HUNGARY
344 INTERVIEWS

1 BORDER CROSSING POINT
3 TRANSIT POINTS
1 HELP CENTRE
5 PRIVATE/COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS
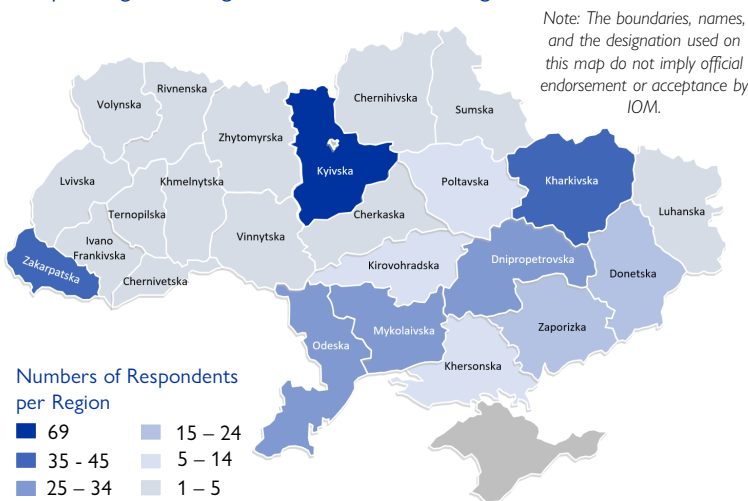
BACKGROUND

Since 24 February 2022, refugees from Ukraine and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing to neighbouring countries as a result of the war. 30,000 refugees from Ukraine and TCNs were registered in Hungary as of 18 October 2022, according to UNHCR and the Hungarian Government.

This report is based on a survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions, launched by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Hungary. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators with adult refugees and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine. The analysis is based on 344 surveys collected between 01 and 30 September 2022.

Interviews were carried out in various locations, such as Budapest (109) and Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (235), and in various settings, including border crossing and transit points (e.g., train stations), the Help Centre (run by the Budapest Municipality and IOM), and private and collective accommodations.

This sample is not representative of all persons fleeing from Ukraine in Hungary, and results should only be considered as indicative.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

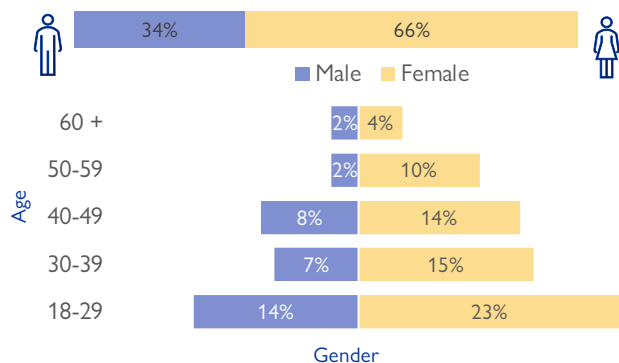#### Figure 1: Ukrainian refugees and TCNs

77%	23%

■ Ukrainian refugees   ■ TCNs

Most respondents were refugees from Ukraine (77%), while 23 per cent were TCNs from: Republic of Türkiye (22%); Nigeria (17%); Turkmenistan (10%); Islamic Republic of Iran (8%); Azerbaijan (6%); Central African Republic (4%); India (4%); Egypt (3%); Kazakhstan (3%); Moldova (3%); Morocco (3%); Uzbekistan (3%); Afghanistan (1%); Algeria (1%); Eritrea (1%); Georgia (1%); Israel (1%); Kyrgyzstan (1%); Lebanon (1%); Liberia (1%); Libya (1%); Nicaragua (1%); Syrian Arab Republic (1%); Tajikistan (1%); United States of America (1%).

Women constituted 66 per cent of the interviewed population, while men 34 per cent. Among the age groups, respondents between 18-29 were at 37 per cent, whereas interviewees between 30-39 and 40-49 years old were at 22 per cent each. Twelve and six per cent were between 50-59 and above 60 years of age respectively.

Figure 2: Respondents by gender and age groups

Male	34%	Female	66%

■ Male   ■ Female

Age	Male	Female
60 +	2%	4%
50-59	2%	10%
40-49	8%	14%
30-39	7%	15%
18-29	14%	23%

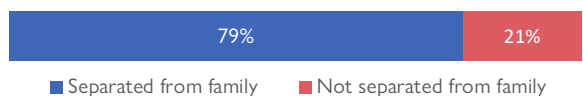Gender

REGIONS OF ORIGIN IN UKRAINE AND TRANSPORT

Sixty-nine respondents reported Kyivska as their region of origin in Ukraine, while 45 persons were from Kharkivska. Many interviewees also originated from Zakarpatzka (37), Dnipropetrovska (34), Odeska (30) and Mykolaivska (25).

Other mentioned regions of origin or habitual residence were: Zaporizka (17); Donetska (16); Khersonska (14); Poltavska (11); Kirovohradska (6); Cherkaska (5); Ivano Frankivska (5); Sumska (5); Ternopilska (4); Vinnytska (4); Lvivska (3); Volynska (3); Zhytomyrska (3); Chernihivska (2); Chernivetska (2); Luhanska (2); Khmelnytska (1); Rivnenska (1).

The majority of interviewees (95%) declared having left Ukraine by train. Two per cent crossed by car, while bus, minibus and airplane each constituted one per cent of used transportation.

Map 1: Region of origin/residence before leaving Ukraine

Note: The boundaries, names, and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Numbers of Respondents per Region

■ 69	■ 15 – 24
■ 35 - 45	■ 5 – 14
■ 25 – 34	■ 1 – 5

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions   Data collected: 01 – 30 September 2022

TRAVELLING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY SEPARATION

Figure 3: Travelling alone or in a group

29%	71%

■ Alone ■ In a group

The majority of respondents travelled in a group, representing 71 per cent of the interviewed population, while 29 per cent left Ukraine alone.
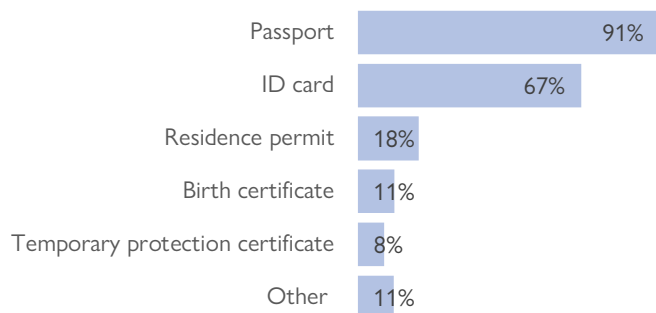
Figure 5: Separation from family due to the war in Ukraine

79%	21%

■ Separated from family   ■ Not separated from family

Most interviewees (79%) have been separated from immediate family members as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. The remaining 21 per cent have not been separated from immediate family members.
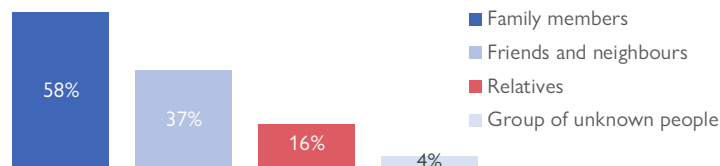
MAIN OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE AND EDUCATION

Among respondents, the following occupations were declared:

- Students: 25%
- Employment in other sectors: 24%
- Self employed (including informal): 10%
- Unemployed: 9%
- Housekeepers: 6%
- Informal employment: 6%
- Retired: 5%
- Constructors: 5%
- IT: 3%
- Public administration (government/civil services): 3%
- Medical and health sector: 2%
- Public administration (security forces): 1%
- Other: 1%

STATUS IN UKRAINE AND POSSESSED DOCUMENTS

Figure 9: Possessed documents

Passport	91%
ID card	67%
Residence permit	18%
Birth certificate	11%
Temporary protection certificate	8%
Other	11%

Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Figure 4: Travelling companions

■ Family members
■ Friends and neighbours
■ Relatives
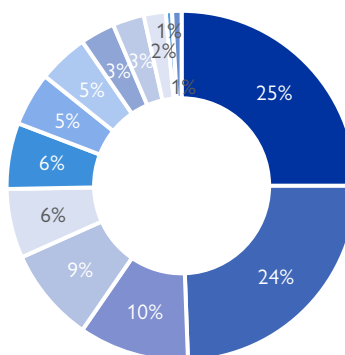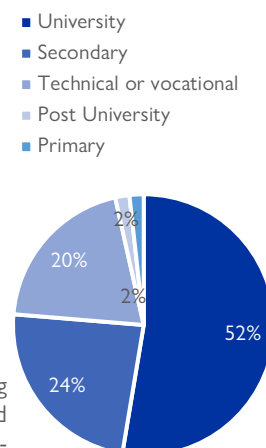■ Group of unknown people

58%   37%   16%   4%

Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Travelling groups were composed in average by three to four persons, and included: family (58%); friends and neighbours (37%); relatives (i.e., non-immediate family members) (16%); and unknown people (4%).

FAMILY OUTSIDE UKRAINE

Fifty-nine per cent of respondents reported having relatives outside Ukraine. Forty-one per cent have no family elsewhere.

Figure 6: Relatives residing abroad   ■ Yes ■ No

59%	41%

Figure 7: Occupations in Ukraine

25%   24%   10%   9%   6%   6%   5%   5%   3%   3%   2%   1%   1%

Figure 8: Obtained education

■ University
■ Secondary
■ Technical or vocational
■ Post University
■ Primary

52%   24%   20%   2%   2%

Most respondents reported having university-level education (52%), and conducting secondary (24%) or technical-vocational studies (20%). The share of those with post-university or primary education is two per cent each.
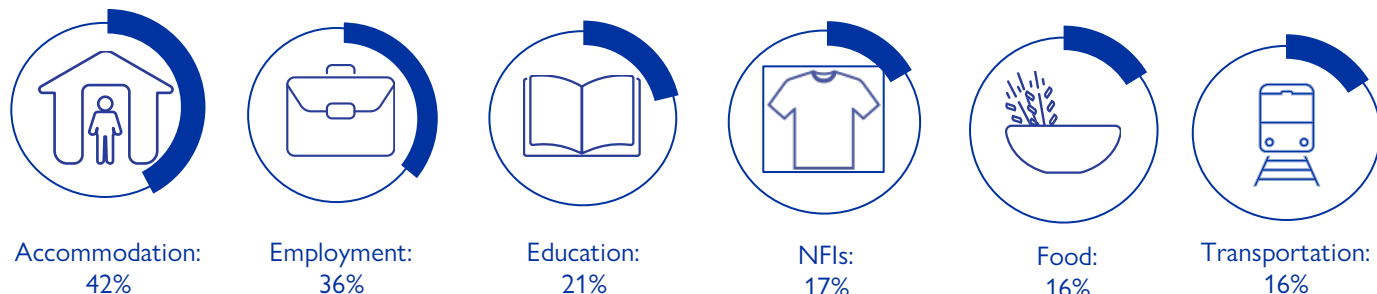
All respondents reported having one or more identification documents. Among these, 91 per cent had passports - either from Ukraine or their countries of origin, while 67 per cent had identity cards. Residence permits issued in Ukraine, birth certificates and temporary protection documents were also held by 18, 11 and eight per cent of interviewees respectively. Eleven per cent possessed other certificates too, such as driving licences and pensions or student cards.

Besides the 266 respondents with Ukrainian citizenship, the 78 interviewed TCNs resided in Ukraine through student visas (43), work permits (20), residence permits (6), family reunification permits (5) or without documentation (4).
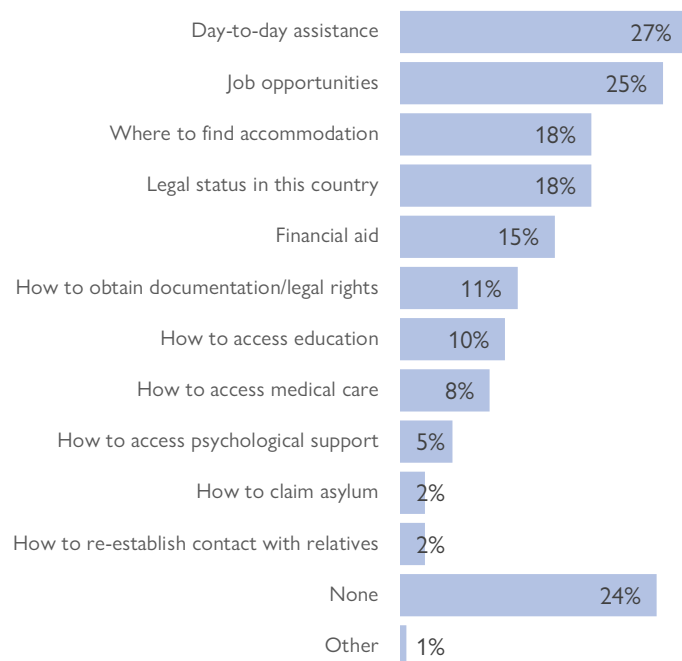
MAIN NEEDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Accommodation (42%); employment (36%); education (21%); non-food items (NFIs) (17%); food (16%); and transportation (16%) were the top needs reported by respondents, based on various personal factors and external considerations.

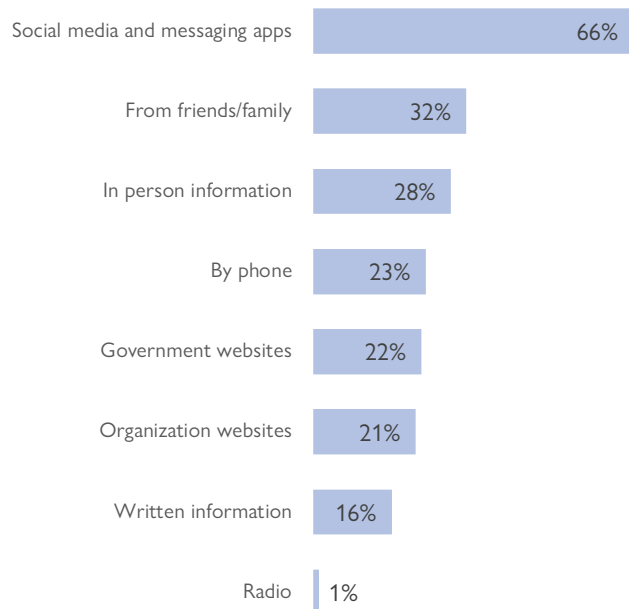Other mentioned necessities were: information about services (15%); cash (12%); legal advice (12%); medical treatment/items (10%); family reunification support and ways to contact relatives (3% each); and psychosocial support (1%). Eighteen per cent of respondents reported no needs, while one per cent mentioned requiring assistance with other matters, such as caring and integration services for children.

Figure 10: Top needs

| Accommodation: 42% | Employment: 36% | Education: 21% | NFIs: 17% | Food: 16% | Transportation: 16% |

Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Figure 11: Information needs

Topic	Percentage
Day-to-day assistance	27%
Job opportunities	25%
Where to find accommodation	18%
Legal status in this country	18%
Financial aid	15%
How to obtain documentation/legal rights	11%
How to access education	10%
How to access medical care	8%
How to access psychological support	5%
How to claim asylum	2%
How to re-establish contact with relatives	2%
None	24%
Other	1%

Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Respondents provided a variety of topics they needed information on, mostly including, among all: day-to-day assistance (27%); job opportunities (25%); where to find accommodation (18%); their legal status in the country (18%); financial aid (15%); documentation and/or legal rights (11%); access to education (10%), medical care (8%); psychological support (5%); how to claim asylum (2%); and how to re-establish contact with relatives (2%).

Figure 12: Preferred sources of information

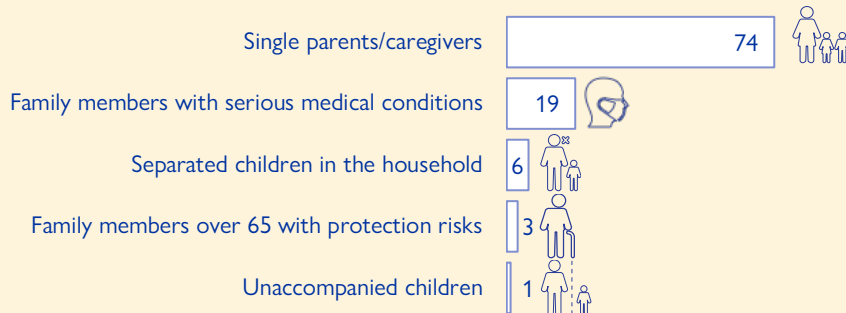| Source	Percentage
Social media and messaging apps	66%
From friends/family	32%
In person information	28%
By phone	23%
Government websites	22%
Organization websites	21%
Written information	16%
Radio	1%

Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Twenty-four per cent of respondents declared having no information needs, while one per cent mentioned other topics, such as how to obtain translation support or orientation services upon arrival.

The most efficient channels to obtain information were social media/messaging applications (66%), exchanges with friends/family (32%) and in person communication (28%).

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions   Data collected: 01 – 30 September 2022

PERSONAL/GROUP CONDITIONS

Figure 13: Number of respondents with specific personal conditions

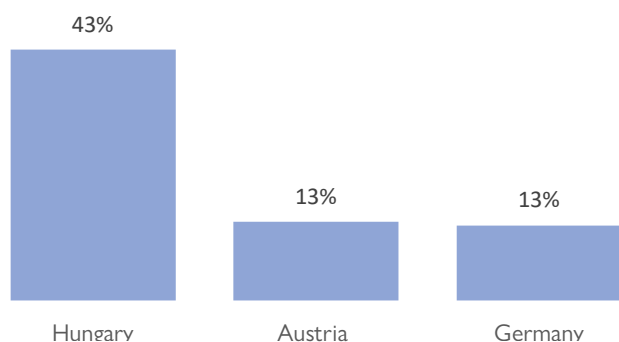| Condition	Number
Single parents/caregivers	74
Family members with serious medical conditions	19
Separated children in the household	6
Family members over 65 with protection risks	3
Unaccompanied children	1

33 per cent of those travelling in a group had at least one child with them:
- 31% between 0-4 years old
- 48% between 5-14 years old
- 20% between 15-17 years old

10 per cent of those travelling with a group had at least one older person with them

FINAL INTENDED DESTINATIONS AND REASONS FOR CHOOSING THEM

Figure 14: Top final destinations

- Hungary: 43%
- Austria: 13%
- Germany: 13%

Five per cent of respondents were unsure about their final destination at the moment of the survey, while the majority of interviewees (43%) planned to remain in Hungary, followed by Austria and Germany (13% each).

Other aimed countries were: France and Belgium (3% each); and Spain, Switzerland, Czechia and Portugal (2%). Each of the remaining countries was cited by one per cent of respondents: Turkmenistan; Sweden; the Republic of Türkiye; the United Kingdom; India; Poland; Slovakia; Canada; Central African Republic; and Israel.

Figure 15: Reasons informing decisions on final destinations

The main reasons for the final intended destinations were: relatives/friends (39%); employment (21%); study (12%); proximity to Ukraine (9%); better protection system (7%); accommodation (3%).

One per cent of interviewed people preferred not to explain their decisions and five per cent were not aware about the reasons informing their choices. Three per cent mentioned other elements, such as language and personal preference.

- Relatives or friends — 39%
- Employment — 21%
- Study — 12%
- Proximity to Ukraine — 9%
- Better protection system — 7%
- I don't know — 5%
- Have accommodation there — 3%
- I don't want to answer — 1%
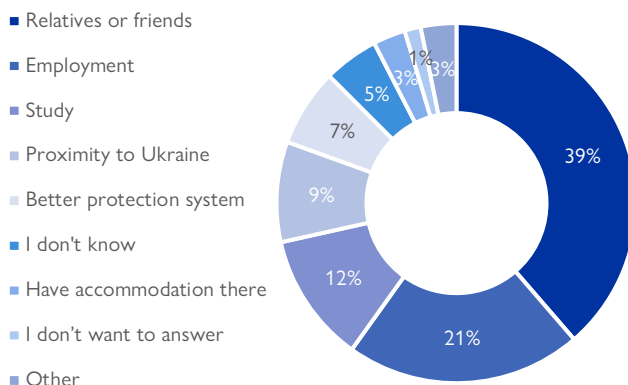- Other — 3%

HUNGARY AS FINAL DESTINATION

For most respondents (respectively 31%, 30% and 21%), relatives/friends, employment and proximity to Ukraine were the main reasons defining their intention to remain in Hungary. Further considerations were: study (8%) and accommodation (2%). The rest preferred not to explain their choice (2%) or had other reasons (5%), such as language, obtainment of documents and visas and personal preference.

The majority of respondents declared wanting to stay in Budapest (80%), while six per cent were uncertain about their final location in Hungary.

Many stated being able to reside in private accommodations (59%), including hotels or places provided by private/civic initiatives or with friends and relatives (15% and 14% respectively).

Fourty-eight per cent of respondents did not know how long they would stay in Hungary, while 43 per cent planned to remain in the country ''until the end of the war''. For those who estimated an approximate length of time (10%), the average period of stay was 71 days.

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions | Data collected: 01 – 30 September 2022

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.

This survey is part of IOM's DTM activities to monitor the displacement, intentions and most immediate needs of the Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine to EU Member States and continuing onward to other countries since 24 February 20222. Surveys were collected, among others, in selected entry and transit locations, and in information and collective centres, identified to be the most frequently used by refugees and TCNs who have left Ukraine.

In Hungary, surveys were undertaken 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 fleeing from 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 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 relatively to the permanence in Hungary and to intended final destination; it gathers information regarding a set of main needs at the moment of the interview.

Various settings were identified to conduct surveys (*see page 1 for specific locations*), to maximise the number of interviews, and reach out to different profiles of individuals. 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 private and collective accommodations, respondents were intentionally identified.

Among the limitations encountered during data collection were the reduced time to carry out surveys at transit points and the presence of only four enumerators at the moment of the interviews.

To address the aforesaid shortcomings, and cover different viewpoints, a mixed sampling strategy guided the data collection exercise. Consequently, this analysis does not proportionally represent the whole population and results cannot be deemed representative of a full picture of displacement outside Ukraine and towards Hungary and other countries.

DTM enumerator conducting an interview at the Záhony train station, in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary. © IOM Hungary 2022