



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. According to [UNHCR and the Hungarian Government](#), 29,170 refugees from Ukraine and TCNs were registered in Hungary as of 06 September 2022.

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 466 surveys collected between 01 and 31 August 2022.

Interviews were carried out in various locations, such as Budapest (133) and Záhony – Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (333), and in various settings, including border crossing and transit points (e.g., train stations), the Help Centre (run by the Budapest Municipality and IOM), 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

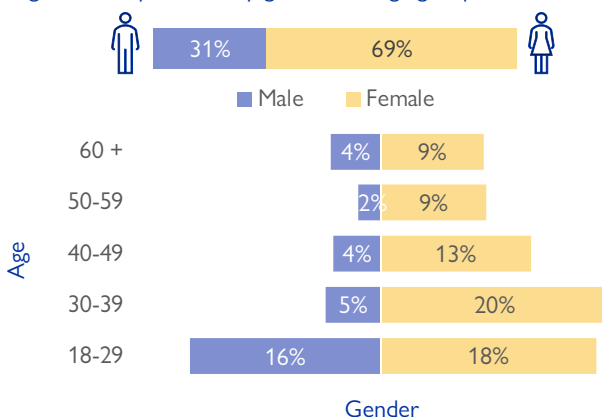
Figure 1: Ukrainian refugees and TCNs



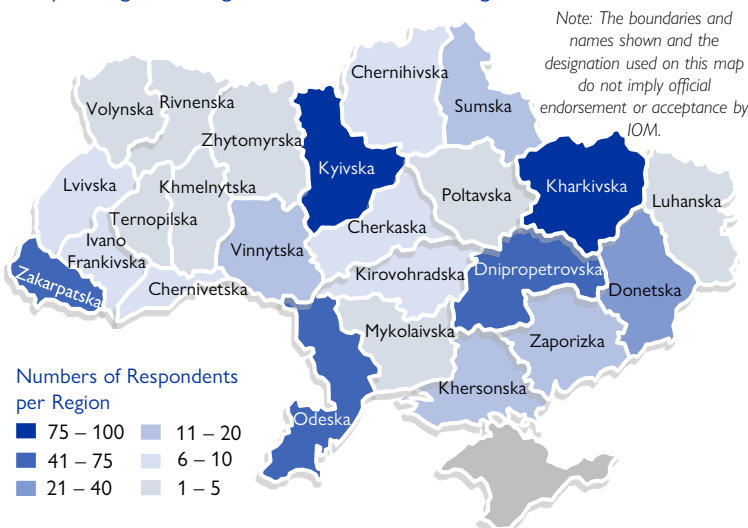
Most respondents were refugees from Ukraine (76%), while 24 per cent were TCNs, originating from: Turkmenistan (29%); Nigeria (13%); Turkey (13%); Islamic Republic of Iran (9%); Azerbaijan (7%); Morocco (6%); India (5%); Russian Federation (4%); Central African Republic (3%); Armenia (2%); Georgia (2%); Kyrgyzstan (2%); Tajikistan (2%); Afghanistan (1%); Egypt (1%); Pakistan (1%); Uzbekistan (1%).

Women constituted 69 per cent of the interviewed population, while men 31 per cent. Among the age groups, respondents between 18-29 and 30-39 years old were at 34 and 25 per cent each, while interviewees aged 40-49 and 50-59 were 17 and 11 per cent respectively. Thirteen per cent of respondents were above 60 years of age.

Figure 2: Respondents by gender and age groups



Map 1: Region of origin/residence before leaving Ukraine



REGIONS OF ORIGIN IN UKRAINE AND TRANSPORT

Ninety-six respondents reported Kyivska as their region of origin in Ukraine, while 77 persons were from Kharkivska. Many interviewees also originated from Zakarpatska (49), Dnipropetrovska (48), Odeska (44) and Donetska (26).

Other mentioned regions of origin or habitual residence were: Khersonska (14 persons); Sumska (13); Vinnytska (13); Zaporizka (12); Chernihivska (10); Cherkaska (9); Kirovohradska (8); Lvivska (8); Chernivetska (7); Luhanska (5); Mykolaivska (5); Poltavska (5); Zhytomyrska (2); Volynska (2); Khmelnytska (1); Rivnenska (1); and Ternopilska (1).

The majority of interviewees (81%) declared having left Ukraine by train. Bus and minibus were other relevant means, each representing six per cent of used transportation, while people crossing on foot constituted two per cent of respondents.

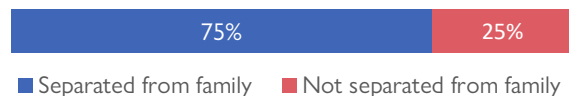
TRAVELLING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY SEPARATION

Figure 3: Travelling alone or in a group



The majority of respondents travelled in a group, representing 72 per cent of the interviewed population, while 28 per cent left Ukraine alone.

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



Most interviewees (75%) have been separated from immediate family members as a result of the conflict and/or their departure from Ukraine. The remaining 25 per cent have not been separated from immediate family members.

MAIN OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE AND EDUCATION

Among respondents, the following occupations were declared:

- Students: 28%
- Employment in other sectors: 19%
- Retired: 10%
- Unemployed: 10%
- Housekeepers: 7%
- Self employed (including informal): 6%
- Constructors: 5%
- Public administration (government/civil services): 5%
- IT: 4%
- Informal employment: 3%
- Medical and health sector: 3%
- Other: 1%

STATUS IN UKRAINE AND POSSESSED DOCUMENTS

Figure 9: Possessed documents

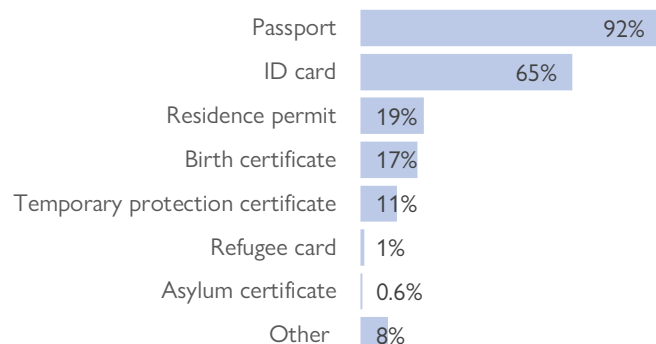
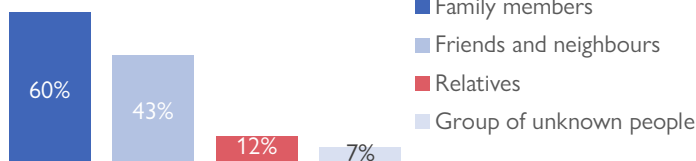


Figure 4: Travelling companions



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 (60%); friends and neighbours (43%); relatives (i.e., non-immediate family members) (12%); and unknown people (7%).

FAMILY OUTSIDE UKRAINE

Fifty-seven per cent of respondents reported not having relatives outside Ukraine. Forty-three per cent have family elsewhere.

Figure 6: Relatives residing abroad



Figure 7: Occupations in Ukraine

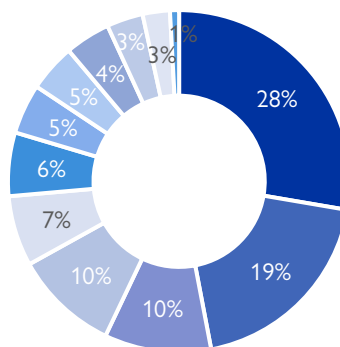
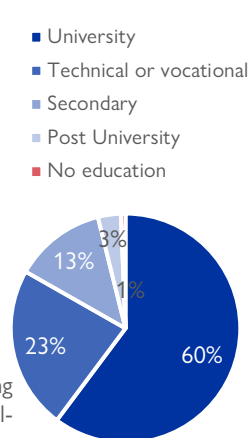


Figure 8: Obtained education



Most respondents reported having university-level education (60%) or technical-vocational studies (23%). The share of those with no education is low (1%).

All respondents reported having one or more identification documents. Among these, 92 per cent had passports - either from Ukraine or their countries of origins, while 65 per cent had identity cards. Residence permits issued in Ukraine and birth certificates were also held by 19 and 17 per cent of interviewees respectively.

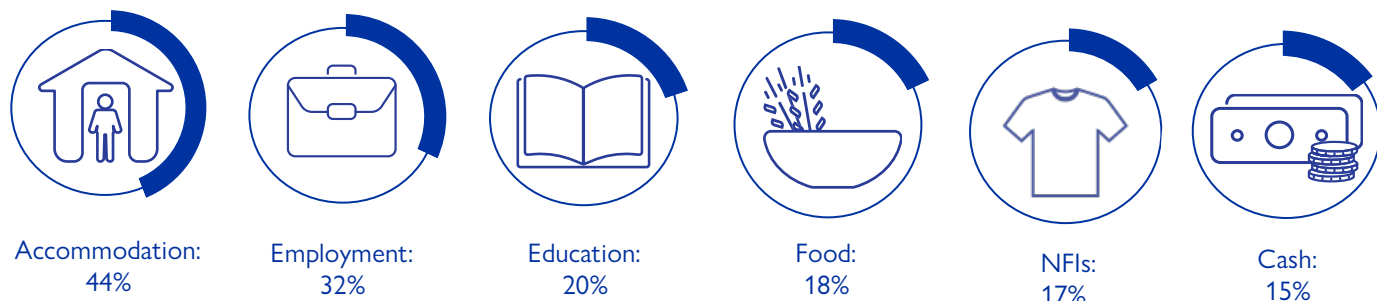
Besides the 354 respondents with Ukrainian citizenship, the 112 interviewed TCNs resided in Ukraine through student visas (84), work permits (15), residence permits (7), family reunification permits (5), and refugee status (1).

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

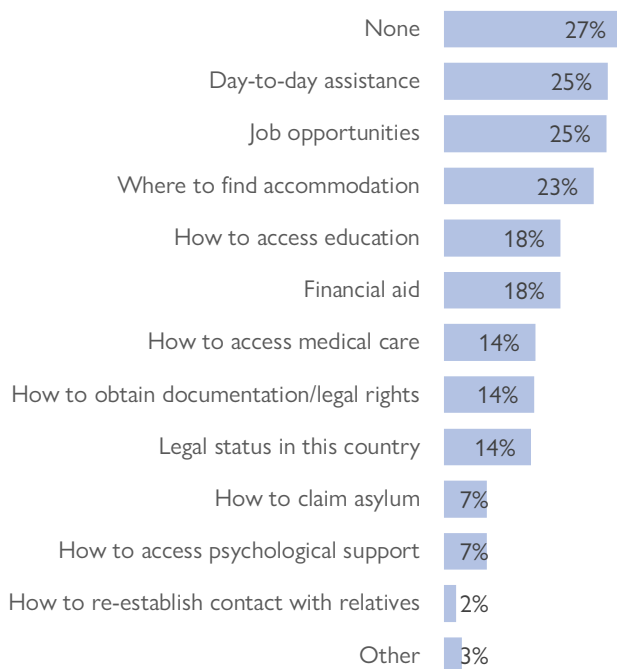
MAIN NEEDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Accommodation (44%); employment (32%); education (20%); food (18%); non-food items (NFIs) (17%); and cash (15%) were the top needs reported by respondents, based on various personal factors and external considerations.

Other mentioned necessities were: transportation (14%); medical

Figure 10: Top needs


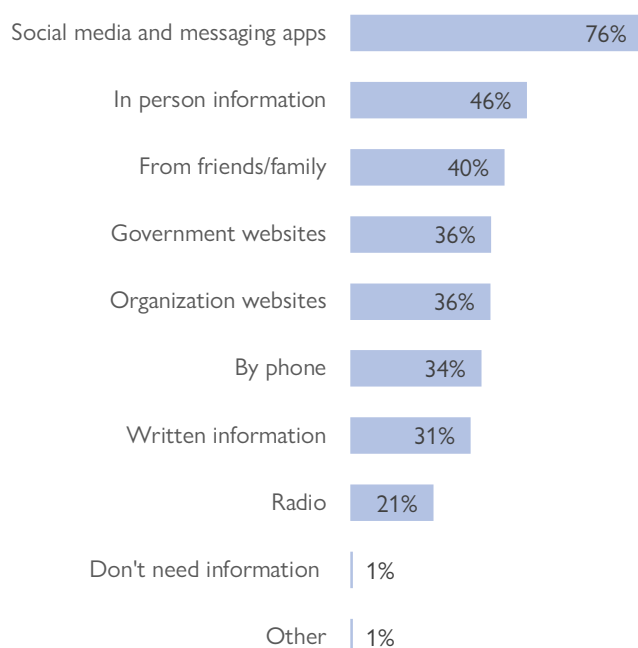
Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Figure 11: Information needs


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 (25%); job opportunities (25%); where to find accommodation (23%); how to access education (18%); financial aid (18%); how to access medical care (14%); how to obtain documentation and/or legal rights (14%); and their legal status in the country of interview (14%).

treatment (13%); legal advice (9%); information about services (7%); psychosocial support (1%). Twenty-three per cent of respondents reported no needs, while two per cent mentioned requiring assistance with other matters, such as language support and the establishment of social networks.

Figure 12: Preferred sources of information


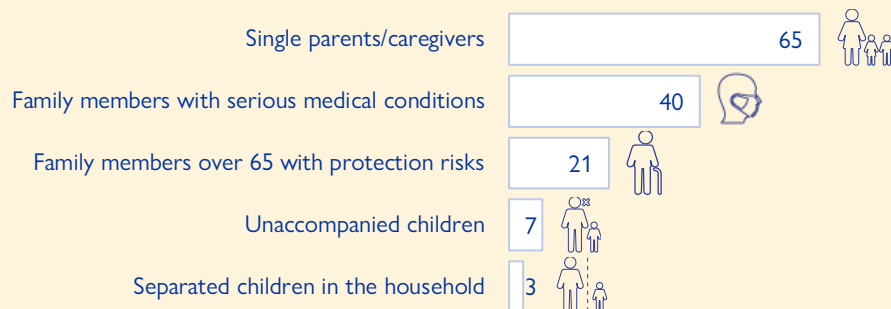
Note: Respondents could select multiple replies. Hence, the total is higher than 100%.

Twenty-seven per cent of respondents declared having no information needs, while three per cent mentioned other topics, such as food distribution.

The most efficient channels to obtain information were social media/messaging applications (76%), in person communication (46%), and exchanges with friends/family (40%).

PERSONAL/GROUP CONDITIONS

Figure 13: Number of respondents with specific personal conditions

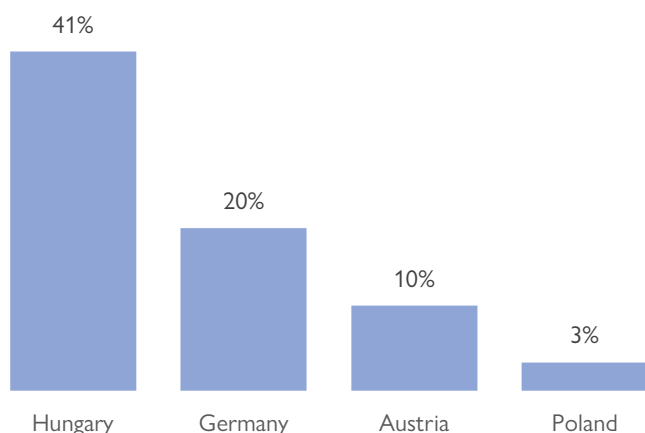


36 per cent of those travelling with a group had at least one child with them.

14 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



The main reasons for the final intended destinations were: relatives/ friends (34%) in these countries; proximity to Ukraine (17%); employment (17%); better protection system (11%); study (6%); and accommodation (2%).

Two per cent of interviewed people preferred not to explain their decisions and four per cent were not aware about the reasons informing their choices, while six per cent mentioned other elements, such as language and general living standards.

HUNGARY AS FINAL DESTINATION

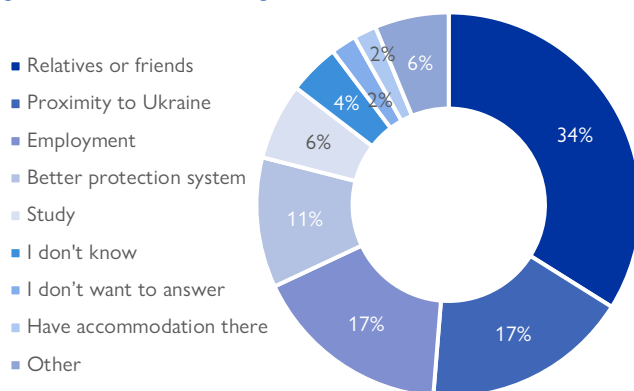
For most respondents (respectively 39% and 30%), proximity to Ukraine and relatives or friends were the main reasons in defining their intention to remain in Hungary. Further reasons were: employment (16%); accommodation (2%); better protection system (2%); and study (2%). The rest preferred not to explain their choice (1%) or had other reasons (9%), such as choosing Hungary without prearrangements, as their evacuation train from Ukraine transferred them in the country.

The majority of respondents declared wanting to stay in Budapest (59%) or in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County (17%),

while nine per cent were uncertain about their final location in Hungary.

Many stated being able to reside in private accommodations (50%) or with relatives and friends (15% respectively).

Figure 15: Reasons informing decisions on final destinations



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Many stated being able to reside in private accommodations (50%) or with relatives and friends (15% respectively).

Fifty per cent of respondents did not know how long they would stay in Hungary, while 41 per cent planned to remain in the country "until the end of the war". For these who estimated an approximate length of time (9%), the average period of stay was 12 days.

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 to EU Member States and continuing onward to other 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 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 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