RESEARCH REPORT

ON THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY AMONG UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

CARPATHIAN FOUNDATION - HUNGARY

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The study has been completed as is part of the Horizons Full of Hope: A Year-long Support and Solidarity for Refugees in Hungary project in 2024.

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This study does not necessarily reflect the views of UNHCR, the project sponsor.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 2024, in the framework of the Carpathian Foundation - Hungary's three-county project, we conducted a non-representative questionnaire survey among refugees from Ukraine in Heves, Hajdú-Bihar and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties. The aim of the survey was to obtain detailed, analysable information about the main characteristics and backgrounds of the respondents and their families, as well as their difficulties, demands and needs. Three questionnaires were used to collect the data.

1. ***A personal questionnaire*** was completed by refugees aged 18 and over who were potential target groups for the project. We aimed to reach the target group in full; we committed to 120 individual questionnaires and ended up with 163 personal questionnaires, representing 82% of our target group of around 200 people (over the age of 18). In developing our personal questionnaire, we have drawn heavily on the UNHCR questionnaire from September 2023.[1]

2. Respondents to the personal questionnaire were also asked to provide key information about their current household via the ***household questionnaire***. We asked questions about the household and household members to one person over the age of 18 per household, and the same questionnaire was also completed - at least in Hungary - by people living alone, i.e. in a one-person household. The exception to this is the 40 people living in the college, with whom only a personal questionnaire was completed. A total of 73 households were surveyed, so that means that, not counting the 40 people, the 123 adults surveyed by the personal questionnaire live in this number of households of varying sizes.

3. Information on children aged 0-17 living in the households was collected in the ***children's questionnaire*** from a parent or other adult household member (i.e. the questionnaire was not completed with children). In total, we received information on 81 children.

The questionnaires with the refugees were recorded personally by the project staff. Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous, and staff informed respondents in advance. Both Hungarian and Ukrainian speakers were able to read the questionnaire in their mother tongue/the language they speak and the questions were asked in the language of their choice (with the help of an interpreter in the case of Ukrainian). The questionnaires were processed anonymously and in aggregate (using SPSS.)

The results of the personal, household and children's questionnaires are presented in three separate chapters. The questionnaires for the survey are presented in the annex.

[1] UKR_PPM_2023Sep_Hungary_Version3.1.

1. ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRES

1. 1. General characteristics of the respondents

A total of 163 people completed the personal questionnaire. Of the 163 respondents, 52.8% were men (86), 46.6% were women (76) and one was non-binary.

At the time of the data collection (March 2024), 42.9% (70 persons) of the respondents lived in a town, nearly a third (31.1%, 49 persons) in a county town, more than a quarter (26.4%, 43 persons) in a village, and one person in Budapest (Table 1). More than half of them (55.8%, 91 persons) lived in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, one third (34.4%, 56 persons) in Heves county, and one tenth (9.2%, 15 persons) in Hajdú-Bihar county (the respondent living in the personl was interviewed in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county) (Table 2).

Table 1: Number and distribution of respondents by type of municipality of residence

Type of municipality	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Budapest	1	0.6
County town	49	30.1
Town	70	42.9
Village	43	26.4
Total	163	100.0

2. Number and distribution of respondents by county of residence

County	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Budapest	1	0.6
Hajdú-Bihar	15	9.2
Heves	56	34.4
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	91	55.8
Total	163	100.0

Information on the current (as of March 2024) type of residence and whereabouts of refugees is available based on the location where the questionnaire was taken. These show that one third (32.5%, 53 persons) of the respondents live in collective accommodations, with the predominantly young adult students living in a dormitory being treated separately (dormitory). Overall, more than half of the 163 persons (55.2%, 90 persons) live in some type of collective accommodation. They are followed by those living in rented accommodation (12.3%, 20 persons), in other private accommodation (11.7%, 19 persons) and those living in other types of accommodation (11.0%, 18 persons). A further 14 (8.6%) are were iving in a curtesy-use flat; two did not answer this question (Table 3).

Table 3: Number and distribution of respondents by location of completing the questionnaire

Type of accommodation	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Collective accommodation	53	32.5
Private accommodation	19	11.7
Rented accomodation	20	12.3
Courtesy use of flat	14	8.6
Other	18	11.0
Dormitory	37	22.7
Doesn't know/no answer	2	1.2
Total	163	100.0

The youngest respondents are 18 years old (3.7%, 6 people), the oldest are 72 (1 person) and 77 (1 person) years old respectively; the average age is 35.9 years. Broken down by age group, the highest proportion (34.4%, 56 people) is in the 18-24 age group, which covers only seven years. The next group covering six years, 25-30 year olds, includes 11 people (6.7%). From there, age groups were created spanning ten years: 22.1% of respondents (36 people) aged 31-40 and 20.2% (33 people) aged 41-50. Eight per cent (13 people) are aged 51-60, 7.4% (12 people) are aged 61-70, and two are older (72 and 77 respectively). (Table 4).

Table 4: Number and distribution of respondents by age group

Age group	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
18-24 years old	56	34.4
25-30 years old	11	6.7
31-40 years old	36	22.1
41-50 years old	33	20.2
51-60 years old	13	8.0
61-70 years old	12	7.4
over 71 years	2	1.2
Total	163	100.0

12.9% of respondents (21) did not compelte primary education, 25.8% (42) completed primary education, a fifth (19.6%, 32%) have a secondary school leaving certificate, a quarter (25.2%, 41) have a secondary vocational education, and a further 14.1% (23) have a diploma. Four persons did not answer this question (Table 5).

Table 5: Number and distribution of respondents by education level

Education	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Incomplete primary education	21	12.9
Basic level	42	25.8
Intermediate - secondary school-leaving certificate	32	19.6
Intermediate - vocation	41	25.2

Education	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
University/college degree	23	14.1
Doesn't know/no answer	4	2.5
Total	163	100.0

43.6% of respondents (71 people) are Ukrainian citizens, 40.5% (66 people) are dual Ukrainian-Hungarian citizens. Another 25 (15.3%) are Ukrainian-Russian dual citizens, one is a Hungarian citizen (Table 6). The proportion of those who identify as Roma/Gypsy is 32.5% (53 people), while the proportion of non-Roma/Gypsy is 66.9% (109 people) (one person did not answer the question). At home, with the family, almost half of the respondents (46%, 75 people) speak Hungarian, one fifth (20.2%, 33 people) speak Ukrainian and Hungarian, 14.1% (23 people) speak Ukrainian and Russian, and about one tenth of them speak either Ukrainian (10.4%, 17 people) or Russian (9.2%, 15 people) (Table 7).

Table 6: Number and breakdown of respondents by citizenship

Citizenship	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Ukrainian	71	43.6
Hungarian	1	0.6
Ukrainian-Russian	25	15.3
Ukrainian-Hungarian	66	40.5
Total	163	100.0

Table 7: Number and distribution of respondents according to the language they speak at home, with the family

Language	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Ukrainian	17	10.4
Hungarian	75	46.0
Russian	15	9.2
Ukrainian and Hungarian	33	20.2
Ukrainian and Russian	23	14.1
Total	163	100.0

Before they came to Hungary, i.e. in Ukraine, 27.6% (45 persons) of the respondents were registered employees, 8% (13 persons) were undeclared employees, 1.2% (2 persons) worked as self-employed and 14.1% (23 persons) earned a living from casual labour. Only one person said they were unemployed in Ukraine with benefits, while the number of unemployed without benefits was 12 (7.4%). The proportion of retired respondents is 6.7% (11 people). More than a quarter of respondents (25.8%, 42 people) had studied in Ukraine. Table 8 also presents data on current economic activity in Hungary.

Table 8: Number and distribution of respondents by previous economic activity in Ukraine

Economic activity	In Ukraine		In Hungary	
	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Employee, declared	45	27.6	41	25.2
Employee, undeclared	13	8.0	13	8.0
Entrepreneur	2	1.2	2	1.2
Casual work	23	14.1	15	9.2
Unemployed - on benefits	1	0.6	11	6.7
Unemployed - without benefits	12	7.4	9	5.5
Retired	11	6.7	9	5.5
Disability pensioner	2	1.2	2	1.2
Disabled, with long-term illness	1	0.6	3	1.8
Childcare at home - with benefits	6	3.7	8	4.9
Childcare at home - without benefits	1	0.6	6	3.7
Student	42	25.8	39	23.9
Other	2	1.2	4	2.5
Doesn't know/no answer	2	1.2	1	0.6
Total	163	100.0	163	100.0

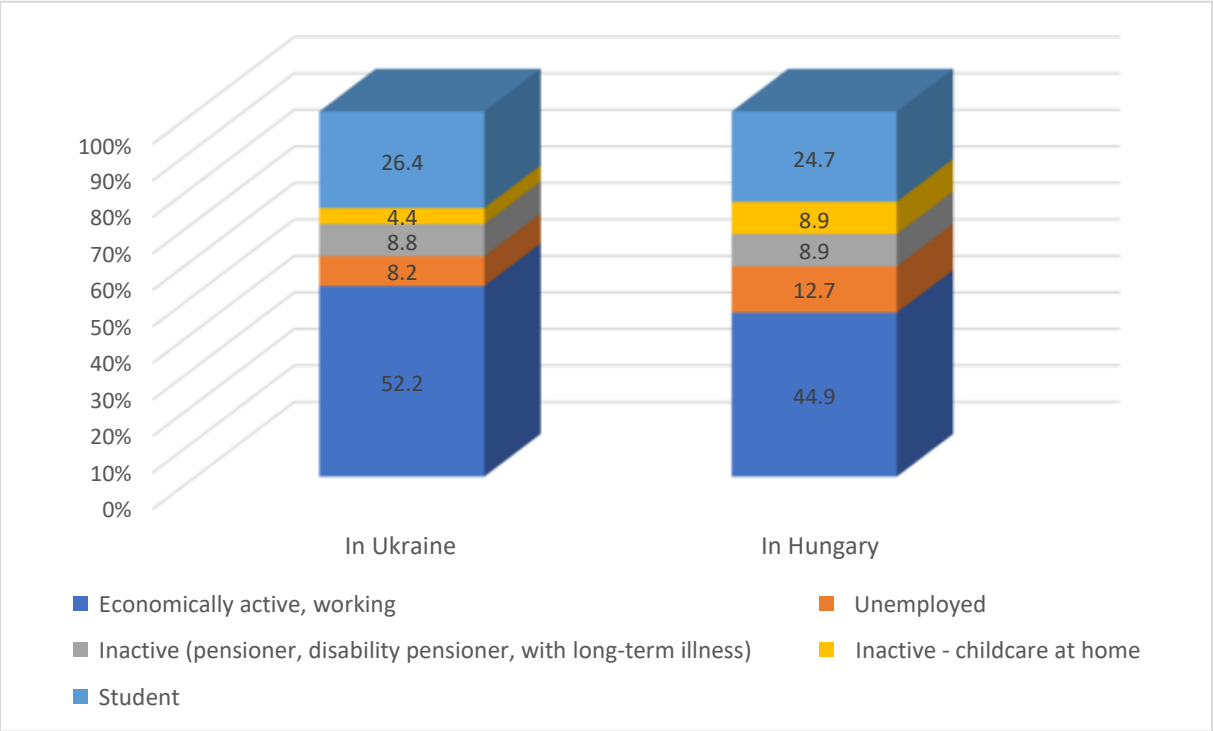
Combining data on economic activity: the majority of the respondents (50.9%, 83 persons) were economically active, had some form of work (registered/undeclared employment, self-employment, casual labour), a quarter (25.8%, 42 persons) had studied in Ukraine before coming to Hungary because of the war. The combined share of the unemployed and inactive (pensioners, invalids, long-term sick, disabled) with and without benefits was 8 and 8.6% (13 and14 persons respectively). The fewest (4.3%, 7 persons) are those who were caring for their child at home (with or without benefits). Four selected ‘other’ or did not answer the question.) Table 9 also presents data on current economic activity in Hungary.

Table 9: Number and distribution of respondents by previous economic activity in Ukraine, categorised

Economic activity	In Ukraine		In Hungary	
	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Economically active, working	83	50.9	71	43.6
Unemployed	13	8.0	20	12.3
Inactive (pensioner, disability pensioner, with long-term illness)	14	8.6	14	8.6
Inactive - childcare at home	7	4.3	14	8.6
Student	42	25.8	39	23.9
Other, doesn't know/no answer	4	2.5	5	3.1
Total	163	100.0	163	100.0

Although we report both Ukrainian and Hungarian economic activity in the tables above, we summarise the changes in Figure 1, showing only the proportions and excluding other and doesn't know/can't answer responses. The share of economically active people in some form of work decreased from 52.2% to 44.9% (Table 8 shows that, somewhat surprisingly, the share of people in casual labour decreased the most), while the share of unemployed people incresed from 8.2% to 12.7%. The proportion of people caring for their children at home has doubled compared to Ukraine, while the proportion of students has decreased slightly (from 26.4% to 24.7%). The proportion of inactive persons (pensioners, invalidity pensioners, persons with long-term illnesses and disabled persons) remained stable (8.8% and 8.9% respectively) (Figure 1).

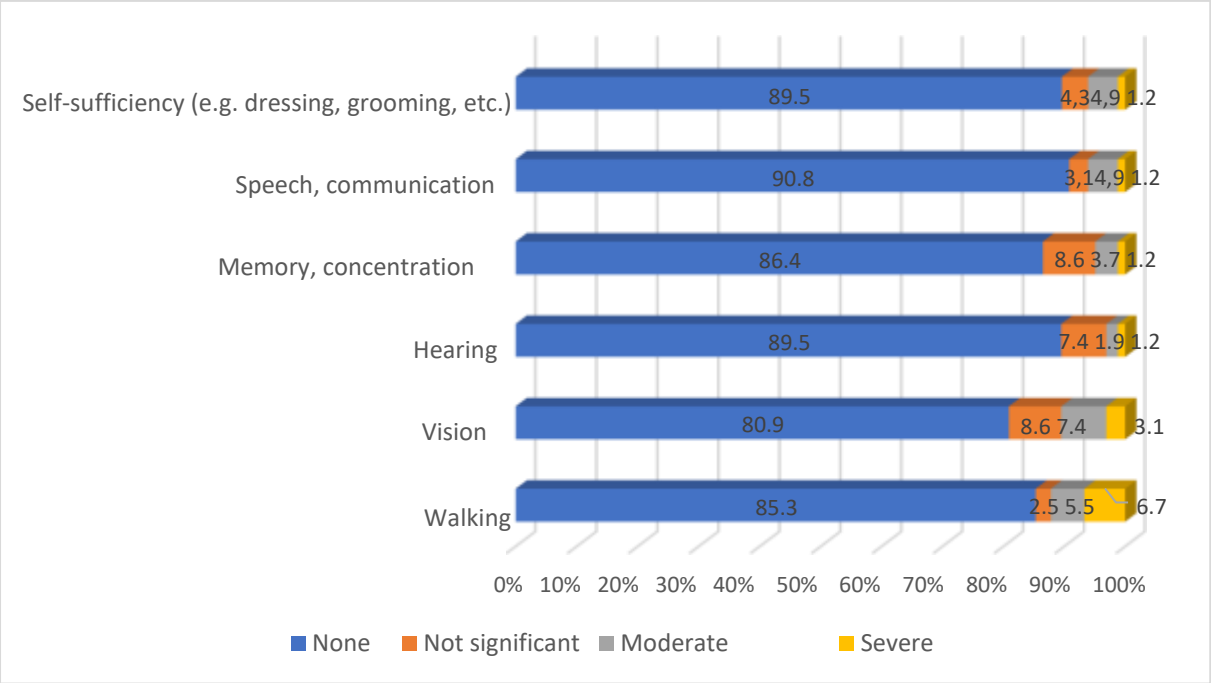
Figure 1: Distribution of respondents by economic activity in Ukraine and in Hungary, %



12.9% of respondents (21 people) said they had a serious, long-term illness that required at least three months of medical care[2]. This means that the vast majority (82.8%, 135 people) have no such problems, while seven (4.3%) did not answer the question. As it appears in Figure 2, 85-91% of the respondents have no difficulties in the six areas we asked about. Depending on the area, 2.5-8.6% reported a minor difficulty, 3.7-7.4% a medium difficulty and 1.2-6.7% a serious problem, the latter 6.7% (11 persons) are those with serious difficulties walking (Figure 2). Thirty-two people (19% of the total sample) said that they had an official certificate of some illness or health problem, and five of them said that they did not have this certificate. There are no pregnant women among those surveyed.

[2] According to the UN questionnaire, a serious illness is defined as a condition that requires long-term continuous treatment (medication and/or medical follow-up and/or hospitalisation) and that affects an individual's daily life. This is what referred to in the questionnaire.

Figure 2: Distribution of responses to 'Do you have difficulties in the following areas?' by area, % (N=162-163)



1.1.1. Roma and non-Roma refugees

As indicated earlier, our questionnaire survey is not representative and the number of items is small, but it may be worthwhile to provide some data to indicate the differences between Roma and non-Roma refugees, and in our case, the socio-economic disadvantages and marginalisation of Roma people from Transcarpathia.

One third of the 163 respondents (32.5%, 53 persons) declared themselves as Roma/Gypsy, they came exclusively from Transcarpathia, there are no Roma/Gypsy among those from other regions. In our sample, 42.7% (47 persons) of the 103 refugees from Transcarpathia are of Roma/Gypsy origin (the difference of five persons is due to the fact that out of 53 persons, this number of persons did not answer the question on their place of residence in Ukraine).

There is a clear gap in educational attainment: more than a third of Roma respondents aged 18 and over (34.6%) have no completed primary education and more than half (55.8%) have completed primary education at most; only 1.9% have a secondary school leaving certificate and none have a degree. In contrast, among non-Roma, only 1.9% have no completed primary education, 12.3% have completed primary education and 29.2% have a secondary school-leaving certificate; more than one fifth (21.7%) have a university degree. (Doesn't know/no answer responses are not included here, so the total number of items is 158) (Table 10).

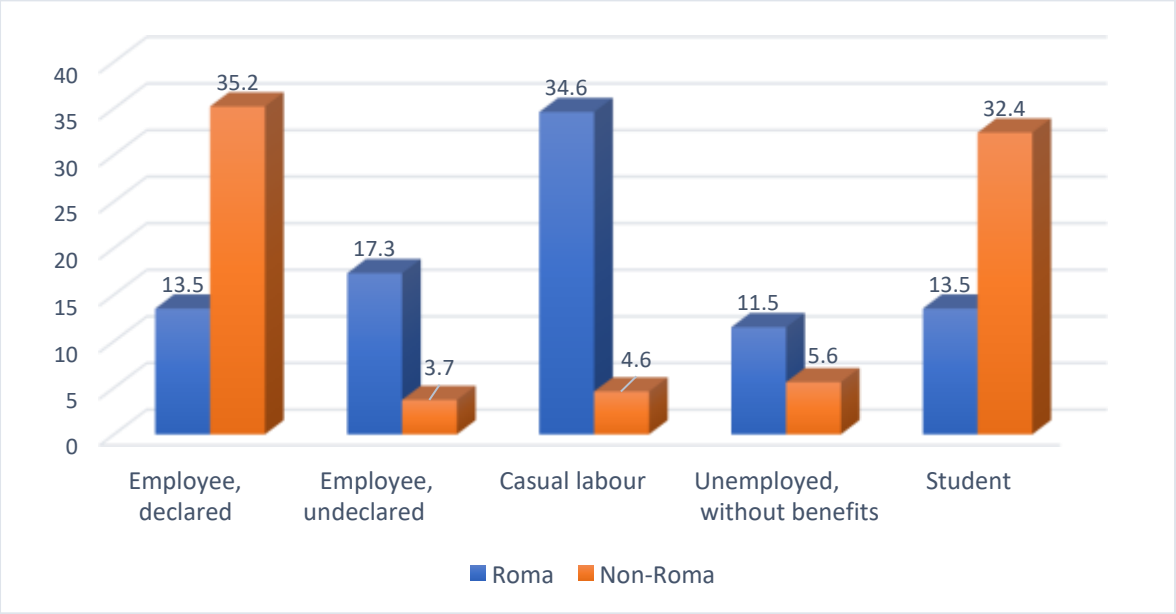
Table 10: Distribution of Roma and non-Roma respondents by educational attainment, % (N=158)

Education	Roma	Non-Roma
No completed primary education	34.6	1.9
Basic level	55.8	12.3
Intermediate - secondary school-leaving certificate	1.9	29.2

Education	Roma	Non-Roma
Intermediate - vocation	7.7	34.9
University/college degree	0.0	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0

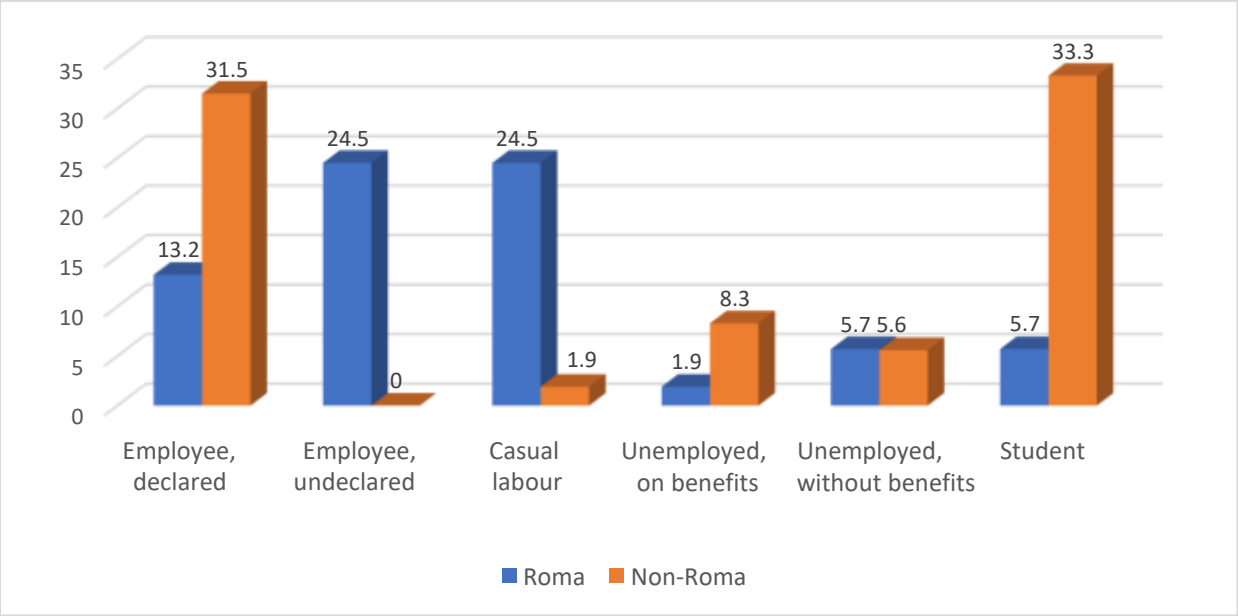
As shown in Figure 3, in Ukraine 13.5% of Roma respondents and 35.2% of non-Roma were declared employees, while 17.3% of Roma and only 3.7% of non-Roma worked as undeclared employees. More than a third of Roma (34.6%) while 4.6% of non-Roma had a casual job. 11.5% of the former and 5.6% of the latter were unemployed without benefits. 13.5% of Roma respondents and 32.4% of non-Roma had studied in Ukraine. (The number of items is 160 without the don't know/no answers.) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportion of declared, undeclared, casual workers, unemployed persons and students in Ukraine among Roma and non-Roma respondents, % (N=160)



Data on current economic activity in Hungary show that the proportion of undeclared workers has increased among Roma respondents (24.5%), while there are no such respondents among non-Roma. Surprisingly, the proportion of declared employees among Roma has remained virtually unchanged (13.2%) and has decreased only slightly for non-Roma (31.5%). The share of Roma doing casual work decreased to 24.5%, the share of the unemployed without benefits almost halved (5.7%); the share of the unemployed Roma receiving benefits rose to 1.9%. (The number of items is 161 without the don't know/no answers.) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Share of registered, not registered, casual working unemployed and students among Roma and non-Roma respondents in Hungary, % (N=161)



1.2. Being a refugee in Hungary

1.2.1. When and from where did they arrive

The vast majority of the respondents (87.1%, 142 persons) - obviously - arrived in Hungary after the outbreak of the war (February 2022), while 7.4% (12 persons) arrived before the war (1 person in 2018, 4 in 2019, 5 in 2021, 1 in January 2022). Nine persons (5.5%) did not answer this question. Combining and grouping the arrival dates: 6.1% (10 persons) of the respondents arrived in Hungary between 2018 and 2021, and the largest number (63.8%, 104 persons) arrived in Hungary in the first half of 2022, immediately after the outbreak of the war (including that one person who arrived in January 2022). In the second half of 2022 and later, far fewer people came to us: a tenth of respondents (9.8%, 16 people) arrived between August and November 2022, and 7.4% each (12-12 people) arrived in the first and second half of 2023 (Table 11).

Table 11: Number and distribution of respondents according to when they arrived in Hungary

Arrival time	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
2018-2021	10	6.1
First half of 2022	104	63.8
Second half of 2022	16	9.8
First half of 2023	12	7.4
Second half of 2023	12	7.4
Doesn't know/no answer	9	5.5
Total	163	100.0

To the question that from which part of Ukraine they came to Hungary, on the one hand, a relatively large number of people did not answer (19); they are not counted here (therefore the number of respondents is 144). On the other hand, the answers are often inconsistent, with more people indicated the city or district. These are grouped into the corresponding Ukrainian administrative units (one of the 24 provinces, 'oblasts'). The vast majority (71.5%, 103 people) came from Transcarpathia. 9.7% of respondents (14 persons) came to Hungary from the Donetsk region, 6.3% (9 persons) from the Kharkiv region, 4.2% (6 persons) from the Zaporizhzhia region; 1-4 persons came from the other regions in the table (Table 12).

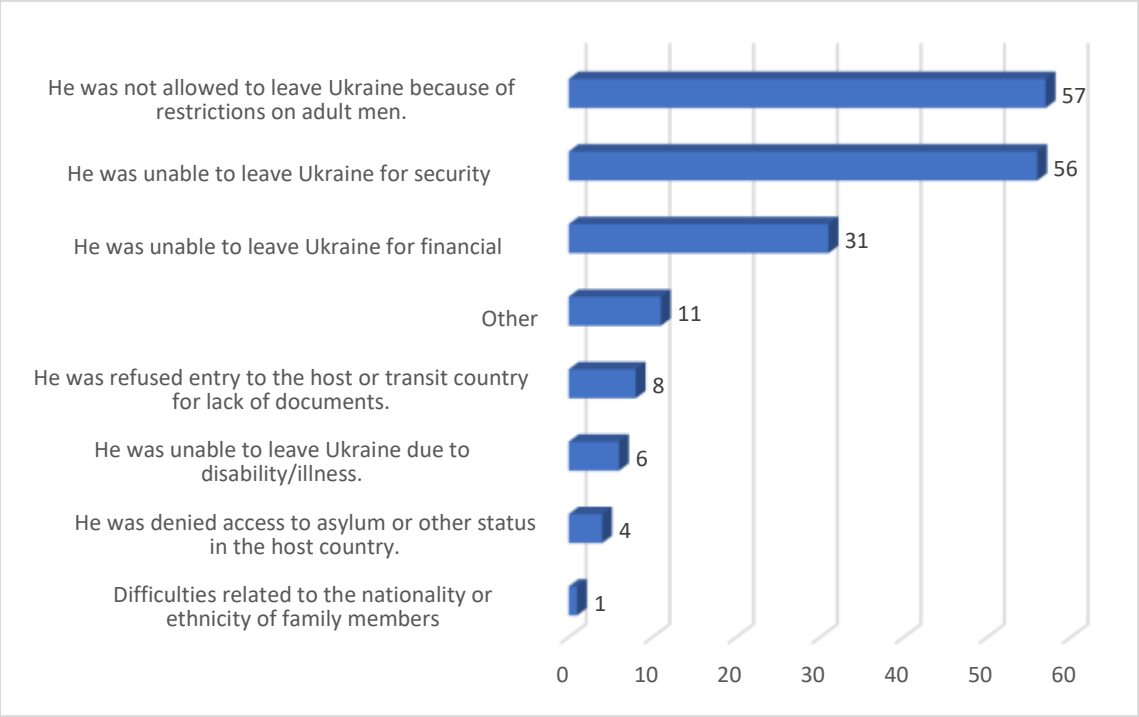
Table 12: Number and distribution of respondents according to the area of Ukraine where they used to live

Administrative area	Respondents, number of persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Dnipropetrovsk region	4	2.8
Donetsk area	14	9.7
Kharkiv area	9	6.3
Transcarpathia (Transcarpathian region)	103	71.5
Kyiv area	1	0.7
Kirovohrad area	1	0.7
Luhansk region	1	0.7
Mikolayiv area	2	1.4
Rivne area	1	0.7
Vinnytsia area	1	0.7
Zaporizhzhia area	6	4.2
Zhytomyr area	1	0.7
Total	144	100.0

1.2.2. Family members in Ukraine and changes in the family

Almost three quarters of respondents (73%, 119 people) have family members who have stayed in Ukraine; one fifth (19%, 31 people) do not have such family members and 13 people (8%) did not answer this question. More than two-third (68.4%, 78 people) of those who have close relatives left in Ukraine said that they could not join them in Hungary due to various obstacles (8.8% said there were no obstacles to joining them, but 22.8% said that family members did not want to come here). We also asked what types of difficulties prevent family members from coming to Hungary. Most (57 persons) cited restrictions on adult men and security reasons (56 persons); 31 persons cited financial reasons, 11 other factors and 8 persons cited the lack of necessary documents as an obstacle (Figure 5).

Figure 5: The main factors that prevent family members from coming to Hungary, according to the number of respondents who indicated them, are



17.4% of respondents (28 people) reported having a child in their family since they left Ukraine. Seven respondents (4.3%) had a marriage in the close family, six families (3.7%) had a death; 1 reported a divorce and 5 reported other changes. (Total number of respondents 160-161; 2-3 respondents did not answer this question). 16 respondents (around a tenth of all respondents) reported difficulties in dealing with the formal administration of the changes; eleven of these reported major problems. The specific problem was expressed by 14 respondents: 6 people mentioned administrative difficulties related to the birth or registration of children, 3 people mentioned difficulties with moving, 2 people mentioned difficulties with children's documents, and 2 people had problems with marriage documents (one of them could not get married because of this) (Table 13).

Table 13: Respondents' problems with managing changes in the family and their frequency

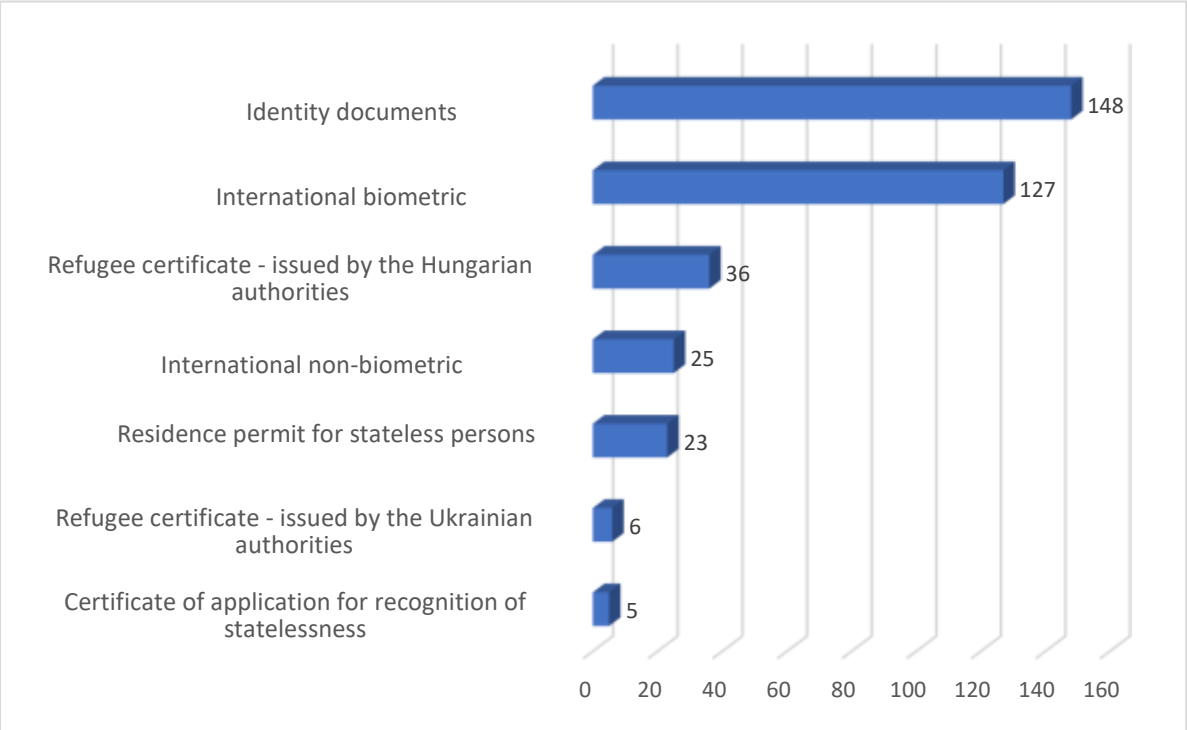
Administrative and management problems expressed by respondents	How many people have formulated the problem, in persons
Administration, obtaining documents related to marriage	1
Administrative problems prevented getting married	1
Obtaining documents, related to birth	1
Registering a child	1
Managing children's documents	2
Moving to separate addresses	3
Registration of a child born in Hungary	1
Childbirth, registry	1

Administrative and management problems expressed by respondents	How many people have formulated the problem, in persons
Birth certificate	1
Birth documents for the grandchild	1
Registering a grandchild	1

1.2.3. Having documents, administration, asylum status, legal status

Almost all of the respondents (96.9%, 158 people) have some form of valid identity document; five respondents said they did not have a valid document. Of the seven types of documents listed in the questionnaire, most people (109) have two, 34 have three and 10 have more (4-6) documents. General identity documents (148 people) and international biometric passports (127 people) were the most frequently mentioned. 36 people have a refugee certificate issued by the Hungarian authorities, 25 people have an international non-biometric passport and 23 people have a residence permit for stateless persons. Six of the respondents have a refugee certificate issued by the Ukrainian authorities and 5 have a certificate of application for recognition of statelessness (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Number of people with different valid documents, persons



As the majority of the respondents have valid documents, only a few indicated that they had experienced obstacles in some areas by lack of the necessary documents. Five refugees had problems finding work or accessing healthcare services. Four respondents had difficulties in accessing social services and four had the same issue with education, 2 had difficulties in moving, travelling and another 2 in accessing other services due to lack of documentation. Another respondent is unable to obtain asylum status and cannot have their stay legitimised in Hungary.

Only one respondent indicated that they cannot/could have the necessary documents supplied, 7 could have the necessary documents supplied easily, 9 could have the documents supplied only with difficulty (3 persons did not answer this question). We also asked about the reasons for not being able to have the documents supplied in Hungary. Of the factors listed in the questionnaire, 7 respondents each indicated that they were not familiar with the procedure and that it was long and complicated; 5 respondents indicated lack of a registered address and 4 indicated lack of supporting documents. Two people indicated that the reason was financial and another two that the necessary document was not issued in Hungary (Table 14).

Table 14: The main obstacles to having the documents supplemented, according to the number of people who marked them, persons

Obstacles to having documents supplemented	How many people reported the problem, in persons
I do not know the procedure	7
The procedure is long and complicated	7
No registered address, no address card	5
I do not have supporting documents	4
I cannot afford it	2
The document is not issued in Hungary	2
Other	1

More than one third of the respondents (35%, 57 persons) have already been granted asylum, 4.9% (8 persons) have been granted refugee status (only one respondent indicated that they are waiting for a decision on refugee status); 37.4% (61 persons) are dual Ukrainian-Hungarian citizens. The share of people with permanent/long-term residence permits or visas and study permits is 6.7% (11 people) (Table 15).

Table 15: Number and proportion of respondents by current status

Legal status	Number of respondents, in persons	Distribution of respondents, %
Already been granted asylum	57	35.0
Already been granted refugee status	8	4.9
Applied for refugee status, awaiting the decision	1	0.6
Temporary/short-term residence permit or visa	6	3.7
Permanent/long-term residence permit or visa	11	6.7
Holds a work permit	3	1.8
Holds a study permit	11	6.7
Ukrainian - Hungarian dual citizen	61	37.4
Other	2	1.2
Doesn't know/no answer	3	1.8
Total	163	100.0

By the end of the survey (March 2024), 63 people, 38.7% of the total respondents, had applied for asylum status, and of these, as already mentioned, 57 had been granted it. The highest number of applicants (26) was in March 2022, after which the number of applicants gradually decreased (5 persons applied for asylum status in February 2022). Between April and December 2022 a total of 25 people applied for asylum, and 7 in 2023 (January to October). In April 2022. 15 people were granted the status, 8 in April, and 6 in June (6 people were granted asylum status in February and March 2022). Between July and December, 15 people were granted asylum status, and between May and November 2023, 7 people were granted asylum status. It is striking that, although the submission of applications - despite a significant drop - is relatively continuous until October 2023, no one has applied for the status since then. Just as no one has received it between November 2022 and May 2023. (True, the 'doesn't know/no answer' answers could in principle include dates within these periods.) In any case, the data show that, on average, applicants were granted asylum status in just over two months. Five received it in the same month they applied (half a month was counted here), 24 applicants waited one month, 13 two months, 5 three and 5 four months and 5 respondents waited five to seven months for the decision (Table 16).

Table 16: Number and proportion with asylum status by number of months it took them to be granted the status

Month	Number of people with asylum status	
	number, persons	distribution, %
0.5 months	5	8.8
1 month	24	42.1
2 months	13	22.8
3 months	5	8.8
4 months	5	8.8
5 months	3	5.3
7 months	2	3.5
Total	57	100.0

We also asked about the difficulties refugees have experienced in applying for or renewing their asylum status. Of the problems we listed, long waiting times were the most common (27 respondents); 15 respondents mentioned lack of information, 13 respondents mentioned language barriers and another 13 mentioned lack of an interpreter or documents for registration, and 9 respondents mentioned difficulties in accessing registration points (Table 17). Due to the expiry date of the asylum card, 11 persons experienced difficulties in travelling back and forth between Ukraine and Hungary, 9 persons in obtaining documents and 8 persons in securing accommodation (Table 18).

Table 17: Problems encountered and number of people reporting them during the sheltered status, persons

Difficulty in applying or in applying for an extension	How many have reported this difficulty, persons
Long waiting time for the decision	27
Lack of information	15
Language barriers, lack of interpreting	13
Lack of documents required for registration, obtaining of the documents	13
Difficulties in accessing registration points	9
Difficulties in accessing the procedure because you the respondent applied for temporary protection in another country	2
Other	2
Denied access to the registration procedure	0

Table 18: Difficulties due to expiry date of asylum card and number of people who reported them, persons

Difficulties with the expiry date of the asylum card	How many have reported this difficulty, persons
During travelling to Ukraine and/or returning to Hungary	11
During obtaining civil documents	9
In the area of providing housing and related services	8
In accessing healthcare services	7
Relating to employment	6
During accessing educational services	6
Other areas	6
When travelling abroad	5
Relating to accessing social services, supports and benefits	5
When obtaining a paper certificate of the validity of asylum status	4

1.2.4. Supports, benefits

Of the types of assistance listed in the questionnaire, most of the respondents (43.7%, 68 people) applied for and have received accommodation and housing assistance. This is followed by social assistance (subsistence allowance), which 36.1% of respondents (56 people) have received or are currently receiving it (5.2% have applied for but not received it). 21.1% had applied for and received various employment services, 19% health insurance support and 18.5% cash benefits (the latter 5.7% were refused). 12.9% of respondents have used/are using some kind of social care service and 12.1% claimed/are claimed childcare support. (The 'doesn't know/no answer' responses are not included here, so the item numbers vary between 152 and it is 157, and 137 for business support) (Table 19).

Table 19: What kind of support and benefits did you apply for in Hungary, distribution of answers, %

Type of support, benefit	Applied for it, received	Applied for it, but did not receive it	Not applied	Total	*N=*
Provision of accommodation in public accommodation, transit centre or housing allowance	43.7	1.9	54.4	100.0	*157*
Social assistance, support (subsistence allowance)	36.1	5.2	58.7	100.0	*155*
Employment services, training, language learning, job placement	21.1	2.6	76.3	100.0	*158*
Health insurance support	19.0	3.3	77.8	100.0	*155*
Cash assistance for food, transport, utility bills, other basic needs	18.5	5.7	75.8	100.0	*157*
Social care services (home or collective)	12.9	1.3	85.8	100.0	*153*
Childcare allowance	12.1	1.9	86	100.0	*152*
Cash accommodation allowance	8.3	2.5	89.2	100.0	*157*
Other	2.2	2.2	95.6	100.0	*157*
Entrepreneurship support	0	1.3	98.7	100.0	*137*

Of those who had applied for and/or received some form of support, most (33.3%, 31 people) had experienced administrative difficulties in the application process. Almost a third of the respondents (31.1%, 29 people) also reported a lack of information about the possibilities and eligibility conditions, and 29% reported long waiting times. Difficulties in contacting administrators and service providers were mentioned by 24.7%, and 21.5% could not get any support due to lack of a registered address (Table 20). (We have not counted those who are not covered by the question, i.e. have not applied for any support or benefits, nor those who marked ‘doesn't know/no answer', so the item numbers range from 89 to 93.)

Table 20: Difficulties in applying for and accessing support, breakdown of respondents by type of problem, %

Difficulty, problem	Typical	Not typical	Total	*N=*
Administrative difficulties	33.3	66.7	100.0	*93*
Lack of information about the option, eligibility criteria, how to apply	31.1	69.9	100.0	*93*
Long waiting times	29.0	71.0	100.0	*93*
Difficulty or lack of access to administrators and service providers	24.7	75.3	100.0	*93*
Could not apply because of lack of registered address	21.5	78.5	100.0	*93*
Language barriers, lack of interpreting	15.1	84.9	100.0	*93*
Could not apply because of lack of official documents	14.1	85.9	100.0	*92*
Applied, but was refused	9.0	91.0	100.0	*89*

1.2.5. Finding a job, employment

42.3% of the 163 respondents (69 people) have previously looked for or are currently looking for a job in Hungary (excluding the ‘doesn't know/no answer’ responses, the item numbers range from 61-68 people). We asked them about the obstacles they encountered/are encountering when looking for or taking up a job. Most respondents cited lack of suitable job opportunities (51.5%), lack of suitable education and training (37.3%), lack of language skills (32.4%) and lack of a registered address (31.8%) as problems. For 25.8% of respondents, the lack of other documents and for 20.6% the lack of information about employment and job opportunities was an obstacle to finding and/or taking up a job (Table 21).

Table 21: Difficulties experienced in finding a job, distribution of responses by type of problem, %

Obstacles to finding a job, taking up a job	Yes	No	Total	*N=*
Lack of a work permit	13.2	86.8	100.0	*68*
Lack of identity documents	11.8	88.2	100.0	*68*
Absence of other documents	25.8	74.2	100.0	*66*
Lack of suitable job opportunities	51.5	48.5	100.0	*66*
Lack of appropriate skills or qualifications	37.3	62.7	100.0	*67*
Non-recognition of existing education or training	13.8	86.2	100.0	*65*
Lack of language skills	32.4	67.6	100.0	*68*
Lack of access to nursery or kindergarten	2.9	97.1	100.0	*68*
Lack of information on employment or opportunities	20.6	79.4	100.0	*68*
Absence of a declared, registered address	31.8	68.2	100.0	*66*
Loss of benefits and allowances in the event of employment	3	97	100.0	*67*
Discrimination due to Ukrainian origin	15.4	84.6	100.0	*65*
Discrimination due to Roma origin	15.4	84.6	100.0	*65*

The responses show that there are more people who have worked and/or are working in Hungary (92 people) than those who had been looking for work (69 people). This suggests that some of the respondents were able to get a job without looking for one. Almost two thirds of the 92 respondents (64.1%, 59 people) had/have an employment contract with their employer, while a third (31.5%, 29 people) does not/had not; four people (4.3%) did not answer the question. The majority (85.9%, 79 persons) had full access to their salary, 3 persons (3.3%) received/receive their salary irregularly. A further 4 (4.3%) said that they received only part of their salary, one did not receive any salary at all and five people (5.4%) did not answer the question.

Not counting the ‘doesn't know/no answer' responses, 79-85 people responded to the question on whether the problems we listed are typical in their workplace, depending on the type of problem. 24 (28.9%) reported working too long hours, 13 (16.0%) reported paid but compulsory overtime, seven (8.2%) reported inadequate working conditions and six (7.4%) reported unpaid compulsory overtime. Four respondents indicated that they could not take days off and another four that discrimination at work was typical (Table 22).

Table 22: Are the following problems typical at your workplace, related to your job, breakdown of responses by type of problem, %

Problems related the job or working	Yes	No	Total	*N=*
There is paid compulsory overtime	16.0	84.0	100.0	*81*
There is unpaid compulsory overtime	7.4	92.6	100.0	*81*
Breaks or rest periods during work are not allowed	3.7	96.3	100.0	*82*
Working hours too long	28.9	71.1	100.0	*83*
Taking a day off is not possible	5.1	94.9	100.0	*79*
The employer has taken and is withholding the official documents	0	100.0	100.0	*85*
Inadequate working conditions	8.2	91.8	100.0	*85*
Discrimination in the workplace	4.7	95.3	100.0	*85*

1.2.6. Discrimination, incidents

We also looked at whether respondents had experienced any incidents of discrimination in Hungary. Verbal abuse is the most common, reported by 21 people (12.8% of the total sample), 17 of whom live in towns in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county. This is followed by everyday discrimination situations (e.g. on the street, in shops, on public transport), reported by 13 people. 10 respondents experienced discrimination in the healthcare sector, 9 when looking for a job or in the workplace, and 6 each in education, training or administration. 3 respondents each reported one of the following: being exploited at work, having their property taken/destroyed, being physically assaulted or physically abused (Figure 7). (The number of ‘doesn't know/no answer' responses is typically 3 to 4, in one case 7.) Combining the areas listed in the questionnaire, 20 respondents had experienced discrimination or incidents in one area, 12 in two areas, 3 in three to four areas, and 4 in five to six areas; 124 (76% of the sample) had not experienced any such situations in Hungary.

There may be some overlap between the different response options (in terms of their interpretation), but the most common types of discrimination or other incidents were experienced from strangers (24), members of the host country or community (16) and other unofficial persons (14). Nine respondents identified health workers, 6 other officials and another 6 their fellow countrymen, 3 border guards and a further 1-2 persons identified social workers and NGO staff (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Have you experienced any of the following since you have been in Hungary, number of respondents who answered yes, persons

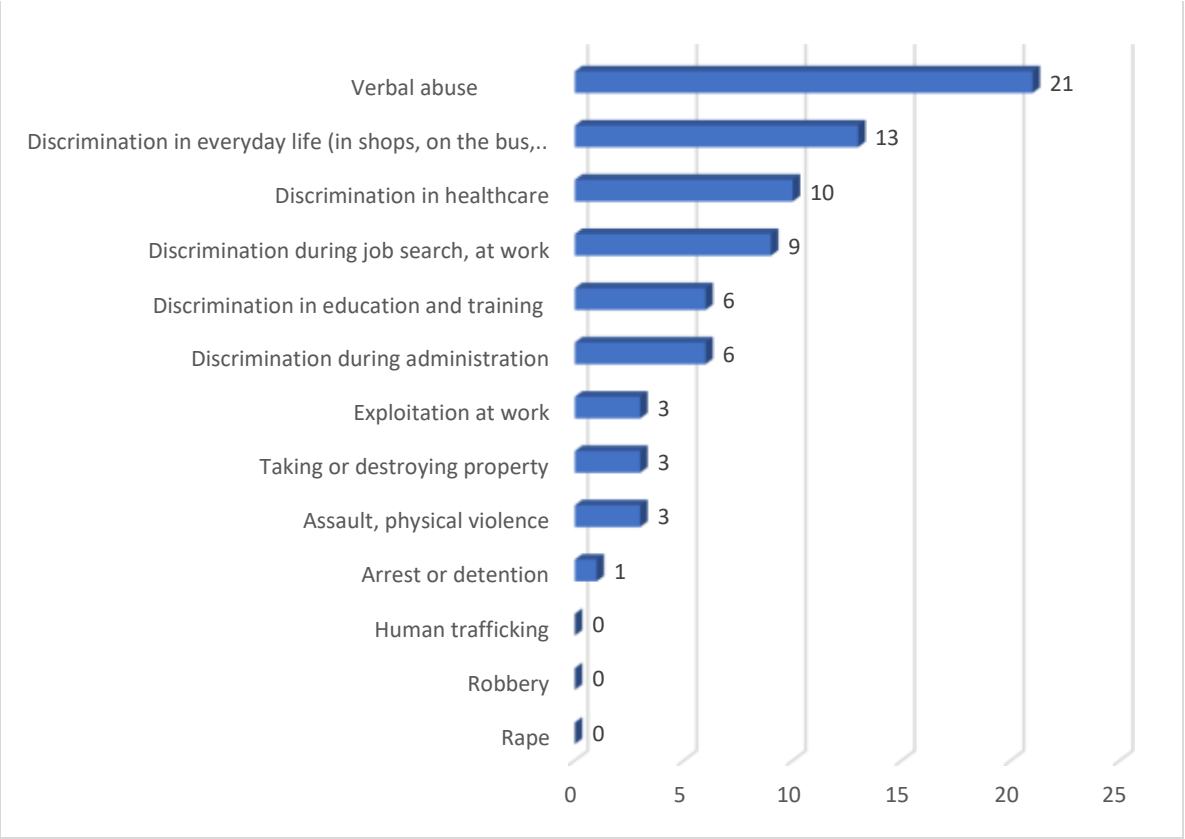
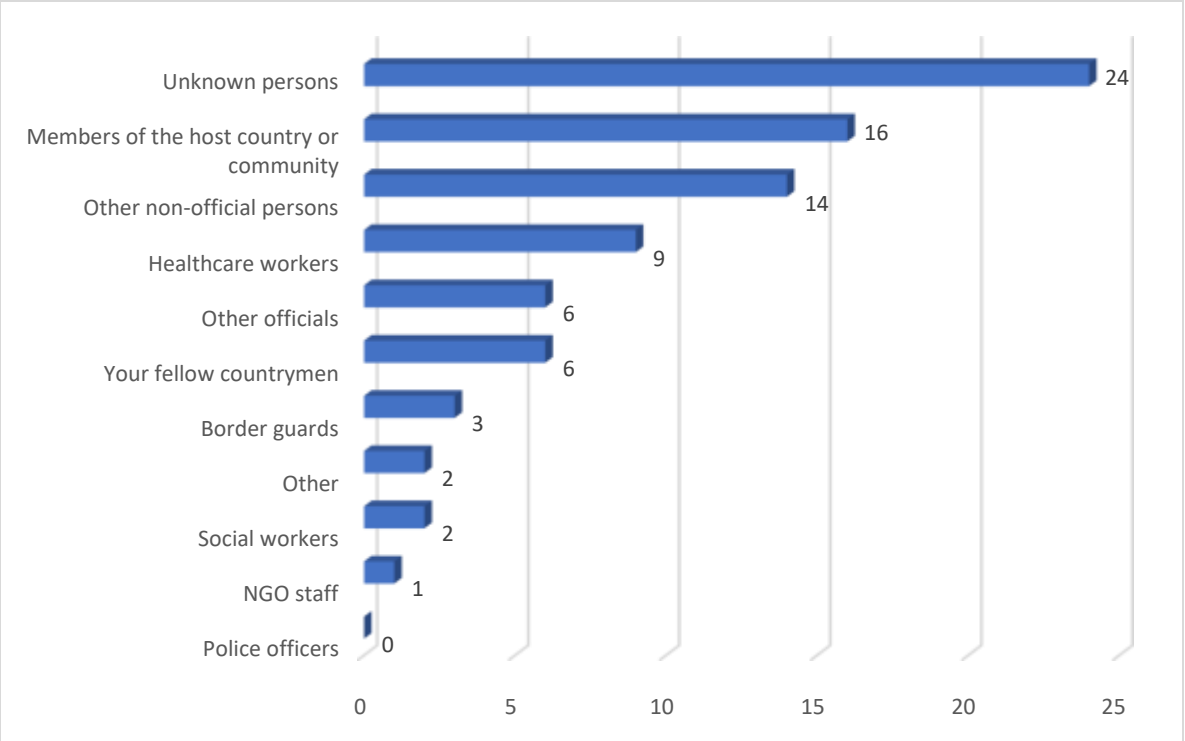


Figure 8: If you have experienced discrimination, who committed it, number of respondents who answered yes, persons



1.3. Needs, demands, information

We also looked at the main needs of respondents at the moment (March 2024) and the areas where they would need help. In the questionnaire, we listed 16 items and asked respondents to indicate how important (not at all/moderately important/very important) each item was to them. The 'I don't know/no answer' responses are not included here either, so the item numbers range from 143 to 155. Food was identified as very important by most respondents (81.3%), followed by income, financial resources (78.6%) and housing (70.6%). Information about different options and services is (would be) very important for 66.4% of respondents and employment for 61.4%; medical treatment and legal advice are considered very important by slightly more than half of them (52.7% and 52% respectively).

Childcare, kindergartens and nurseries were not considered important at all by around two thirds of respondents (67.6%), while more than half of respondents (56.1%) did not consider it important at all to find family members and more than half of them (51.7%) indicated the same about evacuating them from Ukraine. Education and training for themselves is not at all important for 43.4% of respondents, and very important for a third of them (32.9%). Education and schooling of children was considered not at all important by 50.7% and very important by 37.2%. (Figure 9).

Figure 9: What are the most important, urgent needs for you at the moment, % of respondents

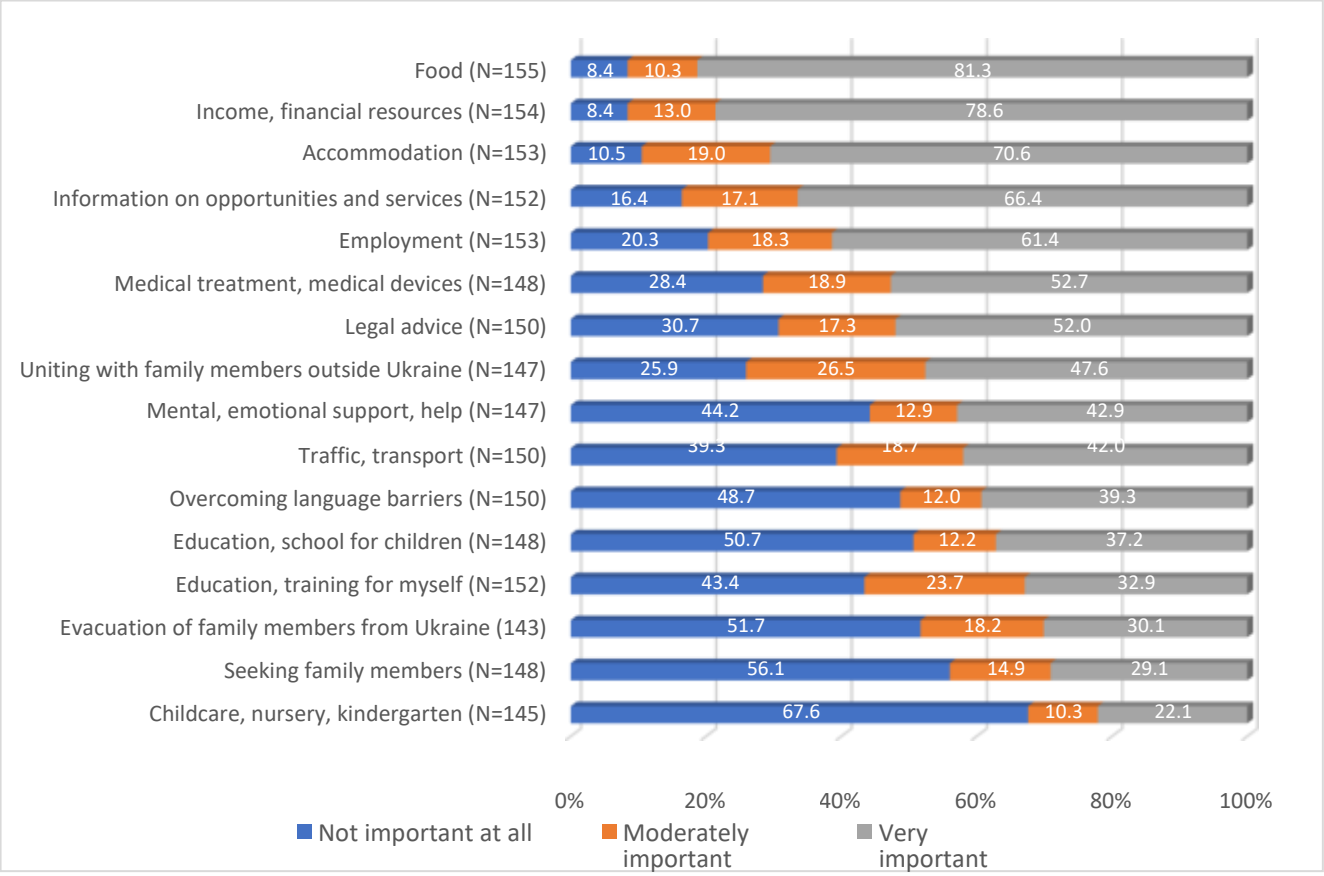


Table 23 summarises how the number of people who consider each need to be very important varies across the three counties. (The answers of one respondent living in Budapest are not included in the table; they only mentioned income and evacuation of family members remaining in Ukraine and uniting family members as very important needs). Out of the 163 people in our sample, 91 live in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, 56 in Heves county and only 15 in Hajdú-Bihar county, which obviously determines that many more people from the former two counties consider the different needs very important (due to the low number of items, the percentage distribution is not reported here). In Hajdú-Bihar county, food (14 persons) and accomodation (12 persons) are very important needs for almost all respondents. In Heves County, 40 to 44 respondents (71-78% of the 56 respondents living in the county) said that income, financial resources, food, information about opportunities and services, accommodation and legal advice were the most pressing needs they would need help with, in this order. Among the respondents in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, nearly seventy people (74-76% of 91 respondents) consider food and income to be the most important, while more than fifty (51 to 56 respondents) consider accommodation, employment and information about opportunities to be the most important (Table 23).

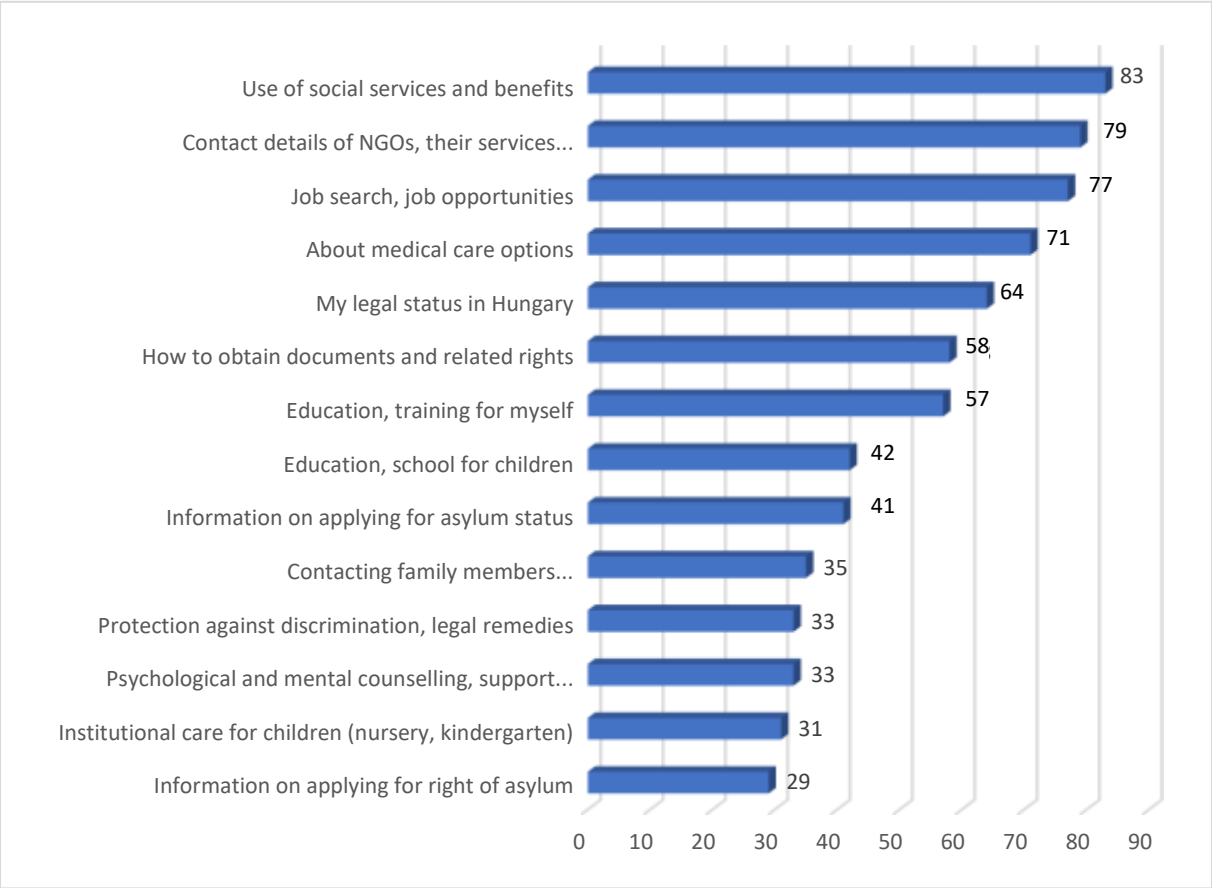
Table 23: Number of respondents indicating each need as very important, by county and in total, in persons

Need	Hajdú-Bihar county	Heves county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Total
Food	14	43	69	126
Income, financial resources	9	44	67	121
Accommodation	12	40	56	108
Information on facilities and services	7	43	51	101
Employment	7	32	55	94
Legal advice	3	40	35	87
Medical treatment, medical devices	5	37	36	78
Uniting with family members outside Ukraine	6	30	33	70
Traffic, transport	0	35	28	63
Mental, spiritual support, help	1	29	33	63
Overcoming language barriers	1	38	20	59
Education, school for children	4	23	28	55
Education, training for myself	0	17	33	50
Seeking out family members	1	23	19	43
Evacuation of family members from Ukraine	3	28	11	43
Childcare, nursery, kindergarten	3	15	14	32
Other	1	10	13	24

Note: the one person living in the personl is not included here.

We also asked respondents in which areas they would like more information and knowledge than they currently have. Figure 8 summarises the number of people who answered yes (i.e. that they would need more knowledge) for each of the items we listed. The most frequently mentioned were the use of social services and benefits (83 people), the availability of help and support from NGOs (79 people), job search and job opportunities (77 people) and medical care (71 people). These figures mean that around half (51-44%) of all respondents (163) would like more information on these areas. Somewhat surprisingly, asylum was the least mentioned (29 persons), but institutional care for children, psychological and mental counselling, protection against discrimination and contact with family members not in Hungary were also mentioned by only 31-35 persons, 19-21% of the total sample (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Are there any areas where you need more knowledge and information?, number of respondents who answered yes, in %



The number of respondents requiring more information and knowledge about each area is shown in Table 24, broken down by county (the respondent from the personl is not shown here; they indicated contact with family members not living in Hungary and education and training for themselves). Of the 15 respondents from Hajdú-Bihar county, 5 to 8 indicated the use of social services, legal status and obtaining documents. Most of the 56 people living in Heves County (34 people) indicated that they would contact NGOs, and 20 to 28 people would like more information on social services, legal status, medical care, job search, job opportunities and social services. Among those living in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county (91 people), the highest number of people (53 people) would like more information on job search and job opportunities, and over 40 people (41-47 people) would like more information on NGOs, access to medical care, education and training for their own use, and social services (Table 24).

Table 24: Are there any areas where you need more knowledge and information?, number of respondents who answered yes by county and in total, in persons

Information area	Hajdú-Bihar county	Heves county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Total
Use of social services and benefits	8	28	47	83
Contact details of assisting and supporting NGOs, access to their services	4	34	41	79
Job search, job opportunities	1	23	53	77
About medical care options	2	24	45	71
My legal status in Hungary	7	25	32	64
How to obtain documents and related rights	5	20	33	58
Education, training for myself	0	13	43	57
Education, school for children	3	15	24	42
Information on applying for asylum status	4	19	18	41
Contacting family members and relatives not in Hungary	0	9	25	35
Psychological, mental counselling and support	0	5	28	33
Protection against discrimination, legal remedies	0	9	24	33
Institutional care for children (nursery, kindergarten)	3	9	19	31
Information on applying for right of asylum	4	7	18	29

Note: the one person living in the personl is not included here.

2. ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1. General household characteristics

A total of 73 household questionnaires were completed, i.e. the 123 adults interviewed with the personal questionnaire live in households (as indicated earlier, the 40 personal questionnaires taken in the dormitory did not include household questionnaires). According to the respondents' answers, a total of 232 persons live in the 73 households; 17.8% of the households (13 households) consist of one person, almost a quarter (24.7%, 18 households) consist of two persons, and about one fifth (19.2% and 21.9%, 14, and 16 hhs) consist of three and four persons. In 13.7% of households (10 hhs) 5-7 persons live and there is one household with 9 and one with 12 persons (Table 25). The average household size is 3.2 persons.

25. Table 1: Number and distribution of households by number of persons living in the household

Household size (number of household members in hh), in persons	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
One	13	17.8
Two	18	24.7
Three	14	19.2
Four	16	21.9
Five	6	8.2
Six	2	2.7
Seven	2	2.7
Nine	1	1.4
Twelve	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

More than one third of the 73 households (35.6%, 26 hhs) have no minor children aged 0-17 years; 64.4% (47 hhs) of the families have children of this age. Nearly one third (31.6%, 23 hhs) of households have one child, one fifth (20.5%, 15 hhs) have two children, 6.8% (5 hhs) have three children, and the combined proportion of households with four to six children is 5.5% (4 hth.) (Table 26), showing a total of 87 minors living in 73 households. The average number of children per household is just over one (1.2); for only 47 households with children, the average number of children is close to two (1.9).

Table 26: Number and distribution of households by number of minors (0-17 years) living in the household

Number of minors (0-17) living in the household	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
No minors	26	35.6
One	23	31.5
Two	15	20.5
Three	5	6.8
Four	2	2.7
Five	1	1.4
Six	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

Based on the answers to the personal questionnaire, we can estimate the percentage of households that are Roma. (Households are considered to be Roma if the respondent answered yes to the relevant question in the personal questionnaire, i.e. self-declared Roma/Gypsy origin. However, there may be mixed households in the sample). According to this, one third of the 73 households (32.9%, 24 hhs) are Roma, two thirds (64.4%, 47 hhs) are non-Roma; in two cases this is unknown (2.7%). Out of 24 Roma households, only three have no children aged 0-17 (12.5%), while almost half of the non-Roma households (48.9%, 23 persons) have no minors. The average number of children in the former is two, in the latter less than one (0.8).

The majority of households (60.3%, 44 hhs) lives In Heves county, 28.8% (21 hhs), Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, 9,6% (7 hhs) and Hajdú-Bihar county (there is one case with no answer). In terms of settlement type: 45.2% (33 hhs) live in a city with county status, 30.1% (22 hhs) in a town, and nearly a quarter (23.3%, 17 hhs) in a village (in one case the place of residence is also unknown) (Table 27).

Table 27: Number and distribution of households by county of residence and type of municipality

Place of residence - county	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
Hajdú-Bihar	7	9.6
Heves	44	60.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	21	28.8
Doesn't know/no answer	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0
Place of residence - type of municipality		
County town	33	45.2
Town	22	30.1
Village	17	
Doesn't know/no answer	1	1.4
Total	73	100.0

2.1.1. Some characteristics of household members

In total, 232 persons live in the 73 households, 52.6% (122 persons) are women, 47 (109 persons) are men, and one respondent is non-binary. The number of persons who responded to the household questionnaire is 73, i.e. the number of additional household members is 159. Of these, 40 (25.2%) are the respondent's spouse or partner, 87 (54.7%) are the respondent's children or foster children, 2 are the respondent's siblings and 2 are parents (or father-in-law, mother-in-law), 9 are the respondent's grandchildren, 6 are other relatives and 13 are not living in the household as relatives (Table 28).

Table 28: Number and distribution of household members other than the respondent by their family status in relation to the respondent

The respondent's...	Number of household members, in persons	Distribution of household members, %
spouse or partner	40	25.2
child, foster child	87	54.7
sibling	2	1.3
parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law	2	1.3
grandchild	9	5.7
other relative	6	3.8
Other person, not related	13	8.2
Total	159	100.0

As indicated above, according to one of the questions in the questionnaire (How many minors live in the family?), there are a total of 87 minors aged 0-17 living in 73 households. The birth year of household members was also asked separately, and based on the age of the household members, the number of persons aged 0-17 is 84 (36.4%). The next age group with the highest number of respondents is the 31-40 age group (44, 19%), followed by the 41-50 age group (37, 16%) (Table 29). The number of economically active household members (15-64 years old) is 153, which represents 66.2% of all household members (231 persons).

Table 29: Number and distribution of household members by age groups

Age group	Number of household members, in persons	Distribution of household members, %
0-17 years old	84	36.4
18-24 years old	21	9.1
25-30 years old	12	5.2
31-40 years old	44	19.0
41-50 years old	37	16.0
51-60 years old	19	8.2
61-70 years old	11	4.8
over 70 years	3	1.3
Total	231	100.0

Looking only at household members aged 15 and over (161 persons): one fifth (19.9%, 32 persons) have no completed primary education and 27.3% (44 persons) have completed primary education at most. While a tenth of household members (9.9%, 16 persons) have a school leaving certificate, somewhat surprisingly the number and proportion of those with a vocational qualification (21.1%, 34 persons) and a degree (21.7%, 35 persons) are almost identical (data on 2 persons not available) (Table 30).

Table 30: Number and distribution of household members aged 15 and over by highest level of education

Highest level of education	Number of household members, in persons	Distribution of household members, %
Incomplete primary education	32	19.9
Basic (primary school)	44	27.3
Intermediate - secondary school-leaving certificate	16	9.9
Intermediate - vocation	34	21.1
University/college degree	35	21.7
Total	161	100.0

A quarter (25.4%, 59 persons) of the 232 household members are students and nearly a quarter (23.7%, 55 persons) are in paid employment. Both the share of unemployed people on benefits and the share of people not yet in school (23 and 23) is 9.9%. 8.2% (19 persons) of the household members surveyed were working undeclared, 6% (14 persons) were in casual work, 3.9% (9 persons) were retired, and 6.9% (16 persons) were caring for their children at home (ten with benefits, six without benefits) (Table 31). Again, only for the population aged 15-64, the proportion of declared workers is 37% (50 persons), the proportion of undeclared workers is 11.9% (16 persons) and the proportion of unemployed persons receiving benefits is 12.6% (17 persons). According to the respondents' answers, 14 out of 232 household members (6%) live with a long-term illness or disability.

Table 31: Number and distribution of household members by economic activity

Economic activity	Number of household members, in persons	Distribution of household members, %
Employed, declared	55	23.7
Employee, not declared	19	8.2
Entrepreneur	3	1.3
Casual work	14	6.0
Unemployed - on benefits	23	9.9
Unemployed - without benefits	6	2.6
Retired	9	3.9
Disability pensioner	1	0.4
Disabled, with long-term illness	2	0.9
Childcare at home - with benefits	10	4.3
Childcare at home - without benefits	6	2.6
Student	59	25.4
Not yet of school age	23	9.9
Other	2	0.9
Total	232	100.0

According to the data, 93.9% of household members, 217 persons, have some form of valid identity document (one person is not reported). We also asked about the legal status of each household member; the responses (and the categories listed) may not always be consistent, but

it appears that almost half of the respondents (47.2%, 108 persons) have already been granted asylum status (until March 2024), a third (31.4%, 72 persons) are dual Ukrainian-Hungarian citizens, and 14 persons (6.1%) have refugee status (Table 32).

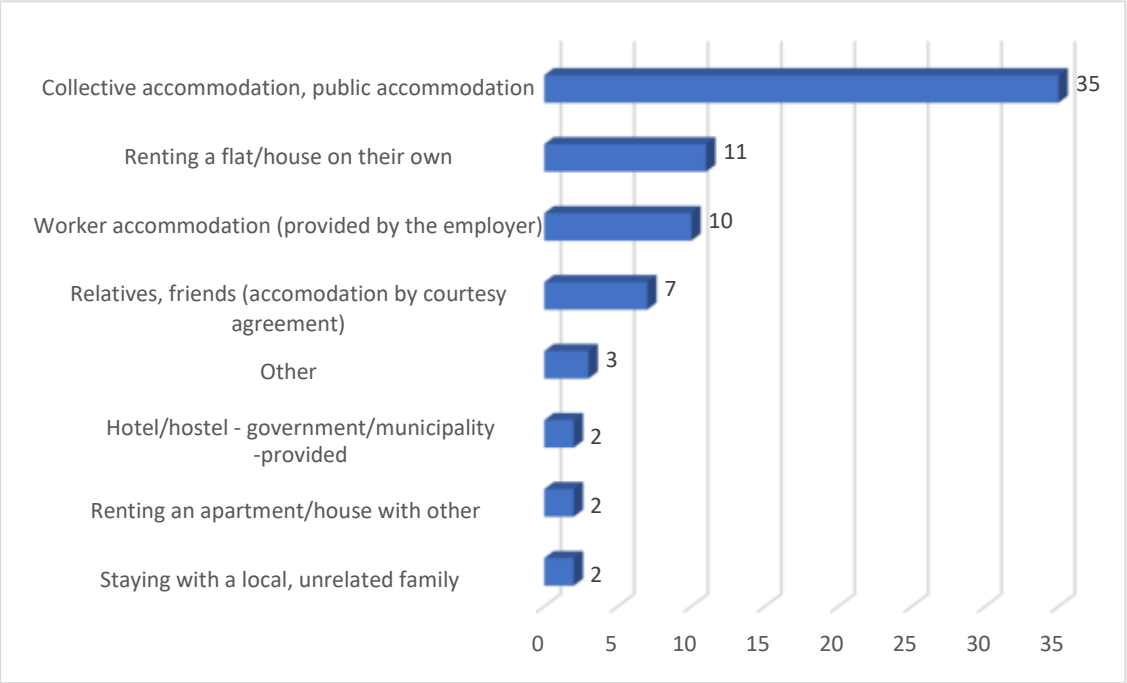
Table 32: Number and distribution of household members by legal status

Legal status, status	Number of household members, in persons	Distribution of household members, %
Already been granted asylum	108	47.2
Requested asylum status, awaiting decision	6	2.6
Already been granted refugee status	14	6.1
Applied for refugee status, awaiting the decision	3	1.3
Temporary/short-term residence permit or visa (less than 12 months, not linked to asylum status)	3	1.3
Permanent/long-term residence permit or visa (12 months or more, not linked to asylum status)	7	3.1
Holds a work permit	8	3.5
Ukrainian - Hungarian dual citizen	72	31.4
No legal status	3	1.3
Other	5	2.2
Total	229	100.0

2.2. Housing, accommodation

Nearly half of households (48.6%, 35 hhs) live in collective accommodation, 11 families (15.3%) rent their own accommodation, 10 households (13.9%) live in worker accommodation, 7 (9.7%) live with relatives or friends. Two respondents each identified a hotel/hostel provided by the municipality, a property shared with other refugees, or accommodation provided by a local family other than a relative as their family's current place of residence. Three of them have other means of housing (one respondent did not answer this question, which is not taken into account here, so in this case the total number of households is 72) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Number of households by type of residence, items (N=72)



Although the numbers are small, the data show that 91% of families living in cities with county status (30 per cent) live in a collective accommodation and only three (9.1%) rent their own property. Among households in the city (21 persons in total), most (9 persons, 42.9%) live in a worker accomodation, four households each rent their own accommodation or stay with relatives or friends. Two families are renting property with other refugees, and two other families are staying with local, unrelated families. Of the 21 households living in villages, five (29.4%) live in collective accommodation, four rent their own flat/house and three are accomodated by courtesy agreement (relatives, friends). Two families each live in a hotel/hostel or other accommodation provided by the municipality, and one household lives in a worker accomodation.

Of the seven households in Hajdú-Bihar county, four rent an apartment/house on their own, two rent together with other refugees, and one household lives with relatives or friends. 70% (30 hhs) of the 43 households (no data on one) living in Heves county live in a collective accommodation, 9 households in a worker accommodation, 2 households in hotels/hostels and one household at a relative's or other place. Of the 21 households in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, seven rent their own property, five households live in collective accommodation or with relatives, two households are accommodated with non-related families, and one additional household lives in a worker accomodation or other place (Table 33).

Table 33: Number of households by type of accommodation, by county and in total, items

Type of accommodation	Hajdú-Bihar county	Heves county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Total
Collective accommodation, public accommodation	0	30	5	35
Relatives, friends (accomodation by courtesy agreement)	1	1	5	7
Staying with a local, unrelated family	0	0	2	2
Renting an apartment/house with other refugees	2	0	0	2
Renting a flat/house on their own	4	0	7	11
Hotel/hostel - government/municipality-provided	0	2	0	2
Worker accommodation (provided by the employer)	0	9	1	10
Other	0	1	1	2
Total	*7*	*43*	*21*	*71*

The majority of households (69%, 49 hhs) arrived in their current accommodation (March 2024) in the first half of 2022, with the highest number arriving in March 2023 (39.4%, 28 hhs). After that, however, the number of families moving into their accommodation was very similar in the second half of 2022 (8 hhs) and the first and second half of 2023 (5 hhs and 7 hhs). One household moved to its current accommodation well before the outbreak of the war (October 2021) and another in February 2024 (Table 34).

Table 34: Number and distribution of households by date of arrival at their current accommodation (March 2024)

When did you arrive at your current accommodation?	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
October 2021	1	1.4
first half of 2022	49	69.0
second half of 2022	8	11.3
firdt half of 2023	5	7.0
second half of 2023	7	9.9
February 2024	1	1.4
Total	71	100

A quarter of households (24.7%, 18 hhs) can stay in their current accommodation for an indefinite time, with one family allowed to stay in their current accommodation for one to three months (as of March 2024). However, most (74%, 54 hhs) could not (or did not want to) say how long they could stay, which may represent a basic uncertainty and lack of security. A total of 14 respondents gave a reason for having to leave their accommodation: there were four cases where the accommodation scheme/entitlement will end, two cases where the accommodation will close, one family unable to pay rent or moving to another accommodation, and one respondent who said there were no jobs in the municipality (the number of 'doesn't know/no answer' responses is 43; the question was not applicable for 16 respondents, although 18 had previously said they could stay in their current accommodation for any length of time).

2.3. Income, sources of income

We also asked what the total monthly net income of the household was in the last month (i.e. February 2024). Unsurprisingly, many (25 hhs) did not answer this question, and one household did not have any income according to the response. Excluding them, we have information about a total of 47 households (64.4% of the 73 households). This means that the average monthly net income of the 47 households is HUF 172,145, which translates into an average monthly income of HUF 60,688[3] per person (

The poorest household had a net monthly income of HUF 5,500, while the highest household had a net monthly income of HUF 250,000. Categorising and aggregating incomes, it appears that the monthly net income in a third of households (31.9%, 15 hhs) is between HUF 10,000 and 30,000; in 9 households (19.1%) it is between HUF 30,000 and 50,000, and in 8 households (17%) it is between HUF 50,000 and 70,000 per person per month. In seven families (14.9%) the per person income is between HUF 100-150,000, and in another two households it is between HUF 200-250,000 (Table 35). (The latter are mostly single-person households.)

[3] The poverty threshold calculated by the HCSO - 60% of median income - was HUF 145,000 per month in 2022 for single-person households. Source: KSH Stadat. https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/ele/hu/ele0003.html

Table 35: Number and distribution of households by average monthly per person income (categorised)

Net monthly income per person in the household	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
HUF 5,500 - 10,000	2	4.3
HUF 10,001 - 30,000	15	31.9
HUF 30,001 - 50,000	9	19.1
HUF 50,001 - 70,000	8	17.0
HUF 70,001 - 100,000	4	8.5
HUF 100,001 - 150,000	7	14.9
HUF 200,001 - 250,000	2	4.3
Total	47	100.0

Of the 47 households, 33 have children aged 0-17, with a net monthly per person income of HUF 50,890, while in households without no such children (14 hhs) was HUF 83,780, a difference of more than HUF 30,000. In terms of the number of children in the family: per person income is - obviously - lowest in households with four to six children (HUF 35,849), but surprisingly (of course, our sample is not representative) highest among households with three children (HUF 66,777) (Table 36). In Roma households (21 hhs) it is 53,298 HUF, while the net monthly income per person in non-Roma households (24 hhs) is about 14,000 HUF more, 67,101 HUF.

Table 36: Average monthly per person income in households with and without children, for all households and by number of children

Households	Net monthly income per person, HUF	Number of households, items
No children (0-17 years)	83,782	14
With children (0-17 years)	50,890	33
Total households	60,688	47
Number of children in the household		
1 child	57,687	14
2 children	43,376	13
3 children	66,777	3
4-6 children	35,849	3

When asked for income in an itemised way, a total of 53 respondents indicated that they have some source(s) of income for their family (compared to 47 households for which we know their net monthly income when asked globally). 28 households (38.4%) have one source of income, 19 households (26.0%) have two sources of income, 4 households (5.5%) have three sources of income and 2 households (2.7%) have four sources of income.

There are 23 households (31.5% of all households) with income from a full-time job, and the average monthly income from this source among the 23 households is HUF 214,578. In 30%

of households (22 households), a household member receives social benefits from the Hungarian state, which amounts to an average of HUF 27,750 per household (this is typically the subsistence allowance of HUF 22,800 for adult refugees). A third of households (33%, 24 people) receive child benefits, mainly the subsistence allowance of HUF 13,700 for refugees under 18 years of age, and family allowances from the Hungarian state, the average amount per household being HUF 24,167. Eight households (11%) have an income from casual work, with an average amount of HUF 157,875 per household. The other sources of income in the table (entrepreneurship, Ukrainian pension, Ukrainian child support, support from family members or church, charity, other sources of income) are included in the income of one to three households (Table 37).

Table 37: Average monthly income from different income sources and number of households concerned

Source of income	Average monthly net income, HUF	Number of households, items
Income from employment	214,578	23
Income from entrepreneurship	270,000	1
Income from casual work	157,875	8
Pension - from the Ukrainian state	18,000	1
Social assistance received from the Hungarian state/municipality	27,750	22
State support for children - from the Hungarian state	24,167	24
State support for children - from the Ukrainian state	24,000	1
Support from family members, relatives	30,000	3
Support from a church or charity	20,000	1
Other sources of income	65,000	2

Two thirds of households (65.8%, 48 hhs) have no savings, with only seven respondents (9.6%) indicating that they have money saved. Of these, five households have savings of less than HUF 100,000 and two households have savings of between HUF 100,000 and 500,000. However, there is a significant number of non-respondents (24.7%, 18 hhs) about whom we do not know if they have any savings (Table 38).

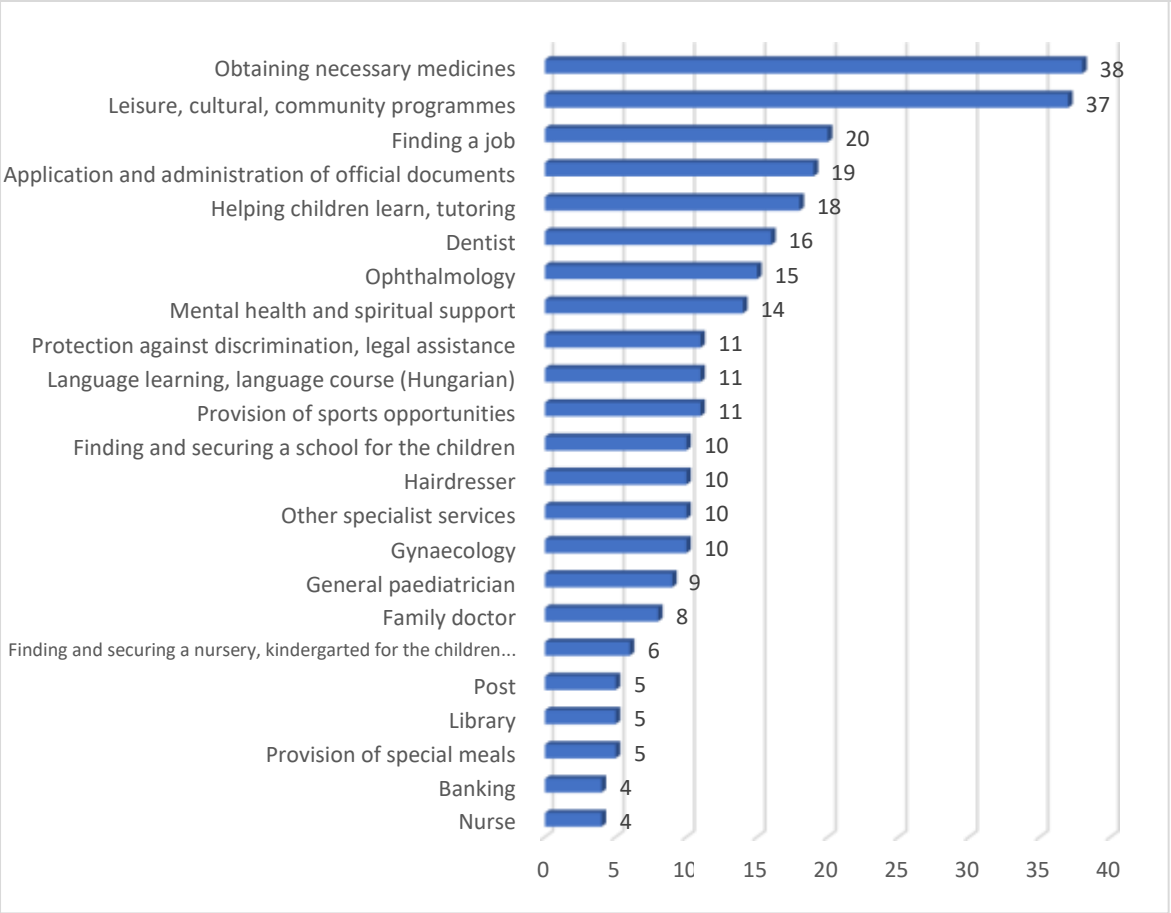
Table 38: Number and distribution of households by their savings

How much savings the household has	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
an amount below HUF 100,000	5	6.8
an amount between HUF 100,000 and 500,000	2	2.7
They have no savings	48	65.8
Doesn't know/no answer	18	24.7
Total	73	100.0

2.4. Necessities

We also asked respondents and their families which of the 23 items listed in the questionnaire they would like help with. The most frequently mentioned was obtaining necessary medicines (38 persons, 52% of all households), followed by leisure, cultural and community activities (37 hhs, 50.6%). 20 households need some help in finding a job, 19 in obtaining official documents, 18 in helping their child/children with their studies, and 14-16 households would need help with dental, eye and mental health care. Ten to eleven respondents said that they or a family member needed legal help, language courses, sports opportunities, help finding a school, a gynaecologist, other specialist services or a hairdresser. The other items were marked by 4 to 9 respondents (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Do you and/or a family member need help in the following areas? Number of people who answered yes, in persons



In Table 39, the data on necessities are broken down by county. According to these data, households in Hajdú-Bihar county indicated that they would need some kind of assistance in only seven areas: seven would need help in obtaining medicines, six in accessing recreational and cultural programmes, four in contacting the family paediatrician, three in children's education, and one household would need help in accessing the dentist or providing special meals. Most of the households living in Heves county (20 hhs) indicated leisure and cultural programmes, 11-14 households would need support in obtaining medicines, finding a job, contacting a dentist or ophthalmologist. Of the households in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, 17 households would need help in obtaining medicines, 11 in children's education, 10 in accessing programmes, 9 households each in the administration of official matters or finding a

job. (For some areas the total number of households is one less than in Figure 12. This is because the residence of a household is not known.) (Table 39).

Table 39: Do you and/or a family member need help in the following areas? Number of respondents saying yes by county and in total, in persons

Area, need	Hajdú-Bihar county	Heves county	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county	Total
Obtaining necessary medicines	7	14	17	38
Leisure, cultural, community programmes	6	20	10	36
Finding a job	0	11	9	20
Application and administration of official documents	4	6	9	19
Helping children learn, tutoring	3	4	11	18
Ophthalmology	0	12	3	15
Dentist	1	12	2	15
Mental health and spiritual support	0	7	7	14
Language learning, language course (Hungarian)	0	8	3	11
Protection against discrimination, legal assistance	0	5	6	11
Provision of sports opportunities	0	9	1	10
Finding and securing a school for the children	1	6	3	10
Gynaecology	0	4	5	9
Other specialist services	0	3	6	9
General paediatrician	0	4	5	9
Hairdresser	0	8	1	9
Family doctor	0	5	3	8
Finding and securing a nursery or kindergarten for the children	0	3	3	6
Provision of special meals	1	3	1	5
Post	0	5	0	5
Nurse	0	2	2	4
Banking	0	2	2	4
Library	0	2	2	4

2.5. Future

More than a third of households (35.6%, 26 hhs) (in March 2024) planned their future in Hungary, 28.8% (21 hhs) would return to Ukraine and four households (5.5%) would move to another country. However, there is a significant proportion (30.1%, 22 hhs) who could not or did not want to answer the question, indicating that many people are presumably uncertain about the future (Table 40). Among those who plan to stay in Hungary, 13 households would rent an apartment/house on their own, 10 households would buy their own property and 3 households would rent an apartment/house with others.

Table 40: Where do you envision your family's future?

Where do you envision the future?	Number of households, items	Distribution of households, %
In Ukraine	21	28.8
In Hungary	26	35.6
In another country	4	5.5
Doesn't know/no answer	22	30.1
Total	73	100

3. ANALYSIS OFTHE CHILDREN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Of the 73 households with children aged 0-17, a separate child questionnaire was recorded about 81, or nearly all minors (always taken with the parent or other adult family member, i.e. no children were interviewed during the data collection).

3.1. Age groups and institutional participation

Of the 81 children, 16% (13) were aged 0-2 years, 12.3% were aged 3-5 years, nearly half (45.7%, 37) were aged 6-13 years, and a quarter (25.9%, 21) were aged 14-17 years (Table 41). The average age of children is 9.2 years. It should be pointed out that one third of the children (32.1%, 26 persons) do not attend any institution: none of the 0-2 year olds attend nursery or Sure Start Children's Home; four of the 3-5 year olds do not attend kindergarten, one 7 year old does not attend school; eight of the 14-17 year olds are no longer in school. Of the 81 children, 8.6% (7 children) are in kindergarten, 23.5% (19 children) in lower level primary school, 29.6% (24 children) in higher level primary school, and a total of five are in secondary school (Table 42).

41. Table 1: Number and distribution of children by age group

Age group	Number of children, in persons	Distribution of children, %
0-2 years old	13	16.0
3-5 years old	10	12.3
6-13 years old	37	45.7
14-17 years old	21	25.9
Total	81	100.0

42. Table 1: Which institution is the child currently attending (March 2024)?

Which and what kind of institution the child is currently attending	Number of children, in persons	Distribution of children, %
Kindergarten	7	8.6
Primary school - lower (grades 1-4)	19	23.5
Primary school - upper (grades 5-8)	24	29.6
Secondary school - high school	2	2.5

Which and what kind of institution the child is currently attending	Number of children, in persons	Distribution of children, %
Secondary school - vocational school, short vocational school	3	3.7
Does not attend any institution	26	32.1
Total	81	100.0

In total, 55 children attend some kind of institution, but in two cases the parents (adult family members) interviewed did not answer the question about their satisfaction with the institution (kindergarten, school), so we have information about 53 children. For the majority of children (60.4%, 32 children), parents are moderately satisfied with the institution their child/children attend, on a scale of one to five. For 11 children (20.8%) parents were completely satisfied, for seven children (13.2%) parents were rather satisfied, and in only three cases did parents indicate that they were rather or completely dissatisfied with the kindergarten/school.

For children both over and under the age of six, we asked the parent (adult respondent) why the child does not attend an institution. Ten children (the youngest, typically 0-2 years old) do not attend because their parents are at home with them and do not want to enrol their child in an institution yet. For two children each, lack of necessary vaccinations and language barriers were cited, for one child lack of necessary documents, and for one child not planning to stay in Hungary was cited as the reason.

Four of the children over the age of six are not in school because of language barriers; one is seven years old, the other three are 16-17 years old, and all live in a county town. The situation of two of them, aged 17, is complicated by the lack of the necessary documents. For the other two children affected by language barriers (aged 7 and 16), parents also indicated that they prefer online education according to the Ukrainian curriculum and, apparently in this context, one of them also indicated that they do not plan to stay in Hungary. In the case of one child (17 years old), the latter was also mentioned by the parent, in addition to language barriers and lack of documents.

3.2. Providing necessities

Parental responses indicate that the vast majority of children's basic necessities are provided. Table 43 summarises the results, excluding 'doesn't know/no answer' responses and also excluding responses where the respondent indicated that the child did not need it (or it is managed differently) due to the age of the child or other reasons. So, only those children were taken into account for whom the specific necessities are provided (by a parent, a provider, other organisation) or not provided, the total number of children varies between 53 and 74. The main necessities not provided are fresh fruit and vegetables every day (29 children), followed by sports opportunities (14 children), their own desk (13 children) and two pairs of warm shoes (12 children). The table also shows that the necessities provided are largely provided by parents, but in many cases the role of the organizations that manage, provide accommodation and other organisations is also significant (e.g. in providing adequate space for study, desks, meals, leisure/cultural programmes, learning support) (Table 43).

Table 43: Are the following necessities provided for the child and who provides them?, number of children, in persons

Necessities	Provided by:			Not provided	Total
	Provided by: parent, family	Managing organisation, organisation providing accomodation	Other organisation		
a suitable place, room for learning	27	19	6	1	53
desk	15	21	7	13	56
all necessary school/kindergarten equipment	48	0	9	3	60
participation in leisure and cultural activities	18	3	37	5	63
sports opportunities	12	5	21	14	52
help with learning, tutoring	25	5	21	0	51
three meals a day during weekdays	31	24	8	6	69
three meals a day during the weekend	41	22	7	2	72
fresh fruit/vegetables daily	37	2	4	29	72
two pairs of warm shoes	54	0	4	12	70
appropriate clothing	59	0	9	6	74
separate bed	32	22	7	5	66
toys (age appropriate)	38	0	17	3	58
computer, internet access (age appropriate)	25	2	26	5	58
celebration of special events (e.g. birthdays)	65	0	0	5	70
necessary medical, health care	45	0	22	1	68

3.3. Other characteristics

Parents were also asked whether they think their child is receiving adequate care in the most important areas and whether they think their child is currently (in March 2024) in a safe environment in Hungary. The 'not relevant, not applicable' and ‘doesn't know/no answer' responses are not included here either, so the item numbers (total number of children) range from 22 to 75. Ten children are perceived by their parents to be in an inadequate/unsafe environment in terms of enforcing their rights; eight children are perceived to be in an inadequate/unsafe environment in terms of housing and six children are perceived to be in an inadequate/unsafe environment in terms of social services. Overall, however, it appears that parents believe that children are largely receiving moderate to fully adequate care and are in a safe environment (Table 44).

Table 44: Do you think your child is receiving adequate care and is he or she currently in a safe environment?

Appropriate, safe....	Not at all	Moderately	Absolutely	Total
	adequate/safe			
accommodation	8	40	27	75
nursery, kindergarten environment	0	21	1	22

Appropriate, safe....	Not at all	Moderately	Absolutely	Total
	adequate/safe			
school environment	1	25	25	51
medical care	0	36	29	65
social care	6	37	17	60
legal environment, enforcement of rights	10	26	9	45
everyday life (e.g. on the street, on the bus, in shops)	0	41	18	59

According to the parents, the majority of children (57.1%, 44 children) have never experienced discrimination, violations or other incidents in Hungary, while a third of them (33.8%, 26 people) have experienced such incidents or situations a few times. Six children (7.8%) had experienced some kind of atrocity once and one child does regularly (the four ‘doesn't know/no answer' responses were not taken into account, bringing the total number of children to 77) (Table 45).

Table 45: Number and distribution of children according to whether or how often they were affected by any kind of incident in Hungary

Frequency	Number of children, in persons	Distribution of children, %
Once	6	7.8
A few times	26	33.8
Regularly	1	1.3
Never	44	57.1
Total	77	100.0

Based on the parents' responses, only three children with special educational needs were included in our sample and they are receiving the necessary care (one each with mobility and intellectual disabilities; no information on the third child); apart from them, no other children were reported by parents. Three other children, who do not have special educational needs, but as indicated by their parents, have mobility problems, and one child has visual and another one has speech impairment. According to the comments of the interviewers, one child has a kidney disease treated in Hungary, another has other internal organ problems and another needs other type of care.

ANNEX: QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN THE SURVEY

1. Personal questionnaire

INFORMATION REGARDING PERSONS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE

THE QUESTIONNAIRE CAN ONLY BE TAKEN WITH PERSONS OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE. PARTICIPATION IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY MUST BE VOLUNTARY AND ANONYMOUS. THE RESPONDENT MUST BE INFORMED OF THIS BEFORE THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS STARTED.

THE AIM OF THE SURVEY IS TO GET A MORE DETAILED PICTURE OF THE SITUATION AND NEEDS OF PEOPLE AND FAMILIES WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN HUNGARY BECAUSE OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE, WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON CHILDREN.

INFORMATION FROM ANONYMOUS QUESTIONNAIRES IS AGGREGATED AND ANONYMISED. NO OFFICIAL OR IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION IS COLLECTED IN THE SURVEY.

PLEASE HELP US BY ANSWERING OUR QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30-40 MINUTES. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW OR DO NOT WISH TO ANSWER A QUESTION, YOU CAN CHOOSE THIS OPTION.

THE DATE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: 2024. MONTH: DAY:

THE NAME OF THE PERSON RECORDING THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

PERSONAL CODE: _ _ _ _ _
(3 digit number) (2 digit number)

The personal code = municipality code + serial number (see description).

1. NAME OF THE MUNICIPALITY (where the respondent currently lives): _____

2. THE PLACE WHERE THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS TAKEN

1. Collective accommodation 2. Private accommodation 3. Rented accomodation

4. Courtesy-use flat 5. Border crossing point 6. Train/bus station

7. Transit Centre 8. Central reception/registration centre

9. Detention centre 10. UNHCR / partner office

11. information points/Aid Point/Community/BluePoint 12. Other

99. Doesn't know/no answer

3. THE GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Male 2. Female 3. Non-binary 4. Other 9. Doesn't know/no answer

4. WHAT YEAR WERE YOU BORN? _ _ _ _ (year)

5. WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION?

1. No completed primary education 2. Basic 3. Intermediate - secondary school-leaving certificate

4. Intermediate - Profession 5. University/college degree 6. Doctorate (Ph.D)

9. Doesn't know/no answer

6. WHAT IS YOUR CITIZENSHIP? (one answer possible)

1. Ukrainian 2. Russian 3. Hungarian 4. Dual citizenship: Ukrainian-Russian

5. Dual citizenship: Ukrainian-Hungarian 6. No citizenship/undefined

7. Other 9. Doesn't know/no answer

7. DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF OF ROMA/GYPSY ORIGIN?

1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

8. WHAT LANGUAGE DO YOU SPEAK AT HOME? (one answer possible)

1. Ukrainian 2. Hungarian 3. Russian 4. Roma/Gypsy 5. Crimean Tatar

6. Ukrainian and Hungarian 7. Ukrainian and Russian 8. Ukrainian and Roma/Gypsy

9. Hungarian and Roma/Gypsy 10. Russian and Roma/Gypsy 11. Other

99. Doesn't know/no answer

9. WHEN DID YOU ARRIVE IN HUNGARY?

_ _ _ _ (year) _ _ (month) 9. Doesn't know/no answer

10. WHICH COUNTY OF UKRAINE DID YOU PREVIOUSLY LIVE IN?

_____ (county name) 9. Doesn't know/no answer

11. WHAT WAS YOUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OR MAIN ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE? WHAT DID YOU DO OR A LIVING? (one answer possible)

1. Employee, declared 2. Employee, not declared 3. Entrepreneur

4. Casual labour 5.Unemployed - on benefits 6. Unemployed - without benefits

7. Retired 8. Disability pensioner 9. Disabled, with long-term illness

10. Caring for a child at home - with benefits 11. Childcare at home - without benefits

12. Student 13. Other 99. Doesn't know/no answer

12. DO YOU HAVE IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS WHO REMAINED IN UKRAINE?

1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

12.1. *IF YES, YOU HAVE SUCH FAMILY MEMBERS,* ARE THERE ANY OBSTACLES TO THEM JOINING YOU IN HUNGARY?

0. No such family members

1. Yes 2. No 3. I have such family members, but they do not want to join me

9. Doesn't know/no answer

12.2. *IF THERE ARE* OBSTACLES TO FAMILY MEMBERS JOINING YOU, WHAT ARE THEY?

0. Not relevant (no such family members, no obstacles)

	The reason why family members were unable to leave Ukraine..	Yes	No	DK/NA
12.2.1.	He was not allowed to leave Ukraine because of restrictions on adult men.	1	2	9
12.2.2.	He was unable to leave Ukraine for security reasons.	1	2	9
12.2.3.	He was unable to leave Ukraine for financial reasons.	1	2	9
12.2.4.	He was unable to leave Ukraine due to disability/illness.	1	2	9
12.2.5.	He was refused entry to the host or transit country for lack of documents.	1	2	9
12.2.6.	He was denied access to asylum or other status in the host country.	1	2	9
12.2.7.	Difficulties related to the nationality or ethnicity of family members	1	2	9
12.2.8.	Other	1	2	9

13.1. HAS THERE BEEN ANY CHANGE IN THE COMPOSITION OF YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY OR YOUR MARITAL STATUS, SINCE YOU LEFT UKRAINE?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
13.1.1.	Birth of a child	1	2	9
13.1.2.	Marriage	1	2	9
13.1.3.	Divorce	1	2	9
13.1.4.	Fatality	1	2	9

13.1.5.	Other	1	2	9

13.2. *IF THERE HAS BEEN A CHANGE IN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY* DURING THEIR OFFICIAL DECLARATION, REGISTRATION OR ADMINISTRATION IN HUNGARY (E.G. BIRTH CERTIFICATE, DEATH CERTIFICATE, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE), HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED ANY DIFFICULTIES?

0. Question not applicable (no change)

1. Yes, to a large extent 2. Yes, to a lesser extent 3. No

9. Doesn't know/no answer

13.2.1. IF YES, WHAT WAS IT? _____

(Preferably briefly, in one or two words.)

14. DO YOU HAVE A SERIOUS, LONG-TERM ILLNESS THAT REQUIRES AT LEAST 3 MONTHS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT?

1. No 2. Yes 9. Doesn't know/no answer

A serious illness is defined as a condition that requires long-term continuous treatment (medication and/or medical follow-up and/or hospitalisation) and that affects the person's daily life. (according to the UN questionnaire)

15. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTIES WITH ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

		None	Not significant	Medium level	Serious	DK/NA
		difficulty				
15.1.	Walking	0	1	2	3	9
15.2.	Vision	0	1	2	3	9
15.3.	Hearing	0	1	2	3	9
15.4	Memory, concentration	0	1	2	3	9
15.5.	Speech, communication	0	1	2	3	9
15.6.	Self-sufficiency (e.g. dressing, grooming, etc.)	0	1	2	3	9

16. *IF YOU HAVE* ANY DIFFICULTIES OR HEALTH PROBLEMS, DO YOU HAVE A CERTIFICATE FROM THE UKRAINIAN OR HUNGARIAN AUTHORITIES?

0. Question not relevant (no health problem)

1. Yes, and they have it with them 2. Yes, but they do not have it with them 3. No

9. Doesn't know/no answer

16.1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY PREGNANT?

1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

17. DO YOU HAVE A VALID IDENTITY DOCUMENT?

1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

17.1. IF YES, WITH WHAT DOCUMENTS?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
18.1.	Identity documents	1	2	9
18.2.	International biometric passport	1	2	9
18.3.	International non-biometric passport	1	2	9
18.4.	Certificate of application for recognition of statelessness	1	2	9
18.5.	Residence permit for stateless persons	1	2	9
18.6.	Refugee certificate - issued by the Ukrainian authorities	1	2	9
18.7	Refugee certificate - issued by the Hungarian authorities	1	2	9

18.1. *IF YOU DO NOT* HAVE VALID DOCUMENTS, HOW DOES THIS AFFECT YOU, WHAT ARE THE OBSTACLES?

0. Question not relevant (has documents)

		Affected, hindered	Not affected, not hindered	DK/NA
18.1.1.	Employment	1	2	9
18.1.2.	Movement, travel	1	2	9
18.1.3.	Use of healthcare services	1	2	9
18.1.4.	Access to social services	1	2	9
18.1.5.	Access to education	1	2	9
18.1.6.	Use of other services	1	2	9
18.1.7.	Detention and identity check for lack of documents	1	2	9
18.1.8.	Cannot obtain asylum status, cannot have stay in Hungary legalised	1	2	9
18.1.9.	Other	1	2	9

18.2. *IF YOU DO NOT* HAVE VALID DOCUMENTS, CAN YOU HAVE THEM SUPPLIED, CAN YOU OBTAIN THEM IN HUNGARY?

0. Question not relevant (has documents)

1. Yes, simply and easily 2. Yes, but with difficulty 3. No

9. Doesn't know/no answer

18.3. *IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO* OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS IN HUNGARY, WHAT IS THE REASON?

0. *Question not relevant (has documents or can have them supplied)*

		Typical problem	Not a typical problem	DK/NA
18.3.1.	I do not have supporting documents (identity card, passport, driving licence)	1	2	9
18.3.2.	I do not know the procedure	1	2	9
18.3.3.	I cannot afford it	1	2	9
18.3.4.	The procedure is long and complicated	1	2	9
18.3.5.	The document is not issued in Hungary	1	2	9
18.3.6.	No registered address, no address card	1	2	9
18.3.7.	Other	1	2	9

19. WHAT IS YOUR **CURRENT** LEGAL STATUS **IN HUNGARY**? (one answer possible)

1. Already been granted asylum
2. Requested asylum status, awaiting decision
3. Already been granted refugee status
4. Applied for refugee status, awaiting the decision
5. Temporary/short-term residence permit or visa (less than 12 months, not linked to asylum status)
6. Permanent/long-term residence permit or visa (12 months or more, not linked to asylum status)
7. Visa-free regime
8. Holds a work permit
9. Holds a study permit
10. Has a visitor visa
11. Ukrainian - Hungarian dual citizen
12. No legal status
13. Other

99. Doesn't know/no answer

20. ***IF YOU HAVE ASYLUM STATUS***

20.1. WHEN DID YOU APPLY FOR IT? 0. *Question not relevant* _ _ _ _ (year) _ _ (month) 9. DK/NA

20.2. WHEN DID YOU RECEIVE IT? 0. *Question not relevant* _ _ _ _ (year) _ _ (month) 9. DK/NA

20.3. WHAT DIFFICULTIES HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED IN THE COURSE OF APPLYING OR ADMINISTRATION OF AN EXTENSION?

0. *Question not relevant (no asylum status)*

		Yes	No	DK/NA
20.3.1	Long waiting time for the decision	1	2	9
20.3.2.	Lack of information	1	2	9
20.3.3.	Language barriers, lack of interpreting	1	2	9
20.3.4.	Lack of documents required for registration, obtaining of the documents	1	2	9
20.3.5.	Denied access to the registration procedure	1	2	9
20.3.6.	Difficulties in accessing registration points (e.g. transport difficulties due to distance and/or cost; lack of accessibility)	1	2	9
20.3.7.	Difficulties in accessing the procedure because you the respondent applied for temporary protection in another country	1	2	9
20.3.8.	Other	1	2	9

20.4. HAVE YOU HAD ANY DIFFICULTIES OR PROBLEMS DUE TO THE EXPIRY DATE OF YOUR ASYLUM CARD?

0. *Question not relevant (no asylum status)*

	The difficulty...	Yes	No	DK/NA
20.4.1.	during obtaining a paper certificate of the validity of the asylum status	1	2	9
20.4.2.	during the administration of civil documents	1	2	9
20.4.3.	when travelling abroad	1	2	9
20.4.4.	when travelling to Ukraine and/or returning to Hungary	1	2	9
20.4.5.	in accessing healthcare services	1	2	9
20.4.6.	securing housing and related services	1	2	9
20.4.7.	employment, work	1	2	9
20.4.8.	access to educational services	1	2	9
20.4.9.	access to social services and benefits	1	2	9
20.4.10.	other areas	1	2	9

21. ***IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ASYLUM STATUS OR RIGHT OF ASYLUM***, WHY DO YOU NOT HAVE IT OR WHY HAVE YOU NOT APPLIED FOR IT? (one answer possible)

0. *Question not relevant (has asylum status)*

1. Applied for it but did not receive it.

2. Applied for and received a different type of residence permit.

3. Has been granted temporary protection (asylum status) and has been given a different legal status.

4. Wants to return to Ukraine.

5. Wants to move on from Hungary to another country.

6. Does not know how to apply, does not have enough information about the status.

7. Does not meet the eligibility criteria.

8. Does not need protection and the related benefits,

9. Has not yet decided whether to apply for it.

10. Other. 99. Doesn't know/no answer

22. HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR AND RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES SINCE YOU ARRIVED IN HUNGARY?

		Applied for it, received	Applied for it, but did not receive it	Not applied	DK/NA
22.1.	Cash assistance for food, transport, utility bills, other basic needs	1	2	3	9
22.2.	Cash accommodation allowance	1	2	3	9
22.3	Social assistance, support (subsistence allowance)	1	2	3	9
22.4.	Provision of accommodation in public accommodation, transit centre or housing allowance	1	2	3	9
22.5.	Social care services (home or collective)	1		3	9
22.6.	Health insurance support	1	2	3	9
22.7.	Employment services, training, language learning, job placement	1	2	3	9
22.8.	Entrepreneurship support	1	2	3	9
22.9.	Childcare allowance	1	2	3	9
22.10.	Other	1	2	3	9

23. *IF YOU HAVE APPLIED FOR AND/OR RECEIVED BENEFITS OR SUPPORT*, HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED ANY DIFFICULTIES IN ACCESSING THEM?

0. Question not relevant (has not claimed any benefits or support)

		Yes, typical	Not typical	DK/NA
23.1.	Lack of information about the option, eligibility criteria, how to apply	1	2	9
23.2.	Could not apply because of lack of official documents	1	2	9
23.3.	Could not apply because of lack of registered address	1	2	9
23.4.	Language barriers, lack of interpreting	1	2	9
23.5.	Long waiting times	1	2	9
23.6.	Administrative difficulties	1	2	9
23.7.	Difficulty or lack of access to administrators and service providers	1	2	9

23.8.	Applied, but was refused	1	2	9
23.9.	Other	1	2	9

24. WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, YOUR MAIN ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY? WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW? (one answer possible)

2. Employee, declared 2. Employee, not declared 3. Entrepreneur

5. Casual work 5.Unemployed - on benefits 6. Unemployed - without benefits

8. Retired 8. Disability pensioner 9. Disabled, with long-term illness

10. Caring for a child at home - with benefits 11. Childcare at home - without benefits

12. Student 13. Other 99. Doesn't know/no answer

25. *IF YOU HAVE LOOKED FOR OR ARE LOOKING FOR WORK*, ARE THERE ANY OBSTACLES TO WORKING IN HUNGARY, AND IF SO, WHAT ARE THEY?

0. Question not relevant (was not looking for a job, currently not looking for a job)

		Yes	No	DK/NA
25.1.	Lack of a work permit	1	2	9
25.2.	Lack of identity documents	1	2	9
25.3.	Absence of other documents	1	2	9
25.4.	Lack of suitable job opportunities	1	2	9
25.5.	Lack of appropriate skills or qualifications	1	2	9
25.6.	Non-recognition of existing education or training	1	2	9
25.7.	Lack of language skills	1	2	9
25.8.	Lack of access to nursery or kindergarten	1	2	9
25.9.	Lack of information on employment or opportunities	1	2	9
25.10.	Absence of a declared, registered address	1	2	9
25.11.	Loss of benefits and allowances in the event of employment	1	2	9
25.12.	Discrimination due to Ukrainian origin	1	2	9
25.13.	Discrimination due to Roma origin	1	2	9
25.14.	Other	1	2	9

26. ***IF YOU HAVE WORKED OR ARE CURRENTLY WORKING IN HUNGARY***,

26.1. DID OR DO YOU HAVE AN EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT WITH THE EMPLOYER?

0. *Question not relevant (had not worked, not working)*

1. Yes 2. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

26.2. DID OR DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO YOUR EMPLOYMENT INCOME?

0. *Question not relevant (had not worked, not working)*

1. Yes, fully 2. Yes, but payments are irregular

3. Yes, but only partially 4. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

27. ***IF YOU ARE CURRENTLY WORKING OR HAVE PREVIOUSLY WORKED IN HUNGARY***, HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS AT WORK, RELATED TO YOUR JOB?

0. *Question not relevant (had not worked, not working)*

		Typical	Not typical	DK/NA
27.1.	There is paid compulsory overtime	1	2	9
27.2.	There is unpaid compulsory overtime	1	2	9
27.3.	Breaks or rest periods during work are not allowed	1	2	9
27.4.	Working hours too long	1	2	9
27.5.	Taking a day off is not possible	1	2	9
27.6.	The employer has taken and is withholding the official documents	1	2	9
27.8.	Inadequate working conditions	1	2	9
27.9.	Discrimination in the workplace	1	2	9
27.10.	Other	1	2	9

29. WHAT ARE YOUR MOST IMPORTANT AND URGENT NEEDS AT THE MOMENT? PLEASE TELL US WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE IMPORTANT AND URGENT FOR YOU? (3 - VERY IMPORTANT, 1 - NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT)

		Not important at all	Moderately important	Very important	DK/NA
29.1.	Accommodation	1	2	3	9
29.2.	Childcare, nursery, kindergarten	1	2	3	9
29.3.	Education, school for children	1	2	3	9
29.4.	Education, training for myself	1	2	3	9
29.5.	Employment	1	2	3	9
29.6.	Income, financial resources	1	2	3	9
29.7.	Seeking out family members	1	2	3	9
29.8.	Evacuation of family members from Ukraine	1	2	3	9
29.9.	Uniting with family members outside Ukraine	1	2	3	9
29.10.	Food	1	2	3	9
29.11.	Information on facilities and services	1	2	3	9
29.12.	Legal advice	1	2	3	9
29.13.	Overcoming language barriers	1	2	3	9
29.14.	Traffic, transport	1	2	3	9

29.15.	Medical treatment, medical devices	1	2	3	9
29.16.	Mental, spiritual support, help	1	2	3	9
29.17.	Other	1	2	3	9

30. DO YOU THINK THERE ARE AREAS WHERE YOU NEED MORE KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
30.1.	My legal status in Hungary	1	2	9
30.2.	Information on applying for right of asylum	1	2	9
30.3.	Information on applying for asylum status	1	2	9
30.4.	How to obtain documents and related rights	1	2	9
30.5.	Contacting family members and relatives not in Hungary	1	2	9
30.6.	About medical care options	1	2	9
30.7.	Institutional care for children (nursery, kindergarten)	1	2	9
30.8.	Education, school for children	1	2	9
30.9.	Education, training for myself	1	2	9
30.10.	Psychological, mental counselling and support	1	2	9
30.11.	Use of social services and benefits	1	2	9
30.12.	Job search, job opportunities	1	2	9
30.13.	Protection against discrimination, legal remedies	1	2	9
30.14.	Contact details of assisting and supporting NGOs, access to their services	1	2	9
30.15.	**Other, namely:**	1	2	9

31. HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED OR BEEN PART OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN HUNGARY SINCE YOU HAVE BEEN HERE?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
31.1	Assault, physical violence	1	2	9
31.2.	Verbal abuse	1	2	9
31.3.	Taking or destroying property	1	2	9
31.4.	Arrest or detention	1	2	9
31.5.	Rape	1	2	9
31.6.	Robbery	1	2	9
31.7.	Human trafficking	1	2	9
31.8.	Exploitation at work	1	2	9
31.9.	Discrimination when looking for a job, in the workplace	1	2	9
31.10.	Discrimination in the health sector	1	2	9
31.11.	Discrimination during administration	1	2	9
31.12.	Discrimination in everyday life (in shops, on the bus, on the street, etc.)	1	2	9
31.13.	Discrimination in education and training	1	2	9
31.14.	Other	1	2	9

32. *IF EXPERIENCED*, WHO HAVE COMMITTED THESE TYPES OF INCIDENTS AGAINST YOU?

0. Not relevant (not experienced any of the above).

		Yes	No	DK/NA
32.1	Members of the host country or community	1	2	9
32.2.	Unknown persons	1	2	9
32.3.	Border guards	1	2	9
32.4.	Police officers	1	2	9
32.5.	NGO staff	1	2	9
32.6.	Your fellow countrymen	1	2	9
32.7.	Healthcare workers	1	2	9
32.8.	Social workers	1	2	9
32.9.	Other officials	1	2	9
32.10.	Other non-official persons	1	2	9
32.11.	Other	1	2	9

THANK YOU FOR HELPING OUR WORK WITH ANSWERING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE!

Notes of the interviewer:

2. Household questionnaire

INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ONLY ONE ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER HAS TO BE INTERVIEWED.

IF THE RESPONDENT LIVES ALONE, THEN THE HOUSEHOLD IS A SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD, AND THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE MUST BE COMPLETED IN THIS CASE AS WELL.

HOUSEHOLD CODE: _ _ _ _ (3 digit number) _ _ (2 digit number)

Household code = code of the person interviewed for the household questionnaire.
(see description)

WAS A PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED WITH ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD?

1. Yes, the code of the personal questionnaire: _ _ _ _ _

the code of the personal questionnaire: _ _ _ _ _

the code of the personal questionnaire: _ _ _ _ _

2. No.

1. **CURRENTLY, HERE IN HUNGARY,** HOW MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD AS YOU? (THOSE WHOM YOU LIVE WITH AND SHARE THE COSTS ARE CONSIDERED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. IT CAN BE A SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD IF YOU LIVE ALONE.)

Number of household members: _ _ persons 99. Doesn't know/no answer

Of these, how many are under 18: _ _ persons 99. Doesn't know/no answer

2. PLEASE LIST WHO YOU CURRENTLY LIVE WITH AND PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ABOUT THEM:

	Household member							
serial nr.	family status in relation to the respondent (CODE)	gender (CODE)	Birth year (year)	Highest level of education (CODE)	Economic activity (CODE)	Disabled, with long-term illness (1 - yes, 2 - no, 9 - DK/NA)	Has a valid identity document (1 - yes, 2 - no, 9 - DK/NA)	Legal status (CODE)
1.	respondent							
2.								

3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

THE INFORMATION SHOULD BE RECORDED IN THE APPROPRIATE COLUMNS OF THE TABLE ACCORDING TO

family status codes:
1. spouse or partner of the respondent
2. the respondent's child, foster child
3. the respondent's sibling
4. the respondent's parent, father-in-law, mother-in-law
5. the respondent's grandchild
6. the respondent's other relatives
8. other person, not related
9. doesn't know/no answer

gender codes:
1. male
2. female
3. non-binary
4. other
9. doesn't know/no answer

education codes:
1. Incomplete primary education
2. Basic (primary school)
3. Intermediate - secondary school-leaving certificate
4. Intermediate - vocation
5. University/college degree
6. Doctorate (Phd)
9. doesn't know/no answer

economic activity codes:
1. Employed, declared
2. Employee, not declared
3. Entrepreneur
4. Casual work
5. Unemployed - on benefits
6. Unemployed - without benefits
7. Retired
8. Disability pensioner
9. Disabled, with long-term illness
10. Childcare at home - with benefits
11. Childcare at home - without benefits
12. Student
13. Not yet of school age
14. Other
99. Doesn't know/no answer

legal status codes:
1. Already been granted asylum
2. Requested asylum status, awaiting decision
3. Already been granted refugee status

4. Applied for refugee status, awaiting the decision
5. Temporary/short-term residence permit or visa (less than 12 months, not linked to asylum status)
6. Permanent/long-term residence permit or visa (12 months or more, not linked to asylum status)
7. Visa-free regime
8. Holds a work permit
9. Holds a study permit
10. Has a visitor visa
11. Ukrainian - Hungarian dual citizen
12. No legal status
13. Other
99. Doesn't know/no answer

3. WHAT KIND OF ACCOMMODATION ARE YOU CURRENTLY LIVING IN IN HUNGARY? (one answer possible)

1. Collective accommodation, public accommodation (accomodation by courtesy agreement) 2. Relatives, friends

3. Staying with a local, unrelated family 4. Renting an apartment/house with other refugees

5. Renting a flat/house on my own 6. Hotel/hostel - government/municipality-provided

7. Hotel/hostel - self-paid 8. Worker accommodation (provided by the employer)

9. No accommodation, housing 10. Other 99. Doesn't know/no answer

4. HOW LONG CAN YOU STAY IN THEIR CURRENT ACCOMMODATION? (one answer possible)

1. Less than a month 2. One to three months 3. Three to six months

4. Six to twelve months 5. More than twelve months 6. Unlimited

99. Doesn't know/no answer

4.1. WHEN DID YOU ARRIVE IN YOUR RESIDENCE? _ _ _ _ (year) _ _ (month)

99. Doesn't know/no answer

5. IF YOU CANNOT STAY IN YOUR CURRENT ACCOMMODATION, WHAT IS THE REASON? (one answer possible)

1. Asked to leave 2. Cannot pay the rent

3. End of the programme paying for/providing the accommodation and eligibility

4. The accommodation closes

5. No work in the municipality 6. Moving to another accommodation

7. They do not feel safe 8. Not enough space, too crowded accommodation

9. For other reasons 99. Doesn't know/no answer

6. PLEASE ESTIMATE THE TOTAL NET (RECECIVED) INCOME OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST MONTH

Household net income: HUF _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ (with number) 999. Doesn't know/no answer

7. WHAT SOURCES OF INCOME DID THIS INCOME CONSIST OF (LAST MONTH)?

		HUF (if no such income, enter 0)	DK/NA
7.1.	Income from employment		9
7.2.	Income from entrepreneurship		9
7.3.	Income from casual work		9
7.4.	Pension - from the Hungarian state		9
7.5.	Pension - from the Ukrainian state		
7.6.	Disability pension - from the Hungarian state		9
7.7.	Disability pension - from the Ukrainian state		
7.8.	Social support received from the Ukrainian state		9
7.9.	Social assistance received from the Hungarian state/municipality		9
7.10.	State support for children - from the Hungarian state		9
	State support for children - from the Ukrainian state		
7.11.	Support from family members, relatives		9
7.12	Support from a non-governmental organisation		9
7.13.	Support from a church or charity		
7.14.	Other sources of income		9

8. DO YOU HAVE YOUR OWN SAVINGS?

1. Yes, an amount below HUF 100,000 2. Yes, between HUF 100 and 500 thousand

3. Yes, over HUF 500,000 4. No savings 9. Doesn't know/no answer

9. WHAT SPECIFIC HELP DOYOU AND/OR THE PEOPLE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD NEED?

		yes	not	DK/NA
8.1.	Obtaining necessary medicines	1	2	9
8.2.	Ophthalmology	1	2	9
8.3.	Gynaecology	1	2	9
8.4.	Other specialist services			
8.5.	Family doctor	1	2	9
8.6.	General paediatrician	1	2	9
8.7.	Nurse	1	2	9
8.8.	Dentist	1	2	9
8.9.	Application and administration of official documents	1	2	9
8.10.	Banking	1	2	9
8.11.	Provision of special meals	1	2	9
8.12.	Mental health and spiritual support	1	2	9
8.13.	Provision of sports opportunities	1	2	9
8.14.	Library	1	2	9
8.15.	Hairdresser	1	2	9

8.16.	Post	1	2	9
8.17.	Leisure, cultural, community programmes	1	2	9
8.18.	Finding a job	1	2	9
8.19.	Finding and securing a nursery or kindergarten for the children	1	2	9
8.20.	Finding and securing a school for the children	1	2	9
8.21.	Helping children learn, tutoring			
8.22.	Language learning, language course (Hungarian)	1	2	9
8.23.	Protection against discrimination, legal assistance	1	2	9
8.24.	Other, **namely:**	1	2	9

9. WHERE DO YOU ENVISION YOUR AND YOUR FAMILY'S FUTURE?

1. In Ukraine 2. In Hungary 3. In anther country 9. Doesn't know/no answer

10. *IF YOU ARE PLANNING YOUR FAMILY'S FUTURE IN HUNGARY,* WHERE DO YOU PLAN TO LIVE? (one answer possible)

0. Not applicable (not planning a future in Hungary)

1. Collective accommodation, public accommodation 2. Relatives, friends (accomodation by courtesy agreement)

4. Renting a flat/house with other people 5. Renting a flat/house on their own

6. Buying own property 7. Other 9. Doesn't know/no answer

THANK YOU FOR HELPING OUR WORK WITH ANSWERING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE!

Notes of the interviewer:

3. Children's questionnaire

INFORMATION REGARDING CHILDREN AGED 0-17 (UNDER 18)

INFORMATION ON CHILDREN SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM ONE PARENT (ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER). A QUESTIONNAIRE IS COMPLETED FOR ALL CHILDREN AGED 0-17 WHO ARE CURRENTLY LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

CHILD'S

_ _ _ _ _ (5-digit household code) _ _ (child's number in the househol

Child's serial number = household questionnaire, question 2, serial number in column 1.

1. AGE OF THE CHILD (FULL YEAR): _ _ _ (year)

2. WHAT INSTITUTION DOES THE CHILD CURRENTLY ATTEND? (one answer possible)

1. nursery 2. Sure Start Children's House 3. Kindergarten 4. Primary school - lower (grades 1-4) 5. Primary school - upper (grades 5-8) 6. Secondary school - high school 7. Secondary school - vocational, short vocational school 8. Does not attend any institution 9. Doesn't know/no answer

3. ***IF THE CHILD ATTENDS AN INSTITUTION**, HOW SATISFIED IS THE RESPONDENT (THE PARENT/ADULT FAMILY MEMBER)* WITH THE INSTITUTION (STAFF, KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS, TEACHERS, ATMOSPHERE, ETC.)?

0. *Question not relevant (not attending an institution)*

1. completely dissatisfied 2. rather dissatisfied 3. medium

4. rather satisfied 5. completely satisfied 9. Doesn't know/no answer

4. **ONLY FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF SIX:** ***IF THE CHILD DOES NOT ATTEND A NURSERY** (SURE START CHILDREN'S HOME) **OR KINDERGARTEN**, WHAT IS THE REASON?*

0. Question not relevant (not under six years old, or attending nursery, Sure Start Children's Home, kindergarten)

		yes	not	DK/NA
4.1.	Does not want to attend, is at home with the child	1	2	9
4.2.	Not available in the municipality	1	2	9

4.3.	No information about the options and not receiving help	1	2	9
4.4.	No available places	1	2	9
4.5.	Applied for it, but the institution did not admit the child	1	2	9
4.6.	The necessary documents are missing	1	2	9
4.7.	Lack of the necessary vaccinations	1	2	9
4.8.	Language barriers	1	2	9
4.9.	Not planning to stay in Hungary	1	2	9
4.10.	No registered address	1	2	9
4.11.	Discrimination, harassment, intimidation	1	2	9
4.12.	**Other, namely:**	1	2	9

5. **ONLY FOR CHILDREN OVER THE AGE OF SIX:** ***IF THE CHILD DOES NOT GO TO SCHOOL****, WHAT IS THE REASON?*

0. Question not applicable (under six years old or in school)

		yes	not	DK/NA
4.1.	Distance and transport difficulties	1	2	9
4.2.	Prefers online/distance learning according to the Ukrainian curriculum	1	2	9
4.3.	No information about the enrolment and not receiving help	1	2	9
4.4.	No available places	1	2	9
4.5.	Applied for it, but the institution did not admit the child	1	2	9
4.6.	The necessary documents are missing	1	2	9
4.7.	Lack of the necessary vaccinations	1	2	9
4.8.	Language barriers	1	2	9
4.9.	Not planning to stay in Hungary	1	2	9
4.10.	No registered address	1	2	9
4.11.	Discrimination, harassment, intimidation	1	2	9
4.12.	Lack of school supplies and equipment	1	2	9
4.13.	Other, namely:	1	2	9

6. AGAIN **FOR ALL CHILDREN:** ARE THE FOLLOWING PROVIDED FOR THE CHILD IN THEIR CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE (ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE)?

		Not needed (due to the age of the child or other reason)	Yes, provided by			Not provided	DK/NA
			the parent, the family	the managing organisation, the organisation providing accommo-dation	other organisation		
			(primarily)				
6.1.	a suitable place, room for learning	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.2.	desk	0	1	2	3	4	9

6.3.	All necessary school/preschool equipment	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.4.	Participation in leisure and cultural activities	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.5.	sports opportunities	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.6.	help with learning, tutoring	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.7.	Three meals a day on weekdays	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.8.	Three meals a day during the weekend	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.9.	Fresh fruit/vegetables daily	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.10.	two pairs of warm shoes	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.11.	appropriate clothing	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.12.	separate bed	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.13.	Toys (age appropriate)	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.14.	computer, internet access (age appropriate)	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.15.	celebration of special events (e.g. birthdays)	0	1	2	3	4	9
6.16.	Medical, health care needed	0	1	2	3	4	9

7. OVERALL, DO YOU THINK THAT THE CHILD IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING ADEQUATE CARE AND IS IN A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN HUNGARY WITH REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING?

	Appropriate, safe....	Not relevant, not concerned	Not at all	Moderately	Yes, absolutely	DK/NA
			adequate/safe			
7.1.	accommodation	X	1	2	3	9
7.2.	nursery, kindergarten environment	0	1	2	3	9
7.3.	school environment	0	1	2	3	9
7.4.	medical care	0	1	2	3	9
7.5.	social care	0	1	2	3	9
7.6.	legal environment, enforcement of rights	0	1	2	3	9
7.8.	everyday life (on the street, on the bus, in the shop, etc.)	0	1	2	3	9

8. HAS THE CHILD SUFFERED ANY VIOLATIONS, INCIDENTS OR DISCRIMINATION SINCE THEY HAVE BEEN IN HUNGARY?

1. Yes, once 2. Yes, a few times 3. Yes, regularly

4. No 9. Doesn't know/no answer

9. DOES THE CHILD HAVE ANY HEALTH PROBLEMS, DISABILITIES OR LONG-TERM ILLNESSES?

		None	Yes,			DK/NA
			but does not need care	needs care, and **receives it**	needs care but **does not receive it**	
9.1.	Special educational needs	0	1	2	3	9
	within this:	x	x	x	x	x
9.1.1.	disabled	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.2.	visually impaired	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.3.	hearing impaired	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.4.	deafblindness	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.5.	speech disability	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.6.	intellectual disability	0	1	2	3	9
9.1.7.	autism	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.	No special educational needs, but has some difficulties or problems	x	x	x	x	x
9.2.1	musculoskeletal	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.2	vision-related, ophthalmological	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.3.	speech-related	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.4.	hearing-related	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.5.	allergies	0	1	2	3	9
9.2.6.	other	0	1	2	3	9

Children/students with [SEN] are those who, on the basis of the opinion of the expert and rehabilitation committee:

a) suffer from physical, sensory, mental, speech deficiency or autism, or multiple disabilities in case of the joint occurrence thereof, or

b) are lastingly and substantially impeded in development and learning because of psychic disorders (for example, dyslexia, dyscalculia, mutism, hyperkinetic disorder or hyperactivity disorder) (Act LXXIX of 1993, Section 121 (1)).

THANK YOU FOR HELPING OUR WORK WITH ANSWERING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE!