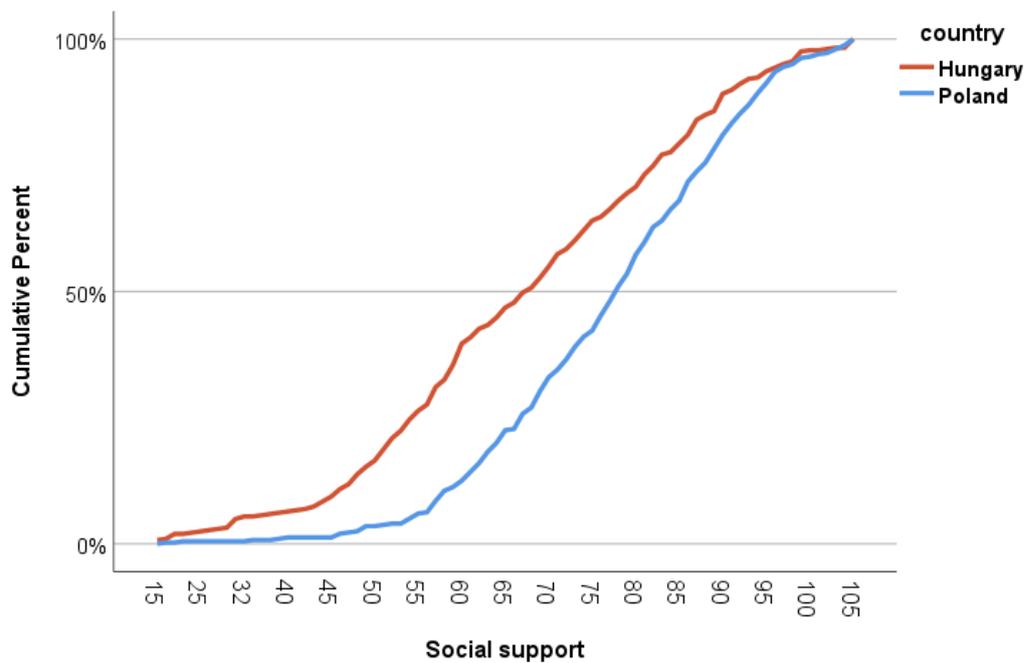
13.3 Social support

The 15-question Personal Resource Questionnaire (PRQ 2000) is designed to measure the perceived level of social support (Weinert, 2003). It is graded on a 7-point

Likert scale that corresponds to the level of agreement (from 1 = strongly disagree to 7 = strongly agree). The score range is from 15 to 105, where a higher score denotes a higher level of perceived social support. Sample items are „There is someone I feel close to who makes me feel secure” or „I belong to a group in which I feel important”. The Cronbach $\alpha = .943$, which shows a high level of reliability and consistency of this scale.

The refugees in Poland reported significantly more social support ($Z = -7.394$; $p < .001$). Previous research has shown that a warm welcome, social support and hospitality that encourages close interaction can help alleviate the loneliness felt by refugees, while also contributing to higher life satisfaction (Farmaki & Stergiou, 2019; Johnson et al., 2019; Song et al., 2018), and facilitating integration into a new society (Liamputtong & Kurban, 2018; Simich et al., 2005; Stewart, 2014).

Figure 72 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' social support (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

We could not detect gender differences with respect to social support in any sample ($Z > -1.632$; $p > .103$).

13.4 Cultural adaptation

Cultural adaptation attitudes (Kim, 2010) were measured using some of the items of the Acculturation Attitudes Scale which measure cultural adaptation attitudes. The AAS is a 56-item instrument that assesses 14 areas of individual and family life. Out of the fourteen areas we used society, values, success, and interests. Here we provide the examples for integrative attitudes: society („While living in Poland/Hungary, I would like

to retain the Ukrainian cultural heritage and lifestyle and participate fully in various aspects of life of the Polish/Hungarian society”), values (“I would encourage children to educate and to participate fully in various aspects of life of Polish/Hungarian society, while teaching them Ukrainian values and customs”), success (“To be successful, we must participate fully in various aspects of life of the Polish/Hungarian society, but also maintain our Ukrainian culture and heritage”) and interests (“Ukrainians should join together and form organizations to represent Ukrainian interests in Poland/Hungary, and also actively participate in Polish/Hungarian organizations”). We used the average of the agreement with the statements, on the 5-point scale, as an index for integrative, assimilative, marginalized and separating attitudes.

Table 68 Reliability results (Cronbach- α) of Cultural attitudes

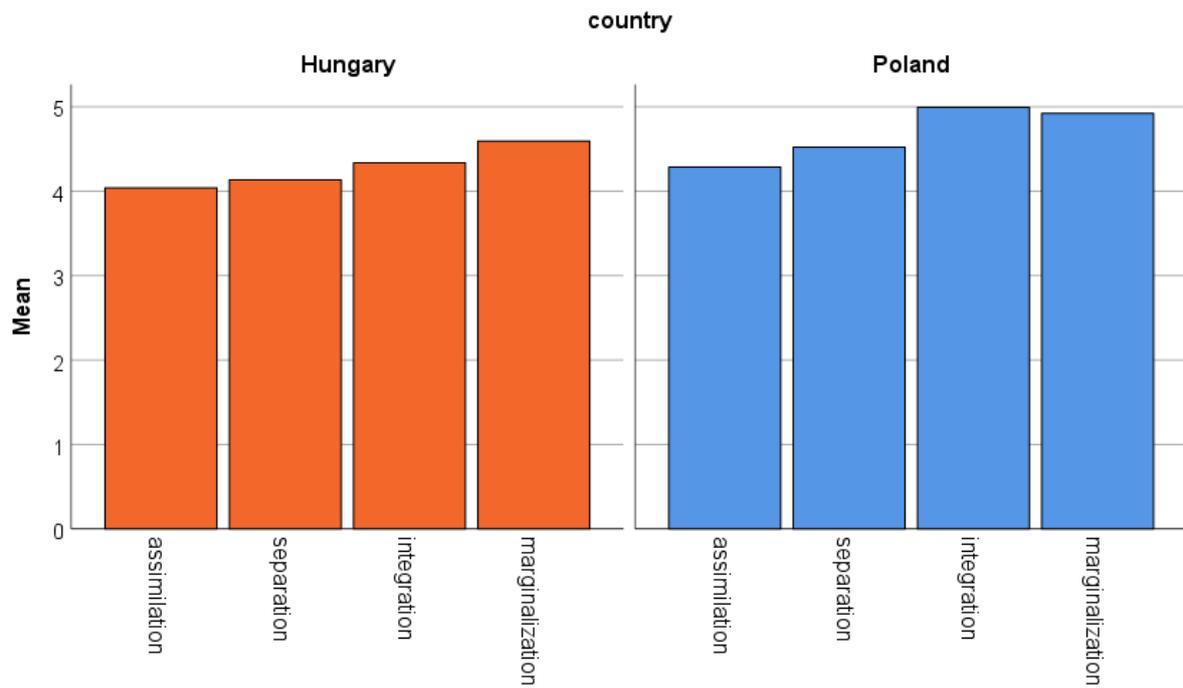
Cultural attitudes	α
Marginalization	.648
Assimilation	.789
Separation	.728
Integration	.776

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

It is remarkable how much refugees agree with claims of marginalization that display cynical content. In fact, the marginalization items cannot be fitted into a system that includes interactions with members of one's own or the host culture. Rather, agreement with them reflects a kind of despair.

For the other three attitudes, agreement with integration is prominent in the Polish sample compared to an agreement with assimilation and separation (Friedman test, $\chi^2 = 56.720$, $p < .001$), while this is not the case for refugees in Hungary (Friedman test, $\chi^2 = 1.234$, $p = .540$). In terms of between-group comparisons, there is a difference between the samples in all aspects ($Zs < -3.514$, $ps < .001$, with the larger value for Poles everywhere).

Figure 73 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' cultural attitudes (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

We could detect a gender difference with respect to assimilation (with higher value for men in Hungary than among women in Hungary) ($Z = -2.510$; $p = .009$), however, men and women did not differ in the other respects neither in the sample of refugees surveyed in Hungary, nor in Poland ($Zs > -1.606$; $ps > .108$). Nshom and Croucher (2018) found that immigrant women were more supportive of integration and less supportive of assimilation compared to men.

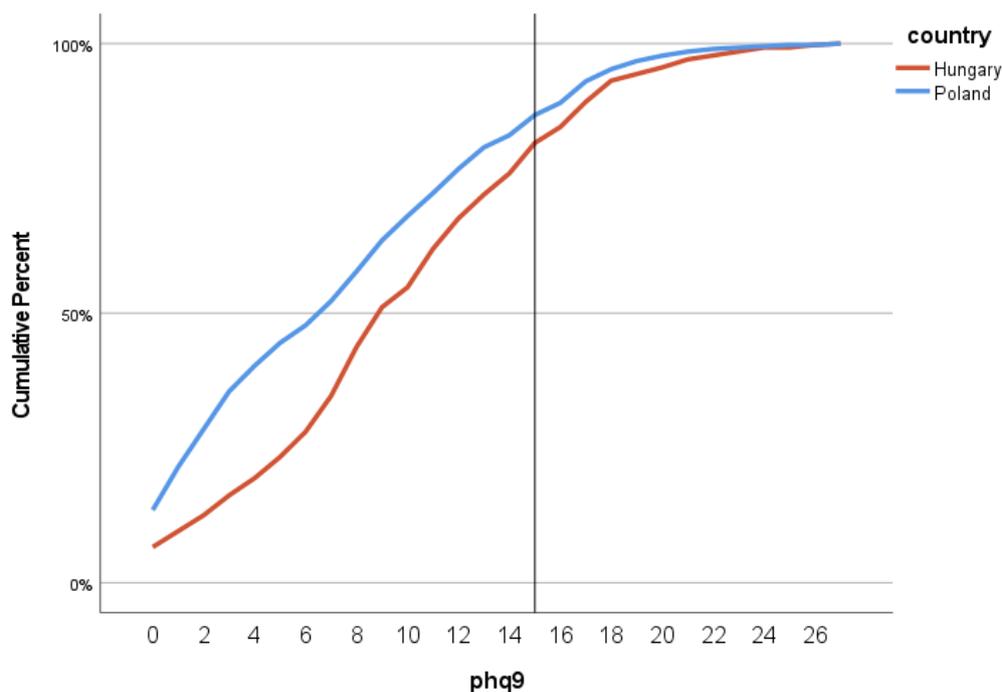
14. Variable group: Mental health

We measured mental health related indices: self-reported depression, post-traumatic stress symptoms and self-esteem.

14.1 Depression

The most common psychiatric condition among refugees is depression (Bhugra, 2003). We measured depression with the help of the questionnaire PHQ-9. The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) is a self-administered version of the PRIME-MD diagnostic instrument for common mental disorders. The PHQ-9 is the depression module, which scores each of the 9 DSM-IV criteria as “0” (not at all) to “3” (nearly every day). Total scores of 5, 10, 15, and 20 represent cut-off points for mild, moderate, moderately severe and severe depression, respectively (Kroenke et al., 2001). The value of Cronbach $\alpha = .872$

Figure 74 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' level of depression (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Several studies have pointed out that war-related trauma and refugees' stress are associated with increased rates of physical and mental health problems, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, psychosis, hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease (Blackmore et al., 2020). During the war, Ukrainians have suffered from exposure to abuse and violence and many lost close friends and family members, which could lead to severe amounts of psychological trauma (Cai et al., 2022;

Bryant et al., 2022). In our research, PHQ-9 scores are higher among refugees in Hungary, as you can see on Figure 74, the Median of the PHQ-9 value in Hungary is 2 points higher (9) than in Poland (7). The difference is significant ($Z = -5.471$; $p < .001$). We could not find gender differences in any sample ($Z > -.720$; $p > .472$), although a research focusing on Ukrainian refugees in Germany reported that female refugees have significantly higher psychological distress, depressive symptoms and anxiety (Buchcik et al., 2023).

Table 69 PHQ9 scores in the subsamples: Number of refugees with at least moderately severe depression

		No	Yes	Total
Country	Hungary	309	98	407
	Poland	332	68	400
Total		641	166	807

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The ratio of severe or moderately severe depression is different between the two countries ($\chi^2 = 6.184$; $p = .013$).

14.2 Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

The Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist-5 is a 20-item self-report instrument which assesses symptoms of PTSD as defined by the DSM-5 (PCL-5; Weathers et al., 2013). The 20 items of the PCL-5 reflect the frequency with which respondents have experienced the item in question rated on a 5-point Likert-scale ranging from 'not at all' to 'extremely'. A total score (0–80) can be obtained by summing up the scores for each of the 20 items. A score at or above the cut-off score of 33 indicates that the respondent has PTSD. Sample items are: „Feeling very upset when something reminded me of the stressful experience?” or „Avoiding memories, thoughts, or feelings related to the stressful experience”. The value of Cronbach $\alpha = .944$, indicating that this scale can also be considered a reliable and consistent measurement.

Turrini et al. (2017) highlighted that approximately one out of three asylum seekers and refugees experience high rates of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). Systematic reviews show that prevalence estimates of mental health disorders vary widely from 20% to 80% (Bogic et al., 2017; Keyes, 2000), of which 9 to 36% concerns PTSD. Another meta-analysis arrived at the same estimate with respect to PTSD, 31.5% (Mesa-Viera et al., 2022). However, the numbers can be dependent on timing, since Kéri (2015), who conducted interviews in Hungary (in a temporary camp) of 450 asylum-seekers from Syria who were directly on their way from their home country to a western-European destination, found 57% of men and 72% of women to qualify for the diagnosis of having PTSD.

The high ratio of severe PTSD can be seen in our research as well. Figure 75 shows that PCL-5 scores among refugees in Hungary (M=27.67) and among the Polish sample (M=26.35) are close to each other, and indeed, we could not find any significant difference ($Z = -.835$; $p = .405$). Based on Table 70, we can also see that the ratio of severe PTSD among refugees in Hungary and Poland does not differ significantly ($\chi^2 = .509$; $p = .476$).

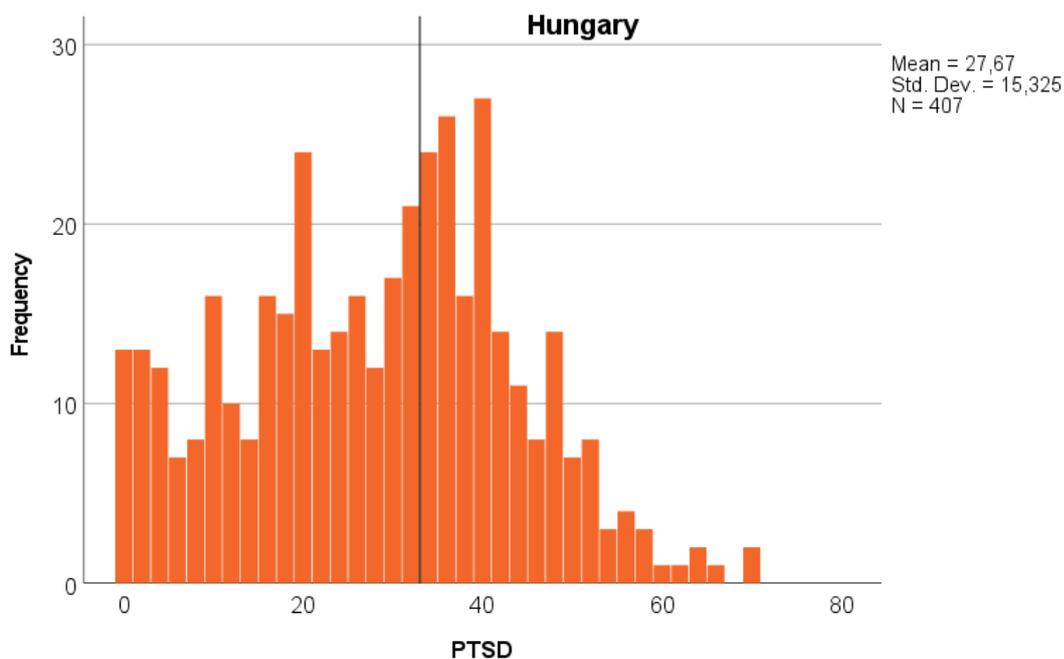
Table 70 Severe PTSD symptoms (PCL-5 score of 33 or above)

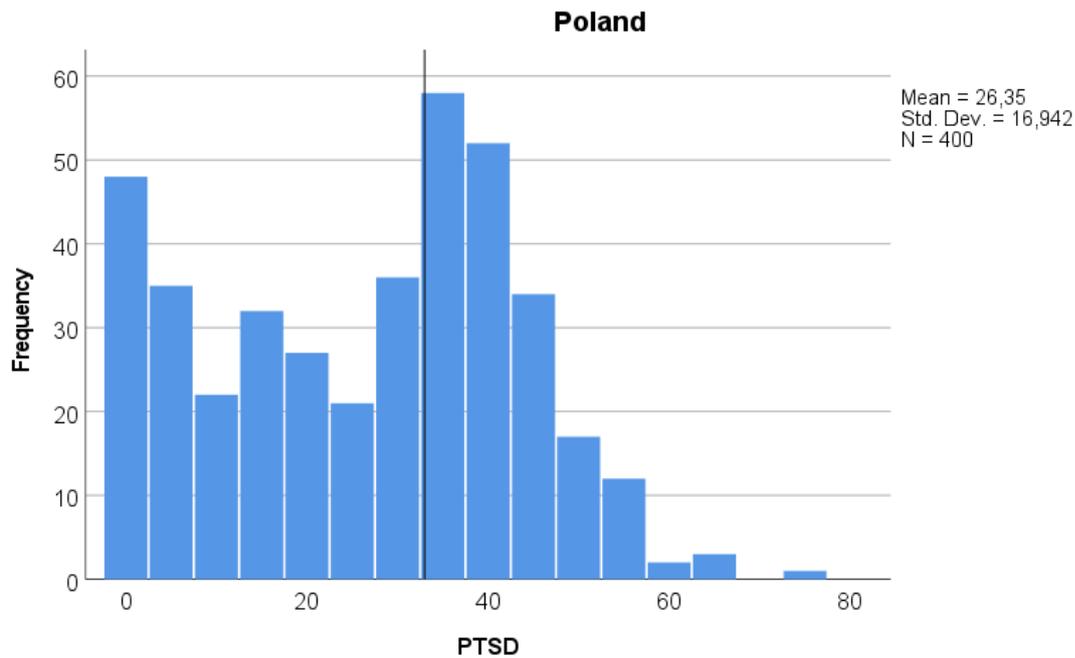
		Hungary	Poland	Total
Severe PTSD	No	235	221	456
	Yes	172 (42%)	179 (45%)	351 (43%)
Total		641	407	400

Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Concerning gender, we could not detect any difference ($\chi^2 < 1.379$; $p > .240$).

Figure 75 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' level of posttraumatic stress (Hungarian and Polish samples)



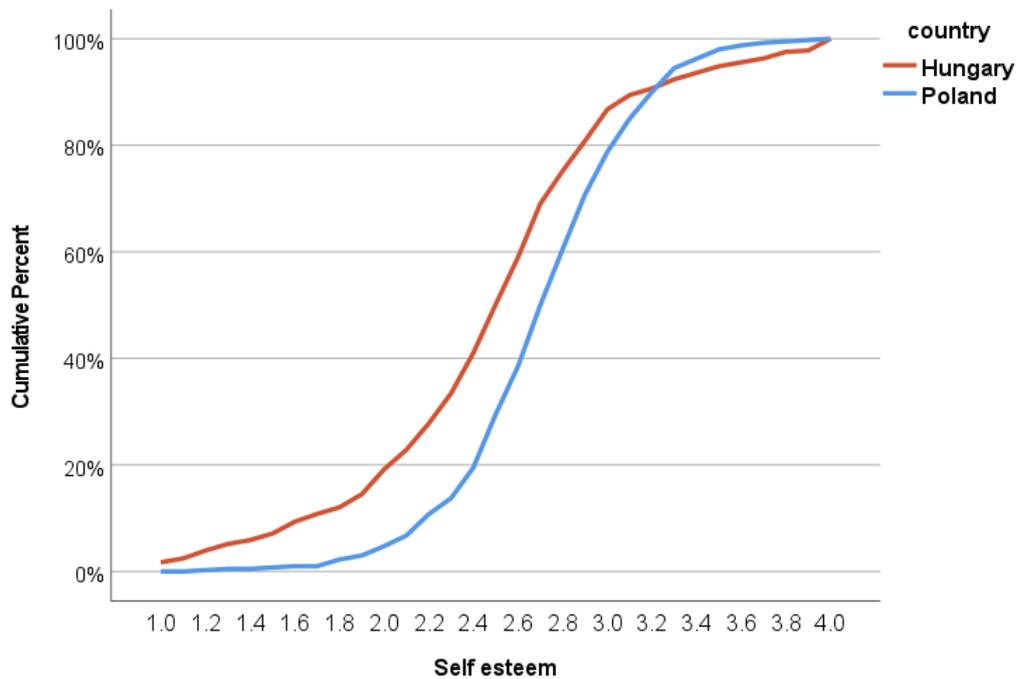


Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

14.3 Self-esteem

As already highlighted, exposure to pre-migration trauma, the journey to the host country, and resettlement stressors can cause mental health difficulties with cumulative effects (Al-Krenawi & Bell, 2023; Lindencrona et al., 2008), affecting self-esteem as well. Low self-esteem can affect several areas of everyday life, including social interaction and communication skills, adaptive coping, etc. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate this field as well. In our current study, it was measured by the Rosenberg Self Esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965). It is a 10-item scale that measures global self-worth by measuring both positive and negative feelings about oneself. The scale is believed to be unidimensional. All items are answered using a 4-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The Cronbach- α value in our study was .751, so this scale could be considered as a reliable and consistent measurement.

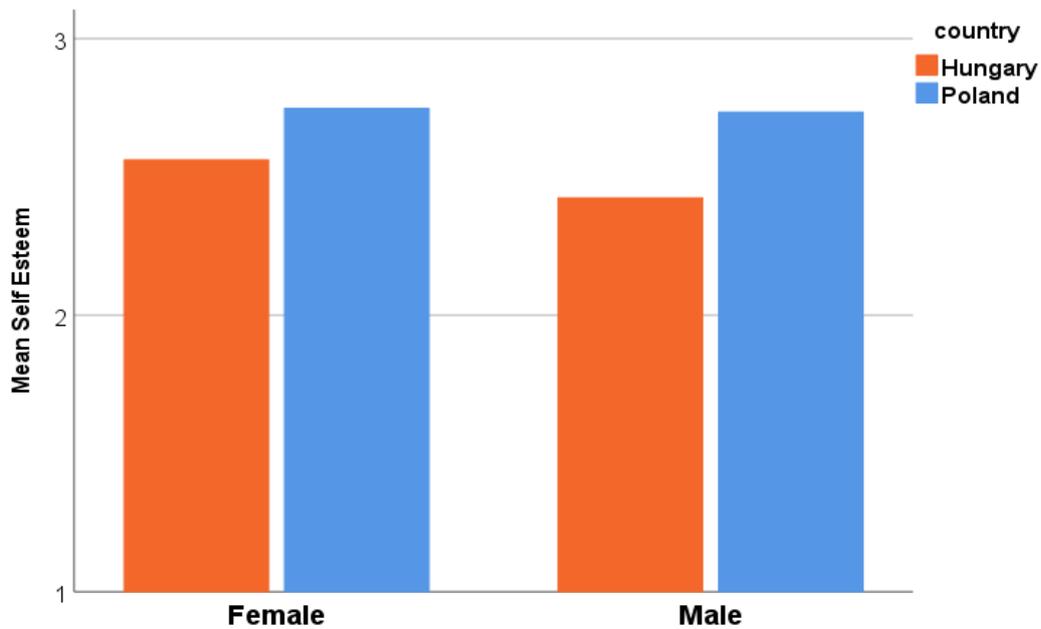
Figure 76 The comparison of Ukrainian refugees' self-esteem (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

The self-esteem of refugees measured in Poland was found to be significantly higher than in Hungary ($Z = -6.660$; $p < .001$).

Figure 77 Gender differences in the Ukrainian refugees' self-esteem (Hungarian and Polish samples)



Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

As an important gender difference, women surveyed in Hungary showed higher self-esteem than men ($Z = -2.468$; $p = .014$), while we could not find any gender differences with respect to self-esteem in the sample in Poland ($Z = -.227$; $p = .821$). Altinay and colleagues, in their recent study (Altinay et al, 2023), provide a comprehensive picture of how hospitality perceived by Ukrainian refugees surveyed in Slovakia can alleviate social stressors (e.g. loneliness and psychological distress) while improving refugees' quality of life through promoting social inclusion, self-esteem and well-being. We could assume that the gender difference in our results, according to their assumptions and results, may have occurred due to the perceived hospitability of the women studied in Hungary, but there was no gender difference in the Polish refugee sample. This may be likely due to refugees perceiving equally high acceptance which is not related to their gender.

15. Correlation of the main psychological constructs

Examining the association of all of these variables with integration, with the addition of gender and age, we arrive at a model explaining 34% of the variance ($F = 25.558$; $p < .001$), with the significant factors being PTSD ($\beta = .310$; $p < .001$) and peer support ($\beta = .566$; $p < .001$).

Table 71 Correlation of the main psychological constructs on the Polish sample ($N=400$)

	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Social support	-.347**	-.309**	-.069	-.009	-.037	.467**
2. PTSD		.732**	-.104*	.124*	.126*	.138**
3. PHQ9			-.169**	.048	.055	.071
4. Self esteem				.044	.019	-.136**
5. Intrinsic religiosity					.740**	.163**
6. Extrinsic religiosity						.128*
7. Integrative attitude						

** : $p < .01$; * : $p < .05$. Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Examining the association of all these variables with integration, with the addition of gender and age, we arrive at a model explaining 37% of the variance ($F = 29.584$; $p < .001$), with peer support alone being the significant factor ($\beta = .576$; $p < .001$).

Table 72 Correlation of the main psychological constructs on the Hungarian sample ($N=400$)

	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Social support	-.067	-.237**	-.064	.351**	.266**	.596**
9. PTSD		.688**	-.257**	.243**	.254**	-.009
10. PHQ9			-.127*	.171**	.186**	-.164**
11. Self esteem				-.137**	-.115	-.017
12. Intrinsic religiosity					.782**	.281
13. Extrinsic religiosity						.214
14. Integrative attitude						

** : $p < .01$; * : $p < .05$. Source: Own study, FATE 2022.

Summary

The research shows that there are gender differences depending on the country of the study. The surveyed population was very female biased. A greater degree of female bias is visible among refugees arriving in Poland. Women accounted for 89.75% of the sample in Poland. In Hungary, women comprised 65.60% of the sample and the female bias was significantly lower than among refugees crossing the border of Poland.

There are also differences in the areas from which refugees from Ukraine arrived. In the case of refugees in Hungary, more respondents lived in medium-sized and small towns before the war. The largest number of refugees in Poland lived in large and very large cities before the war.

Differences are also visible in the professional status in the labor market immediately before crossing the Polish / Hungarian border. With regard to the refugees crossing the Polish border, the largest number of refugees declared that they were not studying / were not in training (they were not in education) and at the same time they were working. In the case of Hungary, similar numbers of respondents declared either being in the education phase and at the same time inactive in the labor market (30.47%) or not studying but working (35.14%).

The conducted research shows that there are differences in professional experience. The largest portion of refugees arriving in Hungary declared that their work experience was 1-5 years. In the second place, the respondents indicated a complete lack of professional experience. On the other hand, refugees arriving in Poland had more professional experience (most respondents indicated 6-10 years of professional work experience, and slightly fewer respondents indicated 6-10 or 1-5 years). In the case of refugees surveyed in Poland, twice as many worked for 21-30 years than in the case of refugees arriving in Hungary. Almost half of the refugees in Hungary (47.91%) had not worked before crossing the border. Most of the refugees in Poland did not work at all before crossing the border (25.25%), worked in the service and sales sector (23.75%) or worked as office workers (15.50%).

The respondents were asked whether they had worked continuously in the last 2 years preceding their arrival in their current country of residence. Twice as many respondents in Hungary (20.39%) than in Poland (8.50%) declared a break or breaks in the continuity of their work during this period with the breaks amounting to a total of less than 6 months.

In addition, the respondents were asked about the reason for breaks in employment before their relocation. The greatest differences between refugees in Poland and Hungary were visible in the case of reasons related to social activity and volunteering. In the case of refugees in Poland (0.75%), this reason was given by almost four times fewer people than in the case of respondents in Hungary (2.95%). In the remaining cases, these differences were smaller, although the percentage of people giving answers other than those specified was higher in Hungary.

Almost half of the refugees in Hungary declared that their highest level of education was primary or incomplete general secondary education (43.24%). In the case of refugees in Poland, only 7.75% of the respondents declared that level of education. In

addition, none of the refugees in Poland had a university degree, while 0.98% of respondents in Hungary indicated this answer as their highest level of education.

The respondents were also asked about the highest level of education of their fathers or legal guardians. The greatest differences were in the case of answers indicating primary or incomplete general secondary education (Hungary - 39.07%, Poland - 13.50%) and having a university degree (Hungary - no indications, Poland - 0.50%).

Respondents were also asked about the highest level of education of their mothers or legal guardians. The differences were distributed similarly to the question about the education of the father or legal guardian. The greatest discrepancies occurred for the answers indicating primary or incomplete general secondary education (Hungary - 37.84%, Poland - 15.75%) and the possession of an academic degree (Hungary - no indications, Poland - 0.50%).

Refugees also answered the question about contacts with family members outside their household taking into account the last 2 years before seeking refuge. Almost half of the refugees in Hungary (44.47%) declared that they had seen these family members once or several times a week, while about one third of the respondents (34.00%) in Poland indicated this answer.

The study also addressed the issue of meetings with friends and good friends, with whom the respondents had good contact and could talk about personal matters and ask for help or advice, taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the border. Both refugees in Poland (38.25%) and Hungary (38.57%) met with the above-mentioned group of people close to them to the same extent, i.e. once or several times a week. On the other hand, the answer "once or several times a month" was chosen to a greater extent in the case of refugees in Poland (38.25%) than those in Hungary (28.26%).

Taking into account the last 2 years before crossing the border, refugees in Poland declared much more frequent conversations with friends about cultural events than refugees in Hungary. Also, a higher percentage of respondents in Poland pointed to more frequent visits to the cinemas, theatres, concerts, exhibitions, art galleries and reading a large number of books (more than 3 per year) than refugees in Hungary.

Refugees were also asked about the issue of social life and participation in various types of groups before February 24, 2022. Slightly more than three quarters of refugees in Poland (76.25%) declared no previous membership in any kind of social organization. In the case of refugees in Hungary, this answer was indicated by less than half of the respondents (43.24%).

Slightly more than half of the refugees in Poland (53.75%) declared having a private library in their family home. In the case of refugees in Hungary, this answer was indicated by 51.60% of the respondents.

58.60% of refugees in Poland and 47.14% of refugees in Hungary had 10 to 100 books in their libraries. Three times fewer refugees in Poland (6.51%) than in Hungary (18.57%) had less than ten books.

The respondents were asked to define the standard of living of their family before seeking refuge. The biggest difference between the countries of relocation was visible in the case of a very low standard of living of the family, refugees in Poland - 1.50% and refugees in Hungary - 15.97%.

Twice as many refugees in Poland (62.00%) than in Hungary (3rd place, 31.94%) pointed to Polish/Hungarian as the one language which they use on a daily basis at home.

In addition to the language they use every day at home, the respondents were also asked to indicate the level of knowledge of other languages they speak. The study included categories such as: reading, speech, and writing. In all categories, refugees in Poland indicated the greatest knowledge of Ukrainian and Russian. Refugees in Hungary indicated the Russian, Ukrainian and Hungarian languages to a very similar extent.

Most refugees in Hungary indicated specialization or other qualifications or skills as additional qualifications or skills (77.78%) apart from those acquired during school education in Ukraine. In the case of refugees in Poland, these were a foreign language (64.29%) and a driving license (72.57%).

A similar percentage of refugees in Poland (59.75%) and Hungary (53.32%) declared professional work as the basis for their livelihood in Ukraine. The greatest differences were visible in the responses indicating an allowance or benefit provided by the government (e.g. social assistance allowance). Refugees crossing the Polish border declared the above as the most important source of livelihood almost three times less often (4.25%) than refugees in Hungary (12.53%).

Among the refugees arriving in Poland, the majority declared being married (47.75%), while the largest number refugees crossing the Hungarian border remained unmarried (40.05%).

The respondents were also asked if they arrived in the country of their current residence with children. Almost twice as many refugees arriving in Poland (4.00%) than in Hungary (1.97%) declared that their child/children had already resided in the country of refuge. Both in the case of refugees in Poland (50.75%) and Hungary (58.72%), the largest percentage of refugees did not have children.

Among the refugees with children, slightly more refugees in Hungary (78.69%) than in Poland (76.32%) indicated that they had one dependent child under the age of 6. One third more respondents in the Polish sample (23.68%) declared having two children under the age of 6 than in the Hungarian sample (14.75%). None of the surveyed refugees in Poland had more than two children in this age range. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the respondents declared that they had three (3.28%), four (1.64%) or five (1.64%) children in this age range. A slightly lower percentage of refugees in Hungary (66.67%) than in Poland (69.72%) indicated that they had one dependent child aged 6-18. A quarter more respondents crossing the Polish border (29.36%) declared having two children in this age category than in Hungary (22.22%). One percent of the surveyed refugees in Poland had nine children in this age group. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the respondents declared that they had three (7.78%), four (1.11%) or six (2.22%) children of this age. Slightly more respondents in Poland (72.00%) than in Hungary (67.50%) indicated that they had one dependent child over 18 years of age. A similar percentage of refugees crossing both the borders of Poland (24.00%) and Hungary (25.00%) declared having two children in this age range. While 4.00% (refugees in Poland) and 2.50% (refugees in Hungary) had three children in this range. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the respondents declared that they had five (2.50%) or seven (2.50%) children of this age.

Four times fewer refugees crossing the Polish border (4.50%) declared disability, compared to the respondents in Hungary (17.69%).

The vast majority of people with a "significant degree of disability, group I or completely incapable of self-care or requiring constant external supervision, care or assistance, or a moderate degree of disability" relocated to Hungary (34.72%), compared to those in Poland (5.56%).

Almost double the percentage of refugees in Hungary (23.59%) than in Poland (12.00%) declared that they require constant help that can be provided by external persons/institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.).

Among people requiring constant assistance, which can be provided by external persons/institutions, almost twice as many refugees in Hungary (14.00%) than in Poland (8.00%) declared the need for medical assistance (constant consultation with a doctor). It is also noteworthy that more than half of the refugees crossing the Hungarian border (5.16%) required nursing assistance than in the case of refugees in Poland (2.00%).

When asked whether they had dependents under their care, the majority of refugees answered that they were responsible only for themselves, refugees in Poland - 58.50% and refugees in Hungary - 57.25%. Among the persons caring for dependent persons, the greatest differences were visible in situations where this group consisted of elderly people, i.e. parents, or elderly relatives (refugees in Poland - 3.00% and refugees in Hungary - 12.53%) or people with disabilities, or seriously ill (refugees in Poland - 0.25% and refugees in Hungary 2.70%).

Refugees caring for a dependent person(s) were also asked whether those people require constant help that can be provided by external persons/institutions (doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, psychologist, etc.). More than twice the percentage of refugees in Hungary (27.01%) than in Poland (11.45%) declared that such assistance is needed in their case.

Both in the case of refugees in Poland (3.00%) and Hungary (5.65%), the largest percentage of respondents needed help for their dependents in the medical field (constant consultation with a doctor). The greatest differences were apparent in the situation of requiring nursing assistance. None of the refugees in Poland needed this kind of support for their loved ones, while in the case of refugees in Hungary it was 2.46% of the respondents.

Almost twice as many refugees crossing the Hungarian border (38.33%) than the Polish border (19.50%) intend to take up education or training in the near term future.

Among those planning to start education or training in the near term future, the greatest differences were found in situations of willingness to start learning in full-time secondary school (refugees in Poland - 1.75% and refugees in Hungary 13.02%) and the intention to enroll in an evening/extramural school for adults, or secondary school (refugees in Poland - 3.00% and refugees in Hungary 11.06%).

Compared to refugees in Hungary (25.55%), refugees crossing the Polish border (46.50%) twice as often indicated satisfaction with their education as the reason for not taking up education or training in the near future.

When asked about what they need to supplement their education and/or develop their competences, refugees in Hungary twice as often compared to refugees in Poland

mentioned both the need for a wider offer of specialist training (refugees in Poland - 4.75% and refugees in Hungary 10.32%), as well as the possibility of apprenticeships/internships organized by employers in order to gain experience (refugees in Poland - 7.50% and refugees in Hungary 15.48%).

Taking into account the next 12 months, the respondents were asked about their plans to return to Ukraine. Most refugees in Hungary declared that they did not plan to return to Ukraine during that time frame and would stay in Hungary (40.54%). In the case of refugees in Poland, the most frequently chosen options were: definitive return to Ukraine at that time (35.75%) or lack of certainty of further steps (31.25%).

The respondents were also asked about the locations in which they search for jobs in Poland/Hungary. Three times more refugees in Hungary (15.97%) than in Poland (4.75%) looked for a job outside the voivodship that they reside in, and twice as many refugees in Hungary (22.11%) than in Poland (10.75%) searched for a job throughout the entire voivodship.

When the respondents were asked what they would agree to in order to get a satisfying job, the largest number of respondents (crossing both the Polish and Hungarian borders) indicated work on Saturday and Sunday. More refugees in Poland than in Hungary declared availability 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, as a possible sacrifice in order to get a satisfying job.

The study also addressed the question of whether the respondents have been working since the first border crossing in 2022. Over one tenth more of the surveyed refugees in Poland (53.25%) than in Hungary (42.01%) declared an attempt to work since first crossing the border in 2022.

Respondents were asked to indicate the months during which they worked in 2022 (regardless of the form and type of work). The largest percentage of respondents worked in September (40.00%), October (41.00%), and November (40.50%), while refugees in Hungary most often indicated June (17.20%), July (17.20%), August (16.95%), and September (16.46%).

The respondents also defined the nature of the work undertaken in 2022. The biggest difference between refugees in Poland and Hungary was visible in the category of service work (e.g. customer service). Refugees in Poland (17.50%) almost three times more often indicated this nature of their work than refugees in Hungary (6.14%).

More than half of the respondents in Poland (55.75%) declared that they currently (i.e. at the time of the survey) do not work, while in the case of refugees in Hungary it was almost two-thirds of respondents (65.11%).

Respondents were asked whether, if not working, they intended to look for a job in the next 12 months. The largest percentage of refugees in Hungary (32.45%) declared that it was hard to say. In the case of refugees in Poland, the most common answer was "probably not" (30.04%), and similarly to refugees in Hungary, respondents also declared that it was difficult for them to say what their steps would be in the above matter (27.80%).

Refugees in Poland most often indicated the desire to return to Ukraine within the next 12 months (21.21%) and a health condition: illness, disability, treatment or

rehabilitation (16.16%) as the reasons for not looking for a job in the next 12 months. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest percentage of respondents declared housekeeping as the reason: raising children, caring for children, elderly or disabled people, or other family reasons (18.28%) and, as in the case of refugees in Poland, the desire to return to Ukraine in the coming 12 months (16.13%).

Respondents were also asked about what is currently the biggest difficulty or obstacle in finding a job that satisfies them. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest percentage of respondents indicated the family situation related to raising children, running a home, or caring for the elderly (16.48%) as the biggest difficulty or obstacle in finding a job that satisfies them. On the other hand, refugees in Poland indicated poor knowledge of the language as the biggest obstacle (18.50%).

When asked about their satisfaction with their current salary, refugees in Hungary (10.32%) answered four times more often that they were "definitely satisfied" than the surveyed refugees residing in Poland (2.25%).

The biggest differences were visible in the declaration of knowing which institution refugees can turn to for material assistance. The percentage of respondents choosing this answer was higher in the case of refugees in Poland than in the case of refugees in Hungary.

Refugees in Poland and Hungary indicated the following factors: legal, well-paid and in a kind, friendly team, as well as safe and harmless to health as the most important aspects they seek in employment.

Almost three-quarters of respondents in Hungary (72.97%) and two-thirds of the respondents in Poland (68.00%) have never visited Ukraine after crossing the border. One percent of the surveyed refugees in Poland and six percent of the respondents in Hungary have visited Ukraine more than five times.

More than three times as many refugees crossing the border of Hungary (23.59%) than Poland (6.75%) declared that their decision to stay in Hungary/Poland was influenced by their Hungarian/Polish origin. Twice as many refugees in Poland than in Hungary declared that they decided to stay in the given country because of the following reasons: having family members in the country of relocation (refugees in Poland - 30.75% and refugees in Hungary 16.95%) and that Poles/Hungarians are friendly to Ukrainian citizens (refugees in Poland - 29.50% and refugees in Hungary 15.23%).

Most refugees in Poland currently live in very large cities (over 500,000 inhabitants) (41.00%) and large cities (from 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants) (42.25%). In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest number of respondents live in medium-sized cities (from 20,000 to 99,000 inhabitants) (27.27%), slightly fewer respondents declared large cities (22.85%) and very large cities (19.41%).

The respondents were asked to indicate the voivodeships in which they currently live. Refugees in Poland most often chose Masovian (77 people), Lesser Poland (53 people) and Pomeranian (46 people) voivodeships. In the case of refugees in Hungary, the largest number of respondents indicated Budapest (144 people).

Compared to refugees in Hungary (8.60%), twice as many refugees in Poland (18.25%) live with a friend/friends from Ukraine. Almost twice as many refugees in

Hungary (18.67%) than in Poland (11.00%) declared that they lived with a friend/friends from Poland/Hungary.

Twice as many refugees in Poland than in Hungary indicated the following as their current source of income: pension of one of the closest family members (refugees in Poland - 72.09% and refugees in Hungary 27.91%) and loans (refugees in Poland - 70.59% and refugees in Hungary 29.41%). On the other hand, in the case of refugees in Hungary, the following current sources of income were indicated twice as often compared to refugees in Poland: having other sources of income, 31.25% and remote work for an entity from Ukraine (refugees in Hungary 68.49% and refugees in Poland - 31.51%).

The respondents were also asked to answer the question from whom they expect help while remaining in exile. The greatest differences in the answers (between the countries of refuge) were visible in the answer indicating a lack of expectations of assistance. Refugees relocating to Poland (27.75%) declared almost three times more often than those relocating to Hungary (10.07%) that they did not expect assistance in the event of remaining in exile.

Less than half of the respondents (42.51%) in Hungary declared that, in their opinion, learning the Hungarian language could help them find employment. In the case of refugees in Poland, almost three quarters (69.00%) believed that learning Polish could help them find employment.

More than twice as many refugees who crossed the Hungarian border (16.46%) declared that they were deeply religious compared to the refugees in Poland (7.5%).

Regarding the value system, benevolence, security and power are more important values for refugees in Poland, while stimulation, conformity, hedonism, albeit not important in absolute sense, are still relatively more important for refugees in Hungary.

The refugees in Poland reported significantly more social support, and they show a more definite integration attitude compared to separation and assimilation.

In Hungary, the refugees indicated more depressive-symptoms, and the ratio of refugees with at least moderately severe depression is significantly larger in Hungary (24%) than in Poland (17%). With regard to PTSD, the two samples are not different. The self-esteem of refugees measured in Poland was found to be significantly higher than the refugees' self-esteem in Hungary.

Thus, regarding psychological variables, we can conclude that trauma is common, and the value structure is similar among the refugees in the two countries. With respect to social support, depression, self-esteem and the integrative attitudes the samples are different: the larger amount of social support, which was reported by refugees in Poland, most probably prevented refugees from becoming fully depressed, and urged them to integrate better.

The conducted research shows that there are no differences in:

- the age of people participating in the research in Poland and Hungary,
- the month in which refugees crossed the border for the first time in the samples from Poland and Hungary,

- additional qualifications or skills in addition to those acquired while studying at school in Ukraine,
- further plans related to the current situation of respondents who intend to stay in Poland and in Hungary in the coming year,
- assessment of the chances of finding a job in the current country of residence within the next year, in the event of unemployment and the simultaneous intention to look for a job,
- preferences for the minimum net wage in Poland/Hungary, ensuring the desired standard of living,
- net salary ranges for working people in both countries,
- preferences regarding the type of workplace when looking for a job in Poland/Hungary,
- hedonism, stimulation, power and tradition are less important, universalism, but above all security, are of primary importance in Poland/Hungary
- a significant portion of the refugees (>17%) are suffering from at least moderately severe depression in both countries,
- a very large portion of the refugees can be characterized by severe PTSD symptoms, both in Hungary (42%) and in Poland (45%).

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Glossary of used abbreviations and terms

SD (standard deviation) - a classic measure of the variability of the feature distribution, the smaller the deviation value, the more observations are clustered around the mean.

Mean (arithmetic average) - a measure of the position of the distribution and at the same time a measure of central tendency. It is a classical measure (any change in any element of the studied set entails a change in the mean value).

Median - (middle value) the value of a feature in an ordered series, above and below which there is an equal number of observations.

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