

MIGRATION FLOW TO HUNGARY

FIRST HALF OF 2017 OVERVIEW

This information is an output of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system that tracks and monitors displacement and population mobility. In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route, and through the Northern Route into Europe, DTM established a Flow Monitoring System in September 2015. Flow-monitoring surveys are conducted in order to capture more in-depth data such as age, sex, and areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points and motives. Data is also collected through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces and other relevant national authorities. A key publication is the Flows Compilation Report, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival, and other countries along the route in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. Reports can be found at MIGRATION.IOM.INT. The data presented in this report was collected from Feb 15 to June 30, 2017.

Highlights

- Hungary is a transit country of the Eastern Mediterranean Route for migration toward other EU Member States.
- Most migrants who arrive to Hungary via the Eastern Mediterranean Route come through Serbia, and have largely travelled through Bulgaria, Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.
- 423 migrants were present in the transit zones as of June 28, 2017.
- 295 migrants were recognized as beneficiaries of international protection as of June 28, 2017. The number of recognitions is on the rise.
- As of June 30, 2017 the number of daily irregular entries totalled 544.
- 318 Flow Monitoring Surveys have been conducted as of June 30, 2017.
- The construction of a second fence along the border with Serbia was completed in preparation for an expected increase in arrivals this year.

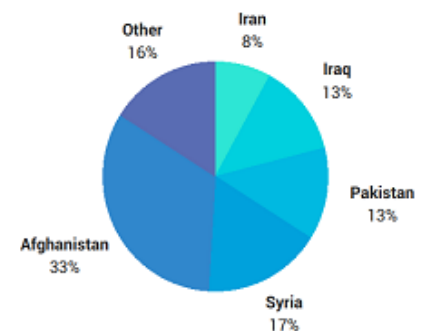
MIGRANT PROFILE

The five main nationality groups interviewed in Hungary were Afghan nationals (33%), Syrian nationals (17%), Pakistani nationals (13%), Iraqi nationals (13%) and Iranian nationals (8%). Respondents in Hungary are quite young. The average age is 29, and the median age is 28. Only one minor was surveyed during this period.

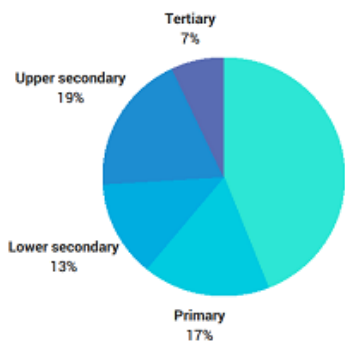
Male respondents comprise a majority of those surveyed. The share of men is more than six times higher than that of women. Migrants were twice more likely to be married than single. 65% reported being single, versus 30% who reported being married.

Respondents who reported not having obtained any formal level of education comprise the largest share of migrants in Hungary.

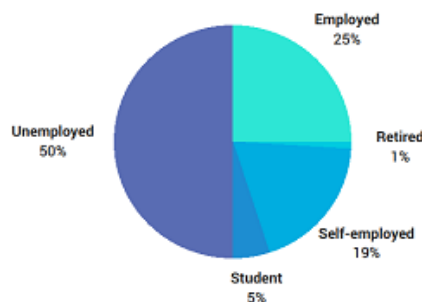
Main Nationalities of Migrants



Level of Education Before Departure



Employment Status Before Departure



The majority of respondents (50%) were unemployed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, while 25% reported being employed and another 19% were self-employed. Only 5% were studying at the time of departure.

Moreover, out of those 44% of respondents who reported being employed at the time of departure, the majority (50%) were occupied in skilled manual labour, followed by those who were managers and other professionals (30%).

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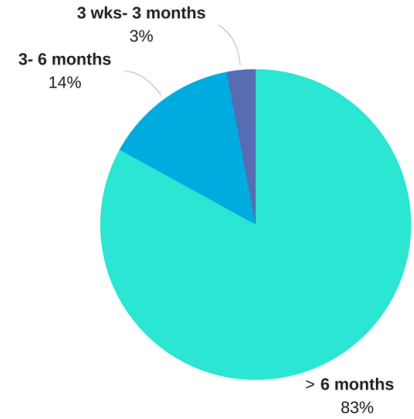
Travelling to and through Hungary

Migrants in Hungary typically travelled for more than six months to reach Hungary from their departure country.

Longer routes and a higher number of transited countries involve different means of transportation, as well as more frequent stops than shorter journeys. Given the geographical context of the last transit countries before reaching Hungary, it is not surprising that most migrants (83%) reported walking (89%) or using a land vehicle or train (11%).

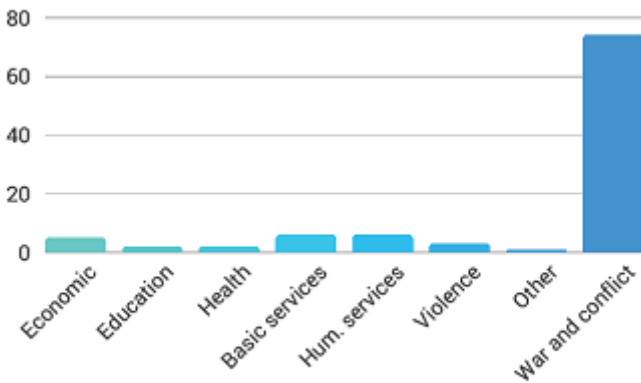
The majority of respondents (56%) had been in Hungary between 2 weeks and 3 months at the time on the survey and 77% of all respondents entered through an official border crossing point.

Average Travel Duration



Reasons for Leaving Origin Country

Percentage of migrants

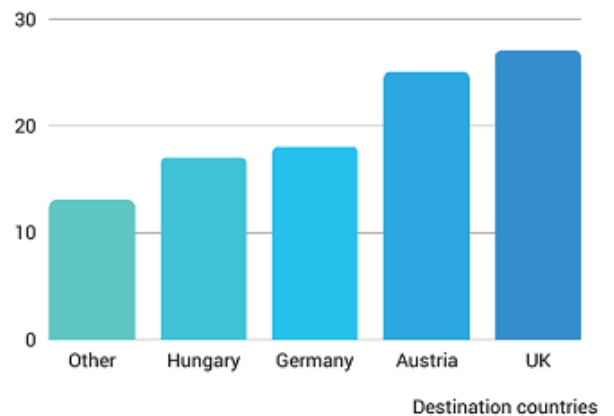


A significant majority of respondents (74%) reported having left their countries of origin due to war and conflict. It is important to note that the survey allowed for more than one answer to this question. Most respondents therefore reported more than one reason for leaving their countries of origin.

Journeys on the route cost more than 5,000 USD in almost half of the cases (46%), and 35% paid between 2,500 USD and 5,000 USD.

Intended Destination Countries

Percentage of migrants



Destination countries

At the time of interview, 27% of all respondents reported the United Kingdom as their intended country of destination, followed closely by Austria (25%), and to a lesser extent Germany (18%), and Hungary (17%). The majority of migrants cite better socio-economic conditions as the main pull factor to these countries.

Established in 1951, IOM the UN Migration Agency is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 166 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all.

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