

ROMANIA

Survey with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions, and Integration challenges



© IOM 2023

January - March 2023
Country Report & Data Analysis

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

This publication was made possible through the support provided by Council of Europe Development Bank, U.S Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), the German Federal Foreign Office, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Publisher

International Organization for Migration
Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern
Europe and Central Asia
Dampfschiffstrasse 4/10-11, 1030 Vienna, Austria
+43 1 581 22 22
Website: <https://rovienna.iom.int/>
Contact: ROViennaDataResearch-Newsletter@iom.int

**International Organization for Migration
Country Office Romania**
strada Viitorului 11 020602 Bucharest
+40 21 210 3050

Website: <https://romania.iom.int/>
Contact: iombucarest@iom.int

This report was issued without formal editing by IOM.

Cover photo: IOM' DTM enumerator at a job fair in Bucharest, Romania. © IOM 2023

Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), May 2023. DTM Romania "Surveys with refugees from Ukraine: needs, intentions and integration challenges" IOM, Bucharest. For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>

Release date: 15 May 2023

© IOM 2023



Some rights reserved. This work is made available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 IGO License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode) (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO).*

For further specifications please see the [Copyright and Terms of Use](#).

This publication should not be used, published or redistributed for purposes primarily intended for or directed towards commercial advantage or monetary compensation, with the exception of educational purposes, e.g. to be included in textbooks. Permissions: Requests for commercial use or further rights and licensing should be submitted to publications@iom.int.

* <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/igo/legalcode>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

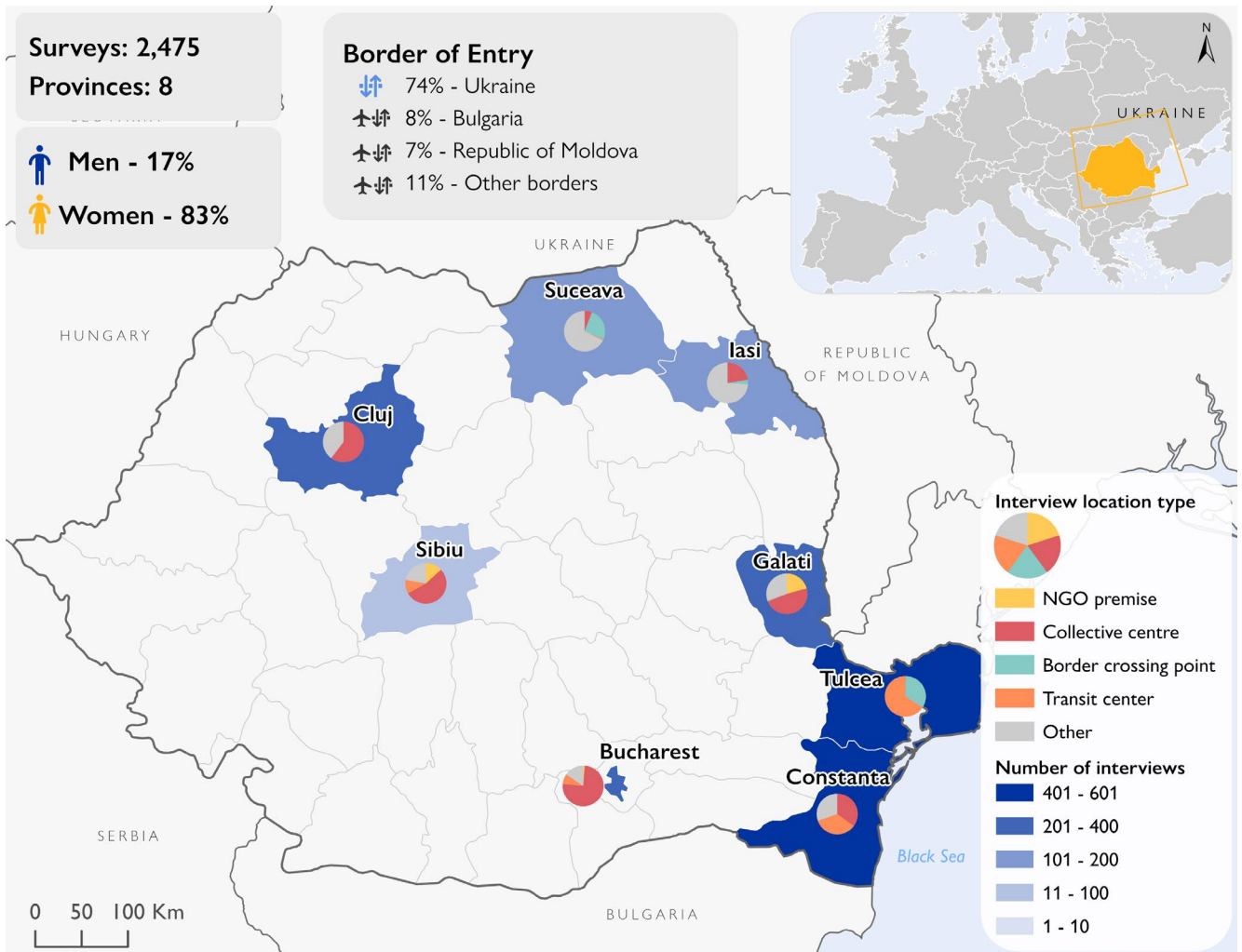
1. Socio-demographic profile	5
Oblast (region) of origin	5
Gender and age	6
Marital status	6
Documents possessed at the time of the interview	6
Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement	7
2. Intentions	8
Intention to move elsewhere or stay in current location	8
Intended lengths of stay in current location	8
3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects	9
Other spoken languages	9
Level of fluency	9
Main language spoken	9
Education level	10
Employment statements	10
Employment status	10
4. Registration and Inclusion services	11
Consular services	11
Access to finances	11
EU temporary protection applications	12
Intention to remain in Romania and application for EU temporary protection status	12
School enrolment	13
Health services	13
5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received	14
Immediate needs in country of destination	14
Areas where more information for assistance is needed	14
Assistance received	15
6. Challenges in Country of Displacement	16
Perceived discrimination	16
Inclusion challenges	16
Access to services and benefits	17
Challenges accessing benefits	17
7. Challenges in Country of Displacement	18
Travel mode	18
Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities	18
Conclusions	18
8. Methodology	19

KEY FINDINGS

- **High inclusion rate:** 61% registered to healthcare services, 86% applied to EU temporary protection, 91% of the UA children are enrolled in a school.
- **Employment status:** applied for a job (24%), employed (51%), unemployed and not looking for a job (45%).
- **Main destination countries:** 3% are transiting Romania with the top 3 destination countries: Lithuania, Germany and the UK.
- **Intention to stay:** yes (51%), already settled (31%), Ukrainian residence (10%), does not know (4%), no (3%).
- **Top areas of assistance received*:** accommodation (57%), financial services (56%), food supplies (56%) or sanitary supplies (44%).
- **Top inclusion challenges*:** language (74%) employment (25%), medical services (12%), children schooling (10%).
- **Main needs*:** financial support (57%), general information (51%), health services (50%), sanitary supplies (39%) and food supplies (36%).

*more than one answer possible

Map 1: Romania, border crossing points, surveys deployed & locations



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 IOM.

I. Socio-Demographic Profile

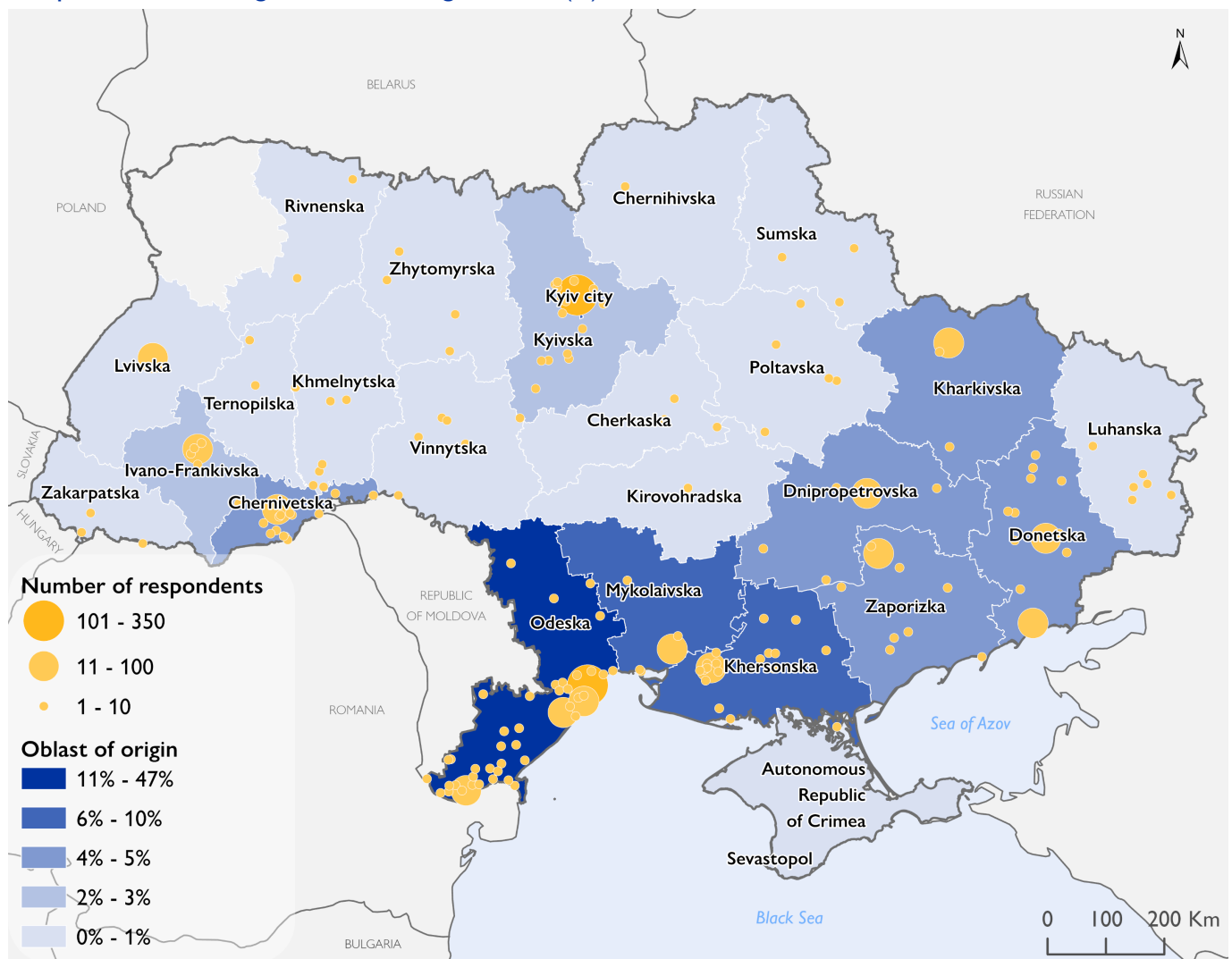
Oblast (region) of origin

Among the respondents 99% were Ukrainian nationals, (2475) and 1% TCNs. Although, they came from all over Ukraine, as shown on Map 2, a vast majority (72%) came from 4 regions from Ukraine located in the southern part, which include Odeska (46%), Khersonska (9%), Mykolaivska (9%) and Kyiv (the city) (8%).

Other oblasts of origin that a considerable number of UA nationals came from were Kharkivska, followed by

Dnipropetrovska, Donetska and Zaporizka with 4% each. A small number of respondents (12%) were originated in the other regions, the most frequently mentioned ones including Chernivetska (3%), Kyivska (2%), Ivano-Frankivska, Vinnytska Khmelnytska, Lvivska and Luhanska with 1%, as well as Chernihivska, Zhytomyrska, Sumska, Poltavska or Cherkaska.

Map 2: Oblast of origin before leaving Ukraine (%)



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 IOM.

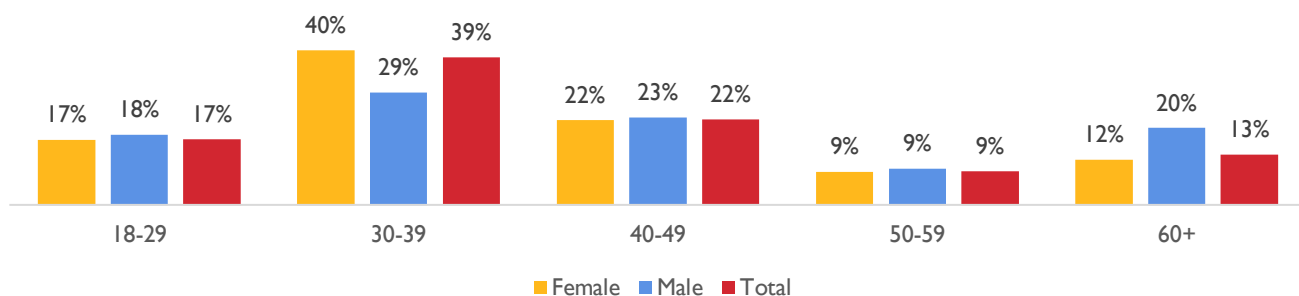
Gender and age

Out of 2475 respondents surveyed, 83 per cent were women and 17 per cent were men, while less than one per cent identified as other gender. The average age of the group is 41 years old. As for the age coverage, 88 per cent (N = 2061) of all the women surveyed were of working age, and 79 per cent (N = 413) of the men surveyed fell into the same category.

Out of all age groups, most respondents surveyed, both male and female, are aged between 30-39 years old, with 40 per cent females and 29 per cent males in that category.

The smallest age groups, for both genders were 50-59 (9%), followed by 60+ years old (13%), and 18-29 years old (17%).

Figure 1: Age by gender and total

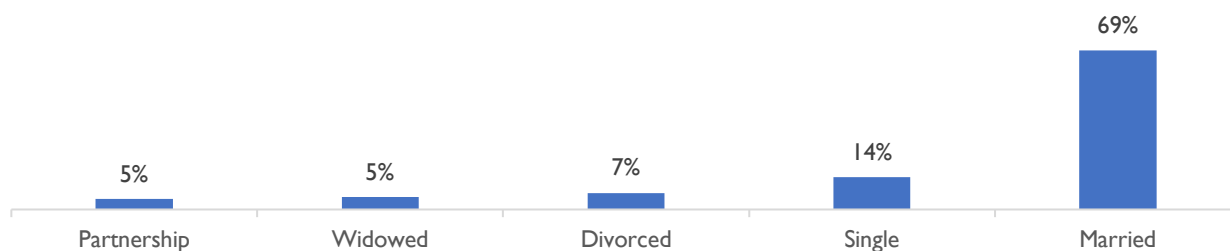


Marital status

Sixty-nine per cent of them were married, while 14% of them declared that they were single. Out of all respondents that declared that they were single, most were aged between 18 and 29 years old (47%), while in

case of widowed, 71 per cent were above the age of 60 years old, 13 per cent between 50-59, and 16 per cent were in a partnership.

Figure 2: Marital status



Documents possessed at the time of the interview

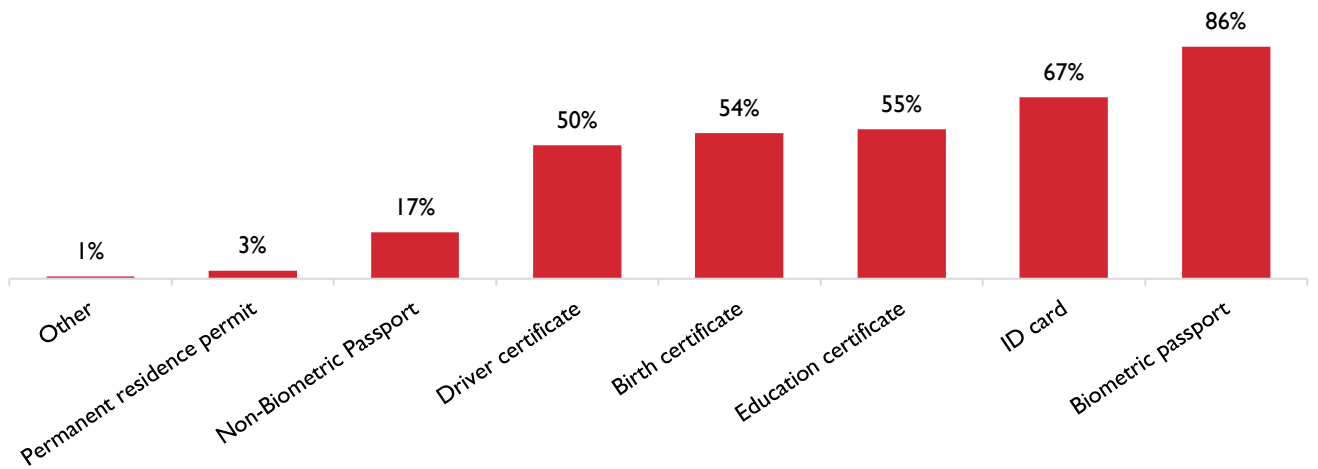
Less than half of the respondents (1344 persons) provide a valid answer regarding the documents they brought with them in Romania. Most of them had more than one document, such as biometric passports, ID's, education certificates or driver's certificate. As the respondents could choose more than one document from the list, the total percentage exceeds 100 per cent. The data shows that 86 per cent of the surveyed Ukraine nationals (UA

nationals) travelled with their biometric passport, while 67 per cent with the ID card.

Other documents mentioned were education certificate (55%), birth certificate (54%) and driving license (50%).

A small share of the respondents (17%) had non-biometric passport, (3%) had a residence permit, while one per cent had other documents such as marriage certificates.

Figure 3: Documents possessed at the time of the interview (%) (N = 1344)
(more than one answer possible)



Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

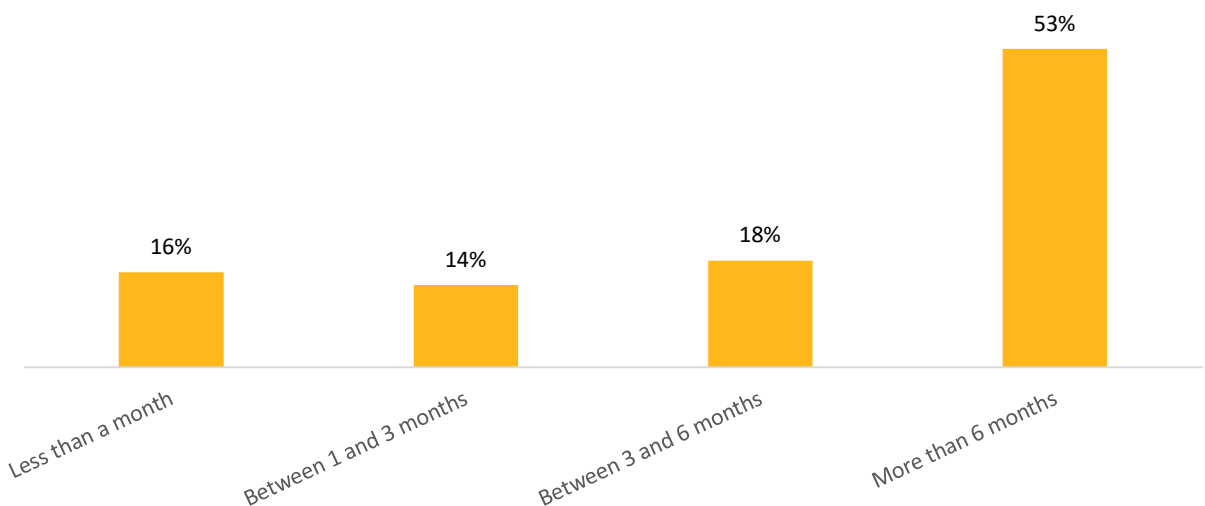
The number of days in displacement varies widely - from more than a year to less than a month, with an average of 203 days spent outside Ukraine. Most of UA nationals surveyed have been displaced for more than six months (53%). Out of the surveyed UA nationals, most of them arrived in Romania in February (9%) and March 2022 (11%).

Some of those displaced from longer than six months, have been residing in Romania between six months and two years. Another 11 per cent of the respondents have

spent in Romania 11 months, 10 per cent of the UA nationals have spent 10 months in displacement. A share of 18 per cent were residing in Romania between 3 and 6 months since displacement, while 14 per cent between 1 and 3 months.

As general overview, one can note that more than half of the respondents were residing in Romania for over half a year and they had the opportunity to face the challenges encountered, as well as the positive experiences shared with the local population.

Figure 4: Approximate time spent in displacement until date of interview (%)



2. Intentions

Intentions to move elsewhere or stay in current location

Half of the 2475 respondents declared they plan to settle in Romania, while 32 per cent have already settled. Only three per cent were transiting Romania and four per cent did not decide yet.

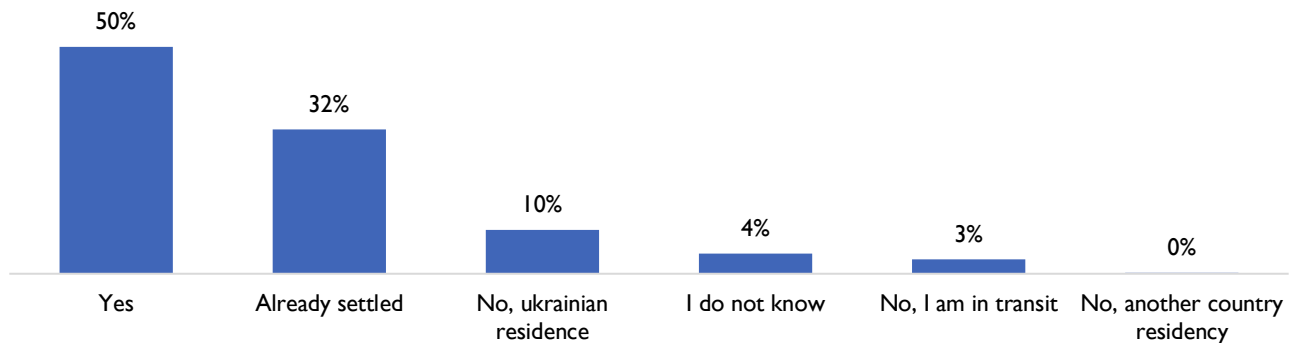
It is worth mentioning that those who plan to settle but have not done so yet, have already spent some time in Romania (between 1 and 3 months). Therefore, they based their decision on their experience gathered while

living in Romania.

Those answering that they do not know if they want to settle or not have just arrived in the country.

Ten per cent of the UA nationals that have answered the survey stated that they do not want to settle in Romania because they have permanent Ukrainian residency. Out of these respondents, 83 per cent plan to remain in the country temporarily, until the situation allows it.

Figure 5: Intentions to move elsewhere or stay in current location (%) (N = 1349)



Intended length of stay in current location

Figure 6 shows the time respondents plan to spend in their current location. Some of them (39%) declared that they plan to stay there as long as it is possible, while 29 per cent stated that they want to stay put until it is safe to go back home.

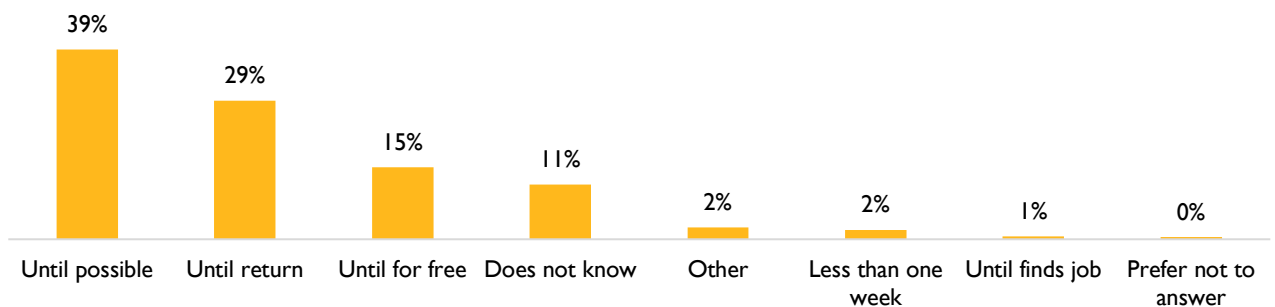
About 15 per cent intend to remain as long as the cost of housing is covered by the humanitarian assistance program, while 11 per cent of the respondents had not

decided whether to leave or remain in the current location.

Those two per cent who indicated a different time frame for leaving their current location mentioned the end of the year or end of the housing program as moment for changing their location.

It seems that intentions are shaped by the financial resources available to pay the rent.

Figure 6: Intended length of stay in current location (%) (N = 1300)



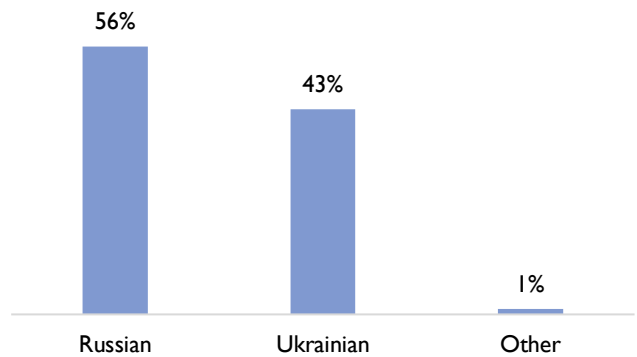
3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

Main language spoken

The survey found that the majority of the respondents, speak Russian as their main language at home (56%). The second most commonly used language in this round of surveys was Ukrainian, with a little under a half (43%) of the respondents reporting it as their main language.

Other languages indicated were Romanian, Bulgarian, Roma, Moldovan, Azerbaijani, Czech, English, Arabic and Hebrew, with no more than one per-cent indicating them as their main language spoken at home.

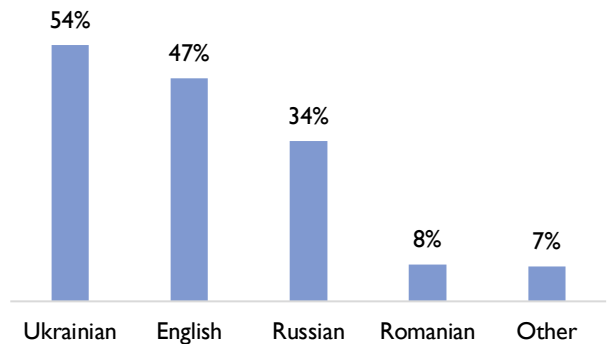
Figure 7: Main language spoken (%)



Other spoken language(s)

A large part of the respondents chose Ukrainian as their second language (54%) and close to fifty per-cent (47%) of the interviewed UA national chose English as the second language used. Russian is second language, for one third of the respondents (34%) and Romanian is used by eight per cent. Less commonly spoken languages (7% in total) include French, German, Spanish, Baltic Languages, Bulgarian and Hungarian.

Figure 8: Other spoken languages (%)

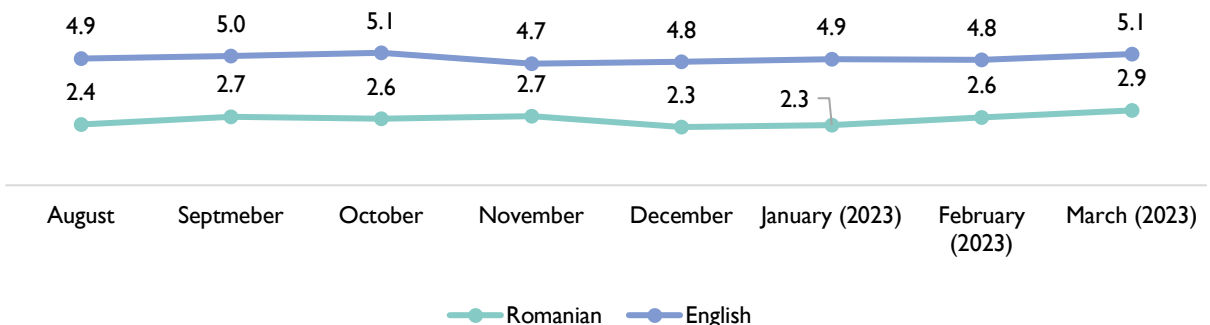


Level of fluency

English and Romanian are the main languages facilitating communication in daily life in Romania. The level of fluency in English is higher than in Romanian, the average varying around 5 on a 10-point scale for English, and around 2.5 for Romanian, as shown in Figure 8.

The data in Figure 8 points out to a lack of variation in regards to the declared level of language knowledge, the average of self-assessed proficiency remaining almost the same between August 2022 and March 2023, for both Romanian and English.

Figure 9: Romanian and English evolution of confidence levels – longitudinal analysis (%)

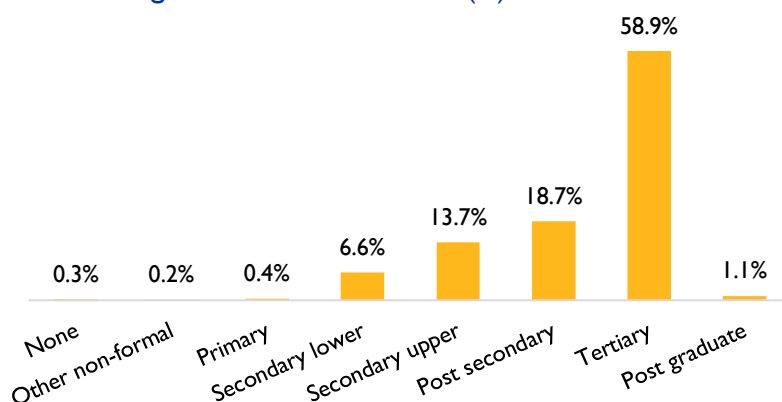


Education level

Findings presented in Figure 10 show that more than half of those interviewed have tertiary education: 58,9 per cent having a university degree. A share of 18,5 per cent has post-secondary education, while 13,7 per cent have a high school diploma. Those with lower secondary, primary and no education add up to 7,5 per cent of the number of respondents.

Due to the low number of men in the sample, comparing the level of education across gender would not lead to reliable results and it was not conducted.

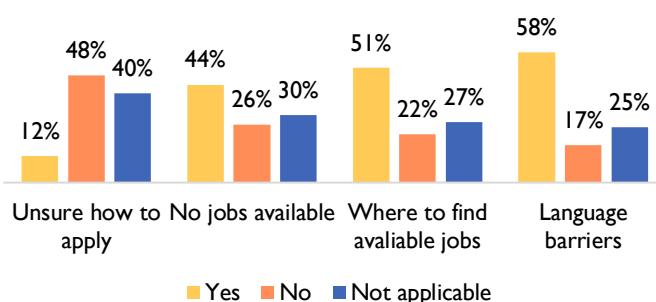
Figure 10: Education level (%)



Employment statements

Figure 11 shows the main challenges faced by UA citizens in finding employment, the language barrier being the main one, faced by 58 per cent of the respondents. Other barriers in accessing the labour market in Romania resided in lack of information regarding the place to find available jobs (51%) and the lack of available jobs (44%).

Figure 11: Employment statements (%)



Employment status

Out of those who answered the survey, 51 per cent already have a job (either in Romania or online), while one per cent of them intend to find a job in the near future. Among the respondents, a share of 45 per cent declared that they do not want to work, without indicating a reason, and 3 per cent are unable to work due to various reasons such as childcare or maternity leave, disability, retirement or university studies. Out of those who do not want to work, and that answered the question regarding their financial situation, 27 per cent stated that are receiving financial support from family, 23 per cent rely on their savings and other 33 per cent rely on support from NGO's (20%) or local authorities (13%).

An important share of respondents (61%) chose the

answer “does not apply to me” when asked about how straightforward is to find employment in Romania. That is the case of those who already have a job in Romania or do not intend to find one. Other 25 per cent described the process as difficult. In August 2022, 22 per cent stated* that finding a job in Romania is easy, while in the first quarter of 2023, the share dropped to 13 per cent. At the same time, the percentage of the UA nationals assessing their access to the labour market as difficult grew from 15 per cent to 26 per cent. This change is the outcome of the difficulties encountered when trying to access the labour market in Romania.

*Ukraine Response: 12 Month Reports | IOM Romania

Figure 12: Employment status (%)



4. Registration and Inclusion services

Consular services

The access to various public services offered by the Romanian government is assessed as rather easy by the majority of those interviewed.

As for the consular services, out of the UA nationals answering the question, 58 per cent know how to contact the consular representative, while only 23 per cent actually needed to contact it.

Figure 13: Knows how to contact a consular representative (%) (N = 433)

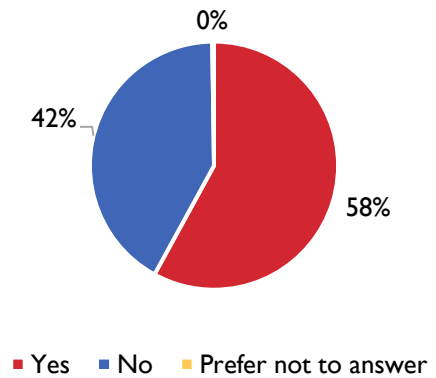
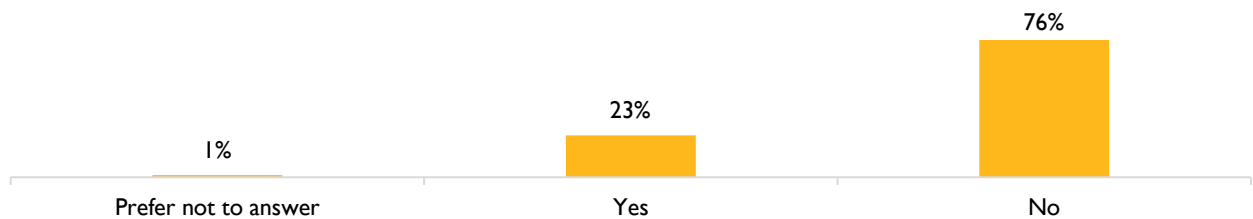


Figure 14: Contacted consular representatives (%) (N = 433)



Access to finances

The access to finances and bank services is good, over 90 per cent of the surveyed respondents were able to withdraw money from their bank account while in Romania.

The majority does not intend to open a bank account in Romania (72%). Out of those that do not plan to open a bank account, 71 per cent indicated that they do not

need to do so, nine per cent are unsure if they want to open it, as they rely on other banking services and three per cent do not open one because they plan to leave.

The data shows that most of the respondents rely on bank accounts open outside Romania and they do not plan to use the local banking system as they do not intend to settle in Romania for long time.

Figure 15: Has personal bank account (%) (N = 430)

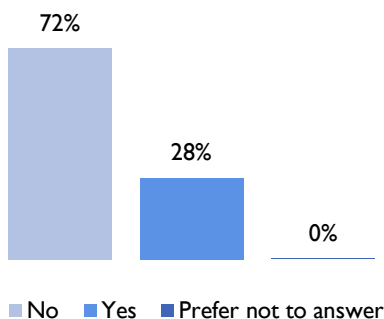
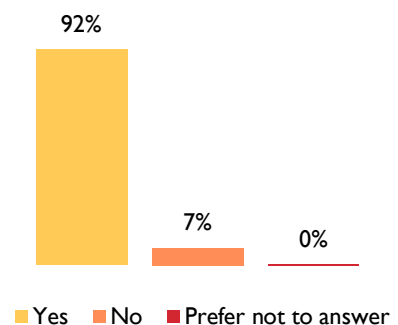


Figure 16: Able to withdraw money (%) (N = 430)

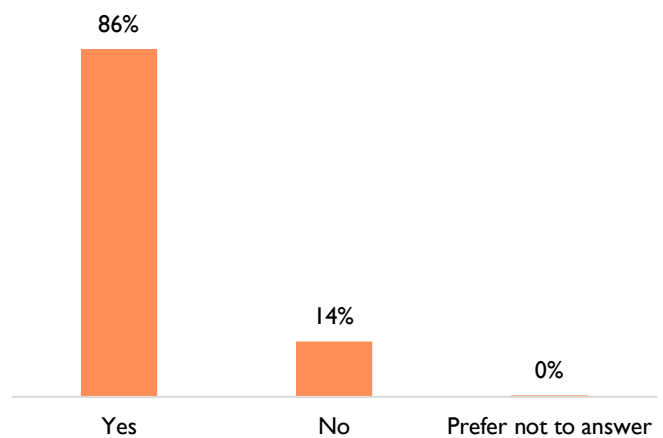


Migration Status

Out of all the UA nationals surveyed, 35 per cent have Temporary Protection status, while about three per cent of the respondents have, either irregular status, refugee status, are student or various type of visas, such as a work visa, student visa or short-term entry visa.

As shown in Figure 17, 86 per cent of the UA citizens have already applied for EU temporary protection. Out of those who did not apply yet, 50 per cent plan to do so in the near future and 41 per cent are planning to leave soon. The remaining nine per cent were either denied as not eligible or do not know how to apply.

Figure 17: Applied for EU temporary protection (%) (N=1345)



Intention to remain in Romania and application for EU Temporary Protection status

Data presented in figure 18 shows that up to 50 per cent of the surveyed respondents have already settled in Romania, while another 32 per cent plan to settle. Figure 19 shows the intention to settle and the action of applying for EU temporary protection.

As shown by data, 88 per cent of those who plan to settle and 86 per cent of those who have settled, have applied for EU temporary protection.

According to additional data collected by enumerators, when conducting interviews, some of the Ukrainian citizens that do not know if they want to settle in the country when upon arrival. The decision for settling in is made after a while, when the respondents acquired relevant experience to find a job, accommodation, schooling for children, establish a social circle of friends, etc.

Figure 18: Intention to remain (%) (N=1341)

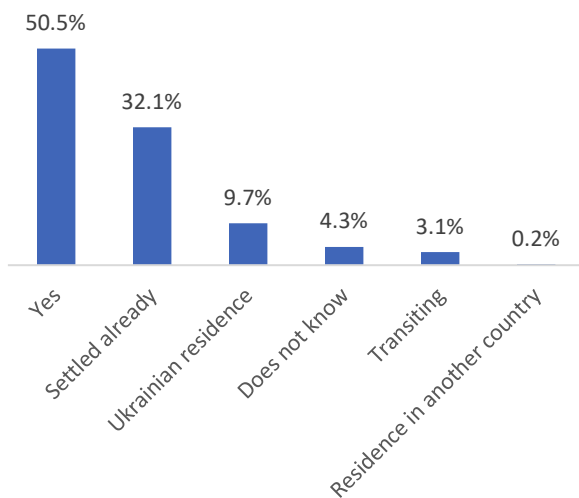
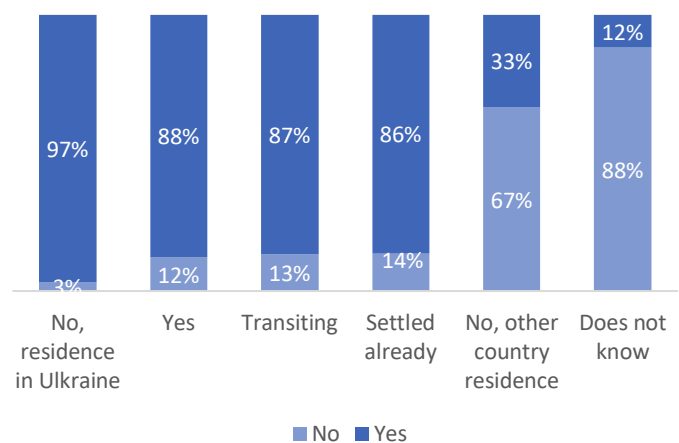


Figure 19: Intention to remain and application for EU temporary protection (%) (N=1341)



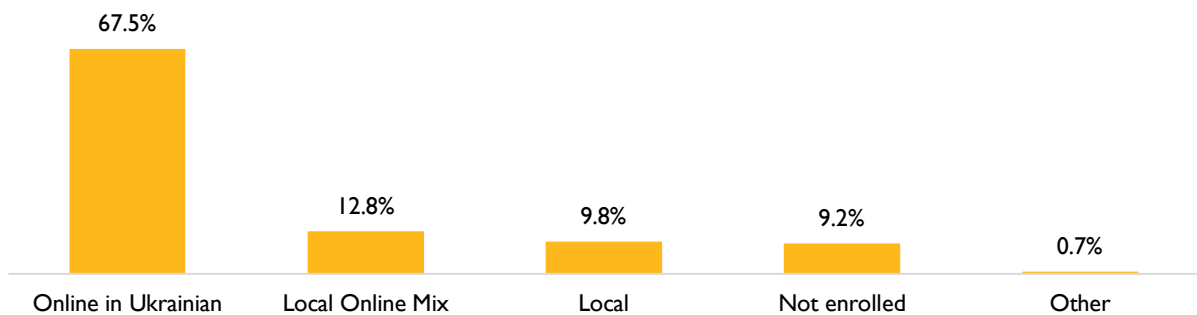
School enrolment

Most of children of school age are enrolled in education, and they attend online classes in Ukrainian. According to the data in Figure 20, 67.5 per cent of the children rely only on the school system in Ukraine, while 13 per cent of them attend online mixed classes.

About 9.2 per cent are not enrolled in a schooling program due to various reasons such as being in transit, not knowing the steps necessary for the enrolment process or other situations.

Only a small share of UA children of school age are enrolled in the Romanian educational system. It is about a total of 10 per cent of them that attend local school either face to face or online, while 0,7 per cent of them are attending other forms of online schooling. The data points out to the fact that school children do not have too many opportunities to interact with their Romanian peers, which in the long run, may limit their opportunities for social inclusion.

Figure 20: Has enrolled children in an education facility (%) (N=907)



Health services

Figure 21 shows the percentage of Ukrainian citizens who have accessed health services since their arrival in Romania. Over 60 per cent of the respondents have registered to healthcare services in the months prior to the interview.

Moreover, those who made use of healthcare assessed these services as straightforward to access. Specifically 64 per cent of the respondents find it easy to obtain medical services or prescriptions, as shown in Figure 22.

However, according to the enumerators’ reports, one of the main challenge faced by the UA nationals is overcoming the language barrier when seeing a doctor. As part of the “Response for Ukraine Program”, IOM set up a support program for facilitating the access to healthcare services, translation being part of a comprehensive services provided. Further details on the humanitarian assistance provided to the UA nationals, including access to medical services are available in the IOM Romania “Ukraine response 12 months report”.

Figure 21: Healthcare registration (%) (N=1530)

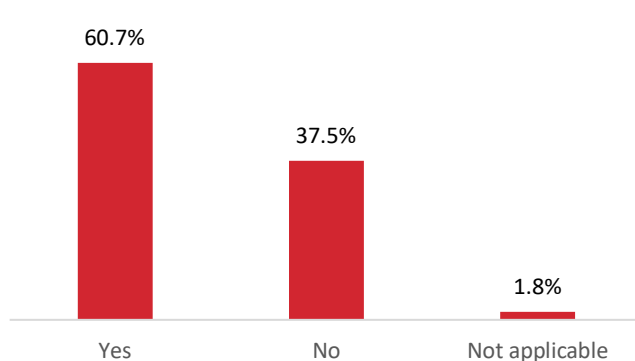
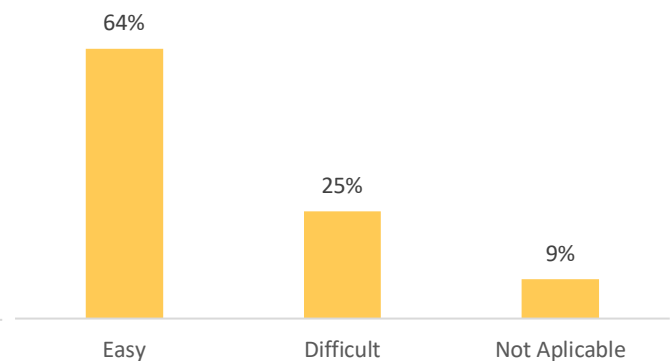


Figure 22: Obstacles in healthcare access (%) (N=1530)



5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

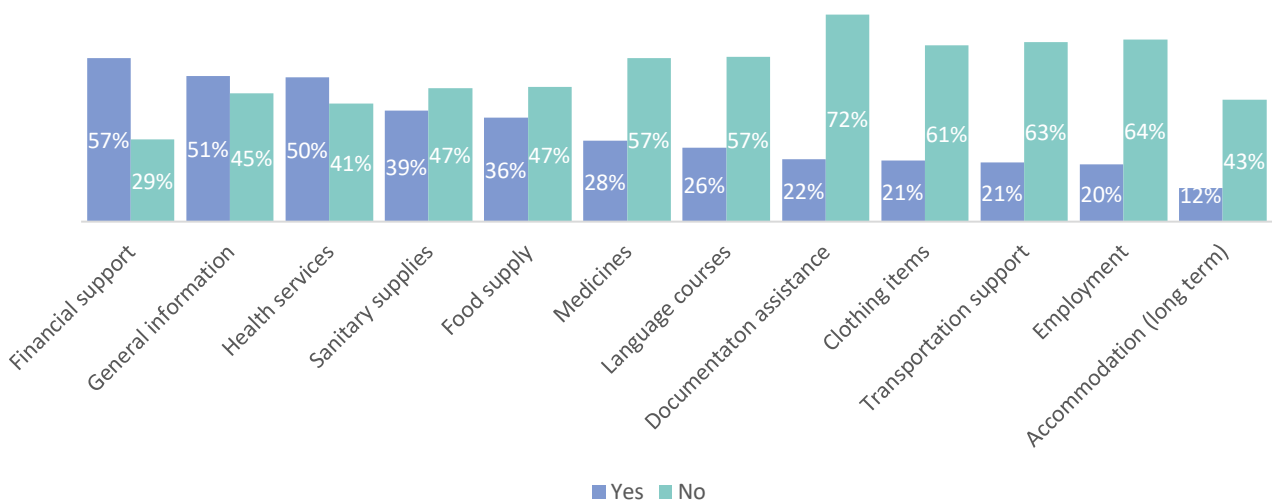
Immediate needs in country of destination

Figure 23 shows the main needs of the surveyed UA nationals, and refer to basic needs such as financial support, food supply, sanitary supplies, health services, medicine or clothing items.

Beside the survival needs, the survey inquired about needs connected to social inclusion, such as language classes, general information or documentation assistance.

Top five needs mentioned by most respondents were financial support (57%), general information (51%), health services (50%), sanitary supplies (39%) and food supplies (36%). An over time analysis of the main trends of needs points out to a constant need of assistance to access language courses (Romanian and English) and employment, both remaining among the top five needs of support between March 2022 and March 2023.

Figure 23: Main needs in country of destination (%)



Areas where more information for assistance is needed

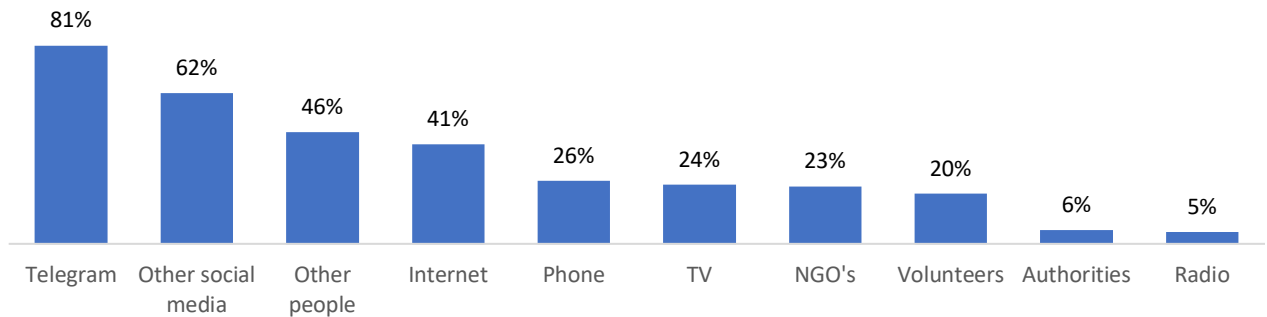
Table I shows what are the main types of assistance where information is still needed. Thus, 13 per cent of respondents expressed their needs of getting more information regarding healthcare services and financial support, while less than 10 per cent would benefit of finding out more about general information, medicines and food supply. The main channel of information used by the UA nationals in Romania who answered this survey are

Telegram (81%), other social media platforms (82%) and Internet (41%). The least used are radio (5%), local authorities (6%), volunteers (20%) and NGO's (23%).

Table I: Information on assistance needed

Information type	Percentage
Health services	13%
Financial support	13%
General information	9%
Medicines	8%
Food supply	7%

Figure 24: Main information channels used (%)(N = 1345)

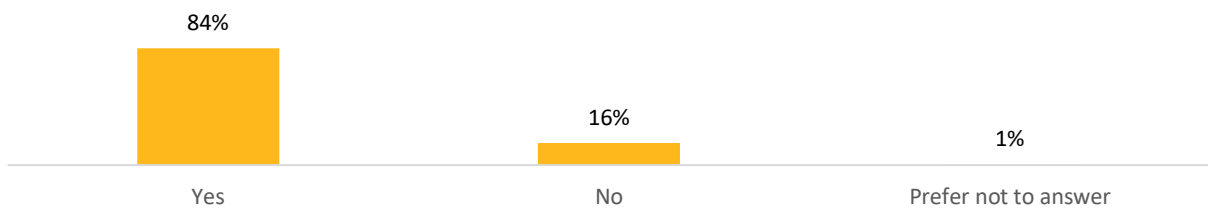


Assistance received

According to the data in Figure 25, most of the respondents received assistance since they have arrived in Romania. Out of all the data collected (N=1345), 84 per cent of the respondents have declared that they received support.

The assistance includes accommodation (57%), financial support (56%), food supplies, sanitary supplies and transportation. This shows that the main survival needs of the Ukrainian nationals are being met.

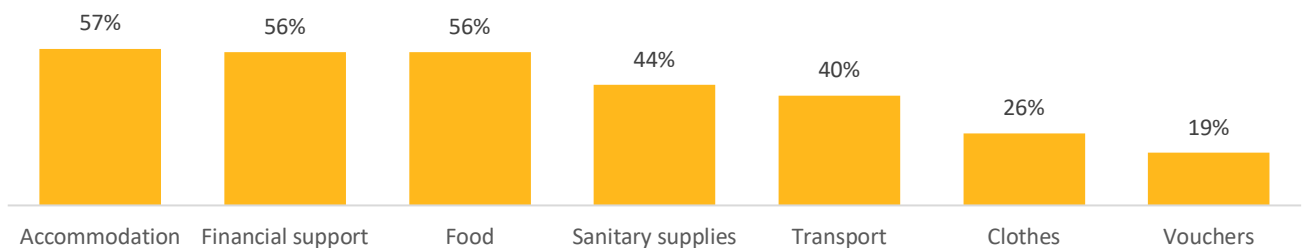
Figure 25: Assistance received (%)(N=1345)



Although there are needs that are not met yet and challenges that require considerations, the Ukrainians interviewed by DTM enumerators had their survival needs met.

Besides services already mentioned, other forms of assistance include access to employment, toys for children, language classes, psychological counselling, free transport, translators and information.

Figure 26: Types of assistance received (%)(N= 1345)



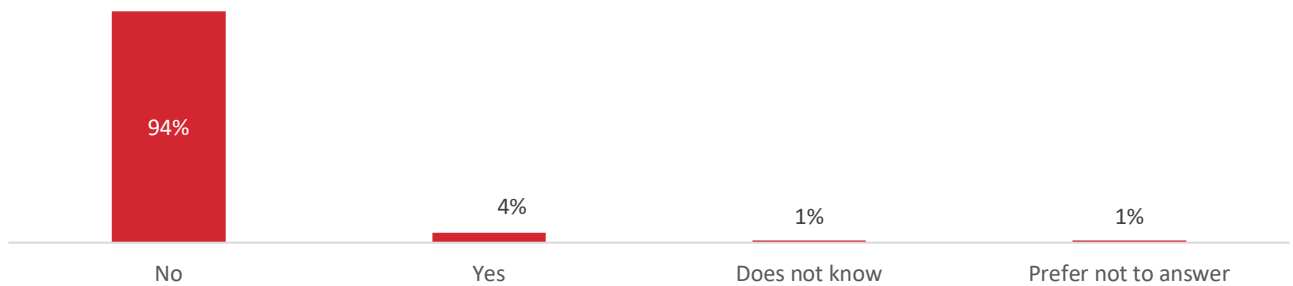
6. Challenges in Country of Displacement

Perceived discrimination

Data on Figure 27 shows that the discrimination perceived by the UA nationals has been rather marginal, a minority of 4% having perceived discriminatory attitudes. Besides these isolated incidents, the respondents reported a very positive attitude towards UA nationals from the local population, 96% of respondents stated that they have never perceived any discriminatory behaviour

in Romania. According to reports from the field enumerators, many UA national returning to Ukraine either for a short visit or for long term, expressed their gratitude towards Romanian people and to the Romania state, as well as for the local authorities and national or international NGO's, for the warm welcome and the assistance they received over the past year.

Figure 27: Has experienced discrimination (%) (N=1345)

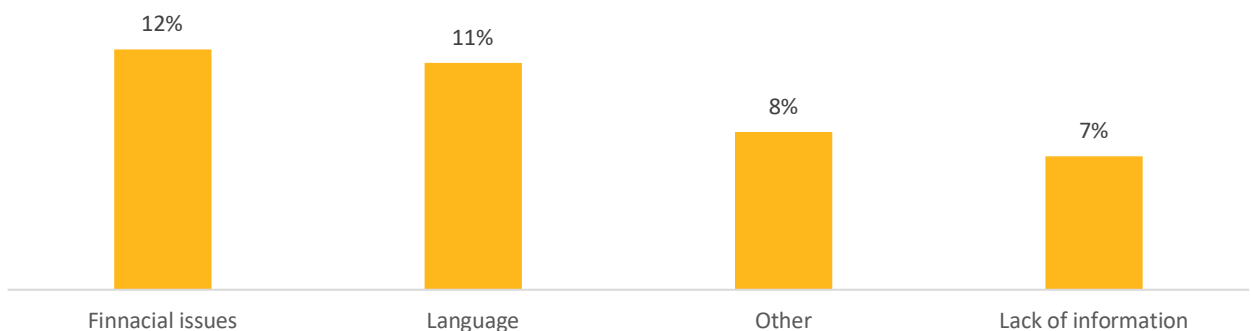


Inclusion challenges

The main challenges towards inclusion are, according to the respondents, the financial issues and the language barrier, considered as such by about 11%. The lack of information, was reported by 7% as a challenge towards inclusion, while a share of 8% reported employment, access to school or security concerns.

Language barrier seems to be a key challenge, as most of the facets of inclusion depends on it, such as access to labour market and to educational system, to social benefits and healthcare. Thus, addressing this barrier by appropriated means, would help improving the financial situation of the UA nationals in Romania, as they will get better oriented, and they will find their own way without needing additional support.

Figure 28: Main inclusion challenges (%) (N=1345)



Access to services and benefits

The benefits made available by local authorities and NGO’s are designed to ease the inclusion process of Ukrainian nationals and to meet their needs. As shown in the data presented in Figure 26, Romania offers a wide range of benefits and services.

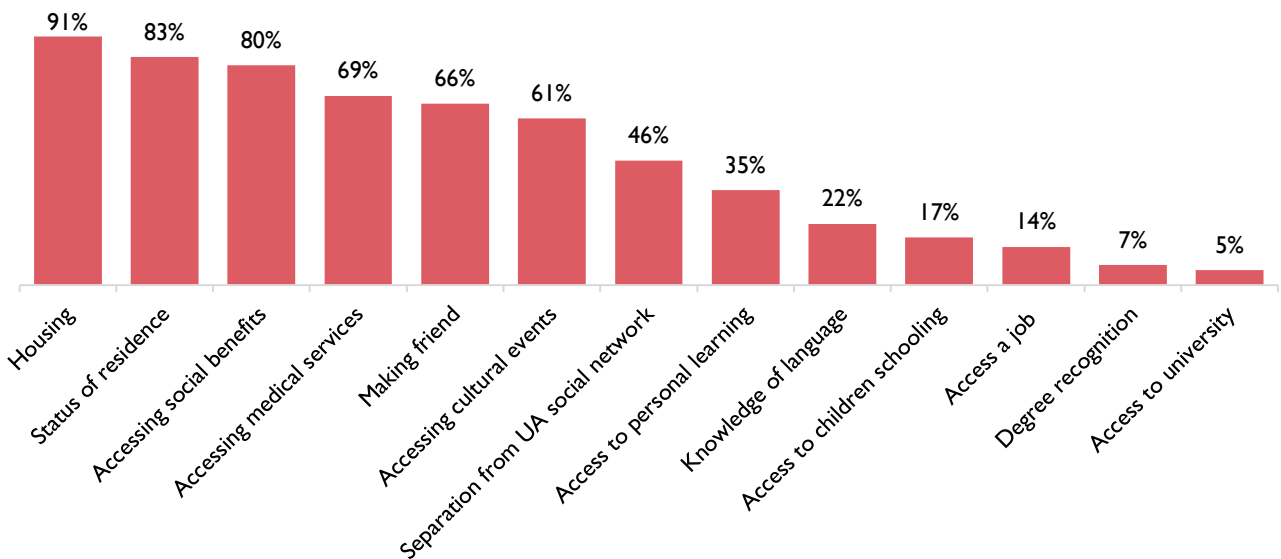
According to the data in Figure 29, basic survival needs such as housing, residence, social benefits, or medical services are found as being straightforward to access by majority of respondents. However, access to educational services and to the labour market are not a challenge for less than half of the respondents, while speaking Romanian is found easy by 22 per cent of those interviewed.

At the same time, over 60% declared that access to school system, university, diploma recognition and labour market does not apply to them, meaning that they do not need those services for several reasons.

One of them might be that they do not have children or do not intend to continue their own education in Romania and they have other sources of income than paid labour.

An alternative explanation resides in their intention to spent short time here and they do not assess inclusion to Romanian society as part of the plans.

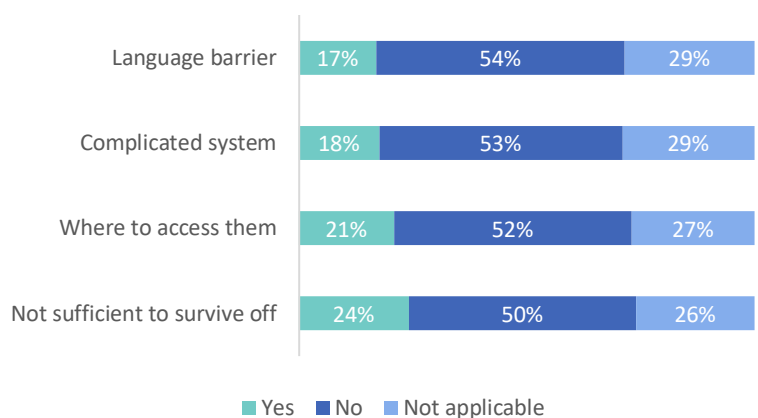
Figure 29: Ease of access to services and benefits (%)



Challenges when accessing benefits

Figure 30 presents the main challenges in accessing services and basic benefits. Language barrier is a challenge for about 17 per cent in accessing benefits in Romania and almost the same share found the system complicated enough to block their access. The lack of knowledge about how to access to benefits was reported by 21 per cent, while for 24 per cent the benefits they received were not enough to survive. Language barrier proved to be one of the main challenges in accessing benefits, employment and social integration.

Figure 30: Main challenges in accessing benefits (%)



7. Current Group Composition

Travel mode

Out of all the UA nationals that have entered Romania in the past three months, 83 per cent of them were traveling in a group. Out of those travelling in group (N=1108), 84 per cent were accompanied by family members, 12 per cent by relatives, 2 per cent by neighbours. Another 2 per cent of the respondents came accompanied by colleagues or church members.

Figure 31: Travel mode (%)

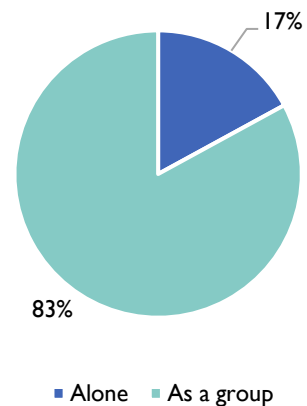
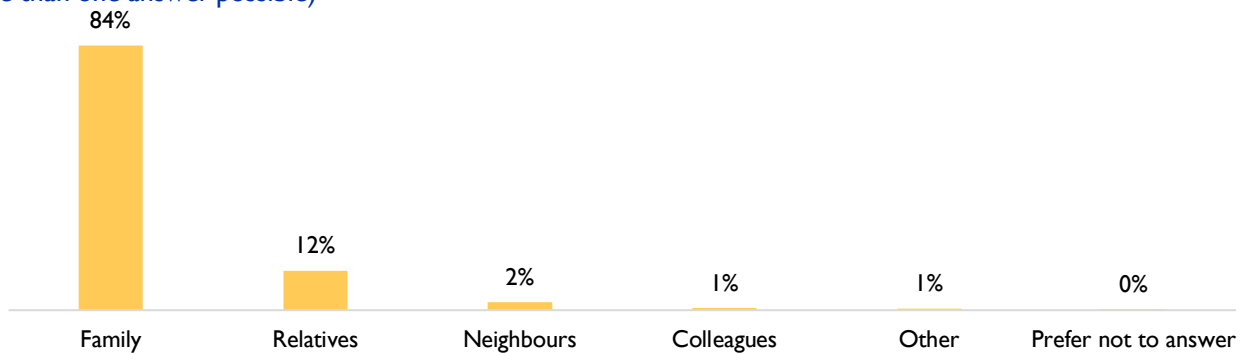


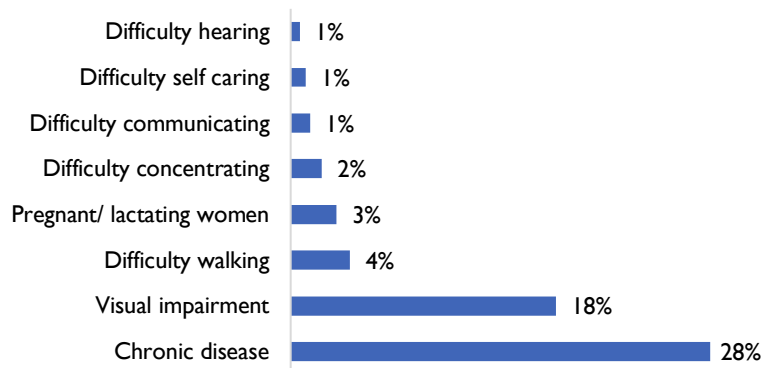
Figure 32: Group composition (%) (N=1108) (more than one answer possible)



Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

Out of those traveling in a group 23 per cent stated that they are accompanying a person with health conditions or disabilities. The most common health conditions mentioned are chronic diseases (28%), visual impairment (18%), movement difficulties (4%) or pregnant or lactating women (3%).

Figure 33: Health conditions (%) (N=1010)



Conclusions

The assessment of the needs and challenges experienced by the UA nationals in Romania, after one year since the war had begun, points out to positive experiences, as well as to some constant challenges. Due to the humanitarian response organised in Romania, most of the respondents have their basic needs met (such as accommodation, food, access to healthcare and medication, clothing and hygiene products). The overall assessment of their experience in Romania is positive and reports regarding perceived discrimination are almost absent. However, there are still challenges to overcome and the linguistic barrier is one of the main. By impeding the non-mediated communication with the local population, it restricts the access of the UA nationals to labour market, education, or social benefits. Therefore, further efforts should focus on overcoming it.

8. Methodology

This report is based on a survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions conducted by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in the 11 countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2023: 6 countries neighbouring Ukraine – Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia – and other 5 countries particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the war in February 2022 – Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected between January and March 2023 through a network of more than 150 enumerators, with various timelines and specific survey tools -depending on the country context. Nevertheless, the sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted by trained enumerators with adult refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs (18 years of age and above). Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM standards, the use of Kobo application, IOM approach to migrants' protection and assistance, the ethics of data collection and the provision of information and referral mechanisms in place.

Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centres. In border crossing point areas, both persons entering/exiting by car, by bus, by foot and by train were interviewed.

The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent could stop the survey at any time.

The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian, English and Romanian language. The preferred language was determined by the interviewee. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems. Only fully completed surveys were taken in account for this report. in account for this report.

Country-level implementation and limitations

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs entering through the various BCPs or staying in the various regions (counties, districts, rayons) across each of the country where surveys were conducted. This is due to the limited availability of comparable baseline information across countries. The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data within each country and at the regional level 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 fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of BCPs and other transit and stay locations and the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation that those in private vehicles who tend to be fast in transiting through BCPs and travel onwards. Other factors more related to the conditions at a specific location and period – organizational changes in the entry and transit areas from national authorities, weather conditions, also play a role.

The data used in this report was collected between 1st of January and 31st of March 2023, with a revision of the questionnaire on the 10th of February. Thus, out of all respondents (N=2475) 46% were not asked some of the questions (N2=1345). During the data collection, the questionnaire was adjusted several times based on the feedback provided by enumerators. The data collection was conducted in: Isaccea (600 respondents), Constanta, (553), Cluj (357), Bucharest (331), Galati (275), Iasi (137), Siret and Suceava (120), and Sibiu (97).

DTM

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. The survey form was designed to capture the main displacement patterns – origin country and region – for refugees of any nationality fleeing from Ukraine because of the war. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions relative to the intended final destination and prospects of permanence in the country of the survey/first reception; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs that the respondents expressed as more pressing at the moment of the interview.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries particularly impacted by the new arrivals of migrants and refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: <https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response>

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.