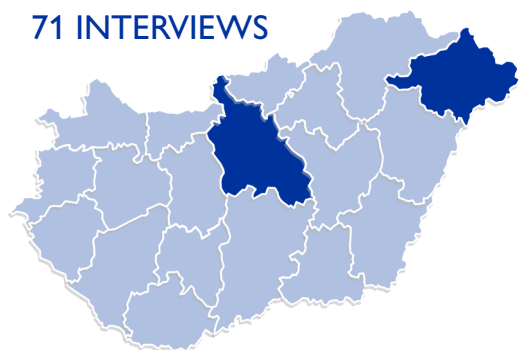


HUNGARY
71 INTERVIEWS



- 1** BORDER CROSSING POINT
- 1** TRANSIT POINT
- 1** HELP CENTRE
- 1** COLLECTIVE CENTRE
- 2** COUNTIES

BACKGROUND

Since 24 February 2022, refugees from Ukraine and other Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing from Ukraine to neighbouring and other EU countries as a result of the war in Ukraine. According to [UNHCR](#), 28,640 refugees from Ukraine and other TCNs were registered in Hungary as of 23 August 2022.

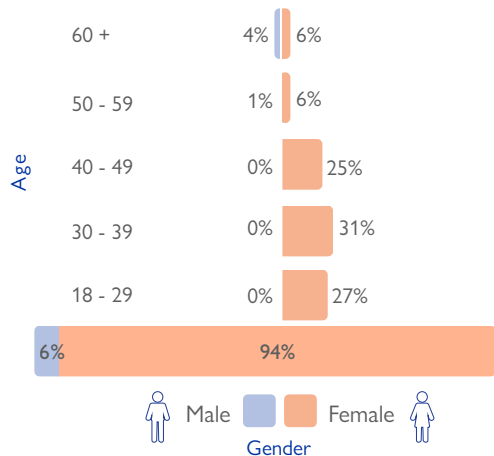
This report is based on a survey launched by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) with persons crossing to Ukraine from Hungary. It presents an analysis of 71 interviews conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators with adult Ukrainian refugees and other TCNs between 06 and 29 July 2022.

Interviews were carried out in various locations, such as Budapest - Pest County (24) and Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (47) and in multiple settings, namely border crossing and transit points (e.g. train stations), the Help Centre, and one collective centre/accommodation.

Note: This sample is not representative of all persons returning to Ukraine since the outbreak of the war and results should only be considered as indicative.

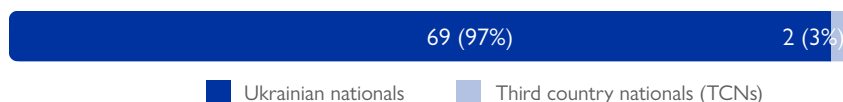
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Figure 1: Respondents by age groups and gender



Women constituted the 94 per cent of the interviewed population, while men represented the 6 per cent. Among the age groups, survey respondents between 18-29, 30-39 and 40-49 years old were at 27, 31 and 25 per cent each, while interviewees aged 50-59 and 60 and above were 7 and 10 per cent respectively.

Figure 2: Ukrainian nationals and TCNs



The vast majority of respondents were refugees from Ukraine (97%). The 2 interviewed TCNs (3%) originated from Nigeria (1) and the United States of America (1).

WHEN RESPONDENTS LEFT UKRAINE AND WHERE THEY STAYED

Most respondents exited Ukraine in March 2022 (23%). June, May and April also recorded many departures (respectively, 17%, 15% and 14%).

Figure 3: Period of departure from Ukraine

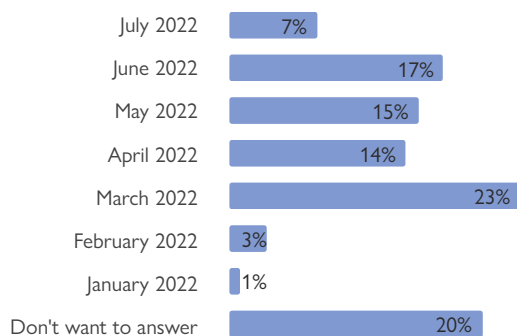
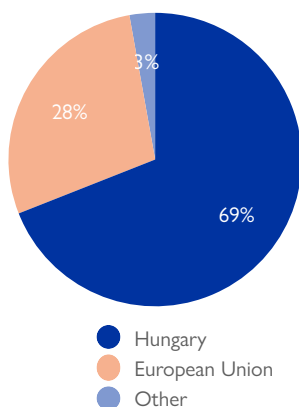


Figure 4: Location of stay since exit from Ukraine



Once exited Ukraine, the majority of respondents (69%) declared having stayed in Hungary. Twenty-eight per cent remained in the European Union, while three per cent in other countries, such as Switzerland and the United States of America.

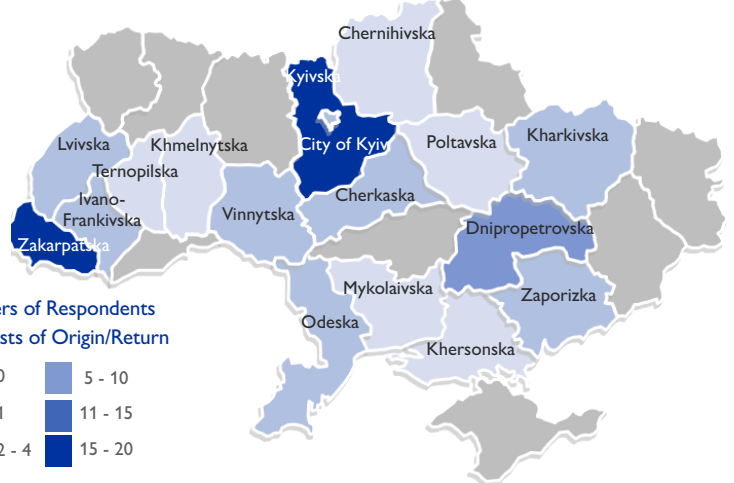
In Hungary, respondents mostly remained in Budapest (76%), while the European Union states where people stayed the longest were: Germany (40%); Austria (20%); Czechia (10%); Bulgaria (5%); France (5%); Greece (5%); the Netherlands (5%); Poland (5%) and Spain (5%).

OBLASTS OF ORIGIN AND RETURN IN UKRAINE

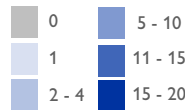
Map 1: Oblasts of origin



Map 2: Oblasts of return



Numbers of Respondents per Oblasts of Origin/Return



Twenty-three per cent of interviewees declared Kyivska as their oblast of origin, followed by Zakarpatska (15%), and Dnipropetrovska (10%).

The majority of respondents (79%) mentioned returning to the same oblast in Ukraine, while 21 per cent stated going back to different areas, namely: from Dnipropetrovska (1) to Lvivska (1); from Donetsk (2) to Vinnytska (1) and Zaporizka (1); from Kharkivska (2) to Kyivska (1) and to an oblast the respondent preferred not to disclose (1); from Khersonska (2) to Odeska (1) and Zakarpatska (1);

from Kyivska (2) to Zakarpatska (2); from Luhanska (1) to Kyivska (1); from Lvivska (1) to Kyivska (1); from Mykolaivska (4) to Zakarpatska (4).

Among the reasons informing the choice of a different oblast were: insecurity of the locations of origin (80%); displacement of families to other areas (13%); and damage or destruction of houses or properties (7%).

PLACES AND LENGTH OF STAY IN UKRAINE

Once back to Ukraine, the majority of respondents (68%) declared staying in their homes, while 15 per cent stated residing in private accommodations, such as hotels or private/civic initiatives.

Concerning their length of stay, 63 per cent of interviewees mentioned going for a short visit, while 30 per cent planned to remain in the country and seven per cent were not yet sure.

Eighty-five per cent of respondents stated crossing back to Ukraine for the first time since the outbreak of the war, while this was the second or multiple occasion for other interviewees (10% and 6% respectively).

Figure 5: Intended place of stay in Ukraine

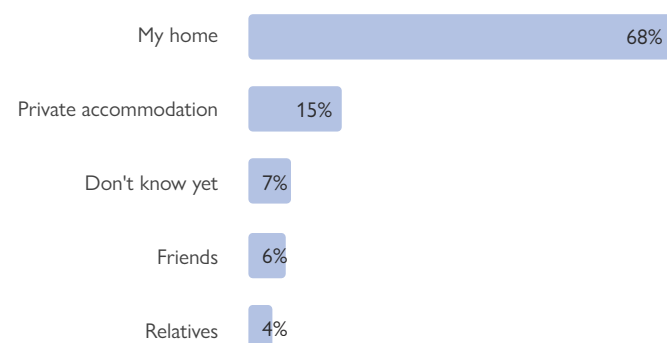


Figure 6: Intended length of stay in Ukraine

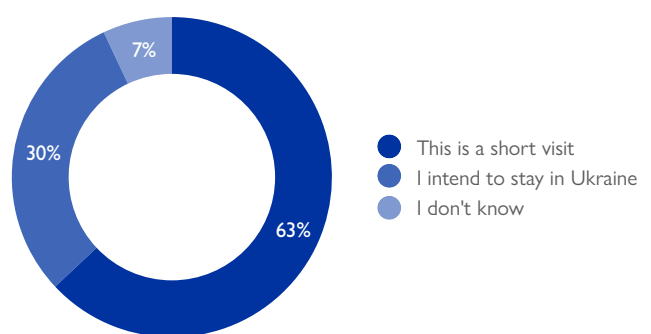
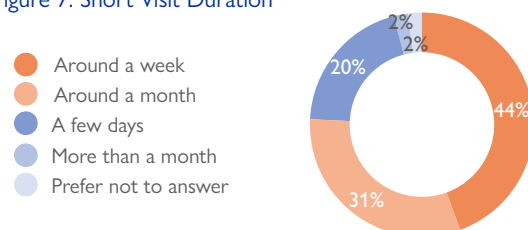


Figure 7: Short Visit Duration



Respondents estimated short visits to be: around a week (44%); around a month (31%); a few days (20%); and more than a month (2%). Other respondents did not specify their length of stay (2%).

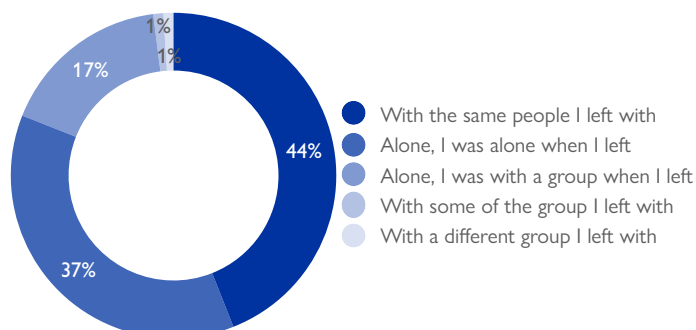
TRAVEL CONDITIONS

Forty-six per cent of respondents reported going back to Ukraine with a group, while 54 per cent alone, with variations compared to their initial exit from Ukraine outlined in *Figure 8* (e.g., with the same or different people).

Travelling groups' compositions were diverse, including: immediate family members (85%); friends/neighbours (24%) and relatives (12%).

Most of respondents declared travelling back to Ukraine by train (85%), while buses, cars and minibuses were less popular choices (namely, 10%, 4% and 1 %).

Figure 8: Travelling alone or with a group



REASONS FOR CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE

Figure 9: Reasons for who intends to stay in Ukraine

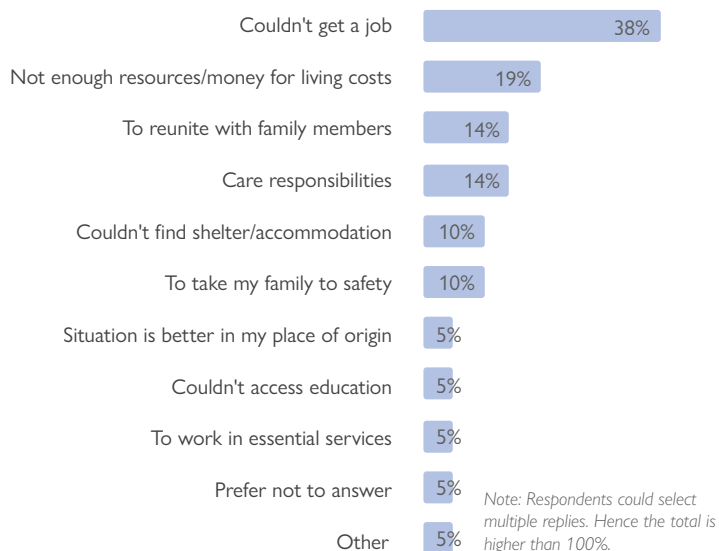
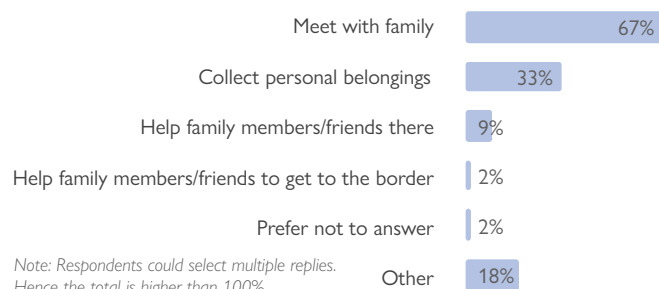


Figure 10: Reasons for who plans a short visit in Ukraine



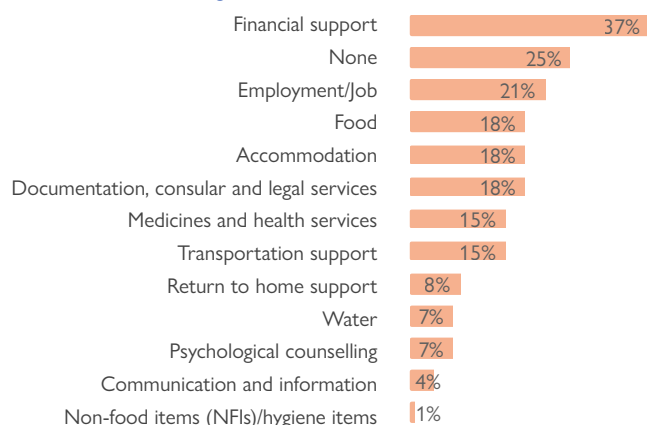
Socio-economic and family-related factors, such as job difficulties (38%), living costs (19%), family reunification (14%) and caring responsibilities (14%) were the main reasons informing the decision to return to Ukraine for who planned to stay in the country.

For who intended to go back for a short visit, the main elements guiding their choice were, again, family (67%) and the collection of personal belongings (33%).

NEEDS OF PEOPLE CROSSING BACK TO UKRAINE

The majority of respondents declared needing financial (37%) and employment/job (21%) support. Many interviewees also mentioned the following necessities: food (18%); accommodation (18%); and documentation/consular/legal services (18%).

Figure 11: Main needs



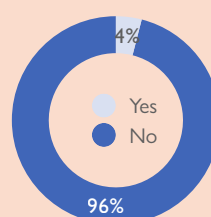
Persons with special needs in travelling groups



Travelling groups included:

- **38 children**
(16 between 0-4 years old; 20 between 5-13 years old; and 2 between 14-17 years old)
- **11 older persons**
(60 years old and above)

Figure 12: Experience of unfair or unequal treatment



Four per cent of respondents declared having experienced unfair or unequal treatment based on their nationality, ethnicity or gender

METHODOLOGY

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route.

These surveys are part of IOM's DTM activities to monitor the profiles, displacement, intentions and most immediate needs of Ukrainian refugees and TCNs crossing back to Ukraine from Hungary following the outbreak of the war on 24 February 2022.

Surveys are collected in selected entry and transit locations, registration and reception centres identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and other TCNs crossing to Ukraine.

In Hungary, surveys were conducted in Ukrainian, Russian and English by IOM's DTM trained teams of enumerators on a mobile application.

The interviews are anonymous and carried out one-on-one with respondents, provided they consent to be interviewed after a brief introduction. Enumerators trained on ethics of data collection, information provision and protection principles approached people crossing back to Ukraine, to verify their willingness to conduct the survey, which was only addressed to adults (18+).

The survey form was designed by IOM to capture the main displacement patterns for refugees of any nationality returning to Ukraine. It captures the demographic profiles of respondents and of the group they are travelling with, if any; it asks about intentions

relatively to the permanence in Ukraine; and it gathers information regarding a set of main needs at the moment of the interview.

This report summarises the results of 71 interviews conducted between 06 and 29 July 2022 at selected locations in Hungary, namely: Budapest - Pest County (24) and Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (47) and in multiple settings, namely border crossing and transit points (e.g. train stations), the Help Centre, and one collective centre/accommodation.

To maximise the number of interviews, and reach out to different profiles of individuals, various settings were identified to conduct surveys. While in border crossing/transit points, such as train stations, the flow of people was higher and interviewees were randomly surveyed (having the same likelihood compared to others to be selected), in other settings, such as the collective centre/accommodation, respondents were intentionally identified. This allowed to cover different viewpoints and address shortcomings, such as the limited available time to conduct interviews at transit points such as train stations.

In light of this mixed sampling strategy and of the limited number of surveys due to the presence of only three enumerators during the data collection period, the reported interviews do not proportionally represent the whole population and results cannot be deemed representative of a full picture of mobility towards Ukraine.



DTM Enumerator conducting interviews at the train station in Záhony, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary © IOM 2022/Hungary.