

ABSTRACTS

Bálint Misetics: It was never enough: housing allowance before 2015

As the first part of a comprehensive study of housing allowances in Hungary, the current paper covers their history from the early 1990s to the abolishment of the normative housing allowance in 2015. After a brief international comparison, the analysis mainly focuses on the coverage, take-up, adequacy and distributive effects of housing allowance and of the degree of discretion involved in its administration. Given the similar function of household energy subsidies and the magnitude of expenditure dedicated to them, the paper also includes a brief social policy analysis of the former gas-price subsidies and the government's current „utility cost reduction” program. The next part of the study will analyze the consequences of the abolishment of normative housing allowance and the main features of the new system of local authority-level benefits.

Tamás Farkas: From social housing to the private rental sector: The recommodification of social housing in England

The study focuses how the recommodification of housing policies in England affects young people's ability of acquiring properties and starting a family. The opportunity of buying social housings significantly depleted the social housing stock in the past decades that prompted the government to recalibrate housing benefits mechanisms in 2011-2012 with response to the growth of private renting. As a result the share of the housing stock that is affected by market forces has been constantly growing while the most important housing benefit option the age-bound Local Housing Allowance (LHA) is not able to counteract these imbalances. Moreover, this constellation also has probable negative demographic effects with regards of young people buying their own homes and starting their families.

Boróka Fehér – Ivetta Kovács: Differences and similarities.

A comparative analysis of homeless women and men based on the results of the February 3rd annual national survey of 2016

This paper introduces a process of uncovering the needs and problems as well as strengths of homeless women in Hungary through a variety of means, in order to improve the design of services. The analysis is based on the results of the February 3rd annual national survey of 2016, looking for similarities and differences between 2299 homeless women and 7572 homeless men - although the survey

has been conducted every winter for 20 years, this was the first systematic gendered analysis.

Lajos Hüse – Cintia Horváth: An analysis of certain socialization factors influencing the implicit attitudes of risk behavior among young people living in extreme poverty and care

The study – which was carried out among children and young people living in segregatums and childcare services of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County – focuses on the factors that encourage drug usage. The authors examine how the characteristics of agents of socialization (family, peers, school) relate to the implicit attitudes that increase the likelihood of drug usage. The study examines also the relation between the drug attitudes of the questioned youngsters and their primary or substitutional care. Subsequently, the study concentrates on certain aspects of the parenting background (communication-emotional connection, monitoring, support), then on the role of peers, and finally on some elements of the school environment.