IOM UN MIGRATION

Survey on displacement patterns, needs and intentions | Data collected: 01 – 31 October 2022

433 INTERVIEWS

3 TRAIN STATIONS
1 HELP CENTRE
1 COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION
1 IOM OFFICE

MAIN FINDINGS

- Women constituted 58% of respondents
- The largest age group was between 18-29 years old (38%)
- The 31% TCNs mostly originated from Nigeria (25%), Azerbaijan (18%), Turkmenistan (11%) and India (10%)
- The most common areas of origin were: City of Kyiv (22%); Kharkivska (18%); Zakarpatska (11%)
- 60% of respondents travelled in group and 77% were separated from at least some immediate family members
- 432 respondents had identification documents. The majority (90%) held passports
- 52% of respondents had an occupation in Ukraine, while 21% had a job in Hungary
- 433 interviewees obtained secondary or higher education
- Accommodation was the main reported need (40%)
- How to find a job opportunity was the main information need (38%) and social media was the preferred communication means (76%)
- The top final intended destinations were Hungary (34%), Germany (19%) and Austria (13%)
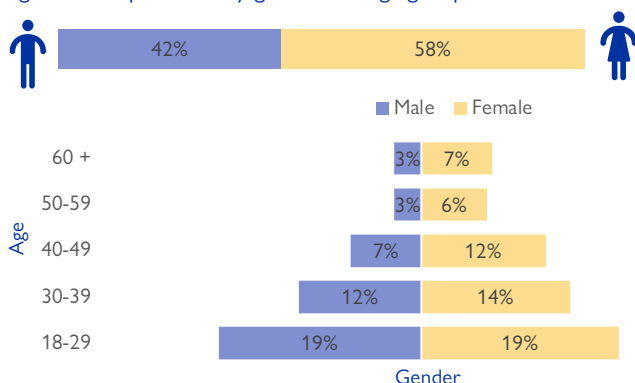
BACKGROUND

Since 24 February 2022, refugees from Ukraine and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) have been fleeing to neighbouring countries as a result of the war. 31,290 refugees from Ukraine and TCNs were registered in Hungary as of 8 November 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 TCNs fleeing Ukraine. The analysis is based on 433 surveys collected between 01 and 31 October 2022.

Interviews were carried out in various locations, such as Budapest (163) and Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (270), and in various settings, including transit points (e.g., train stations), the Help Centre (run by the Budapest Municipality and IOM), one collective accommodation 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 PROFILE

Figure 1: Ukrainian refugees and TCNs

31%

69%

■ Ukrainian refugees ■ TCNs

Most respondents were refugees from Ukraine (69%). The remaining 31 per cent were TCNs. Fifteen (3%) Ukrainian refugees held other nationalities, the majority of which were from Hungary (13 people), followed by Poland and the Republic of Türkiye (1 each).

The four main countries of origin of TCNs were Nigeria (25%); Azerbaijan (18%); Turkmenistan (11%); and India (10%).

Other mentioned nationaloties were: Morocco (6%); Republic of Türkiye (6%); Central African Republic (3%); Russian Federation (3%); Iraq (2%); Kazakhstan (2%); Lebanon (2%); Uzbekistan (2%); Algeria (1%); Armenia (1%); Islamic Republic of Iran (1%); Bangladesh (1%); Israel (1%); Kyrgyzstan (1%); the Republic of Moldova (1%); Nepal (1%); Niger (1%); Palestinian Territories (1%); Zimbabwe (1%).

Figure 2: Respondents by gender and age groups

	Male	Female
	42%	58%

■ Male ■ Female

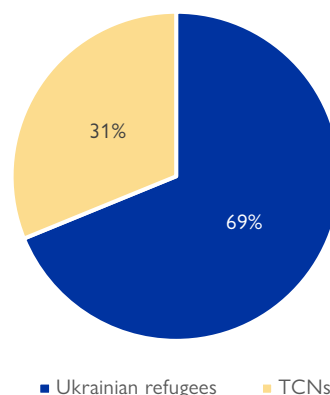| Age	Male	Female
60 +	3%	7%
50-59	3%	6%
40-49	7%	12%
30-39	12%	14%
18-29	19%	19%

Gender

Women constituted 58 per cent of the interviewed population, while men 42 per cent. Among the age groups, respondents between 18-29 were at 38 per cent, whereas interviewees between 30-39 and 40-49 years old were at 26 and 19 per cent each. Nine and ten per cent were between 50-59 and above 60 years of age respectively.

UKRAINE RESPONSE 2022 – **HUNGARY**
DISPLACEMENT SURVEYS
REFUGEES FROM UKRAINE AND TCNs

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REGIONS OF ORIGIN IN UKRAINE, TRANSPORT AND ARRIVAL IN HUNGARY

Ninety-six respondents reported the City of Kyiv as their area of origin in Ukraine, while 80 persons were from Kharkivska. Many interviewees also originated from Zakarpatzka (47), Odeska (34), Zaporizka (31), and Dnipropetrovska (27).
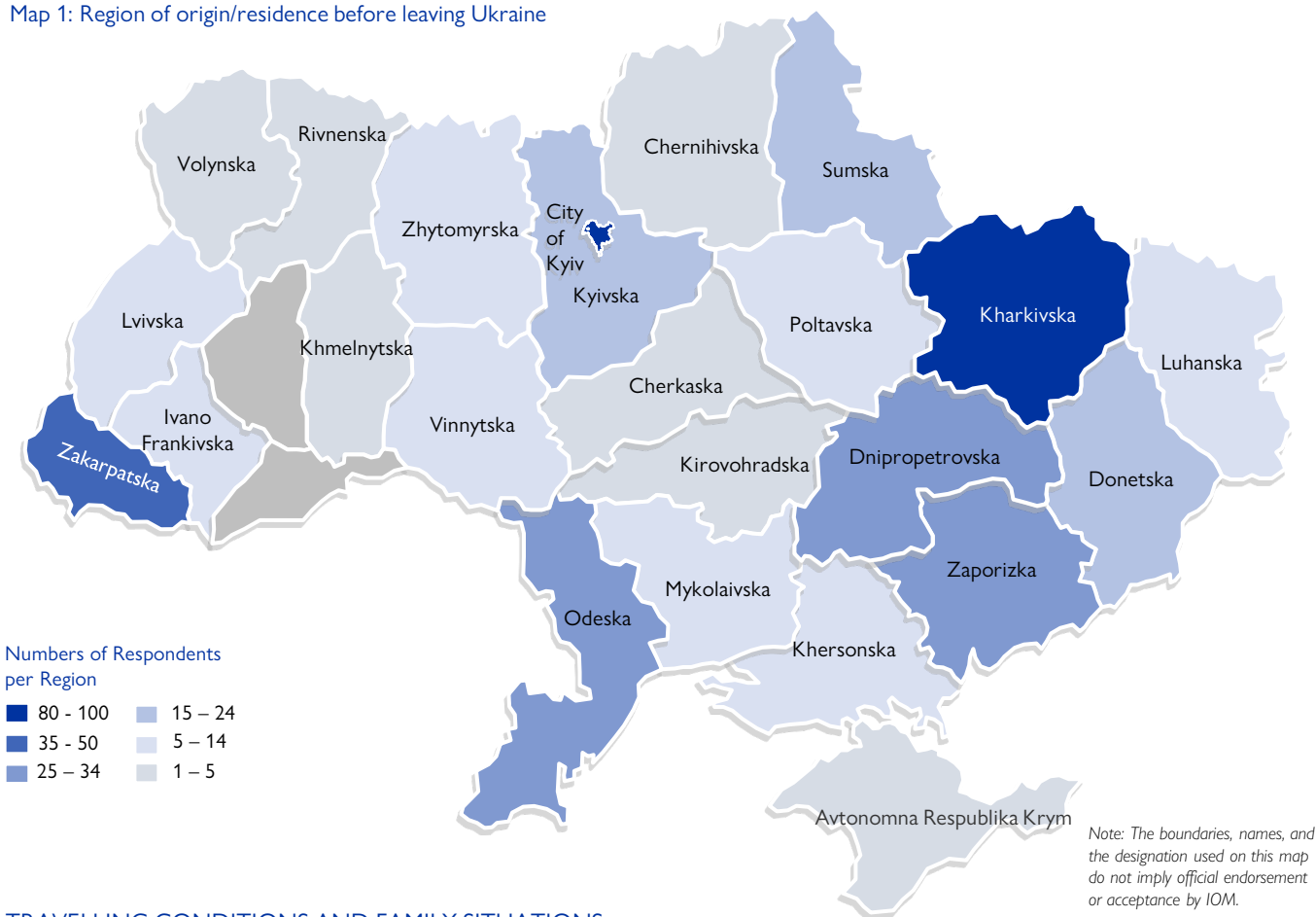
Other mentioned regions of origin or habitual residence were: Kyivska (18); Sumska (12); Donetska (11); Lvivska (11); Khersonska (9); Poltavska (9); Ivano Frankivska (8); Mykolaivska (8); Vinnytska (7); Zhytomyrska (7); Luhanska (5); Rivnenska (4); Avtonomna Respublika Krym (2); Cherkaska (2); Kirovohradska (2); Chernihivska (1); Khmelnytska (1); and Volynska (1).

Most interviewees (82%) declared having left Ukraine by train. Six, five and three per cent crossed by car bus and minibus respectively. The remaining three per cent departed on foot.

Concerning their arrival in Hungary, sixty-nine per cent of respondents entered the country in October 2022.

Map 1: Region of origin/residence before leaving Ukraine

Numbers of Respondents per Region
- 80 - 100
- 35 - 50
- 25 – 34
- 15 – 24
- 5 – 14
- 1 – 5

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

TRAVELLING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY SITUATIONS

Figure 3: Travelling alone or in a group

| 40% | 60% |

■ Alone ■ In a group

The majority of respondents travelled in a group, representing 60 per cent of the interviewed population, while 40 per cent left Ukraine alone. Travelling groups were composed in average by three persons and included: family (62%); friends and neighbours (33%); relatives (i.e., non-immediate family members) (10%); and unknown people (3%). As multiple replies were allowed, the total is higher than 100%.

Figure 4 : Separation from family due to the war in Ukraine

| 77% | 23% |

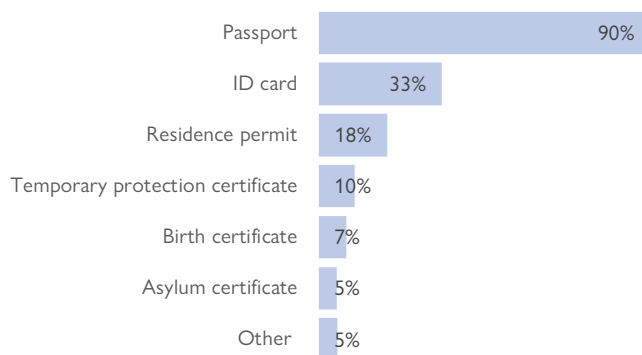■ Separated from family ■ Not separated from family

Most interviewees (77%) have been separated from at least some of their immediate family members as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. The remaining 23 per cent have not been separated from immediate family members. Sixty-six per cent of respondents reported having relatives outside Ukraine, while thirty-four per cent do not have family elsewhere.

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STATUS IN UKRAINE AND POSSESSED DOCUMENTS

All respondents except one reported having identification documents. Among these, 90 per cent had passports - either from Ukraine or their countries of origin, while 33 per cent had identity cards. Residence permits issued in Ukraine, temporary protection and birth certificates were also held by 18, 10 and 7 per cent of interviewees respectively. Five per cent possessed other documents too, such as asylum certificates, driving licenses, pensions or student cards.

Besides the 298 respondents with Ukrainian citizenship, the 135 interviewed TCNs resided in Ukraine through student visas (62 people), work permits (35), family reunification (19) and residence permits (18). One TCN reported being stateless.
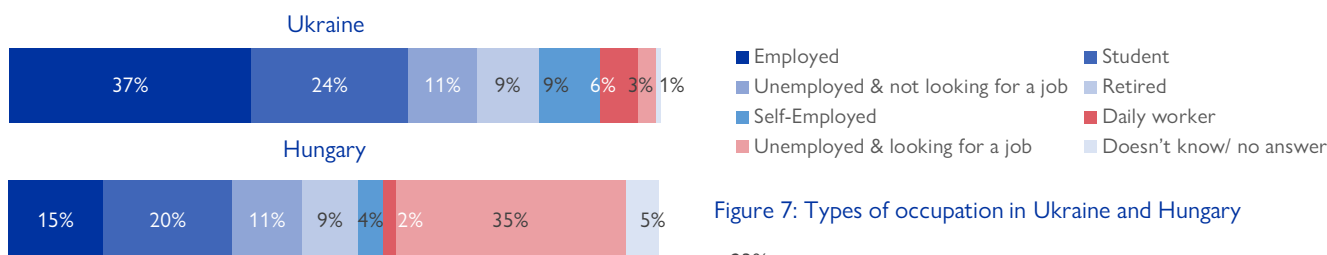
Figure 5: Possessed documents

Document	Percentage
Passport	90%
ID card	33%
Residence permit	18%
Temporary protection certificate	10%
Birth certificate	7%
Asylum certificate	5%
Other	5%

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

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

Figure 6: Employment status in Ukraine and Hungary

Ukraine

37%	24%	11%	9%	9%	6%	3%	1%

Hungary

15%	20%	11%	9%	4%	2%	35%	5%

- ■ Employed
- ■ Student
- ■ Unemployed & not looking for a job
- ■ Retired
- ■ Self-Employed
- ■ Daily worker
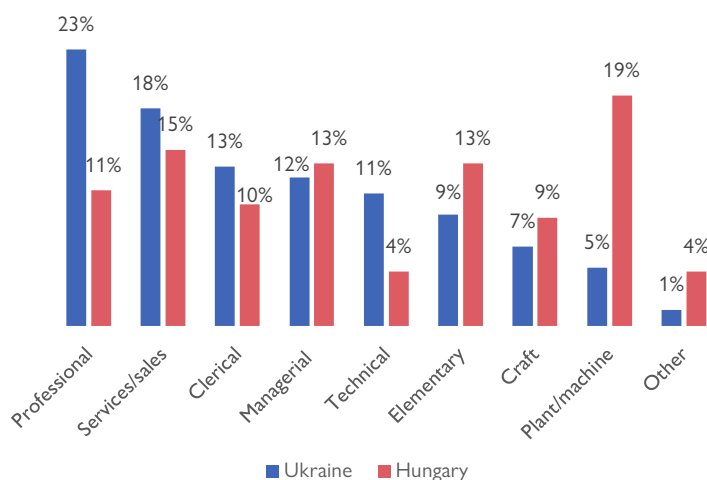- ■ Unemployed & looking for a job
- ■ Doesn't know/ no answer

Fifty-two per cent of responents reported having an occupation in Ukraine (37% employed; 9% self-employed; 6% daily worker), while twenty-one per cent stated having a job in Hungary (15% employed; 4% self-employed; 2% daily worker). The remaining percentages (48% in total in Ukraine and 79% in total in Hungary) declared being unemployed.

Figure 8: Obtained education

- ■ Bachelor' or equivalent level
- ■ Master's or equivalent level
- ■ Technical or vocational training
- ■ Secondary education
- ■ Doctoral or equivalent level
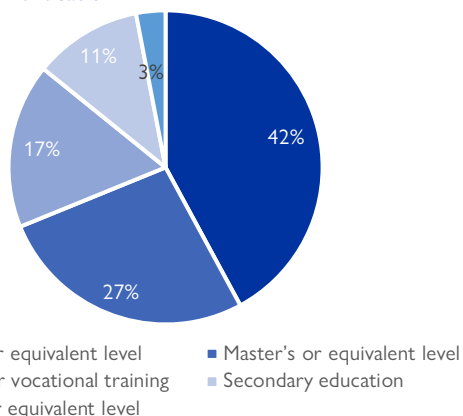
Most respondents reported having bachelor or master-level education (42% and 27% respectively), followed by technical-vocational studies (17%). Eleven and three per cent of interviewees pursued secondary and doctoral studies.
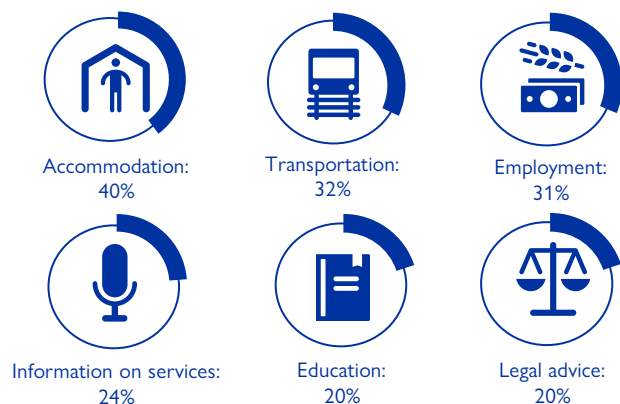
Figure 7: Types of occupation in Ukraine and Hungary

Occupation	Ukraine	Hungary
Professional	23%	11%
Services/sales	18%	15%
Clerical	13%	10%
Managerial	12%	13%
Technical	11%	4%
Elementary	9%	13%
Craft	7%	9%
Plant/machine	5%	19%
Other	1%	4%

■ Ukraine ■ Hungary

For respondents who declared having an occupation in Ukraine and/or Hungary, the following working categories were reported: i) professional (e.g., doctor, lawyer): Ukraine 23% - Hungary 11%; ii) services/sales (e.g., personal care, security service): Ukraine 18% - Hungary 15%; iii) clerical (e.g., secretaries, customer service): Ukraine 13% - Hungary 10%; iv) managerial (e.g., director, senior official): Ukraine 12% - Hungary 13%; v) technical (e.g., sales agent): Ukraine 11% - Hungary 4%; vi) elementary (e.g., cleaner, street vendor): Ukraine 9% - Hungary 13%; vii) craft (e.g., metal worker, repairer): Ukraine 7% - Hungary 9%; viii) plant/machine (e.g., truck driver, miner): Ukraine 5% - Hungary 19%; ix) other (e.g., actor, sailor): Ukraine 1% - Hungary 4%.

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MAIN NEEDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Figure 9: Top needs

Accommodation: 40%
Transportation: 32%
Employment: 31%
Information on services: 24%
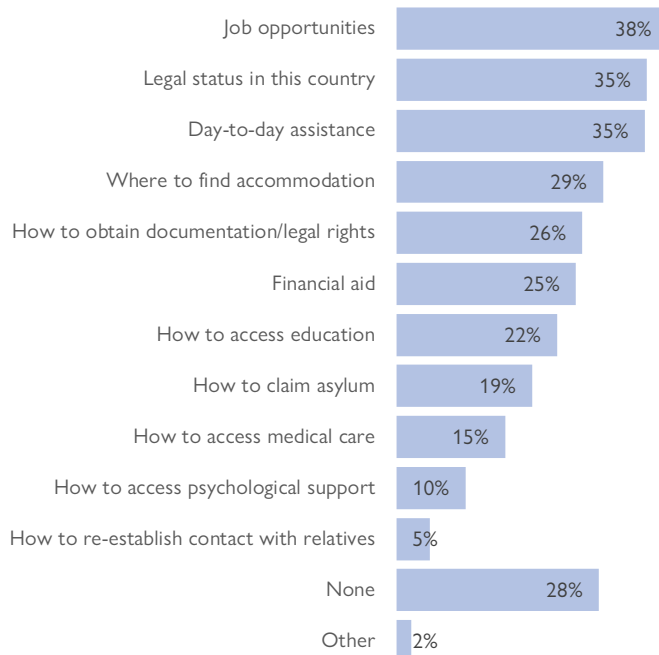Education: 20%
Legal advice: 20%

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

Accommodation (40%); transportation (32%); employment (31%); information on services (24%); education (20%); and legal advice (20%) were the top needs reported by respondents, based on various personal factors and external considerations.

The required legal advice concerned: residency status (98%); temporary protection (TP)/asylum processes (88%) and assistance in case of delay (16%); and other (5%), i.e., communication with Ukraine migration services (note: respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%).

Additional mentioned necessities were: non-food items (NFIs) (14%); cash (11%); family reuification permits (9%); food (7%); medical treatment/items (6%); psychosocial support (2%); and ways to contact relatives (1%). Twenty-two per cent of respondents reported no needs, while one per cent required assistance with other matters, such as language courses.

Figure 10: Information needs

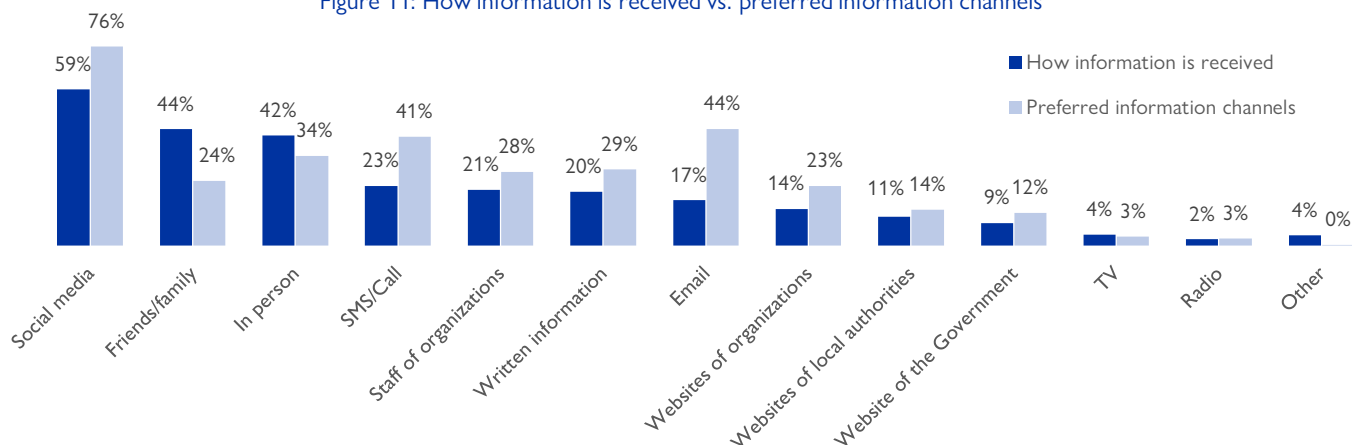|	
Job opportunities	38%
Legal status in this country	35%
Day-to-day assistance	35%
Where to find accommodation	29%
How to obtain documentation/legal rights	26%
Financial aid	25%
How to access education	22%
How to claim asylum	19%
How to access medical care	15%
How to access psychological support	10%
How to re-establish contact with relatives	5%
None	28%
Other	2%

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: job opportunities (38%); legal status in the country (35%); and day-to-day assistance (35%); and where to find accommodation (29%).

Twenty-eight per cent declared having no information needs, while two per cent mentioned other topics, such as onward movements from Hungary.

Figure 11: How information is received vs. preferred information channels

■ How information is received
■ Preferred information channels

Channel	How information is received	Preferred information channels
Social media	59%	76%
Friends/family	44%	24%
In person	42%	34%
SMS/Call	23%	41%
Staff of organizations	21%	28%
Written information	20%	29%
Email	17%	44%
Websites of organizations	14%	23%
Websites of local authorities	11%	14%
Website of the Government	9%	12%
TV	4%	3%
Radio	2%	3%
Other	4%	0%

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

Respondents indicated social media as main means through which they receive (59%)/prefer receiving (76%) information.

Ranking differs for other communication channels. For example, information received by family/friends (44%) was preferred only by (24%) of interviewees, while information received via email (17%) and SMS/call (23%) was preferred by most respondents (44% and 41% respectively).

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PERSONAL/GROUP CONDITIONS

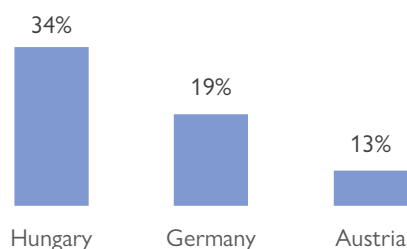**39 per cent** of those travelling in a group had at least one child with them:
- 23% between 0-4 years old
- 54% between 5-14 years old
- 23% between 15-17 years old
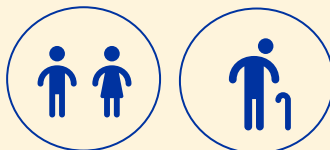
13 per cent of those travelling with a group had at least one older person with them

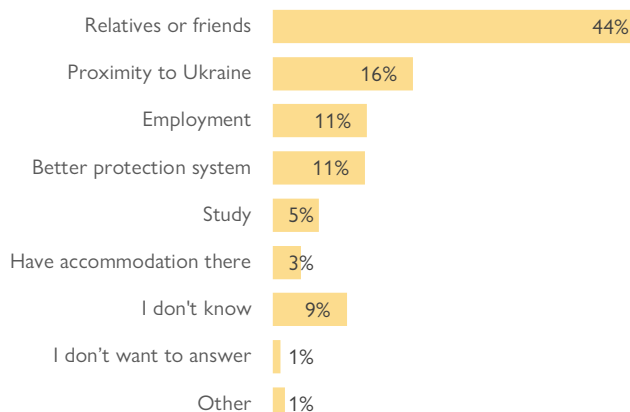## FINAL INTENDED DESTINATIONS AND REASONS FOR CHOOSING THEM

Figure 12: Top final destinations

- Hungary — 34%
- Germany — 19%
- Austria — 13%

Nine per cent of respondents were unsure about their final destination at the moment of the survey, while the majority of interviewees (34%) planned to remain in Hungary, followed by Germany (19%) and Austria (7%).

Other aimed countries were: Poland (4%); Spain and the Netherlands (3% each); France and Turkmenistan (2% each); and Portugal, Cyprus, India, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ireland, Romania, Republic of Türkiye, Czechia, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan and the United Kingdom (1% each).
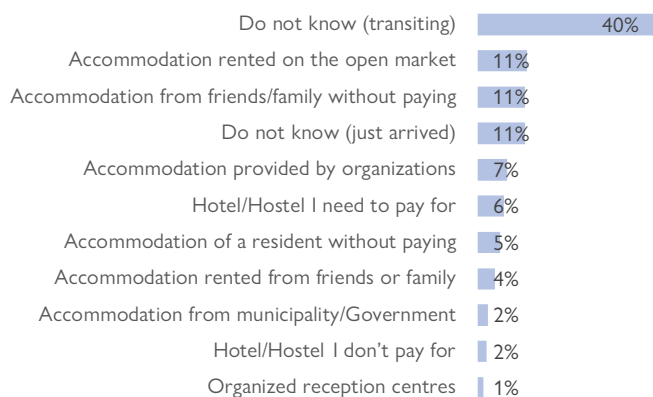
Figure 13: Reasons informing decisions on final destinations

- Relatives or friends — 44%
- Proximity to Ukraine — 16%
- Employment — 11%
- Better protection system — 11%
- Study — 5%
- Have accommodation there — 3%
- I don't know — 9%
- I don't want to answer — 1%
- Other — 1%

The main reasons for the final intended destinations were: relatives/friends (44%); proximity to Ukraine (16%); employment (11%); and better protection system (11%).

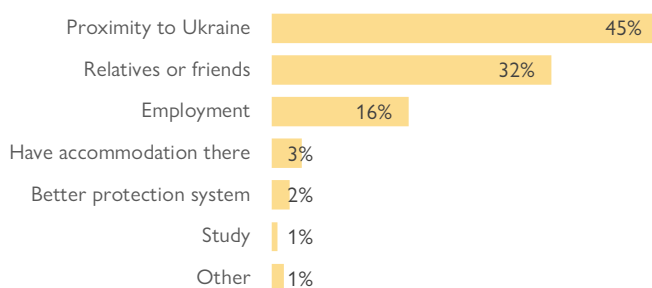## CONDITIONS AND INTENTIONS RELATIVE TO HUNGARY

Figure 14: Where respondents stay in Hungary

- Do not know (transiting) — 40%
- Accommodation rented on the open market — 11%
- Accommodation from friends/family without paying — 11%
- Do not know (just arrived) — 11%
- Accommodation provided by organizations — 7%
- Hotel/Hostel I need to pay for — 6%
- Accommodation of a resident without paying — 5%
- Accommodation rented from friends or family — 4%
- Accommodation from municipality/Government — 2%
- Hotel/Hostel I don't pay for — 2%
- Organized reception centres — 1%

Many respondents did not report a place of stay in Hungary, as, at the moment of the interview, they were transiting through the country (40%) or had just arrived (11%).

Others declared residing in rented accommodations (e.g., on the open market – 11% and from friends/family- 4%), in houses/flats provided for free (e.g., by friends/family – 11%; by grassrot/international organizations – 7%; by residents – 5%; and by the government/municipality – 2%). The rest mentioned staying in hotel/hostels at their own expenses (6%) or for free (2%) and in organized reception centres (1%).

Figure 15: Reasons informing Hungary as final destination

- Proximity to Ukraine — 45%
- Relatives or friends — 32%
- Employment — 16%
- Have accommodation there — 3%
- Better protection system — 2%
- Study — 1%
- Other — 1%

For most respondents (respectively 45%, 32% and 16%), proximity to Ukraine, relatives/friends, and employment were the main reasons defining their intention to remain in Hungary.

The majority of interviewees declared wanting to stay in Budapest (82%) and most planned to reside in private accommodations (47%) (including hotels or places provided by private/civic initiatives), or with friends and relatives (19% and 18% respectively).

Fourty-seven per cent of respondents foresaw staying in the country "until the end of the war", while 40 per cent did not know how long they would remain in Hungary. For the 12 per cent who estimated an approximate length of time, the average period of stay was 14 days.

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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 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, Hungarian 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 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 accommodations, Help Centre and IOM Office, 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 six 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 at the Záhony train station, in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, Hungary, waiting for trains to arrive from Ukraine. © IOM Hungary 2022