

# MIGRATION FLOW TO HUNGARY

## 2016 OVERVIEW

The present information material is an output of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a system that is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process and disseminate information to provide better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations, whether on site or en route. In order to gather and disseminate information about the migrant populations moving through the Mediterranean, up the Western Balkan Route and further North into Europe, in September 2015 DTM established a Flow Monitoring System. The data on registered arrivals, stranded migrants and asylum seekers is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities. The system involves as well flow monitoring surveys to capture additional and more in-depth data on people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. The analysis of collected data is available on the IOM Mediterranean portal. More data and information on the methodology can be found at [MIGRATION.IOM.INT](http://MIGRATION.IOM.INT).

The data used for this overview was collected between February and November 2016. The sample consists in 946 valid interviews that were conducted in open and closed migrants facilities in Hungary. 20 migrants did not consent to answer the questionnaire. This sample was compared to other DTM samples, for which interviews were collected on the Balkan Route.

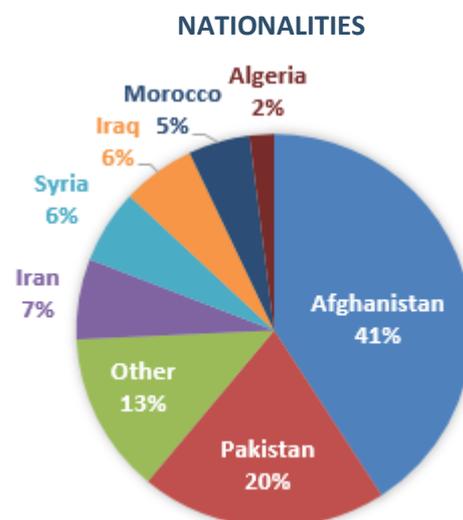
A total of 387,739 migrants arrived to Europe in 2016, compared to more than one million in 2015. This significant regional decrease was also reflected in the arrivals to Hungary: while 411,515 arrived in 2015, only 19,221 crossed the border in 2016. This 95% decrease in the number of arrivals can be explained by the adoption of the EU-Turkey statement, and new border and asylum policies implemented in Hungary and in the Western Balkan countries.

### MIGRANT PROFILE

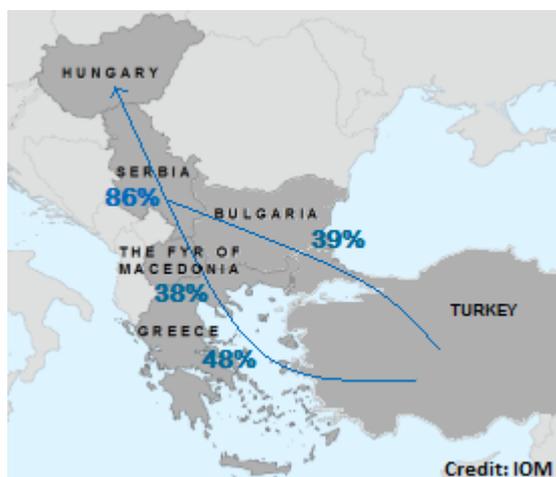
The average age of the migrants interviewed in Hungary was 25 years. 69% were adult men, 13% adult women, and 19% were children. More than half of the people who were interviewed in Hungary were single.

Only 14% of the migrants interviewed in 2016 reported having completed a primary education, and 16% a tertiary education. 54% had completed a secondary education. Out of 31% of respondents who reported being employed at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, the majority were employed in agriculture, construction, water and electricity services and engineering.

Three out of four migrants left their country of origin because of war/conflict or political reasons. In general, most migrants did not aim for Hungary as their destination. One out of five migrants did not plan a precise destination in Europe, while 46% of respondents reported Germany as intended country of destination.



### ROUTES TAKEN



Most migrants arrived in Hungary via the Eastern Mediterranean route, also known as the Balkan route. Most migrants (38%) travelled through four countries before reaching Hungary, and more than a quarter of them transited through five or more countries. 40% of respondents travelled less than three months, and a quarter between three and six months.

Three out of four migrants walked for part or all of their journey. One out of four used transportation (bus, train, boat or plane) to reach Hungary. 40% of the migrants interviewed travelled alone, and 60% in groups. 55% of those in groups travelled with their families. The cost of the travel was very high: 72% of migrants reported that they have paid more than USD 5,000 for their journey.

After their arrival in Hungary, only 2% of migrants surveyed considered the possibility of going back to their home country through voluntary return.

This map shows the route of migrants arriving to Hungary. From Turkey, 39% of those who arrived in Hungary passed through Bulgaria, while 48% passed through Greece. 86% of the migrants who arrived to Hungary arrived through Serbia.

#### Contacts

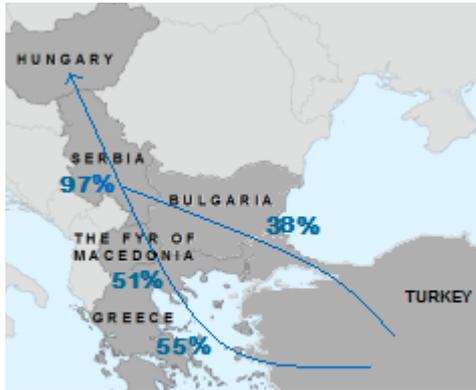
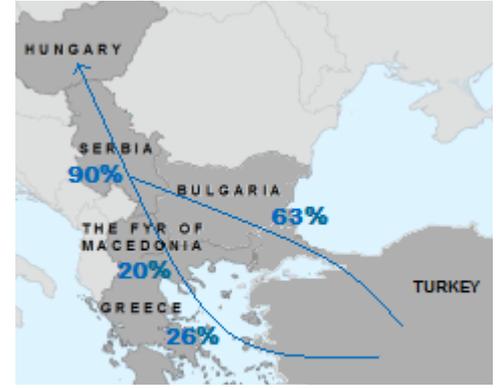
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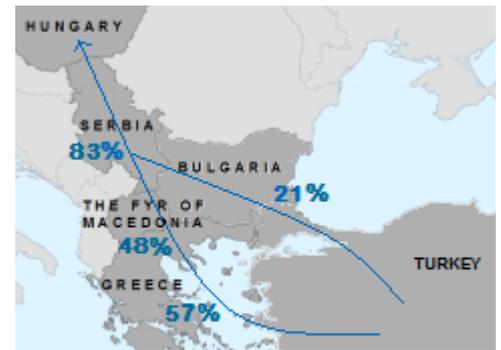
## FOCUS ON THREE NATIONALITIES: AFGHAN, PAKISTANI AND SYRIAN MIGRANTS

The **Afghan nationals** surveyed represented 41% of the migrants interviewed in Hungary in 2016, whereas this nationality only represented 28% of the migrants surveyed on the Eastern Mediterranean route. The duration of the travel for Afghan nationals who arrived to Hungary and for all Afghan nationals who took the Eastern Mediterranean route was the same (2 weeks to 3 months). However, the cost of the travel was far higher for those who reached Hungary: 87% of them reported to have paid more than USD 5,000, while 67% of Afghan nationals on the Eastern Mediterranean route reported the cost of their travel to be between USD 1,000 and USD 5,000. In both cases, over half of the Afghan nationals (52%) were planning to reach Germany.



While they only represented 7% of the migrants interviewed on the Eastern Mediterranean route, **Pakistani nationals** represented 20% of the arrivals in Hungary in 2016. The duration of their travel was approximately the same as for the Pakistani nationals on the Eastern Mediterranean route. However, Pakistani nationals surveyed in Hungary reported a higher estimated cost of journey, in comparison to the average respondents on the Eastern Mediterranean route. 88% of the Pakistani nationals interviewed in Hungary reported to have paid more than USD 5,000, whereas 60% of the Pakistani nationals on this route reported to have paid between USD 1,000 and USD 5,000. Half of the Pakistani nationals on the Eastern Mediterranean route planned to go to Italy, whereas half of those who arrived in Hungary planned to reach Germany.

Only 6% of the migrants interviewed in Hungary in 2016 were **Syrians nationals**. Half of them travelled between 2 weeks and 3 months to reach Hungary, and paid more than 5,000 USD for their travel. About 70% of the Syrian nationals surveyed in Hungary were planning to reach Germany.



## HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON THE ROUTE TO HUNGARY

While fleeing their home countries, migrants are particularly exposed to the risk of becoming victims of human trafficking. 9% of the migrants surveyed in Hungary reported experiencing an event that may be linked to trafficking. On the Eastern Mediterranean route, 11% of the interviewed migrants reported positively to at least one human trafficking and other exploitative practice indicator either as a direct experience of as an experience of a family member travelling with them. 80% of the people who answered yes to a human trafficking and exploitative practices indicator were kept against their will by persons other than the authorities of the country they were in.

On the Eastern Mediterranean route to Hungary, 76% of the events related to trafficking were reported to take place in Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece. The highest share of positive responses to human trafficking practices comes from Afghan nationals (54% of the ones responding positively) followed by Pakistani nationals (21%). On the Eastern Mediterranean route, the most affected nationalities were Syrian and Iraqi nationals. The average age of the respondents in Hungary, who answered yes to a human trafficking and exploitative practices indicator was 24 years, which is very close to the average of all respondents interviewed along the Eastern Mediterranean route (that was 25 years).

### TYPES OF TRAFFICKING RELATED ACTIVITIES MIGRANTS WERE CONFRONTED TO



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.

IOM Information gathering activities are supported by

