IOM UN MIGRATION

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions

Data collected: 06 - 29 July 2022

HUNGARY
223 INTERVIEWS

1 BORDER CROSSING POINT
1 TRANSIT POINT
1 HELP CENTRE
5 PRIVATE/COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS
1 IOM OFFICE
3 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 on displacement patterns, needs and intentions, launched by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Hungary in July 2022. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by IOM's DTM trained enumerators with adult refugees and other TCNs fleeing Ukraine. This report presents an analysis based on 223 surveys collected between 06 and 29 July 2022.

Interviews were carried out in various locations, such as Budapest - Pest County (133), Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (83) and Tata – Komárom-Esztergom County (7) and in multiple settings, namely border crossing and transit points (e.g. train stations), the Help Centre, private and collective accommodations and the IOM Office.

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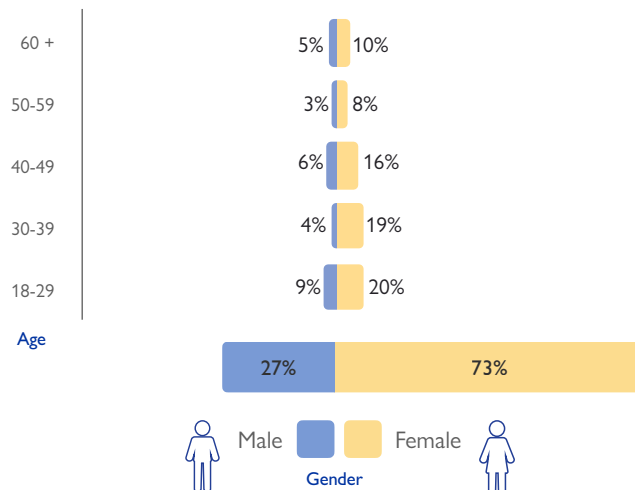
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Figure 1: Ukrainian nationals and TCNs

190 (85%) | 33 (15%)

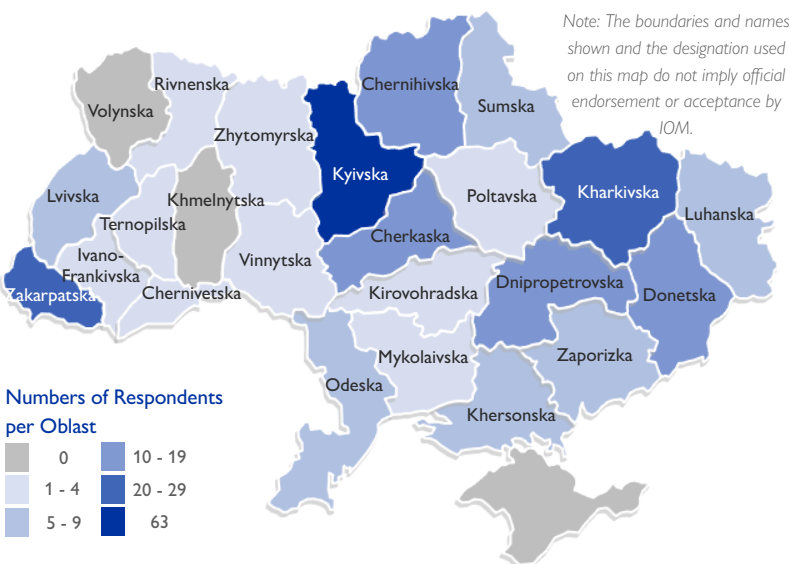■ Ukrainian nationals   ■ Third country nationals (TCNs)
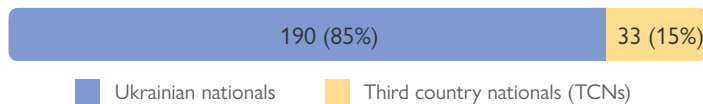
Most respondents were refugees from Ukraine (190), while 33 were TCNs, originating from: Nigeria (12), Azerbaijan (3), Syrian Arab Republic (3), Cameroon (2), India (2), South Africa (2), Afghanistan (1), Armenia (1), Georgia (1), Ghana (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Kenya (1), Lithuania (1), Turkey (1) and United States of America (1).

Women constituted 73 per cent of the interviewed population, while men 27 per cent. Among the age groups, respondents between 18-29 and 30-39 years old were at 29 and 23 per cent each, while interviewees aged 40-49 and 50-59 were 22 and 11 per cent respectively. Fifteen per cent of respondents were above 60 years old.

Figure 2: Respondents by age groups and gender

Age	Male	Female
60 +	5%	10%
50-59	3%	8%
40-49	6%	16%
30-39	4%	19%
18-29	9%	20%

Gender	
27%	73%

Male   Female

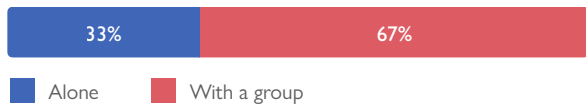### OBLAST OF ORIGIN IN UKRAINE AND TRANSPORTATION

Sixty-three respondents reported Kyivska as their oblast of origin in Ukraine, while 28 and 26 respectively Kharkivska and Zakarpatska.

Other mentioned oblasts were: Dnipropetrovska (19); Cherkaska (12); Donetska (10); Chernivetska (10); Lvivska (9); Luhanska (8); Khersonska (6); Odeska (6); Zaporizka (6); Sumska (5); Ternopilska (4); Chernivetska (3); Poltavska (2); Ivano-Frankivska (1); Kirovohradska (1); Mykolaivska (1); Rivnenska (1); Vinnytska (1); and Zhytomyrska (1).

The majority of interviewees (78%) declared having fled Ukraine by train. Private car and bus were other relevant means, representing namely ten and seven per cent of used transportation, while people crossing on foot and by plane constituted the minority of responses, respectively four and one per cent.

Map 1: Region (oblast) of origin/usual place of residence before leaving Ukraine

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

Numbers of Respondents per Oblast

0	10 - 19
1 - 4	20 - 29
5 - 9	63

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TRAVELLING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY SEPARATION

Figure 3: Travelling alone or with a group

| 33%	67%

■ Alone   ■ With a group

The majority of respondents travelled with a group, representing 67 per cent of the interviewed population, while 33 per cent left Ukraine alone.

Figure 5: Separation from family due to the war in Ukraine

78%	22%

■ Yes   ■ No
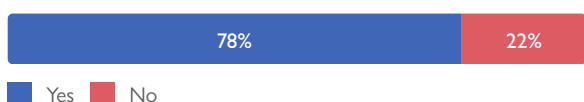
Most interviewees (78%) have been separated from immediate family members as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. The remaining 22 per cent have not been separated from immediate family members.

Figure 4: Travelling companions

■ Family members
■ Other relatives
■ Friends and neighbours
■ Group of unknown people

75%   25%   10%   1%
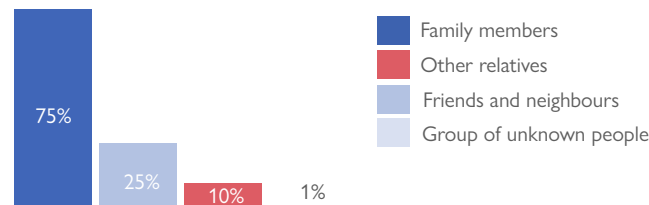
Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence the total is higher than 100%.

Travelling groups were composed in average by three people, and included diverse members, such as: family (75%); friends and neighbours (25%); relatives (10%); and unknown people (1%).

TIES OUTSIDE UKRAINE

Fifty-eight per cent of respondents reported not having relatives outside Ukraine, while 42 per cent have family connections in other countries.

Figure 6: Relatives residing outside Ukraine   ■ Yes   ■ No

42%	58%

MAIN OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE AND EDUCATION

Among respondents, the following occupations were declared:

● Students: 18%
● Self-employed: 17%
● Employment in other sectors: 17%
● Retired: 12%
● Housekeepers: 10%
● Informal employment: 6%
● Unemployed: 6%
● Medical health sector: 4%
● Construction: 4%
● Public administration (government/civil services): 3%
● IT: 3%
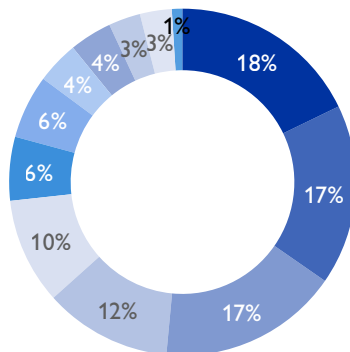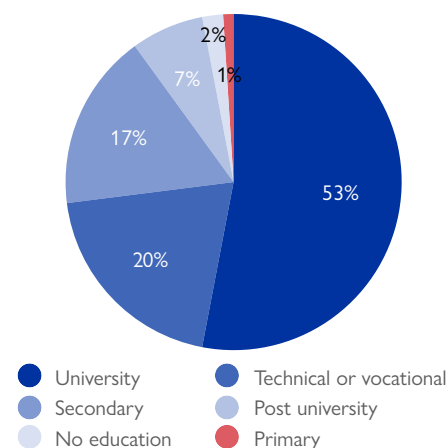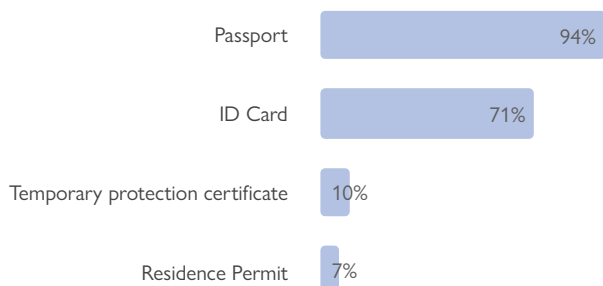● Security forces (government/civil services): 1%

Most respondents reported having university-level education (53%) or post-university one (7%). The share of those with no or primary education is low (3% in total).

Figure 7: Main occupations in Ukraine

Figure 8: Attained level of education

● University   ● Technical or vocational
● Secondary   ● Post university
● No education   ● Primary

STATUS IN UKRAINE AND POSSESSED DOCUMENTS

Figure 9: Possessed documents

Passport	94%
ID Card	71%
Temporary protection certificate	10%
Residence Permit	7%

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

Only two people did not have any documentation. Almost all respondents (221) reported having one or more identification documents. Among these, 94 per cent had passports - either from Ukraine or their countries of origins, while 71 per cent had identity cards with them. Temporary protection certificates and residence permits from Ukraine were held by fewer individuals (namely 10% and 7%).

Besides the 190 respondents with Ukrainian citizenship, the 33 interviewed TCNs resided in Ukraine through student visas (22), work permits (9) and family reunification permits (2).

IOM Hungary - https://hungary.iom.int/
Displacement Tracking Matrix: https://displacement.iom.int/hungary

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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MAIN NEEDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Based on various personal factors and external considerations, respondents mentioned the following most urgent needs: accommodation (50%), employment (29%), non-food items (NFIs) (27%), education (23%), food (22%), cash (20%).
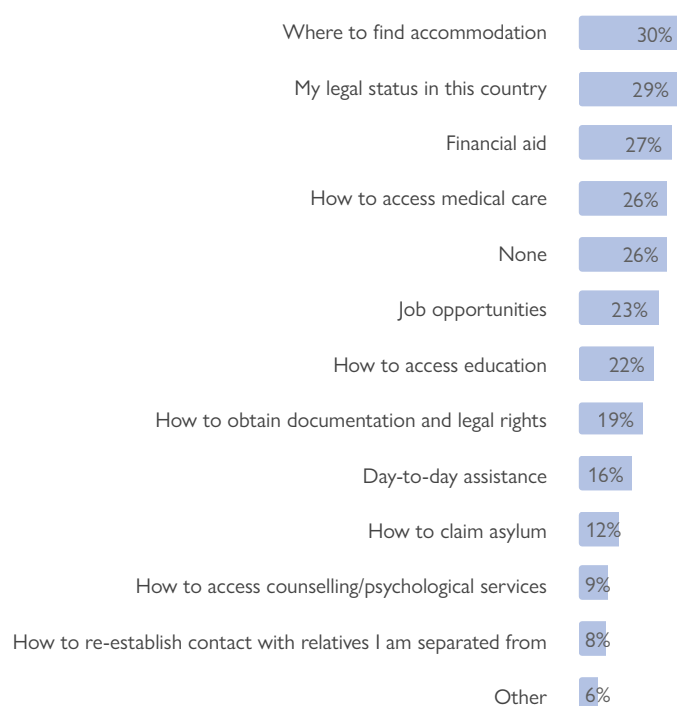
Other reported necessities were: medical treatment (19%); transportation (10%); information about services (9%); legal advice (9%); psychosocial support (5%); support with family reunification (3%); and others (2%), such as language support. Twelve per cent of respondents mentioned having no urgent needs.

Figure 10: Top needs
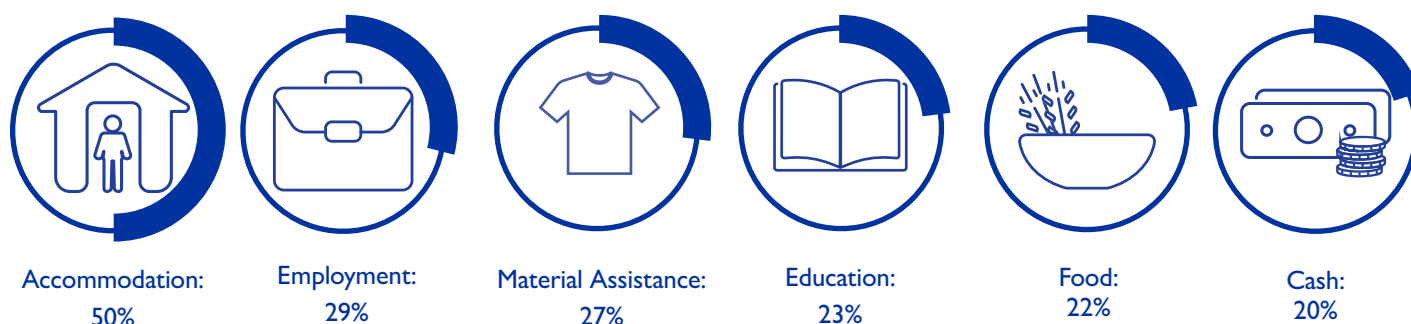
| Accommodation: 50% | Employment: 29% | Material Assistance: 27% | Education: 23% | Food: 22% | Cash: 20% |

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

Figure 11: Information needs

Where to find accommodation	30%
My legal status in this country	29%
Financial aid	27%
How to access medical care	26%
None	26%
Job opportunities	23%
How to access education	22%
How to obtain documentation and legal rights	19%
Day-to-day assistance	16%
How to claim asylum	12%
How to access counselling/psychological services	9%
How to re-establish contact with relatives I am separated from	8%
Other	6%

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

Figure 12: Preferred sources of information

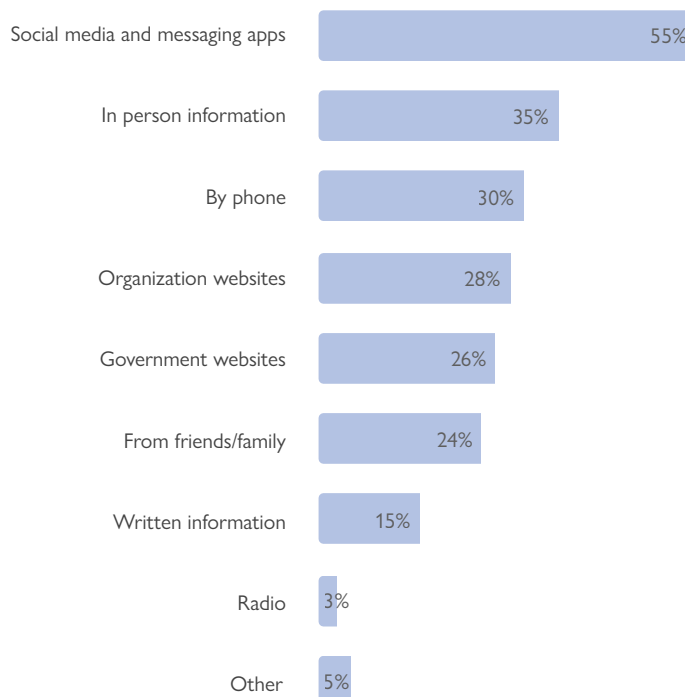|	
Social media and messaging apps	55%
In person information	35%
By phone	30%
Organization websites	28%
Government websites	26%
From friends/family	24%
Written information	15%
Radio	3%
Other	5%

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: where to find accommodation (30%); their legal status in the country (29%); financial aid (27%); how to access medical care (26%); job opportunities (23%); how to access education (22%); how to obtain documentation an legal rights (19%); day-to-day assistance (16%).
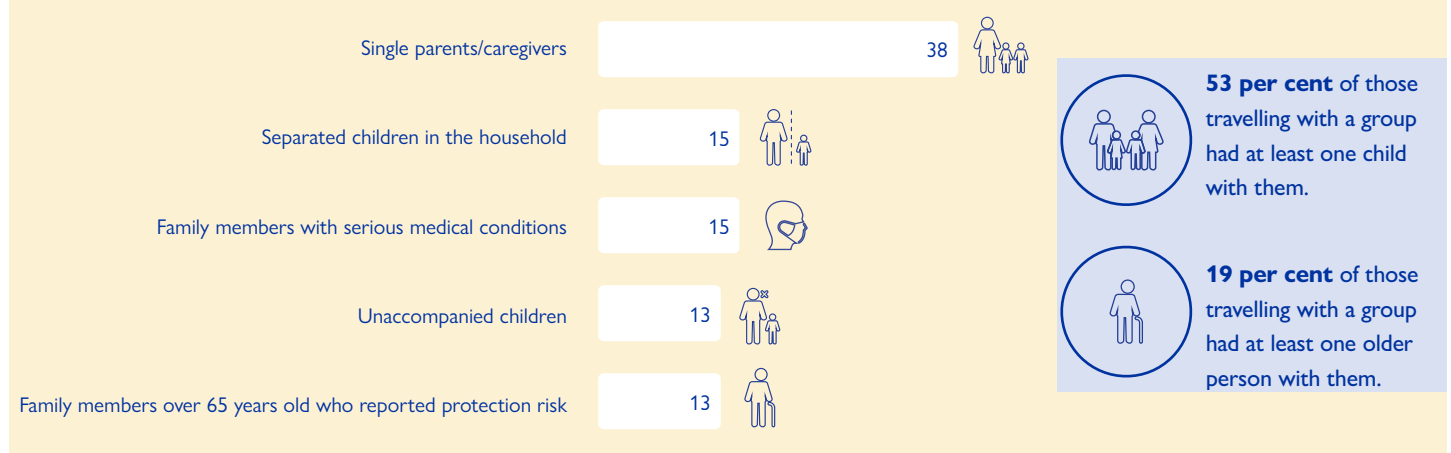
Twenty-six per cent of respondents declared having no information needs, while 6 per cent mentioned other topics, such as bank transfers, scholarships, extracurricular activities and transportation.

The most efficient channels to obtain information were, for most interviewees, social media/messaging apps, in person communication, and phone (55%, 35% and 30% respectively).

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Figure 13: Number of respondents with specific personal conditions

Single parents/caregivers	38
Separated children in the household	15
Family members with serious medical conditions	15
Unaccompanied children	13
Family members over 65 years old who reported protection risk	13

53 per cent of those travelling with a group had at least one child with them.

19 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	53%
I don't know	9%
Austria	6%
Germany	6%
France	4%
Spain	4%

The main reasons for the final intended destinations were: relatives/friends (31%); employment (13%); proximity to Ukraine (11%); better protection system (8%); accommodation (8%); study (5%). Five per cent of interviewed people preferred not to explain their decisions, while 11 per cent mentioned other elements, such as stability, language, and general living standards.
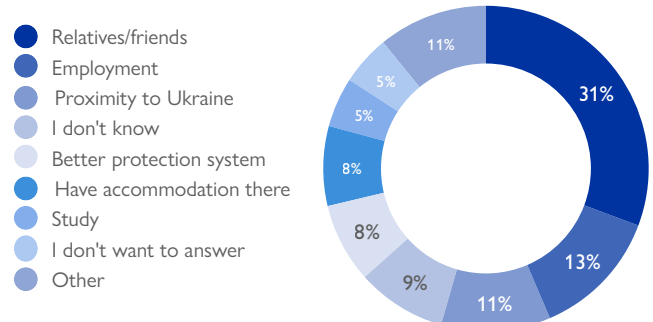
Nine per cent of respondents were unsure about their final destinations at the moment of the survey, while the majority of interviewed people (53%) planned to remain in Hungary.

Other aimed countries were: Austria (6%); Germany (6%); France (4%); and Spain (4%), followed by less popular choices: the United States of America (3%);Canada (2%); Switzerland (2%); The Netherlands (1%), Nigeria (1%), Poland (1%); the Republic of Türkiye (1%); Czechia (1%); India (1%).

The rest mentioned one of the following destinations: Belgium; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Lithuania; Mauritania; Slovenia; the United Kingdom. Only one person preferred not to indicate the final country.

Figure 15: Reasons informing decisions on final destinations

- Relatives/friends
- Employment
- Proximity to Ukraine
- I don't know
- Better protection system
- Have accommodation there
- Study
- I don't want to answer
- Other

31%
13%
11%
9%
8%
8%
5%
5%
11%

HUNGARY AS FINAL DESTINATION

For most respondents (31%), relatives or friends were the main reasons informing their intention to remain in Hungary. Further reasons were: proximity to Ukraine (20%); employment (14%); accommodation (9%); study (5%); protection system (2%); and other (14%). The rest (5%) preferred not to explain their decision.

The majority of respondents foreseeing to stay in Hungary (85%)

declared wanting to stay in Budapest (85%). Many stated being able to reside in private accommodations (64%) or with relatives (23%).

42 per cent of respondents planned to reside in Hungary until the end of the war, while 10 per cent for an average of one month. The rest were uncertain or did not provide an answer (namely 41% and 7%).

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 displacement, intentions and most immediate needs of the Ukrainian refugees and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine into neighbouring countries and other European countries since 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 leaving from 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 conducted 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 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 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.

This report summarises the results of 223 interviews conducted between 06 and 29 July 2022 at selected locations in Hungary, namely: Budapest, Pest County, 133 surveys (train station, Help Centre, collective and private accommodations and IOM Office); Záhony, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, 83 surveys (border crossing point - train station, collective accommodations); and Tata, Komárom Esztergom County, 7 surveys (collective accommodations).

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 private and collective accommodations, 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 displacement outside Ukraine and towards Hungary.

DTM Enumerator conducting interviews at a collective centre in Tata, Komárom Esztergom County, Hungary © IOM Hungary/2022..