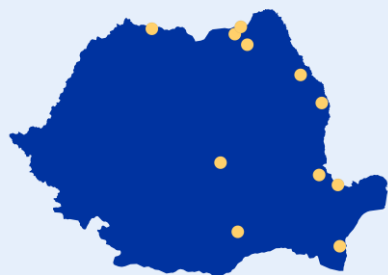


This report is part of IOM DTM regional displacement patterns, needs and intentions surveys. Further reports in this series are available for [Poland](#), for the [Republic of Moldova](#) and for [Slovakia](#).



3 border crossing points
 5 transit points
 9 counties

6,029 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 28 June 2022, there were 83,301 Ukrainian refugees in Romania, whilst authorities have reported over one million 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 6,029 interviews conducted by IOM Romania between 25 March and 28 June 2022 in Braşov, Bucharest, Constanţa, Galaţi, Huşi, Iaşi, Isaccea, Sighetu Marmatei, Siret and Suceava.

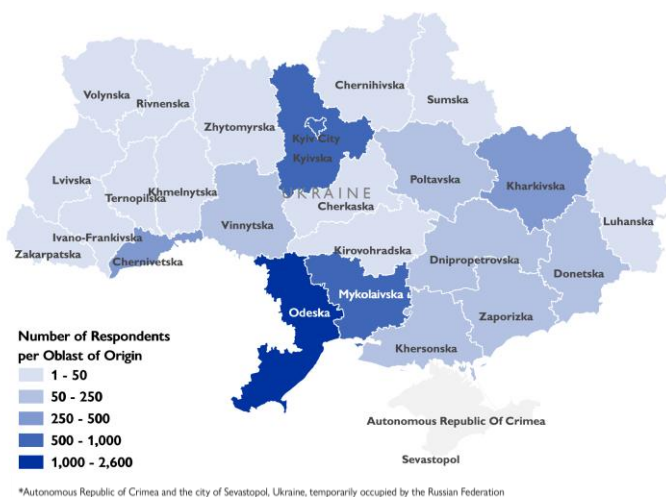
Please note that whilst this is not yet a representative sample and results should be taken as indicative, every effort was made to target the major border crossing points, transit points and destination counties (see p.5 for methodology).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Out of the total 6,029 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 (43%), Mykolaiv (16%), Kyiv (11%), Chernivitsi (6%) and Kharkiv (5%).

Women represented 82 per cent of responses. Twenty-nine per cent of respondents were women aged 30-39 years. Compared to the first two months of surveys (25 March – 22 May), there has been an increase in younger female respondents aged 19-29 of 3 per cent, whilst the proportion of female respondents aged 40-49 has decreased by a similar amount. The proportions of male respondents are similar to previous months.

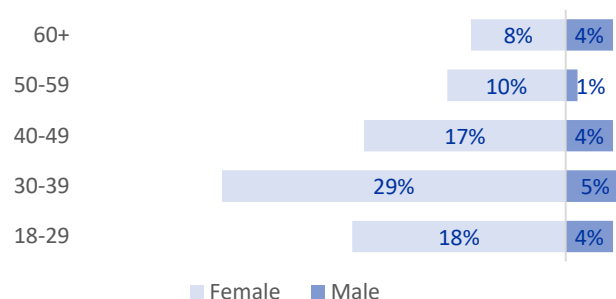
Fig.1 Oblasts of origin



*Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation

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 25 per cent had received technical or vocational training.

Tab.1 Education of respondents

Primary education	1%
Secondary education	21%
Tertiary education	51%
Technical and vocational training	25%
Others/prefer not to say	1%

Compared to the first two months of the survey, higher proportions of respondents reported that they or someone in their group: had a serious health condition or chronic disease (20%); had a disability (7%); was pregnant (3%); was elderly (19%). Sixty per cent of respondents indicated that they were travelling with children. Of the reported ages of those children, 21 per cent were younger than 4 years old, 61 per cent between 5 and 13 years and 18 per cent between 14 and 17 years old, representing a substantial decrease in 14-17 year old arrivals compared to the first two months of the survey.



81% travelling in a group
 19% travelling alone



20% travelling with at least 1 person with a serious health condition



7% travelling with at least 1 person with a disability



3% travelling with at least 1 pregnant woman



19% travelling with at least 1 elderly person (60+ years)



60% reported at least 1 child in the group

INTENTION TO TRAVEL ONWARDS

The proportion of respondents intending to travel onwards dropped to 41 per cent, compared to 46 per cent in the first two months. Of those reporting onward travel, 24 per cent indicated Germany as their final destination. Other countries of destination included Bulgaria (17%), Poland (6%), Canada (5%), and Italy (5%). Almost half of respondents selected their destination because they had relatives or friends there (47%).

Fig. 3 Why did you choose this country of destination?

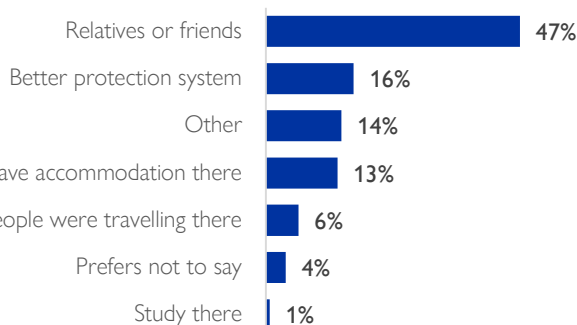
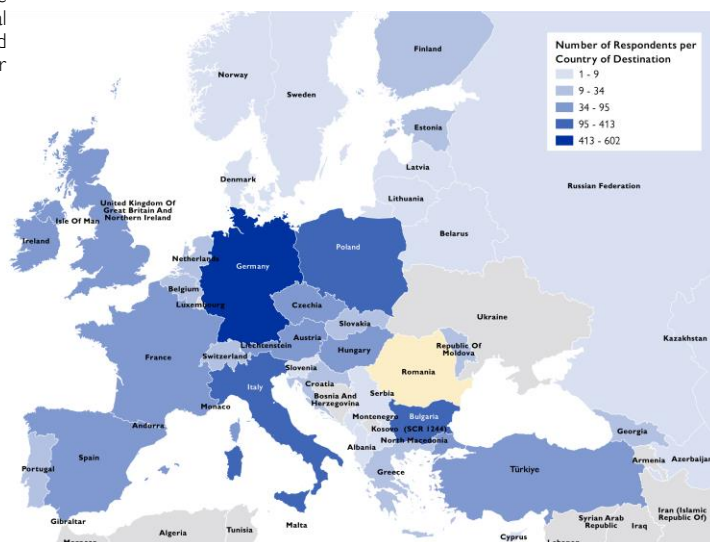


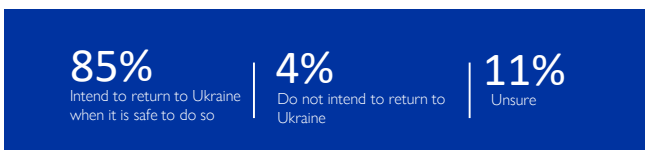
Fig. 4 Intended country of destination



INTENTION TO REMAIN IN ROMANIA

A total of 3,023 individuals indicated that they would stay in Romania (50%), more than in the first two months (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 (26%), that they had nowhere else to go (22%), or that Romania had a better protection system (22%). 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 (45% selected Bucharest or Ilfov), in Iași (16%) and in Suceava (20%).



Tab. 2 Intended destination in Romania by location of interview

BUCHAREST (N=978)		IASI (N=222)	
Bucharest	48%*	Iași	61%
Ilfov	31%	Bucharest	12%
Constanța	5%	Ilfov	4%
Other	14%	Other	23%
Does not know	2%	Does not know	<1%

TULCEA (N=374)		SUCEAVA (N=274)	
Ilfov	23%	Suceava	34%
Bucharest	22%	Bucharest	12%
Constanta	11%	Ilfov	8%
Tulcea	7%	Other	40%
Other	36%	Does not know	6%
Does not know	1%		

*Of the 466 individuals interviewed in Bucharest who planned to remain in Romania, 48 per cent indicated they planned to remain in Bucharest.

Fig. 5 Why did you choose to stay in Romania

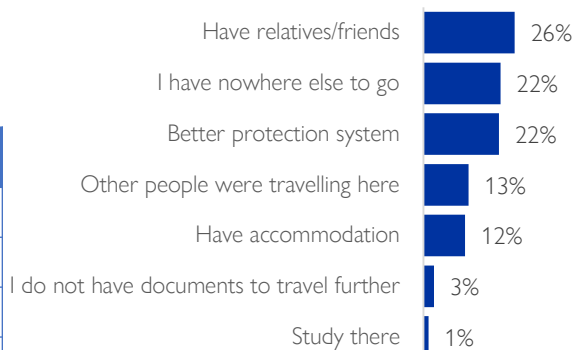
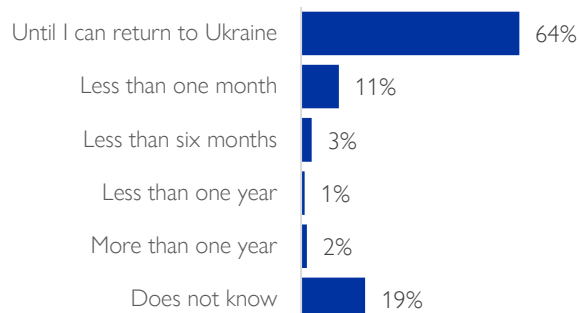


Fig. 6 How long do you plan to stay in Romania



INCLUSION

Twenty three per cent of those intending to stay in Romania had received a social security number compared to 10% for the first two months (excluding responses from the border points).

For labour inclusion (Figure 7), 57 per cent of respondents wanted to work whilst 10 per cent were already working. Most of the 33 per cent of respondents who did not intend to work were retired, had chronic health conditions preventing them from working or were full time carers. This was also two per cent lower than in the first two months. Almost a third of respondents were not working before leaving Ukraine (32%) whilst almost a quarter were working in professional or technical jobs such as lawyers, teachers or dental assistants (24%). 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

Respondent gender:	At least 1 child under 4		At least 1 child under 13	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Does not want to work	23%	14%	53%	32%
Is already working	23%	23%	52%	42%
Wants to work	24%	17%	59%	39%

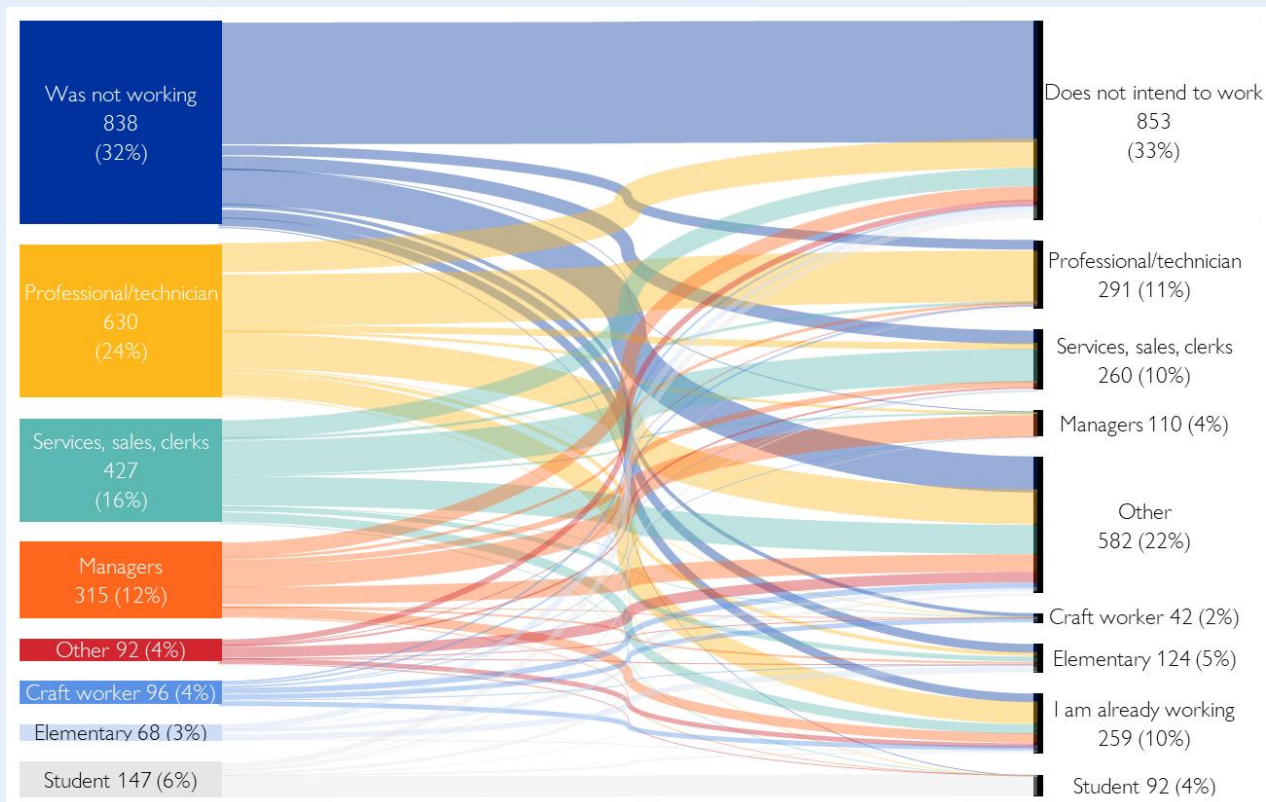
Table 3 displays the proportion of respondents with children in certain age groups and their intention to work in Romania. Of the female respondents reporting that they wanted to work, 24 per cent had at least 1 child under 4 years old. This suggests that almost one in four respondents who want to work 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	3023	9%	35%
Germany	602	7%	31%
Bulgaria	413	4%	32%
Poland	161	12%	30%
Italy	125	8%	28%
Canada	123	54%	54%
United Kingdom	94	54%	54%
Spain	83	5%	43%
Austria	75	5%	37%
Türkiye	70	1%	41%
Czechia	68	3%	35%
Hungary	59	0%	34%
France	57	26%	56%
United States of America	53	51%	51%
Does not know	385		45%

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 9 per cent of those intending to stay in Romania spoke Romanian, whilst over 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

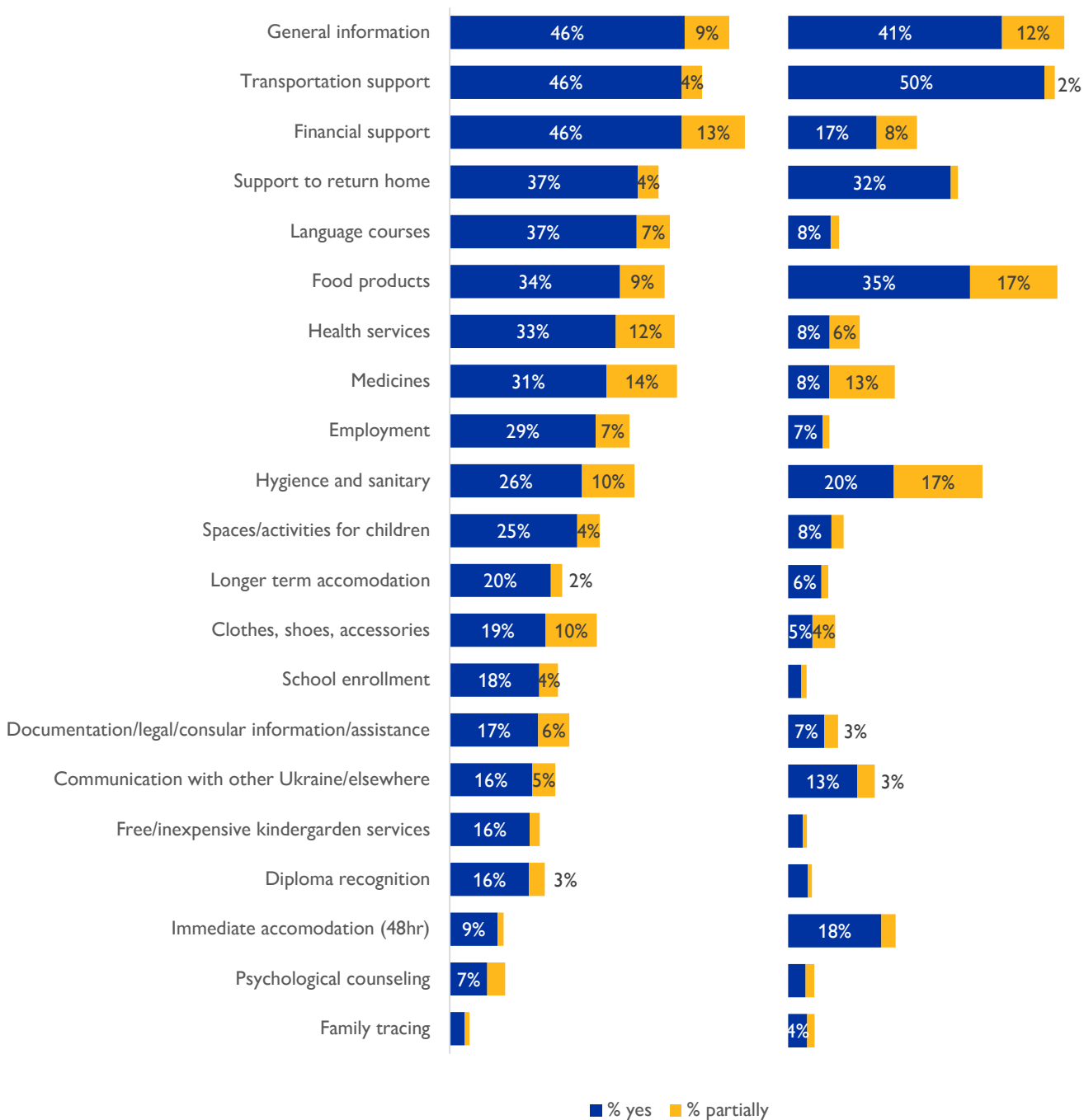
*Does not intend to work includes those who are full time carers, are unable to work due to chronic health conditions, are retired etc

NEEDS

Figure 8 presents the reported needs of those intending to remain in Romania and those intending to travel onwards. The proportion of respondents reporting general information needs has decreased since the first two months. For those remaining in Romania, there was a 12 per cent increase in those reporting needing financial support compared to the first two months, and an 11 per cent increase for transportation support. There has also been a 4 per cent increase in those reporting needing support to return home.

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.

Fig. 8 Reported needs for those intending to stay in Romania (L) and those travelling onwards (R)



METHODOLOGY

The 6,029 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 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.

Forty-three per cent of the interviews were conducted in Bucharest. Of the interviews conducted in Suceava county, most were in Siret (651) as well as Radauți (93), Suceava (66) and other locations (82).

Tab. 5 County in which interview was conducted

County	Number
Bucharest	2,597
Tulcea (Isaccea)	1,336
Suceava (Radauți, Siret, Suceava)	892
Iași	482
Galați	425
Brașov	128
Constanța	92
Maramures (Sighet)	47
Vaslui (Huși)	30

Tab. 6 Type of location in which interview was conducted

Location type	Number
Border crossing point	1,931
Collective centre	1,619
Train station	1,536
Hotel	125
Transit centre	119
Ukrainian embassy	95
Host family accommodation	69
Rented/free house/apartment	49
Bus station	42
Other	444

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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