



Introduction

In order to examine and adequately meet the needs of the estimated 82,300 persons who fled the conflict in Ukraine living in Romania—as of the end of September 2022—the Romanian Red Cross (RRC) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) conducted a Needs Assessment involving households from around the country.

The results of the Needs Assessment will be used to inform and adapt the humanitarian activities of the RRC and IFRC, other Red Cross Red Crescent actors, and other humanitarian actors operating in Romania. **A dashboard displaying the Needs Assessment results can be found [here](#).**

Methodology

The Needs Assessment for people who fled the conflict in Ukraine living in Romania was conducted using a quantitative, multi-sectoral, Kobo-based survey distributed across social media channels (Facebook) and mobile communications channels (WhatsApp, Viber, and Telegram). The survey was also sent directly to people who are enrolled in the IFRC/RRC Cash assistance programme through their preferred mobile communications channel.

Romania at the time of taking the survey. In order to gather the widest diversity of responses possible, a total population sampling method was used. A group of around **55,000 people** received the survey, either directly through their mobile devices if they were participants in the IFRC/RRC CVA Cash assistance program, though other mobile communications channels, or social media. **4,300 households** from the sample group responded to the survey, comprising around **14,400 individuals**, at the time representing around **17% of the population** of people who fled the conflict in Ukraine living in Romania.

The Needs Assessment survey consisted of 40 yes or no, ranking, and multiple-choice questions. A number of questions were mandatory but some were optional and thus represent a smaller portion of the total sample group. IFRC Community Engagement and Accountability, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, Shelter, Cash and Voucher Assistance, Health, Migration, Livelihoods, Information Management, and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting technical experts all contributed to the development of the survey and analysis of the results.



Help to access or pay for physical healthcare

65% of respondents need support

49% said support would be helpful

16% need urgent support



Hygiene Items

60.5% of respondents need support

47.5% said support would be helpful

13% need urgent support



Food

60% of respondents need support

50% said support would be helpful

10% need urgent support



Household Items

57% of respondents need support

46% said support would be helpful

11% need urgent support



Clothing

54% of respondents need support

42% said support would be helpful

12% need urgent support



Help to pay for transportation costs

48% of respondents need support

36% said support would be helpful

12% need urgent support



Education

46% of respondents need support

32% said support would be helpful

14% need urgent support



Help Finding Employment

44% of respondents need support

31% said support would be helpful

13% need urgent support



Help finding or paying for accommodation

38.5% of respondents need support

28.5% said support would be helpful

10% need urgent support



Help to access or pay for mental health care

22% of respondents need support

17% said support would be helpful

5% need urgent support



Help finding protection

5% of respondents need support

3.25% said support would be helpful

1.25% need urgent support

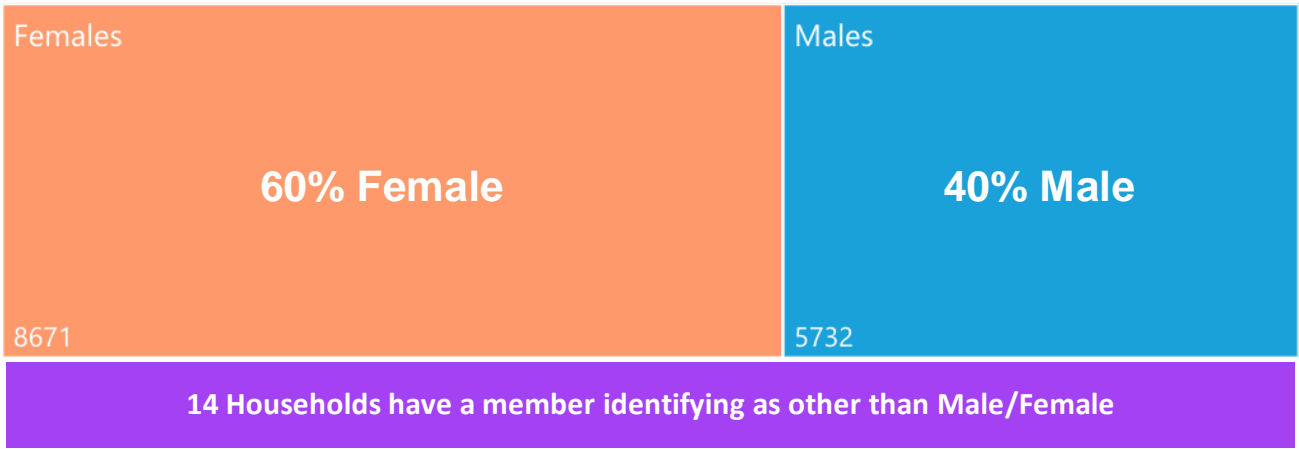


Help finding a missing family member

4% of respondents need support

3% said support would be helpful

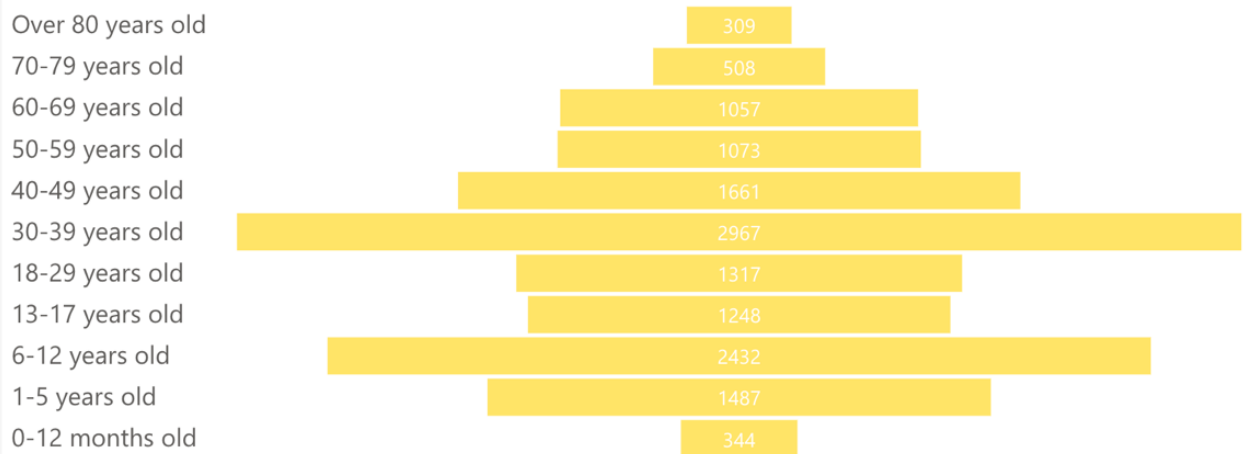
1.5 % need urgent support



Average number of people in a HH

3.98

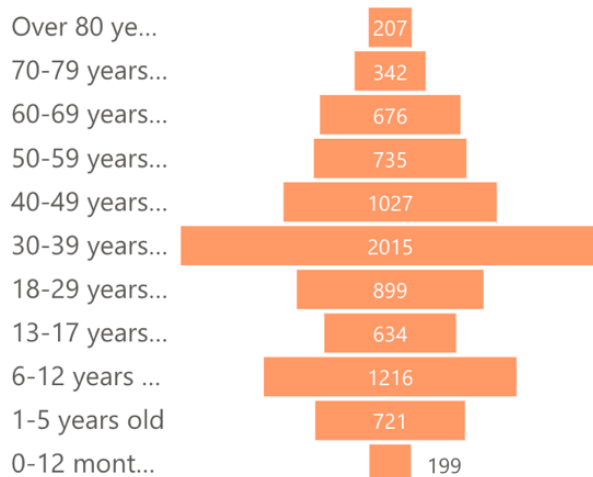
Number of HH members by age groups



Average number of females in a HH

2.40

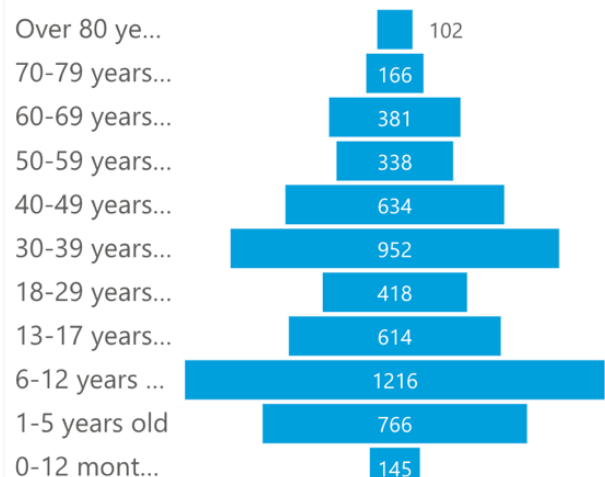
Number of females by age groups



Average number of males in a HH

1.58

Number of males by age groups



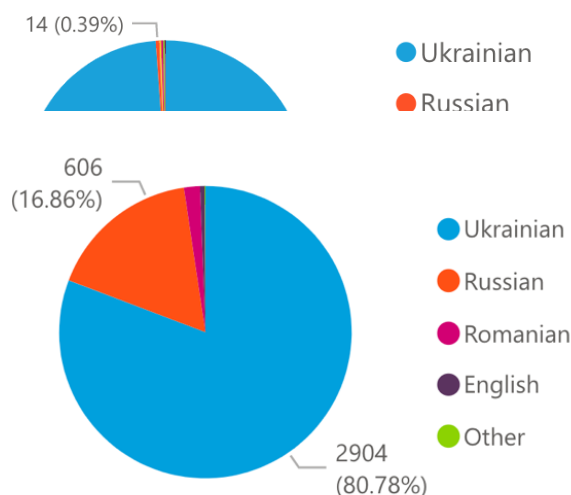
SEX, AGE, AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE

60% of respondents are female and 40% of are male. 14 households reported that at least one member identifies as a sex/gender other than male or female. The average household size is 3.98 members and the largest average age groups are 30-39 years old and 6-12 years old. 10.5% of respondents reported that at least one member of their household is either pregnant or nursing. These HHs account for over half of all reported having children in the household who are between 0-12 months old.

NATIONALITY

99% of respondents are Ukrainian nationals. The remainder have Russian, Romanian, Moldovan, Belarusian, or another nationality from a country outside of Europe.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE



80% of respondents said Ukrainian is their preferred language of communication, followed by 17% Russian, and 2% Romanian. English and other languages made up less than 1% of respondents.

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE IN ROMANIA

Most respondents reported residing in Bucharest, while sizeable numbers of respondents also reported residing in Constanta. Brasov, Iasi, and Suceava were also reported as relatively common counties of residence. A number of respondents also reported residing in Cluj, Galati, Maramures, and Sibiu.

ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

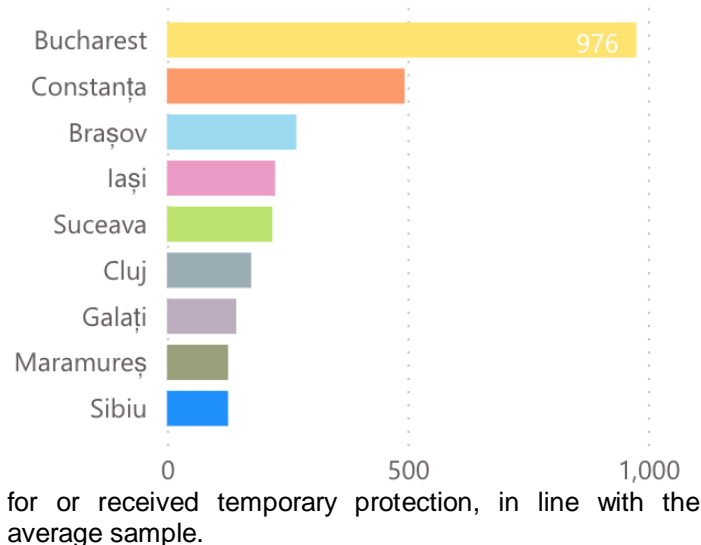
3% of respondents identified as Jewish

1% of respondents identified as Roma

.2% of respondents identified as Crimean Tatar

HHs identifying as Jewish

HHs who identified as Jewish have a slightly higher likelihood of having a member who is pregnant or nursing than the general sample (13% of Jewish respondents compared to 10% of the general sample). 86% have applied



for or received temporary protection, in line with the average sample. Most reported living in Bucharest (28%) and Constanta (27%), followed by Iasi (10%), Cluj (6%), Maramures (5%), Brasov (4%), Timis (3%), and Harghita (3%).

The main information needs identified by HHs identifying as Jewish are how to access medical care, followed by how to find a job.

In terms of other needs, in comparison to the general sample, HHs that identified as Jewish had a significantly higher proportion of responses indicating that support was urgently needed for help finding a job, accessing or paying for physical medical care, family reunification, protection, hygiene items, household items, and clothing.

HHs Identifying as Roma

HHs that identified as Roma were around 60% larger on average compared to the average HH size of the total sample. This could contribute to greater material and financial needs, difficulties finding adequate accommodation, and other challenges. This is reflected by the fact that the majority of Roma HHs (55%) reported that their average monthly income was less than 2,000 lei per month, but 67% reported having average monthly expenses of over 2,000 lei per month.

HHs who identified as Roma also have a higher likelihood of having a member who is pregnant or nursing than the general sample (16% of Roma respondents compared to 10% of the general sample).

Most HHS who identified as Roma are residing in Bucharest, Suceava, Maramures, Cluj, Neamt, Constanta, Galati, and Timis in order of highest numbers of residents to lowest.

HHs who identified as Roma were less likely to have applied for or received temporary protection status than the general sample (35% no for Roma compared to 12% no for the general sample).

In terms of information, HHs that identified as Roma mostly reported needing information on how to find employment, legal status in Romania, where to find accommodation, how to access medical care, and how to access education, respectively.

HHs that identified as Roma reported having higher than average support needs compared to the general sample related to finding employment, finding or paying for accommodation, food, support for mental/psychological

health needs, education, clothing, household items, hygiene items, protection, family reunification, and transportation.

HHs Identifying as Crimean Tatar

The respondents who reported identifying as Crimean Tatar also reported having higher overall ability challenges than the general sample. The main information needs that these HHs reported was how to access medical care. All Crimean Tatar HHs said at least one member of the HH is taking medications, 88% said they have had to pay for medications, half said that their mental/physical health has worsened since leaving Ukraine, 63% reported requiring medical treatment for mental/physical health issues.

38% said that the children in the HH don't have access to education, 25% said the children in the HH have faced the risk of lack of access to basic needs, and 25% said the children in the HH have faced the risk of lack of access to safe spaces.

Most respondents who reported identifying as Crimean Tatar said that they are living in Bucharest, with others living in Brasov, Maramures, Suceava, Braila, and Valcea.

Crimean Tatar HHs reported having higher than average support needs compared to the general sample related to finding employment, food, support for physical medical health needs, support mental/psychological health needs, clothing, household items, hygiene items, protection, and family reunification.

obstacles to accessing essential services. Notably, these HHs reported that they faced discrimination, that someone is preventing them from accessing services, that they don't have transportation to access services, that services aren't available close to where they are located, that services are too expensive, and that they face language barriers.

HHs with pregnant or nursing members

55% of HHs with pregnant or nursing members said that language barriers prevented them from accessing services, 26% reported that services cost money or were too expensive, 17% said that they didn't know how to access services or what services were available, 12% said that services weren't available close to where they are staying, and 8% reported not having transportation.

These HHs also comprise 33% of all respondents reporting that they don't trust the people or organizations providing services, 18% of HHs reporting that someone is preventing them from accessing services, 18% of HHs reporting that they faced discrimination while accessing services, and 15% of HHs reporting that they don't feel safe accessing services.

HHs who reported needing urgent support for mental health care

HHs needing urgent support for mental health care reported higher than average rates of having difficulties accessing services because they are not being physically able to access services, not having transportation, that services aren't available close to where they live, and that services are too expensive.

HHs who reported needing urgent support for transportation

HHs who said that they need urgent support for transportation make up over half of respondents who reported difficulties accessing services.

HHs who reported having an average income of less than 2,000 lei per month

Households that reported having an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei reported notably higher rates of having difficulties to access services.



ACCESS TO SERVICES

There were a range of obstacles people faced while trying to access essential services.

33.5% of respondents said they have experienced language barriers

Nearly 14% of respondents said that services are too expensive or cost money

11.5% said they don't know how to access services or what services are available

Nearly 7% said that services aren't available close to where they are staying

Nearly 5% said that they don't have transportation to the places where services are being provided.

A smaller but notable number of respondents reported that they don't feel safe accessing services, that they don't trust service providers, that they are prevented from accessing services because of discrimination, that they are not physically able to go to where services are being provided because of health issues, or that someone is preventing them from accessing services.

HHs with medical needs

HHs reporting that they needed medical treatment had higher-than-average rates of reporting that they faced



HEALTH AND WELLBEING



Help to access or pay for physical healthcare

65% of respondents need support

49% said support would be helpful

16% need urgent support

The widest reported need was for help to access or pay for physical healthcare, with nearly 2/3 households saying they

need support in this area. These rates for needing support in this area were higher on average for HHs with members who are pregnant or nursing, HHs that have physical or mental ability issues, and HHs who identified as Roma, Jewish, or Crimean Tatar.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ABILITY

29% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses

17% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty remembering things or concentrating

15% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty walking or going up or down stairs

11% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty communicating (being understood or understanding others) even in their usual language

9% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty performing self-care activities such as bathing, eating, or dressing

6% of respondents have a household member who has difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid



Help to access or pay for mental health care

22% of respondents need support

17% said support would be helpful

5% need urgent support

People who reported needing urgent help to access or pay for mental health care had a significantly larger average HH size (7.43 members) compared to that of the general sample (3.98 members) as well as a larger than average number of children between the ages of 6-12 years old.

77% of these respondents said that their mental or physical health had worsened since leaving Ukraine. 81% said that they or members of their HH are on some form of medication. 75% said that they have required medical treatment for mental or physical health issues since coming to Romania.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

Nearly 40% of these respondents said they have no money to pay for their basic needs, making up 9% of the total number of respondents who reported this answer.

Correlations with Protection

These HHs had higher than average rates of reporting that they had experienced risks such as a lack of accommodation or safe places to stay, psychological/emotional/verbal violence, and hunger/malnutrition.

They also reported higher than average rates of having difficulties accessing services because of discrimination,

not trusting service providers, not feeling safe accessing services, and that someone is preventing them from accessing services.

Although these respondents make up only 5% of the general sample, they comprise almost 11% of people who reported that the children of the HH had lost their usual caretaker.

HOUSEHOLDS THAT REQUIRED MEDICAL TREATMENT OR EXAMINATION

52% of respondents said they **needed to see a doctor or required medical treatment** for either physical or mental health issues since leaving Ukraine. Likewise, **52%** of respondents said that their **mental or physical health has worsened** since leaving Ukraine. 52% of all HHs said one or more members are taking medications and of these HHs 90% percent reported that they have had to pay for medications in Romania.

The main reasons for requiring medical treatment included:

26% reported requiring pediatric care

24% reported having sudden or non-chronic physical health issues

16% reported having chronic/long-term physical health issues

6% reported having minor injuries

5% reported having sudden or non-chronic mental health issues

3% reported having chronic/long-term mental health issues

2.5% reported having minor injuries

2% reported having reproductive health issues

1% reported the birth of a child

8% reported having other health issues

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

In general, respondents who have required medical treatment in Romania have average monthly expenses that are higher than their average monthly income, meaning that they are likely relying on savings or other coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs.

Supporting this is the result that these respondents also comprise 73% of HHs who reported that they took part in risky work or activities for money, 62% of HHs who reported that they needed to receive food from charities or food banks, 60% that reported asking friends, family, or hosts for material or financial support, 59% of HHs reporting that they have spent money from saving in order to pay for basic needs, 58% of HHs reporting that they went into debt to pay for food, and higher than average rates for other coping mechanisms.

Correlations with support needs

HHs who required medical treatment were more likely than the general sample to report having urgent needs in a variety of areas. Notably, these HHs comprise 75% of all respondents who reported needing urgent support for mental health care, 73% for physical health care, 65% for

education, 63% for transportation/fuel, 62% for employment, 60% for food, 60% for clothing, 59% for hygiene items, and 58% for household items.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH MEMBERS WHO ARE PREGNANT OR NURSING

10.5% of households reported that at least one member of their household is either pregnant or nursing. These HHs account for over half of all reported HH members between 0-12 months old.

61% of these HHs reported at least one member required medical treatment or to see a doctor while living in Romania. 57% said that their mental or physical health has worsened since leaving Ukraine. 65% said that at least one member requires medications and 61% said that they have had to pay for medications in Romania.

Around 15% of these HHs have at least one member with some level of difficulty communicating, 7% have HH member(s) with some level of difficulty hearing, 21% have HH member(s) with some level of difficulty remembering or concentrating, 31% have HH member(s) with some level of difficulty seeing, 21% have HH member(s) with some level of difficulty walking, and 15% have HH member(s) with some level of difficulty performing self-care activities.

These HHs rate of reporting that they need some or urgent support were notably higher than the general sample.

62% reported needing support for clothing, 15% said support is urgently needed

56% need support for fuel or transportation, 16% said support is urgently needed

49% need support for physical health care, 20% said support is urgently needed

49% need support for essential household items, 15% said support is urgently needed

48% need support for hygiene items, 17% said support is urgently needed

46% need support for education, 15% said support is urgently needed

44% need support for food, 12% said support is urgently needed

40% need support finding or paying for accommodation, 13% said support is urgently needed

39% need support finding employment, 12% said support is urgently needed

20% need support for mental health care, 7% said support is urgently needed

These HHs make up 20% of all respondents urgently needing support finding protection and 17% of all respondents urgently needing support to find or reunite with family members.

Their main information needs were how to access medical care, how to find a job, how to access education, where to find accommodation, and how to access counselling/psychosocial support respectively.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

Most HHs with members who are pregnant or nursing reported having higher monthly expenses than monthly income. 63% have an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei per month but 62% have average monthly expenses of over 2,000 lei per month.

78% of these HHs reported only having enough money to cover their basic needs for less than two months, or not having any money at all to cover basic needs. 49% of these HHs either reported not having any money to pay for their basic needs or having only enough money to cover their HH's basic needs for the next month. 31% reported that in the past month there have been times when they didn't have enough money to buy food.

While the total number of respondents is small (only 11 HHs reporting total) 36% of HHs that reported going entire days without eating also had members of the HH that were pregnant or nursing.

They also had a higher-than-average response rate for having spent money from savings to pay for basic needs, asking friends, family, or hosts for material or financial support, and receiving food from food banks or charities.

HHs with pregnant or nursing HH members made up 22% of HHs that reported selling personal belongings or property in order to pay for basic needs.

Around 36% reported living in somewhat unstable accommodation such as hotels, hostels/dorms, Airbnb's. Most also reported that they can either stay in their current accommodation for less than 6 months or aren't sure how long they are able to stay.

Two of these HHs reported having no accommodation at all. They make up 17% of respondents reporting that they feel pressure to leave their current accommodation.

Correlations with Protection

There was a higher-than-average number of these respondents who reported feeling not very safe or very unsafe in their accommodation. They make up 18% of respondents who said that the people they are living with (friends, family, hosts, etc.) are violent, aggressive, or in some way make them feel unsafe or uncomfortable, 16% of respondents who said that the place where they are living is too small to fit all members of the HH, and 12% of respondents who said that the area where their accommodation is located makes them feel unsafe.

They also made up nearly 15% of respondents that reported taking part in risky activities or work for money.

These respondents reported higher than average instances of children facing a number of risks in Romania. They comprise 2 out of the 8 HHs (25%) that reported the children in the HH have faced physical violence or abuse, 21% of respondents reporting that children in the HH have limited access to safe spaces, 18% of respondents who said that children in the HH lacked basic needs, 17% of respondents reporting children in the HH had faced emotional violence or abuse, and 14% of those responding that children in the HH faced restrictions to their freedom of movement.



BASIC NEEDS



Food

60% of respondents need support

50% said support would be helpful

10% need urgent support

Iasi, Timis, Bihor, Caras-Serverin, Buzau, Braila, Arges, Gorj, Harghita, Giurgiu, and Calarasi had higher than average rates of reporting needing food support. However, most counties showed that over half of respondents residing in them reported needing food support.

HHs reporting that they need food support had higher than average rates of reporting needing support in all other sectors.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

72% of those who reported needing support for food said that their monthly income is less than 2,000 lei and 34% said that their monthly income is less than 1,000 lei. Conversely, 60% of these HHs reported that their monthly expenses are between 1,000-3,000 lei.

People who reported needing support for food had significantly higher rates of various using coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. For example:

85% of HHs who reported going into debt to pay for accommodation costs,

84% of HHs who reported that the adults in the HH limited their eating so that children can eat,

82% of HHs who reported reducing portion sizes or numbers of meals the HH eats per day,

81% of HHs who reported going into debt to pay for food,

81% of HHs that reported going into debt to pay for clothing and other essential household items,

75% of HHs who reported receiving food from charities/food banks,

75% of those who reported feeling pressure to leave their current accommodation also reported needing food support

69% of HHs who reported asking friends, family, or hosts for financial or material support,

69% of HHs who reported selling property or personal items in order to pay for basic needs,

68% of HHs that reported withdrawing children from school or other educational programs, and

66% of HHs who said they had spent money from savings to cover their basic needs also reported needing food support.

Correlations with Protection

83% of HHs who reported taking part in risky work or activities for money also reported needing support for food.

People who reported needing food support also reported higher than average rates of having HH members with ability issues (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, communicating, and self-care).

75% of HHs identifying as Crimean Tatar, 64% of HHs identifying as Roma, and 50% of respondents identifying as Jewish reported needing support for food.



Household Items

57% of respondents need support

46% said support would be helpful



Clothing

54% of respondents need support

42% said support would be helpful

12% need urgent support

Respondents living in Iasi, Brasov, Timis, Bihor, Valcea, Buzau, Olt, Harghita, Gorj, and Caras-Severin had higher than average needs for household items. However, the needs for household items were fairly evenly distributed across all counties in Romania.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

HHs reporting that they need support for essential household items comprise 67% of those who said that they don't have any money to pay for their basic needs and 63% of those who reported that they only have enough money for the next month.

They also make up 84% of respondents who reported asking for food from friends, family or hosts, 80% of respondents who reported going into debt to pay for basic household items or clothing, 79% of respondents who reported that the adults in the HH limited their eating so that children to eat, 72% of respondents who said that there were times in the past month that they didn't have enough money to pay for food, 67% of respondents who reported that the children in the HH have lost their usual caretaker, and 66% of respondents who have HH members who are pregnant are nursing.

These HHs have slightly higher than average rates of reporting that they have needed medical treatment, taking and paying for medications, and that their mental or physical health has worsened since leaving Ukraine.

81% of HHs reporting that support for clothing is urgently needed also reported having an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei and **58%** reported average monthly expenses of between 1,000-3,000 lei per month.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

HHs that reported needing some level of support for clothing comprise:

70% of those reporting that in the past month they haven't had enough money to pay for food

66% of those reporting that they don't have any money at all to pay for their HH's basic needs

63% of those that said they only have enough money for the next month

62% of HHs with members who are pregnant or nursing.

Lack of transportation or money to pay for fuel/transportation costs was demonstrated as a significant preventing factor for households to access essential services. HHs who said that they need urgent support for transportation make up over half of respondents who reported difficulties accessing services. This could have lasting impacts on peoples' socioeconomic stability and wellbeing.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

Households that reported needing support to pay for fuel or transportation costs made up 58% of HHs reporting that they didn't have enough money to buy food in the past month, 54% of HHs who said they have no money to pay for basic needs, and 52% of HHs who said they only have enough money for the next month. They have higher than average rates of having to use all coping strategies listed to meet their basic needs.

These households presented higher than average rates of reporting that at least one member is pregnant or nursing and that the children have lost their usual caretaker.

Correlations with Protection

These HHs have higher than average rates of reporting that children in the HH under the age of 16 are working and that children in the HH don't have access to education.

These HHs make up over half of respondents who reporting that children in the HH have been exposed to risks in Romania related to all categories listed. Particularly, economic violence, lack of access to safe spaces, and lack of access to basic services.



Help to pay for transportation costs

48% of respondents need support

36% said support would be helpful

12% need urgent support

77% HHs reporting that they need support for hygiene items reported having a monthly income of less than 2,000 lei per month. However, 63% reported having monthly expenses between 1,000-3,000 lei per month.

69% of HHs that reported that a member of the HH is pregnant or nursing and 72% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH lost their regular caretaker also reported needing support for hygiene items.

4% of respondents said their accommodation lacks clean running water for drinking and washing and **4.5%** of respondents said their accommodation lacks a washing machine or way to wash their clothing.



Hygiene Items

60.5% of respondents need support

47.5% said support would be helpful

13% need urgent support



LIVELIHOODS

SOURCES OF INCOME

The main sources of income reported by respondents were:

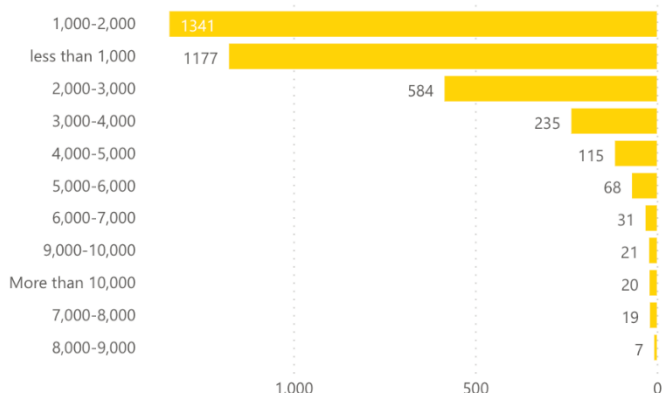
1. Money from humanitarian organizations – **56%**
2. Remittances – **21%**
3. Salary from a formal job – **19%**
4. Pension or social security – **13%**
5. Money from informal labor – **8%**
6. Money from the Romanian government – **7%**
7. Money from Romanian hosts or community members – **4%**
8. Other sources – **3%**
9. Money from a church or religious organization – **2%**

10. Money from the government of another country – .4%

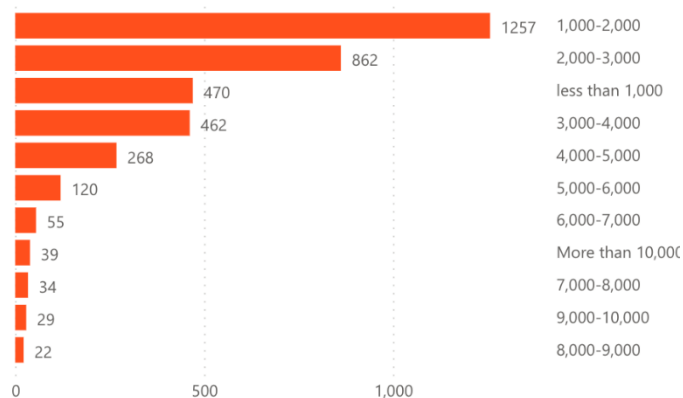
It is significant to note that 56% of the respondents are getting the major share of their income from humanitarian organizations and that only 19% of all respondents reported having a job.

Additionally, 20% of respondents said that in the past month there were times when they did not have enough money to buy food. This is a very significant finding as the inability to meet food needs can result in negative economic coping strategies like going into debt or resorting to risky or illegal activities for money. This is also likely to have both short and long-term health implications such as malnutrition, exacerbation of chronic illnesses, stunted growth in children, triggering or worsening mental health issues, among others.

HHs' Average Monthly Income (Romanian Lei)



HHs' Average Monthly Expenses (Romanian Lei)



COPING STRATEGIES

40% of the respondents said that they have spent money from their savings to cover their basic needs while living in Romania. This could negatively affect these HHs' capacity to cover future emergency needs.

32% reported they have received food assistance from charities and food banks

26% of respondents reported that they have asked for material or financial support from friends, family, or hosts

9% reported going into debt to pay for food

7% said that the adults in the HH limited their eating so that their children could eat

6% said that the HH limited the portion size or number of meals eaten per day

6% reported going into debt to pay for essential household items or clothing

5% reported going into debt to pay for accommodation costs

4% said that the HH had to withdraw children from school or other educational programs

4% reported asking for food from friends, family, or hosts

2% said they sold property or personal items to pay for basic needs

1% reported going into debt to pay for education

1% reported taking part in risky work or activities for money

11 households reported going entire days without eating

25% of responses to the coping strategy questions are food-related, such as eating low-quality food, reducing portion sizes, number of meals per day, or not eating at all for entire days. This has the potential to affect the long-term health for most of these households.

Only 15% reported not having to do any of the listed coping strategies. Most HHs reported having to adopt one or more of these strategies in order to cover their basic needs.

HHS WITH AN AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF BELOW 2,000 LEI

58.5% of all 4,300 HHs surveyed reported having average income of less than 2,000 lei per month (less than the minimum wage of 2,550 lei per month).

35% of HHs reporting having an income less than 2,000 lei per month also reported having average monthly expenditures of over 2,000 lei per month, as well as 15% reporting that their expenditures are over 3,000 lei per month—with 7% spending more than 4,000 lei per month, and 1.4% spending as much as 8,000 to 10,000 lei per month.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

Based on the survey results, most of the respondents are living below the recommended minimum wage. As of 2022, the national minimum wage in Romania is around 2,550 Lei. Additionally, the national inflation rate, as of September 2022, is around 15%, which is considered very high compared to other European countries. This can have a snowball effect on households' ability to cover their basic needs such as food, rental, health, sanitation and education needs.

Looking at households' average monthly income and expenditures, there is an almost equal balance, with a slightly stronger leaning toward expenditures. This means that many people are spending their entire income, and likely going into debt, just to cover their basic needs. This demonstrates an economic security gap caused by a discrepancy between households' income and expenditures.

This can be seen by the fact that HHs making less than 2,000 lei per month comprise:

85% of HHs reporting that they have no money to meet their basic needs

80% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced a lack of access to basic needs

79% of HHs who reported feeling pressure to leave their current accommodation

78% of HHs who reported that in the past month they haven't had enough money to pay for food

76% of HHs reporting that they only have enough money to meet their basic needs for the next month

75% of HHs who reported that the children in the HH don't have access to education.

Households that reported having an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei also comprise the majority of HHs reporting using coping mechanisms to meet their basic needs. For example, these HHs make up:

80% of HHs reporting that the adults in the HH limited eating so that children could eat

77% of HHs that have gone into debt to pay for essential household items

75% of HHs that have gone into debt to pay for accommodation

73% of HHs have gone into debt to pay for food

72% of HHs have asked for financial or material support from friends, family, or hosts

71% of HHs that have gone into debt to pay for education costs

70% of HHs reporting that they have had to spend money from their savings to pay for basic needs

69% of HHs reporting that they have needed support from charities or food banks to receive food

Correlations with Protection

Households that reported having an average monthly income of less than 2,000 lei reported notably higher rates of facing protection risks in Romania. For example, these HHs comprise:

88% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced physical abuse/violence

88% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced limited access to safe spaces

85% of HHs reporting that they have struggled to access services because of discrimination

77% of HHs who don't have TPS

76% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced restrictions to freedom of movement

76% of HHs reporting that they have taken part in risky activities or work for money

76% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced emotional violence/abuse

75% of HHs identifying as Jewish or Crimean Tatar

71% of HHs with a member identifying as other than Male/Female

70% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH who have lost their regular caretaker

70% of HHs reporting that their mental or physical health has worsened since leaving Ukraine

69% of HHs reporting that they have required medical treatment in Romania

69% of HHs reporting that at least one member of the HH requires medications and the same percentage for HHs that reported paying for medications in Romania

63% of HHs with a member(s) that are pregnant or nursing

These HHs also have higher than average rates of reporting that at least one member of the HH has an ability challenge.

ABILITY TO PAY FOR BASIC NEEDS

77% of respondents said they either don't have any money at all to cover their household's basic needs or only have enough money to cover their needs for the next 1-2 months or less. **50%** of all respondents said they either have no money to cover their household's basic needs or only enough money to cover their basic needs for the next month.

20% said they have no money at all to cover their household's basic needs. **8%** of HHs reported that they only have enough money to cover their household's basic needs for 3-5 months, **6%** said they have enough money to cover their household's basic needs for the next 6 months, and **5%** said they have enough money to cover their household's basic needs for the foreseeable future.

Households who reported only having enough money to cover their basic needs for the next month or don't have any money at all to cover their basic needs have notably higher needs across the board compared to the general sample, as well as higher than average use of coping mechanisms.

These HHs comprise **60%** of respondents who said they took part in risky activities or work for money, along with **60%** of HHs who reported that the children in the HH have lost their usual caretaker.

They also have higher rates of reporting that the children in the HH have faced risks in Romania, including: Physical violence/abuse (**63%** of HHs reporting children in the HH had faced this risk), Emotional violence/abuse (**60%** of HHs reporting children in the HH had faced this risk), restrictions to freedom of movement (**63%** of HHs reporting children in the HH had faced this risk), limited access to safe spaces (**71%** of HHs reporting children in the HH had faced this risk), and a lack of access to basic needs (**77%** of HHs reporting children in the HH had faced this risk).

58% of HHs reporting that at least one of their children under the age of 16 are now working fall into this category as well.

These respondents comprise **67%** of HHs that reported having at least one member who has a lot of difficulty performing basic self-care activities or cannot perform basic self-care at all. Additionally, they make up **64%** of HHs with at least one member who has a lot of difficulty communicating or cannot communicate at all, and **59%** of HHs with at least one member who has a lot of difficulty hearing or cannot hear at all.

71% of respondents who identify as Roma and 63% of those who identify as Crimean Tatar reported only having enough money to cover their basic needs for the next month or don't have any money at all to cover their basic needs.

These HHs make up 67% of households living in Arad county, 63% of those living in Caras-Severin, 61% of those living in Iasi and Suceava, 59% of those living in Batosani, 58% of those living in Satu Mare, as well as 100% HHs living in Harghita, Mehedinti, and Giurgiu.



Education

46% of respondents need support

32% said support would be helpful

14% need urgent support

HHs who reported needing support for education also comprise:

76% of HHs reporting that they have had to withdraw children from school or other educational programs

76% of HHs reporting that they have gone into debt to pay for educational costs

72% of HHs reporting that their children have faced a lack of access to basic needs

61% of HHs reporting that the adults in the HH have limited eating so that children can eat

60% of HHs reporting that their children don't have access to education

54% of HHs reporting that they have needed support from charities or food banks to receive food

Correlations with Protection

HHs who reported needing support for education also comprise:

81% of HHs reporting that they need support seeking protection

78% of HHs reporting that they need support with reuniting with family members

70% of HHs reporting that their children have faces economic violence or abuse

67% of HHs reporting they have struggled to access services because they face discrimination

60% of HHs reporting that their children have lost their usual caretaker

59% of HHs reporting that their children have faced restrictions to their freedom of movement

58% of HHs reporting that children in the HH under the age of 16 are currently working

57% of HHs reporting that they don't feel safe in their current accommodation

54% of HHs reporting that their children have faced emotional violence or abuse

These HHs have a higher-than-average rate of reporting that at least one member of the HH has a form of physical or mental ability challenge.

Most respondents who reported that they urgently need support finding employment are living in Bucharest, Constanta, Iasi, Brasov, and Suceava, in order of most respondents to least. 56% of these HHs say they intend to stay in Romania longer than 6 months and 27% say they intend to stay between 3-6 months.

Additionally, these HHs had a higher average household size: 5.16 members compared to the general sample average of 3.98.

HHs who reported that they urgently need support finding employment comprise 370 (19.7%) out of 1,874 HH members over 60 years old, 30% of HH members 80+, 21.5% of HH members 70-79, and 16% of HH members 60-69. They also account for 903 (16.3%) of 5,511 HH members under 18 years old, 27% of children 0-12 months old, 18% of children 13-17 years, 15% of children 6-12 years, and 14% of children 1-5 years.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability



Help Finding Employment

44% of respondents need support

31% said support would be helpful

13% need urgent support

These HHs have a higher-than-average rate of reporting that the HH has an average monthly income of less than 1,000 lei. They make up 25% of HHs who report having no money to cover their basic needs, as well as 18% of people who reported receiving money from humanitarian organizations as their primary source of income.

These HHs reported significantly higher than average (over 20% of the general sample) that they had used coping mechanisms including going into debt to pay for food (24% of the total sample), adults limiting their eating in order for children in the HH to eat (24% of the total sample), HH limiting total number of portion size of meals (25% of the total sample), going into debt to pay for essential household items or clothing (23% of the total sample), and going into debt to pay for rent or accommodation costs (22% of the total sample).

Correlations with Protection

30% of all respondents who said that the children in the HH faced the risk of lack of basic needs (food, shelter, education, etc.) also said that the HH urgently needs help finding employment. Additionally, 30% of all respondents

who said that the children in the HH faced the risk of economic violence/abuse also said that the HH urgently needs help finding employment. 22% of all respondents who said that the children in the HH faced the risk of restrictions to freedom of movement also said that the HH urgently needs help finding employment.

They make up 25% of respondents who said they took part in risky work or activities for money. They also make up a significantly higher than average percentage of respondents who have HH members with difficulties performing self-care, walking/mobility, seeing, and remembering or concentrating.

They make up 29% of all respondents who said they faced the risk of xenophobia, 25% of all respondents who said they faced the risk of hunger or malnutrition, and 22% of all respondents who said they faced the risk of lacking accommodation/a safe place to stay.

LENGTH OF TIME HHS ARE ABLE TO STAY IN THEIR ACCOMMODATION

28% of respondents reported that they are able to stay in their current accommodation for more than 6 months, 26% said they were not sure how long they are able to stay in their current accommodation, 24% said they are able to stay in their current accommodation for 3-6 months, 15% said they are able to stay in their current accommodation for 1-2 months, and 6% said they are able to stay in their current accommodation for 1-3 weeks.

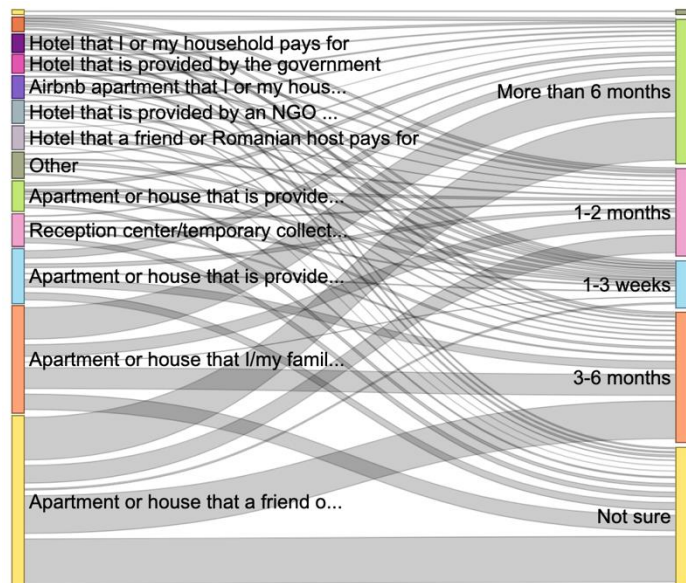
PRESSURE TO LEAVE ACCOMMODATION

Most respondents (92%) reported that they don't feel any pressure to leave their current accommodation. However, 4% (135 HHS) said they do. Further, 54% of respondents said they feel very safe in their current accommodation, 42% said they feel mostly safe in their current accommodation, 3% said reported feeling not very safe, and 1% said they feel very unsafe in their current accommodation.



Primary accommodation used by respondents:

1. Apartment or house that a friend or Romanian host rents or owns – **40%**
2. Apartment or house that the household rents or owns – **19%**
3. Hotels, Airbnb, hostels, or guesthouses (combined paid by household, humanitarian actors, government, and hosts) – **13%**
4. Apartment or house provided by an NGO or other humanitarian actor – **9%**
5. Temporary Collective Accommodation Center – **5%**
6. Apartment or house provided by the Romanian government – **4%**
7. Other – **3%**
8. **.5%** of respondents (23 HHS) said they don't currently have any accommodation



Help finding or paying for accommodation

38.5% of respondents need support

28.5% said support would be helpful

10% need urgent support

Households that reported needing urgent support to find or pay for accommodation have a larger than average HH size, 5.41 compared to the average of 3.98. Further, while only 10% of HHs report that they need urgent support for accommodation, they make up 26% of HHs with members over 80 years old and those reporting that they have children from 0-12 months old, as well as 20% of HHs with members between 70-79 years old.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

Households that reported needing urgent support to find or pay for accommodation make up 71% of those who reported going into debt to pay for accommodation costs and 67% of HHs reporting that they feel pressure to leave their current accommodation.

Additionally, HHs that reported needing urgent support for accommodation comprise:

57% of HHs reporting that they reduced the size or number of meals eaten per day

55% of HHs reporting that they asked for food from friends, family or hosts

52% of those who reported taking children out of school or other educational programs

52% of HHs reporting that they went into debt to pay for food

51% of those reporting that adults in the HH limited eating so that children could eat

50% of HHs reporting that they went into debt to pay for essential household items or clothing

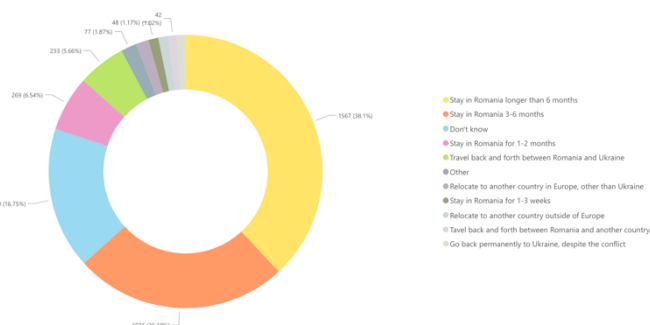
48% of HHs reporting that in the past month they haven't had enough money to buy food

Correlations with Protection

Households that reported needing support to find or pay for accommodation comprise 63% of HHs that reported taking part in risky activities or work for money.

They also have higher than average rates of reporting that children in the HH under 16 years old are currently working, and that children in the HH have faced risks in Romania across all categories—particularly, lack of access to basic services, limited access to safe spaces, economic violence/abuse, and physical violence/abuse.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT



HOUSEHOLDS' PLANS FOR THE COMING MONTHS

36% of respondents said their household plans to stay in Romania longer than 6 months

24% said that they plan to stay in Romania for 3-6 months

15% said they don't know what they will do in the coming months

6% said that they plan to stay in Romania for 1-2 months

5% plan to travel back and forth between Romania and Ukraine

1.4% plan to relocate to another country in Europe, other than Ukraine

1% plan to relocate to a country outside of Europe

1% say they plan to stay in Romania for 1-3 weeks

TEMPORARY PROTECTION STATUS

74% of HHs reported that they have received or have applied for temporary protection status (TPS) in Romania, however, this could be an exaggerated figure compared to the total population as most respondents are enrolled in the RRC CVA program, which currently requires temporary

protection status as a verification method for residence in Romania.

12% of respondents said that they don't have temporary protection status in Romania. HHs reporting that they don't have TPS have a larger than average number of members: 5.06 compared to the average of 3.98.

These HHs make up 16% of all respondents reporting that they have an income of less than 1,000 lei per month. They comprise a further 16% of all HHs reporting that they don't have any money to pay for their basic needs.

For those who don't have TPS, 2% of all respondents said they don't want TPS, 1% don't know how to apply, 1% want to apply for TPS in another country, .3% said that that it is difficult to travel to the office to apply for TPS, and four people said that someone is preventing them from applying for TPS.

The majority of HHs reporting that they don't have TPS are living in Suceava (111 HHs), Bucharest (63 HHs), and Constanta (62 HHs).

35% of all HHs that reported being of Roma ethnic background haven't applied for or received TPS. HHs that don't have TPS also make up 24% of those reporting that they have children between 0-12 months old, 20% of those reporting that they have members over 80 years old, and an additional 20% of those with members between 70-79 years old.

Correlations with socioeconomic stability

These HHs make up 16% of all respondents reporting that they have an income of less than 1,000 lei per month. They comprise a further 16% of all HHs reporting that they don't have any money to pay for their basic needs. 20% of HHs who reported going into debt to pay for accommodation costs reported that they don't have TPS as well. 15% of HHs who reported that they didn't have enough money to pay for food in the last month also reported not having TPS.

77% of HHs without TPS say that they either don't have any money to pay for their basic needs, or only have enough money to pay for their basic needs for less than 2 months. 27% say they don't have any money at all to cover basic needs. An additional 77% reported that they have a monthly income of less than 2,000 lei per month, and 44% have an income of less than 1,000 lei per month. 82% reported having average monthly expenses of over 1,000 lei per month, and 44% have monthly expenses of between 2,000-10,000 lei per month.

Correlations with Protection

Those who don't have temporary protection reported at a higher-than-average rate that they feel very unsafe in their current accommodation (17% of all respondents) and they make up 27% of HHs reporting that the children in the HH have faced restrictions to freedom of movement while in Romania.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

INFORMATION NEEDS

29% of respondents said that they don't have any information needs at the moment

28% said they need information on how to access medical care

23% said they need information on how to find a job

19% said they need information on how to access information

12% said they need information on where to find accommodation

7% said they need information about other countries in Europe

6% said they need information on how to access education

5% said they need information on their legal status in Romania

4% said they need information on how to obtain personal documentation

1% said they need information on how to claim asylum or temporary protection status

28 people said they need information on how to re-establish contact with relatives

19 people said they need information on how to report exploitation, abuse, or other misconduct by protection/assistance providers.

The average HH size for those reporting needing some or urgent support for finding missing family members is over double the total sample average (8.64 members compared to the average of 3.98). They also account for 24% of all HH



Help finding a missing family member

4% of respondents need support

3% said support would be helpful

1.5 % need urgent support

members between 0-12 months old and 26% of those over 80 years old. They also comprise 24% of all respondents identifying as Roma. 16% of these HHs don't have TPS.

Most of these HHs are living in Bucharest (27 HHs), Suceava (25 HHs), Iasi (24 HHs), Constanta (22 HHs), and Brasov (10 HHs).

These HHs make up 59% of those reporting they need support with protection.



PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION



Help finding protection

5% of respondents need support

3.25% said support would be helpful

1.25% need urgent support

Most HHs reporting that they need support for protection are staying in Bucharest (34 HHs), Constanta (25 HHs), Suceava (22 HHs), Brasov (12 HHs), and Iasi (9 HHs). However, notably, 11% of respondents who said they are living in Neamt, and 10% of those living in Suceava also said they face the risk of lack of accommodation/a safe place to stay. There is also a slightly higher proportion of people staying in Suceava who reported experiencing Xenophobia.

The average HH size is almost double for HHs that reported needing support for protection compared to the total sample average (7.86 members compared to the average of 3.98). They also make up 24% of HH members over the age of 80 and 20% of HH members between 0-12 months old. They also comprise 20% of all respondents identifying as Roma.

CHILD PROTECTION RISKS

Out of the total sample, respondents reported that the children or adolescents in their household have faced the following risks/threats in Romania:

18% of respondents said that the children or adolescents in their household don't have access to education

4% reported that the children in their HH faced a lack of basic needs (food, accommodation, hygiene, education, etc.)

3.5% of respondents said that the children in the household have lost their usual caretaker (mother, father, other relative, etc.)

1.5% reported that the children in their HH faced emotional violence/abuse

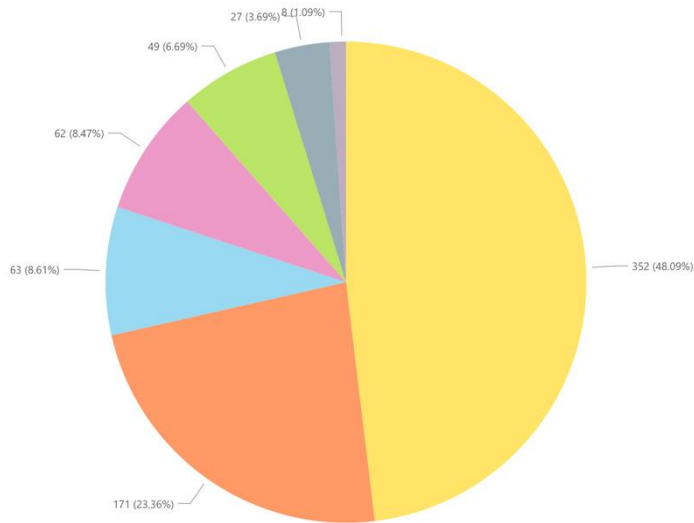
1.4% reported that the children in their HH faced limited access to safe spaces

1% reported that the children in their HH faced restrictions to freedom of movement

.7% of respondents reported that at least one child in their household under the age of 16 is now working.

.6% reported that the children in their HH faced economic violence/abuse (theft, destruction of belongings, restriction of access to financial resources, etc.)

.2% reported that the children in their HH faced physical violence/abuse



- Other
- Lack of basic needs (food, accommodation, hygiene, educat...
- Emotional violence/abuse
- Limited access to safe spaces
- Restrictions to freedom of movement
- Economic violence/abuse (theft, destruction of belongings, ...
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse or exploitation

OTHER PROTECTION RISKS

2% of the total sample reported experiencing xenophobia

1.2% reported experiencing psychological, emotional, or verbal violence

1% reported experiencing hunger/malnutrition

1% reported experiencing other forms of discrimination.