

3 border crossing points
 5 transit points
 5 destination counties

2,028 INTERVIEWS



16% MALE



84% FEMALE

Since 24 February 2022, refugees and third-country nationals (TCNs) continue to enter Romania as a result of the war in Ukraine. As of 29 April 2022, Romanian authorities have reported 924,112 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 2,028 interviews conducted by IOM Romania between 25 March and 21 April 2022 in Bucharest, Galați, Iași, Isaccea, Sighetu Marmăției, Siret and Suceava.

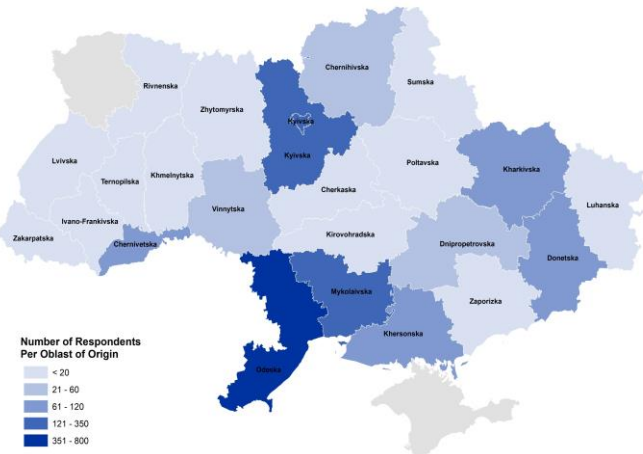
Please note that this is not yet a representative sample and results should be taken as indicative (see p.5 for methodology).

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Out of the total 2,028 respondents, 97 per cent were Ukrainian refugees and 3 per cent TCNs, mainly from Georgia, Russian Federation, and Republic of Moldova. The top five oblasts of origin were Odessa (39%), Mykolaiv (16%), Kyiv (13%), Kharkiv (5%) and Chernivtsi (5%).

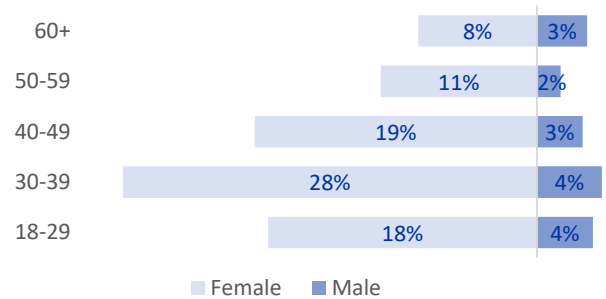
Women represented 84 per cent of responses. Thirty-three per cent of women interviewed were aged 30-49 years, compared to 27 per cent of men in the same age group. The proportion of elderly men over 60 years (21% of men interviewed) was higher than elderly women (10%).

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 (52%), whilst 2 per cent had received primary school education and 22 per cent had received technical or vocational training.

Tab.1 Education of respondents

Primary education	2%
Secondary education	23%
Tertiary education	52%
Technical and vocational training	22%
Others/prefer not to say	1%

Approximately 15 per cent of respondents reported that they or someone in their group had a serious health condition (chronic diseases) whilst 8 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, 20 per cent were younger than 4 years old, 54 per cent between 5 and 13 years and 26 per cent between 14 and 17 years old.



79% travelling in a group
 21% travelling alone



15% travelling with at least 1 person with a serious health condition



8% travelling with at least 1 person with a disability



1% travelling with at least 1 pregnant woman



11% travelling with at least 1 elderly person (60+ years)

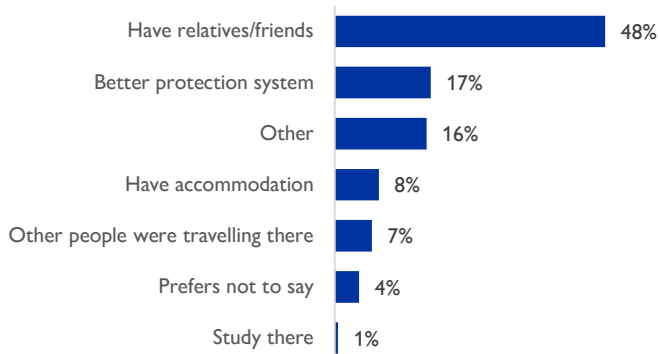


61% reported at least 1 child in the group

INTENTION TO TRAVEL ONWARDS

Over half of respondents intended to travel onwards (51%). Of those reporting onward travel, 24 per cent indicated Germany as their final destination. Other countries of destination included Bulgaria (6%), 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=1,043)



INTENTION TO REMAIN IN ROMANIA

A total of 783 individuals indicated that they would stay in Romania (39%), whilst a further 10 per cent did not know their final country of destination. The most commonly reported reasons for staying in Romania were that they had nowhere else to go (23%), that they had relatives or friends in the country (21%) or that Romania had a better protection system (17%). Two per cent reported that they could not travel onwards because they did not have the documents to do so.

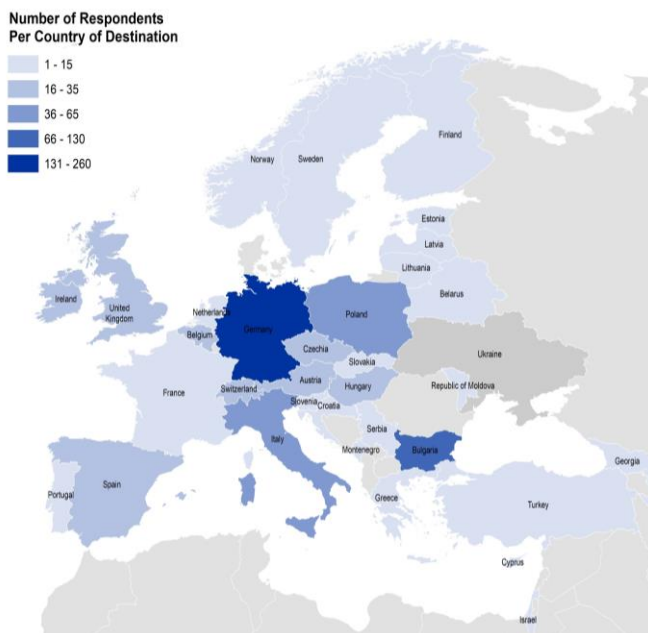
Table 2 shows the intended destination within Romania based on where the interview was conducted. Most individuals intended to remain in the county where the interview was conducted, including 85% of those interviewed in Bucharest intending to remain in Bucharest. Bucharest was also a common final destination for those interviewed in Tulcea (51% selected Bucharest), in Iași (21%) and in Suceava (17%).

Tab. 2 Intended destination in Romania by location of interview

BUCHAREST (N=275)		IASI (N=34)	
Bucharest	85%*	Iași	62%
Constanța	4%	Bucharest	21%
Brașov	2%	Other	12%
Other	7%	Does not know	3%
Does not know	1%		
TULCEA (N=70)		SUCEAVA (N=78)	
Bucharest	51%	Suceava	58%
Constanța	23%	Bucharest	17%
Tulcea	11%	Other	12%
Galați	6%	Does not know	14%
Other	7%		
Does not know	1%	GALATI (N=51)	
		Galați	100%

*Of the 275 individuals interviewed in Bucharest who planned to remain in Romania, 85 per cent indicated they planned to remain in Bucharest.

Fig. 4 Intended country of destination (N=1,043)



81%

Intend to return to Ukraine when it is safe to do so

5%

Do not intend to return to Ukraine

14%

Unsure

Fig. 5 Why did you choose to stay in Romania (N=523)

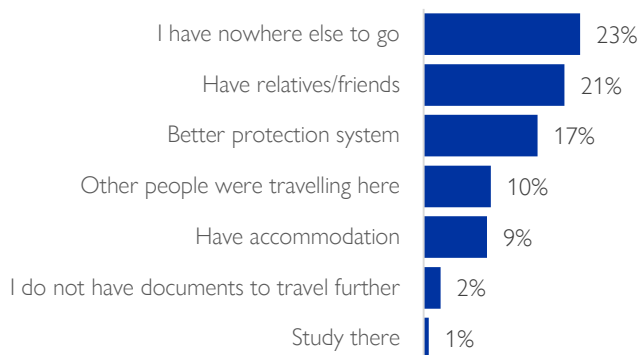


Fig. 6 How long do you plan to stay in Romania (N=525)



INCLUSION

Eleven 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 (26%) whilst over a quarter were working in professional or technical jobs such as lawyers, teachers or dental assistants. 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	23%	3%	52%	24%
Is already working	24%	19%	54%	50%
Wants to work	28%	25%	63%	59%

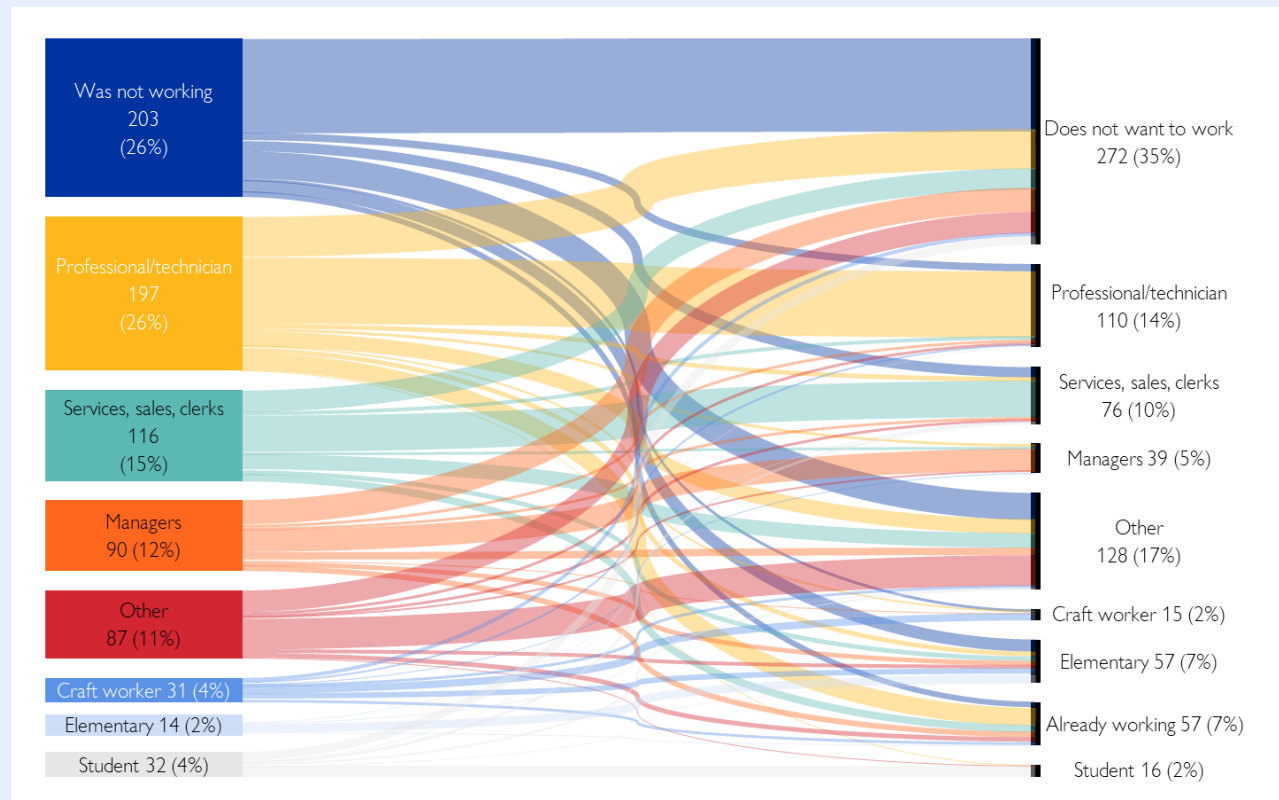
Table 3 displays the proportion of respondents with children in certain age groups and their intention to work in Romania. Of the female respondents reporting that they wanted to work, 28 per cent had at least 1 child under 4 years old. This suggests that over one in four respondents who want to work might require childcare support for children under four years old, whilst over 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	783	7%	33%
Germany	252	10%	32%
Does not know	210	0%	37%
Bulgaria	125	5%	34%
Poland	61	7%	13%
Italy	51	8%	24%
Canada	47	51%	51%
Czechia	31	3%	32%
United Kingdom	31	48%	48%
Spain	29	3%	38%
Austria	25	4%	28%
Ireland	21	62%	62%
Hungary	19	0%	26%
United States of America	19	11%	11%
Other	332	1%	42%

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

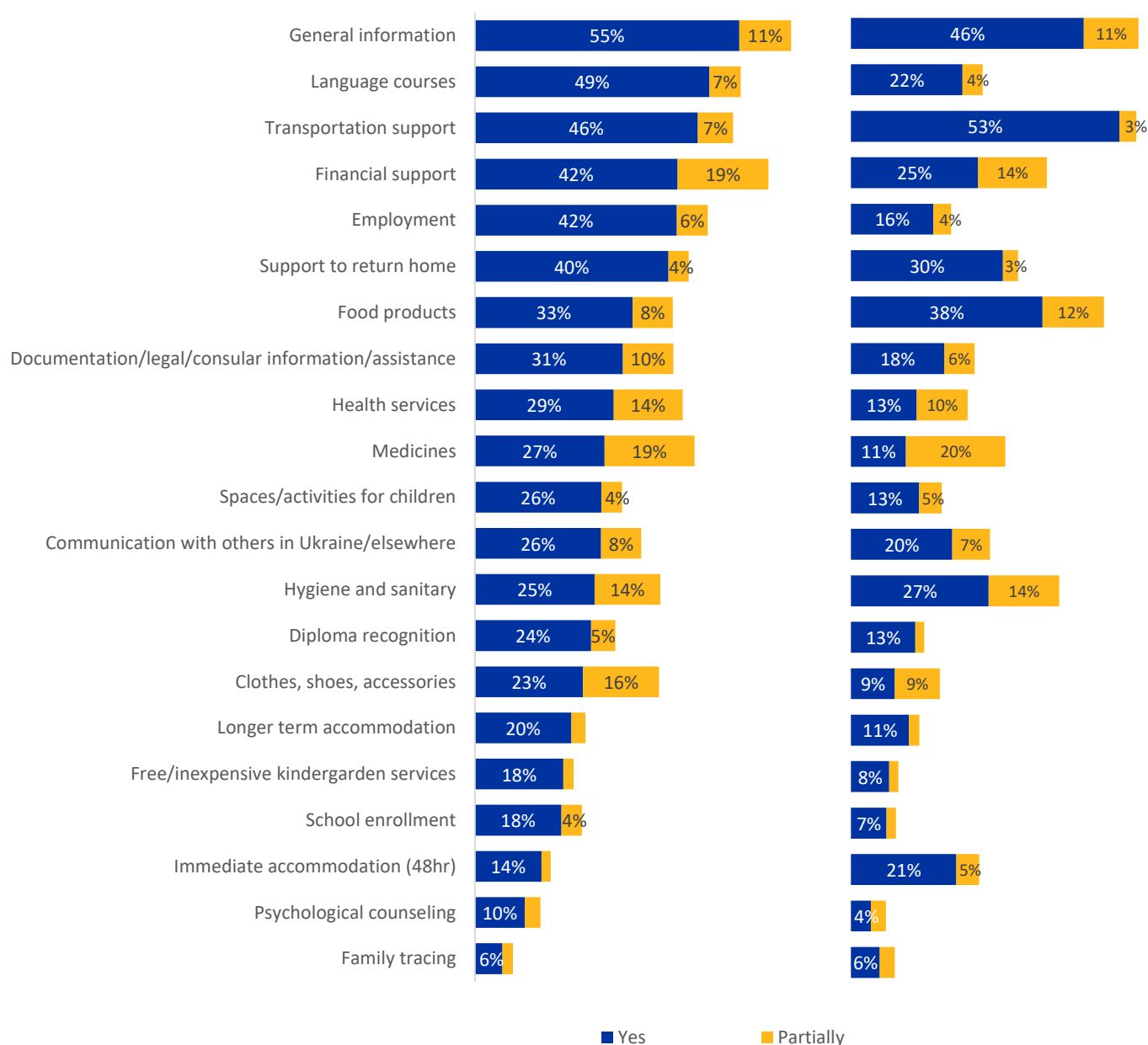
Figure 8 presents the reported needs of those intending to remain in Romania and those intending to travel onwards. The main reported needs for those intending to stay in Romania were general information (55%), language courses (49%), transportation support (46%), financial support (42%) and employment (42%). Twenty per cent of respondents reported needing longer term accommodation, whilst 18 per cent reported needing school enrollment.

When asked if they knew where to obtain information about their needs, 38 per cent reported that they did not know where to obtain information about psychological support, 36 per cent for obtaining information about legal documents, 32 per cent for support against harassment or gender-based violence, 32 per cent for financial support, 27 per cent for information about health services, 27 per cent for information about accommodation, and 25 per cent for information about transportation.

Challenges in current accommodation

Of the 667 individuals who intended to remain in Romania and were already staying in an accommodation, 14 per cent reported problems in their accommodation. This was higher for those staying in organised reception centres, with 17 per cent reporting problems in their accommodation, compared to those staying in private accommodation (3%) or with relatives/friends (12%). Concerns reported in organised reception centres included toilets not being separated by gender (2%), lack of hot 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=783) and those travelling onwards (R, N=1,043)



METHODOLOGY

The 2,028 interviews used in this report were collected by a team of 21 enumerators deployed in six counties in Romania: Bucharest, Tulcea, Suceava, Iași, Galați and Maramureș. Enumerators included a mix of Ukrainian (9), Romanian (10) and other nationalities (3). Of the enumerators, 11 spoke Russian and/or Ukrainian, whilst 10 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. Seven have received training in protection and 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.

Almost half of the interviews were conducted in Bucharest. Of the interviews conducted in Suceava county, most were in Siret (229) as well as Radauți (49), Suceava (34) and other locations (29).

Tab. 5 County in which interview was conducted

County	Number
Bucharest	995
Tulcea (Isaccea)	427
Suceava (Siret, Suceava)	341
Iași	140
Galați	116
Maramureș (Sighet)	2
Other	7

Tab. 6 Type of location in which interview was conducted

Location type	Number
Border crossing point	612
Train station	550
Collective centre	440
Transit centre	101
Ukrainian embassy	92
Host family accommodation	51
Hotel	50
Rented/free house/apartment	29
Airport	5
Bus station	3
Other	95

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 and the number of enumerators that it was possible to deploy at each location. Most noticeably, only one enumerator was deployed at Sighetu Marmației and a mixture of the operational situation and technical issues meant only 2 responses had been recorded as of 21 April 2022. Whilst the geographic spread of enumerators deployed captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points in Romania, the sampling framework needs to be updated based on the continually improving baseline information before results can be deemed representative.

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. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems.

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