

DeZIM.insights +

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New platforms for engagement

Private accommodation of
forced migrants from Ukraine

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Zusammenfassung

Seit der Eskalation des Konfliktes hat sich private Unterbringung in Deutschland als Engagementform rasch verbreitet. Alleine auf der digitalen Plattform #UnterkunftUkraine haben sich im Zeitraum von März bis September 2022 über 150.000 Personen registriert. Insgesamt wurden bis September 2022 49.000 Menschen eine Unterkunft vermittelt. Private Unterbringung ist keine völlig neue Form des Engagements, sie hat durch die digitalen Plattformen allerdings eine neue Reichweite erlangt.

Für diesen Bericht wurde eine Umfrage von 3251 Personen ausgewertet. Mindestens 44% der befragten Unterbringenden wurde der Kontakt zu Geflüchteten aus der Ukraine über die Plattform #UnterkunftUkraine vermittelt, zudem sind Kontakte über persönliche Beziehungen oder andere Netzwerke, wie NGOs, entstanden.

58% der befragten Unterbringenden haben sich zum ersten Mal in dem Bereich Flucht und Asyl engagiert. Demnach hat mehr als die Hälfte der Unterbringenden keine entsprechenden Engagementserfahrungen, beispielsweise aus den Jahren 2015/2016. Vielmehr sehen wir in dem Bereich der privaten Unterbringung eine starke Neuaktivierung.

Die Unterbringenden ähneln sich in ihrem Profil den Personen, die sich auch in der Vergangenheit bereits freiwillig engagiert haben¹: Die befragten Unterbringenden sind überwiegend weiblich (63%) und mit höherem sozio-ökonomischen Status. Ebenso sind eher diejenigen bereit, Personen aufzunehmen, die viel Platz haben (75% der Engagierten stehen über 100m² Wohnraum zur Verfügung), in der Stadt leben und ein separates Zimmer anbieten können.

Bei den untergebrachten Geflüchteten handelt es sich vor allem um Frauen und Kinder. Laut den Unterbringenden ist die überwiegende Mehrheit der aufgenommenen Personen (90%) entweder bei einer Ausländerbehörde oder einem Erstaufnahmezentrum registriert.

Zentrale Motivation für die Unterbringung ist es, „handfeste“ Hilfe zu leisten und damit über Sach- oder Geldspenden hinauszugehen. Zudem geben 90% der Unterbringenden an, dass soziales Engagement für sie ein Teil von Demokratie sei und 85% sehen Engagement als Möglichkeit, die Gesellschaft mitzugestalten.

Der überwiegende Teil der Unterbringenden äußerte sich positiv (82%) hinsichtlich ihrer Erfahrung mit der privaten Unterbringung. Negativ beeinflusst wurden die Erfahrungen der Unterbringenden z.B. von unklaren Erwartungshaltungen oder Unsicherheiten darüber, wie bestmögliche Unterstützung geleistet werden kann. Positiver bewertet wird die Unterbringungserfahrung unter anderem durch das Vorhandensein von Transport(-Infrastruktur).

Laut den Unterbringenden beteiligt sich ein Großteil der Geflüchteten (87%) an gemeinsamen Aktivitäten, einschließlich Aufgaben, die im Haushalt anfallen. 65% geben an, gemeinsam zu essen und 63% geben an, gemeinsamen Freizeitaktivitäten nachzugehen. Weniger als die Hälfte der Geflüchteten beteiligt sich an finanziellen Ausgaben wie Lebensmitteleinkäufe oder Miete.

¹Freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland: Zentrale Ergebnisse des Fünften Deutschen Freiwilligensurveys

Obwohl die Privatunterbringung nur für einen kurzen (Übergangs)zeitraum konzipiert ist, geht mehr als die Hälfte der Unterbringenden davon aus, Geflüchtete länger als sechs Monate aufzunehmen. Wenn die Unterbringung endete, dann vor allem, weil eine andere Unterkunft gefunden wurde – sowohl öffentliche Geflüchtetenunterkünfte als auch private Wohnräume (55%). In fast 20 % der Fälle wurde die Unterbringung jedoch wegen mangelnder Unterstützung, unpassender Wohnsituation oder zwischenmenschlicher Konflikte beendet.

80% der befragten Unterbringenden würden erneut Personen bei sich aufnehmen. Selbst diejenigen, die weniger positive Erfahrungen gemacht haben, sind bereit, sich nochmal in dieser Form zu engagieren. Fast alle zeigten Interesse daran, Personen aus der Ukraine – insbesondere Frauen und Kinder – auch in Zukunft wieder aufzunehmen. Zwei Drittel zeigen ihr Interesse in Bezug auf die Unterbringung von Geflüchteten aus anderen Konfliktgebieten und etwa die Hälfte in Bezug auf Menschen in anderen Notsituationen. Private Unterbringung scheint das Potenzial zu haben, sich als neue Form des Engagements für Geflüchtete zu etablieren, die gleichzeitig mit dringenden Unterstützungsbedarfen verbunden ist.

Die Ergebnisse der Umfrage geben auch erste Hinweise darauf, wie die Erfahrung mit Privatunterbringung verbessert werden kann. Frustrationserfahrungen zeigen sich v.a. hinsichtlich bürokratischer Hürden. Ein großer Teil der Unterbringenden wünscht sich entweder informelle Unterstützung, wie z.B. die Möglichkeit, sich mit anderen Unterbringenden auszutauschen, oder formellere Ressourcen wie Checklisten zur Unterstützung einer erfolgreichen Aufnahme. Andere von den Unterbringenden häufig angefragte Ressourcen sind Unterstützung bei der künftigen Wohnungssuche und finanzielle Hilfe.

СТИСЛИЙ ЗМІСТ

З початку війни в Україні в Німеччині стрімко поширилося приватне розміщення людей як тип ангажементу. Тільки на онлайн-платформі #UnterkunftUkraine в період з березня до вересня 2022 року зареєструвалося більш ніж 150.000 користувачів. Загалом до вересня 2022 року 49.000 осіб отримали житло через платформу. Приватне розміщення – не цілком новий тип ангажементу, але за допомогою дигітальних платформ він набув нової хвилі поширення.

Для звіту було проведено опитування із 3.251 осіб, які приймали в себе біженців. Щонайменш 45% опитаних людей, які надали житло, мали контакт з біженцями з України через платформу #UnterkunftUkraine, також були виявлені контакти через особисті відносини або через інші мережі, такі як неприбуткові організації.

58% з опитаних людей надавших житло вперше приймали активну участь в галузі підтримки біженців. Відповідно більш ніж половина людей не мали відповідного досвіду в ангажементі, наприклад у 2015/2016 роках. Зараз ми бачимо набагато більшу активність в галузі надання приватного житла.

Люди, що надали житло, схожі за профілем на тих, що в минулому вже займалися добровільним ангажементом:² опитані були переважно жіночої статі (63%) та з високим соціоекономічним статусом. Також приймати людей готові ті, що мають багато простору (75% мали більш ніж 100m² житлового простору), можуть запропонувати окрему кімнату та живуть на міській території.

Серед розміщених людей по-перше йдеться про жінок та дітей. Згідно з даними опитаних, які надали житло, переважна більшість прийнятих людей (90%) були або зареєстровані у Відомстві з питань іноземців, або у першому пункті прийому біженців.

Центральна мотивація для надання житла - це надійна поміч, що перевершить пожертви речей та грошей. Також 90% людей, які надали житло, визначають, що соціальний ангажемент є для них частиною демократії, та ще 85% вважають, що це допомагає формувати суспільство.

Переважна більшість людей, що надали житло (82%), мають позитивний досвід з приватним розміщенням. Негативно впливало на досвід людей неясні очікування або невпевненість в тому, як надати найкращу підтримку. Позитивно оцінений був досвід надання житла, коли була можливість також використовувати транспорт.

Згідно за даними людей, що надали житло, більша частина біженців (87%) приймали участь в роботі по господарству. Майже дві третини людей визначають, що разом їли (65%) або проводили вільний час (63%). Менш ніж половина біженців приймали участь в фінансових витратах, як наприклад купування харчів або оренда.

Хоча приватне розміщення зазвичай триває короткий період часу, половина опитаних планує розміщувати біженців довше ніж шість місяців. Якщо розміщення закінчувалося, то по-перше через те, що було знайдено інше житло (55%): або житло для біженців, чи приватний простір.

²Freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland: Zentrale Ergebnisse des Fünften Deutschen Freiwilligensurveys

Майже в 20% випадків розміщення закінчувалося через недостатню підтримку, невідповідну життєву ситуацію або через міжособистісні конфлікти.

80% людей, які надавали житло, готові прийняти в себе людей знов. Особливо ті, які мали не дуже позитивний досвід розміщення, готові знов спробувати себе в цій галузі ангажементу. Майже всі показали інтерес в тому, щоб прийняти в майбутньому людей з України, особливо жінок та дітей. Дві третини також зацікавлені в тому, щоб надати житло людям з іншої конфліктних територій, та половина приймаючих готові прийняти людей в іншому критичному положенні. Приватне розміщення має потенціал, щоб розглядатися як нова форма ангажементу для біженців, яка водночас поєднана з терміновою потребою в допомозі.

Результати опитування також пропонують перші підказки для того, як покращити досвід приватного розміщення. Розчарування приносять в першу чергу бюрократичні перешкоди та адміністративні питання. Більшість людей хотіли б мати можливість обміну інформацією з іншими приватними розміщеннями або чек-листи з основними правилами та підказками, щодо надання приватного житла. Часто серед бажаної підтримки зазначається також поміч в майбутньому пошуку житла та фінансова допомога.

краткое содержание

С эскалации войны частное жилье в Германии быстро распространилось как форма гражданской активности. На цифровой платформе #UnterkunftUkraine в период с марта по сентябрь 2022 года зарегистрировалось более 150.000 человек в качестве хозяев и разместилось более 49.000 вынужденных мигрантов. Частное жилье - не совсем новая форма гражданской активности, но оно получило новый размах и расширенную досягаемость.

Для этого доклада был проанализирован опрос 3.251 человека, которые зарегистрировались в качестве хозяев. По меньшей мере 44% опрошенных хозяев были подобраны к вынужденным мигрантам из Украины через платформу #UnterkunftUkraine. Подбор также происходил через личные отношения или другие сети, например НГО.

Для 58% хозяев это был первый опыт участия в сфере поддержки беженцев. Соответственно, более половины хозяев не имели предыдущего опыта взаимодействия с вынужденными мигрантами, например, в 2015/2016 годах. Это также означает, что есть сильная новая мобилизация в сфере частного жилья.

Демографические характеристики хозяев соответствуют предыдущим профилям волонтеров.³ Опрошенные хозяева преимущественно являются женщинами (63%) и людьми с более высоким социально-экономическим статусом. Кроме того, хозяева обычно имеют большую жилплощадь (75% опрошенных живут на площади более 100 кв. м), живут в городских районах и могут предложить отдельную комнату.

Размещенные вынужденные мигранты - главным образом женщины и дети. По словам хозяев, подавляющее большинство размещенных людей (90%) зарегистрированы либо в ведомстве по делам иностранцев, либо в центре прибытия.

Общая мотивация среди хозяев, предлагающих частное жилье, - желание оказать поддержку в натуральной форме, не ограничиваясь просто пожертвованием денег или вещей. Кроме того, 90% хозяев заявляют, что гражданская активность является для них частью демократии, и 85% утверждают, что это способ помочь сформировать общество.

Большинство хозяев оценивают свой опыт с частным жильем как положительный (82%). Для тех хозяев, которые не оценили этот опыт положительно, неясны ожидания относительно своих обязанностей, и неопределенность в том, как лучше получить доступ к помощи и оказать необходимую поддержку, оказывались двумя самыми большими факторами, которые способствовали негативным оценкам. Опыт оценивается более положительно, когда, помимо прочего, доступен транспорт.

По словам принимающих, большая часть вынужденных мигрантов (87%) участвует в поддержании домашнего хозяйства. Почти две трети говорят, что они совместно едят (65%) или вместе проводят досуг (63%). Менее половины вынужденных мигрантов, размещенных хозяевами, участвуют в финансовых расходах (например, продукты, арендная плата).

³Freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland: Zentrale Ergebnisse des Fünften Deutschen Freiwilligensurveys

Хотя частное жилье рассчитано на короткий (временный) период, более половины хозяев планируют разместить вынужденных мигрантов на срок более, чем шести месяцев. Около половина случаев размещения (55%) закончилась, потому что было найдено жилье, либо государственный центр размещения, либо другой вариант частного жилья. Однако почти в 20% случаев, размещение закончилось из-за отсутствия поддержки, неподходящих условий жилья или межличностных конфликтов.

80% опрошенных хозяев были бы готовы снова принять гостей. Даже те, которые имели менее положительный опыт, были бы готовы это так сделать в будущем. Почти все хозяева выразили заинтересованность в приеме людей из Украины снова, особенно женщин и детей. Две трети проявили интерес к размещению вынужденных мигрантов из других конфликтных районов, и около половина сообщили, что были бы готовы принять у себя людей в других чрезвычайных ситуациях. Таким образом, частное жилье, кажется, имеет потенциал становиться новой формой вовлечения и участия для вынужденных мигрантов, которая в то же время связана со срочными потребностями в поддержке.

Результаты опроса дают первое понимание о том, как можно улучшить опыт частного жилья. Проблемы, связанные с бюрократией и административными задачами, были одним из двух самых больших источников разочарования для хозяев. Значительная часть хозяев попросила предоставить им доступ либо к неформальной поддержке, такой как возможности общаться с другими хозяевами, либо к дополнительным формальным ресурсам, например контрольные списки, чтобы разъяснить правила и положения, касающиеся частного жилья. Другие ресурсы, часто запрашиваемых хозяевами, включают в себя помощь в будущих поисках жилья и финансовую помощь.

Executive Summary

Since the escalation of the war, private accommodation has spread rapidly as a form of civic engagement in Germany. On the digital platform #UnterkunftUkraine alone, 150,000 people registered as hosts and over 49,000 forced migrants were accommodated between March and September 2022. Private accommodation is not an entirely new form of engagement, but through digital platforms it has gained momentum and a broader reach.

For this report, a survey of 3251 people who registered to host was analyzed. At least 44% of the hosts surveyed were matched with forced migrants from Ukraine through the platform #UnterkunftUkraine. Matching also occurred through personal relationships or other networks, such as NGOs.

For 58% of hosts, this was the first time they engaged in the field of refugee support. Accordingly, over half of the hosts have no previous experience in engagement with forced migrants, for example from 2015–2016. This also means that we see a strong new mobilization in the area of private accommodation.

The hosts' demographics are similar to previous volunteer profiles⁴. The hosts surveyed are predominantly female (63%) and of higher socio-economic status. Furthermore, hosts tend to have a lot of space (75% of those engaged live in a home larger than 100m²), live in urban areas, and can offer a separate room.

The accommodated forced migrants are predominantly women and children. According to the hosts, the vast majority of the persons accommodated (90%) are registered either with a foreigners authority or an initial reception center.

A common motivation among hosts who offer private accommodation is to provide in-kind support beyond simply donating money or goods. In addition, 90% of the hosts state that for them civic engagement is a part of democracy and 85% state that it is a way to help shape society.

The majority of the hosts rate their experience with private accommodation positive (82%). For hosts that did not rate the experience positively, unclear expectations about their responsibilities and uncertainty how to best access and provide necessary support were two of the largest factors that contributed to negative ratings. The accommodation experience is rated more positively, when among other things transportation is available.

According to the hosts, a large proportion of the forced migrants (87%) participate in household activities, including household chores. Almost two thirds say they share meals (65%) or engage in recreational activities together (63%). Fewer than half of the forced migrants accommodated by the hosts contribute to financial expenses (e.g., groceries, rent).

Although private accommodation is designed for a short (transitional) period, half of the hosts expect to accommodate forced migrants for longer than six months. Around half of accommodations

⁴See "Freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland: Zentrale Ergebnisse des Fünften Deutschen Freiwilligensurveys"

(55%) ended because a subsequent accommodation was found — either a public accommodation center or a different private housing option. However, in almost 20% of cases, the accommodation ended due to lack of support, unsuitable housing conditions or interpersonal conflicts.

80% of the hosts surveyed would host again. Even those who had less positive experiences are willing to do so in the future. Almost all of the hosts showed interest in taking in people from Ukraine again, especially women and children. Two-thirds showed interest in accommodating forced migrants from other conflict areas, and around half reported they would host people from other emergency situations. Private accommodation thus seems to have the potential to establish itself as a new form of engagement for forced migrants, which at the same time is associated with urgent needs for support.

The results of the survey provide initial insights on how to improve the private accommodation experience. Issues with bureaucracy and administrative tasks were among two of the largest sources of frustration for hosts. A large proportion of hosts requested access to either informal support such as opportunities to communicate with other hosts, or more formal resources like checklists to clarify rules and regulations surrounding private accommodation. Other resources frequently requested by hosts include assistance with future housing searches and financial assistance.

Info box: Platform #UnterkunftUkraine

#UnterkunftUkraine is a movement of civil and lived solidarity. It emerged after the escalation of the war on Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Out of the need to become active beyond donations and information, a digital platform and initiative with more than 160,000 people registered was formed within a few weeks from the idea of wanting to open one's home to incoming refugees.

By September 2022, the #UnterkunftUkraine team was able to offer free private accommodation to over 49,000 Ukrainians.

#UnterkunftUkraine has set itself the goal of continuing in the future to provide free temporary accommodation for people in need as quickly and easily as possible — beyond the Ukraine crisis. The aim is not only to build a sustainable network of hosts, but also to provide the technical solution for mediation. To this end, a non-profit organization is to be established to further develop and maintain the infrastructure to support civilian accommodation in the event of a crisis.

1 Introduction

On February 24th, the war in Ukraine escalated immensely when Russian troops launched a massive invasion across the country, including the capital of Kyiv. Since then, the armed conflict has caused many civilian casualties and the destruction of infrastructure, leading people to flee their homes and find safety in other parts of the country or abroad. As of September 2022, just over one million forced migrants from Ukraine have entered Germany, making Germany the third largest recipient of migrants (Ukraine Refugee Situation, 2022).

As early as March 2022, several news outlets reported that accommodation centers were at or near capacity in many German states and lacked the resources to quickly register new arrivals (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2022; Herz, 2022). Consequently, some states asked for the use of the Königstein Key — an algorithm used to redistribute forced migrants to different states based on each state’s capacity.⁵ Depending on which state forced migrants arrive in or where they relocate to, their first stop is typically a reception facility where they are able to register, begin the asylum application procedure, and access support services.

With the high number of arrivals in a relatively short period of time, many civilians chose to open their doors to host those in need of housing. Some states even encouraged private accommodations to ease the burden on the state infrastructure (Zeit.de, 2022; MDR.de, 2022). However, private hosts offering accommodation for the first time tend to lack information on registration procedures and access to support services that are typically available at reception facilities. Even for hosts who have offered private accommodation previously, the regulations are not necessarily consistent, as some have changed over time or differ depending on subgroups. In March 2022, the EU invoked the Temporary Protection Directive (Massenzustrom-Richtlinie), differentiating the rules that govern access to the EU for Ukrainian citizens from forced migrants from other regions. Unlike other protection seekers, those who fall under the scope of the directive⁶ are not required to register immediately in Germany and can move freely. Protection seekers need to register within six months of arrival if they plan on staying in Germany, or if they would like to access public accommodation or social benefits (BAMF, 2022b).

Forced migrants fleeing the war in Ukraine have received a considerable amount of support from several European countries, including Germany. While immediately following the Second World War Germany saw a small increase in civic actions and solidarity for forced migrants, it remained somewhat of a niche phenomenon compared with the huge array of other volunteer activities within German civil society (Steinhilper, et al., 2022). During the so-called “summer of migration” in 2015, involvement in this field increased considerably after the temporary suspension of the Dublin regulations and subsequent admission of a large number of forced migrants from Syria. This gave rise to a “new movement of volunteering for refugees” and more people than ever offered their support, for instance by volunteering at refugee accommodations, providing services (e.g., legal support, tutoring services, language

⁵A state’s capacity is determined by adding two-thirds of its tax revenue plus one-third of its population and dividing by the sum of the same calculation for all states (BAMF, 2022a).

⁶Ukrainian nationals, stateless persons and non-Ukrainian nationals of third countries residing or able to prove that they were legally allowed to reside in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 are eligible for protection under the temporary protection directive (European Commission, 2022).

courses), or by donating (Karakayali and Kleist, 2015, 2016; Zajak and Gottschalk 2018). This period was later coined the “Sternstunde der Zivilgesellschaft” (“the great moment in civil society,” Schiffauer, Eilert and Rudloff, 2017: 29) and is perceived to have ignited a welcome culture (*Willkommenskultur*). Following these developments, offering support for forced migrants has become more mainstream and the pool of volunteers in this field now represents larger segments of society (Fleischmann and Steinhilper, 2017). Large-scale quantitative studies such as “Engagement in der Flüchtlingshilfe” (IfD Allensbach BMFSFJ, 2018) or the “Freiwilligensurvey” (Simonson et al., 2021) show that about three-quarters of all active volunteers (about 5 million people) were newcomers in the field, helping in the more than 15,000 new or existing pro-refugee initiatives (Schiffauer, 2018: 13).

While the civic engagement and support for forced migrants from Ukraine should be read against the societal current, we also need to note a change in the type of engagement. Volunteers are still offering donations to and services in public accommodations, but unlike in earlier years, thousands of citizens have offered rooms in their own homes or entire apartments to those seeking protection. Simultaneously, platforms such as #UnterkunftUkraine have been established to facilitate contact between forced migrants and hosts across Germany (#UnterkunftUkraine, 2022). Private accommodations have since become a central component in managing the challenge of accommodating forced migrants from Ukraine. Given that these platforms are new and focus primarily on the initial reception and matching process, we know very little about the range of concrete practices within accommodations, spatial conditions or composition of the households. Furthermore, and amplified by the decentralized spatial distribution of private accommodation, we have little knowledge about the support and counseling needs of the hosts, of the people they are hosting, or the challenges associated with accommodations.

This report presents the early descriptive findings of a joint survey conducted by the DeZIM Institute and #UnterkunftUkraine. It seeks to provide a first snapshot of private accommodation practices in the highly dynamic environment of the reception of forced migrants in Germany, and to inform political and civil society actors about the challenges, good practices and specific needs.⁷

2 Data collection

To gather data on private accommodation in Germany, we conducted an online survey in close cooperation with #UnterkunftUkraine, the largest platform for private accommodations in Germany and Europe. The survey instrument was co-designed by researchers at DeZIM and practitioners at #UnterkunftUkraine. The invitation to the online survey was distributed by #UnterkunftUkraine through their newsletter.

⁷This first analysis contributes to a larger project on new and old forms of engagement in the context of forced migration from Ukraine post-February 2022. It is part of a broader research agenda exploring the long-term changes in civil society in Germany through forced migration (Zajak et al., 2021) and the socio-political effects of war-related migration from Ukraine (for an overview of projects and Ukraine-related events within the DeZIM community, see <https://www.dezim-institut.de/aktuelles/ukrainekrieg/>).

The survey was available for **one month between June 2022 and July 2022**. The report is based on **3251 responses** from individuals who are registered with the platform, including hosts, former hosts, and individuals who have not hosted but are registered to host.

80% of survey respondents (2610 total) have hosted at least once. Most respondents have hosted only one time, with a smaller group having hosted multiple times. 20% of the respondents (635 total) have registered to host, but not yet been matched (see Table 1). Of those who have hosted, as of June 2022, 76% were still hosting.

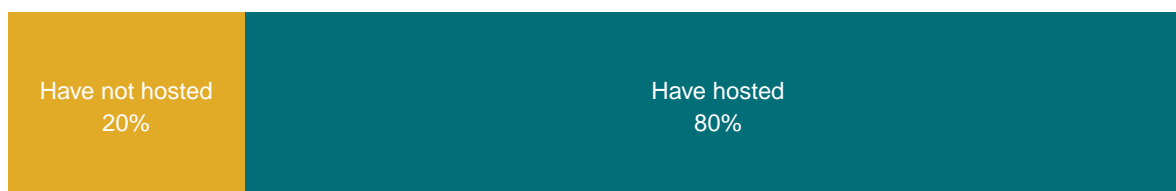
The survey consisted of different sections related to the following topics:

- The number of accommodated forced migrants and their origin
- Demographic details of the hosts' households
- The process of matching hosts and forced migrants
- Spatial conditions of the homes
- Social interactions between hosts and forced migrants
- Support needs of both the hosts and the forced migrants (the latter based on hosts' perceptions)
- Hosts' assessment of their overall experience of providing private accommodation
- Attitudes and motivation to provide private accommodation
- The duration of providing accommodation and the reasons for terminating previous hostings (when accommodation has ended)

In the remainder of this report we will mainly focus on the hosts, i.e., those who have hosted at least once or are still hosting. In particular, we will explore their motivations to host, experiences of hosting, challenges they have faced and their needs for support.

Table 1: Number of times hosted

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percent of hosts	20%	64%	9%	4%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Count of hosts	635	2076	306	122	57	26	16	2	2	1	2



3 Who hosts, and why?

In this section we take a closer look at the hosts as represented by the persons who registered their accommodation with #UnterkunftUkraine (usually one person per household offering or interested in offering accommodation).

Because only one member of the household offering accommodation completed the survey, we present more detailed information about their socioeconomic backgrounds (i.e., age, gender, employment, level of education). The information we collected for other members of the hosting family/household is limited due to survey time constraints. Yet we do not intend to underestimate the time and effort that all members of the host family/household have contributed. We consider primary hosts' responses to also reflect the experiences of co-hosting household members.

Demographics

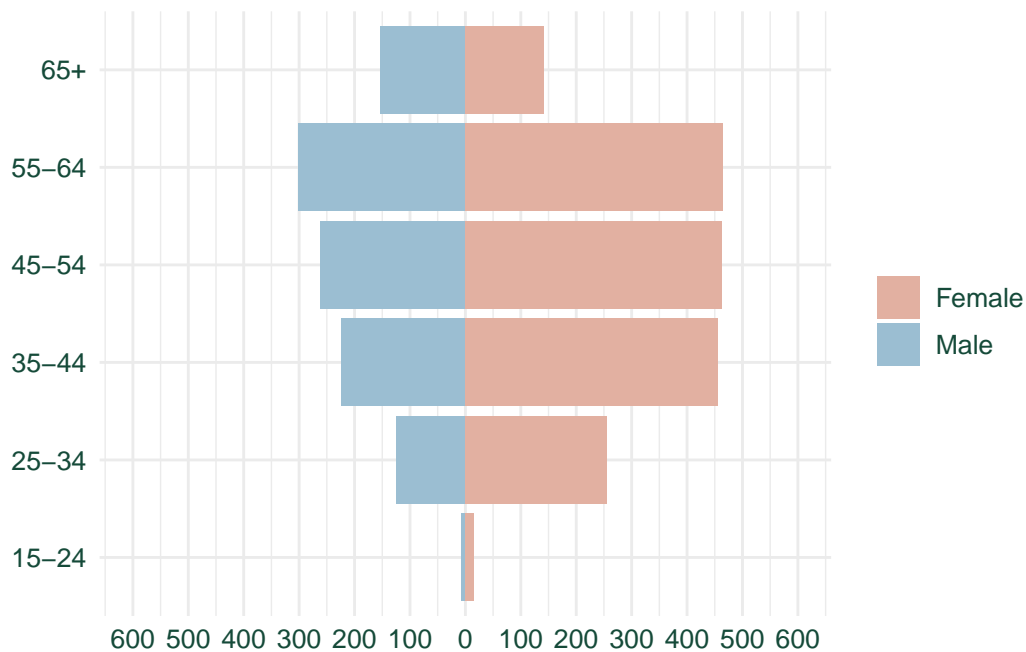


Figure 1: Age and gender of survey respondents

Highly-educated, employed women are the most represented demographic among hosts. When looking at the demographics of the primary host — the person who registered and maintained contact with the #UnterkunftUkraine platform — women outnumber men by 50% in all age brackets except for 65+, where women and men are equally represented (see Figure 1). The population of hosts is also primarily composed of educated working individuals. 69% of hosts reported currently having

paid employment. Not many hosts reported that they were currently in training (*Ausbildung*). 10% reported being retired, which is consistent with the fact the median age of primary hosts is 50, and 27% are 60 and older. 72% of hosts graduated from school with either an *Abitur* or a *Fachhochschulreife* (see Figure 2).

There are no clear socioeconomic differences between male and female hosts. If we decompose employment and education of the primary host by gender we see no significant difference: 74% of men and 75% of women in our sample currently have full-time jobs. By education, we see that a slightly larger share of women (79%) received an *Abitur* or a *Fachhochschulreife* compared to men who took the survey (76%).

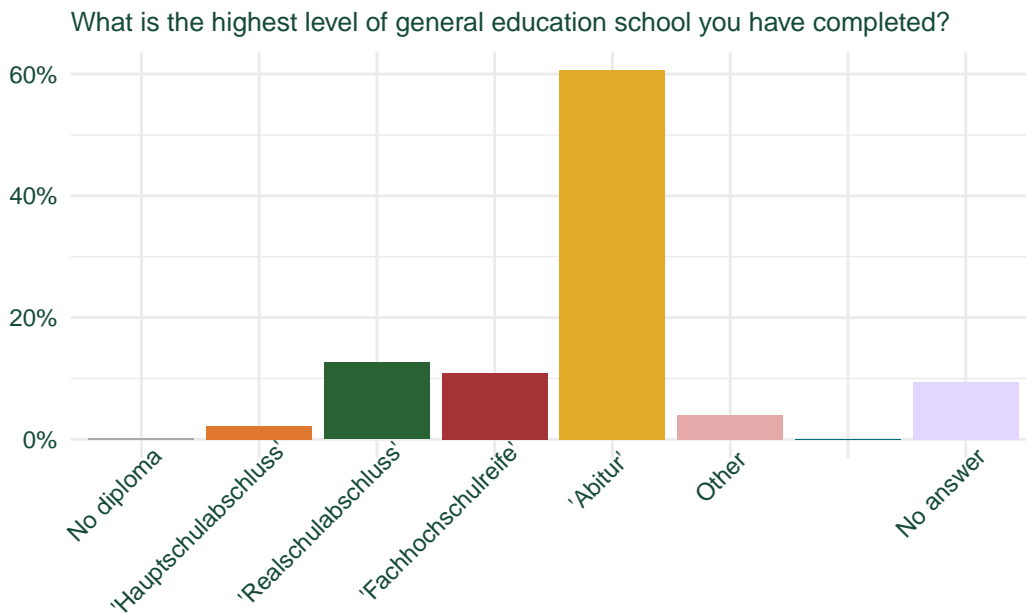


Figure 2: Education level of survey respondents

In absolute terms, few hosts speak Russian or Ukrainian, but the two groups are overrepresented compared to the overall German population. 7.7% of primary hosts reported speaking Russian as a first or second language, which is slightly higher than the proportion of Russian speakers in Germany, roughly 7.2% (see Figure 3 and Pieper, 2022). Even though there are not many Ukrainian speakers in Germany — an estimate is around 0.17% of the population (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2022a) — 0.34% of hosts speak Ukrainian. It is important to emphasize here that not all hosts who participated in the survey were matched through a private matching platform such as #UnterkunftUkraine. In fact, Ukrainian and Russian speakers were more likely to be matched through a referral, a separate volunteer organization, or through their own network, as compared to hosts who spoke English or German. German and English were the two most popular languages spoken by hosts; 85% reported speaking both languages.

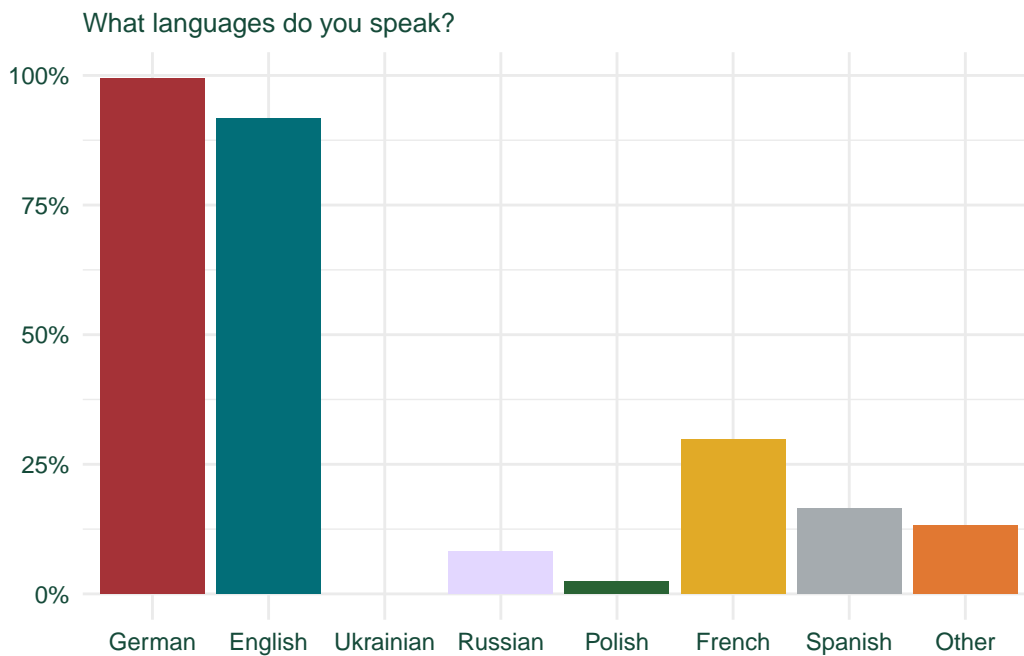


Figure 3: Languages spoken by primary hosts

Geographic distribution

The distribution of hosts is proportional to the population of most states. The share of primary hosts in each state resembles the proportion of the overall population living in most states within a few percentage points, with only Berlin, Bavaria, and North Rhine-Westphalia deviating considerably. Berlin is significantly overrepresented, with nearly four times as many hosts relative to the proportion of its population, while Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia are both slightly underrepresented (see Figure 4 and Table 2). Given that Berlin is one of Germany's easternmost cities and that it is a major transportation hub, it was likely the first city in which many forced migrants arrived. It follows then that there would be a higher demand for temporary housing and the potential for more matches in Berlin, which would explain why there is an overrepresentation of hosts. Bavaria and North Rhine-Westphalia also contain large urban centers with many Ukrainian residents. However, looking at the distribution of Ukrainians living in Germany before 2022 compared to other foreigners, there is a large concentration of Ukrainians in the north-east of Germany, potentially explaining why fewer have ventured farther West or South (Kosyakova, 2022).

Most hosts live in urban areas. 61% of hosts live in urban areas and 39% live in rural areas.

Table 2: Hosts v. total population

	BB	BE	BW	BY	HB	HE	HH	MV	NI	NW	RP	SH	SL	SN	ST	TH
Percent of hosts	4%	15%	11%	12%	1%	8%	5%	1%	9%	18%	3%	3%	1%	5%	1%	2%
Percent of population	3%	4%	13%	16%	1%	8%	2%	2%	10%	22%	5%	4%	1%	5%	3%	3%

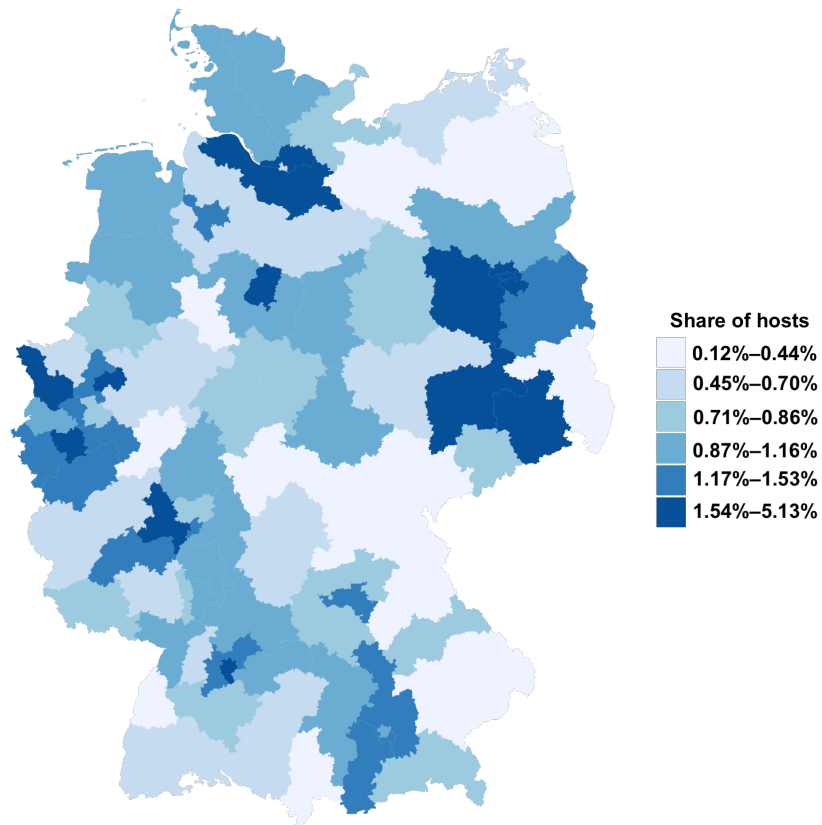


Figure 4: Distribution of hosts by first two digits of PLZ code

Household conditions

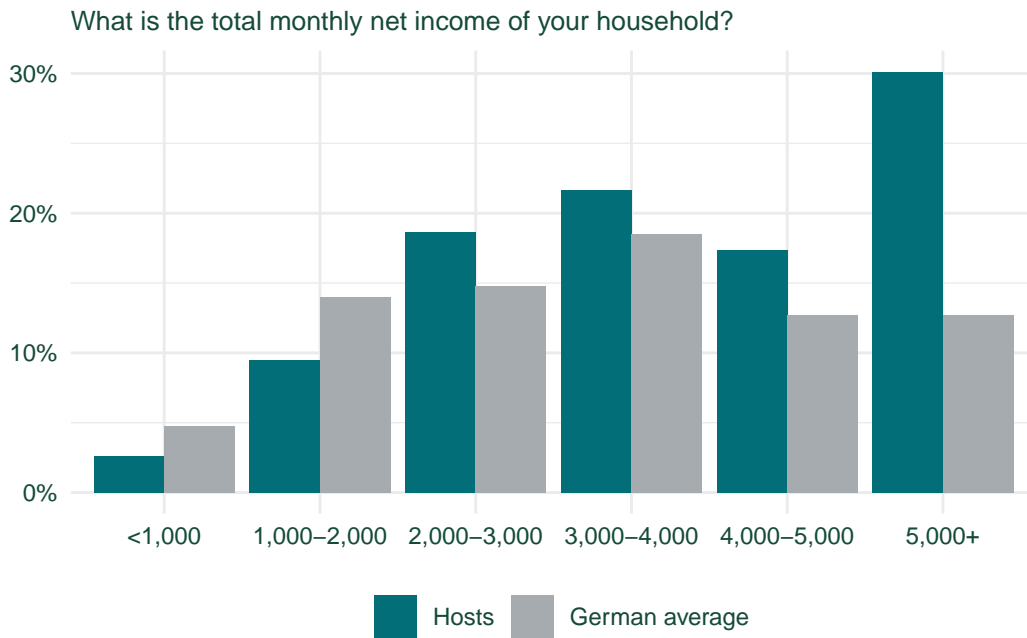


Figure 5: Hosts' monthly household income

Hosts tend to have higher household income compared to the general population. As shown in Figure 5, a large share of hosts' households earn more than 2,000€ per month compared to the national average (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2022b). The largest gap is between households that take in more than 5,000€ per month, which is over 30% of hosts, compared to the national average of 12%. Given that the composition of hosts' households by number of inhabitants largely mirrors that of the overall population (see Table 3), we can infer that these higher household incomes do not reflect larger households but indeed higher per capita incomes. This finding is also consistent with the fact that the population of hosts is highly educated and tends to be employed.

Table 3: Percent of households by number of residents

Number of people living in the home	Hosts	German average
1	20%	20%
2	37%	34%
3	16%	18%
4	18%	19%
5+	10%	9%

Source: Destatis (Table 12211-9036), 2022

Table 4: Type of room and amenities

(a) Nature of the accommodation		(b) Access to amenities and services	
Accommodation	Percent	Item	Percent
Seperate room with a lock	57%	Wifi	99%
Seperate room without a lock	17%	Computer	79%
Shared room	2%	Private bathroom	62%
Own apartment	20%	Kitchen	100%
Other	8%	Washing machine	98%
		Transportation	66%

Hosts who offer private accommodation tend to have above average space and are able to offer amenities. Hosts have larger-than-average homes. On a per capita basis, hosts have 66m² of living space, compared with the national average of 46m² (deutschland.de, 2021). Hosts' homes are large in absolute size too: 75% of hosts reported living in a home larger than 100m². In addition, just over half of hosts were able to offer those staying with them their own room, 57%. This is associated with a higher sense of perceived privacy, as a private room (with a lock) allows a place of retreat, security and independence. 20% of hosts had an entire apartment to offer separate from their own living space. In terms of amenities, basically all hosts were able to offer Wi-Fi and access to a kitchen and washing machine. 79% of hosts report that the forced migrants staying with them had access to either a computer or a laptop, and a slightly smaller share were able to provide a private bathroom (62%) and transportation (66%).⁸ A smaller share of hosts, 23%, have signed a sublease agreement with the individuals staying with them.

The fact that hosts' homes are relatively large in size and that two-thirds are able to provide access to transportation is consistent with the fact that most hosts have higher income than average and live in urban areas, where public transportation is more widespread. Furthermore, in an open question on hosts' motivation, many mention having older children who have left home and therefore extra space available:

“In addition, we currently have a spare room because our daughter moved out, so it was a good fit from that perspective as well.”⁹

⁸The item we rely on here asks if individuals hosted have access to different amenities, including WiFi and “transportation”. We did not specify any type of transportation (e.g., public transportation, private car or bicycle) so that different respondents may have varying associations when it comes to transportation that they can offer.

⁹Original: “Zudem haben wir aktuell durch den Auszug der Tochter ein Zimmer frei, es passte also auch aus dieser Perspektive”

Motivation for hosting

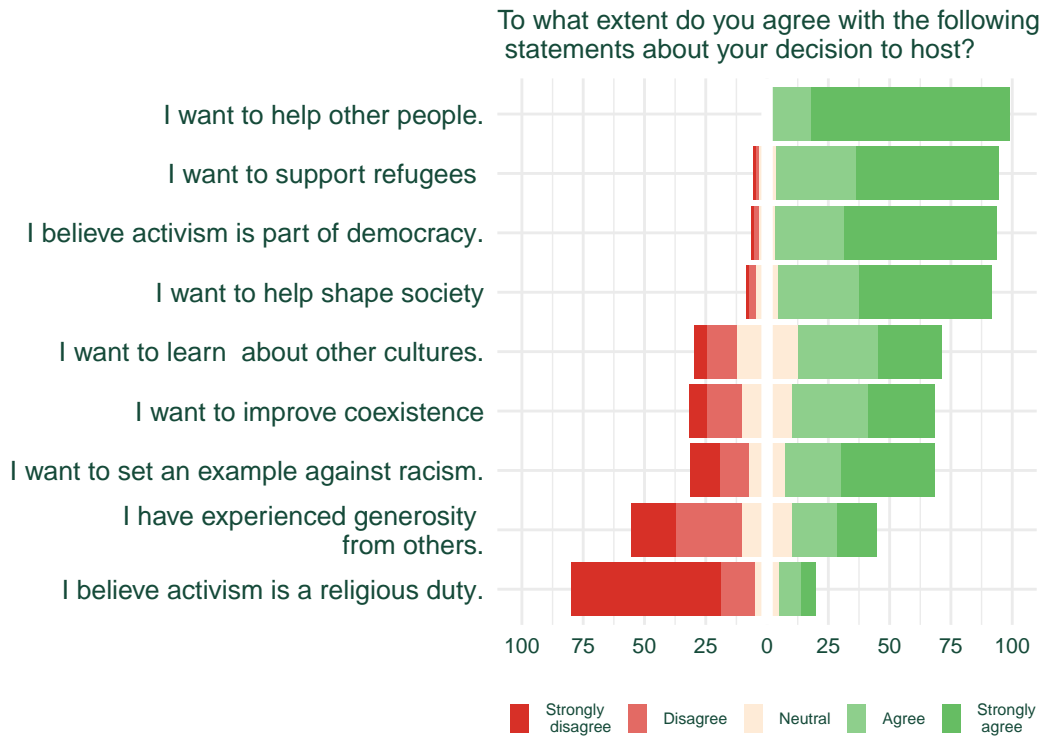


Figure 6: Hosts' motivations for housing forced migrants

Wanting to provide help is the most common reason why hosts choose to accommodate forced migrants. Hosts were asked to rate statements about their motivation to accommodate forced migrants on a scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. In addition, a randomized subset of hosts were asked in an open-ended question to detail their motivation for hosting. 99% of hosts either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they host because they want to provide help. In the open-ended question, some hosts elaborated on this by adding that they choose to host in order to provide in-kind support that goes beyond donating money or goods, and that they view hosting as a duty since they are in a position of privilege:

“Instead of a monetary donation, I felt that taking people in was more purposeful and necessary.”¹⁰

“Just donating money seemed too little for us. We are retired. We have the opportunity to provide a room temporarily, pay for meals and support refugees in dealing with authorities.”¹¹

¹⁰Original: “Anstatt einer Geldspende fand ich die Aufnahme zielführender und notwendiger.”

¹¹Original: “Nur Geld zu spenden erschien uns zu wenig. Wir sind Rentner. Wir haben die Möglichkeit ein Zimmer zeitweise zur Verfügung zu stellen, Verpflegung zu bezahlen und Geflüchtete bei Behördengänge zu unterstützen.”

“Because I believe that those who are well-off, who have space and can call themselves privileged, have a special responsibility to their fellow human beings.”¹²

Many hosts also mentioned empathy for those affected by conflict as a key factor that influenced their decision to provide support.

“We asked ourselves what we would want as a family in such a situation. For us it was quickly clear that we wanted to give people in need a nice temporary home.”¹³

“If I were in a similar situation I would want other people to support my family and me.”¹⁴

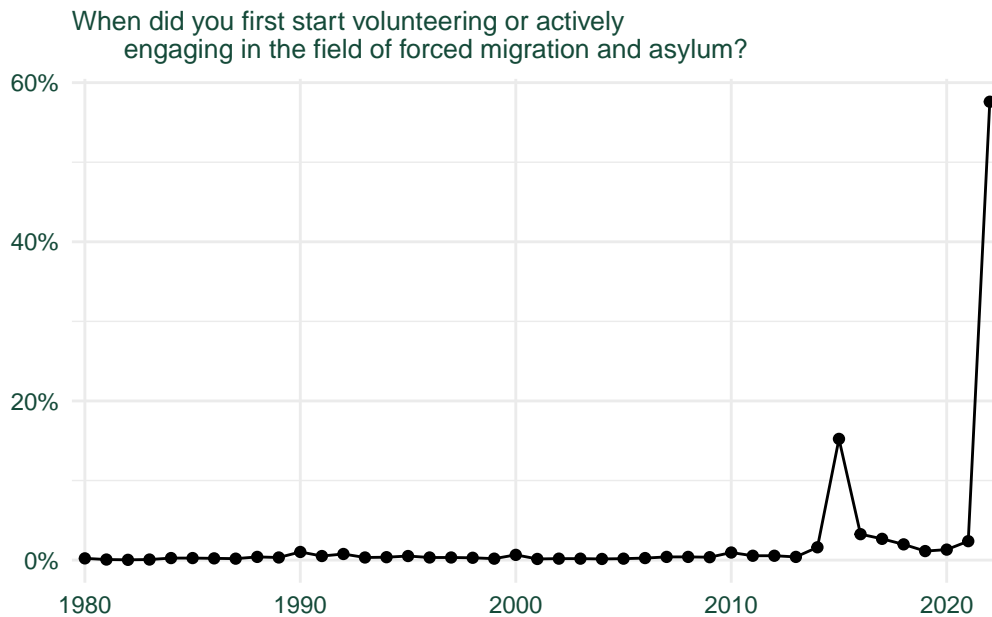


Figure 7: Year that hosts started to engage in the field of forced migration (1980-2022)

Most hosts started engaging with forced migrants relatively recently. 58% of hosts got involved for the first time this year, 2022. There was another spike in involvement in 2015, when many forced migrants from Syria arrived in Germany, where 15% of hosts started to engage with this topic (see Figure 7).

¹²Original: “Weil ich der Auffassung bin, dass diejenigen, denen es gut geht, die Platz haben und sich als privilegiert bezeichnen können, eine besondere Verantwortung für ihre Mitmenschen haben.”

¹³Original: “Wir haben uns die Frage gestellt, was wir uns als Familie in einer solchen Situation wünschen würden. Für uns war es schnell klar, dass wir Menschen in Not ein schönes zuhause auf Zeit geben wollen.”

¹⁴Original: “Wenn ich in einer ähnlichen Situation wäre würde ich wollen, dass andere Menschen meine Familie und mich unterstützen.”

4 Hosting experiences

The process of arrival

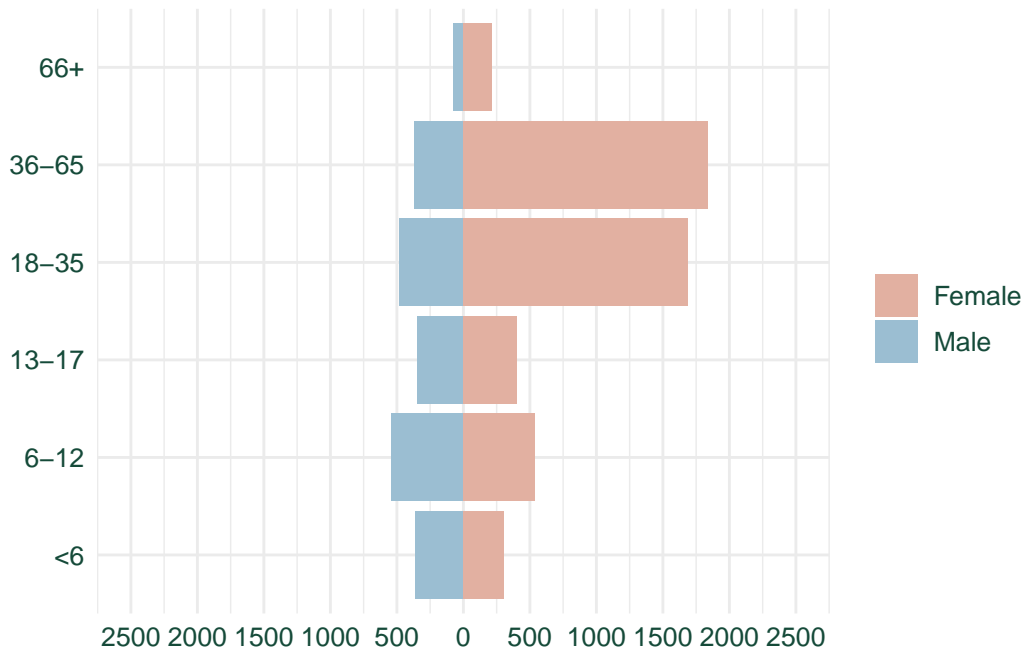


Figure 8: Age and gender of previous and current migrants

The majority of forced migrants that have been hosted in Germany are adult Ukrainian women traveling with their children. Women represent over 80% of all adults who have stayed with the hosts in our sample (see Figure 8). This is to be expected given that shortly after the conflict escalated in February 2022, Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelenskyy declared martial law, preventing men between the ages of 18–60 from leaving the country. There were, however, exceptions for fathers of three or more children and men in poor health (Koshiw, 2022). According to information provided by the hosts, most forced migrants traveled in groups. Only 24% of those accommodated were hosted alone, and 2% were unaccompanied minors. For groups of two or more, 79% of hosts reported that all forced migrants staying with them were related to each other, and in an additional 10% of cases, some of the members traveling together were related. With that in mind, we can infer that most accommodation seekers below the age of 18 were likely traveling with a parent. The demographics of accommodation seekers in this survey are largely consistent with the results from interviews conducted in Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich by the Bundesministerium des Innern und für Heimat in March 2022 (BMI, 2022). And our data can also supplement these findings since nearly 40% of our hosts reside in rural locations, implying that there are no significant demographic differences between the protection-seekers staying in urban and rural regions.

90% of the individuals and families hosted have registered with either the foreigners office (*Ausländerbehörde*) or a reception facility (*Erstaufnahmeinrichtung*) A further 2% of groups hosted were partially registered, meaning not all members staying together were registered; the remaining 8% of protection-seekers were either not registered or the host was unaware of their status.

Expected duration of the accommodation

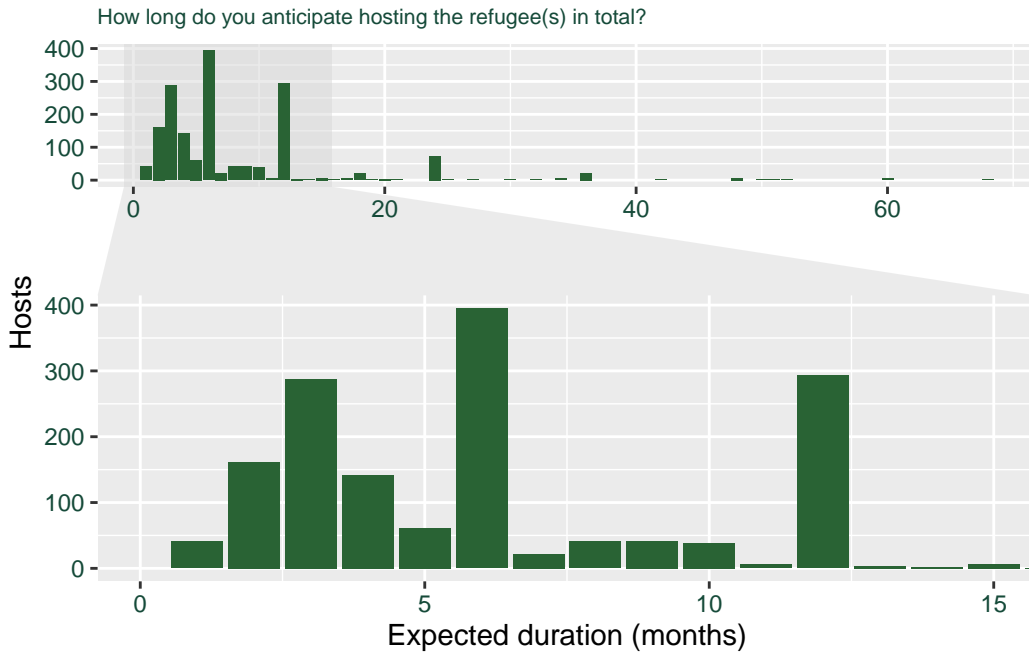


Figure 9: Expected duration of accommodation

Hosts expected the accommodation to last, on average, six months. The arithmetic mean was slightly higher at eight months; however, this statistic is slightly skewed by a few hosts who claimed they expect to host for two years or more (see Figure 9). To account for these outliers, looking at the median and mode — which are both six months — provides a better representation of hosts’ expectations. The fact that half of the hosts are prepared to host or anticipate hosting for six months or longer is noteworthy, considering the accommodations were designed to be temporary.

Hosts with more space and fewer kids currently in the household planned on hosting longer. Hosts who had a separate apartment to offer were willing to host 50% longer than those who hosted in a co-living arrangement. Access to other specific amenities also influenced hosts’ initial estimate of how long they could host for. Households with an extra bathroom and that could offer access to

transportation reported that they were willing to host 10% longer compared to those without access.¹⁵ In addition, households with fewer children currently in the household and those located in urban areas were also willing to host longer.

The matching process

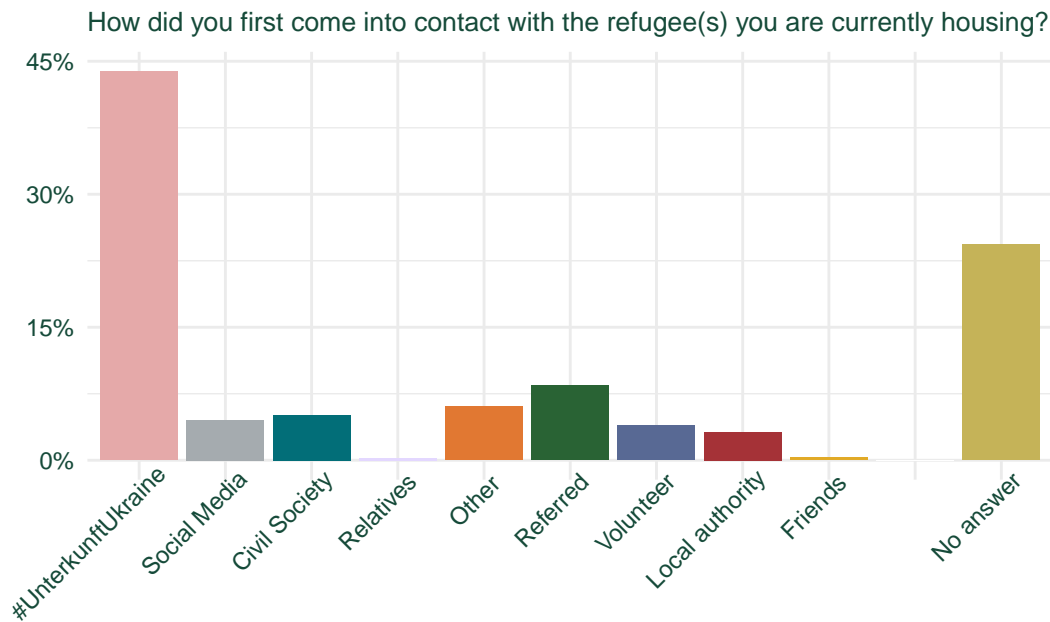


Figure 10: How respondents first came into contact with forced migrants

At least 44% of hosts reported that they were matched through #UnterkunftUkraine. The second most popular way hosts came into contact with forced migrants was through a referral, which accounted for 8% of hosts. It should be noted that nearly one-quarter of those asked elected not to answer the question, so these figures can be thought of as a lower bound. Among those who selected ‘other’ and wrote in an answer, common responses included being matched through a local community organization (e.g., Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund, university, religious organization), another private matching institution (e.g., Warme-Betten.de, host4ukraine) or an organization that serves more targeted demographics (e.g., Quarteera e.V., for the Russian-speaking Queer community in Germany or Tasso, for people traveling with animals).

55% of hosts did not face any issues during the matching process. Hosts that were matched but then ultimately did not host anyone accounted for slightly above 10% of the responses. Among hosts who

¹⁵Results obtained by using a Logit model with log-transformed predictors. Geographic and demographic variables as well as the type of room the forced migrants lived in (separate apartment, with lock, shared room, etc.) were controlled.

did encounter a problem during the matching process, the most common issue reported was the person they matched with having chosen a different accommodation, which affected 11% of hosts. Some hosts expanded upon this issue, sharing specific stories in which lack of communication or changing preferences led to an early departure:

“The refugees had already asked (without my knowledge) about opportunities in Cologne before moving in with us, and apparently found a family there to host them.”¹⁶

Table 5: Delays that hosts faced during the matching process

Reason	Percent
Matched person did not show	10%
Could not reach matched person	6%
Matched person found a different accommodation	11%
Had to withdraw my offer	2%
Have not yet been matched	9%
No issues	55%
Other	13%

Everyday life and joint household activities

Most children are enrolled in some form of school or daycare. In 66% of households that are hosting one or more children under the age of six, at least one child is attending daycare. Adolescents between the ages 6–17 had lower rates of enrollment. Only 48% of households who are hosting adolescents have at least one child attending school and 12% do not have any children in school, despite the fact that it is a legal requirement in Germany (Kuhn, 2022). While students who were old enough to attend a full-time school enrolled at lower rates compared with children in daycare, our results do not indicate whether this was from a lack of effort or a lack of options. However, one mitigating factor is that 11% of school-aged adolescents were able to continue to receive instruction in their native language through virtual classes (see Table 6).

¹⁶Original: “Geflüchtete hatten (ohne mein Wissen) bereits vor dem Einzug nach Möglichkeiten in Köln gefragt, dort wurde offensichtlich eine Familie als Gastgebende gefunden.”

Table 6: Schooling

(a) Children aged under six in daycare		(b) Adolescents aged 6-17 in school	
Attending Daycare (Kita)	Families	Attending school?	Families
All children attend daycare	13%	All kids attend school	38%
Some children attend daycare	54%	Some kids attend school	10%
No children attend daycare	8%	No kids attend school	12%
I don't know	1%	They participate in digital instruction	11%
No answer	25%	I don't know	0%
		No answer	27%

87% of the forced migrants hosted participated in at least one household activity. As shown in Table 7, the most common way forced migrants were involved in daily activities was by helping out with household tasks. Around two-thirds of hosts report that they would share meals or participate in recreational activities, 65% and 63% respectively. 43% of forced migrants contribute financially to assist with household expenses such as rent or groceries. And financial support was one of hosts' most requested support needs (see Figure 11). Based on answers to the open-ended questions about expectations prior to hosting, we can also see that most hosts anticipated an increase in their expenses. 10% of forced migrants assisted with existing care services (e.g., for elderly or children). This statistic is relatively high, considering that only 28% of households have a family member above the age of 65 or below the age of six currently living in the home, and that presumably not all of them require additional care. The percent of households where the host received support with existing care needs was slightly higher when hosts and forced migrants were matched through mutual friends or a separate volunteer organization, that is, when some sort of connection prior to the matching was more likely.

Table 7: Shared activities between hosts and forced migrants

Activity	Percent
Participate in recreational activities	63%
Assume existing care services (e.g., for elderly or children)	10%
Participate in tasks that arise in the household	71%
Participate in meals	65%
Participate in household expenses (e.g., rent or groceries)	43%

5 Support needs

In this section we address hosts and forced migrants' current and anticipated support needs. To gather this information, we presented hosts with a series of resources and asked which they have or have not used and — independent of their past use — whether they would like to use them in the future. Figure 11 is a visualization of hosts' support needs with each axis showing the net difference in responses for the two questions. For example, take "financial support" in Figure 11. 321 hosts responded that they have received financial support, while 1223 have not, giving us a net difference of -902. Since there are more non-users than users (net negative), the point falls into the "less used" column. We applied the same process to calculate each point's position on the Y axis ("Would you like to use this resource in the future?").

In Figure 12, we present a breakdown of forced migrants' support needs using the same method. However, since in this survey forced migrants were not sampled, we are relying on hosts' assessments of which resources those staying with them have or have not used and which resources they might like to use in the future.

Hosts' support needs

Assistance with future housing searches, financial support, and the opportunity to exchange information with other hosts are the most requested resources by hosts. This result is consistent with the finding that difficulties navigating bureaucracy and searching for other accommodation were mentioned as the primary sources of frustration for hosts (see Section 6). Other support needs that hosts frequently emphasized in the open-ended questions included a way to contact other individuals providing accommodations to share best practices and up-to-date information in order to ease the administrative burden of hosting. And some hosts asked specifically for a checklist to assist with the onboarding procedures.

Access to legal support is positively associated with the willingness to host again in the future. While access to legal support was not the most demanded support need as of June, modeling how the use of support resources and other factors affect the likelihood that hosts would accommodate in the future shows that access to legal support was a significant determinant.¹⁷ That is, hosts that used legal support were more likely to want to host again in the future compared to hosts that did not.

Hosts pointed to unforeseen bureaucracy related to supporting forced migrants outside of private accommodation as challenging. Responding to an open-ended question about challenges associated with the accommodations that the hosts did not anticipate beforehand, hosts responded:

¹⁷Results obtained by using a standard Logit model, controlling for support requested by forced migrants (see Figure 12) and shared activities between hosts and forced migrants (see Table 7)

“The paperwork. Dozens of forms from several offices, nothing uniform from district to district. Much of it only in German. So you have to help. It is impossible for refugees to do it alone.”¹⁸

“That it would be difficult to find out which offices you have to go to, what these offices and bureaucrats need, and also that they don’t always have the answer.”¹⁹

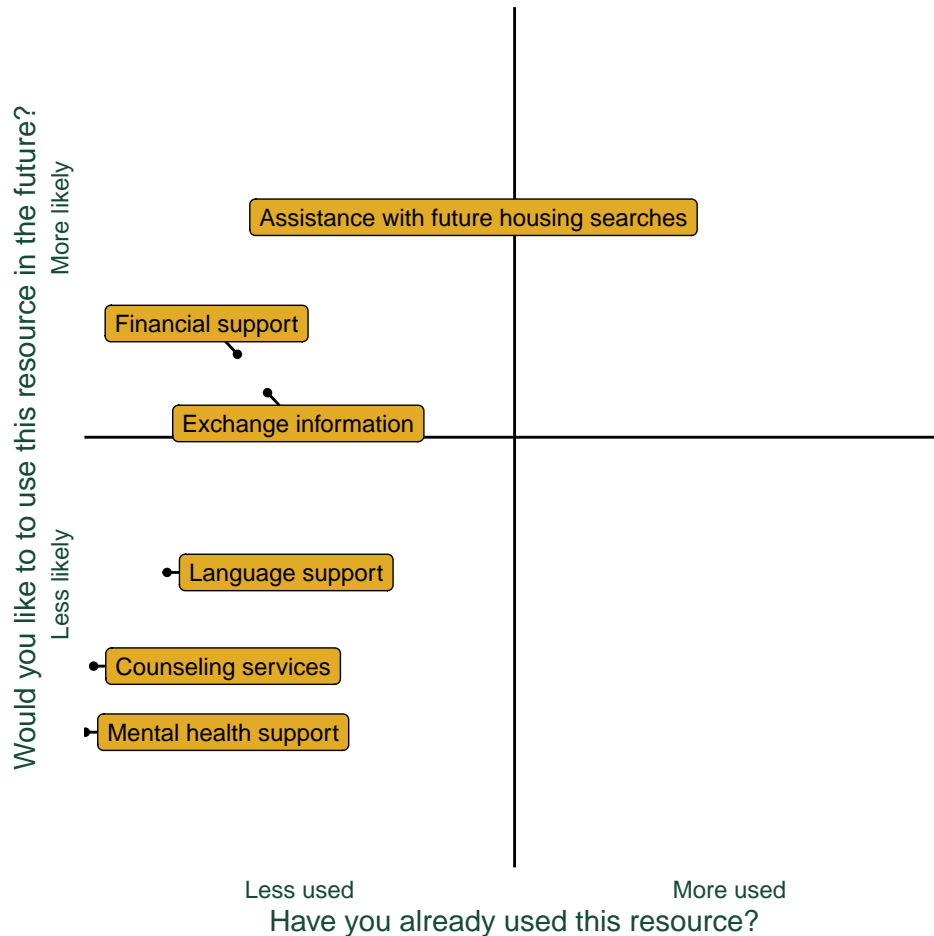


Figure 11: Resources used and requested by hosts

¹⁸Original: “Der Papierkrieg. Dutzende Anträge von etlichen Ämtern, nichts einheitlich von Kreis zu Kreis. Vieles nur auf Deutsch. Also muss man helfen. Für Geflüchtete alleine unmöglich zu leisten.”

¹⁹Original: “Dass es schwierig sein würde herauszufinden zu welchen Ämtern man muss, was diese brauchen und dass diese auch nicht immer Bescheid wissen.”

Forced migrants' support needs

Since the survey targeted those offering private accommodations, the support needs and offers used are based on their assessment of the needs of the forced migrants housed with them.

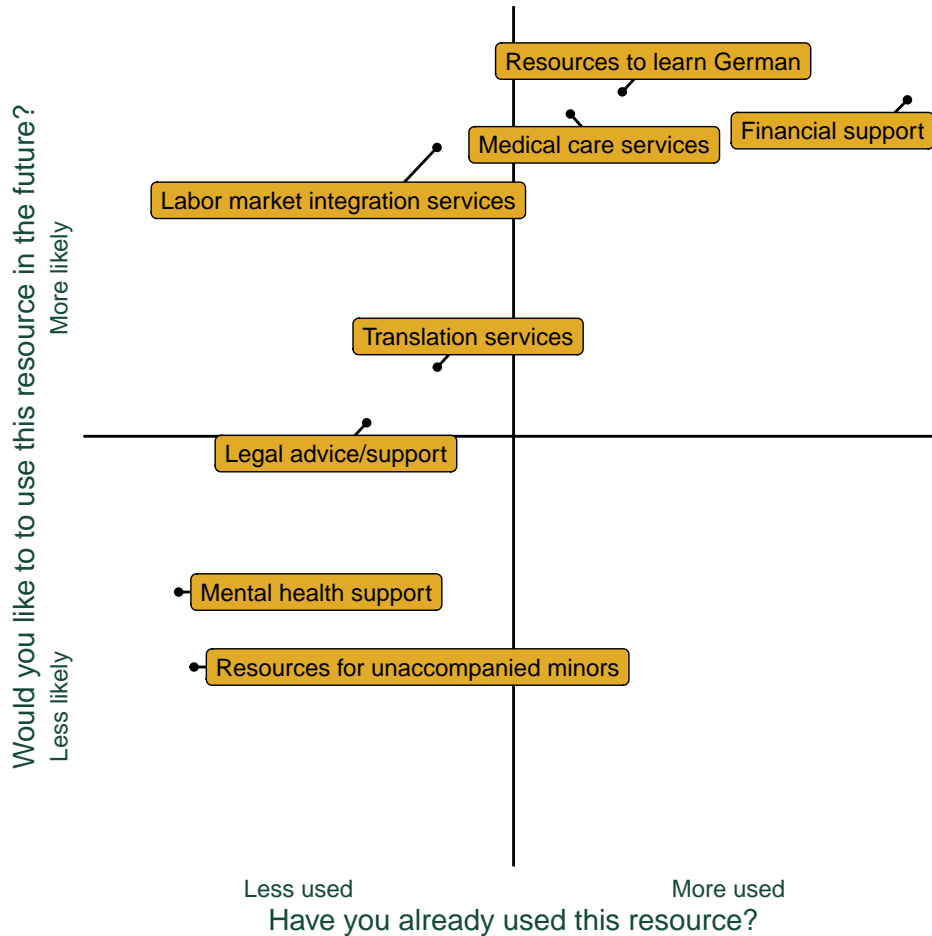


Figure 12: Resources used and requested by forced migrants

The most common resource requested by forced migrants is financial support. Financial support was also one of the most utilized resources, followed by assistance learning German and medical care services. As pictured in the upper-left quadrant of Figure 12, migrants generally did not have access to labor market integration services, translation services, or access to legal support, but would like to use these services in the future. The fact that resources to learn German, help with bureaucracy, and facilitation of labor market integration are among the most requested is consistent with our finding that most forced migrants who have left their first accommodation are staying in Germany (see Section 6).

More in-depth knowledge is needed on the support needs of forced migrants in general and hard-to-reach groups in particular. Mental health support and resources for unaccompanied minors, LGBTQI+ persons, people affected by racism, and people with disabilities (last three not pictured in Figure 12) were not heavily used or requested. However, it is important to keep in mind that this information was collected not from forced migrants themselves but from their hosts. Given the sensitive nature of some of these support needs, hosts may not be aware of them. While the host assessment provides valuable information, follow-up research that directly targets forced migrants is necessary to understand the extent to which these resources have been available and utilized

6 Evaluation and longer-term housing

Hosts' rating of their overall hosting experience

Overall, a majority of hosts have had a positive experience. Hosts, on average, rated the experience 7.6 out of ten. Just over two thirds (68%) of hosts rated the experience 8 or higher and 77% of hosts rated the experience as a 7 or higher, signaling that in general hosts enjoyed the experience.

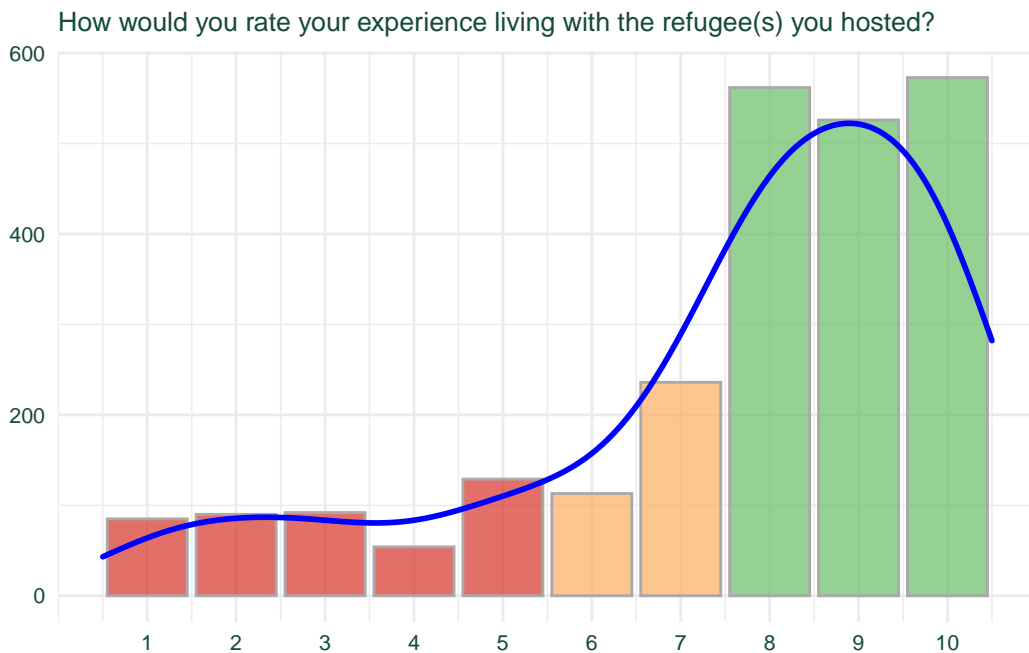


Figure 13: Hosts' rating of their experience hosting forced migrants (1=very bad, 10=very good)

For hosts that did not rate the experience positively, unclear expectations and lack of support were the two factors most cited that contributed to negative experiences. A common challenge reported by hosts who rated their experience between four and six was the

Statistic	Value
Mean	7.60
Median	8.00
Standard Deviation	2.46

responsibility to provide support with bureaucracies. In particular, hosts cited as examples looking for subsequent housing and the registration process. Answers to open-ended questions show that hosts did not necessarily take issue with the fact that they were asked to provide other help on top of offering accommodation. Rather, they became frustrated since they were unaware that providing administrative support was part of their responsibility, and they felt they were not given the resources or knowledge to navigate these procedures. Some hosts wrote that searching for a long-term accommodation to replace their own and supporting the forced migrants with bureaucratic tasks was unexpected and time-consuming. Below are a few selected excerpts:

“I would never have thought that the concrete help (looking for jobs, etc.) would take so much time. Aside from my own job and helping the Ukrainian refugees, there was little time for myself.”²⁰

“We offered temporary accommodation, but we feel like now we have to look ourselves to further accommodate our guests. Because the most difficult task is finding an apartment. There is almost no help there.”²¹

“I didn’t anticipate the expectations of the refugees and also their insufficient cooperation with organizational issues, e.g., appointments for language courses, registrations at the Job Center, at the foreigners authority not being handled or being handled late.”²²

Subsequent accommodations

In the following section we will present results from hosts whose accommodation has ended. They represent 24% of the total population of hosts in our sample.

Half of accommodations ended because longer-term housing was found. For forced migrants who stayed in Germany, most moved to a different private accommodation that either they or their host found or they were placed in by authorities. A much smaller proportion, only 8%, transferred to a public accommodation. According to their previous hosts,

Reason the accommodation ended	Share of hosts
Found a longer-term accommodation	55%
Lack of support	4%
Inadequate conditions	6%
Conflict	8%
Other	27%

²⁰Original: “Ich hätte nie gedacht, dass die konkrete Hilfe (Ämtersuche usw.) so viel Zeit beanspruchen würde. Neben meinem Beruf und der Hilfe für die ukrainischen Flüchtlinge blieb nur wenig Zeit für mich allein.”

²¹Original: “Wir haben eine zeitlich begrenzte Unterkunft angeboten, doch haben wir das Gefühl, dass wir jetzt selber schauen müssen wie wir wieder unsere Gäste weiter unterbringen. Denn die schwierigste Aufgabe ist das Finden einer Wohnung. Da gibt es fast keine Hilfe.”

²²Original: Die Erwartungshaltung der Geflüchteten habe ich nicht erwartet und auch die unzureichende Zusammenarbeit bei organisatorischen Themen, z.B. Termine für Sprachkurse, Anmeldungen beim Jobcenter, bei der Ausländerbehörde werden nicht oder verspätet wahrgenommen ”

around one-quarter of all forced migrants hosted in our sample chose to leave Germany — 11% moved to a different country and 8% returned to Ukraine (see Figure 14). Two other common reasons why accommodations ended was that the accommodation was only available for a fixed duration and that the accommodation seekers chose to move to a different accommodation earlier than the hosts expected.

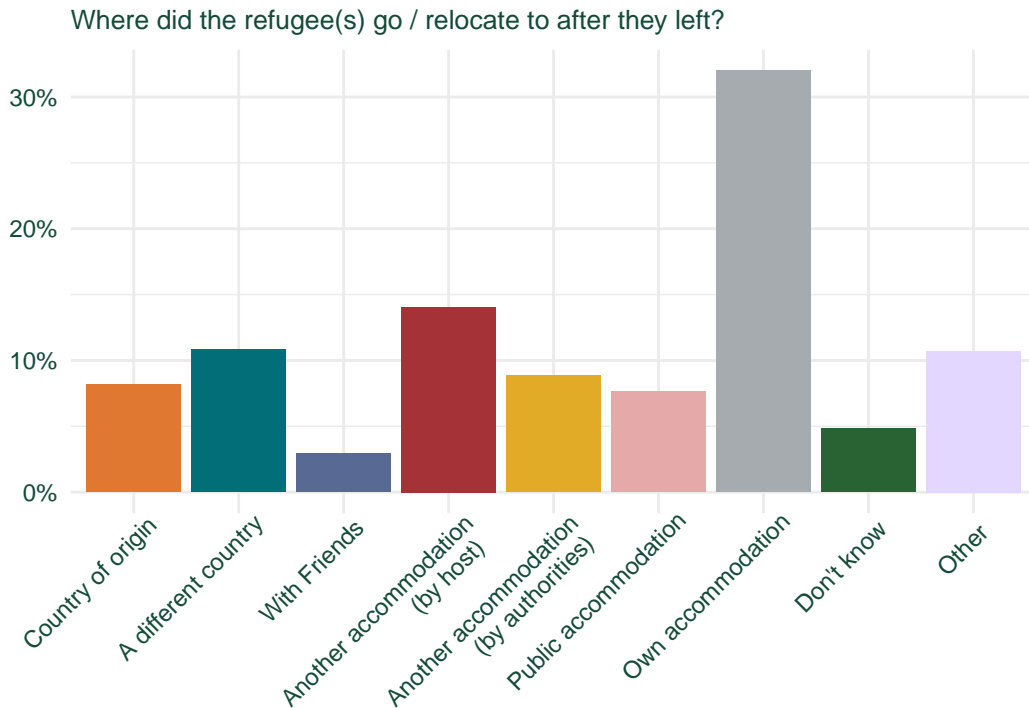


Figure 14: Migrant’s destination after leaving the private accommodation

The difficulty of finding subsequent housing varied depending on where in Germany the host lived. While on average 55% of accommodations ended because a longer-term accommodation was found, on a state-by-state basis it varied considerably, as seen in Table 8. The share of forced migrants placed into a longer-term housing after the private accommodation ended ranged from 17% in Thuringia and 40% in Saarland to 85% in Saxony and 88% in Rhineland-Palatinate. Reasons for these geographical differences might include variance in the housing market, social networks, and public organization of housing distribution.

Table 8: Percentage of migrants placed into a longrt-term accommodation by state

RP	SN	MV	HH	ST	NI	BE	NW	HE	BB	BW	BY	HB	SH	SL	TH
88%	85%	71%	70%	67%	66%	64%	55%	55%	52%	51%	51%	50%	45%	40%	17%

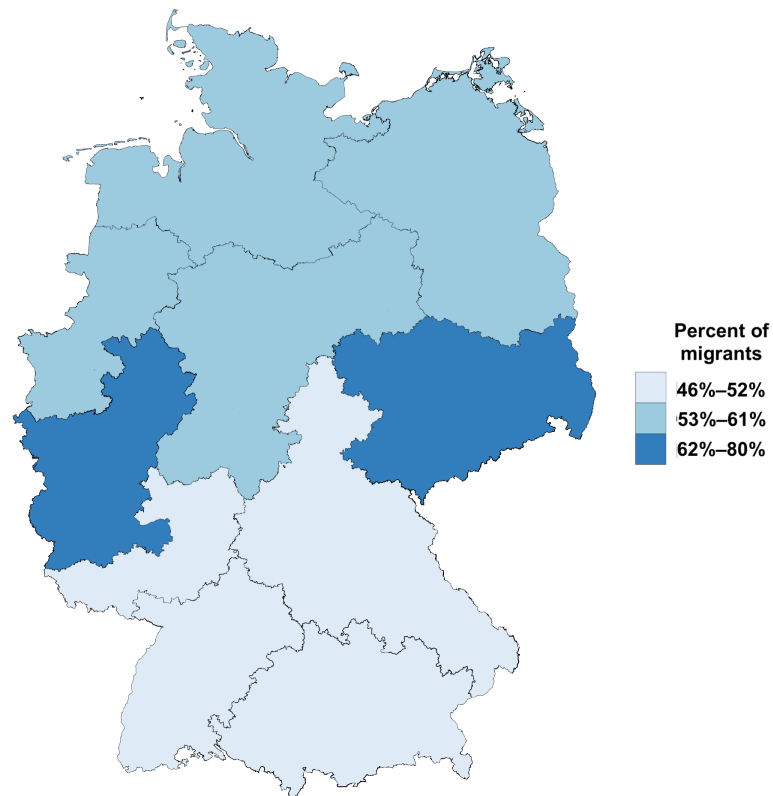


Figure 15: Percent of migrants placed in a longer-term accommodation by first digit of PLZ

Future hosting opportunities

80% of hosts would provide private accommodation again. This figure is consistent with the proportion of hosts who rated the experience as positive. What is not immediately apparent is that even hosts who rated the experience fairly low were still more likely than not to say that they would host again in the future. As shown in the Table 9, roughly 50% of hosts who rated their experience on the low end (1–3) would host again in the future if the opportunity arose.

Table 9: Percentage of hosts who would offer private accommodation again, by rating of experience

Rating of experience	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percent who would host again	68%	61%	41%	51%	53%	65%	70%	86%	92%	90%

Having children living at home decreased hosts' likelihood of hosting again, while access to transportation and living in a rural area increased the likelihood.²³ Since having children would presumably make accommodating individuals and logistics in general more difficult, it follows that families with young children would be less able to host multiple times or for longer periods of time. In addition, this result fits with our previous analysis of factors that affect the expected duration of the accommodation: the fewer children hosts currently have living in their households, the longer they were initially willing to host for. Similarly, it is reasonable that access to transportation facilitates the hosting and the ability of forced migrants to travel independently. It is noteworthy that indicators of increased privacy such as having access to an extra bathroom, and the type of room (e.g., with a lock, shared, separate apartment), as well as the size and location of the home, were not significant predictors of whether a host wanted to host again.

Among hosts that would like to host again, almost all are interested in housing Ukrainians. Two-thirds also showed interest in accommodating forced migrants from other conflict areas, whereas fewer hosts said they would be willing to host people in other emergency situations. In addition, 25% of hosts utilized the “other” answering option to specify the specific characteristics of individuals they would take in, with the most common response being only women and children (see Table 10). Therefore following the largely positive experiences from the hosts in our data and general willingness among hosts to take in more migrants in the future, private accommodation seems to have the potential to establish itself as a new form of engagement for forced migrants, which at the same time is

²³Results obtained by using a standard Logit model, controlling for geographic and demographic variables as well as the type of room the forced migrants lived in (separate apartment, with lock, shared room, etc.). See results in Section 4, where the same covariates were used to analyze expected duration of the accommodation.

associated with urgent needs for support.

Table 10: Groups that hosts would accommodate in the future

Group	Percent of respondents
Refugees from Ukraine	96%
Refugees from other areas of conflict	66%
Other people in emergency situations	48%
Other	26%

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Appendix

Methods

Questionnaire development

The questionnaire was developed in close cooperation with #UnterkunftUkraine and in exchange with civil society actors. We pre-tested the instrument with a small sample of private hosts. The majority of questions were designed as closed-ended questions with the possibility to provide "other" responses as well as the possibility to refuse to answer. Both the exchange with relevant stakeholders as well as the pre-test informed the answer categories for the closed-ended questions.

In addition to these questions, the survey included a number of open-ended questions that were more qualitative in nature and allowed hosts to expand upon relevant themes in an open text field (e.g., their motivation behind their decision to host, challenges associated with the accommodation, etc.). Each respondent received only one open-ended question, which was randomized.

The survey is designed to be applicable for a repeated and longer-term use to capture developments over time in this rapidly developing field.

Outreach and target group

The survey instrument was developed with those providing private accommodation as the main target group in mind. In addition, we designed item batteries for those who have not yet been able to host. These are not part of this current report.

The survey was first distributed by #UnterkunftUkraine directly to approximately 10,000 individuals who were previously matched through the platform #UnterkunftUkraine. Within the first week the survey was released we received 2074 responses from this target group. The following week the survey was then sent to #UnterkunftUkraine's general newsletter which consists of roughly 110,000 individuals who have either registered to host or are generally interested in private accommodations. We saw another spike in responses from this list and received an additional 1464 responses within a week of the second link being sent (see Figure 16). It should be noted that in this second mailing, the survey was not a direct invitation to participate in the survey, but only a portion of the content contained in the newsletter. This coupled with the fact in the second wave the survey was sent to a less-targeted demographic help explain the difference in the response rate for the two waves. From mid-June until the end of the month roughly 100 additional responses trickled in, before the survey was closed at the end June 2022.

In total we received 3997 responses, of which 2987 were complete. Among the partial responses we choose to include only the surveys that answered how many times, if any, the respondent has hosted.

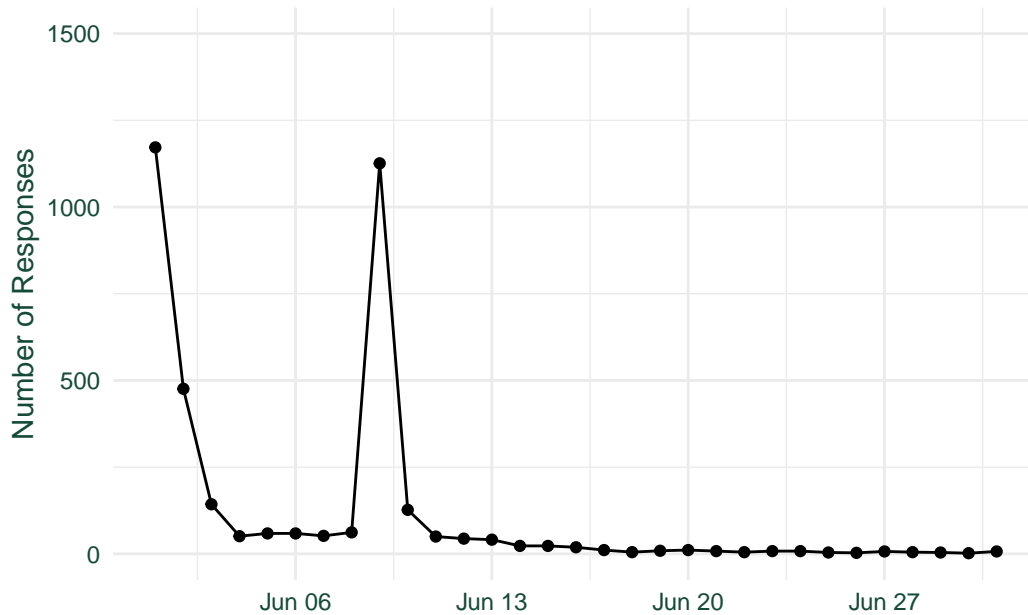


Figure 16: Timeline of all partial and complete responses received

We set this as our cutoff since we filter our analysis to only — unless explicitly stated otherwise — include information from respondents who have previously hosted or are still hosting. This narrowed the total number of usable responses to 3251. Additional data cleaning included censoring some responses on individual questions that we judged to be unrealistic or the result of a data entry error. For example, some respondents entered that they were matched through #UnterkunftUkraine before the inception of the organization or listed the date that forced migrants had arrived at their home as after the date they submitted the survey. Similarly, outliers resulting from likely data entry errors were censored for questions with unstructured input (e.g., age, number of times hosted, duration of hosting, etc.)

For the analysis of the open-ended questions, all responses were first read in full and then coded. The respective categories were created inductively and were thus created based on the content of the answers given by the respondents. It should be noted that many responses touched upon several themes and therefore could not be assigned to a single category. These responses were then segmented into multiple categories. It follows, for some of the open-ended questions, there were more segments coded than total answers from the respondents.

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