HUNGARY

Surveys with Refugees from Ukraine: Needs, Intentions & Integration Challenges

April - June 2023
Country Report & Data Analysis

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Cover photo: IOM staff talking to refugees from Ukraine in the border area with Ukraine in Hungary.
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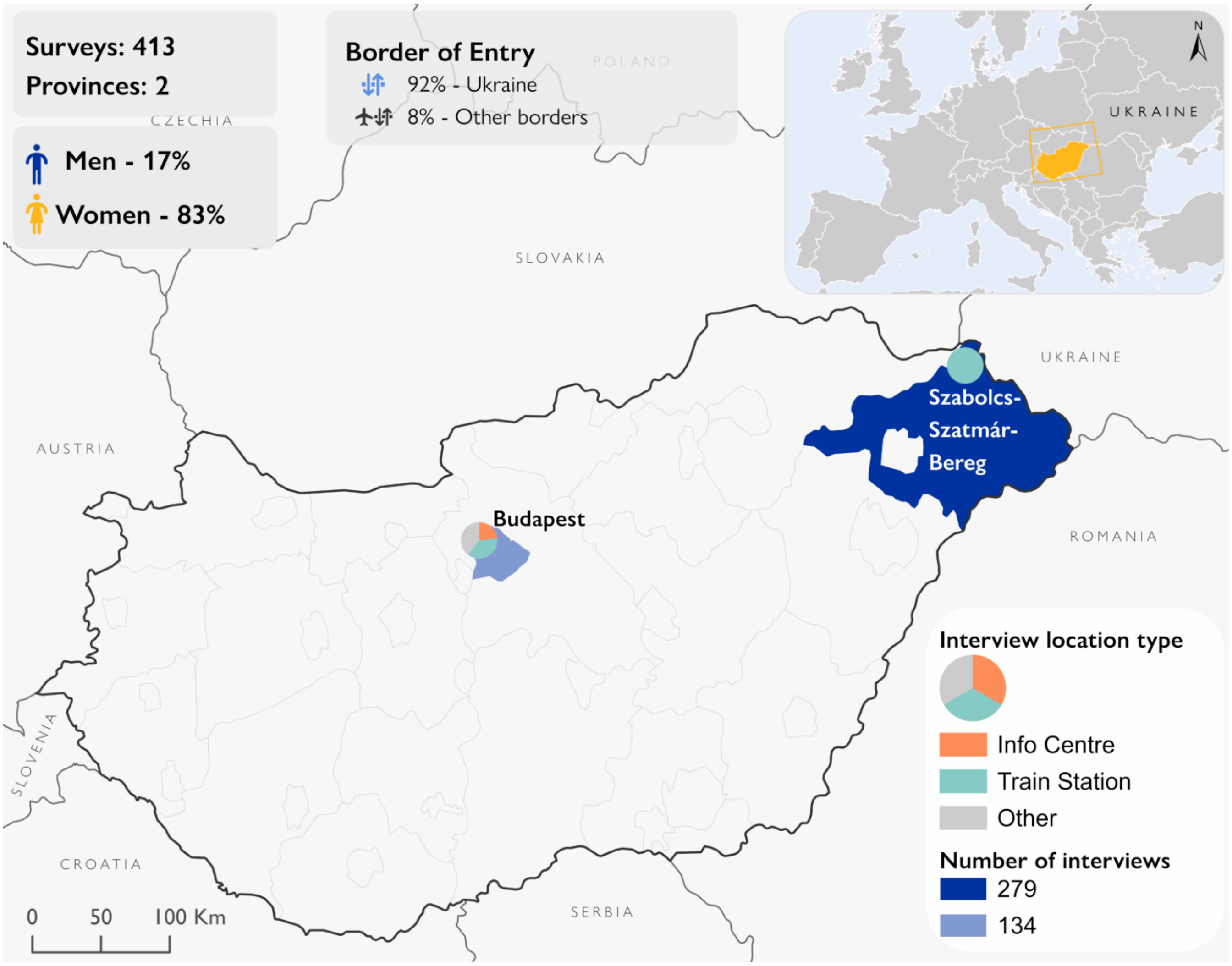
KEY FINDINGS

- Intentions to stay in Hungary: transiting (32%), already settled (24%), planning to settle (19%), residence in Ukraine (15%), residence in another country (8%).
- Applied for Temporary Protection (TP): yes (59%), no (40%). Out of those who have already settled, most registered for TP (84%) or are on a work visa (11%).
- Employment status: employed (19%), unemployed and looking for a job (16%), retired (8%), unemployed and not looking for a job (5%), student (4%).
- Top needs in Hungary:* financial support (51%), transportation (49%), information (40%), long-term accommodation (35%), food (35%), health services (24%).
- Top areas of assistance received:* transportation (80%), food (55%), accommodation (47%).
- Top inclusion challenges:* language (53%), financial issue (33%), lack of general information (21%), lack of information on jobs (17%), housing (15%).

** more than one answer possible*

Map 1: Hungary, border crossing points, surveys deployed & locations



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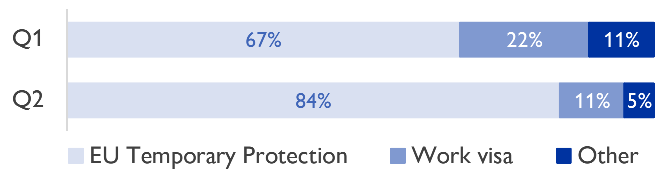
TRENDS AND CHANGES IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2023

This section presents trends and changes between January-March 2023 (Quarter 1) and April-June 2023 (Quarter 2).

Legal status in country of stay

Out of the respondents who have already settled by the time of the interviews, 67 per cent stayed in Hungary with EU Temporary Protection (TP) in Q1 (Quarter 1), while the share of respondents registered for TP reached 84 per cent in Q2 (Quarter 2).

Figure 1: Legal status in Q1 and Q2 (%)



Following this, 22 per cent of respondents stayed in Hungary on different work arrangements in Q1, while in Q2 this share has decresed to 11 per cent.

In addition, others stayed in Hungary on different legal terms, with 11 per cent of respondents in Q1 and 5 per cent in Q2.

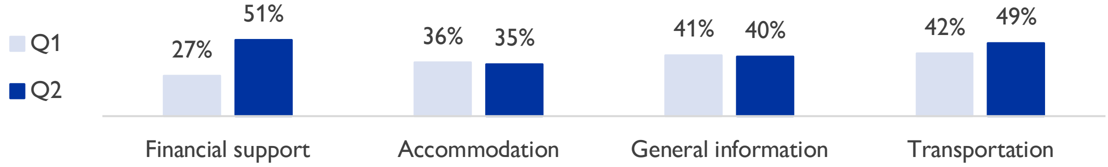
Most pressing needs

The most immediate needs mentioned by respondents varied to a small extent between the two data collection periods. In terms of the need for long-term accommodation (36% in Q1 and 35 in Q2) and general information (41% in Q1 and 40% in Q2), there was no signinficant discrepancy recorded.

However, the share of those with need for financial support has increased from 27 to 51 per cent between the two quarters.

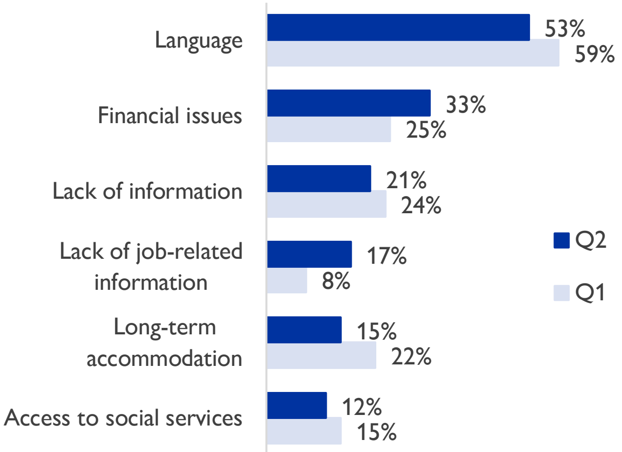
In terms of the need for transportation, the share of those in need of support has similarly increased, from 42 to 49 per cent between Q1 and Q2.

Figure 2: Most immediate needs in Q1 and Q2 2023 (%) *(more than one answer possible)*



Most important inclusion challenges

Figure 3: Inclusion challenges in Q1 and Q2 (%)
(more than one answer possible)



When assessing the most common impediments to inclusion, more than half of all respondents mentioned language as a barrier in both quarters (59% in Q1 and 53% in Q2). This was followed by financial issues, which has increased from 25 per cent to 33 per cent.

While the share of those reporting the lack of general information has fallen (24% versus 21%), information specifically related to jobs was mentioned by a bigger share of respondents (8% versus 17%). Compared to Q1, there were fewer respondents citing the lack of long-term housing (22% to 15%) and access to social services (15% to 12%) as barriers in Q2.

1. Socio-Demographic Profile

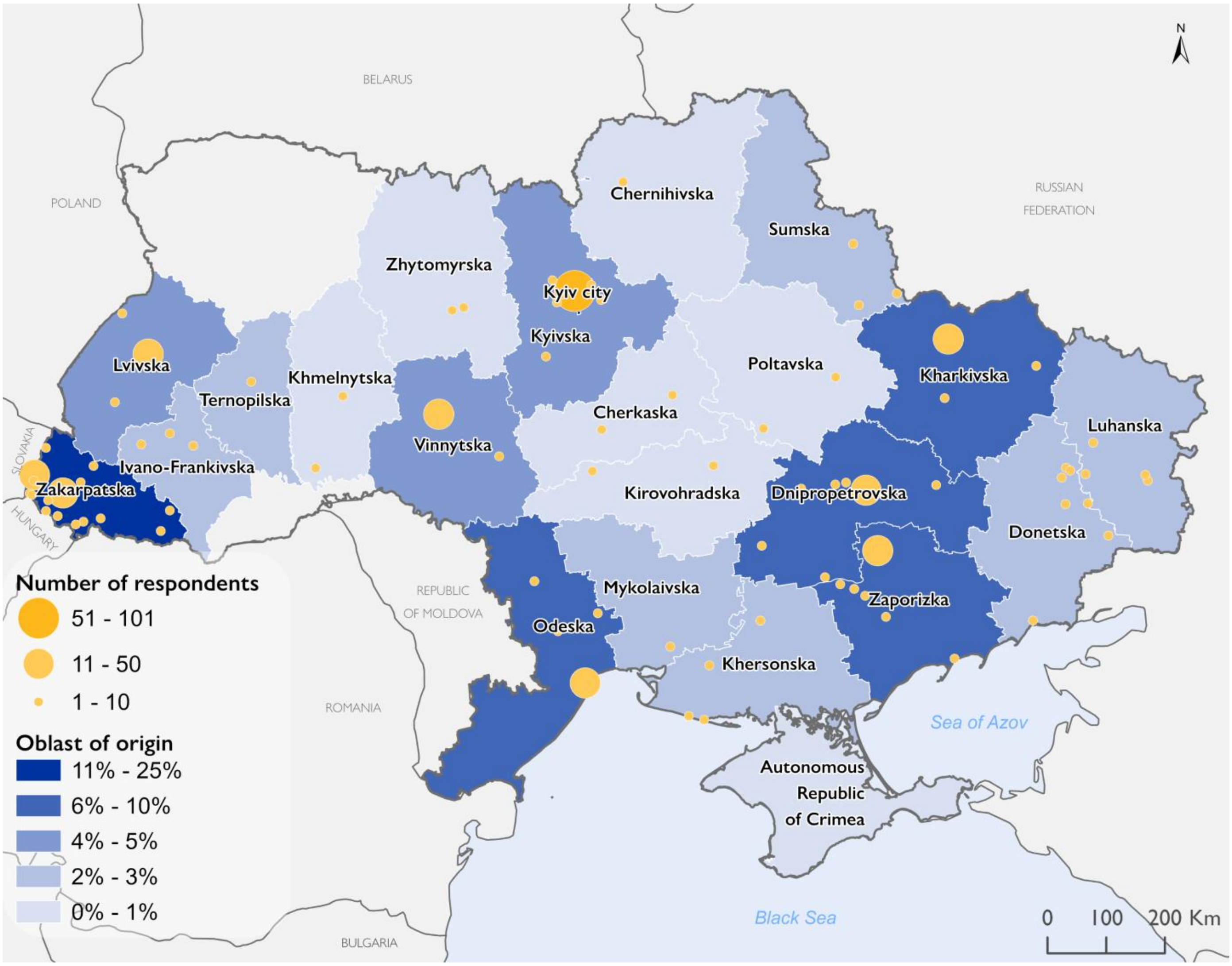
Oblast (region) of origin

As the map below promptly depicts, the surveyed Ukrainian (UA) nationals (N=413) originally came from all regions of Ukraine.

The majority of them came from the capital Kyiv and the Ukraine-Hungary border region, followed by the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine.

Seventy-one per cent of them originally departed from the following six oblasts (regions): Kyiv (24%), Zakarpatska (16%), Dnipropetrovska (8%), Odeska (8%), Kharkivska (8%) and Zaporizka (7%). The remaining 29 per cent of respondents were displaced from another 17 regions in Ukraine.

Map 2: Oblast of origin before leaving Ukraine (%)



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Gender and Age

Out of the 413 UA nationals surveyed in Hungary, 83 per cent were women and 17 per cent were men, the average age was 41 (40 for women and 47 for men).

The majority of women surveyed were between 40-49 years of age, accounting for 23 per cent of all respondents. Men were mostly aged between 30-39 years old (5%) and above 60 years old (5%). When considering the two genders together, the largest age groups were recorded between 30-39 and 40-49, each accounting for 27 per cent of all surveyed people.

Figure 4: Share of respondents by age and gender (%)

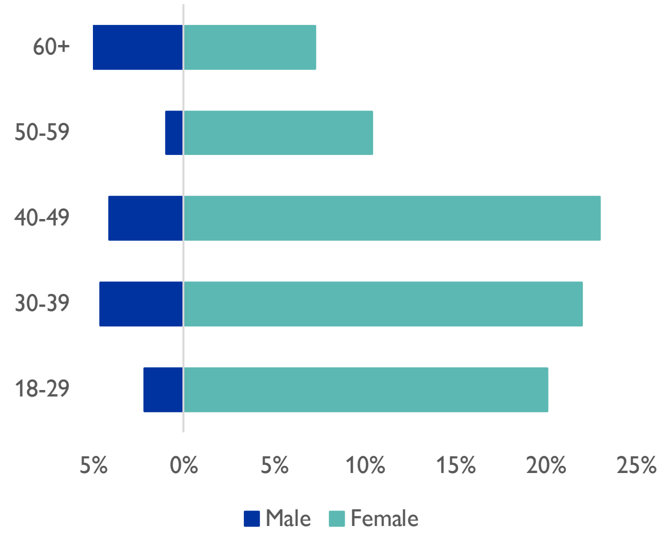
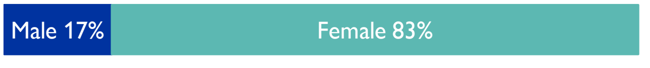


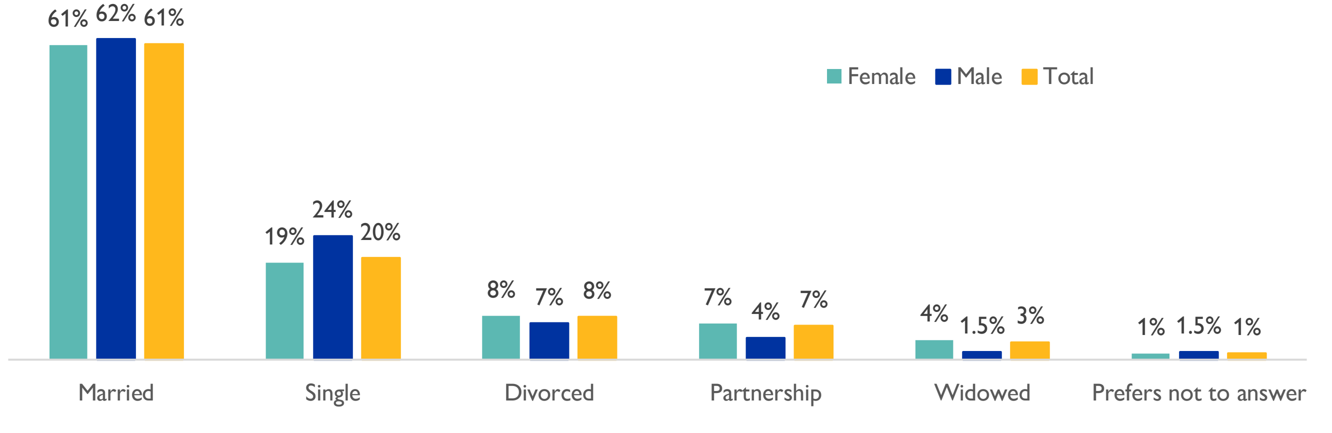
Figure 5: Share of respondents by gender (%)



Marital status

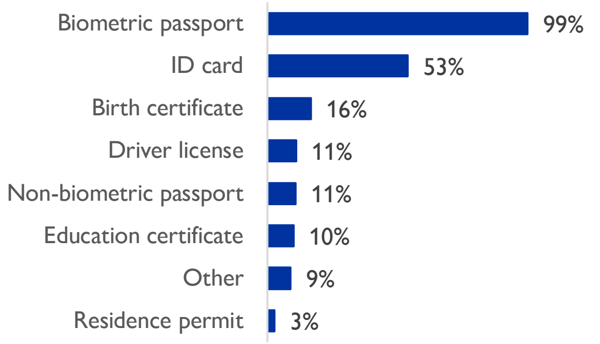
More than half of the surveyed UA nationals (61%) were married at the time of the interviews (61% for women, 62% for men). 20 per cent of respondents were single, while eight per cent were divorced. A smaller share of respondents were in partnership (7%) while three per cent were widowed. One per cent of interviewees preferred not to give an answer to this question. When assessing marital status separately for each gender, men were more likely to be single (24%) than women (19%). In addition, more women were widowed (4%) than men (1.5%). Other than this, no major differences have been revealed after looking at marital status through a gender lens.

Figure 6: Marital status by gender and total (%)



Documents possessed

Figure 7: Documents possessed (%) *(more than one answer possible)*



At the time of interview, most respondents (99%) had a biometric passport. More than half (53%) of the interviewees also possessed an identification card (ID). To a lesser extent, respondents had their birth certificate (16%), driver's license (11%), non-biometric passport (11%), education certificate (10%) and residence permit (9%). Nine per cent reported having other types of documents.

Average time spent outside Ukraine since initial displacement

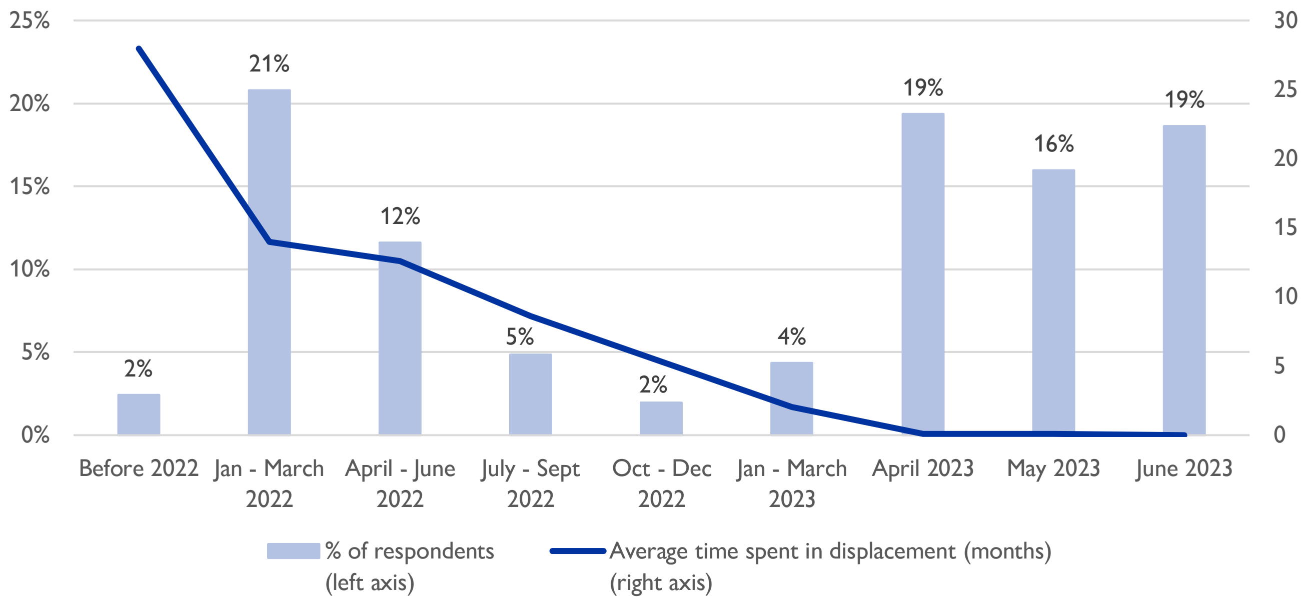
The average time spent outside of Ukraine can be assessed by looking at the difference between the initial date of displacement of the surveyed UA nationals and the date of the interview.

The survey found that most respondents left Ukraine between January-March 2022 (21%). They spent an average of 14 months outside Ukraine since their initial displacement.

This was followed by respondents who left Ukraine in April 2023 (19%) and June 2023 (19%), spending on average less than a month in displacement. Similarly, those who were displaced in May 2023 (16%), spent less than a month outside of Ukraine.

The lowest share of respondents left Ukraine before 2022 (2%), who by now have spent an average of more than two years away from Ukraine, while those who left in the period between October and December 2022 (2%) spent on average five months outside Ukraine.

Figure 8: Average time spent in displacement until date of interview (%)

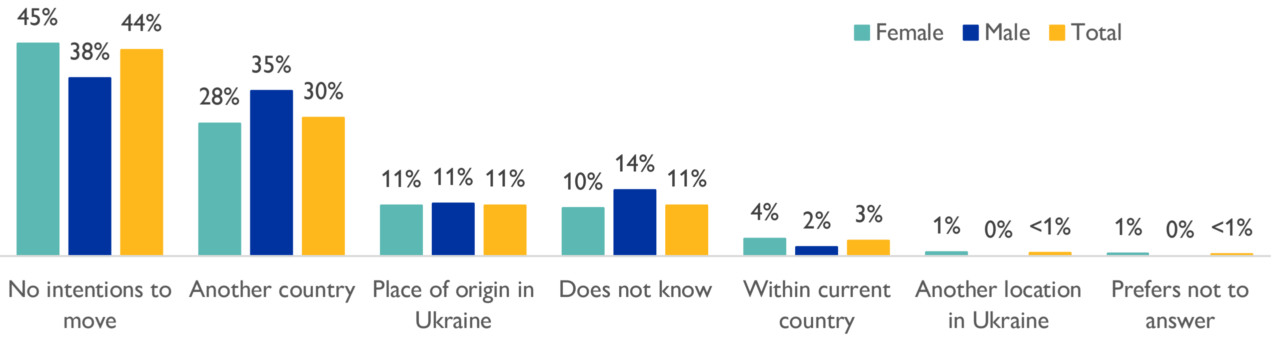


2. Intentions

Intention to move elsewhere or stay in current location

Forty-four per cent of all UA respondents reported having no intentions to move away from their current location at the time of the interview. Nearly half of all women (45%) respondents reported having no intentions to move, while this share was lower (38%) for men. Another 30 per cent of interviewees intended to move to another country. Men were more likely (35%) to have the ambition to move abroad with only 28 per cent of women aiming for this. To a lesser extent, 11 per cent of respondents considered returning to their place of origin within Ukraine, and three per cent intended to move somewhere else within Hungary. Only less than one per cent of respondents wanted to return to a place different from their place of origin within Ukraine. Another 11 per cent was unsure about their intentions in terms of moving elsewhere or staying, while less than one per cent preferred not to answer this question.

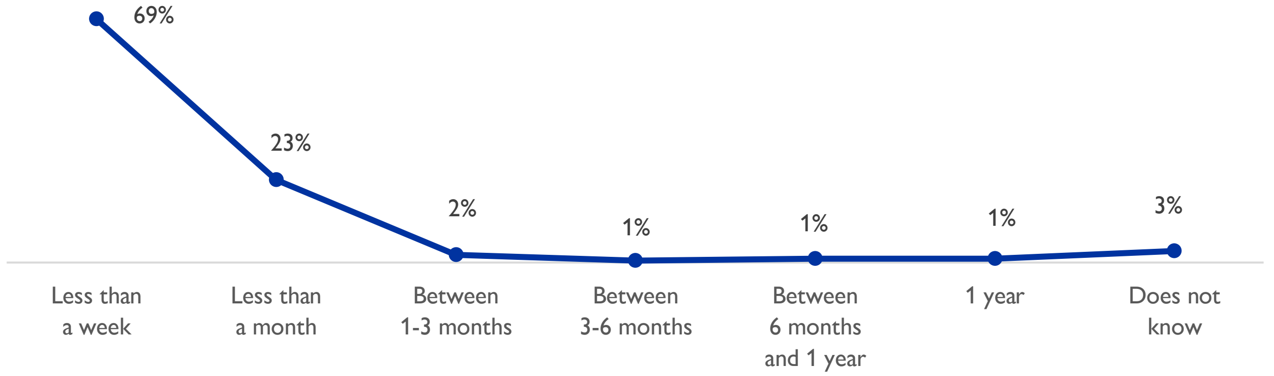
Figure 9: Respondents' intention to move from current location in the future, by gender and total (%)



Intended length of stay in current location

When considering those who either intend to move within Hungary, within Ukraine or to another country (N=184), most respondents (69%) considered staying in their current location only for less than a week. 23 per cent was planning to stay for less than a month in their current location before moving elsewhere. To a smaller extent, respondents considered staying for one to three months (2%), for three to six months (1%), for half to one year (1%) and for a year (1%). Three per cent was unsure about the lenght of their stay in their current location.

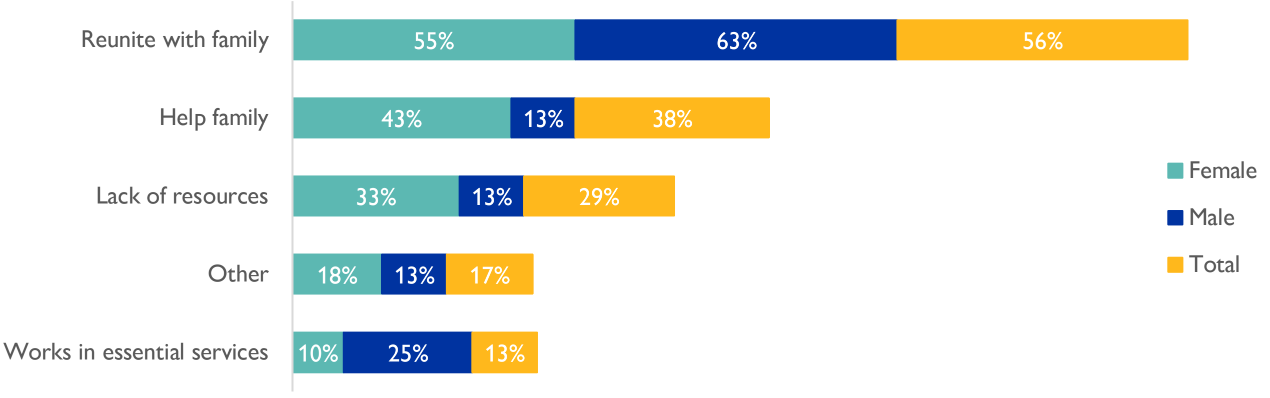
Figure 10: Intended lenght of stay in current location before moving elsewhere (%) N=184



Intended oblast of destination in Ukraine and reasons to go back

Among those who planned to return to Ukraine (N=48), 94 per cent were going back to the same region that they came from, while six per cent intended to go to another location in Ukraine. When assessing those going to a different region (N=3) in Ukraine, 67 per cent aimed to go to Zakarpatska while one third was planning to go to Khmelnytska in western Ukraine.

Figure 11: Top five reasons for returning to Ukraine, by gender and total (%) N=48
(more than one answer possible)

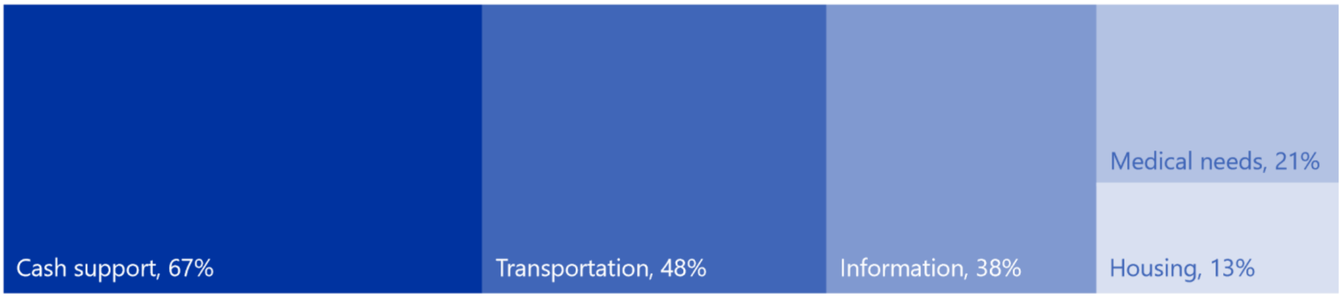


Among the reasons why respondents would choose to cross back to Ukraine, the most frequently cited reason was to reunite with family (56%). This reason was mentioned by more than half of both women and men (55% of women and 63% of men). Helping family was mentioned by 38 per cent of those wanting to return, with 43 per cent of women and 13% of men highlighting it. To a smaller extent, 29 per cent of them mentioned the lack of resources as a reason to return to Ukraine (33% of women and 13% of men). Importantly, work in essential services was mentioned more often by men (25%) than by women (10%).

Immediate needs upon return *(more than one answer possible)*

When assessing the needs of those aiming to return back to Ukraine (N=48), most cited cash support (67%) and transportation (48%) as their most immediate needs upon return. These were followed by the need for information, mentioned by 38 per cent of respondents. Medical needs were highlighted by 21 per cent of those returning, while housing was cited by another 13 per cent of respondents who intended to cross back to Ukraine.

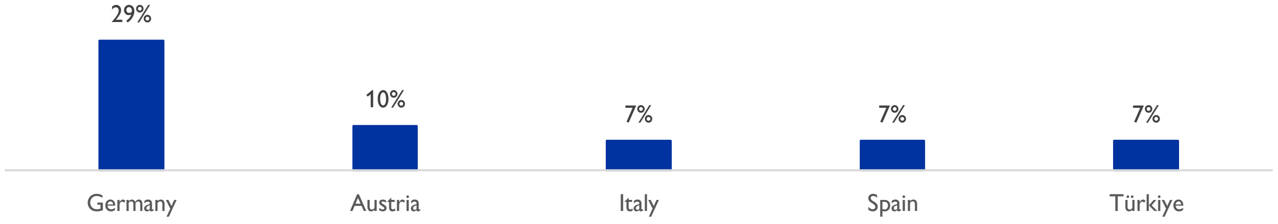
Figure 12: Top five needs upon return to Ukraine (%) N=48
(more than one answer possible)



Intended country of destination

When considering those respondents who are intending to move to another country from Hungary (N=122), 29 per cent of them intended to move to Germany, followed by Austria (10%). Fewer people considered going to Türkiye (7%), Spain (7%) and Italy (7%). The rest of the respondents (40%) aimed to move to another 20 countries.

Figure 13: Top five intended countries of destination (%) N=122



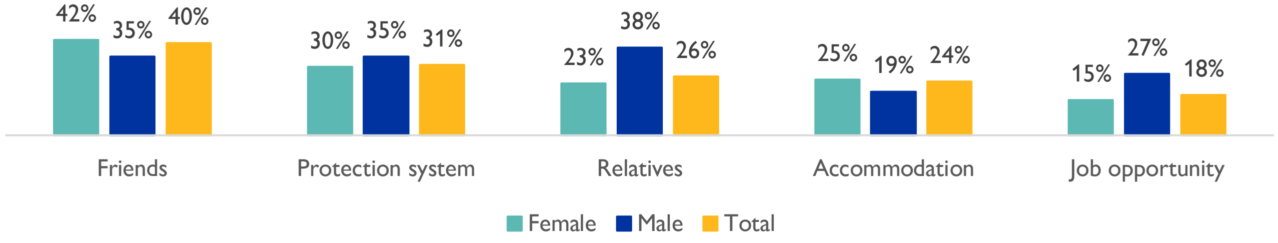
Reasons for selecting elsewhere in Hungary or other countries as destination

Out of the respondents who intend to move within Hungary (N=14) or to another country (N=122), the destinations were chosen due to friends (40%), based on the protection system (31%), due to having relatives there (26%), for the availability of accommodation there (24%), or due to a job opportunity (18%).

Similarly, women were more likely to decide their destination based on friends (42%), the protection system (30%) or the availability of accommodation (25%), while having relatives there (23%) or a job opportunity (15%) were reasons less frequently mentioned by women.

On the other hand, the most cited reason by men was having relatives (38%) there, followed by friends (35%) and the protection system (35%) in their destination. Having a job opportunity was a reason for 27 per cent of men, while the availability of accommmodation played a lesser role in chosing their intended destination (19%).

Figure 14: Reasons for choosing elsewhere in Hungary or another country, by gender and total (%) N=136 *(more than one answer possible)*



Intention to settle in Hungary

When considering if respondents intended to settle down in Hungary, out of all respondents (N=413), 24 per cent (N=99) indicated having already settled in the country. Another 19 per cent planned to settle in Hungary, while a bigger share (32%) was only transiting in Hungary. Others had residence either in Ukraine (15%) or in another country (8%).

Figure 15: Intention to settle (%)

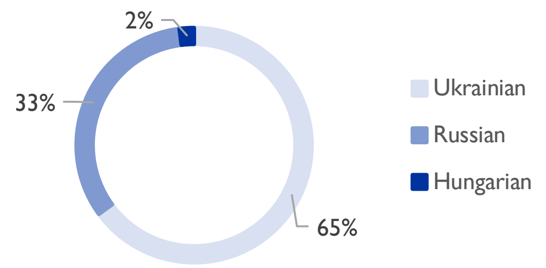
3. Education and Employment: Profile and Prospects

Main spoken language

The survey found that among all respondents (N=413), the main language used at home is Ukrainian (65%), followed by Russian (33%).

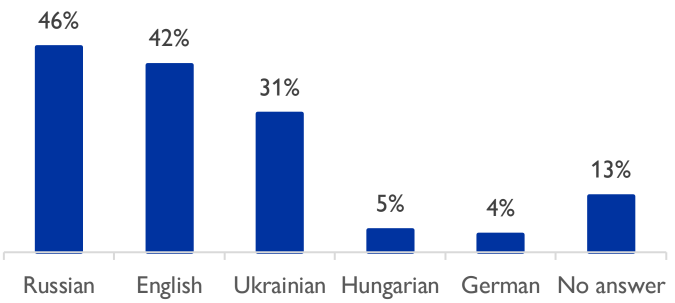
A small share of respondents (2%) speak Hungarian as a main language at home. They are among those who originally came from the Zakarpatska region of Ukraine.

Figure 16: Main spoken language (%)



Other spoken language(s)

Figure 17: Other spoken language(s) (%) *(more than one answer possible)*



In terms of other languages spoken, the most frequently used language was Russian (46%).

This was followed by English, spoken by 42 per cent of respondents. Another 31 per cent of the interviewees also know Ukrainian.

Fewer respondents speak Hungarian (5%) and German (4%), while 13 per cent did not give an answer to this question.

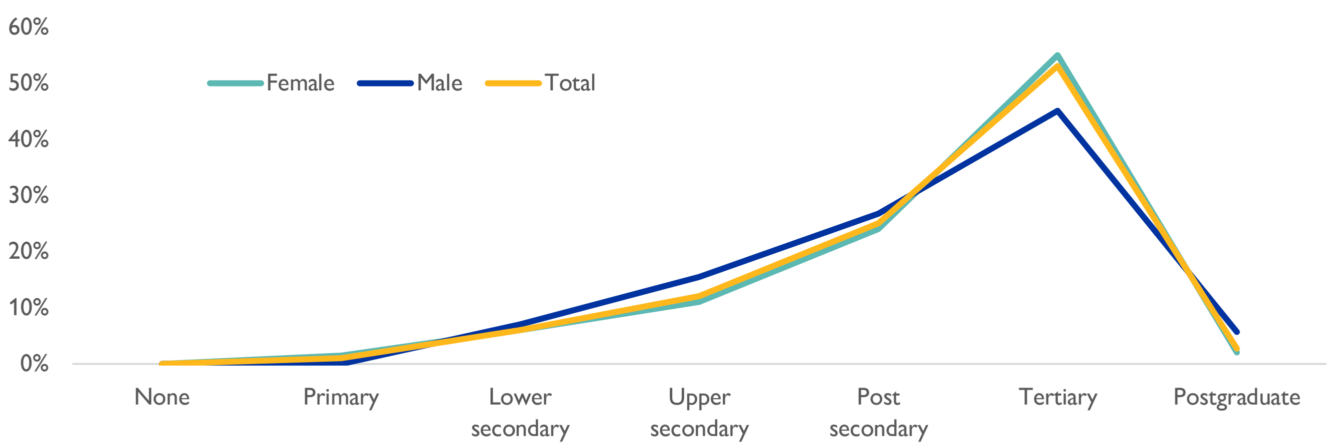
Education level

Considering the highest educational achievements among respondents (N=413), most interviewees (53%) completed a tertiary-level education.

Other educational levels achieved by respondents included primary (1%), lower secondary (6%), upper secondary (12%), post-secondary (25%) and postgraduate level (2.7%).

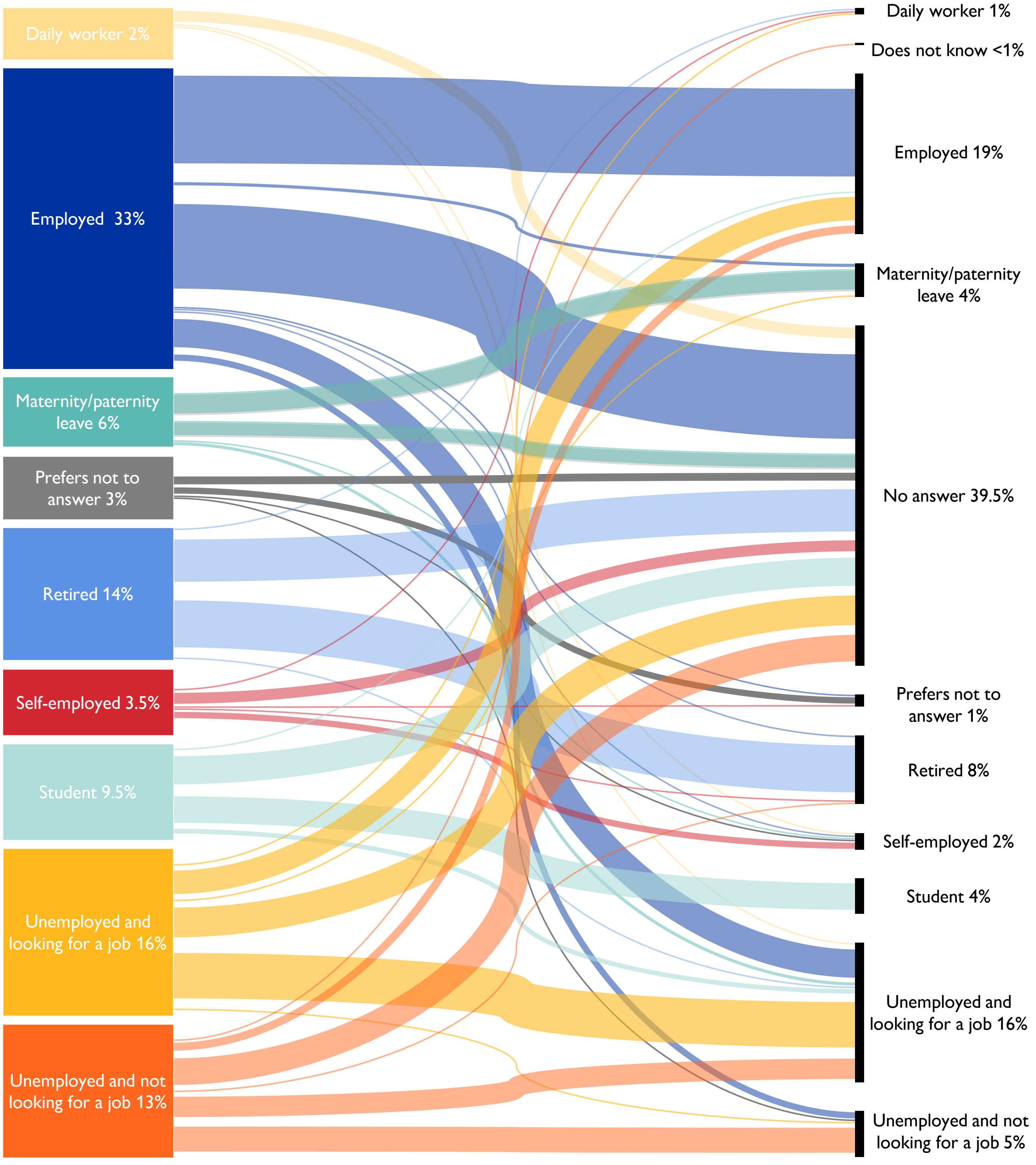
A bigger share of women (55%) completed tertiary education as their highest level of education than men (45%). On the other hand, men were more likely (6%) to have a postgraduate level compared to women (2%).

Figure 18: Education level (%)



Employment status before leaving Ukraine versus current status

Figure 19: Employment status before leaving Ukraine and current employment status (%)



When comparing employment status prior to leaving Ukraine with the current status of respondents (N=413), the survey found that the share of those employed before (33%) has fallen to 19 per cent. Women were more likely to be employed at the time of the interview than their male counterparts (19% versus 15%), contrary to the situation prior to their displacement.

Daily workers accounted for two per cent of all respondents before leaving Ukraine and one per cent at the time of interview. The share of self-employed respondents has also decreased from nearly four per cent to two per cent.

The share of those unemployed and looking for a job remained stagnant (16%). After displacement, women were more likely (17%) to fall under this category than their male counterparts (14%), contrary to the ratio before displacement (16% of women and 18% of men).

Fewer respondents belonged to the unemployed but looking for a job category at the time of interview (5%) compared to prior displacement (13%). After displacement, this category only applied to women (6%).

The share of those on maternity or paternity leave has dropped slightly (from 6% to 4%), and only women made up this category in both periods.

The share of retired people has similarly reduced (from 14% to 8%), with men being in majority compared to women in both periods (30% and 18% of men before and after displacement).

Prior to leaving Ukraine, nearly ten per cent of respondetns were students, while after displacement they accounted for only four per cent of respondents.

In addition, 41 per cent of respondents either did not give an answer, did not know or preferred not to share information on their current status.

Current sectors of employment and reasons for unemployment

When assessing the sectors of employment of those respondents who were employed (employed, self-employed or daily workers) at the time of the interview (N=88), the survey found that the manufacturing sector has welcome most respondents (28%), followed by the wholesale, retail, repair and motorcycle sector, in which 22 per cent of respondents found job opportunities.

Other respondents currently work in other services and activities (10%), or fields related to human health and social work (8%), while seven per cent works in the construction field.

Among those who are unemployed and not looking for a job (N=22), the most common reason for being unemployed included duties related to helping their families (59%).

Eighteen per cent reported having no need for employment, while nine per cent preferred not to answer. Another nine per cent stated medical conditions as a barrier and five per cent of them had plans to leave Hungary.

Figure 20: Top five sectors of current employment (%) N=88

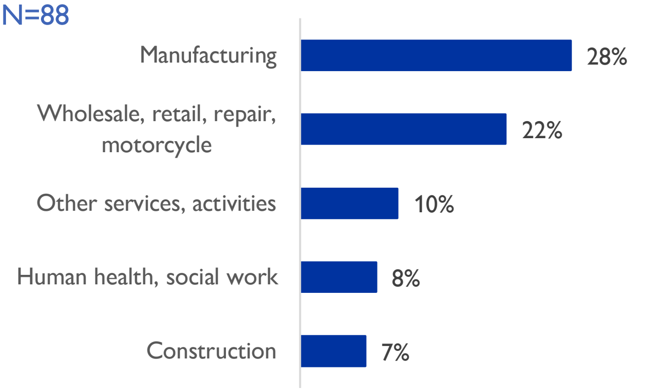
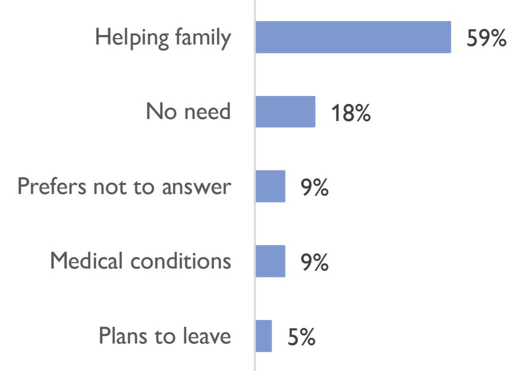


Figure 21: Reasons for unemployment (%) N=22



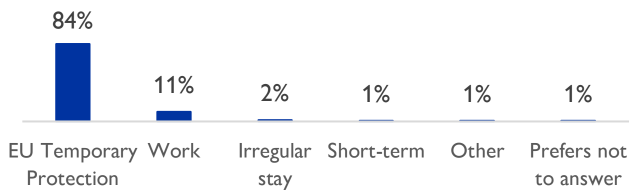
4. Registration and Inclusion Services

Current legal status

The survey found that more than half (59%) of all respondents (N=413) have not applied for EU Temporary Protection (TP) yet. After applying a gender lens, it was found that women were more likely to register for TP than men (44% versus 24%).

Among them (N=244), the most frequently cited reason was the intention to leave soon from Hungary (52%), followed by those who were planning to register for TP at some point (37%).

Figure 24: Legal status (%) N=99



Access to finance

Out of those respondents who have already settled in Hungary (N=99), the majority (80%) was able to withdraw money in Hungary with their foreign debit or credit cards. On the other hand, another 16 per cent was unable to have access to their finances. Four per cent preferred not to give an answer to this question.

Figure 26: Has opened a personal bank account (%) N=99

Figure 27: Reason for not opening a bank account (%) N=30

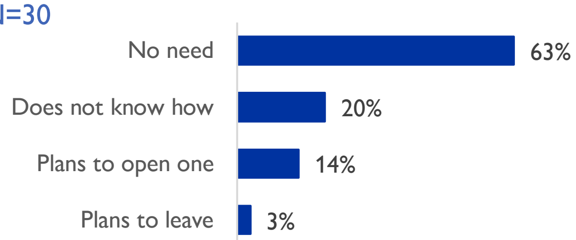
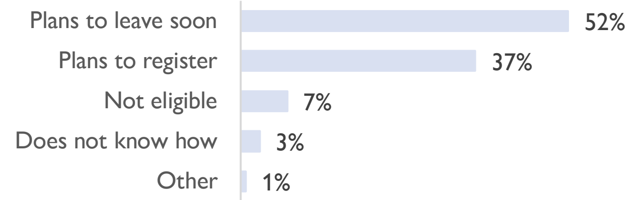


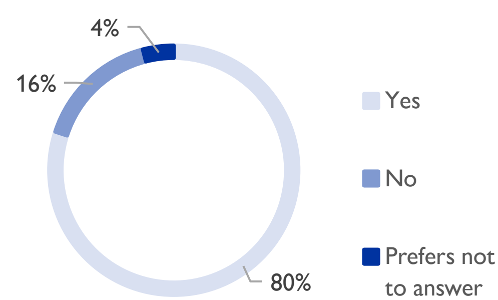
Figure 22: Share of those who applied for TP (%)

Figure 23: Reason for not applying for TP (%) N=244



When assessing those who have already settled in Hungary (N=99), most of them have registered for EU Temporary Protection (84%), while 11 per cent of them stayed in Hungary on different work visas.

Figure 25: Ability to withdraw money (%) N=99



From the same group of people (N=99), nearly three-quarter (70%) have opened a personal bank account in Hungary since their arrival.

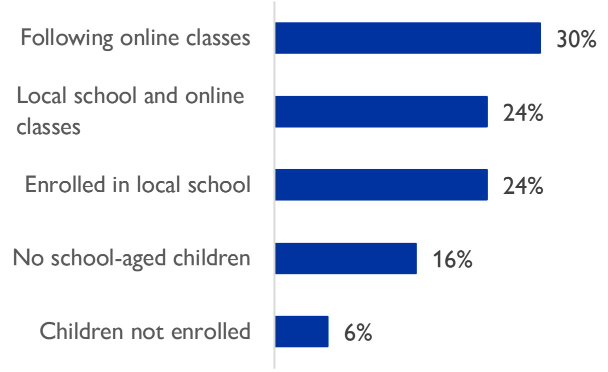
The remaining 30 per cent opted for not opening a personal bank account in Hungary. The most frequently shared reason was not having a need for an account (63%).

Others did not know how to open one (20%), planned to open one (14%) or planned to leave the country and therefore there was no need for it (3%).

School enrolment

Among all respondents, nine per cent (N=37) gave details on their children's school enrolment status. Most respondents (30%) reported having chilren who follow their classes online, provided by a Ukrainian educational institution. Another 24 per cent enrolled their children in local schools in Hungary, while 24 per cent follow their classes online from Ukraine while also being enrolled in a local school in Hungary. Six per cent have not enrolled their children, but they were planning to enrol (50%), or found no available places (50%).

Figure 28: School enrolment rate (%) N=37

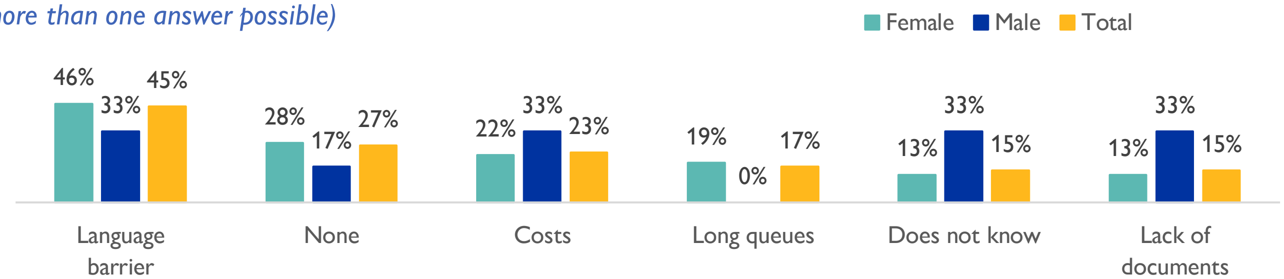


Among those attending either local schools or both local schools and following online classses at the same time (N=18), the main languages *(more than one answer possible)* used by children were Hungarian (83%), Ukrainian (22%), Russian (17%) and English (11%).

Healthcare services

When assessing the barriers to accessing healthcare services, among those who provided an answer to this question (N=60), nearly half (45%) cited languauge barrier as a reason for not being able to access healthcare in Hungary. This share was higher among women (46%) than men (33%). Others either did not experience any hindrance (27%), or mentioned the high cost of services (23%) as a barrier. Other difficulties included long queues (17%) and lack of documents (15%). Men were more likely to consider the costs (33%) and lack of documents (33%) as impediments.

Figure 29: Obstacles in accessing healthcare (%) N=60 *(more than one answer possible)*



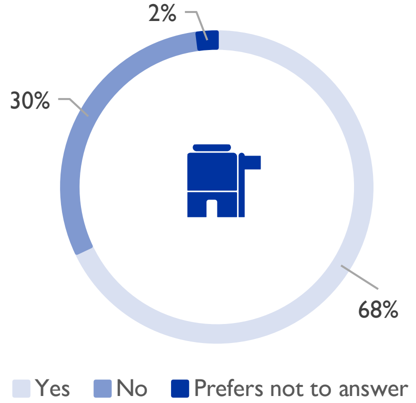
Consular services

Considering those who have already settled in Hungary (N=99), 68 per cent knew how to contact their consular services, whereas 30 per cent did not.

Among those knowing how to contact them, only 43 per cent have reached out to them for consular support since their arrival.

Figure 31: Experience with seeking consular support (%) N=67

Figure 30: Ability to contact consular services (%) N=99

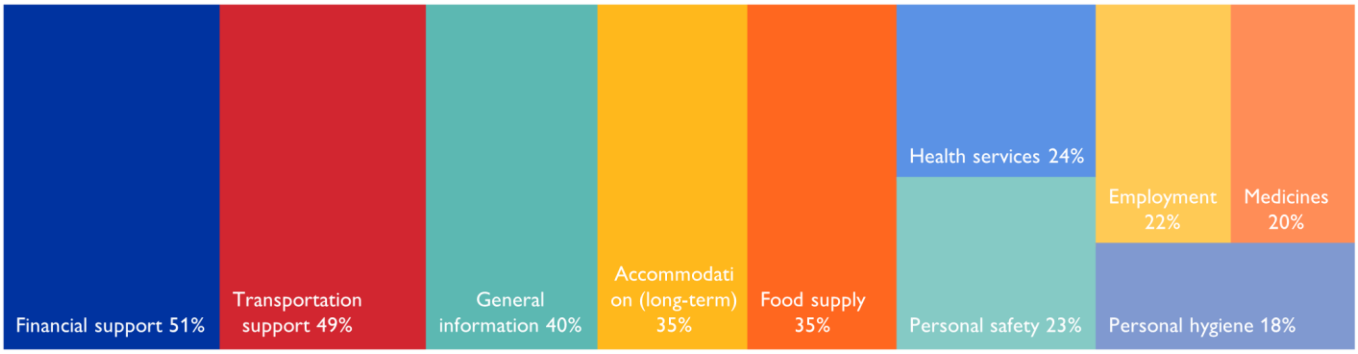


5. Immediate Needs and Assistance Received

Immediate needs

The most immediate needs of the respondents at the momet of the survey was financial support (51%), followed by transportation support (49%). More than one third of respondents reported to be in need of information (40%), long-term accommodation (35%) and food assistance (35%). Others mentioned health services (24%), personal safety (23%), employment (22%), medicines (20%) and personal hygiene (18%) as their most pressing needs.

Figure 32: Top 10 most pressing needs (%) *(more than one answer possible)*

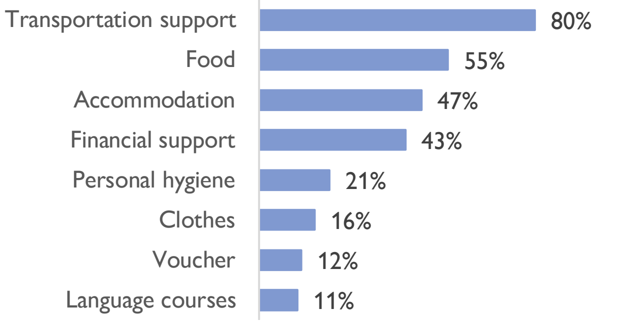


Assistance received in Hungary

Nearly two-thirds of all respondents (62%) reported having received some kind of assistance in Hungary.

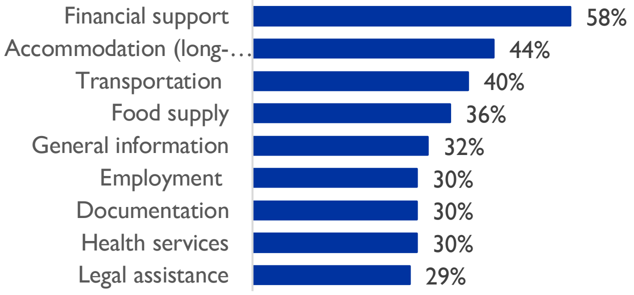
Out of them (N=258), the most freqently received support was related to transportation (80%) and food assistance (55%). This was followed by accommodation (47%) and financial support (43%). To a lesser extent, they mentioned receiving hygiene items (21%), clothes (16%), vouchers (12%) and language courses (11%).

Figure 33: Most common types of assistance received (%) *(more than one answer possible)* N=258



Areas in which information is needed to get more assistance

Figure 34: Most common information gaps (%) *(more than one answer possible)* N=149



Thirty-six per cent of respondents did not know where to seek assistance (N=149).

Among them, 58 per cent needed additional information related to financial support. Other areas of information gaps included long-term accommodation (44%), transportation (40%), food assistance (36%) and general information (32%). Fewer of them lacked information related to employment (30%), documentation (30%), health services (30%) and legal assistance (29%).

6. Challenges in the Country of Displacement

Experiences of discrimination

Nearly ninety-four per cent of respondents (N=413) either did not encounter any kind of discrimination, did not know (<1%) or preferred not to answer (<1%) during their stay in the country of displacement.

On the other hand, six per cent of the respondents experienced some kind of discrimination during their stay. Male interviewees were slightly more prone to discrimination than women (7% versus 6%).

Figure 35: Experiences of discrimination (%)

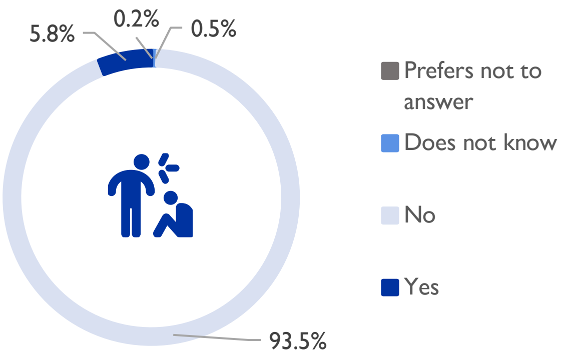
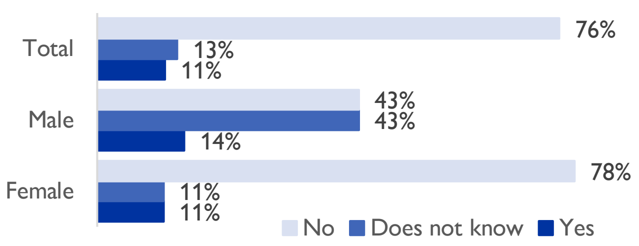


Figure 36: Difficulty receiving assistance (%) N=99



Difficulty receiving assistance

Out of those who have already settled (N=99), 11 per cent experienced difficulties in receiving assistance. Men were more likely (14%) to encounter such difficulties, compared to their female counterparts (11%). 76 per cent of the respondents did not encounter any difficulties, with women being in majority in this group (78% versus 43%).

Inclusion challenges

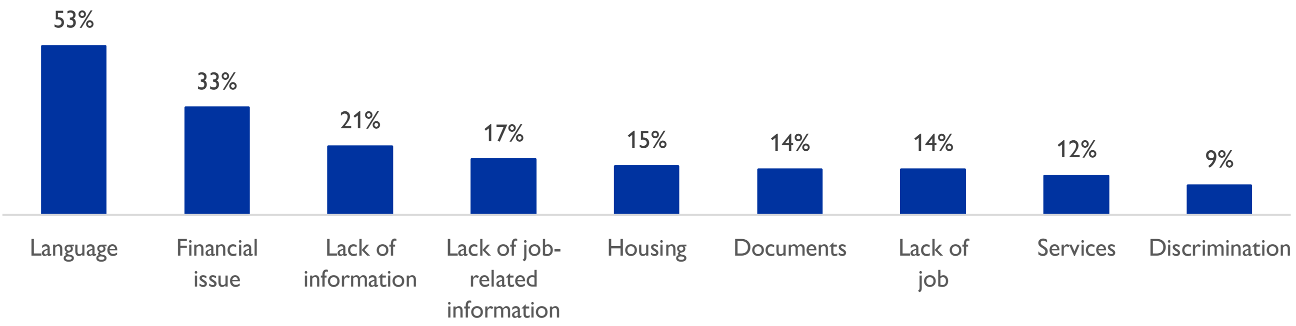
The most common challenge that respondents who have already settled in Hungary (N=99) experienced was related to the knowledge of the local language. This was mentioned by 53 per cent of those who have already settled in Hungary.

Another 33 per cent of the respondents cited financial issues as a barrier to inclusion in the country of displacement.

A lower share of them mentioned the lack of information (21%), or more specifically the lack of informatin related to employment (17%).

To a lesser extent, the challenges listed by the respondents were related to housing (15%), documentation (14%), lack of jobs (14%), access to and/or availability of services (12%) and the prevalence of discrimination (9%).

Figure 37: Most important inclusion challenges (%) *(more than one answer possible)* N=99



7. Current Group Composition

Travel mode

Sixty-one per cent of all respondents (N=413) were tavelling in a group, whereas 39 per cent were travelling alone. Women respondents were more likely to be travelling in a group (65%) compared to their male counterparts (42%).

When considering the members of the groups (N=252), 79 per cent were travelling with family and 13 per cent with their neighbours.

Fifty-one per cent of the groups were travelling with children. 23 per cent of the groups had at least one person above 60+ years with them, among whom 69 per cent were elderly women.

Figure 38: Travel mode by gender and total (%)

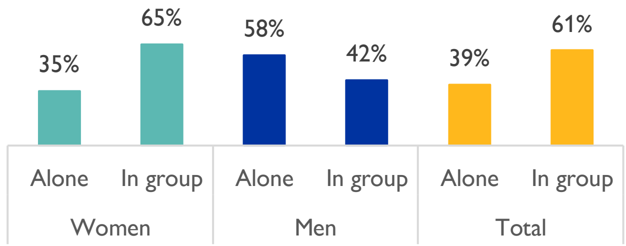


Figure 39: Members of groups (%) N=252
(more than one answer possible)

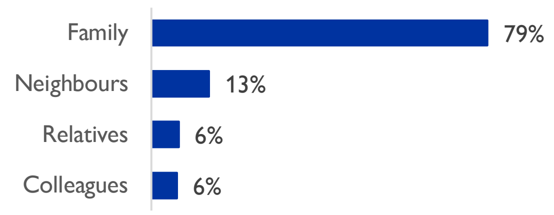


Figure 40: Travelling with children (%) N=252

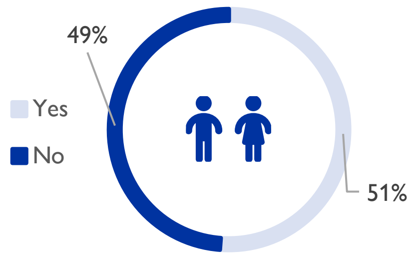
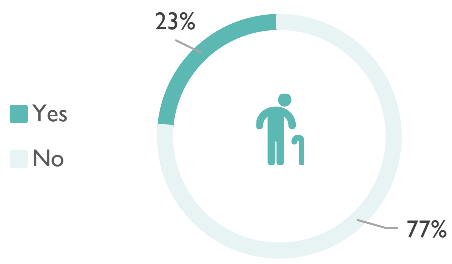


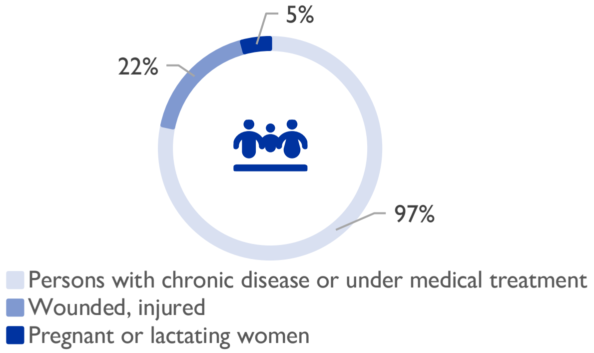
Figure 41: Travelling with elderly (%) N=252



Travelling with persons with health conditions and disabilities

Out of the respondents (N=413), 19 per cent reported having or travelling with people with serious health conditions or specific needs. 80 per cent did not present such conditions or needs, while less than one per cent did not know or preferred not to answer.

Figure 42: Reported health conditions or specific needs (%) *(more than one answer possible)* N=78



Out of the respondents who cited having serious health conditions/specific needs or are travelling with people who are affected (N=78), 97 per cent reported having a chronic disease or are under medical treatment (e.g., diabetis, hypertension, arthritis, obesity, cancer...).

Another 22 per cent of them are wounded or injured, while 5 per cent of respondents are pregnant or lactating women.

8. 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 report is based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey of displacement patterns, needs and intentions, conducted in the 11 countries included in the Regional Response Plan for Ukraine in 2023: 6 countries neighboring Ukraine – Belarus, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Slovakia – and other 5 countries particularly impacted by the arrivals of refugees from Ukraine since the start of the war in February 2022 – Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected between April and June 2023, using a mobile device data collection tool. The sampling approach, main definitions and features of the survey tool make country-level datasets comparable.

Face-to-face surveys were conducted in Hungary by the trained enumerators of IOM Hungary with adult (18 years of age and above) refugees from Ukraine and other third-country nationals (TCNs). Prior to the start of the survey, all enumerators were trained by IOM on DTM standards, the use of Kobo application, IOM's approach to migrants' protection and assistance, the ethics of data collection and the provision of information and referral mechanisms in place.

Respondents were approached in a simple random sample by enumerators at selected entry, exit, transit points and accommodation centers. In border crossing point (BCP) areas persons entering by car, by bus, by foot and by train were interviewed.

The survey was anonymous and voluntary. Surveys were administered only if consent from the respondent was given. The respondent could stop the survey at any time.

The questionnaire was available in Ukrainian, Russian, English and Hungarian languages. The preferred language was determined by the interviewee. Only fully completed surveys were taken into account.

Country-level implementation and limitations

IOM launched its DTM Needs and Intentions survey in Hungary in July 2022 with the aim to improve the understanding of the main profiles, intentions and needs of Ukrainians crossing into Hungary from Ukraine. As of July 2023, 52,335 refugees from Ukraine have fled to Hungary as a result of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, with 36,330 refugees having applied for Asylum, Temporary Protection (TP) or similar national protection schemes in Hungary.

Various settings were identified to conduct surveys to maximize the number of interviews and reach out to individuals with different profiles. Surveys are collected in selected exit and transit locations, and in information and collective centers, identified to be the most frequently used by refugees. In Hungary they were deployed in two main locations: 32 per cent in Budapest in various sites and 68 per cent in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county.

During the second quarter of 2023 (between 1 April and 30 June 2023) 479 valid surveys were collected. The survey respondents include both adult individuals and households or travel groups of both Ukrainian citizens and TCNs, however, the current report encompasses the answers of Ukrainian nationals only (N=413).

Among the limitations encountered during data collection were the reduced time to carry out surveys at transit points, the difficulty of reaching individuals outside of collective centers or among those who do not receive humanitarian assistance, as well as the limited number of enumerators available between May and June 2023.

Since in the current report our sample size is 413, this analysis does not proportionally represent the whole population and results cannot be deemed representative of a full picture of the needs and intentions of refugees inside the country. The analysis should therefore be interpreted only as an illustration of the current situation of individuals fleeing Ukraine who are entering and/or staying in Hungary. Whilst results cannot be deemed representative, the internal consistency within the data suggests that the findings of the current sampling framework have practical value.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

This publication was made possible through support provided by the United States Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Japan, the Government of France, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

Since the onset of the war in Ukraine, several IOM's DTM tools were deployed in countries neighbouring Ukraine and in other countries, particularly impacted by the new arrivals of refugees from Ukraine.

For more information, please consult: https://dtm.iom.int/responses/ukraine-response

DTM is part of IOM's Global Data Institute.

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