



# **Inclusion and Exclusion - Immigrants and Refugees in Hungary**

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- Hungary: a homogenous country – short historical facts
- Immigrations after 1990
- A particular example – extended suburban zone of Bratislava in Hungary
- Refugees at the Serbian - Hungarian border: the situation today
- Refugee centre in villages – questions and answers with the major of village where refugee centre located



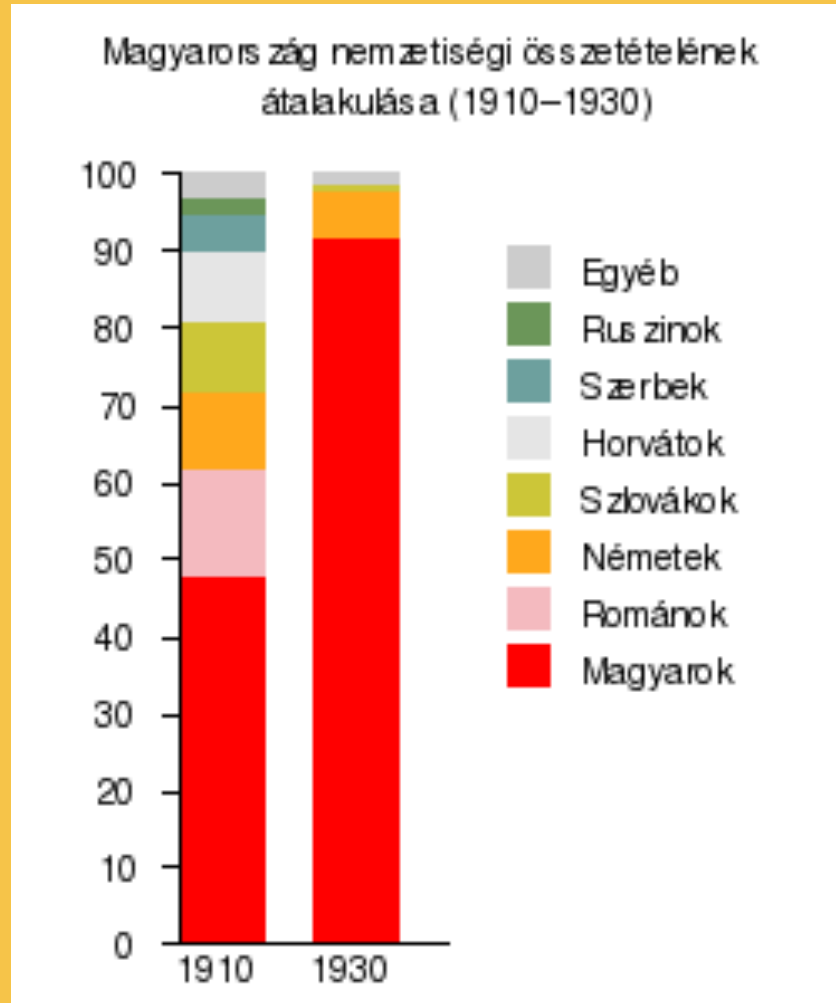
# Hungary before and after 1920: the Treaty of Trianon



	Before 1920	After 1920
<b>Territory:</b>	325.000 square km	93.000 square km (2/3 of the territory was lost)
<b>Population:</b>	21 million	7,6 million (more than half of the population was lost)
<b>Rate of Hung.</b>	48%	90%
<b>Minorities</b>	52%	10%



# Ethnic Composition in Hungary



The consequences of the peace treaty:

- The census in 1910: 52% of minorities
- The census in 1920: 10% of minorities

**Hungary became a homogenous population.**

After World War II, during the communist regime, the borders of Hungary practically were closed, we can not speak about migration.

After decades of closure and homogeneity, the borders of Hungary were opened after 1990, and **a whole new period of migration** started in the life of the country.



## Ethnic minorities in Hungary (Census 2011)

Ethnic minorities	number of ethnic minorities	remarks
Gipsys	570-600 thousands	50% live in the towns
Germans	63000	they have own „minority government”
Slovaks	18-20000	elder population
Romanians	8000	
Armanians	1500	
Bulgarians	1500	
Greeks	2000	1946-49 civil war - immigrants
Polish	3000	
Serbians	3500	
Ukrainians	5000	
Croatians	15000	
Slovenians	3000	

Estimating: 750 000 – 800 000 ,7-8% of total population of the country belongs to the ethnic groups.

Hungary has a homogenous population





# Immigration after 1990

1. immigration wave: Hungarians from Romania: same language, same culture, same religion
2. immigration wave : 1990' – Balcan war – refugees from Balcan –  
reasons: to avoid the military,  
to save the property  
- most of them returned after the war
3. immigration wave : Migration for economic reasons: mainly Western European countries
4. immigration wave : „real” migration for better life, escaping from wars, political persuit

**The number of foreigners in Hungary (2009): 184 358**  
**Its 84% came from European countries**



# Strategy of immigrants

1. **Assimilation strategy:** will for integration  
they have property, e.g. house
2. **Segregation strategy:** strong roots to the origin, because they have homesickness, feeling without roots
3. **Transnationality strategy:**
  - do not want to become Hungarian citizens
  - do not want to go back to the origin
  - can change the country easy

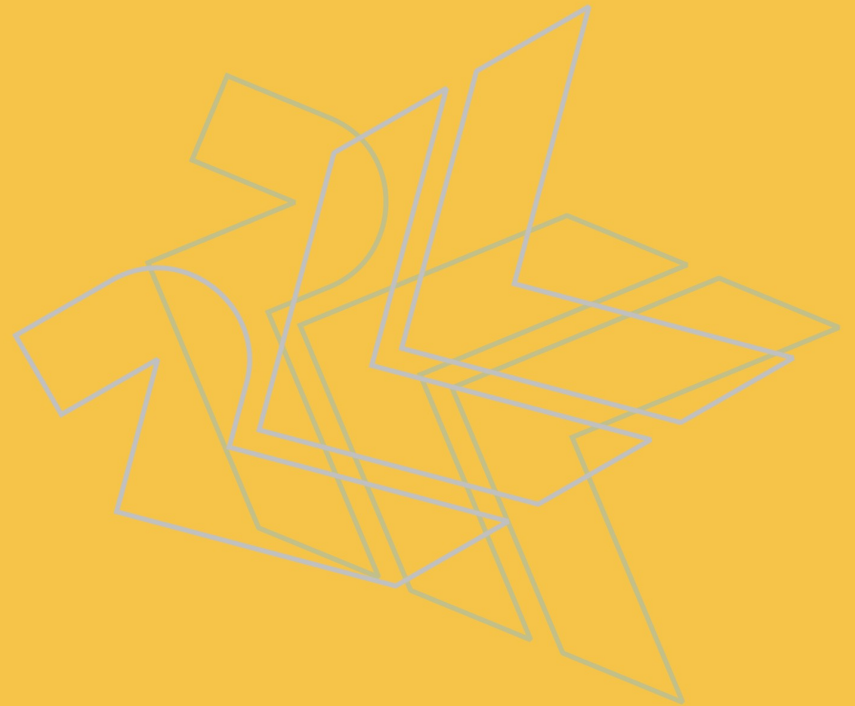
This strategy leads to the unsuccessful integration!





# Dimensions of Integration

- Structural integration: integration into public and civil organisation
- Integration at political level:
- Cultural integration
- Social integration
- Identifical integration





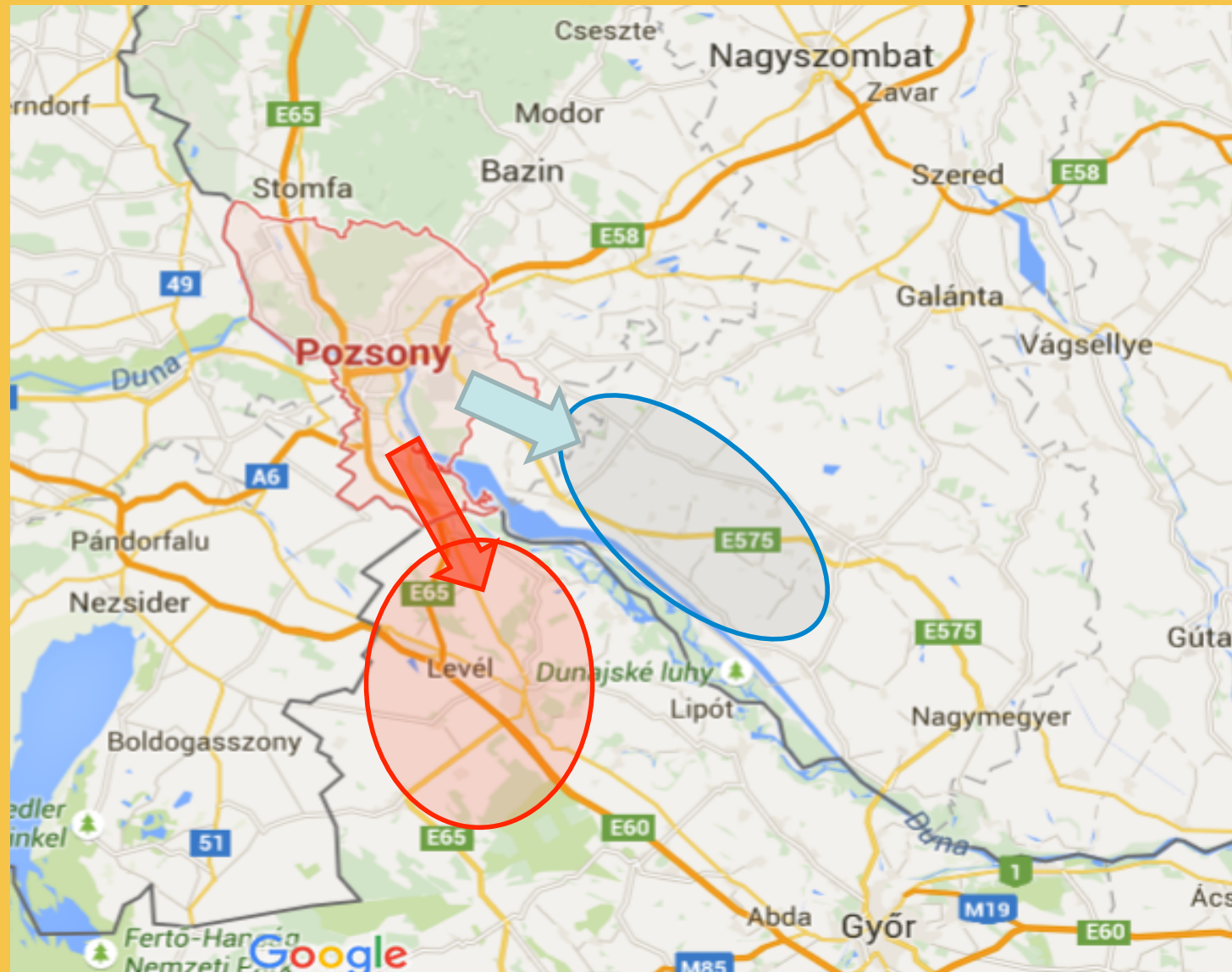


# Effectiveness and Success of Integration according to Hungarians

- to speak Hungarian
- to encourage the immigrants to learn Hungarian
- to increase the confidence mutually
- to know the reasons and the personal motivation of immigration,
- Responsibility of the state to develop the trustworthy communication



# A particular example: extended suburban zone of Bratislava in Hungary





# Suburbanization of Bratislava

- **Suburbanization** of Bratislava started in the late 1990s, however the close Hungarian settlements only became migration target **after 2004**, when the two countries joined the EU, and the borders became opened.
- The natural process of agglomeration-expansion can not be controlled by cultural or language obstacles, economic reasons and the city-development can overwrite these.
- **The main motivation:**
  - the reasonable and more favourable prices of real estate (mainly family houses),
  - the cheaper life,
  - the nice environment and the proximity to nature.



From the viewpoint of a community's cohesion, it is very important, ***how the relation between the newcomers and the recipient (local) residents develops***, how they can be integrated in the local society, or the newcomers want to be integrated at all.

- But what is **social integration?**



When an integration is real...

- an inclusion is realized,
- the newcomer has a place in the community,
- otherwise, the community and its future becomes important also for the newcomer.

It also means, that the focus is on the whole community, and the newcomers take part in the life of the local society. We can also talk in this case about the identification with the community, and the formulation of local identity.





# Model of integration







# Factors influencing the social integration

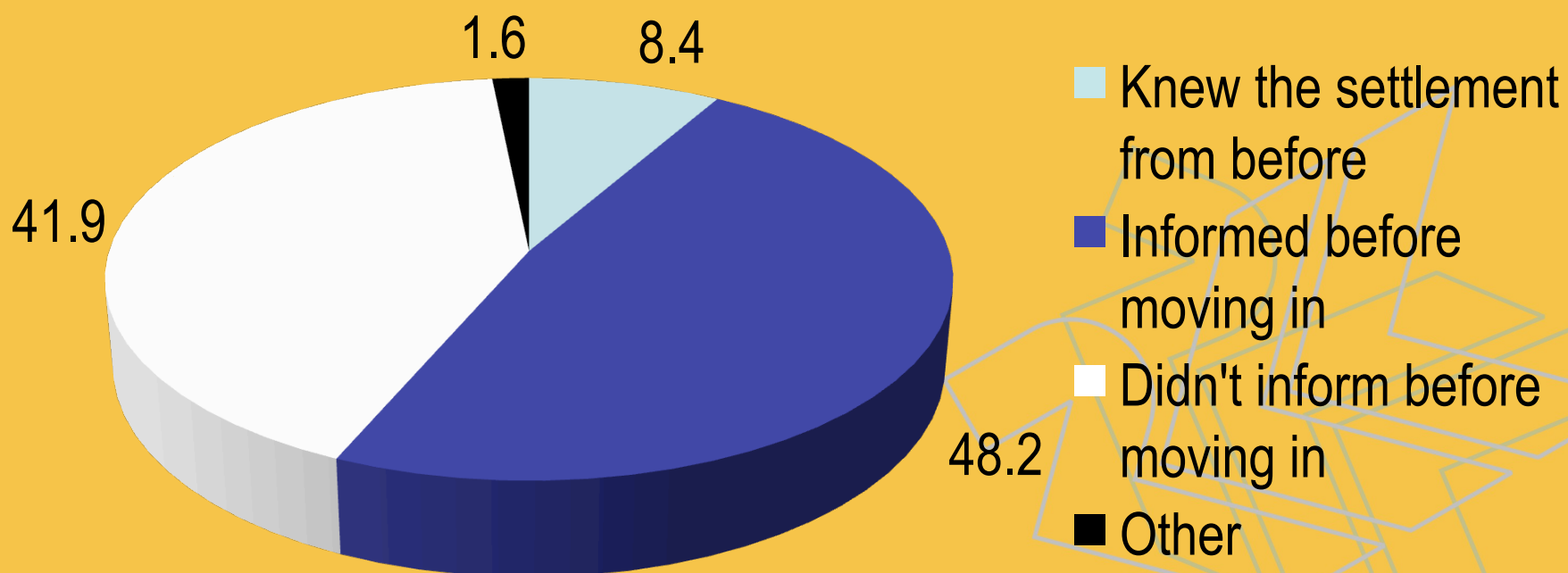
There are many factors, which can influence the social integration process (and make it faster or slower):

- the original population number of the recipient settlement
- ratio of the immigrants to the local population
- social distance between immigrants and locals
- former relations of the immigrants (friends, family, relatives)
- the settlement structure
- using of the institutions, services of the settlement (education, health services, etc.)
- closure or openness of the settlement's community
- differences in culture, languages, ethnicity
- existence of former stereotypes, preconceptions



## Integration process in the Bratislava suburban zone

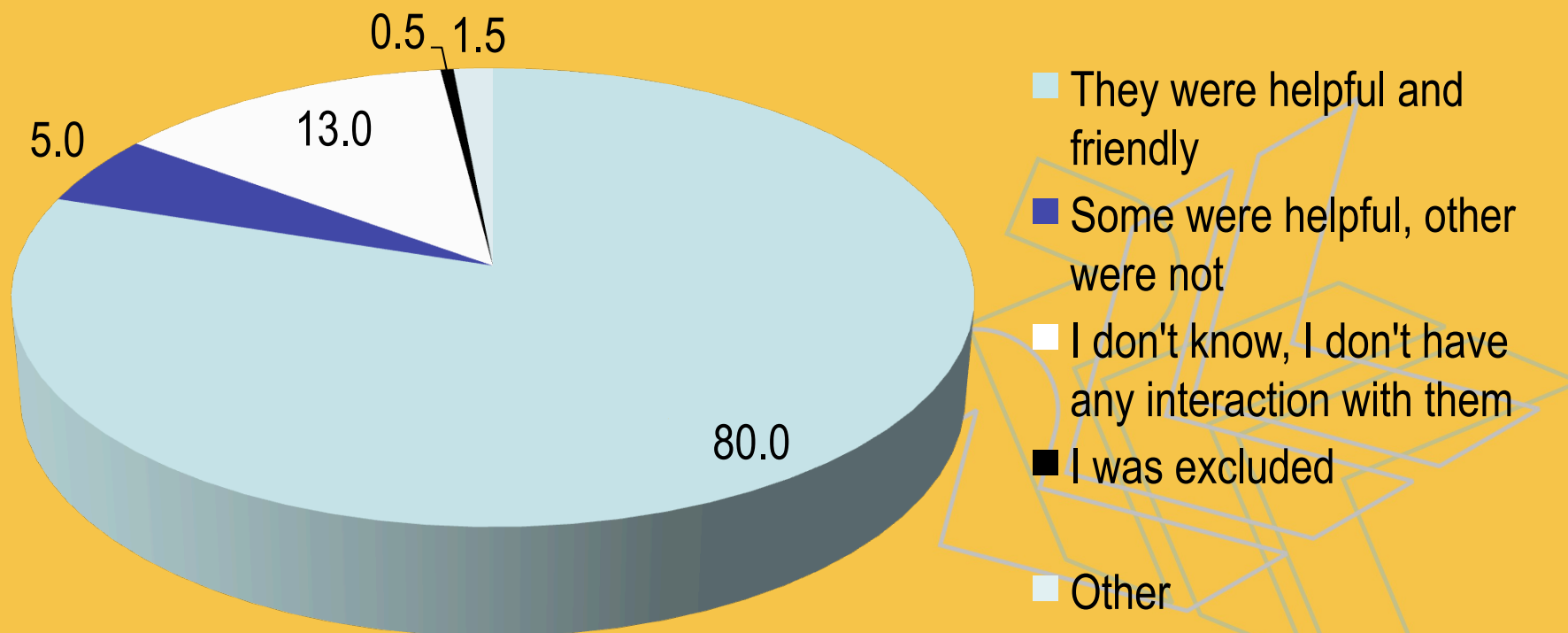
The case of Bratislava and the border-crossed extended suburban zone was examined by a research in 2010, by a questionnaire-survey.





# Integration process in the Bratislava suburban zone

Inclusion and the recipient community:



- Is the integration process in the Bratislava suburban zone ***fully and totally realized***?
  - The answer would rather be a „no”





## Possible role of the NGOs

In the frame of the integration process, local NGOs can have in general ***two main roles***:

- by organizing different events, programs, social actions – they **mobilize and activate the members of the community** (locals and newcomers too).
  - Raise the awareness for the settlement itself, and for the responsibility residence need to take;
  - Gives a community space for residence to meet, get to know each other, building trust, and formulate relations and cooperation.
- NGOs can give **a basis for identification**. They can connect the residence to the settlement by being a member or a volunteer.
  - Strengthens the social bonding of the individuals,
  - Gives opportunity to get involved in the community issues and social activities.





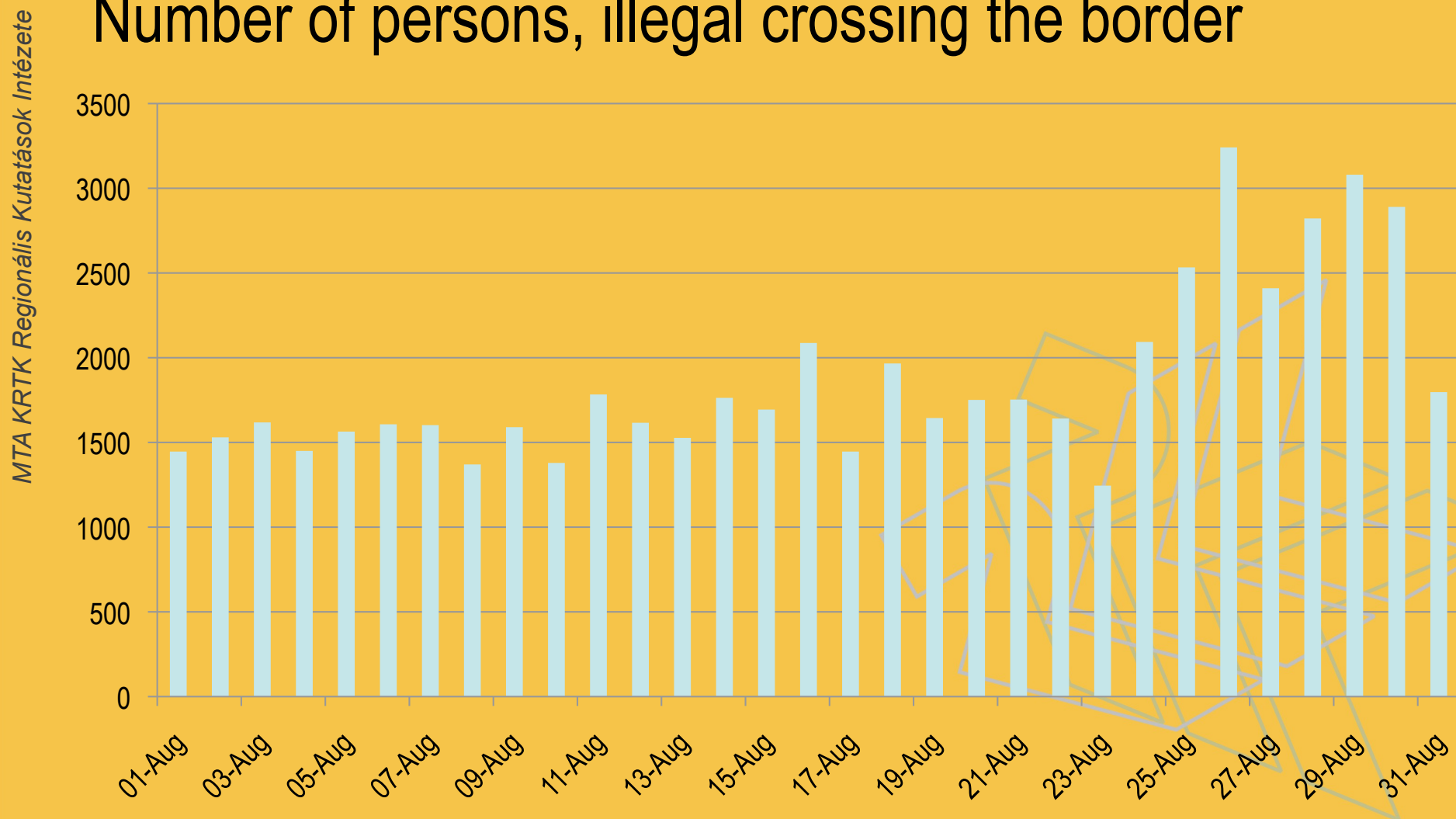
# Refugees at the Serbian-Hungarian border: *The situation today*







## Number of persons, illegal crossing the border





# Refugee centres

In Hungary there are 12 refugees centres.  
Generally the villages protest against to establish there.  
In August the Mayor of Budapest designated „transit zones” at the railways stations







## Escaping through the fence

MTA KRTK Regionális Kutatások Intézete



**Somewhere at the fence of the Serbian-Hungarian border...**







# Moving towards Western Europe



MTA K





## KELETI railway station Budapest

### Refugees and the train







# The situation at the central railway station in Budapest







## It happened on 5th September

MTA KRTK Regionális Kutatások Intézete



thousands people are going on foot on the Motorway M1 towards Austrian border

The refugees cross the Austrian-Hungarian border





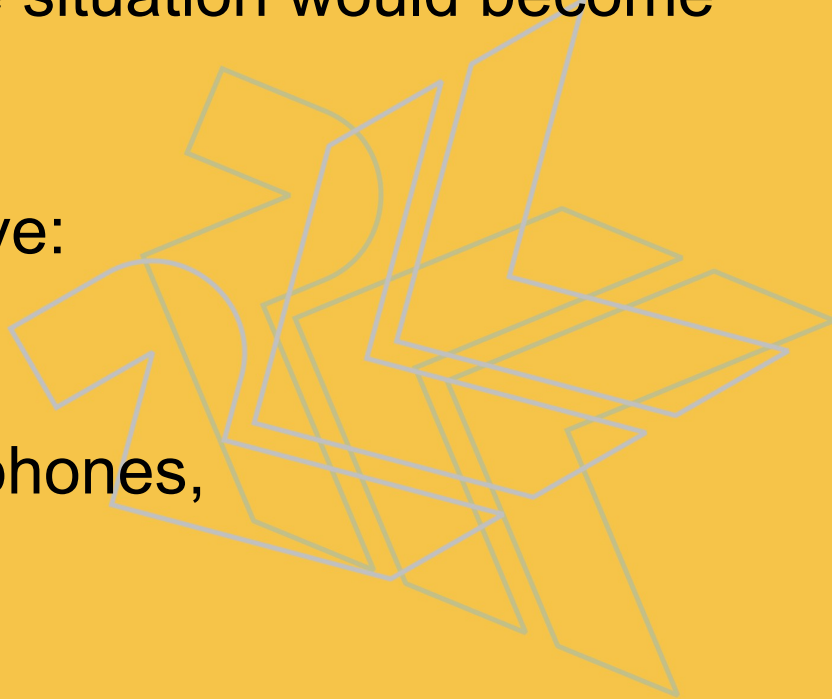
# The role of civil organisations

Civil organisations, social workers, doctors and pediatricians as volunteers help the refugees

Without help of these actors the situation would become catastrophic

Most essential help they can give:

- water, food, blanket
- plug for charging the mobile phones,
- health care, medicine
- nappy,
- shoes





# Refugee centre in a village: the case of Vámoszabadi



- close to Győr and Slovakian border
- 1600 inhabitants: suburban village, during the last 20 years the population is multiplied three times.
- outside the village there was a military camp for border guides before 1990 - it was empty after 1990.
- 5 years ago the Ministry of the Interior decided to establish a refugee camp in the village using this building.
- Before this decision there was no communication between the ministry and local government and citizens.
- they protested against the refugee camp: the mayor collected 1300 signs, organized 10 demonstrations against the camp – nothing could be done: the camp was opened 5 years ago.



## Refugee centre in Vámosszabadi

- there is a space for 216 people.
- now more than 700 are there – overcrowded
- the people are registered there where they entered to Hungary,
- After the registration they travel to Vámosszabadi.
- The centre is open, the refugees can move without restraint





## Exclusion or inclusion?

### Refugees

- they do not stay in Hungary
- generally they stay in the camp 3-5 days
- because of the camp is open, they organise their travelling to abroad, mostly to Austria, to Germany
- they do not want to be integrated

### Citizens

- they do not want the camp and refugees
- they protest againsts the camp constantly
- they do not want any communication and any connection with the refugees.
- they fear the refugees, they are afraid of unknown diseases, they are worrying for their children



### **The fact: lack of confidence**

- Local government: „We do not build any connection with them, we feel sympathy for them, especially for the families, but we do not want anything from them”
- Some civil organisations are operating in the villages: they have never looked for any opportunity for cooperation.

„A civil organisation from Budapest tried to find us to organize some kind of exhibitions showing the refugees’ especially the children’s drawings, but we said: NO. We do not want any relationship between us and them.”





# Influences of refugees centre in view point of village

## Negative

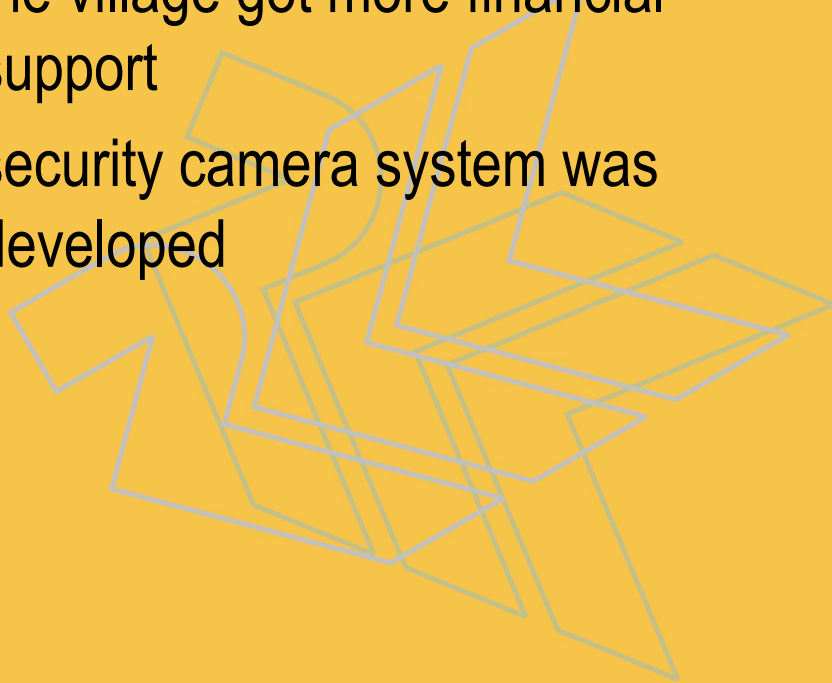
### Fact

- the community transport (buses) are overcrowded

### Threat

- crime **can be** increased
- break-in the houses **can be** increased
- stealing **can be** increased

## Positive

- the police station was strengthened
  - the village got more financial support
  - security camera system was developed
- 



## Inclusion in Vámoszabadi

Mayor: „we are inclusive community, in our village Ukrainians, Slovaks live, the community received them, they participate in the events organised by village.

We can say they are integrated, they speak Hungarian, some of them are member of civil organisations, like sport association. They live here, they have home and job here.



# Conslusion?

The escaping of refugees have not finished!  
I am not able to say conclusion and solution!  
Day by day the situation and policy is changing.  
I only can interrupt but not finish my presentation .

## Questions:

- How can the integration in a small community be managed (like in a village)?
- What is the role of rural civil organisations?
- How can the confidence between the local people and immigrants, even refugees be increased?
- How can the local society be opened?
- How can the confidence of immigrants be increased, since their only one social capital is the confidence?
- **We await some good examples! Please devide them among us.**



# Thank you for your attention!

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