

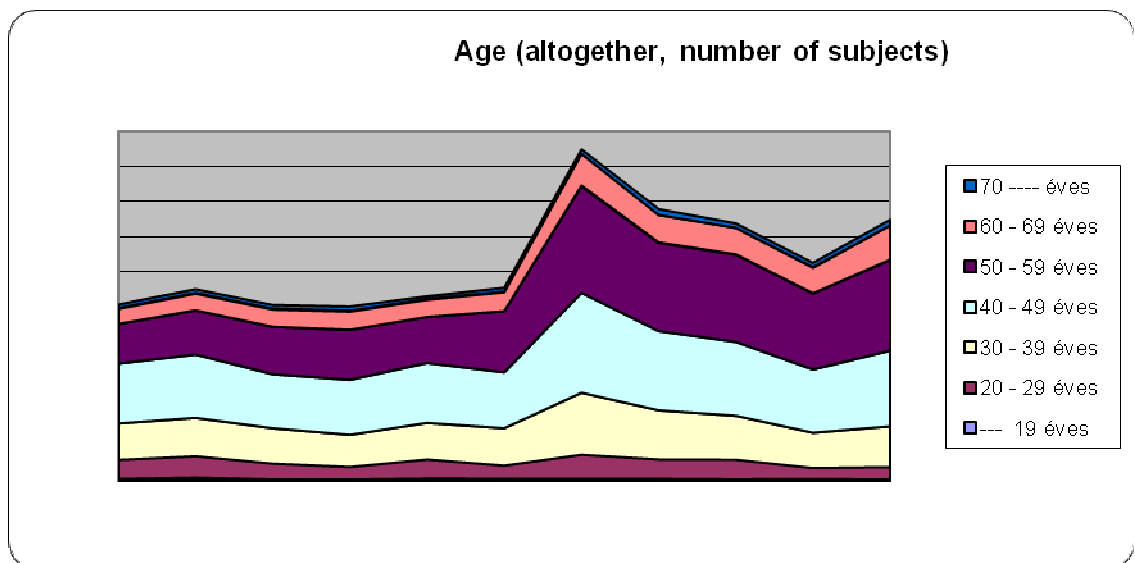
Győri Péter:

What We Know – 10 Years

Basic Information about Homeless People Living in Budapest, 1999 -2009.

This study is not an analysis of the results of a certain February 3rd survey, but it is meant to give a simple, clear, concise summary of the comparative information of ten years; it outlines and documents the tendencies of ten years. In recent years, the February 3rd sociological questionnaire reaches more and more towns in the countryside, too, but we “only” have information ranging over ten years from Budapest, about users of hostels in Budapest and about people without shelter living in public areas in Budapest. That is why this summary presents the temporal change of the composition of the homeless population in Budapest, in a way that we have an overview of ten years of the two main groups of homeless people in the narrow sense individually; the two groups being the group of users of (any) homeless hostel/shelter and the group of rough sleepers living in public areas.

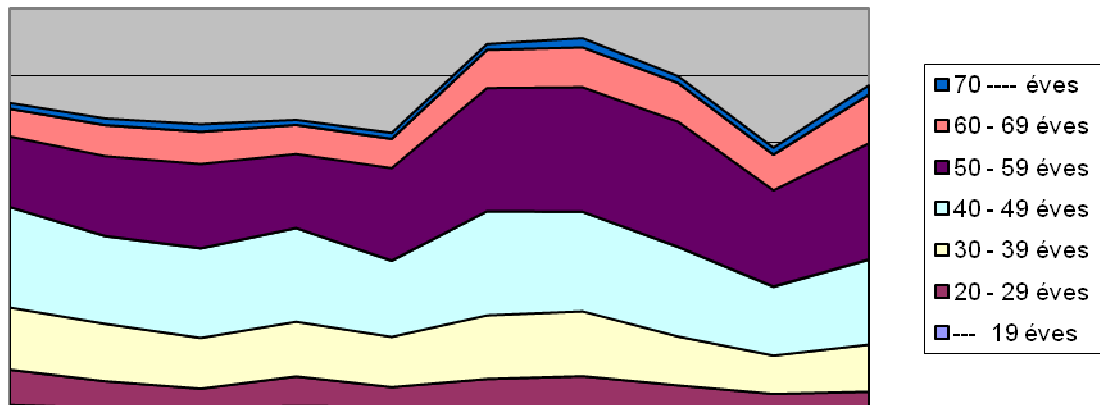
The number of people questioned / responding among homeless people of Budapest was around 2500 between 1999 and 2004, and around 4000 after 2005.



The number of people questioned / responding among **users of homeless hostels** is mostly around 2200 – 2500, while the number of people questioned /responding among **rough sleepers** has **increased radically during the surveyed decade from 300 – 400 people to 1400!**

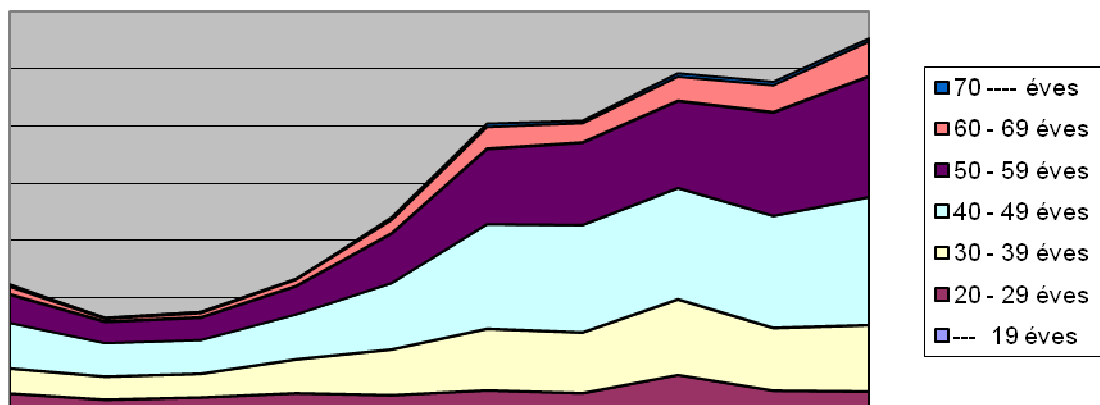
¹ éves: years old

Age (hostels, number of subjects)



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Age (rough sleepers, number of subjects)

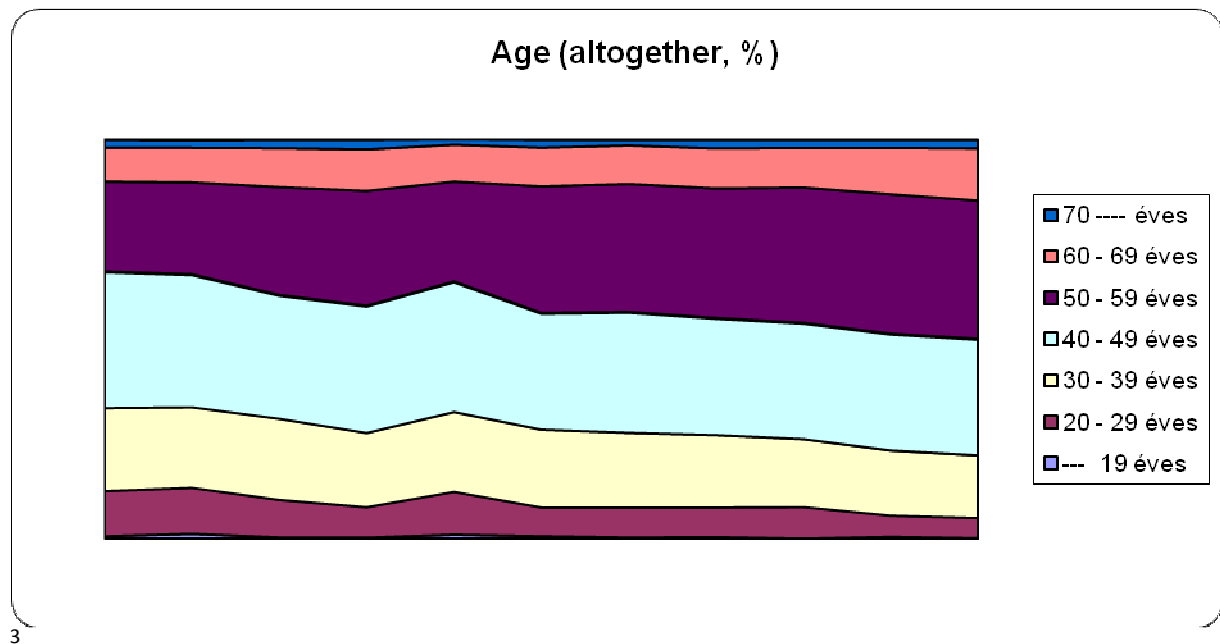


Age

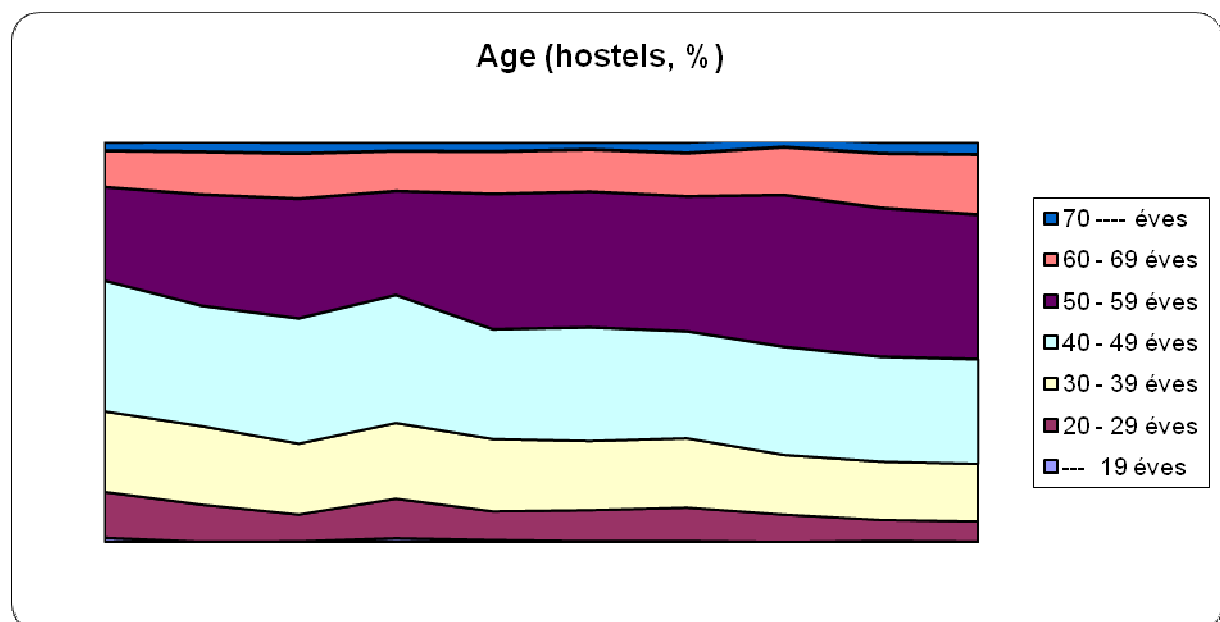
The ratio of people between 50 – 59 years is continuously increasing among homeless people in Budapest (from 24 % to 35 %), and so does the ratio of people between 60 – 69 (from 9 % to 12 %), while the ratio of people who are younger than 50 is reducing. In 1999,

² éves: years old

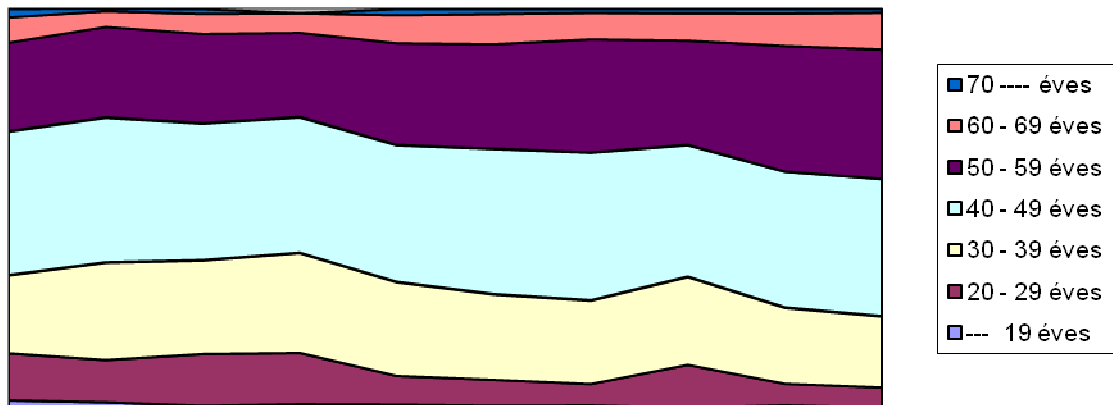
the largest age group among homeless people was composed by people in their 40s, while in 2009, people in their 50s made up the largest cohort.



Within this main trend, among **users of homeless hostels**, the presence of middle-aged people (those over 50) and old-age people is getting more and more significant (their ratio has climbed up from 34 % to 54 %), while within the group of **rough sleepers**, the majority is still composed by **people below 50**, but their ratio keeps decreasing (from 70 % to 57 %).



Age (rough sleepers, %)

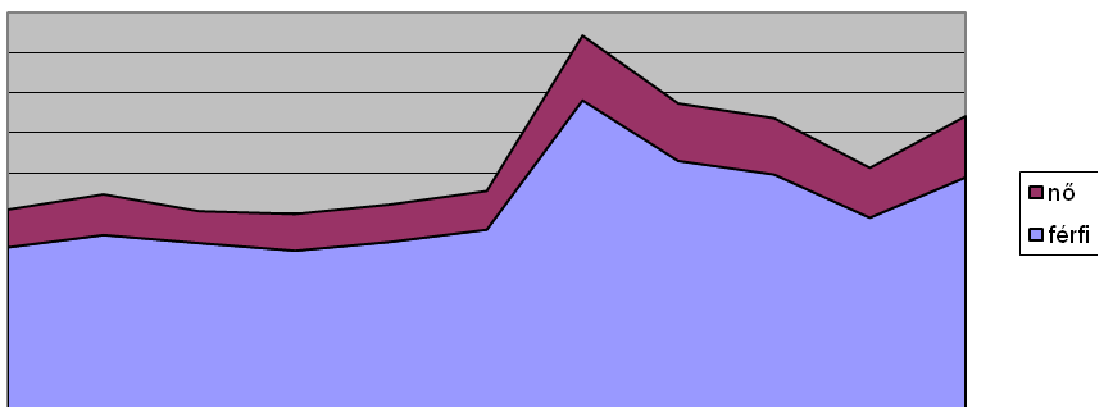


4

Sex

Over the ten years, the number of people questioned / responding has increased to almost its double, and within that, the number of homeless women has also increased to almost its double, from 450 to 700 – 800 subjects.

Age (altogether, number of subjects)



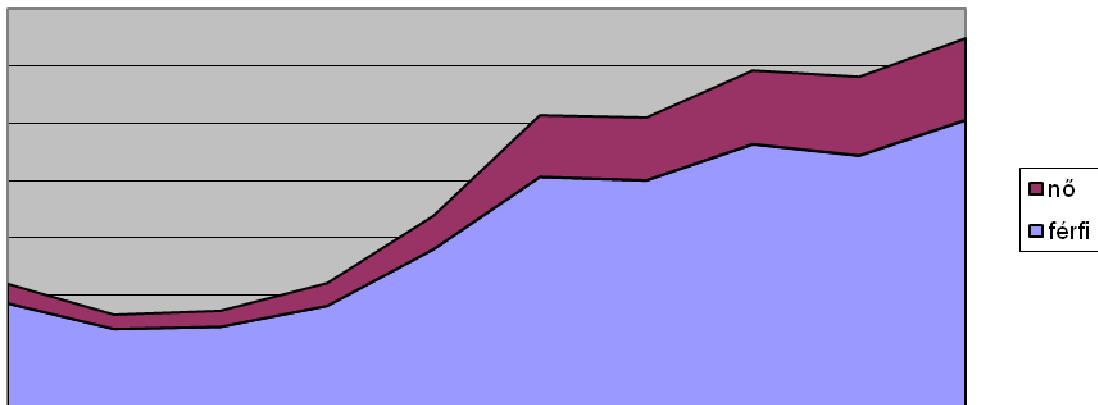
5

⁴ éves: years old

⁵ nő: female, férfi: male

The number of women among users of homeless hostels has not changed significantly (450 – 500 subjects), while among rough sleepers, the number of women has risen from about 50 to almost 300. This also means that the vast majority of homeless men in Budapest keep on using homeless hostels, while almost half of homeless women live in public areas, without shelter.

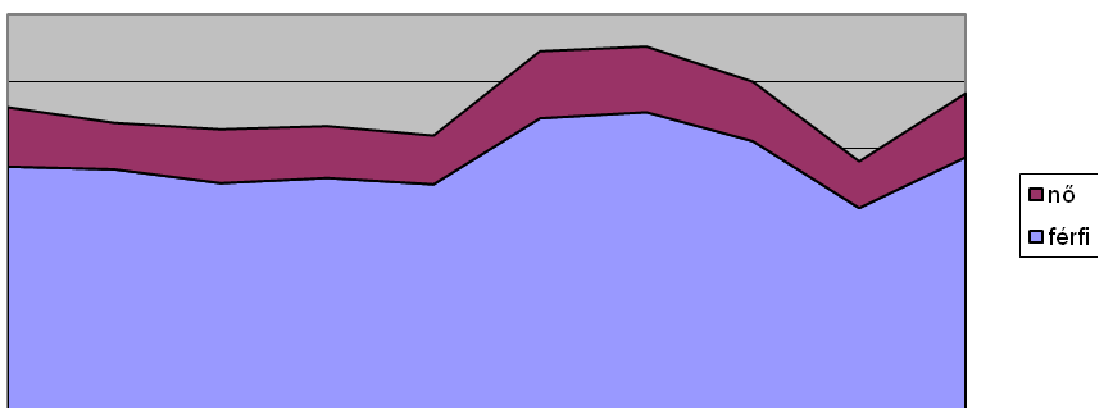
Sex (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



6

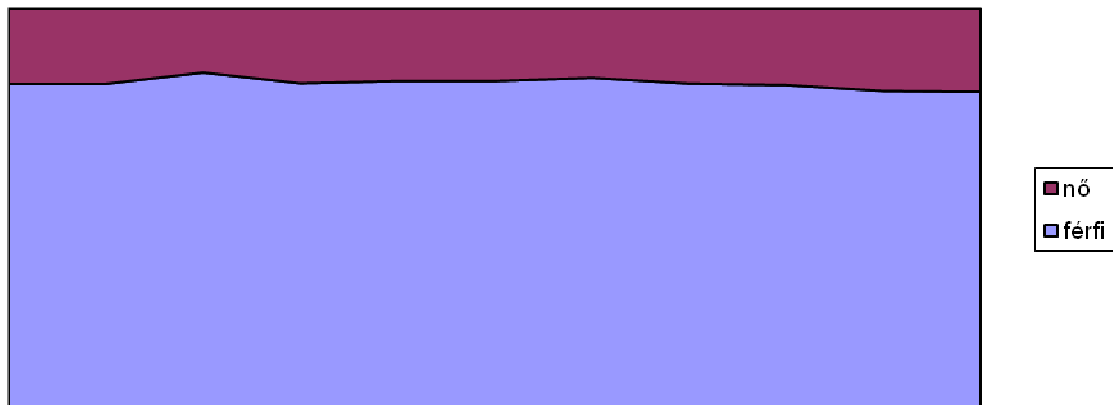
Over the past ten years, the ratio of women among homeless people of Budapest has basically not changed, all through this time, women constituted about 19 – 21 %.

Sex (hostels, number of subjects)



⁶ nő: female, férfi: male

Sex (altogether, %)

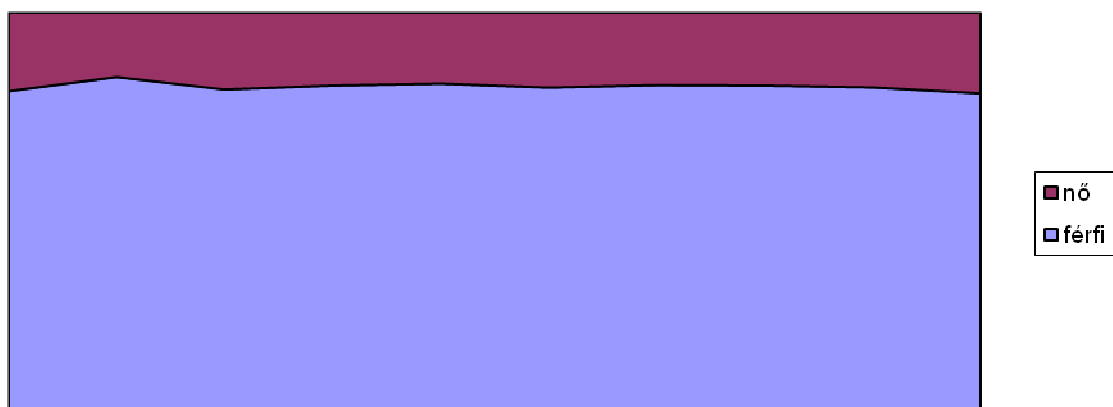


7

The ratio of women in the group of users of homeless hostels was 19 – 20 % all through the years, which also indicates the constancy of the structure of places for women and men.

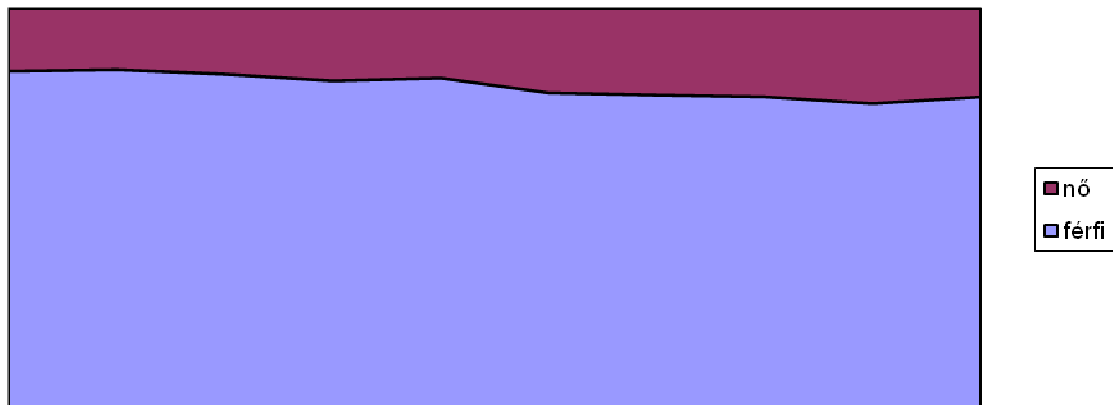
The ratio of women within the group of rough sleepers has risen slowly, gradually, but more perceptibly, from 16 % to 22 %. This also means that every fifth person among rough sleepers is a woman.

Sex (hostels, %)



⁷ nő: female, férfi: male

Sex (rough sleepers, %)

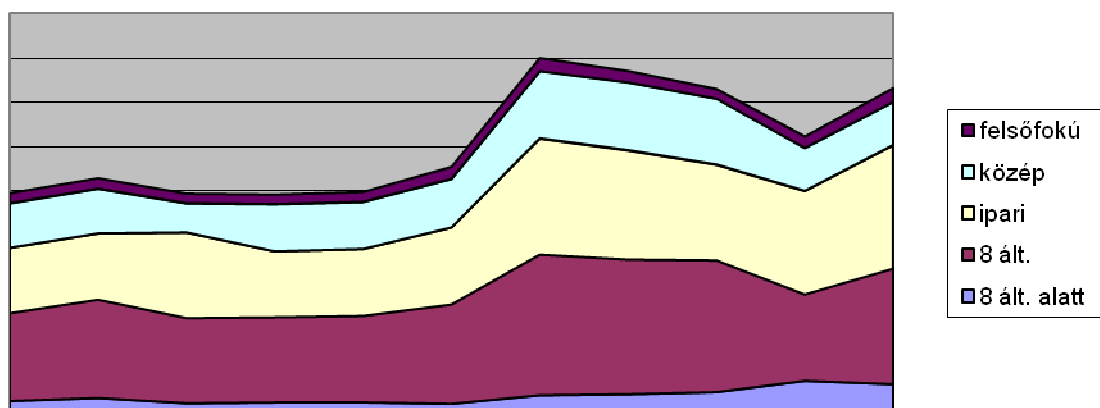


8

Education

Over the studied ten years, among homeless people of Budapest, the number of people without eight elementary classes has increased to two and a half times its original value, the number of people with only eight elementary classes has grown one and a half times, the number of people with technical school education has doubled, while the ratio of people having a higher education has not changed.

Education (altogether, number of subjects)

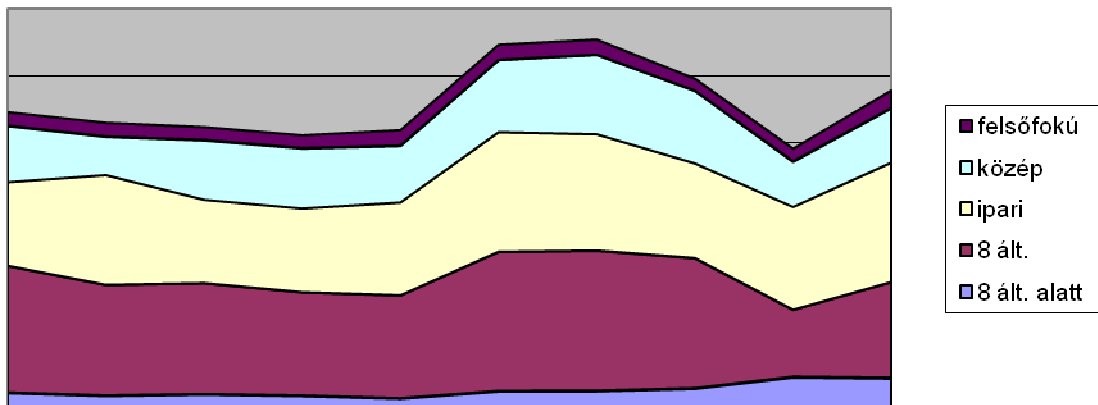


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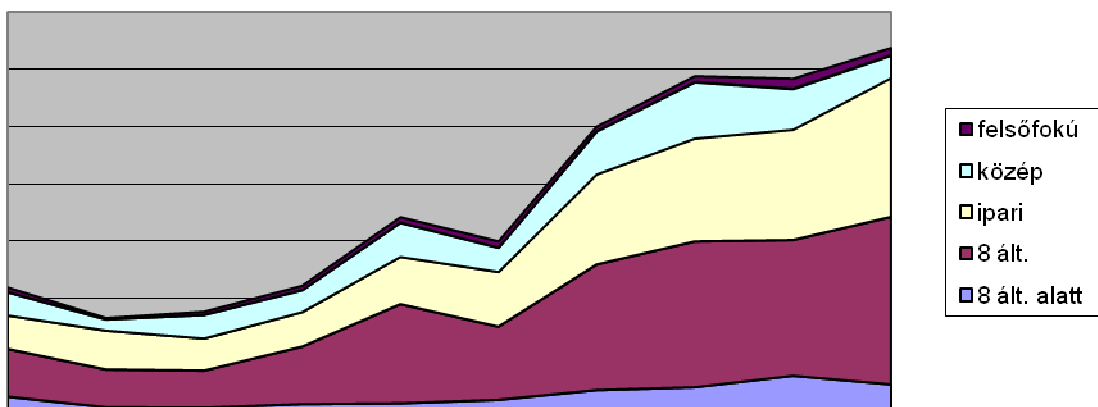
⁸ nő: female, férfi: male

In the group of users of homeless hostels, the number of people having at least a secondary education is steadily 500 – 550, the number of those with a lower education is 1900; **among rough sleepers**, the number of people having at least a secondary education is steadily around 100, while **the number of people with only a lower education has risen from 340 to 1200!**

Education (hostels, number of subjects)

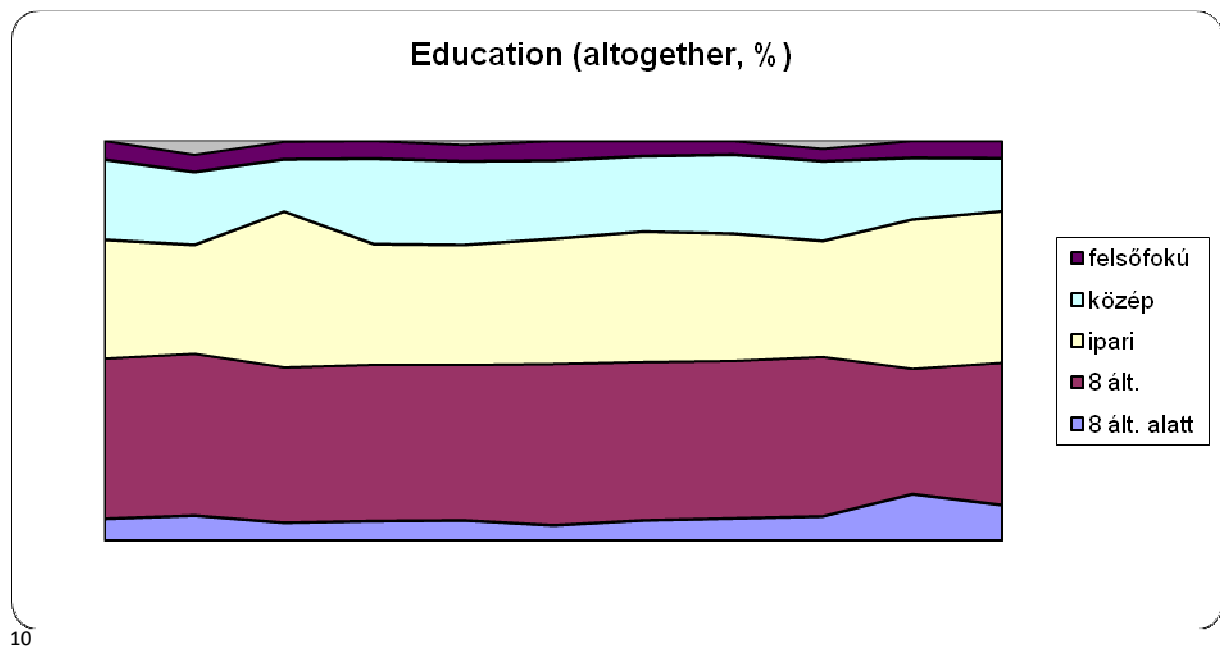


Education (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



⁹ felsőfokú: higher degree, közép: secondary, ipari: technical school, 8ált.: 8 elementary, 8 ált. alatt: under 8 elementary classes

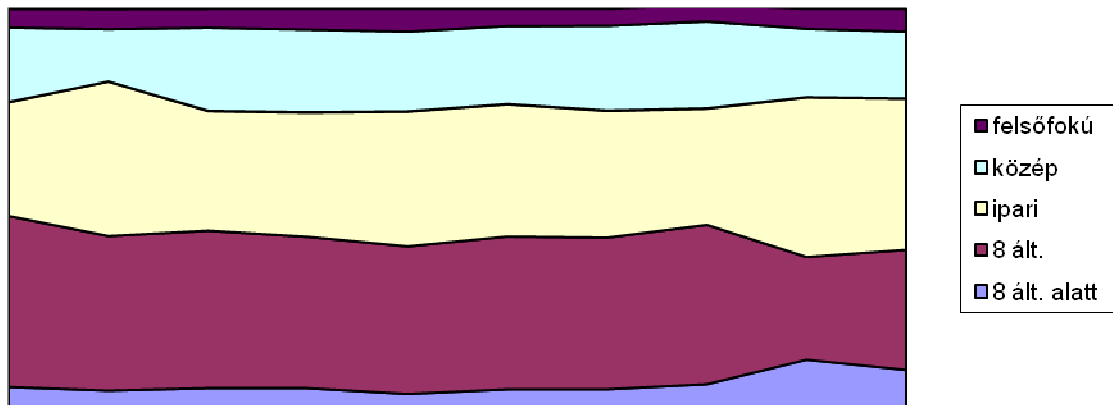
The ratio of people having an education of at most eight elementary classes has stagnated at around 45 % during the ten years, while the ratio of people with secondary or higher education keeps slightly decreasing (from 25 % to 17 %).



The ratio of people having an education of eight elementary classes at most has reduced in the group of the users of homeless hostels (from 48 % to 40 %), although the ratio of those having the lowest type of education has risen here, too (from 5 % to 10 %!), while, in the group of rough sleepers, the ratio of people having an education of eight elementary classes at most keeps being high (50 – 53 %), and, on the other hand, people with secondary or higher education are slowly disappearing in this group (from 23 % to 8 %).

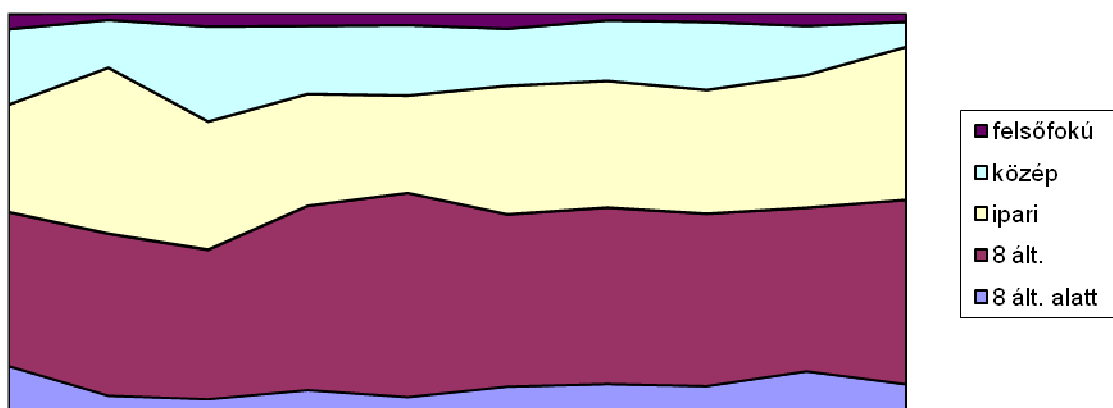
¹⁰ felsőfokú: higher degree, közép: secondary, ipari: technical school, 8ált.: 8 elementary, 8 ált. alatt: under 8 elementary classes

Education (hostels, %)



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Education (rough sleepers, %)

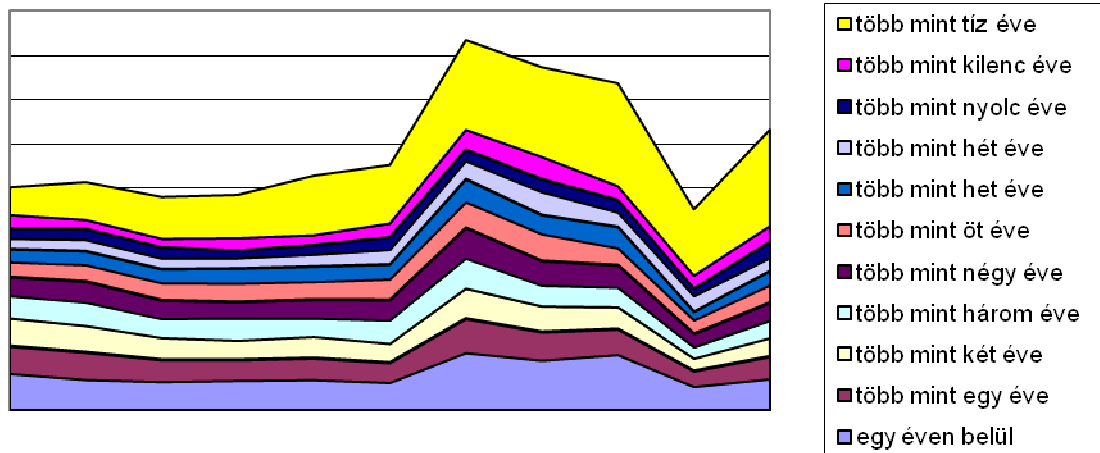


The time of becoming homeless

On the February 3rd of each year, 300 – 400 homeless people in Budapest say that they had become homeless within one year, although this number had climbed up to 600(!) between 2005 and 2007. More and more people report that they had been homeless for more than ten years; from 300, their number has reached 1100 by now.

¹¹ felsőfokú: higher degree, közép: secondary, ipari: technical school, 8ált.: 8 elementary, 8 ált. alatt: under 8 elementary classes

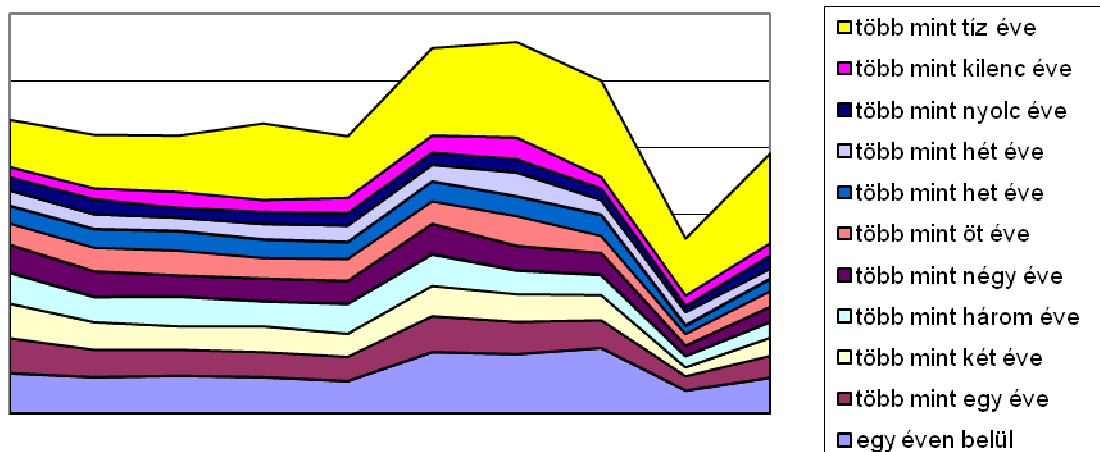
Time of becoming homeless (altogether, number of subjects)



12

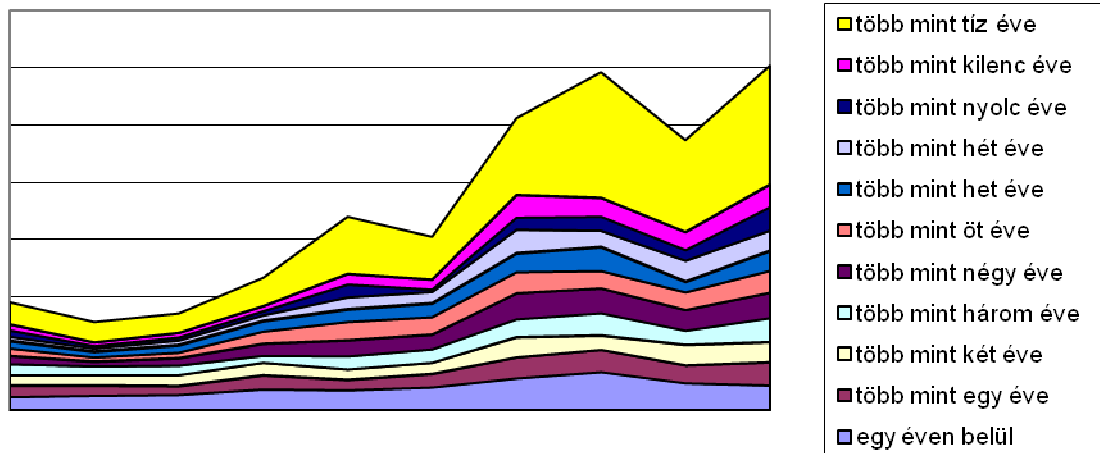
It is primarily among users of homeless hostels that we find the people who report to have been homeless for one year (250 – 300 people), but it is also in this group that the number of people homeless for at least ten years has risen from 400 to 700. **Among rough sleepers, the number of people who had been homeless for more than ten years has risen spectacularly and significantly:** from 70 – 80 to 400 – 440 subjects.

Time of becoming homeless (hostels, number of subjects)



¹² több mint tíz éve: more than 10 years, több mint kilenc éve: more than nine years, több mint nyolc éve: more than eight years, több mint hét éve: more than seven years, több mint hat éve: more than six years, több mint öt éve: more than five years, több mint négy éve: more than four years, több mint három éve: more than three years, több mint két éve: more than two years, több mint egy éve: more than one year, egy éven belül: within one year

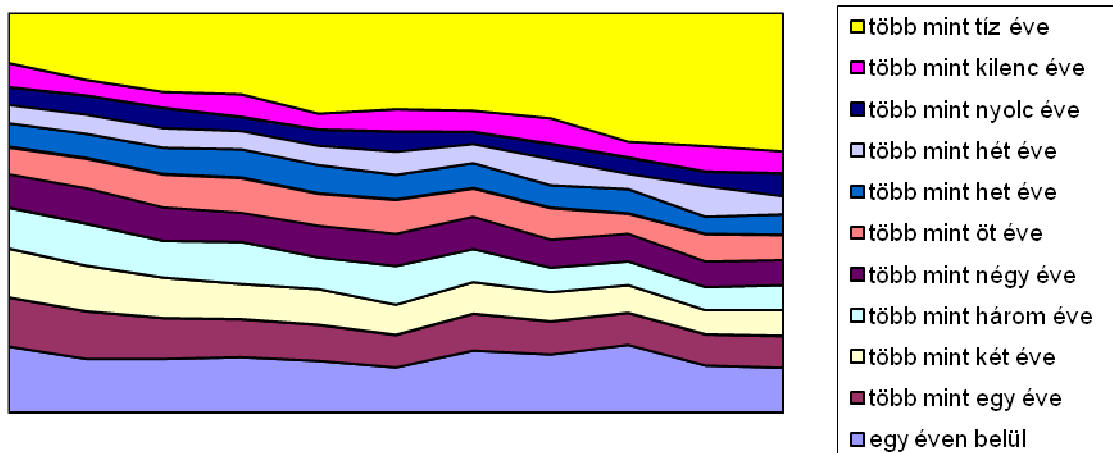
Time of becoming homeless (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



13

The ratio of people having become homeless within one year among homeless people in Budapest is steadily around 15 %, slightly decreasing, while **the ratio of people homeless for at least ten years is growing clearly and significantly (from 12 % to 34 %!)**.

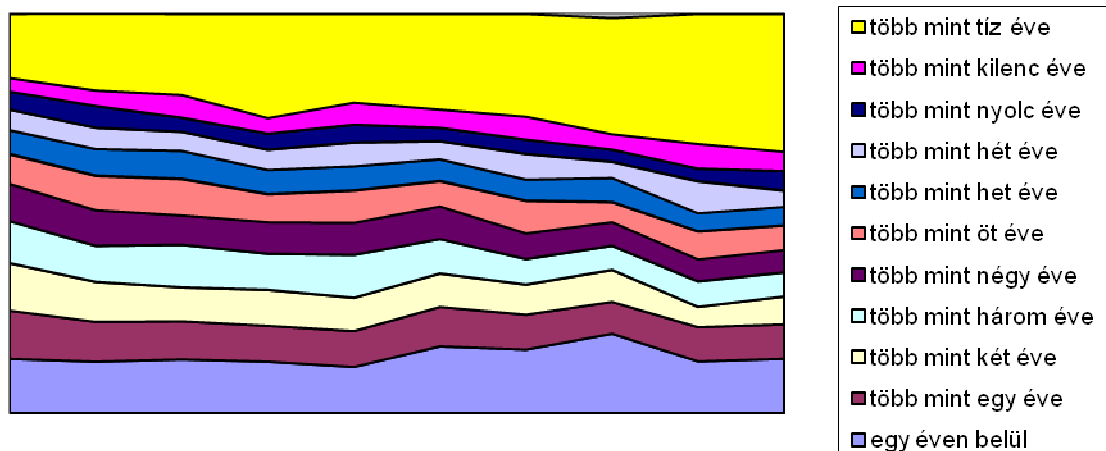
Time of becoming homeless (altogether, %)



While the ratio of people having been homeless for more than ten years in both the group of the users of homeless hostels and among rough sleepers has reached 34 %, the ratio of people who have become homeless within one year has stagnated among hostel-users and sensibly decreased among rough sleepers (from 12 % to 7 %).

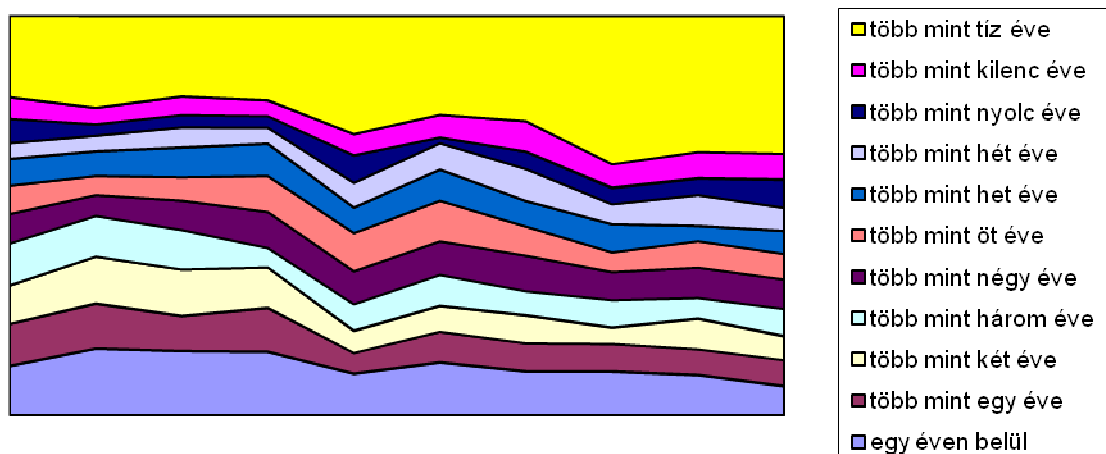
¹³ több mint tíz éve: more than 10 years, több mint kilenc éve: more than nine years, több mint nyolc éve: more than eight years, több mint hét éve: more than seven years, több mint hat éve: more than six years, több mint öt éve: more than five years, több mint négy éve: more than four years, több mint három éve: more than three years, több mint két éve: more than two years, több mint egy éve: more than one year, egy éven belül: within one year

Time of becoming homeless (hostels, %)



14

Time of becoming homeless (rough sleepers, %)

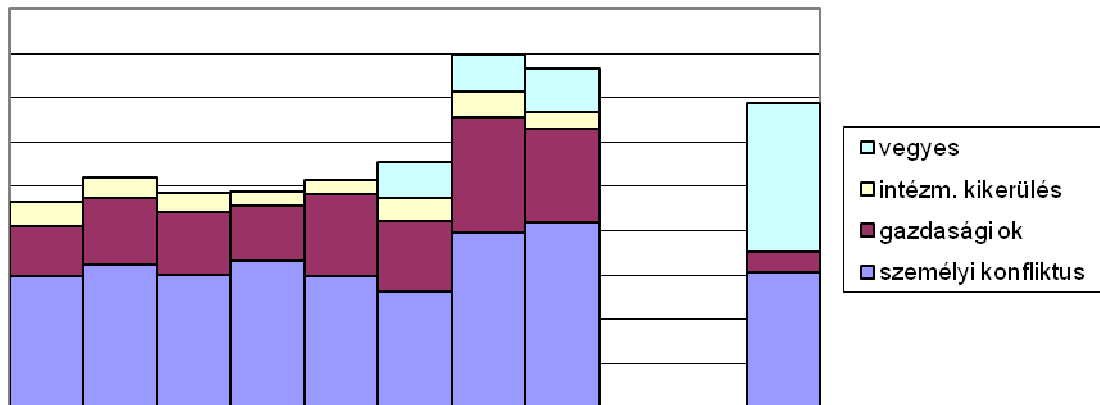


Reason of becoming homeless

About 1500 of the homeless people of Budapest report that they had become homeless because of a personal conflict. The second most frequent cause is the group of economic reasons (work, accommodation), which are mentioned twice as often at the end of the decade than at the beginning of it.

¹⁴ több mint tíz éve: more than 10 years, több mint kilenc éve: more than nine years, több mint nyolc éve: more than eight years, több mint hét éve: more than seven years, több mint hat éve: more than six years, több mint öt éve: more than five years, több mint négy éve: more than four years, több mint három éve: more than three years, több mint két éve: more than two years, több mint egy éve: more than one year, egy éven belül: within one year

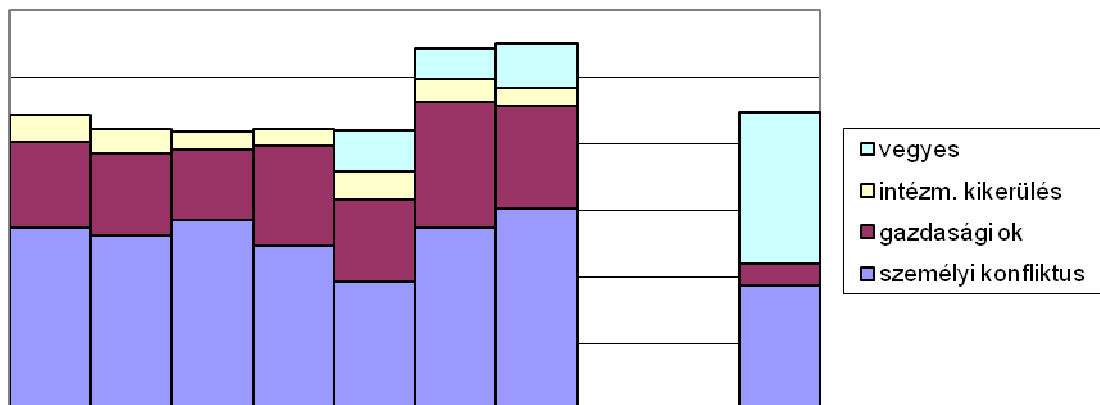
Reasons (altogether, number of subjects)



15

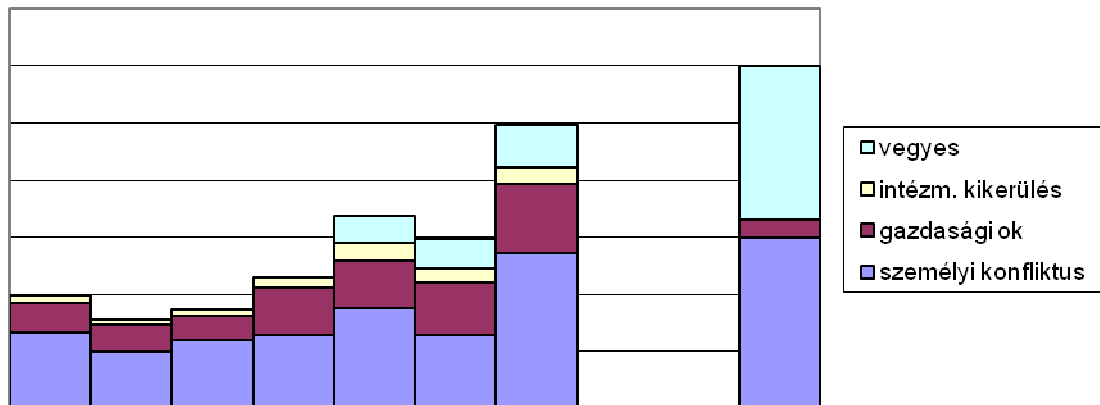
Both in the group of the users of homeless hostels/shelters and among rough sleepers personal causes occur at the first place and economic reasons at the second, but in the latter group, the role of economic causes has increased significantly over recent years.

Reasons (hostels, number of subjects)



¹⁵ vegyes: mixed, intézm. kikerülés: getting out of institution, gazdasági ok: economic reason, személyi konfliktus: personal conflict

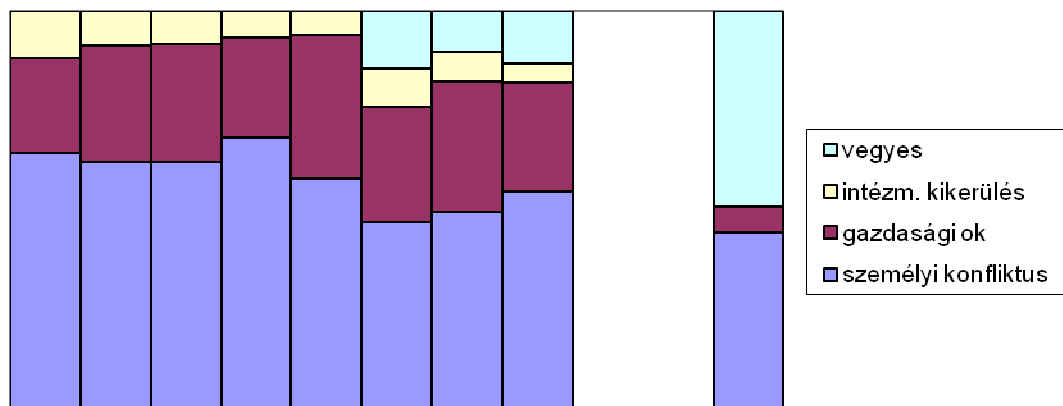
Reasons (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



16

Among homeless people of Budapest, the ratio of people mentioning personal conflicts as the reason for becoming homeless has decreased from 60 – 65 % to 50 – 55 %, and, parallel with that, the ratio of people blaming economic reasons has increased, especially between 2003 and 2006.

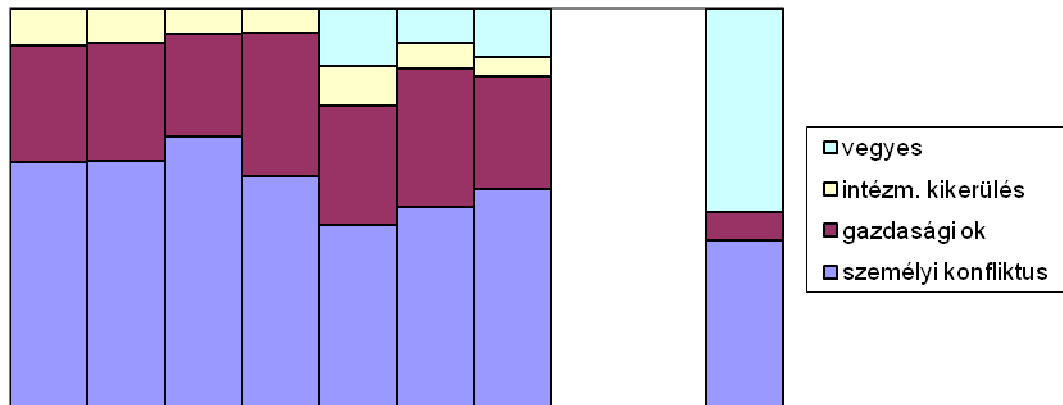
Reasons (altogether, %)



Among the users of homeless hostels and rough sleepers, 5 – 10 % indicate leaving institutions as the reason for becoming homeless; in both groups, the ratio of economic causes increases, while the ratio of personal causes decreases, but still, every other person primarily blames personal reasons.

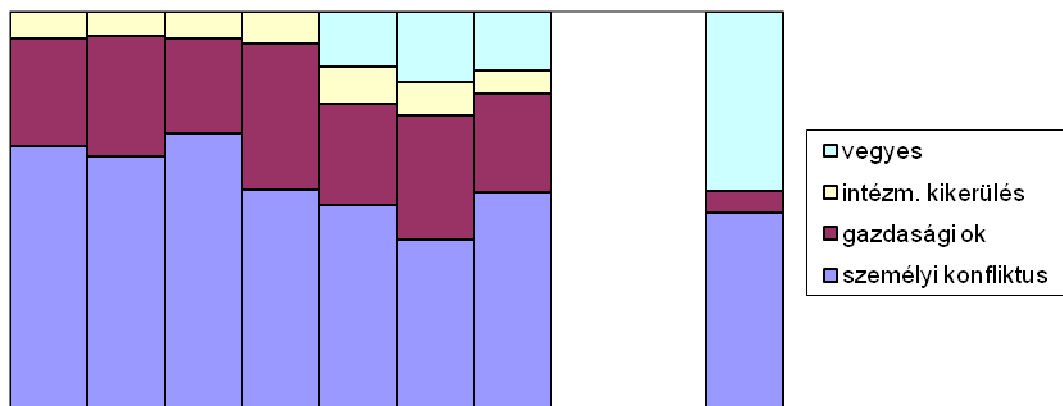
¹⁶ vegyes: mixed, intézm. kikerülés: getting out of institution, gazdasági ok: economic reason, személyi konfliktus: personal conflict

Reasons (hostels, %)



17

Reasons (rough sleepers, %)

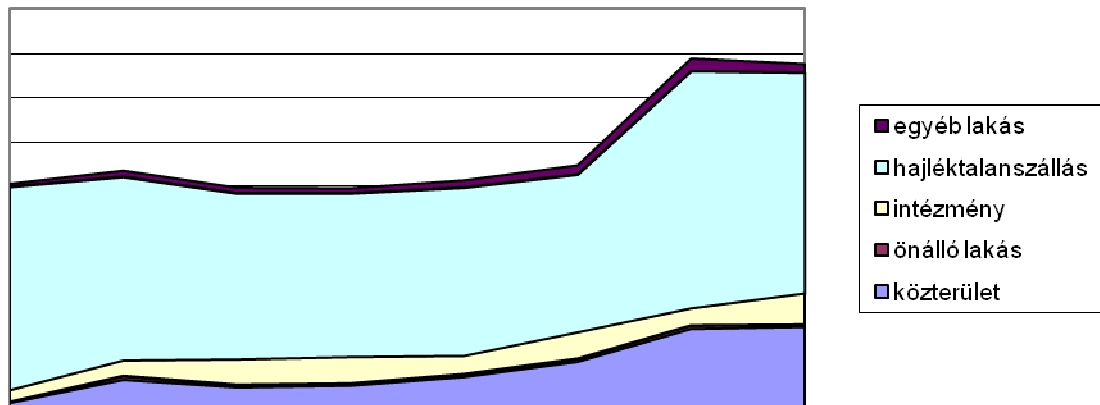


Where was the last night spent?

The majority of homeless people in Budapest, 1800 -2500 individuals had spent the night prior to the survey at some homeless hostel, but the number of people who had rough slept has tripled (from 300 to 900), and the number of people who had taken shelter in some other flat has also grown (from 60 to 100 – 140).

¹⁷ vegyes: mixed, intézm. kikerülés: getting out of institution, gazdasági ok: economic reason, személyi konfliktus: personal conflict

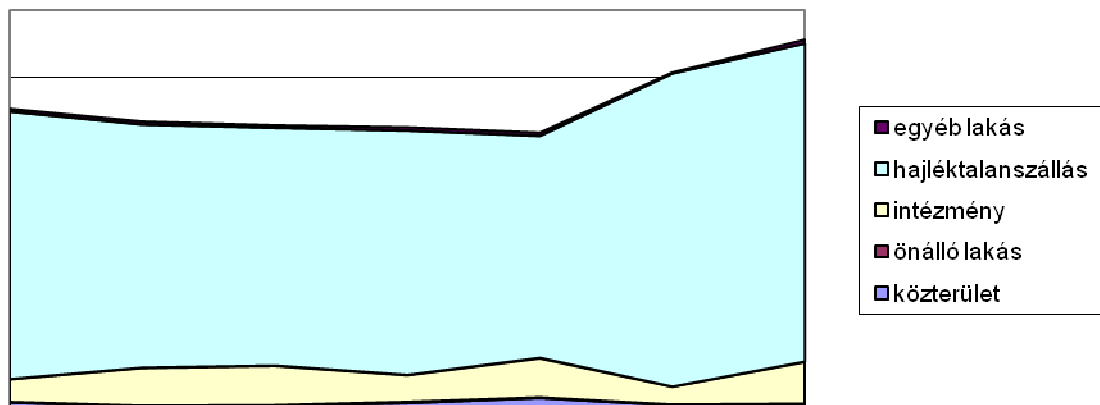
Last night (altogether, number of subjects)



18

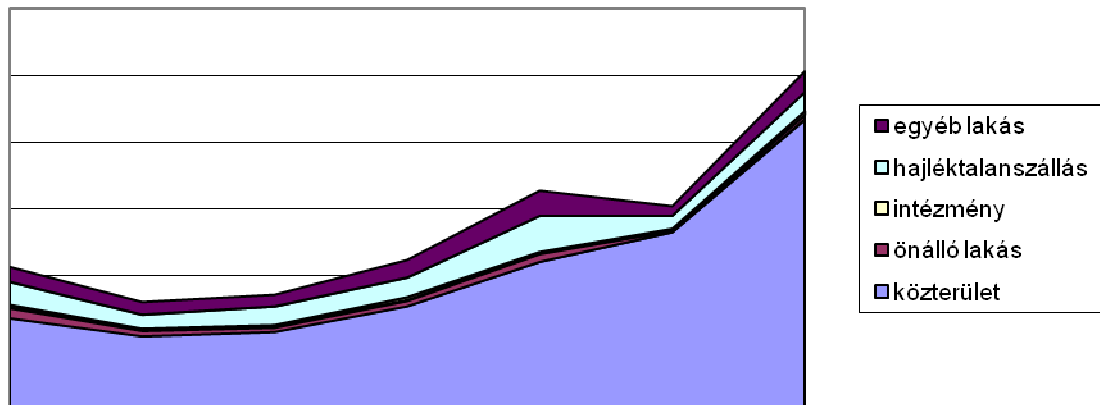
Until 2006, among people surveyed in homeless hostels, the number of rough sleepers had not grown (40 – 50 people), and the number of people who had spent the night in other flats also shows consistency (100 – 150 people).

Last night (hostels, number of subjects)



¹⁸ egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

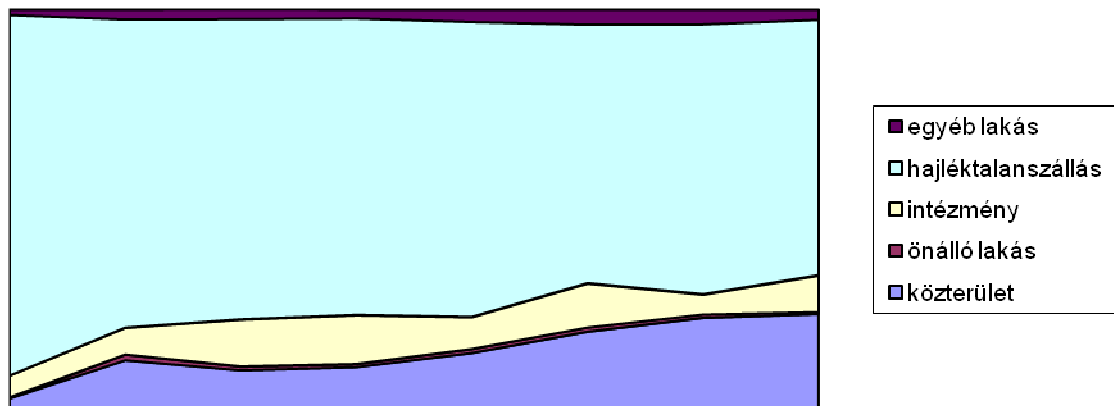
Last night (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



19

The biggest change concerning homeless people of Budapest might be that people spending the night in public areas has grown from 10 to 24 %.

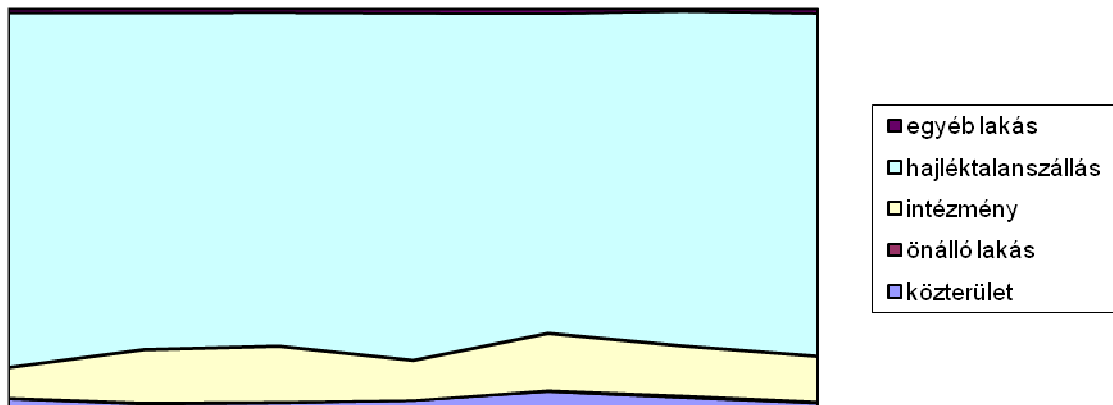
Last night (altogether, %)



A steady 90 % of the users of homeless hostels/shelters had spent the previous night at a homeless service as well, while the others had just left the hospital. People without shelter change their whereabouts much more frequently: until 2004, 30 – 40 % of them had spent the previous night among other conditions. However, this has been significantly narrowing down in recent years, **rough sleeping seems to be stabilizing** among them!

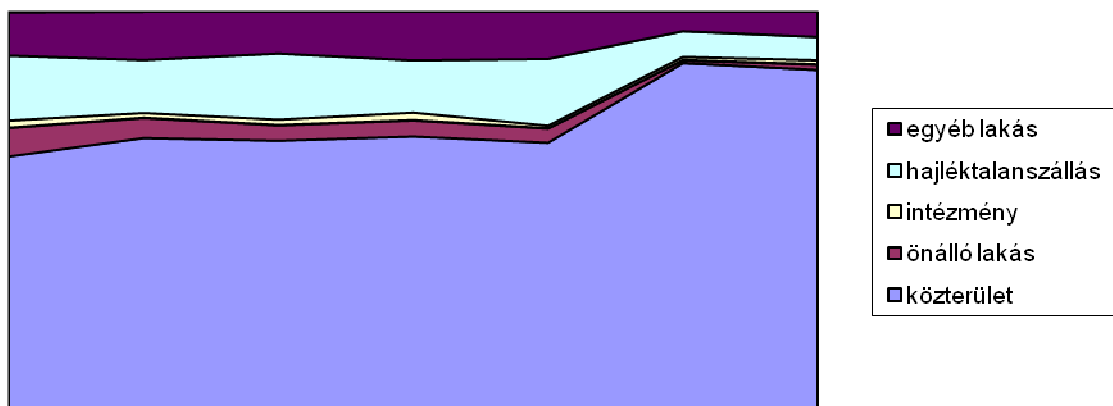
¹⁹ egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

Last night (hostels, %)



20

Last night (rough sleepers, %)

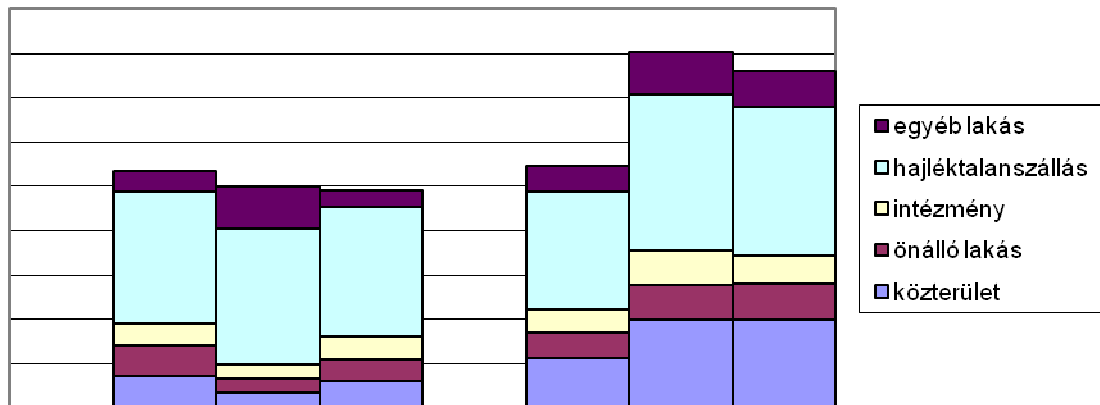


Where did they sleep one year earlier?

Along with the increase of the number of homeless people in Budapest, the number of people who had been homeless one year earlier, too, has also risen. It is to be noted that within that, the number of people living in some kind of a flat one year earlier (from 600 to 800) as well as the number of rough sleepers have grown even faster.

²⁰ egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

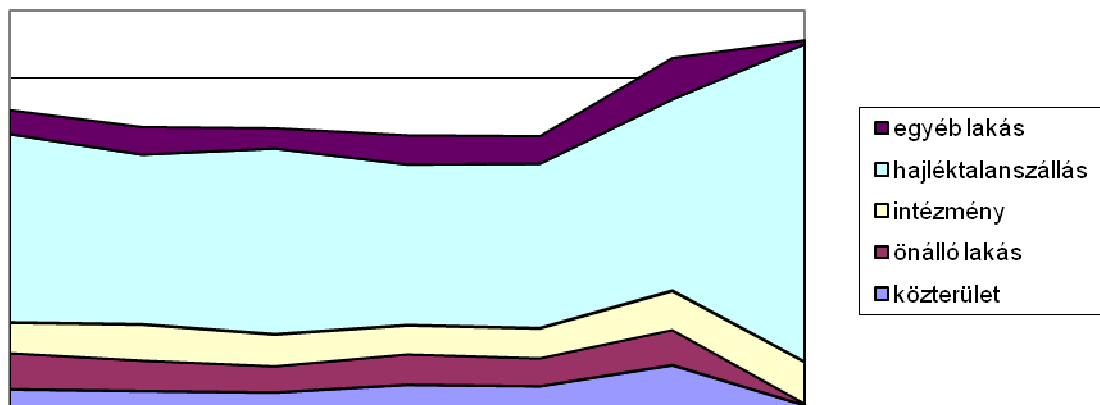
One year earlier (altogether, number of subjects)



21

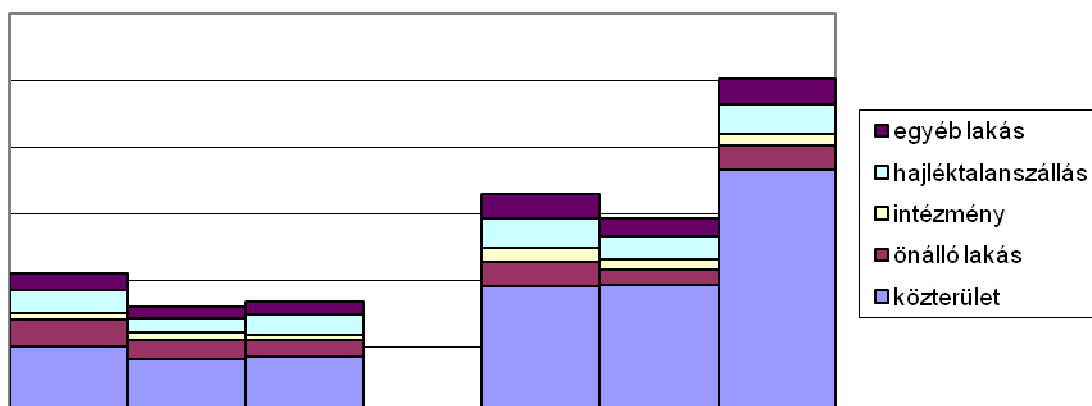
From the group of dwellers of homeless hostels/shelters, an annual number of approximately 800 people had slept elsewhere one year earlier (except in 2006); from the group of people without shelter, the number of those who had slept elsewhere one year ago is 200 – 250, while **the number of people who had already been rough sleeping one year earlier has grown very significantly, from 200 to 700!**

One year earlier (hostels, number of subjects)



²¹ egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

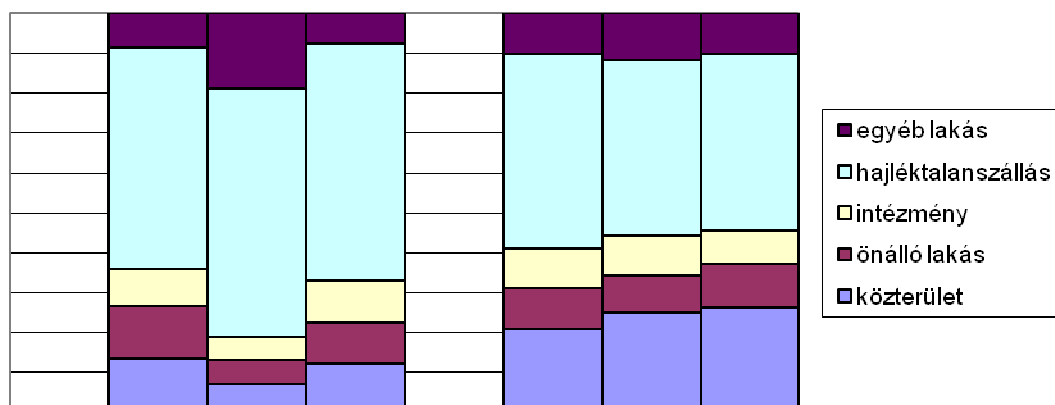
One year earlier (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



22

5 to 10 % of the homeless people in Budapest had been living in another type of service one year earlier, 20 % did that in a flat, while the ratio of people who had slept rough then had increased from 10 % to 25 %, and the ratio of those who had been already lived in hostels has reduced from 55 – 60 % to 45 %.

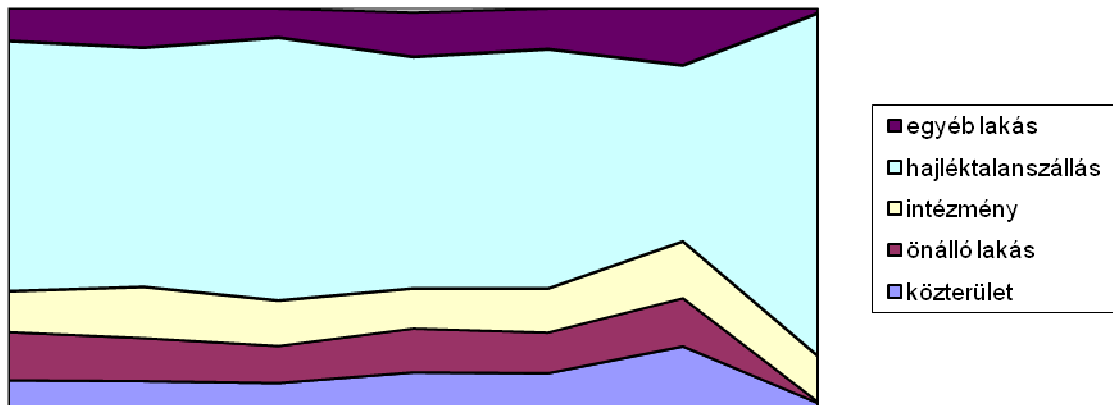
One year earlier (altogether, %)



A steady 60 % of the users of homeless facilities had lived there one year earlier, too; this ratio reduced in 2005 and then grew in 2006, while within the group of rough sleepers, the ratio of people sleeping rough one year earlier, too, has clearly and continuously increased (from 50 % to 73 %).

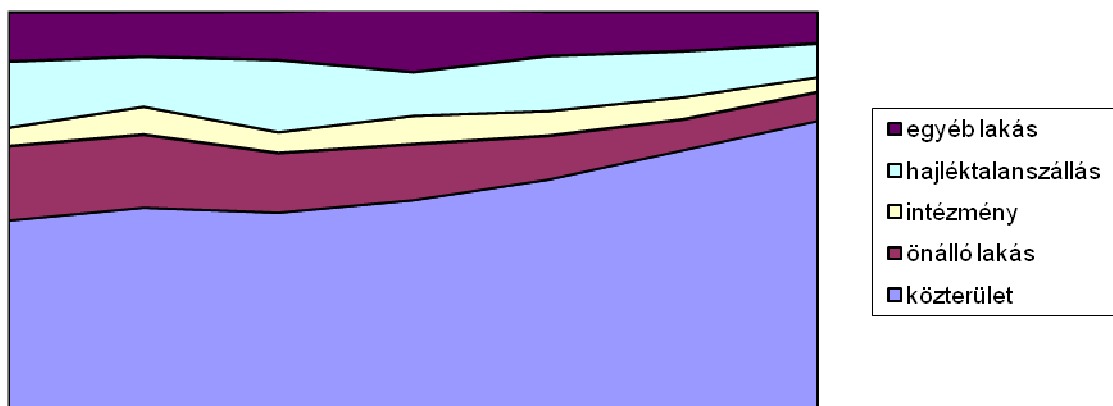
²² egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

One year earlier (hostels, %)



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One year earlier (rough sleepers, %)

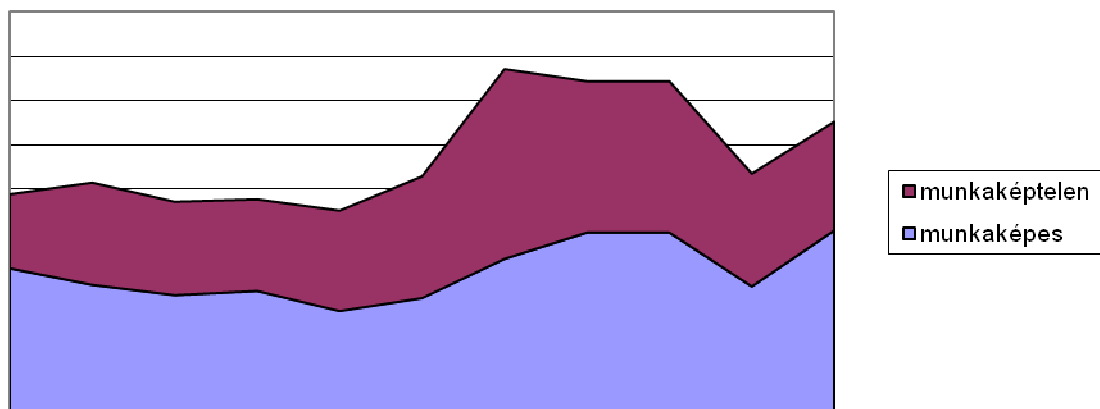


Ability to work

The number of homeless people capable of work in Budapest has gradually decreased until 2003 (to 1100), since then, the number of people capable of work has basically been continuously growing (to 2000).

²³ egyéb lakás: other flat, hajléktalanszállás: homeless hostel, intézmény: institution, önálló lakás: independent flat, közterület: public area

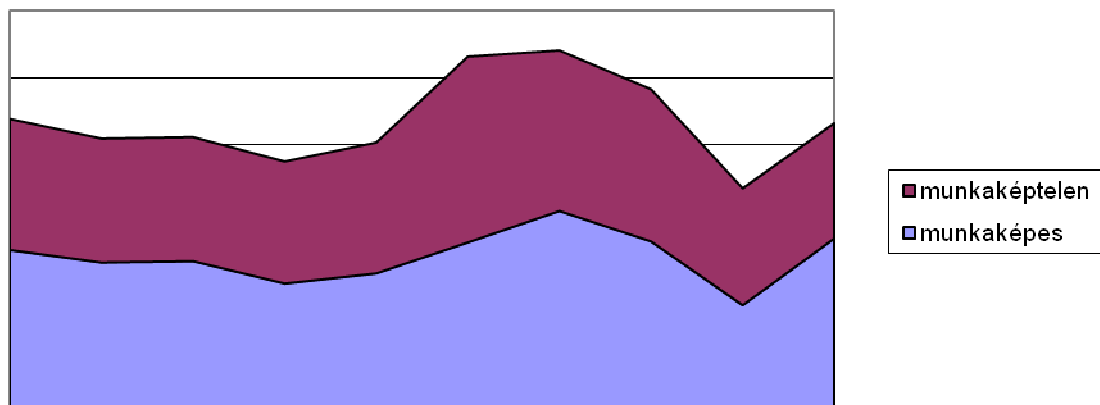
Ability to work (altogether, number of subjects)



24

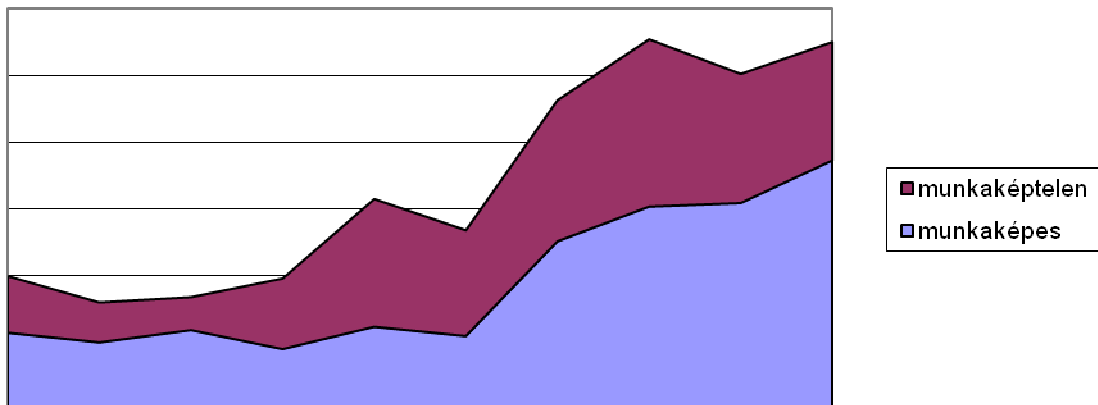
From the dwellers of homeless hostels, 900 – 1100 had steadily been incapable of work, and the number of people capable of work has also been almost constant (1100 – 1300). Among rough sleepers, the number of people capable of work has grown from 200 to 700, while the number of those incapable of work has increased from 120 to 400.

Ability to work (hostels, number of subjects)



²⁴ munkaképtelen: incapable of work, munkaképes: capable of work

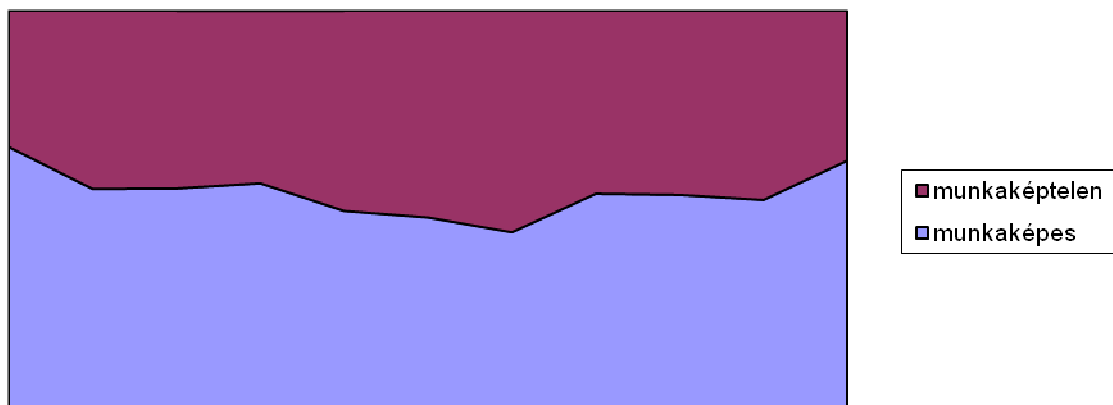
Ability to work (rough sleepers, number of subjects)



25

On their own admission, about half of the homeless people in Budapest are capable, and half are incapable of work. This ratio is more or less constant despite the fact that, meanwhile, their average age as well as the ratio of rough sleepers among them had risen. (To be more precise, it is exactly these two contradictory processes that may result in the stability of this ratio.)

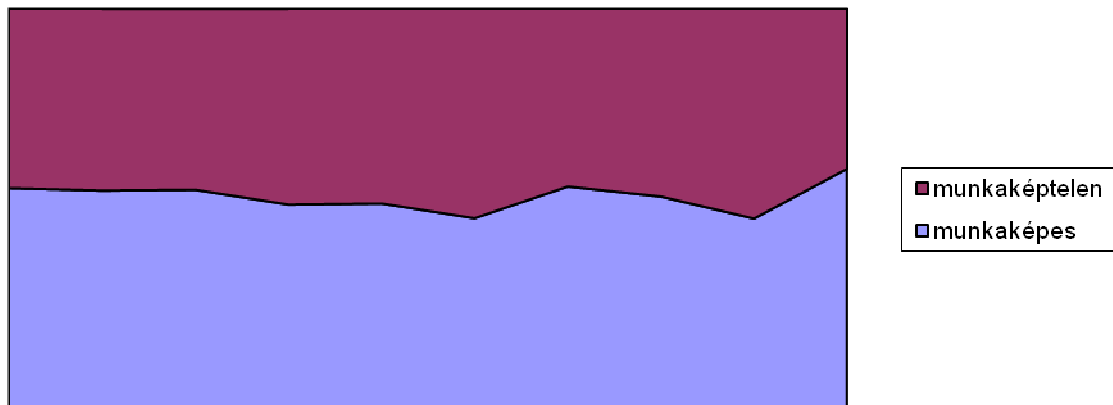
Ability to work (altogether, %)



50 – 55 % of dwellers of homeless hostels continuously report themselves capable of work; the 60 – 70 % ratio of people capable of work among rough sleepers had been reducing from 2002, while since 2005 it has been continuously growing again, back to 70 %.

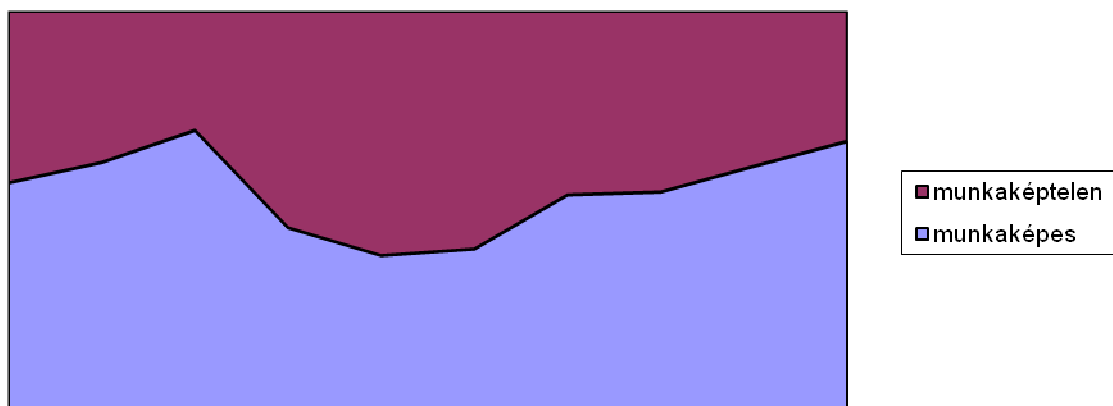
²⁵ munkaképtelen: incapable of work, munkaképes: capable of work

Ability to work (hostels, %)



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Ability to work (rough sleepers, %)

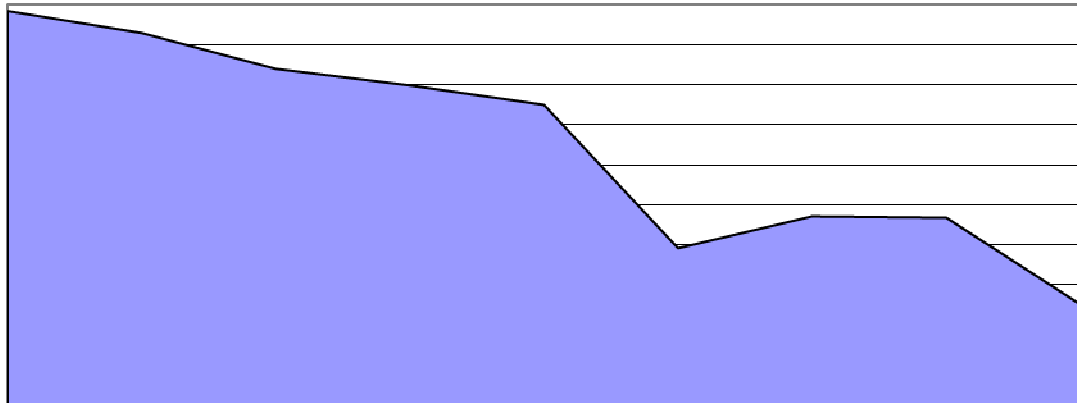


People without an income

A great majority of homeless people of Budapest have *some kind* of an income. **During the ten years, by 2009, the ratio of people with no income at all had reduced continuously and spectacularly (from 20 to 5 %).**

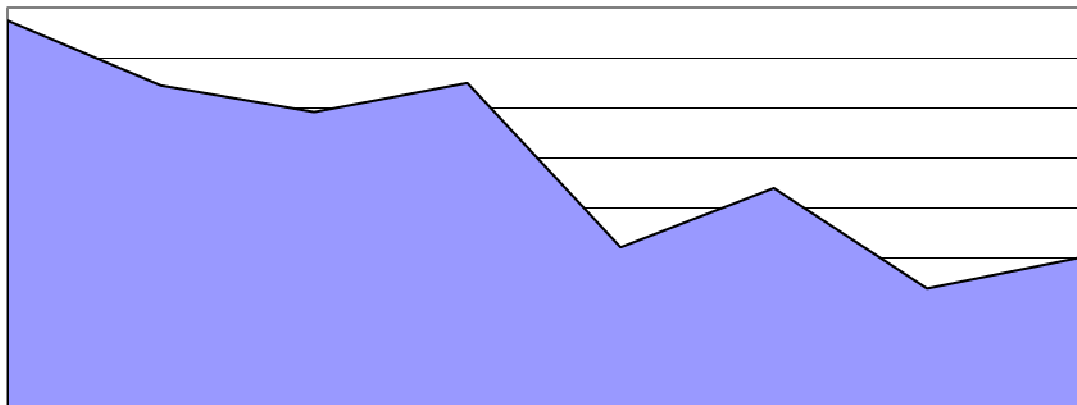
²⁶ munkaképtelen: incapable of work, munkaképes: capable of work

Has no income (altogether, %)

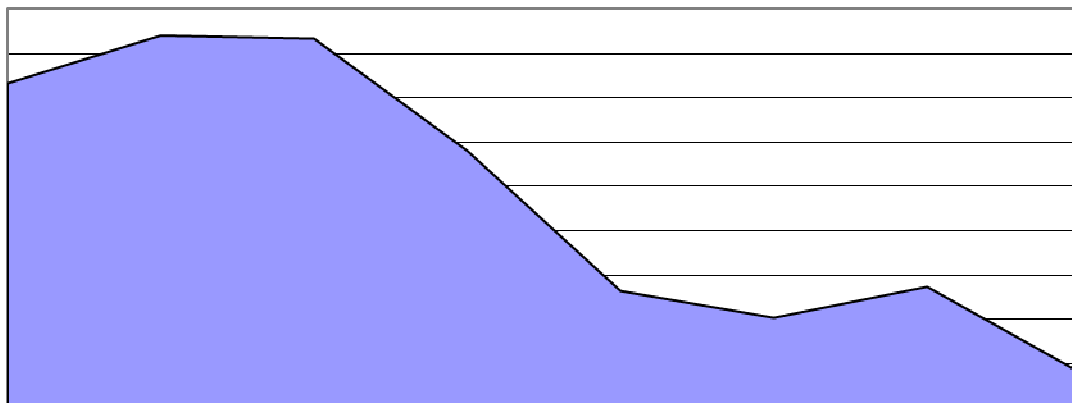


Less people of users of homeless hostels had been without any income earlier, too (16 %), but even that reduced to 5 – 6 %, while in the group of rough sleepers, the ratio of people without any income had been 40 %(!), but that, too, reduced by now to 4 %.

Has no income (hostels, %)



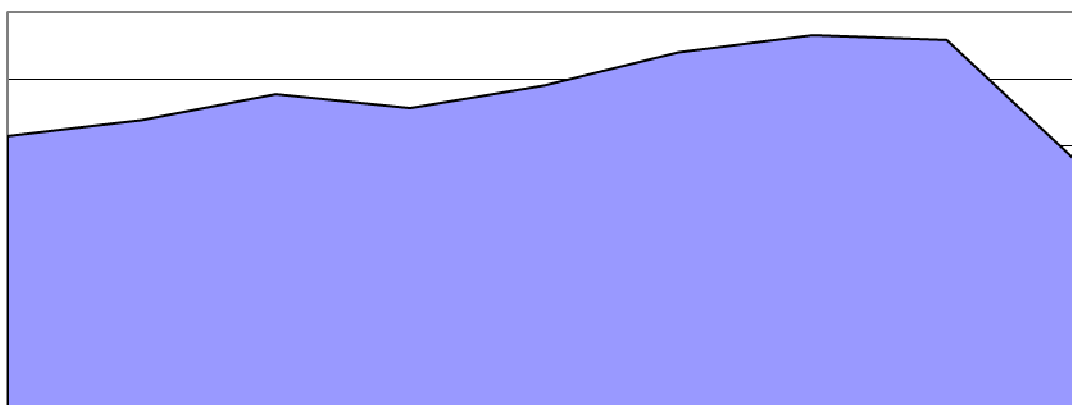
Has no income (rough sleepers, %)



Having an income from work

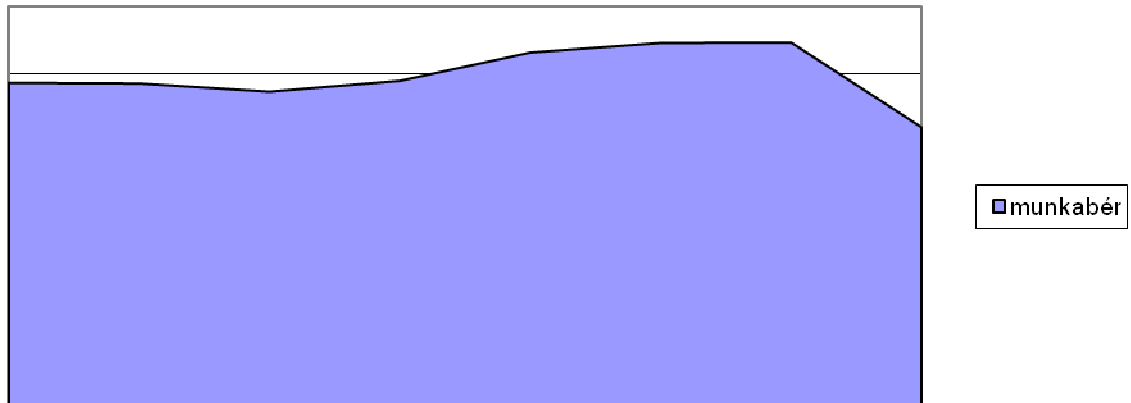
Among homeless people of Budapest, the ratio of people with an income from work had been continuously growing until 2006 (from 40 % to 57 %), while from then on, the number of people living (partly) on a work-income has decreased radically.

Working income (altogether, %)



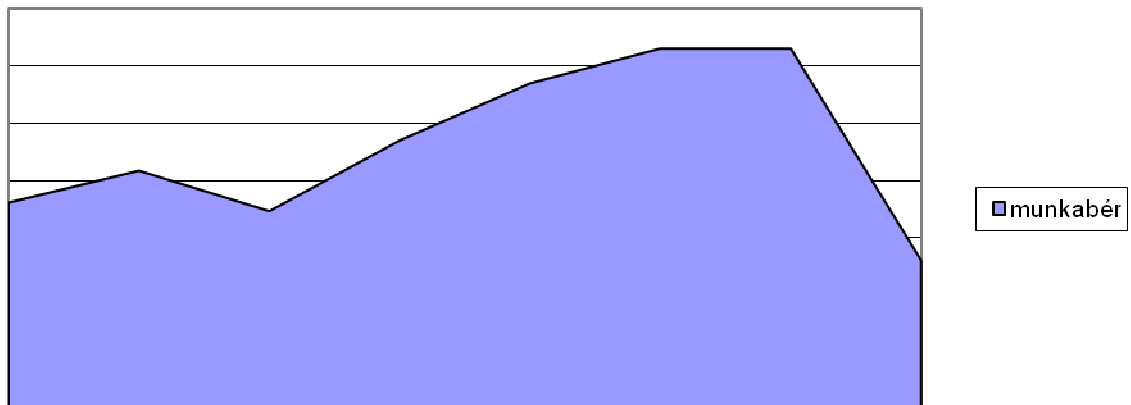
Approximately 50 % of dwellers of homeless hostels have been continuously working for an living during recent years. The role of a work-income had grown spectacularly among rough sleepers between 2000 and 2006, following that, however, there was a relapse in both groups, a very significant one among rough sleepers.

Working income (hostels, %)



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Working income (rough sleepers, %)

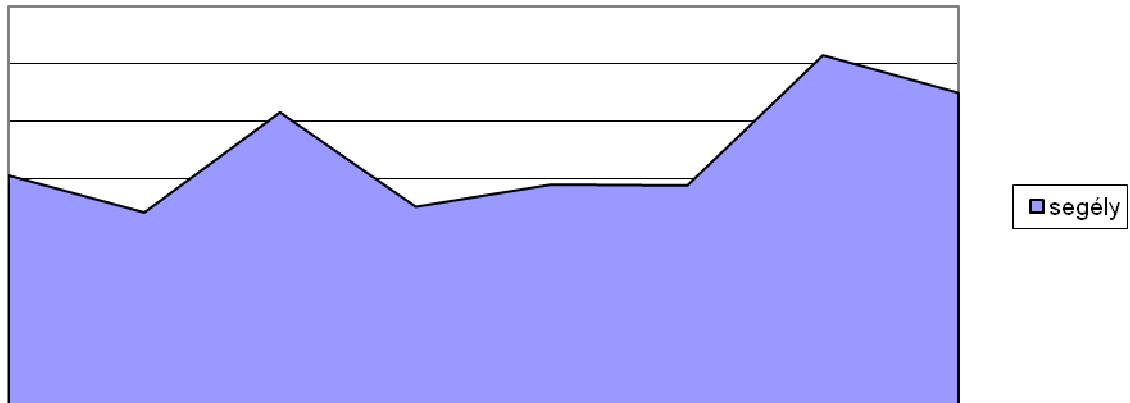


Welfare payments

The role of welfare payments has slightly increased among users of homeless hostels, while among rough sleepers, it has waveringly stagnated. However, this role is basically peripheral in both groups; at most, 10 % receives such payments.

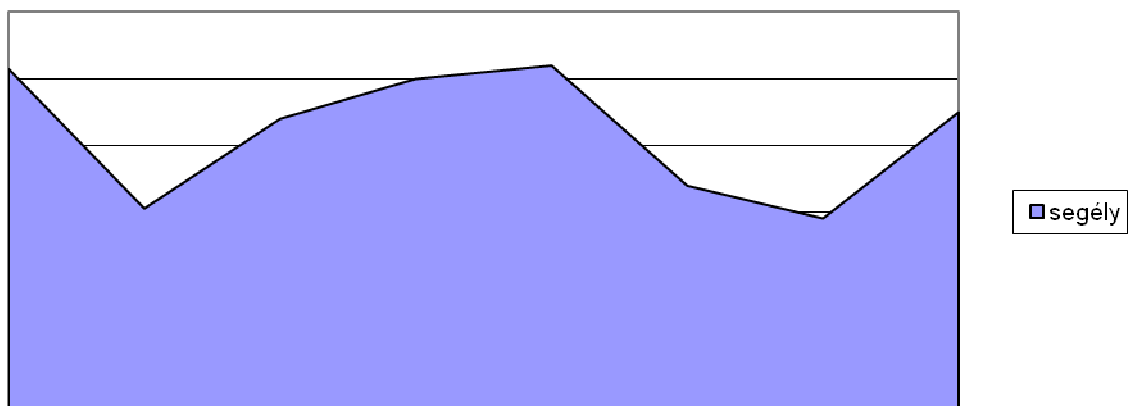
²⁷ munkabér: working income

Welfare payments (hostels, %)



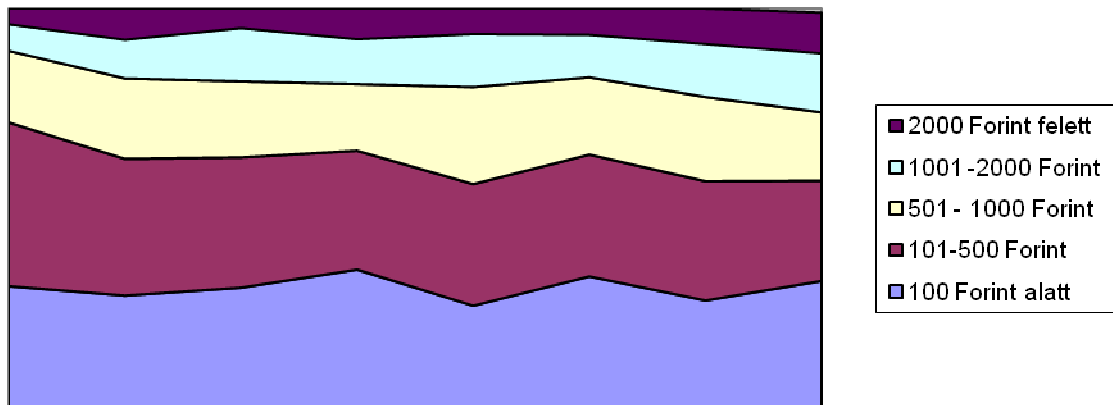
28

Welfare payments (rough sleepers, %)



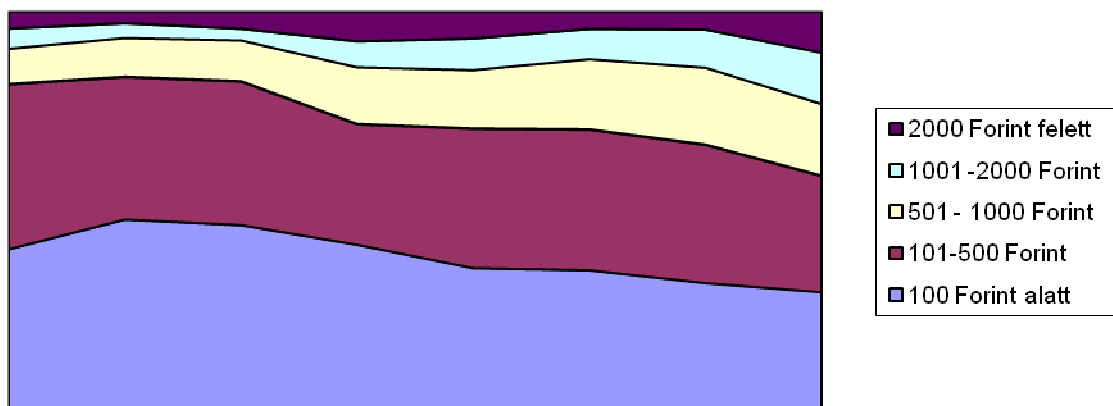
Concluding from the question on daily spending, the financial situation of the users of homeless hostels has very slightly improved nominally during recent years (it has significantly worsened at real value), 50 % of them do not spend more than € 50 in a month. Rough sleepers had started from a much worse situation, but by 2009 they have more or less “reached the level of” the other group.

Daily spending (hostels, %)



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Daily spending (rough sleepers, %)

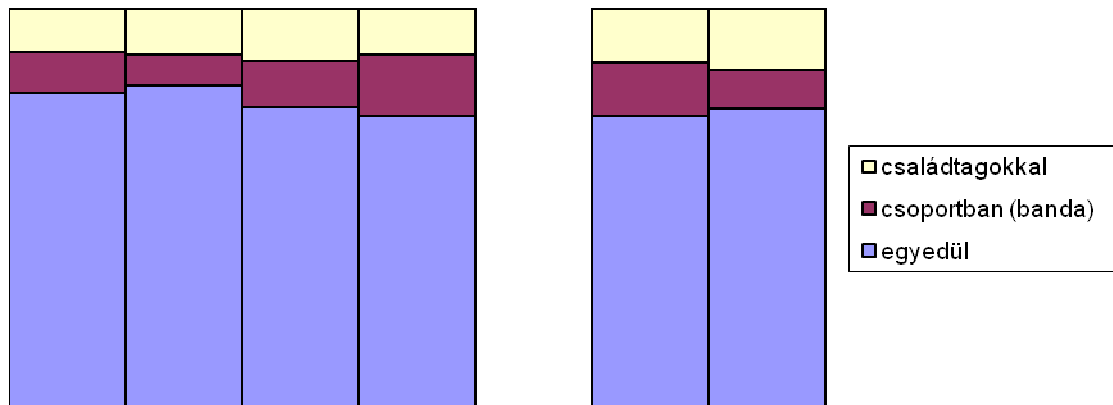


Whom do they live with?

The vast majority (75 – 80 %) of homeless people of Budapest live alone, 10 – 15 % live in gangs or groups, and a small, but a growing minority live the homeless life with a family member.

²⁹ 2000 Forint felett: over HUF 2000, 100 Forint alatt: under HUF 100

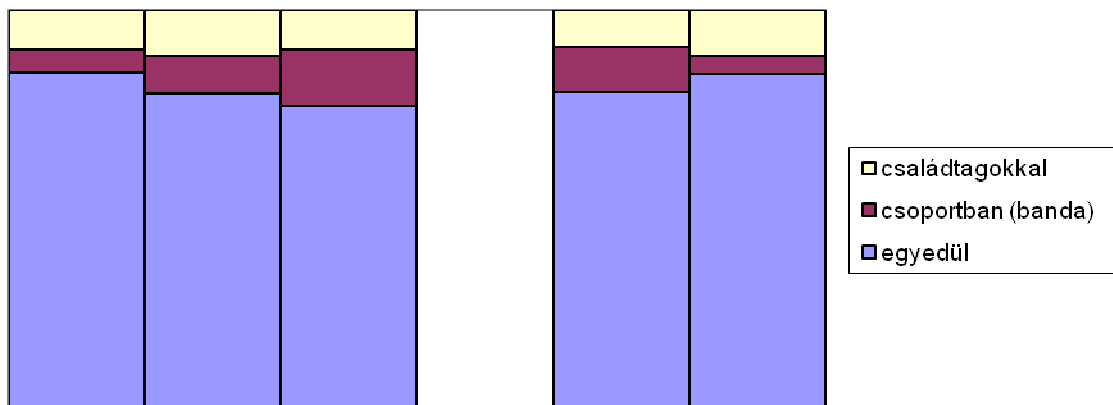
Living companion (altogether, %)



30

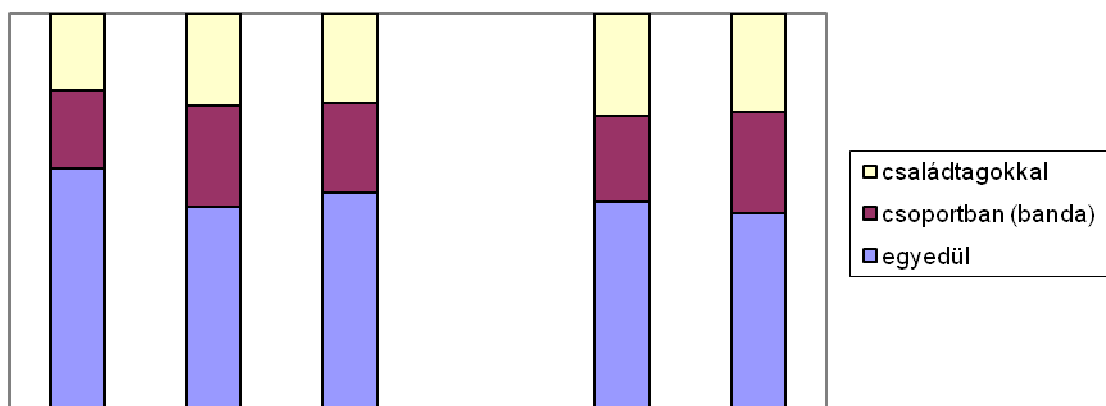
Compared to users of homeless hostels, it is much more characteristic of rough sleepers that they live their everyday lives in groups (25 – 30 %), or that they “bum” together with a family member (20 – 25 %).

Living companion (hostels, %)



³⁰ családtaggal: with family members, csoportban (banda): in a group (gang), egyedül: alone

Living companion (rough sleepers, %)

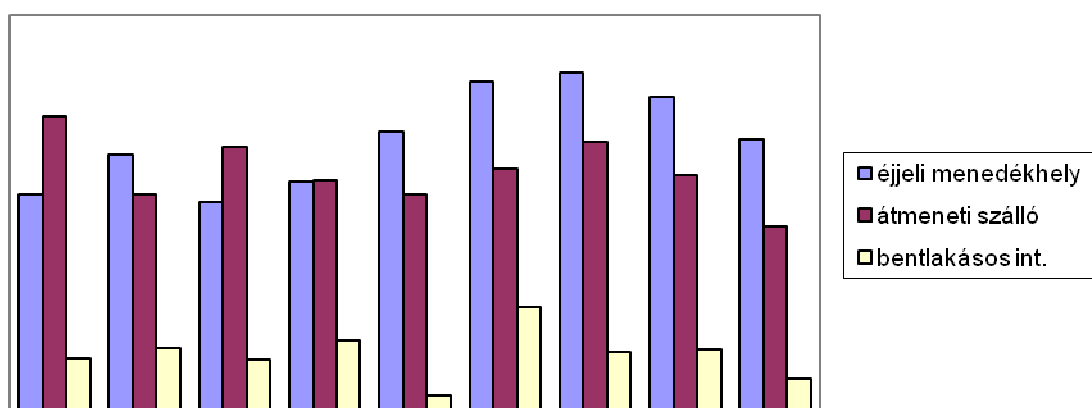


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Type of institute

Among the homeless people surveyed in Budapest, the number of people living in permanent residential services has waveringly grown in recent years; the number of people in hostels has slightly decreased, and the number of people in night shelters has sensibly increased.

Type of institute (number of peoplesurveyed)



32

³¹ családtaggal: with family members, csoportban (banda): in a group (gang), egyedül: alone

Among the homeless people surveyed in Budapest, the ratio of people who do not have a permanent address anymore has grown during the last years; the ratio of people with an address in the countryside remains under 30 %, and the ratio of people with a permanent address in Budapest has reduced from 40 % to 34 %.

As a summary of the ten years between 1999 and 2009, we can say that, on the whole, it is rather constancy that characterises the sociological-demographic composition of the homeless population of Budapest; while the individuals themselves had changed, so did their circumstances and the homeless service system itself, too.

From the long-term trends, characterising the whole of the ten years, we can highlight the facts that the ratio of the old-aged had increased among homeless people, the ratio of women had increased among rough sleepers, the ratio of people homeless for a very long time had clearly and undoubtedly grown, and the rate of people becoming homeless for financial-accommodation reasons keeps growing continuously. A certain “stabilisation” or “straightening” can be observed, but not in the good sense: an individual who is presently living in some hostel had with higher probability done so earlier, too, than ten years ago, and the same can be said about rough sleepers, too.

While on the whole, the ratio of people capable of work had not changed among homeless people, the rate of people without an income had reduced significantly over the surveyed ten years, while the ratio of those with a work-income had been sensibly and continuously growing until 2006, and had taken a nose dive after that.

Appendix

Informative tables

Basic distribution of homeless people living in Budapest, questioned on February 3 (number of individuals) 1999 – 2009											
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age											
--- 19 years	14	34	7	6	20	17	14	15	8	14	4
20 - 29 years	286	318	239	192	285	201	360	292	294	169	193
30 - 39 years	524	552	509	462	527	537	890	705	632	507	585
40 - 49 years	858	908	775	789	859	802	1434	1137	1060	907	1085
50 - 59 years	568	633	680	717	660	876	1528	1266	1250	1091	1300
60 - 69 years	214	237	246	260	244	269	462	392	378	364	490
70 ---- years	51	53	52	60	38	54	66	84	63	63	81

³² éjjeli menedékhely: night shelter, átmeneti szálló: temporary hostel, bentlakásos int.: residential institution

Altogether	2515	2735	2508	2486	2633	2756	4754	3891	3685	3115	3738
Sex											
male	2065	2219	2118	2022	2134	2286	3909	3149	2979	2436	2943
female	474	511	400	461	470	486	812	721	706	627	767
Altogether	2539	2730	2518	2483	2604	2772	4721	3870	3685	3063	3710
Highest education											
under 8 elementary classes	135	169	110	119	120	104	200	212	235	362	324
8 elementary	995	1113	965	965	979	1123	1590	1523	1490	979	1307
technical school	737	747	965	743	755	869	1307	1229	1078	1166	1391
secondary	498	501	325	528	527	544	757	763	741	481	485
higher degree	113	116	107	107	110	134	149	129	109	129	156
Altogether	2478	2646	2472	2462	2491	2774	4003	3856	3653	3117	3663
Time of becoming homeless											
within one year	416	348	324	338	346	314	650	565	628	268	356
more than one year	308	306	245	230	242	223	384	318	288	175	250
more than two years	310	295	245	216	239	212	333	285	242	139	207
more than three years	257	270	220	256	212	269	346	240	228	133	201
more than four years	211	232	205	180	209	225	342	274	248	146	200
more than five years	169	189	196	210	201	235	294	306	195	155	198
more than six years	146	155	157	170	173	168	257	214	239	96	160
more than seven years	120	128	122	116	135	165	207	260	165	177	148
more than eight years	111	121	121	84	104	138	125	144	137	80	178
more than nine years	151	99	96	137	110	154	221	248	154	146	176
more than ten years	312	427	472	490	672	661	1013	1012	1161	749	1088
Altogether	2511	2570	2403	2427	2643	2764	4172	3866	3685	2264	3162
Place, where last night was spent											
public area	67	326	241	260	358	528	898	921			
self-contained flat	2	37	22	18	26	30	36	22			
institution	138	180	292	304	211	303	197	357			
homeless hostel	2290	2067	1868	1841	1894	1775	2672	2486			
other flat	30	65	59	53	77	100	141	96			
Altogether	2527	2675	2482	2476	2566	2736	3944	3882			
Place of stay on the same day of last year											
public area		358	175	301		564	999	993			
self-contained flat		350	151	247		283	380	409			
institution		248	157	257		266	394	318			
homeless service		1475	1535	1457		1326	1762	1675			
other flat		230	470	191		280	479	395			
Altogether		2661	2488	2453		2719	4014	3790			
Reason of becoming homeless											
personal conflict	1488	1617	1500	1657	1483	1306	1973	2091			1529

[illegible]

night shelter	151	350	287	247	287	283	380	409		1104	
hostel	157	248	294	257	248	266	394	318		754	
specialized hostel	1535	1475	1315	1457	1250	1326	1762	1675		145	
public area	175	358	307	301	411	564	999	993		1189	
Altogether	2018	2431	2203	2262	2481	2719	4014	3790		3192	
address (permanent address)											
no address	874	985	855	988	947	1158	1661	1578			
Budapest	971	999	973	858	1051	848	1344	1253			
other town	376	397	351	341	304	466	626	903			
village	293	298	268	237	245	290	485				
Altogether	2514	2679	2447	2424	2547	2762	4116	3734			
temporary address											
no address	731	769	776	650	629	1305	1836	1322			
Budapest	1710	1712	1487	1646	1890	1333	2099	2382			
other town	31	110	89	32	30	85	79	141			
village					16						
Altogether	2472	2591	2352	2328	2565	2723	4014	3845			

Basic distribution of homeless people living in Budapest, questioned on February 3 (%) 1999 – 2009											
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age											
--- 19 years	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 29 years	11	12	10	8	11	7	8	8	8	5	5
30 - 39 years	21	20	20	19	20	19	19	18	17	16	16
40 - 49 years	34	33	31	32	33	29	30	29	29	29	29
50 - 59 years	23	23	27	29	25	32	32	33	34	35	35
60 - 69 years	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	12	13
70 ---- years	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sex											
male	81	81	84	81	82	82	83	81	81	80	79
female	19	19	16	19	18	18	17	19	19	20	21
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Highest education											
under 8 elementary classes	5	6	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	12	9
8 elementary	40	41	39	39	39	40	40	39	40	31	36
technical school	30	27	39	30	30	31	33	32	29	37	38
secondary	20	18	13	21	21	20	19	20	20	15	13
higher degree	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4
Altogether	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100
Time of becoming homeless											
within one year	17	14	14	14	13	11	16	15	17	12	11
more than one year	12	12	10	9	9	8	9	8	8	8	8
more than two years	12	12	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	7
more than three years	10	11	9	11	8	10	8	6	6	6	6
more than four years	9	9	9	7	8	8	8	7	7	6	6
more than five years	7	7	8	9	8	9	7	8	5	7	6
more than six years	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	4	5
more than seven years	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	4	8	5
more than eight years	4	5	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	6
more than nine years	6	4	4	6	4	6	5	6	4	6	6
more than ten years	12	17	20	20	25	24	24	26	32	33	34
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Place, where last night was spent											
public area	3	12	10	11	14	19	23	24			
self-contained flat	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
institution	6	7	12	12	8	11	5	9			
homeless hostel	90	77	75	74	74	65	68	64			

other flat	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	2			
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Place of stay on the same day of last year											
public area		13	7	12		21	25	26			
self-contained flat		13	6	10		10	9	11			
institution		9	6	10		10	10	8			
homeless hostel		55	62	59		49	44	44			
other flat		9	19	8		10	12	10			
Altogether		100	100	100		100	100	100			
Reason of becoming homeless											
personal conflict	64	62	62	68	58	47	50	55			45
economic reason	24	29	29	25	36	29	33	27			6
getting out of institution	12	9	9	7	6	10	7	5			0
mixed						14	10	13			49
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			100
Sources of income											
no income	20	19	17	16	15	8	9	9	5		
work-income	41	44	48	46	49	54	57	56	37		44
social security payment	28	29	29	28	28	30	26	28	21		24
collecting garbage									9		6
welfare payment	11	8	7	10	8	8	8	7	10		8
other									17		18
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100
Sum of daily spending											
under € 0.30							33	29	32		28
€ 0.30 - € 1.50							30	31	27		21
€ 1.50 - € 3							20	20	17		21
€ 3 - € 6							11	12	14		18
over € 6							7	8	10		11
Altogether							100	100	100		100
Medical condition											
capable of work	66	56	56	57	50	48	45	54	54	53	63
incapable of work	34	45	44	43	50	52	55	46	46	47	37
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relationships (Whom does he/she live with?)											
alone	79	81	75	73		73	75	60	41	24	26
in a group (gang)	11	8	11	15		14	10	11	10	14	10
with family members	11	12	13	12		13	15	15	14	15	18
								6	12		0
								5			0

								4	22	48	46
Altogether	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100
service provider of accommodation											
municipality	56	47	48	46	46	42	31	32			
fund	22	44	45	43	45	53	61	60			
charity organisation	7	9	7	11	9	5	8	7			
association	13							0			
state	2										
other	0										
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
Type of institution											
night shelter	6	13	12	10	12	10	9	11		35	
temporary hostel	6	9	12	10	10	10	10	8		24	
residential institution	62	55	54	59	50	49	44	44		5	
public area	7	13	13	12	17	21	25	26		37	
Altogether	81	91	90	92	100	100	100	100		100	
address (permanent address)											
no address	35	37	35	41	37	42	40	42			
Budapest	39	37	40	35	41	31	33	34			
other town	15	15	14	14	12	17	15	24			
village	12	11	11	10	10	10	12				
Altogether	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
temporary address											
no address	29	30	33	28	25	48	45	34			
Budapest	69	66	63	71	74	49	52	62			
other town	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	4			
village					1						
Altogether	99	99	100	100	101	99	99	100			

Basic distribution of users of homeless hostels living in Budapest, questioned on February 3 (number of subjects) 1999 – 2009										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age										
--- 19 years	25	2	4	16	11	7	8	6	6	3
20 - 29 years	267	204	146	226	151	216	236	169	105	125
30 - 39 years	465	429	380	409	376	476	485	366	287	352
40 - 49 years	751	656	669	700	568	778	744	669	513	635
50 - 59 years	537	606	639	562	701	931	941	946	729	878
60 - 69 years	208	233	242	219	220	289	302	292	268	367
70 ---- years	44	50	56	38	44	44	70	51	51	70
Altogether	2297	2180	2136	2170	2071	2741	2786	2499	1959	2430
Sex										
male	1859	1839	1735	1774	1726	2223	2269	2051	1548	1930
female	447	350	405	390	367	505	494	448	351	481
Altogether	2306	2189	2140	2164	2093	2728	2763	2499	1899	2411
Highest education										
under 8 elementary classes	117	95	106	94	74	129	131	150	237	229
8 elementary	954	833	835	778	775	1048	1055	979	503	720
technical school	633	829	631	634	703	902	877	716	778	902
secondary	421	286	445	450	423	540	595	543	338	406
higher degree	100	102	96	95	115	113	113	89	94	131
Altogether	2225	2145	2113	2051	2090	2732	2771	2477	1950	2388
Time of becoming homeless										
within one year	302	272	283	272	243	462	447	493	172	268
more than one year	266	210	200	193	187	271	244	210	113	169
more than two years	262	209	177	195	174	230	210	192	67	136
more than three years	231	188	222	187	223	236	177	150	83	117
more than four years	207	189	155	167	169	226	182	161	74	111
more than five years	163	181	190	158	168	173	227	133	92	120
more than six years	131	138	145	137	125	148	147	156	60	91
more than seven years	113	110	99	115	123	123	177	109	104	78
more than eight years	99	112	73	89	92	91	99	86	41	94
more than nine years	78	83	121	92	117	128	163	88	83	97
more than ten years	353	401	422	573	461	655	715	721	427	672
Altogether	2205	2093	2087	2178	2082	2743	2788	2499	1316	1953
Place, where last night was spent										
public area	54	23	29	50	87	33	37			
self-contained flat	5	6	5	10	7	6	9			
institution	172	288	299	202	297	135	317			
homeless hostel	2009	1826	1785	1835	1666	2353	2390			

other flat	20	21	18	24	23	7	29			
Altogether	2260	2164	2136	2121	2080	2534	2782			
Place of stay on the same day of last year										
public area	157	145	134	192	181	340	37			
self-contained flat	273	229	197	229	210	265	9			
institution	230	272	240	219	226	295	317			
homeless hostel	1415	1275	1396	1206	1235	1437	2390			
other flat	180	207	151	220	207	310	29			
Altogether	2255	2128	2118	2066	2059	2647	2782			
Reason of becoming homeless										
personal conflict	1362	1302	1418	1229	958	1365	1507			935
economic reason	650	617	533	750	622	938	774			157
getting out of institution	203	186	137	125	207	173	131			
mixed					304	237	339			1141
Altogether	2215	2105	2088	2104	2091	2713	2751			2233
Sources of income										
no income	354	262	250	268	122	220	131	151		
work-income	1115	987	1001	1048	1013	1370	1507	1024		1039
social security payment	635	645	644	659	619	720	774	632		694
collecting garbage								75		64
welfare payment	185	138	218	150	148	194	339	263		219
other								305		284
Altogether	2289	2032	2113	2125	1902	2504	2751	2450		2300
Sum of daily spending										
under € 0.30						1391	746	804		687
€ 0.30 - € 1.50						1276	818	630		408
€ 1.50 - € 3						809	578	429		407
€ 3 - € 6						452	370	370		375
over € 6						270	239	251		253
Altogether						4198	2751	2484		2130
Medical condition										
capable of work	1207	1114	1124	956	1032	1264	1500	1272	793	1294
incapable of work	983	929	930	915	981	1393	1203	1140	877	864
Altogether	2190	2043	2054	1871	2013	2657	2703	2412	1670	2158
Relationships (Whom does he/she live with?)										
alone	1894	1532	1530		1597	2206	1802	1135	374	520
in a group (gang)	126	177	288		228	126	188	156	119	101
with family members	225	224	199		188	298	287	203	136	262
							91	138		
							192			

							144	707	1362	1564
Altogether	2245	1933	2017		2013	2630	2704	2339	1991	2447
service provider of accommodation										
municipality	1273	1179	1148	1160	1135	1155	1103			
fund	900	888	855	823	885	1490	1564			
charity organisation	135	125	133	179	77	104	117			
association							0			
state										
other										
Altogether	2308	2192	2136	2162	2097	2749	2784			
Type of institution										
night shelter	884	1044	855	937	1135	1334	1370	1275	1104	
temporary hostel	1195	882	1074	941	885	986	1092	959	754	
residential institution	229	266	220	300	77	431	251	264	145	
							72	0		
public area		330					0	118		
Altogether	2308	2522	2149	2178	2097	2751	2788	2501	2003	
address (permanent address)										
no address	816	741	864	778	902	1048	1070			
Budapest	839	838	735	874	647	904	950			
other town	332	298	297	252	315	414	672			
village	263	246	194	197	216	337				
Altogether	2250	2123	2090	2101	2080	2703	2692			
temporary address										
no address	597	626	489	453	839	981	740			
Budapest	1526	1339	1495	1647	1161	1610	1906			
other town	93	81	22	23	58	50	103			
village	12	8	3	10	8	15				
Altogether	2228	2054	2009	2133	2066	2656	2749			