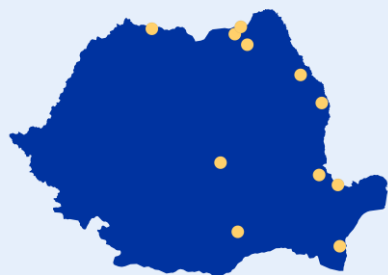


This report is part of IOM DTM regional displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys. Further reports in this series are available for [Poland](#), [Republic of Moldova](#) and [Slovakia](#).



3 border crossing points
 5 transit points
 9 counties

4,014 INTERVIEWS



82% FEMALE



18% MALE

Since 24 February 2022, refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) continue to enter Romania as a result of the war in Ukraine. As of 23 May 2022, Romanian authorities have reported 1,010,955 arrivals from Ukraine (data via UNHCR and including in the context of those entering from Ukraine via the Republic of Moldova). This report is based on 4,014 interviews conducted by IOM Romania between 25 March and 23 May 2022 in Braşov, Bucharest, Constanţa, Galaţi, Huşi, Iaşi, Isaccea, Sighetu Marmăţiei, Siret and Suceava.

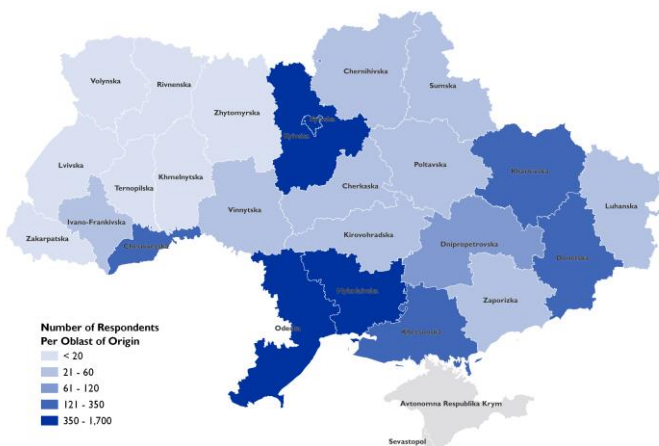
Please note that whilst this is not yet a representative sample and results should be taken as indicative, every effort was made to target the major border crossing points, transit points and destination counties (see p.5 for methodology).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Out of the total 4,014 respondents, 98 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 2 per cent TCNs, mainly from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation and Turkmenistan. The top five oblasts of origin were Odessa (42%), Mykolaiv (16%), Kyiv (11%), Kharkiv (5%) and Chernivtsi (5%).

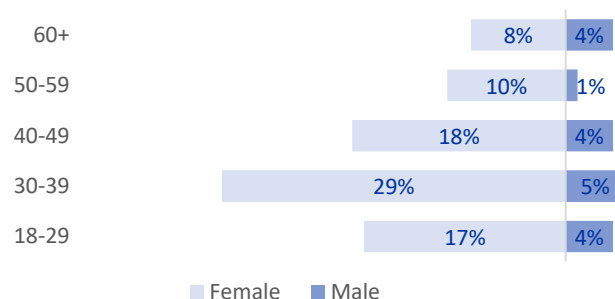
Women represented 82 per cent of responses. Twenty-nine per cent of respondents were women aged 30-39 years. Compared to the first month of surveys (25 March – 21 April), the proportion of male responses has increased by two per cent. In the same period, the proportion of males aged 18-29 years has decreased by six per cent, whilst the proportion of males aged 30-49 years has increased by six per cent.

Fig.1 Oblasts of origin



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map, do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Fig.2 Sex and age disaggregation of respondents



Over half of the respondents had obtained tertiary education (51%), whilst 1 per cent had received primary school education and 24 per cent had received technical or vocational training.

Tab.1 Education of respondents

Primary education	1%
Secondary education	22%
Tertiary education	51%
Technical and vocational training	24%
Others/prefer not to say	1%

Nineteen per cent of respondents reported that they or someone in their group had a serious health condition (chronic diseases) whilst 6 per cent of respondents reported that they or someone in their group had a disability. Sixty-one per cent of respondents indicated that they were travelling with children. Of the reported ages of those children, 18 per cent were younger than 4 years old, 55 per cent between 5 and 13 years and 27 per cent between 14 and 17 years old.



81% travelling in a group
 19% travelling alone



19% travelling with at least 1 person with a serious health condition



6% travelling with at least 1 person with a disability



2% travelling with at least 1 pregnant woman



17% travelling with at least 1 elderly person (60+ years)



61% reported at least 1 child in the group

INTENTION TO TRAVEL ONWARDS

Under half of respondents intended to travel onwards (46%). Of those reporting onward travel, 26 per cent indicated Germany as their final destination. Other countries of destination included Bulgaria (14%), Poland (6%), Canada (5%), and Italy (5%). Almost half of respondents selected their destination because they had relatives or friends there (48%).

Fig. 3 Why did you choose this country of destination? (N=2,183)

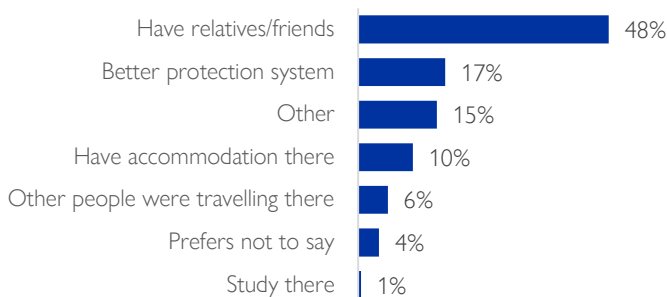
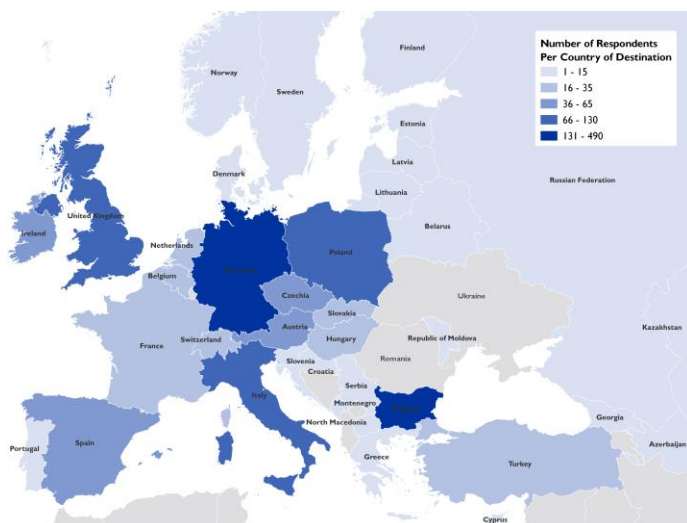


Fig. 4 Intended country of destination (N=1,591)



INTENTION TO REMAIN IN ROMANIA

A total of 1,738 individuals indicated that they would stay in Romania (43%), whilst a further 7 per cent did not know their final country of destination. The most commonly reported reasons for staying in Romania were that they had relatives or friends in the country (29%), that they had nowhere else to go (24%), or that Romania had a better protection system (21%). Three per cent reported that they could not travel onwards because they did not have the documents to do so.

Table 2 shows the intended destination within Romania based on where the interview was conducted. Most individuals intended to remain in the county where the interview was conducted, including 79% of those interviewed in Bucharest intending to remain in Bucharest or Ilfov. Bucharest and Ilfov were also a common final destination for those interviewed in Tulcea (48% selected Bucharest or Ilfov), in Iași (21%) and in Suceava (15%).

Tab. 2 Intended destination in Romania by location of interview

BUCHAREST (N=466)		IASI (N=99)	
Ilfov	65%*	Iași	33%
Bucharest	14%	Bucharest	13%
Constanța	3%	Ilfov	8%
Other	16%	Other	45%
Does not know	2%	Does not know	1%

TULCEA (N=244)		SUCEAVA (N=175)	
Ilfov	35%	Suceava	22%
Bucharest	13%	Ilfov	12%
Calarasi	12%	Bucharest	3%
Braila	8%	Other	54%
Other	30%	Does not know	9%
Does not know	2%		

*Of the 466 individuals interviewed in Bucharest who planned to remain in Romania, 65 per cent indicated they planned to remain in Ilfov.

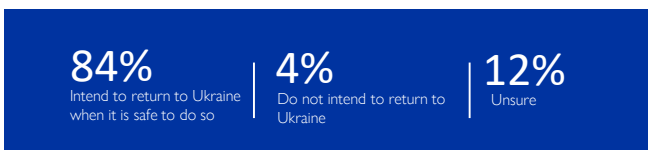


Fig. 5 Why did you choose to stay in Romania (N=968)

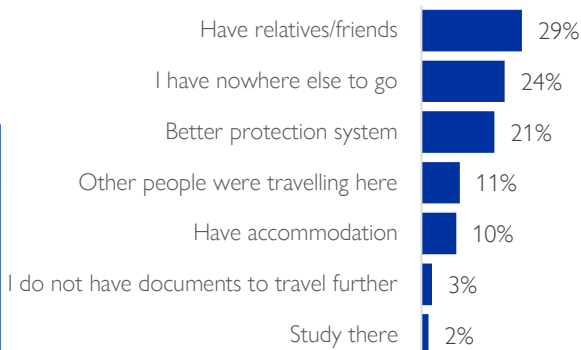


Fig. 6 How long do you plan to stay in Romania (N=1,202)



INCLUSION

Ten per cent of those intending to stay in Romania had received a social security number, excluding responses from the border points.

For labour inclusion (Figure 7), over a quarter of respondents were not working before leaving Ukraine (28%) whilst over a quarter were working in professional or technical jobs such as lawyers, teachers or dental assistants (26%). When asked about their desired occupation in Romania, 35 per cent of respondents indicated they did not want to work. Compared to their previous occupation, there was an increase in respondents selecting elementary occupations such as cleaner or labourer as their desired occupation, including from amongst those with previous professional, technical or managerial experience.

Tab. 3 Potential childcare needs related to intention to work in Romania

	At least 1 child under 4		At least 1 child under 13	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Respondent gender:				
Does not want to work	22%	14%	52%	34%
Is already working	22%	20%	51%	44%
Wants to work	24%	21%	59%	45%

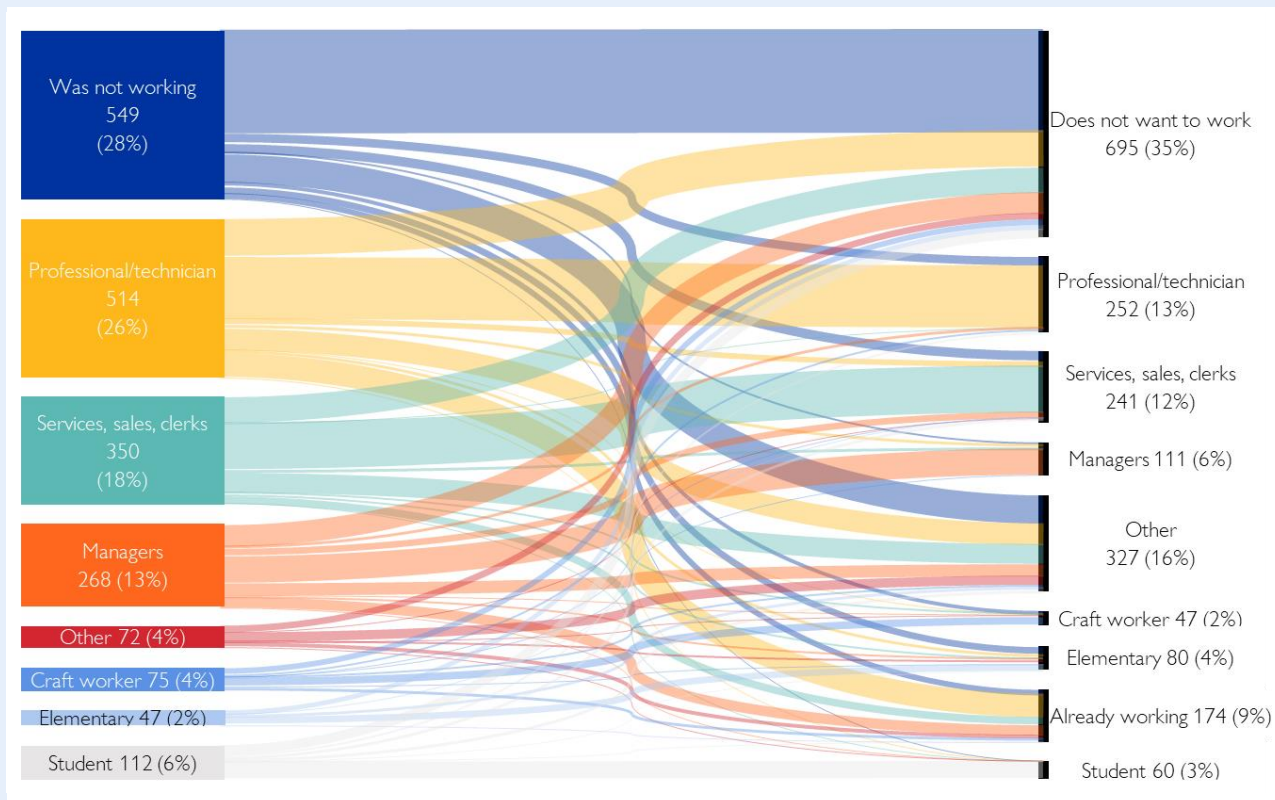
Table 3 displays the proportion of respondents with children in certain age groups and their intention to work in Romania. Of the female respondents reporting that they wanted to work, 24 per cent had at least 1 child under 4 years old. This suggests that almost one in four respondents who want to work might require childcare support for children under four years old, whilst almost three in five respondents had at least one child under 13 years. The proportion of female respondents with children reporting they did not want to work was substantially higher than for male respondents. It is unclear whether childcare impacted their response.

Tab. 4 Speaks destination language?

Intended Destination	Number	Speak destination language	Speak English
Romania	1738	7%	33%
Germany	490	8%	30%
Bulgaria	254	4%	35%
Poland	117	10%	23%
Italy	101	7%	26%
Canada	94	52%	52%
United Kingdom	80	53%	53%
Spain	60	5%	48%
Czechia	56	4%	34%
Austria	55	4%	35%
Ireland	40	48%	48%
United States of America	38	37%	37%
Hungary	33	0%	24%
France	31	13%	48%
Does not know	296		43%

The proportion of respondents who spoke at least one official language of intended destination was very low (other than when English was an official language). Only 7 per cent of those intending to stay in Romania spoke Romanian, whilst one in three spoke English.

Fig. 7 Previous professional category compared to desired professional category in Romania



Professional/Technician includes lawyers, doctors, teachers, nurses, dental assistants etc
Craft worker includes construction worker, electrician, food processing, auto repair
Elementary Occupation includes cleaner, labourer in manufacturing or agriculture

NEEDS

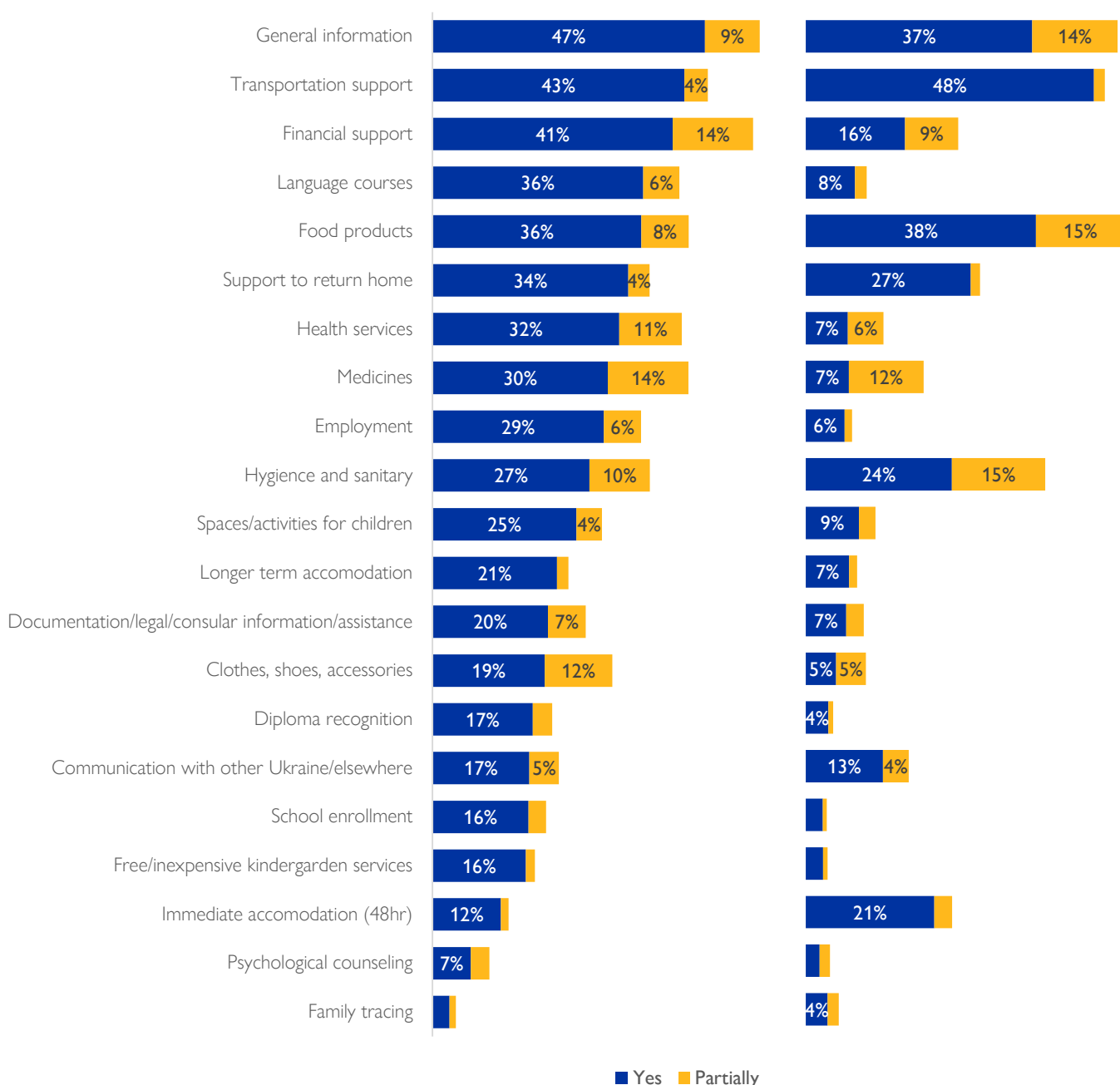
Figure 8 presents the reported needs of those intending to remain in Romania and those intending to travel onwards. The main reported needs for those intending to stay in Romania were general information (47%), transportation support (43%), financial support (41%), language courses (36%), and food products (36%). Twenty-one per cent of respondents reported needing longer term accommodation, whilst 16 per cent reported needing school enrollment.

When asked if they knew where to obtain information about their needs, 37 per cent reported that they did not know where to obtain information about psychological support, 35 per cent for obtaining information about legal documents, 34 per cent for support against harassment or gender-based violence, 31 per cent for financial support, 30 per cent for information about health services, 25 per cent for information about accommodation, and 25 per cent for information about transportation.

Challenges in current accommodation

Of the 1,416 individuals who intended to remain in Romania and were already staying in an accommodation, nine per cent reported problems in their accommodation. This was higher for those staying in organised reception centres, with 13 per cent reporting problems in their accommodation, compared to those staying in private accommodation (8%) or with relatives/friends (9%). Concerns reported in organised reception centres included toilets not being separated by gender (2%), lack of drinking water (2%) and overcrowding (2%). One per cent of respondents in organised reception centres stated that services were difficult to access for persons with disabilities, whilst one per cent also stated that there was not enough space or bedding for women and girls to sleep in privacy. The responses including those planning to leave Romania were not noticeably different.

Fig. 8 Reported needs for those intending to stay in Romania (L, N=1,738) and those travelling onwards (R, N=1,862)



METHODOLOGY

The 4,016 interviews used in this report were collected by a team of 27 enumerators deployed in nine counties in Romania: Bucharest, Tulcea, Suceava, Iași, Galați, Brașov, Maramureș, Vaslui and Constanța. Enumerators included a mix of Ukrainian (11), Romanian (13) and other nationalities (3). Of the enumerators, 18 spoke Russian and/or Ukrainian, whilst 20 spoke Romanian, and 19 spoke English. Enumerators mainly worked in pairs, with at least one Ukrainian/Russian speaker present. All enumerators were trained on ethics of data collection and provision of information. All but two of the active enumerators have received training in protection, concerns and safer referrals as well as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, with further trainings scheduled. The questionnaire was available in English, Russian and Ukrainian and the preferred language of questioning was determined by the respondent.

Fourty-four per cent of the interviews were conducted in Bucharest. Of the interviews conducted in Suceava county, most were in Siret (473) as well as Radauți (76), Suceava (43) and other locations (51).

Tab. 5 County in which interview was conducted

County	Number
Bucharest	1,762
Tulcea (Isaccea)	971
Suceava (Radauți, Siret, Suceava)	643
Iași	277
Galați	195
Brașov	76
Maramures (Sighet)	47
Vaslui (Huși)	24
Constanța	19

Tab. 6 Type of location in which interview was conducted

Location type	Number
Border crossing point	1,374
Train station	1,095
Collective centre	953
Transit centre	101
Hotel	100
Ukrainian embassy	95
Host family accommodation	51
Rented/free house/apartment	37
Bus station	26
Other	182

The types of locations targeted for interviews included border crossing points (BCPs), transit points (bus stations, train stations, airports), accommodation (collective centres, private accommodation), and other locations such as the Ukrainian embassy. Other location types varied from Romanian language classes to the park to an ice-skating rink.

LIMITATIONS

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of Ukrainian refugees and third country nationals entering through the various BCPs or staying in various counties or sub-counties across Romania. This was due to the limited availability of baseline information. The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points in Romania. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value.

Whilst every attempt was made to capture all types of arrivals at the BCPs, the operational reality of identifying individuals who could comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire meant mainly those arriving in buses or other types of group transportation were interviewed. Those arriving in private vehicles tended to drive on to their destination without an opportunity to conduct an interview.

Not all enumerators spoke the language of the individual they were interviewing. The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian and Russian, so respondents were able to read and answer questions themselves if they wanted to. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems.

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