

# HUNGARY

## Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions, and Integration Challenges



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Country Report & Data Analysis

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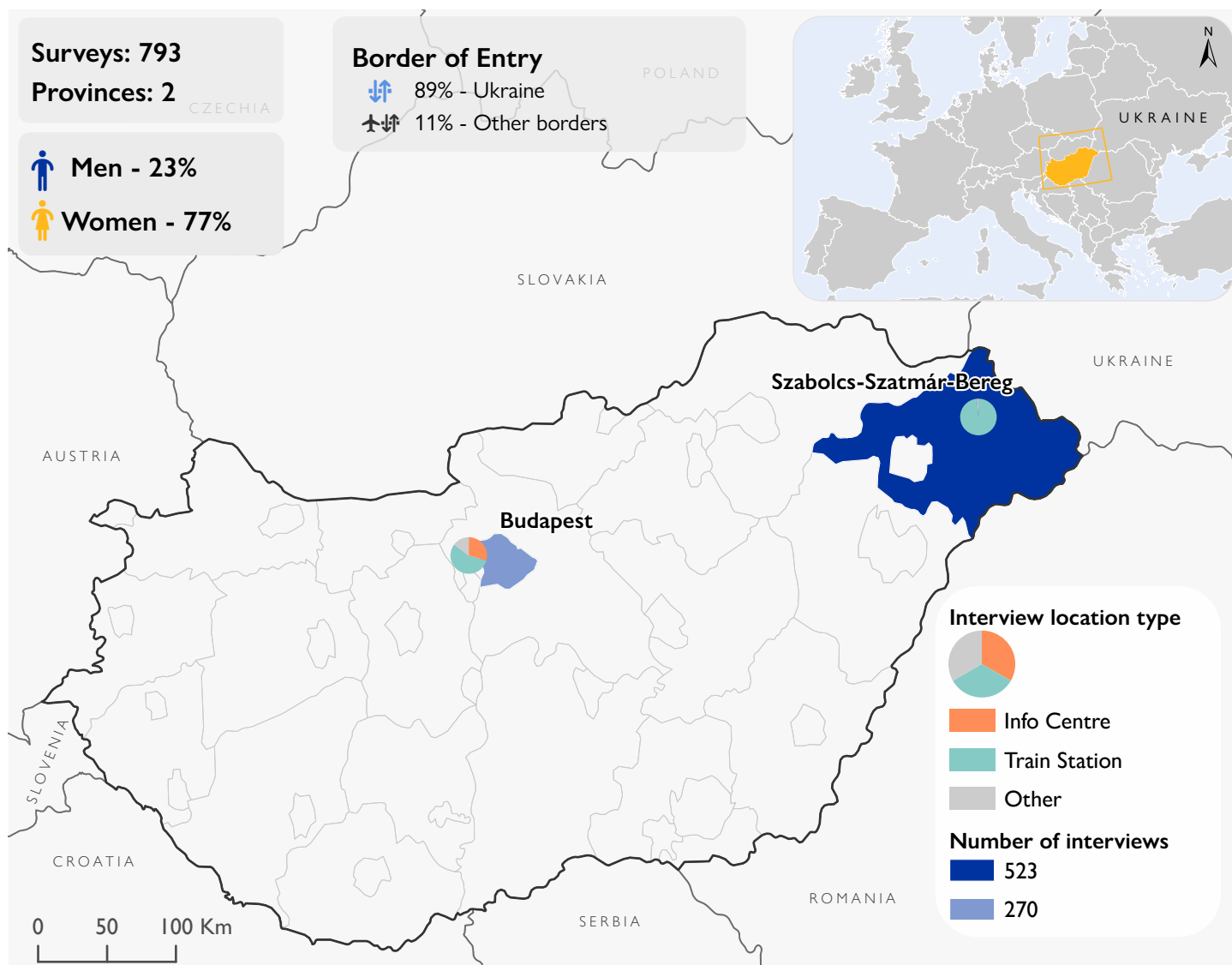
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## KEY FINDINGS

- **Top oblasts of origin:** Kyiv City (19%), Zakarpatska (19%), Kharkivska (10%), Dnipropetrovska (10%), Odeska (7%), Zaporizka (5%).
  - **Intentions to move:** no intentions to move (43%), move back to Ukraine (9%), move to another country (36%) — Germany (39%), Austria (16%), Switzerland (7%), other (38%).
  - **Employment status:** employed (18%), unemployed and looking for a job (7%), unemployed and not looking for a job (10%), and retired (9%).
  - **Top needs upon return:\*** transportation (61%), information (43%), cash support (26%), job placement (13%).
  - **Top areas of assistance received:\*** transportation support (27%), food (20%), accommodation support (17%).
  - **Top inclusion challenges:\*** language (7%), financial issues (3%), lack of information (3%), housing (3%), services (2%).
- \* more than one answer possible

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



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## I. Socio-Demographic Profile

### Oblast (region) of origin

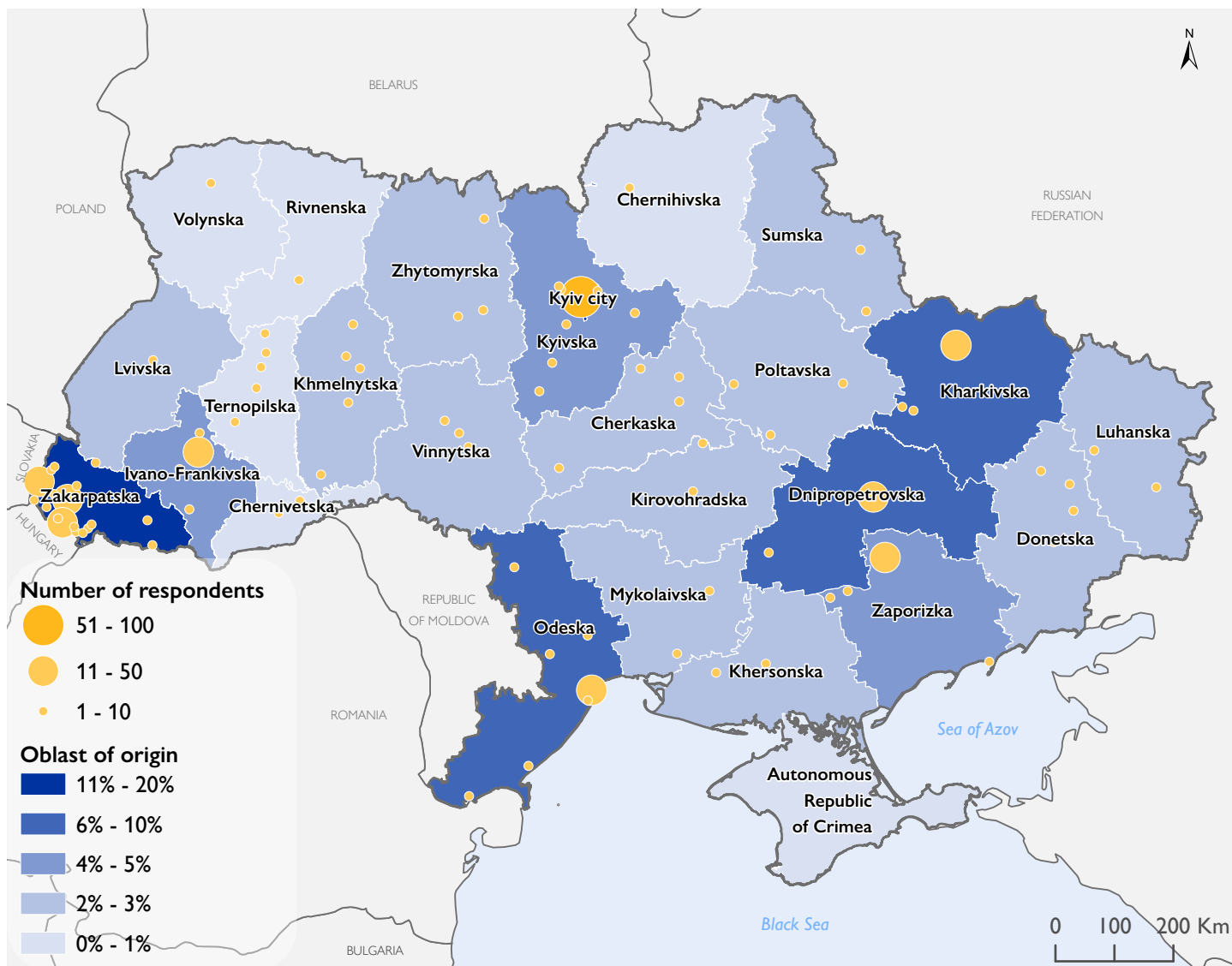
Respondents came from almost all regions of Ukraine, but a majority originated from the eastern and southern parts of the country.

Sixty-eight per cent departed from only six regions of origin or habitual residence when leaving Ukraine. These were Kyiv City (19%) Zakarpatska (19%), Kharkivska (10%), Dnipropetrovska (10%), Odeska

(7%), and Zaporizka (5%).

The remaining respondents (32%) were living in other 21 regions throughout Ukraine. These included Ivano-Frankivska (4%), Kyivska (3%), Khersonska (3%), and Sumska (3%), as well as Donetsk (2%), Mykolaivska (2%), Cherkaska (2%), Vinnytska (2%), Kirovohradska (2%) and Poltavka (2%).

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



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## Gender and age

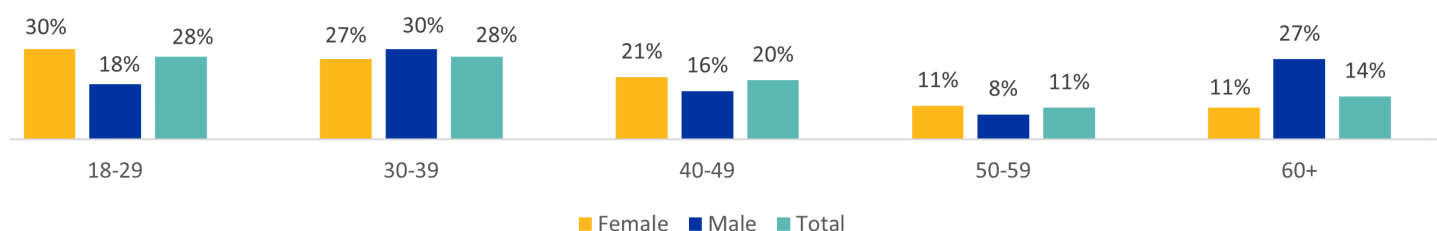
Out of the 793 refugees from Ukraine interviewed in Hungary, 23 per cent were men, and 77 per cent were women. The average age for the total sample was 40 years.

When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, in average, men were slightly older than their female counterparts (44 years of average age for men, versus 39 years of average age for women).

Most respondents were aged between 18 and 39 years old (56%), and between 40 and 49 years old (20%). The largest age group for women was of those aged between 18 and 29 years old (30%) followed by those aged between 30 and 39 (27%).

Among men, the greatest age group was of those aged between 30 and 39 years old (30%), followed by those aged over 59 (27%).

Figure 1: Age, by gender and total (%)

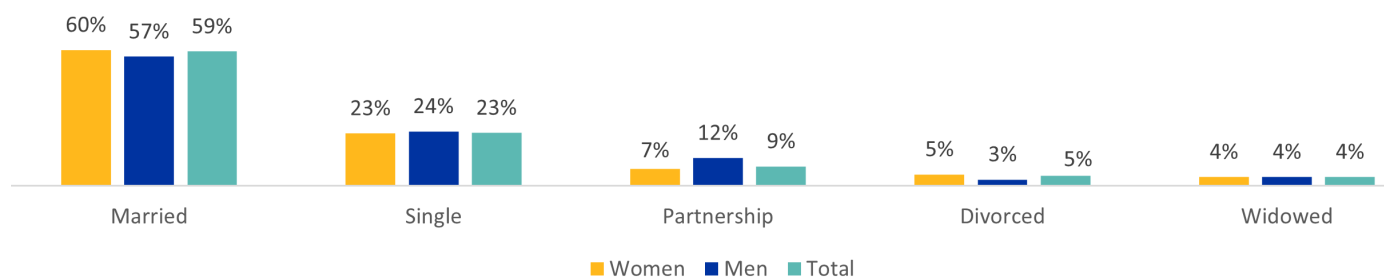


## Marital status

Out of the total sample, more than half of the respondents (59%) were married. This was followed by 23 per cent of respondents who were single, nine per cent who were partnership, five per cent who were divorced and four per cent who were widowed.

The share of married persons was lower among men than among women (57% versus 60%), while women were slightly less likely to be single than men in the sample (23% versus 24%). Women were nearly twice as likely than men to be divorced (5% versus 3%).

Figure 2: Marital status, by gender and total (%)



## Documents possessed at the time of interview (more than one answer possible)

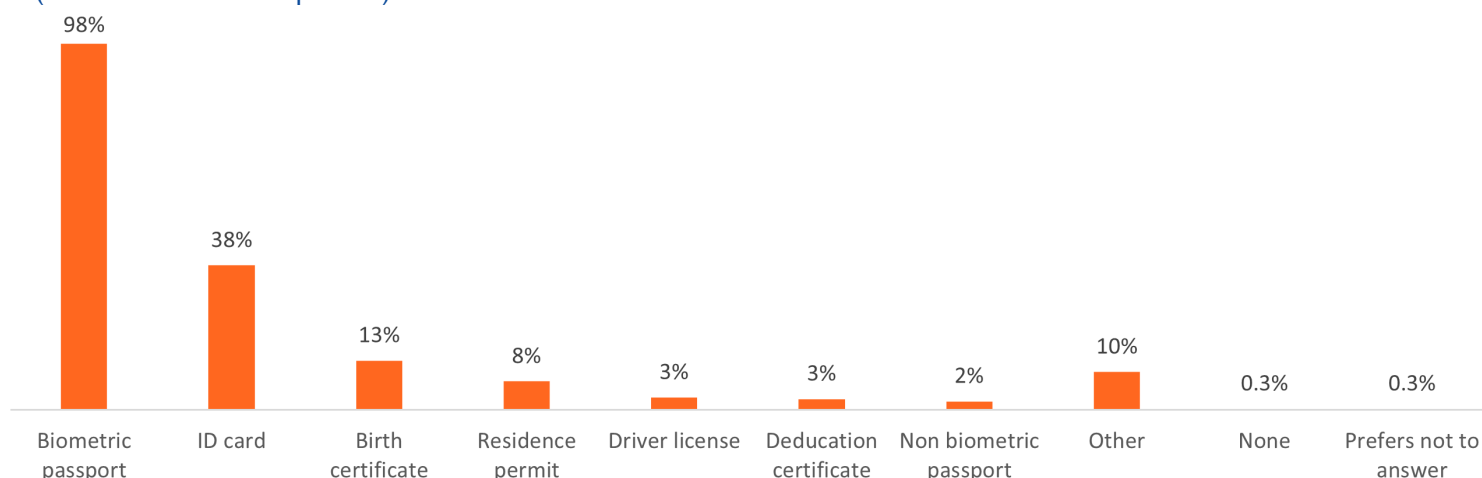
Most of the respondents (98%) travelled with their biometric passport. Also, many travelled with their ID card (38%) and their birth certificate (13%).

Another eight per cent travelled with their residence permit, three per cent with their drivers license, and

three per cent travelled with an education certificate, and a non-biometric passport (2%)

Other 11 per cent of respondents had other types of documents (10%), no documents (0.3%), or preferred not to answer (0.3%).

Figure 3: Documents in possession of respondents at the time of interview (%)  
(more than one answer possible)



### Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

The approximate duration of displacement can be assessed by looking at the difference between respondents' initial date of displacement from Ukraine, and the date of interview. Out of those who indicated their date of initial displacement (N=453), most were displaced between February and March 2023 (48%).

Specifically, 19 per cent of respondents were displaced in February 2023, thus, spending about two months since their initial date of displacement and the date of assessment. Moreover, 29 per cent of respondents

were initially displaced in March 2023, giving them an average of one month in displacement. Another 17 per cent of respondents were initially displaced in March of 2022. This means that by the time the interviews were conducted (January-March 2023), they had spent about one year in displacement. The few months between April 2022 and January 2023, displacement fluctuated between one to five per cent. Hence, a quarter of respondents (25%) had spent between 11 to one month in displacement at the time of assessment.

Table 1: Approximate time spent in displacement until date of interview (%) (N=453)

| Date since initial displacement | Approximate time spent until date of interview | % of respondents |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Before 2022                     | 2-5 years                                      | 2%               |
| Jan-Mar 2022                    | 11-14 months                                   | 26%              |
| Apr-Jun 2022                    | 07-11 months                                   | 11%              |
| Jul-Sep 2022                    | 4-8 months                                     | 6%               |
| Oct-Dec 2022                    | 3-5 month                                      | 5%               |
| Jan-23                          | 1-2 months                                     | 3%               |
| Feb-23                          | Around one month or less                       | 19%              |
| Mar-23                          | Less than a month                              | 28%              |

## 2. Intentions

### Intention to move elsewhere or stay in current location

Thirty-six per cent of respondents were aiming to move to another country at the time of interview. Forty-three per cent had no intention to move while another eight per cent planned to move back to their place of origin in Ukraine.

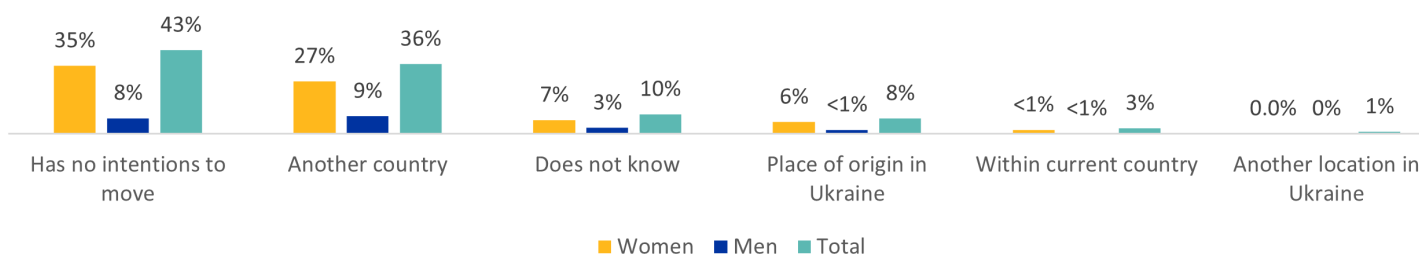
One per cent intended to move somewhere else in Ukraine, While, three per cent were moving somewhere else in Hungary. The remaining respondents did not know (10%), or preferred not to answer.

When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, female respondents were more likely than their male counterparts to stay in their current location (35% versus 8%).

Moreover, women were more likely than men to aim to go back to their place of origin in Ukraine (6% versus 2%).

Additionally, women were more likely to want to move to another country (27% versus 9%)

Figure 4: Respondents' intention to move from current location, by gender and total (%)



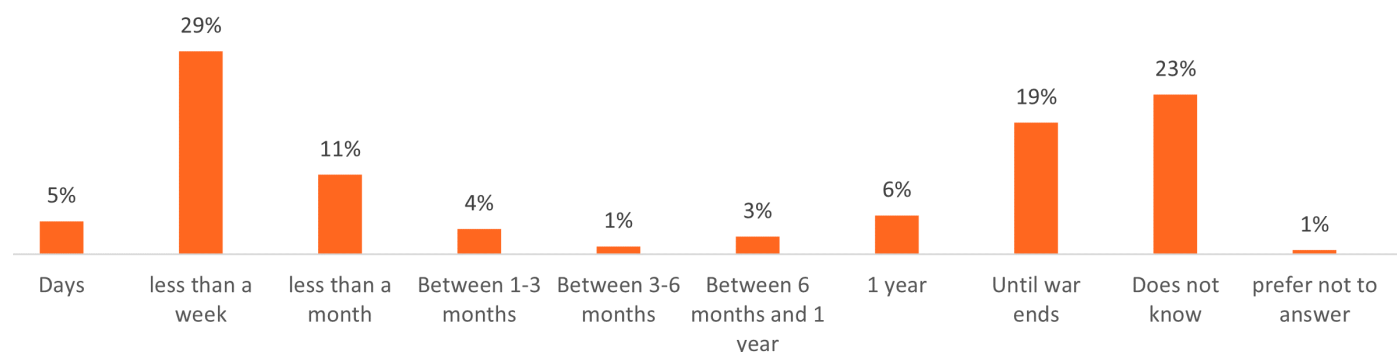
### Intended length of stay in current location

Out of those intending to move within Hungary, Ukraine, or elsewhere, five per cent intended to stay only for a couple of days in Hungary before moving. Twenty-nine per cent planned to stay less than one week in their current location, while another 11 per cent aimed to stay less than one month. Moreover, four per cent between one to three months, and one per cent between three to six months.

Only three per cent intended to stay between six months to one year, and six per cent over one year. Nineteen per cent were planning to return one the war is over.

Nearly one-fourth of the respondents (23%) did not know for how long they were planning to stay in their current location before moving. The remaining one per cent preferred not to answer.

Figure 5: Intended length of stay in current location before moving elsewhere (%)





### Intended oblast of destination in Ukraine and reasons to go back

Out of those set on returning to Ukraine (N=65), 95 per cent planned to go back to the same oblast of origin, while the other five per cent planned to reach a different oblast.

To be more specific, 67 per cent of those going back to a different oblast were planning to go to Zakarpatska, while another 33 per cent was aiming to return to Kyivska.

Table 2: Reasons for choosing Ukraine as intended destination, by gender and total (N=65 (%))  
(more than one answer possible)

| Listed Reasons                        | Women (%) | Men (%) | Total (%) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Reunite                               | 65%       | 69%     | 66%       |
| Help family                           | 15%       | 15%     | 15%       |
| Lack of resources                     | 10%       | 31%     | 14%       |
| Improved situation in place of origin | 12%       | 8%      | 11%       |
| Found work                            | 10%       | 0%      | 8%        |
| Shopping abroad                       | 10%       | 0%      | 8%        |
| Documents                             | 4%        | 0%      | 3%        |
| Defend Ukraine                        | 2%        | 8%      | 3%        |
| Improved situation in Ukraine         | 4%        | 0%      | 4%        |
| Property Check                        | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Bring supplies                        | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Essential service                     | 0%        | 8%      | 2%        |
| Family safety                         | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Lack of education                     | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Improved situation in Ukraine         | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Lack of shelter                       | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Lack of job                           | 2%        | 0%      | 2%        |
| Other                                 | 21%       | 15%     | 20%       |

Out of those intending to go back to Ukraine, either to the same oblast of origin (N= 62), or to an alternative oblast (N=3), 66 per cent indicated that they selected Ukraine as their intended destination in order to reunite with family.

Another 15 per cent aimed to go to Ukraine in order to help family, and another 14 per cent due to lack of resources in their current location.

When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, men

were more likely to want to go to Ukraine in order to reunite with family in comparison to their female counterparts (69% versus 65%) Moreover, female respondents were as likely than male respondents to want to go back to Ukraine to help family (15% each).

Only women indicated having found a job and shopping abroad as key reasons to return to Ukraine (10% each). In contrast only male respondents intended to go back to Ukraine due to accessing essential services (8%).

### Immediate needs upon return

Out of those intending to go back (N=72), 61 per cent indicated that their top need upon crossing back would be transportation support.

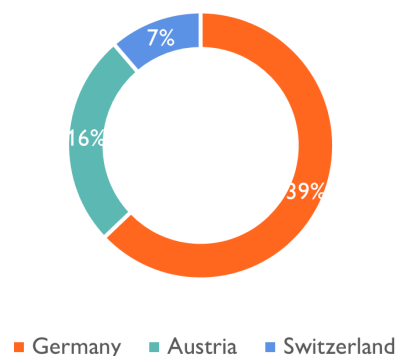
This was followed by information (43%), cash support (26%), job placement (13%), and housing (10%).

Other needs indicated were children education (6%), and trainings (6%). Additionally, 15 per cent of respondents indicated having no needs upon return, while another ten per cent indicated not knowing (4%), or having other non-specified needs (6%)

## Intended country of destination

Out of those intending to go to another country as their final destination (284 individuals), 39 per cent were planning to go to Germany, 16 per cent to Austria, and seven per cent to the Switzerland. The remaining 38 per cent of respondents were going to other countries.

Figure 6: Intended country of destination (%)  
N=284



## Reasons for selecting elsewhere in Hungary or other countries as destination

Out of those intending to move elsewhere in Hungary (N=22), or to another country (N=284), 20 per cent selected their destination based on protection system, 19 per cent due to relatives, 14 per cent due to friends, and another 11 per cent due to job opportunities.

Male respondents selected relatives (32%), protection system (28%), friends (20%), and job opportunity (18%) as main reasons for selecting their intended location of destination.

On the other hand, female respondents selected protection system (18%), relatives (15%), and friends (13%) as their top three reasons for selecting elsewhere in Hungary or another country as intended locations of destination.

Table 3: Reasons for choosing elsewhere in Hungary or another country as intended destination, by gender and total (%) (N=306)  
(more than one answer possible)

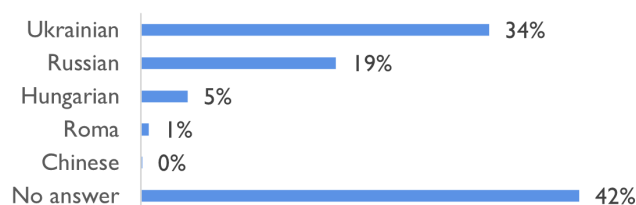
| Listed reasons      | Women (%) | Men (%) | Total (%) |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Protection System   | 18%       | 28%     | 20%       |
| Relatives           | 15%       | 32%     | 19%       |
| Friends             | 13%       | 20%     | 14%       |
| Job opportunity     | 8%        | 18%     | 11%       |
| Accommodation there | 4%        | 7%      | 5%        |
| Other people there  | 3%        | 4%      | 4%        |
| Close to home       | 2%        | 4%      | 4%        |
| Job offer           | 2%        | 12%     | 4%        |
| School for children | 2%        | 4%      | 2%        |
| Lived there         | 2%        | 1%      | 2%        |
| Authorities         | 1%        | 1%      | 1%        |
| Expired assistance  | 1%        | 1%      | 1%        |
| No reason           | 1%        | 0%      | 1%        |
| Other               | 4%        | 11%     | 6%        |

### 3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

#### Main spoken language

The survey found that a majority of respondents (34%) speak Ukrainian as their main language at home. The second most common language used in this round of surveying was Russian with 19 per cent of respondents reporting to use it as their main language; Hungarian was a distant third, with only five per cent of respondents indicating it is their mother tongue. Nine per cent of respondents spoke other languages at home, and 42 per cent opted out of responding to this question.

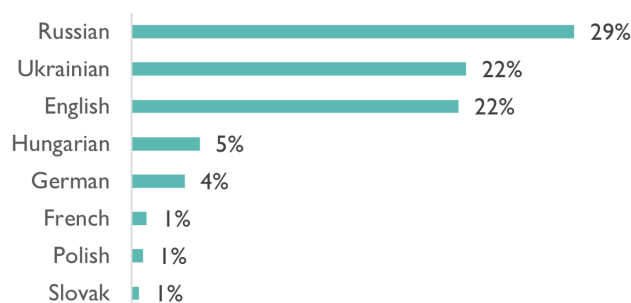
Figure 7: Main spoken language (%) (more than one answer possible)



#### Other spoken language(s)

Over one-fourth of respondents (29%) speak Russian as a second language. Moreover, another 22 per cent also know Ukrainian, and English (22%). Hungarian (5%) and German (4%), Polish, Slovak and French (1% each) are less commonly spoken languages.

Figure 8: Other spoken languages (%) (more than one answer possible)

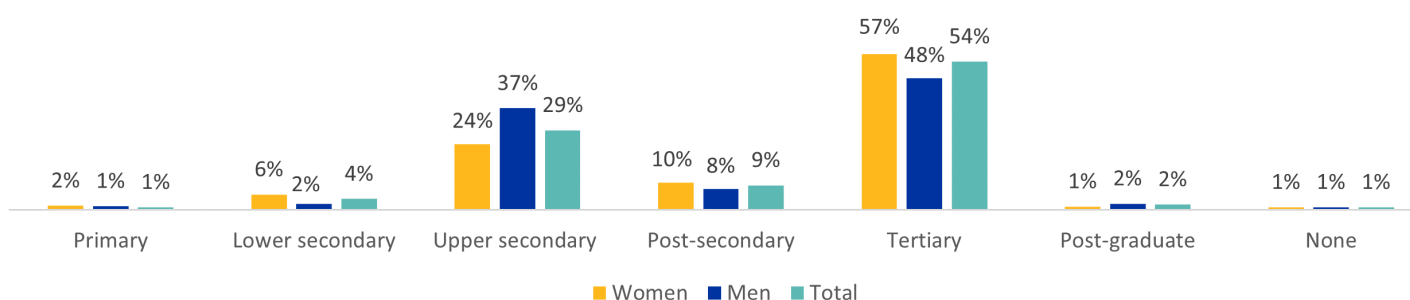


#### Education level

At the time of assessment four per cent of respondents had achieved a lower secondary level of education, 29 per cent an upper secondary degree, nine per cent a post-secondary degree, 54 per cent a tertiary level, and two per cent a post graduate education level. Female respondents were more likely than their male

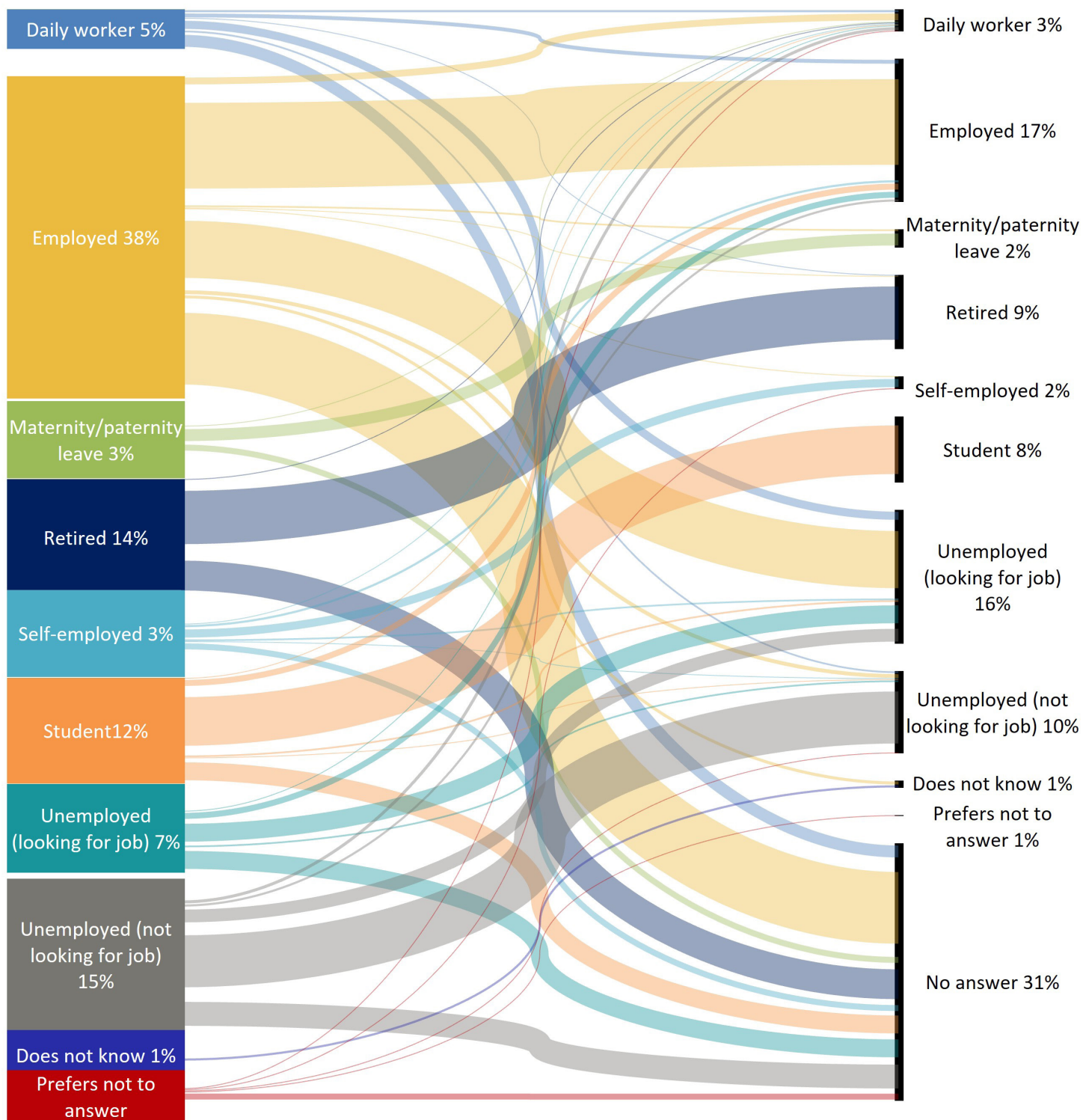
counterparts to have reached tertiary education as their highest education level (57% versus 48%). On the other hand, male respondents were slightly more likely than female respondents to have reached an upper secondary level as their highest education level (37% versus 24%).

Figure 9: Education level, by gender and total (%)



## Employment status

Figure 10: Employment status before leaving Ukraine and current employment status (%)



Thirty-nine per cent of respondents were employed before leaving Ukraine. Female respondents were more likely to be employed than their male counterparts (36% versus 24%). Fourteen per cent of respondents were retired, the share of female respondents in this category was nine per cent vis-a-vis 11 per cent male respondents.

Only seven per cent of the sample were unemployed and looking for a job before leaving Ukraine. Another 16 per cent were unemployed but not looking for a job.

The remaining respondents (24%) were either daily workers (4%), students (12%), self-employed (3%) or were on maternity/paternity leave (3%). Only women encompassed the latter category (4%).

By contrast, only 18 per cent of respondents were employed at the time of the interview. Male and female

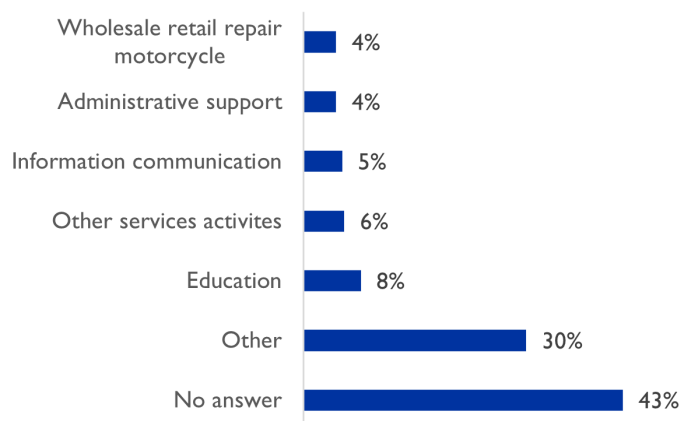
respondents were almost as likely to be employed (18% for female respondents and 17% for male respondents). Seventeen per cent were unemployed and looking for a job. Women were slightly more likely to be in this category (17%) than men (14%).

The share of retired persons slightly decreased from the situation before displacement, with nine per cent of respondents declaring themselves as retired at the time of the interview (16% among men, 7% among women).

The rate of those being unemployed and not looking for a job was slightly lower than prior to displacement (10%). Women were three times more likely than men to be in this category at the time of the interview (12% versus 4%). Out of the persons employed before leaving Ukraine (N=363), eight per cent were working in education, six per cent in services five per cent in information communication, four per cent in administrative support, and four per cent in wholesale retail and repair motorcycle.

The remaining 73 per cent were working in other areas like construction, financial insurance, human health and social work, accommodation and food services, manufacturing, and agriculture, among other areas of employment in Ukraine.

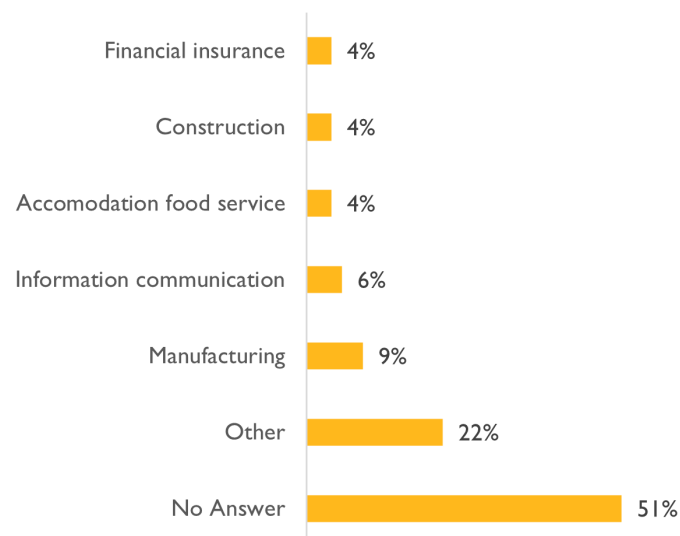
Figure 11: Top 5 occupations before leaving Ukraine (%) N=363



Among those currently in employment (employed, self-employed or daily workers), nine per cent of them were employed in manufacturing at the time of assessment. This was followed by information communication (6%), accommodation and food services (4%), construction (4%), and financial insurance (4%).

The remaining sample of interviewees were employed in other areas such as domestic work, education, human health and social work, other services, wholesale retail and motorcycle repair, and real estate, among other areas of employment.

Figure 12: Top 5 current occupations (%) N=176



## 4. Registration and Inclusion Services

### Current status

Ninety-six of respondents declared to have received or to have applied for protection in Hungary, the other four per cent were receiving or being in the process to receive Temporary Protection at the time of interview. Male respondents were less likely to have a Temporary Protection status compared to their female counterparts (93% versus 97%).

Less than one per cent of respondents were staying in Hungary with student residence documents.

### Access to finances

Eight per cent of respondents had been able to withdraw money using foreign credit/debit card since leaving Ukraine, while three per cent had not. The remaining 88 per cent did not provide an answer.

Figure 14: Has opened a personal bank account in Hungary (%)



Figure 15: Reason for not opening a personal bank account in Hungary (%) N=25

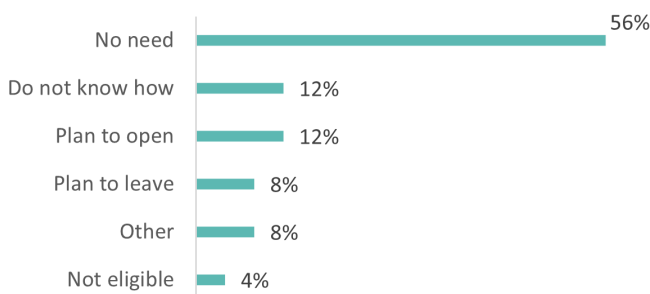


Table 4: Migration status, by gender and total (%)

| Status                              | Women (%) | Men (%) | Total (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Registered for Temporary Protection | 99.5%     | 98%     | 99%       |
| Student                             | 0.1%      | 0%      | 0.1%      |
| Other                               | 0%        | 1%      | 0.1%      |
| Prefers not to answer               | 0.4%      | 1%      | 0.8%      |

Figure 13: Ability to withdraw money with a foreign debit/credit card (%)

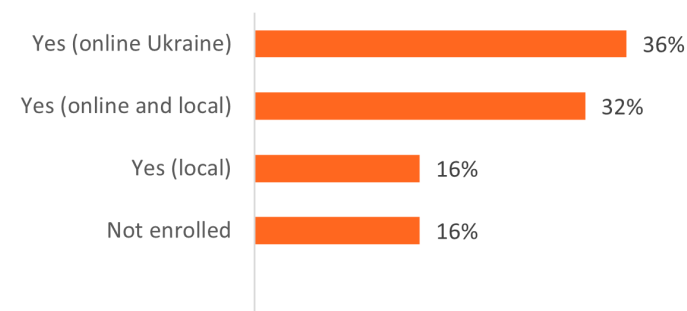


Five per cent of respondents had a personal bank account in Hungary at the time of the interview. Three per cent did not. The other 89 per cent preferred not to answer (Less than 1%), or did not provide an answer (88%).

Out of those who indicated that they had not opened a personal bank account in Hungary, 56 per cent said that they had no need to do so.

Another 12 per cent did not know how to, 12 per cent were planning to open one, eight per cent were planning to leave, and four per cent were not eligible. The remaining eight per cent had other non-defined reasons.

Figure 16: Has enrolled children in an education facility (%) N=25

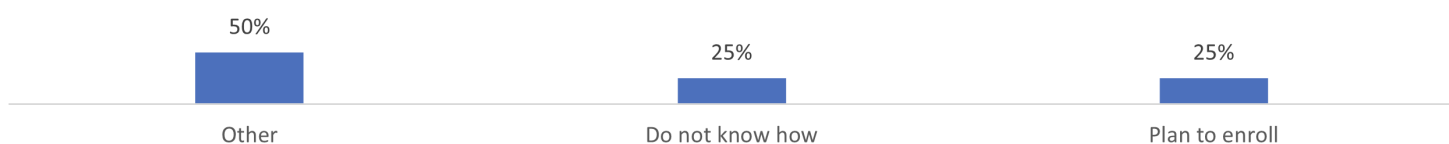


Out of the respondents who had children, 25 specified whether they were enrolled or not in schools or kindergarten. Of these, 36 per cent had been able to enrol their children in online education in Ukraine.

Another 16 per cent enrolled their children in local schools, while 32 per cent had children enrolled and attending both online and local schools.

The remaining 16 per cent had not enrolled their children in any education facility at the time of interview.

Figure 17: Reasons why they have not been able to enrol children in education facility (%) N=4



Out of those that indicated in the previous question that they had been unable to enrol their children in an education facility (N=4), 25 per cent suggested that they were planning to enrol them.

Another 25 per cent said that did not know how to enrol their children at the time of assessment. The remaining 50 per cent suggested having other non-specified reasons.

### Consular services

Eight per cent knew how to contact a consular representative. Four did not. The remaining Four did not provide an answer. Out of those who responded to the previous question (N=94), 68 per cent indicated that they had not reached out for consular support at the time of assessment while another 32 per cent had.

Figure 18: Knows how to contact a consular representative?

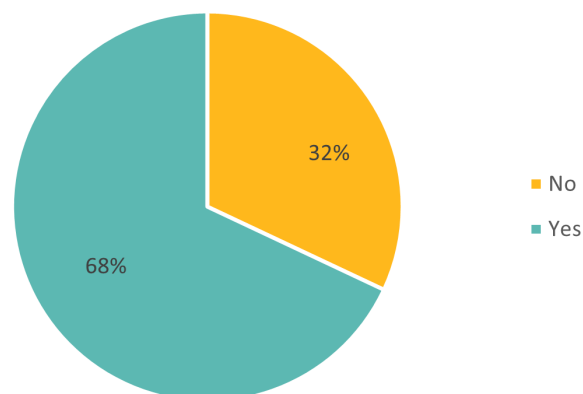


Figure 19: Has reached out for consular support in Hungary (%) N=94



## 5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

### Immediate needs at the moment

The most immediate need at the moment of the interview was transportation support for 42 per cent of respondents. This was followed by support with general information (41%), Accommodation (41%), financial support (27%), and employment (25%).

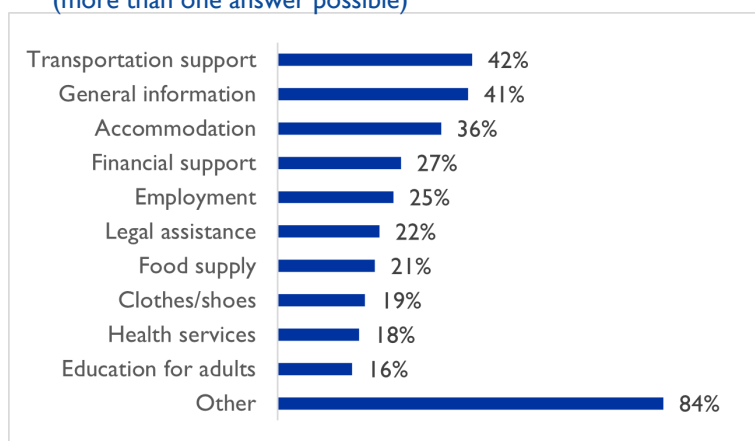
A noticeable share of respondents also reported to be in need of legal assistance (22%), food supply (21%), as well as clothes and shoes (19%).

### Assistance received in Hungary

Twenty-seven of respondents received transportation support in their journey and in Hungary. Another 20 per cent received food assistance in Hungary and in their journey, while 17 per cent received accommodation support.

Other relevant areas where respondents received

Figure 20: Needs at the moment (%) (more than one answer possible)



assistance while in Hungary and throughout their journey was financial support (15%), clothes (9%), personal hygiene (7%), toys (5%), and vouchers (4%).

To a lesser extent respondents received assistance in the form of psychological council (3%), language courses (2%), and employment (2%).

### Areas in which information is needed to get more assistance

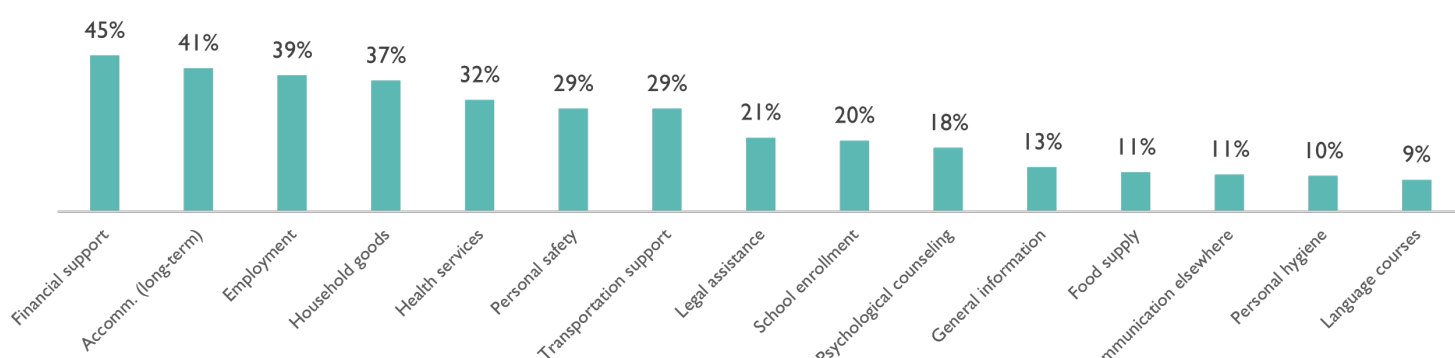
Out of those who suggested that they did not know where to find assistance (60% out of the total sample), 45 per cent indicated that they needed more information on how to get financial support in order to better cope with displacement.

Another 41 per cent indicated accommodation support as another area where more information is needed to

find support.

Other relevant areas where more information was needed were employment (39%), household goods (37%), health services (32%), personal safety (29%), transportation support (29%), legal assistance (21%), school enrolment (20%), and psychological counselling (18%).

Figure 21: Areas where more information for assistance is needed (%) N=474 (more than one answer possible)





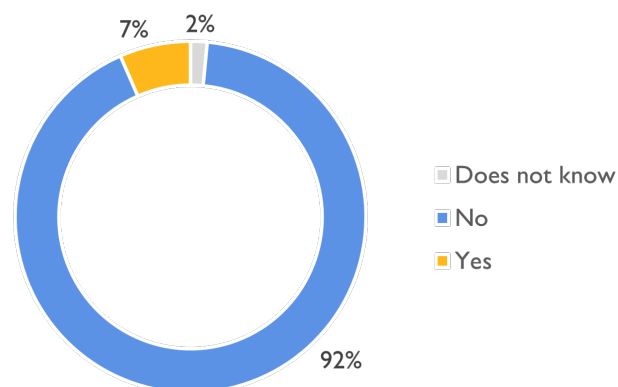
## 6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

### Experiences of discrimination

Four per cent of respondents experienced discrimination in the country of displacement. In contrast, 54 per cent had not no such experiences. The remaining 42 per cent, either did not know (1%), or preferred not to answer (42%).

When looking at the data disaggregated by gender, male respondents were slightly more likely to have experienced discrimination than their female counterparts (5% versus 3%).

Figure 22: Reported experiences of discrimination (%)

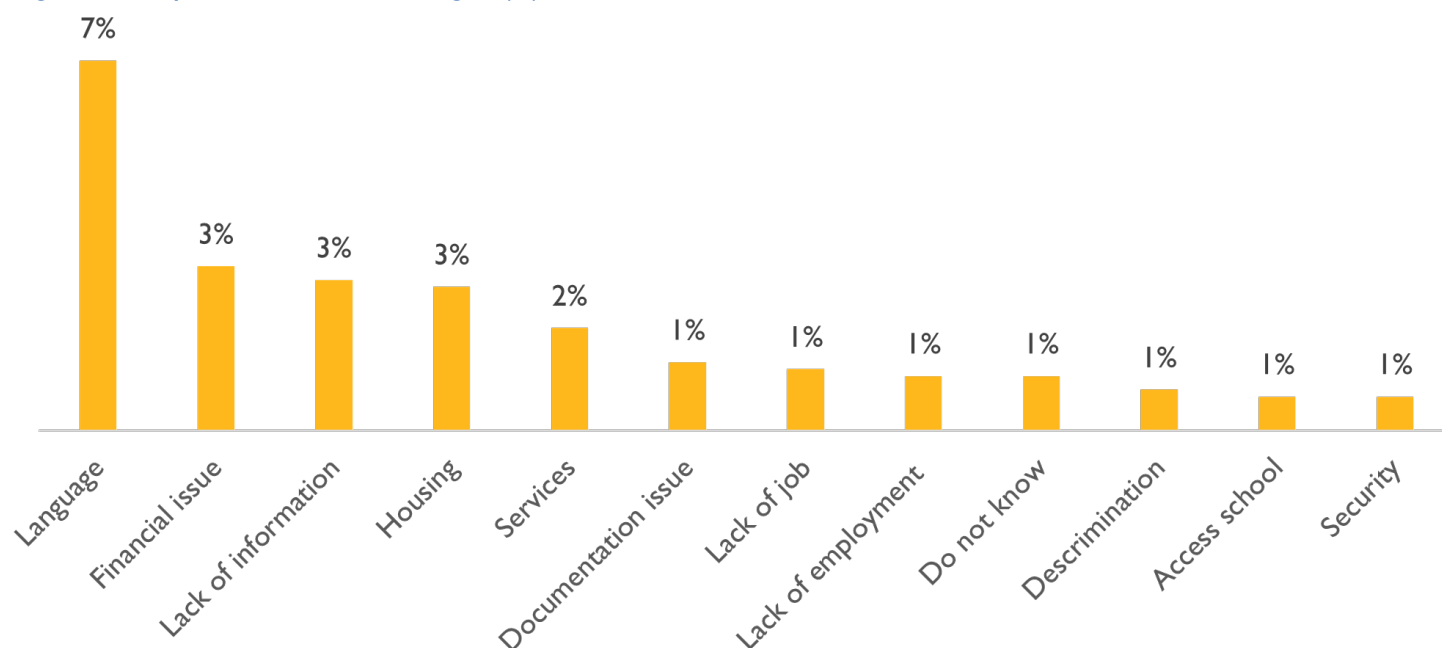


### Inclusion challenges

Ten per cent of respondents indicated language and financial issues as two top inclusion challenges (7% and 3% respectively). This was followed by lack of information (3%), housing (3%), and services (2%). Other challenges marked by respondents that hindered

their inclusion in Hungary was: lack of employment (2%), discrimination (1%), documentation issues (1%), access to school (1%), security (1%), and racism (1%). Around one per cent reported struggling with other inclusion challenges.

Figure 23: Top 12 inclusion challenges (%)



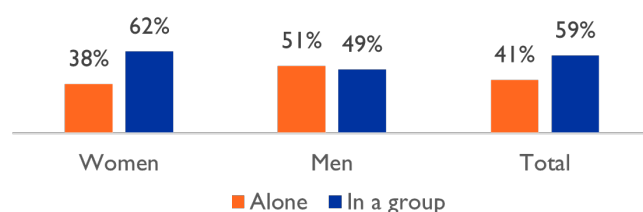
## 7. Current Group Composition

### Travel mode

Fifty-nine per cent of respondents were travelling in a group. The other 41 per cent were travelling by themselves. Female respondents were less likely to be travelling alone in comparison to their male counterparts (38% versus 51%).

Out of those travelling in a group (N=470), 81 per cent were travelling with family, 15 per cent with relatives, 15 per cent with neighbours, and two per cent with colleagues. Moreover, 12 per cent were travelling with

Figure 24: Travel mode by gender and total (%)



at least one elderly person; out of which, seven per cent with at least one elderly woman, and five per cent with at least one elderly man. Fifty-three per cent were travelling with at least one child.

Figure 25: Travelling groups (%) N=470 (more than one answer possible)



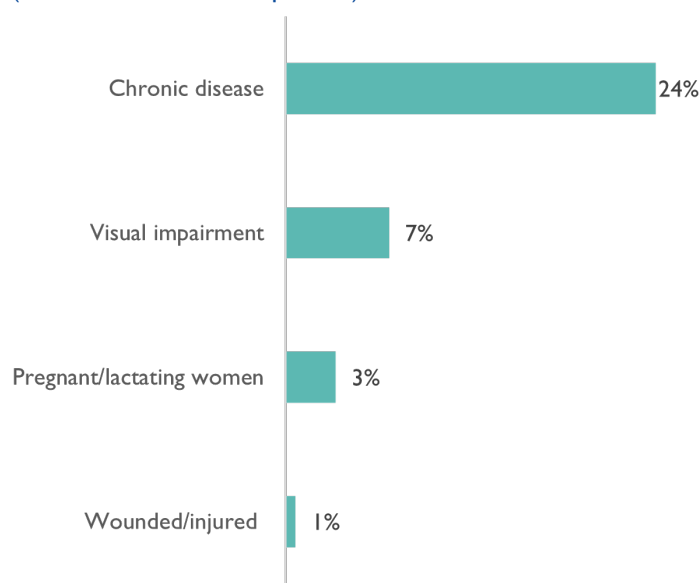
### Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

About 12 per cent of respondents reported to be travelling with at least one person with a chronic disease or a serious medical condition. Another 1 per cent preferred not to answer and 86 per cent did not report any serious medical condition in the group.

Among those travelling alone, 11 per cent reported to have a serious medical condition. The share was higher among respondents in a group (13%).

Among those reporting some medical conditions, 24 per cent reported to have one person or more with a chronic disease in the group, 7 per cent to be with a person with visual impairment, 3 per cent to be with a pregnant or lactating woman, 1 per cent to be with a wounded person.

Figure 26: Respondents travelling with at least one person with a serious health conditions (%) N=470 (more than one answer possible)



## 8. Methodology

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

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

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

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

The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent could stop the survey at any time. The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian, English and Romanian language. The preferred language was determined by the interviewee. All responses were checked for any systematic issues by enumerator and this process did not identify any problems. Only fully completed surveys were taken in account for this report.

### Country-level implementation and limitations

The sampling framework was not based on verified figures of refugees from Ukraine and TCNs entering through the various BCPs or staying in the various regions (counties, districts, rayons) across each of the country where surveys were conducted. This is due to the limited availability of comparable baseline information across countries.

The geographic spread of enumerators deployed and locations targeted captures most of the key arrival, transit and destination points. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data within each country and at the regional level suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value. Whilst every attempt was made to capture all types of arrivals at the BCPs, the operational reality of fieldwork was confronted with different levels of accessibility of BCPs and other transit and stay locations and the different availability of possible target individuals to comfortably spend 10-20 minutes responding to the questionnaire depending on a mix of personal conditions. For example, it is easier to interview persons travelling by bus and other types of group transportation that those in private vehicles who tend to be fast in transiting through BCPs and travel onwards.

Other factors more related to the conditions at a specific location and period – organizational changes in the entry and transit areas from national authorities, weather conditions, also play a role.

In Hungary, DTM was activated in July 2022. During the first quarter of 2023 between 1 January and 31 March, 1142 valid surveys were collected by a team of 8 enumerators deployed in 2 main locations: 29 per cent in Budapest in various sites, 71 per cent in Szabolcs-Szatmar Bereg county, and one survey was conducted in Debrecen and Szekszard each.

The interviews were conducted in Russian and Ukrainian, but for TCNs they were conducted on English as well.

## DTM

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

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

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

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.

