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# Analysis of the supported housing locations in the EFOP-2.2.2. projects

## Executive Summary

The National Federation of Associations of Persons with Physical Disabilities (hereinafter: MEOSZ) submitted two public interest data request to the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection (hereinafter: SZGYF) to make the locations of supported houses established in the framework of the EFOP 2.2.2 project public. This analysis examines the supported housing locations (hereinafter: TL houses) based on the data provided by the SZGYF on 13 April 2018.

In connection with the territorial analysis we would like to highlight that according to the information provided by the Director General of the SZGYF, the SZGYF took note of the decisions of the National DI Coordination Board (IFKKOT) in every case, and in the cases concerned the project plans have been updated. The MEOSZ is not familiar with the opinion of the IFKKOT, it is not public currently.

The MEOSZ's colleagues examined a total number of 231 TL house addresses provided by the SZGYF primarily from geographical and urban sociological points of view. Thus, we refer to the 231 TL house locations under case numbers. The main characteristics of the supported housing areas are the following:

- Each of the new TL houses is located in the same county as the large institutions being deinstitutonalized. From the institutions concerned, **no one is moving to the Central Hungarian region or to Budapest in the framework of the EFOP 2.2.2. project**. The majority of the capacities will be established in **Somogy, Hajdú-Bihar, Békés and Zala counties.**
- **The 73,59% of the given addresses are located on the periphery (outer area)** in the given settlements, meaning that it is located at the border of the settlement far from any services, institutions, and in several cases it is located far from the settlement itself as well.
- The highest proportion (more than 50 %) of the TL houses are placed in settlements of 500 and 3000 persons, one-fifth of the houses are placed in settlements of 1000 or less persons. 72 % (almost two-third) of the houses are located in settlements of less than 5000 persons.
- **In case of 48,48% of the TL houses we found that several properties designated by the settlement located close to each other, in each other's neighbourhood,** or they are located on the same lot after land sharing, or they are located still on the territory of the institution after land distribution.
- **On average** TL houses are **45 kilometres drive from the county seat. In 41,3% of the cases, settlements do not have a railway station though the 64,9% of the TL houses are placed in towns or villages,** which could justify the need for the possibility to reach county seats and the capital easily. There are a **direct trains** to the county seat only in

**30,74%** of the cases, while in nearly as many (28,14% ) of the cases there are no direct trains.

- **In 69,7% of the cases there are direct bus lines to the county seat,** out of which in 18 cases there is a direct line to the county seat only once a weekday. However, in the rest 30,3% of the locations the county seat can only be reached via transfer. It is important to emphasize that **intercity buses or trains are hardly ever accessible**. Furthermore, access to stations are almost impossible for disabled persons. Wheelchair users have to announce their intention to travel 36-48 hours in advance.
- On average **TL houses are placed 16,5 kilometres away from clinic**s in a county district. In the majority of the cases, persons concerned must use long-distance buses to approach them.
- According to our analysis, different services will be available in different proportions in the settlements where TL houses will be established. The **General Practitioners (GP)** are more likely to be available (**93%**) among the services. A little more then **2/3** of the cases a **pharmacy** is also available in the settlements. Only **40%** of the TL houses are placed in a settlement where there is a **day care institution for disabled people**. Also **40%** of the TL houses are established in a settlement where there is **an employer with rehabilitation accreditation operates**.
- According to the results of the survey, **1/5 of the TL houses are in a settlement where there is not any support service**. For an additional 50% of the cases services are provided in the framework of territorial care. In the 28,6% of the cases there is an active support service in the area.
- All in all, the locations were modified 21 times, but the new sites has not brought any significant improvement compared to the above-mentioned indicators.

# The analysis of the supported housing locations

## 1. Methods of data collection

The basis of our data collection were on the one hand the tables containing the project ID and the addresses of supported housing services provided by the SZGYF within the public interest request, on the other hand the project plans of the EFOP 2.2.2 tender. It has to be noted that we did not perform a content analysis from a professional point of view, because such an analysis had been made and published by the Hungarian Association for Persons with Intellectual Disability (ÉFOÉSZ) last year. All in all, we examined 231 locations during which we assessed the specificities of the location of TL houses (county, type of settlement, population, distance from the county seat, structure of settlement), public transport possibilities (trains and buses to the county seats) and services (GP and specialists, support service, day care institution for disabled people, village trustee, pharmacy, accredited employer). We examined these dimensions based on the data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and the data available on the Internet.

We collected the data by TL locations into an Excel file and then we aggregated it. This analysis consists of the aggregated results. We publish the locations and the excel table containing the results of the data collection. The table contains the data that were signed by the SZGYF's Director General on 13 April 2018 and were forwarded to us on 24 April 2018.

During the assessment the number of cases did not always reach 231 because in some cases the lot number was not well defined, or the lot was not designated precisely (4,33% of the cases that means 10 addresses).

**In the following, we present the topics of data collection and its related methods**

**Basic information:**

**Project identification number:** The code number of the winning application according to the information provided by the SZGFY.

**Address of the institution being deinstitutonalized:** The precise address of the institution participating in the project with a code number based on the information and the project plans provided by the SZGYF.

**Locations of the supported housing services:** According to the information provided by the SZGYF.

**Town:** The town which serves as the location of the TL service

**Change in the location**: in cases, where the formerly designated locations have been modified according to the information provided by the SZGYF. We placed them in different rows in our table.

**Settlement data**

**County:** county in which the settlement concerned is located according to the given address
Data sources: www.google.com; www.ksh.hu

**Settlement type:** What is the type of the settlement according to the given address? Categories: county seat, town with county status, town, small town, village
Data source: www.ksh.hu

**Population:** the inhabitants of settlement according to the given address
Data source: www.ksh.hu

**Distance from the county seat:** The distance between the settlement in which the given address is located and the county seat in kilometres. The distance should not be viewed by air but on road.
Data source: https://www.google.com/maps

**Inner or outer area:** The site where the given address is located in the given settlement. The examination was conducted by title deed retrieval via the Costumer's Portal.
Data source: https://ugyfelkapu.magyarorszag.hu/

**Distance from previous institutions:** The distance between the previous and the new addresses in kilometres.
Data sources: project plans, https://www.google.com/maps

**Location correlated with settlement structure:** We examine that in where the building is located the given settlement – according to the given address and/or the lot number –.
Values:

- Centre – where it close to the centre;
- Periphery – at the edge of the settlement, far from the centre;
- No centre – where the settlement is too small and it has no relevance whether there is a centre or not because of the settlement's structure, where there is no centrum, there is no periphery.
- No periphery, no centre – where the TL house is not located close to the centre, but it is not on the periphery e.g. residential area

In addition to definition of the periphery in a geographical meaning:
http://www.epa.oszk.hu/02200/02251/00026/pdf/EPA02251_Ter_es_tarsadalom2197.pdf
Data sources: https://www.mepar.hu/mepar/, https://www.google.com/maps

**Pictures:** The pictures taken on the locations are available in close, distant, satellite and topographic versions. These pictures can also be found on the Internet. There are pictures of all locations having a lot number and the majority of the addresses as well.
Data sources: https://www.mepar.hu/mepar/, https://www.google.com/maps

**Transport:**

**Trains:** Analysis of the possibilities for getting from the given settlement to the county seat on a weekday. We examined separately whether there is a train station in the settlement or the county seat can only be reached by transfer. In case of a direct trains we indicated the number of trains on a weekday.
Data source: www.elvira.hu

**Coaches to the county seats:** The number of the long distant buses departing from the settlement to the county seat on a weekday. We examined separately whether there is a direct bus or there is only a transfer to get to the county seat. We only measured and indicated the frequency of bus service in case of direct lines.
Data source: www.menetrendek.hu

**Services**

**GP:** During our examinations we mapped whether there is a GP in the settlement concerned.
Data source:
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/szerzodott_szolgaltatok/haziorvosi_szolgalatok.html

**Support service:** During our examinations we surveyed whether there is a support service in the settlement concerned. We did our research through the database of the Social Sector Portal where we searched whether there is, there is not or there is a service covered by territorial provision in the given settlement. We filtered our search by the type of care, county and settlement.
Data source: http://szocialisportal.hu/intezmenykereso
**Day care institution for disabled people:** During our examinations, we did our research through the database of the Social Sector Portal where we searched whether there is a day

care institution for disabled people in the settlement concerned. We filtered our search by the type of care, county and settlement.
Data source: http://szocialisportal.hu/intezmenykereso

**Village/Farm trustee:** During our examinations, we did our research through the database of the Social Sector Portal , where we searched whether the service is available in the settlement concerned. We filtered our search by the type of care, county and settlement.
Data source: http://szocialisportal.hu/intezmenykereso

**Distance from the clinic:** We measured the distance between the settlement and the closest (outpatient) clinic in kilometres. We based our examination on th settlement's county district clinic.
Data source:
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/szerzodott_szolgaltatok/jarobeteg_ellatast_nyujto_intezmenyek_korhaz.html; https://www.google.com/maps

**Pharmacy:** During our examinations, we surveyed whethe there is a pharmacy in the settlement concerned.
Data source:
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/szerzodott_szolgaltatok/gyogyszertarak.html

**Accredited employer:** During our examinations, we surveyed whether there is an accredited employer in the settlement concerned.
Data source: http://www.nfsz.gov.hu/engine.aspx?page=ma_akkreditacio

## 2. Statistics related to the settlements concerned

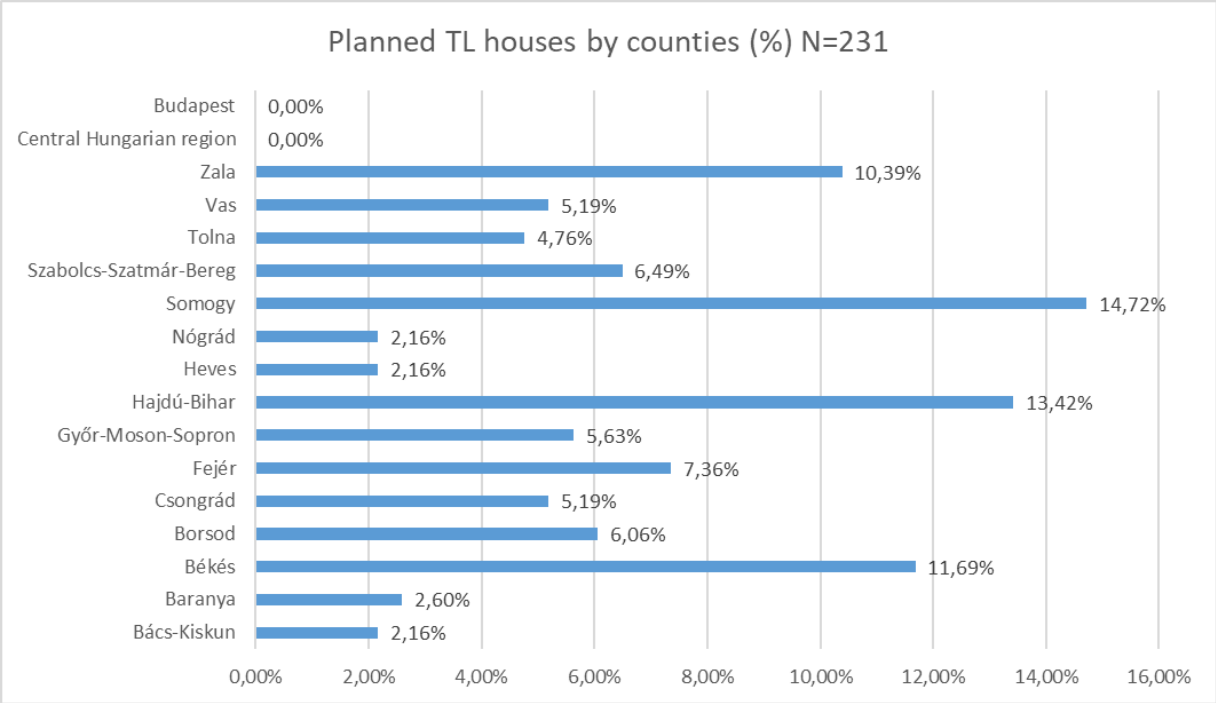


Chart 1

On Chart 1 it is presented that new homes are being established the highest proportion in Somogy, Hajdú-Bihar, Békés and Zala counties. No institution will be deinstitutonalized from to counties in the Central Hungarian region or to Budapest that regarded as 'developed' ones in the EU context. We also examined that there is not any project in which people would move from one county to another.

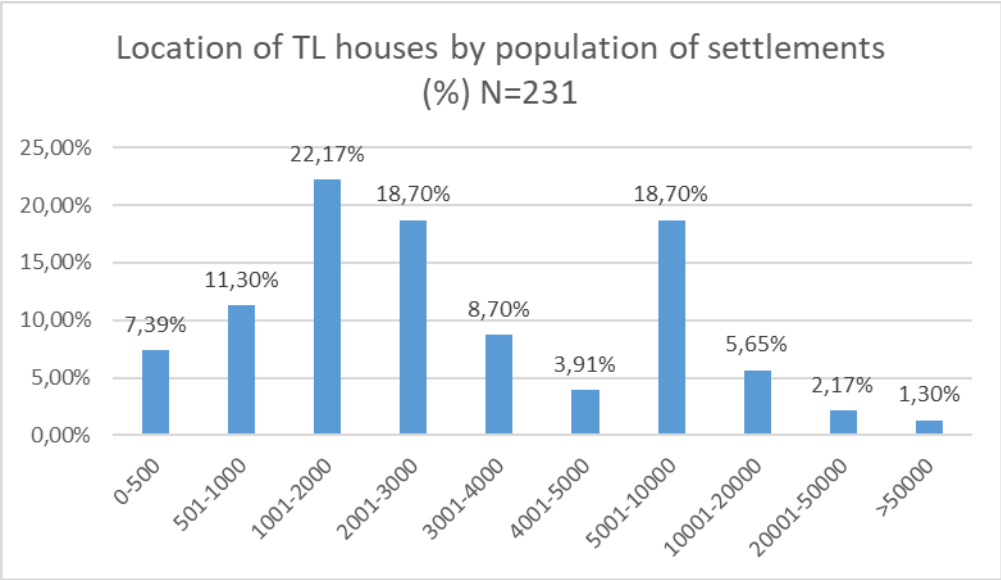


Chart 2

If we examine the host settlements of TL houses by their population (Chart 2), it is shown that these location are in settlements of 500 and 3,000 people in the highest proportion (more than 50%). In addition, in the settlements of 5,000 – 1,000 people the proportion of homes

affected by the deinstitutonalization is 18.7%. It is worth to observe that in the settlements of 10,000 – 50,000 or more inhabitants concerns less than 10% of the addresses.

| Population in the settlement N=231 | Population |
|---|---|
| Mean | 3903 |
| Median | 2555 |
| Minimum | 309 |
| Maximum | 76857 |

Chart 3

If we examine the population of the settlements in connection with the addresses by average, it is demonstrated that in the smallest settlement, in Tormásliget, only 309 people live. The population of the biggest settlement, Szombathely is 76, 857 persons. Averages are more expressive. In case of 231 addresses, the average population of the settlement is 5,321, however, the median significantly differs from this with its 2,569 persons. The difference between the two average values is caused by large standard of deviation and the significant deviation between the extreme values. In these cases, the middle element, the median, is proved to be a more reliable mean as the average is the mean of both the large deviation and the significantly different extremities.

| Proportion of TL houses | Population of the settlement |
|---|---|
| 20% | <1025 |
| 40% | <1790 |
| 60% | <3003 |
| 72% | <4900 |
| **N=231** | |

Chart 4

Chart 4 shows the population size in the settlements have where a certain proportion of the TL houses affected by the deinstitutonalization are located. Based on this, it is shown that the 1/5 of the addresses provided by the SZGYF is in settlements with just over or less than 1,000 persons, 72%, so almost in case of its ¾ the population does not even reach 5,000 people.

| Distance from county seat | km |
|---|---|
| Mean | 45,11 |
| Median | 45,6 |

Chart 5

In case of the distance from the county seat, the average shows that based on the given addresses the settlements are 45 km far from the county seat on average. Thus, their accessibility is quite difficult for those who are involved in the deinstitutionalisation because travelling by intercity buses or trains – if there is any (see below) – is hardly ever accessible, and the accessibility of the stations or bus stops is almost impossible in most of the cases.

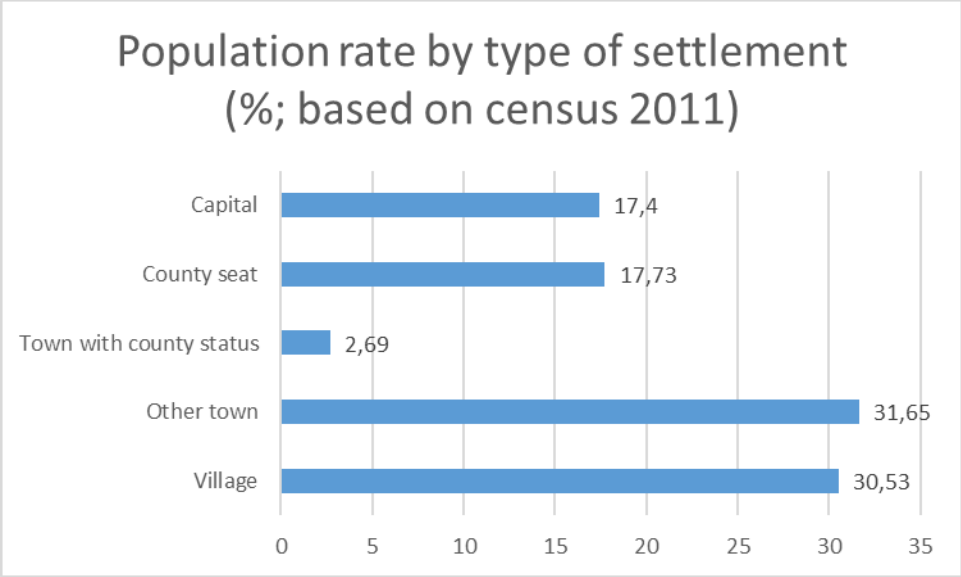


Chart 6

If we examine the locations by settlement type, it is demonstrated that more than 3/5 of those are in a small towns or villages. Less than 1/3 of the locations are in a town and even less than 5% is in a town with county status or in a county seat, and we did not even find any address that is in the capital. By contrast that according to the census data of 2011 conducted by the KSH, more then 30,5% of the Hungarian population lives in a small town or village, 1/3 of the population lives in towns, more than 20% lives in county seats or towns with county status, and 17,4% of the full population lives in the capital.

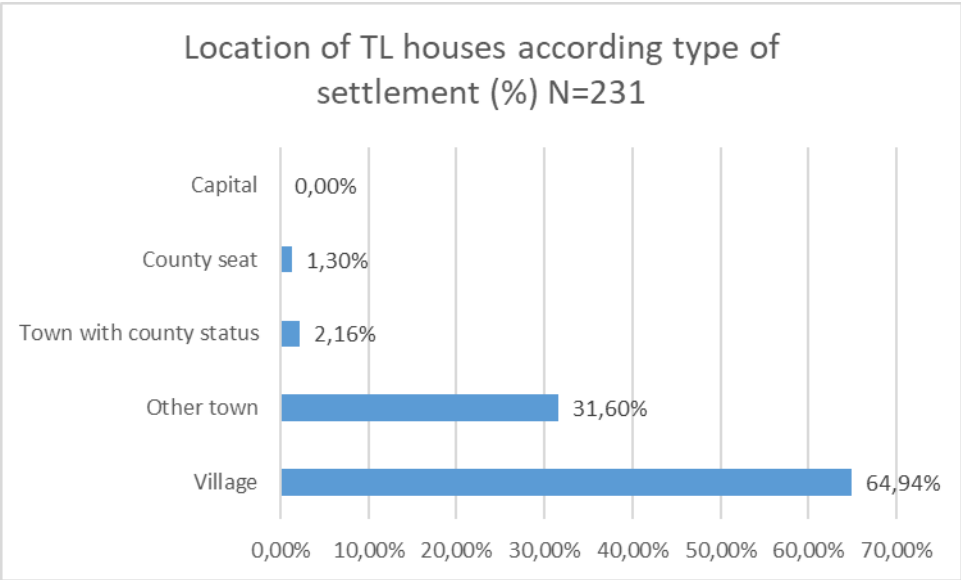


Chart 7

By comparing the two charts it is well presented that the locations involved in deinstitutonalization (which host 12 persons in general) and from the breakdown of the Hungarian population by settlement type, we can draw the conclusion that there is a significant difference so the former reflects the latter by no means. Matching can only be detected in the proportion of town inhabitants, however the significant proportion of the Hungarian population lives in towns with county status, county seats or the capital while the

deinstitutionalisation in most of the cases provide housing for the disabled in small settlements, villages. 31,6% of the TL houses are located in towns, but it is shown that the typical population number is under 5,000 people.

## 3. Location of the TL houses within the host settlement

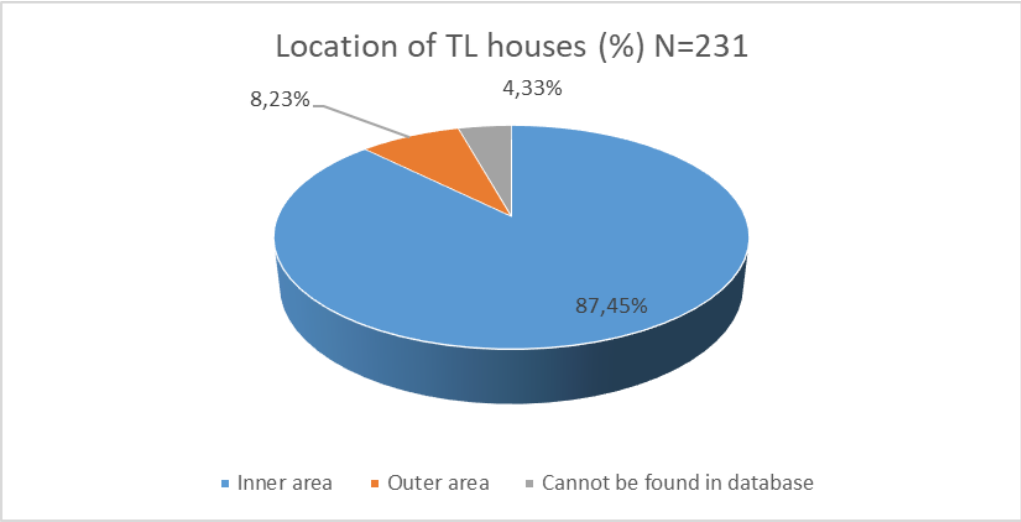


Chart 8

More than 80% of the the examined adresses are located in inner area of tthe settlements and 8,23% of the adresses are located on the periphery, often kilometres away from the settlement. The majority of the institutions in the outskirts are nursuring addicts, but we identified that the Szerep-hosszúháti Humán Szolgáltató Otthon‘s and the Derecskei Humánszolgáltató Otthon‘s will also be deinstitutonalized to the outskirts.

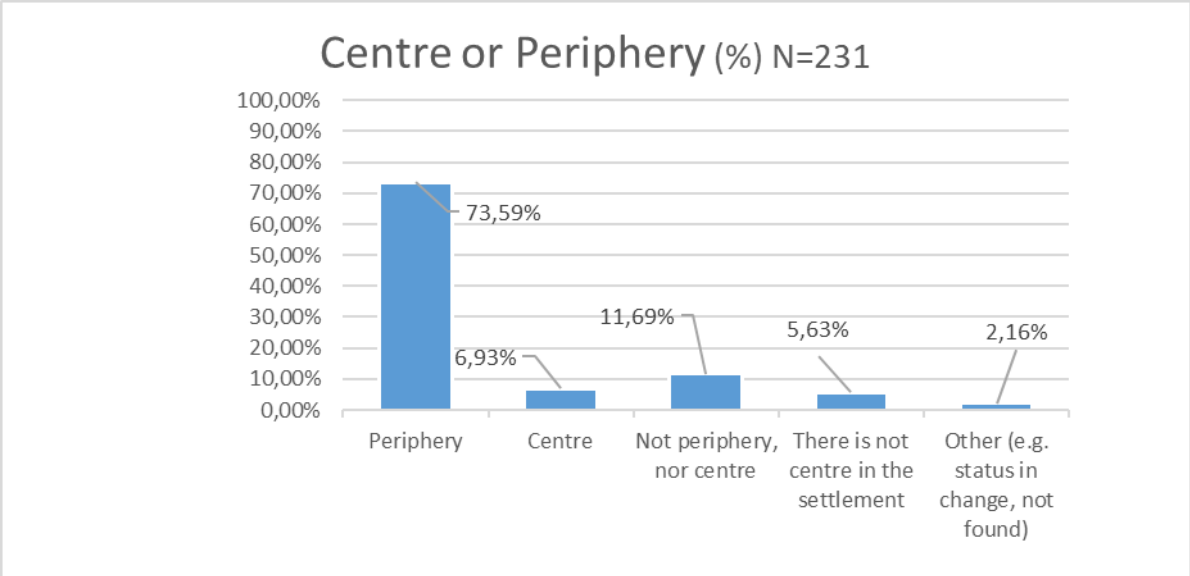


Chart 9

The conclusion of our exmination is that 73,85% of the adresses are located on the periphery without any services, institutions. Unfortunately in some cases it is located far from the settlement. 6,93% of the adresses are located in the centre. More than 1/10 of the adresses are located in a location which is basically not on the periphery nor in the centre. These are in larger settlements where the given adresses are located in a suburban area. In 5,63°% of the

cases the settlements concerned are too small, basically do not have centres, they have one main street mostly, and without center the periphery cannot be interpreted. In more than 2% of the cases we could not determine the location of the adresses because the selection was in progress at the time of the data provision or we could not find the lot number for some reason. (erratum, it has not been officially designated yet)

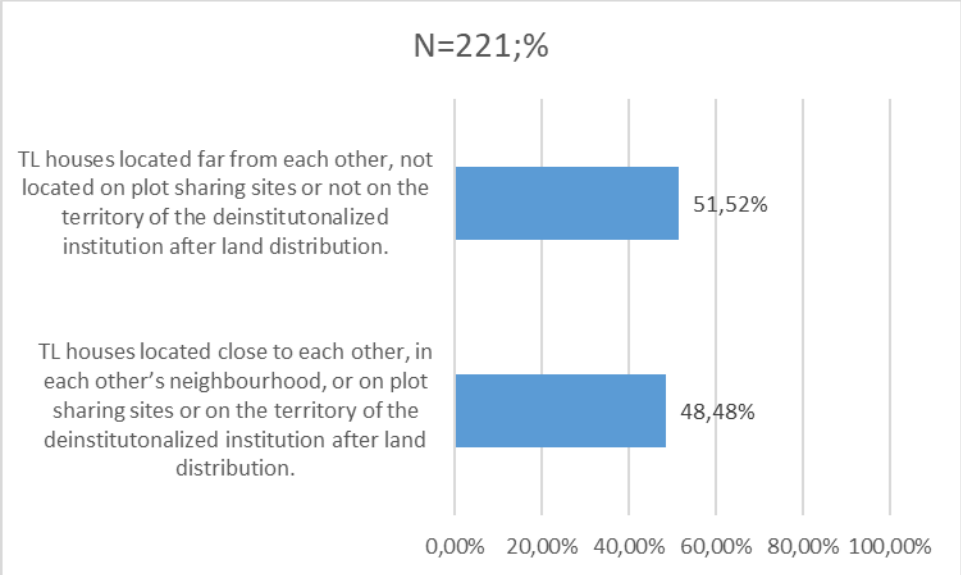


Chart 10

Based on the data, in the 48,48% of the TL houses we found that several properties designated by the settlement located close to each other, in each other's neighbourhood, or they are located on a plot sharing sites, or it stayed on the territory of deinstitutonalized institution after land distribution.

## 4. Analysis of transport

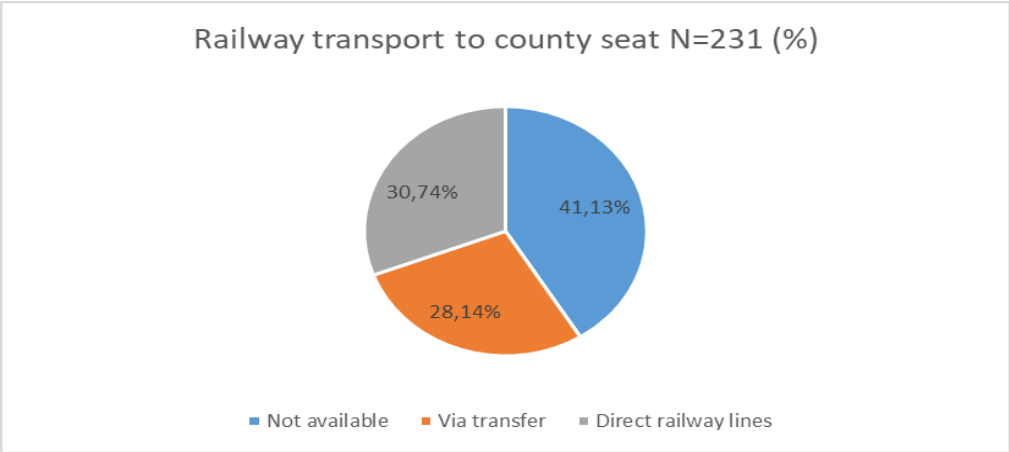


Chart 11

During the examination of the railway transport we took into account that how the county seat can be reached from the TL houses. We determined three variable values: there is no railway station, there is a railway station but the county seat can be only reached via transfer or there is a railway station and in this case how many trains depart to the county seat. In 41,3% of the cases there is no station. This is a high rate because these are often small

settlements where we can access to various services in a more limited way than in a larger town. Though railway is not the only way of transport but according to our experience, it ensures more access than coaches. In 41% of the cases, there is no railway station in the settlement, however the 64,9% of the TL houses are placed in towns or villages that could justify the necessity of travelling from of the county seat and back or even to the capital. The TL houses are 45 kilometres away from the county seat on average. This raises serious questions about in terms of availability and accessibility. The chart shows that in 30,74% of the cases there is a direct railway line to the county seat. In 28,14% of the cases the county seat can only be reach ed via transfer. Based on the above mentioned reasonsdisabled people face challanges when organizing transfers.

| Railway transport on weekdays (if available); N=154 | |
|---|---|
| Mean | 11,506494 |
| Median | 10 |
| Modus | 10 |

Chart 12

During the research we examined the frequency of the train service as regards getting to the county seat on average weekdays. 41,13% of the TL houses are located where there is no railway station, therefore in this case this value is not relevant. It is demonstrated that the average value is 11,5 and the middle, the most common value is 10. This value is medium, the frequency of the railway service are not necessarily low. Of course, these are average value, but it is not rare to have 1-3 trains per day, but in most of the cases it is needed to increase the numbers. In addition, this value also includes the 28% of the non-direct trains, which means the easily accessible travel for disabled people is decreasing not to mention the access to fully accessible trains.

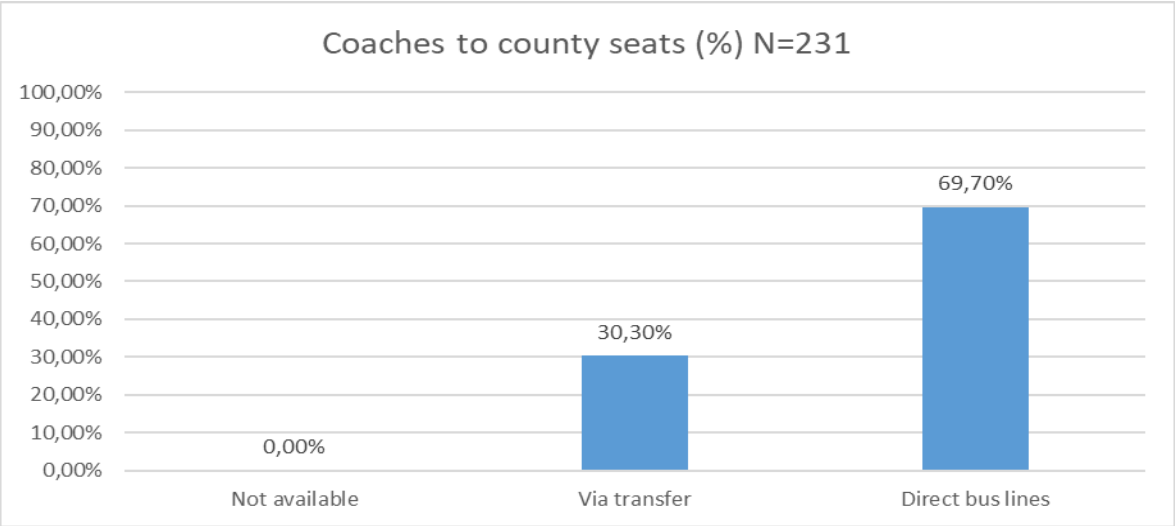


Chart 13

On Chart13 the direct bus lines to the county seat are indicated. It can be concluded that all of the settlements, even the small ones ,can be reached by bus. In 69,7% of the cases there are direct bus lines to the county seat. However, in the case of the rest 30, 3% the county seat can only be reached via transfer. The lack of railway transport and the transfer options exasperate this proportion.

| Coaches on weekdays (if available) N=163 | |
|---|---|
| Mean | 14,1227 |
| Median | 9 |
| Modus | 1 |

Chart14

Chart 14 shows the bus lines to the county seat where the average value is 14.5 and the medium value is 9. It is important to look at these numbers together with direct lines because they show that the easily accessible travel available for disabled people (only the barrier-free) in 69,7% of the cases. It is worth to mentioned that the most common value is 1 which is the modus that means that 18 TL houses are located in a settlement where there is a direct line to the county seat only once a day.

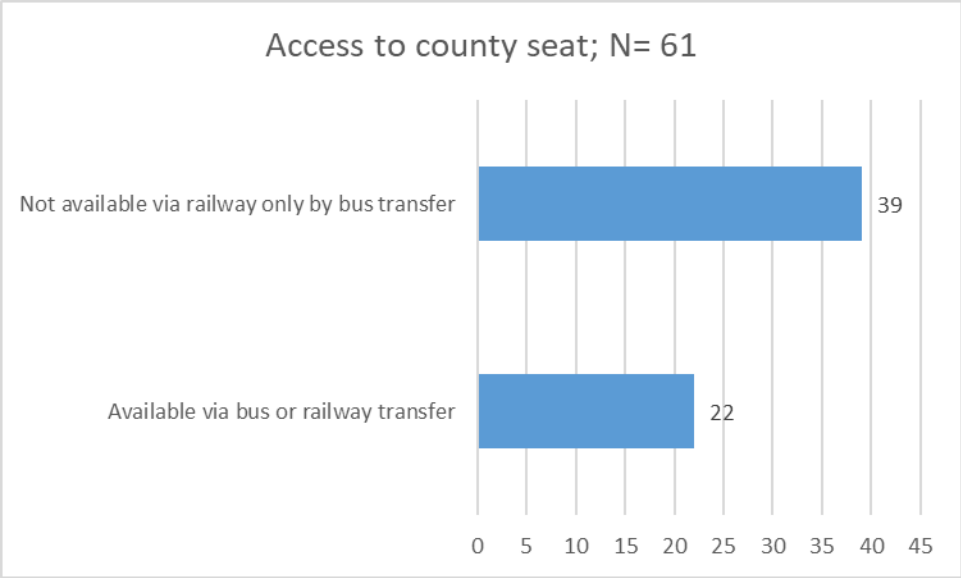


Chart 15

On Chart 15 we present those extreme cases where the transport to the county seat is very limited both by train and by bus. The county seat can only be reached via transfer in 22 cases, while in 39 cases there is no railway station at all and one can reach the county seat only by non-direct buses. These cases are important because in 61 cases of deinstitutonalized adresses the disabled people are close to the settlement. These cases are important because in 61 locations disabled or physically impaired people are basically locked into the settlements. During our examination we also found extreme cases among settlements where 5 or less train or bus lines operate or which can be reached via transfer out of which 32 TL houses are located in settlement where there is not anysupport service available. And we even found places where from the 32 TL houses the support services can only be reached by transport. In 27 cases there are 3 or less train or bus lines and there are not any support service in the settlement. Finally, in 13 cases there is transport with transfer only and there are not any support service. Consequently, among deinstitutonalized institutions there are many settlements where the exit from the settlements is extremely difficult.

## 5. Avaliability of services in the settlements

| Distance from a clinic N=231 | km |
|---|---|
| Mean | 16,51515 |
| Median | 14,6 |

Chart 16

On average settlements are 16,5 km far from a clinic. The standard of deviation here is relatively low and the median value approaches the average value, which is 14,6 km.

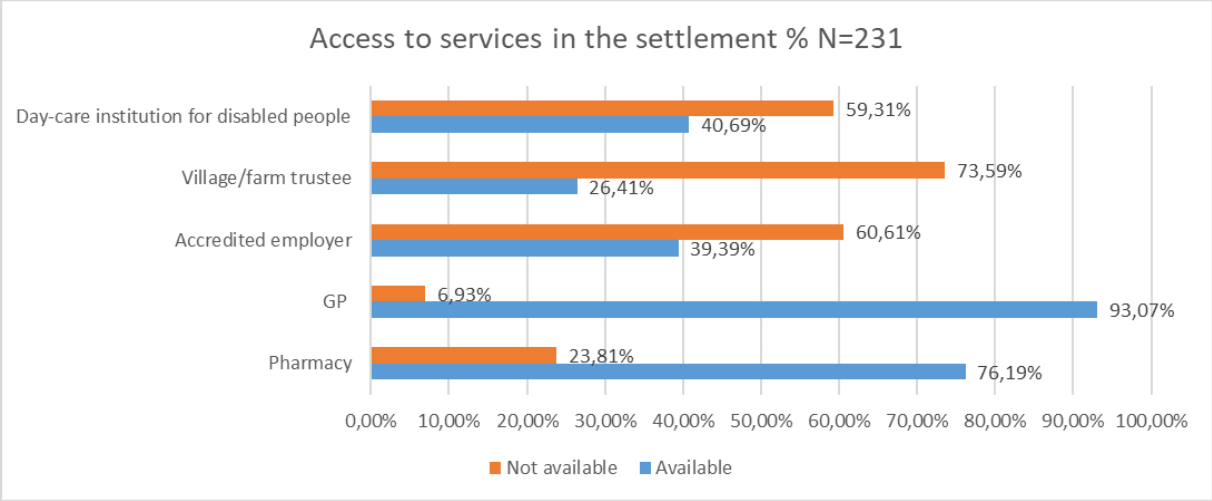


Chart 17

According to our analysis, diferenet sevices are available in different proportions in different settlements. GPs are avaliabe the most, 93% of the cases there is a GP in the settlement (Chart 18 ). In a bit more than 2/3 of the cases the pharamcy is avaliable. Only the 40% of the TL houses are in a settlement where there is a day care institution for disabled people. Also 40% of the TL houses are established in a settlement where an employer with rehabilitation accreditation operates. We examined the support services separately (Chart 19). According to the results there are no support service in 1/5 of the settlements in further50% of the cases services are provided in the framework of territorial care and in28,6% of the cases there are active support services.

It should be noted that the number of settlements identified on the basis of the addresses which do not have a support service is extremely high within a project targeting disabled peopl. Support services contribute to the mobility and self-determination of individuals and in almost 30% of the cases they have no chance to access the existing services. The proportion of sites affected by territorial care accounts for almost half of all sites and though it is good to have coverage, but the fact that the service is not directly available in the settlement can easily result in disruptions and difficulties in the smooth use and access. Village/farm trustee services are available in a little bit more than ¼ of the cases.

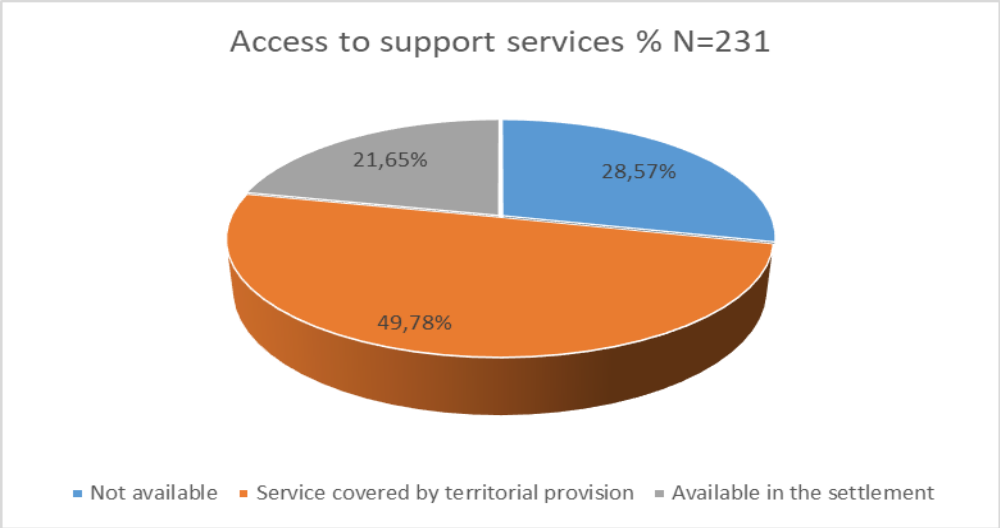


Chart 18

## 6. Changes in the settlement type during the deinstitutonalization

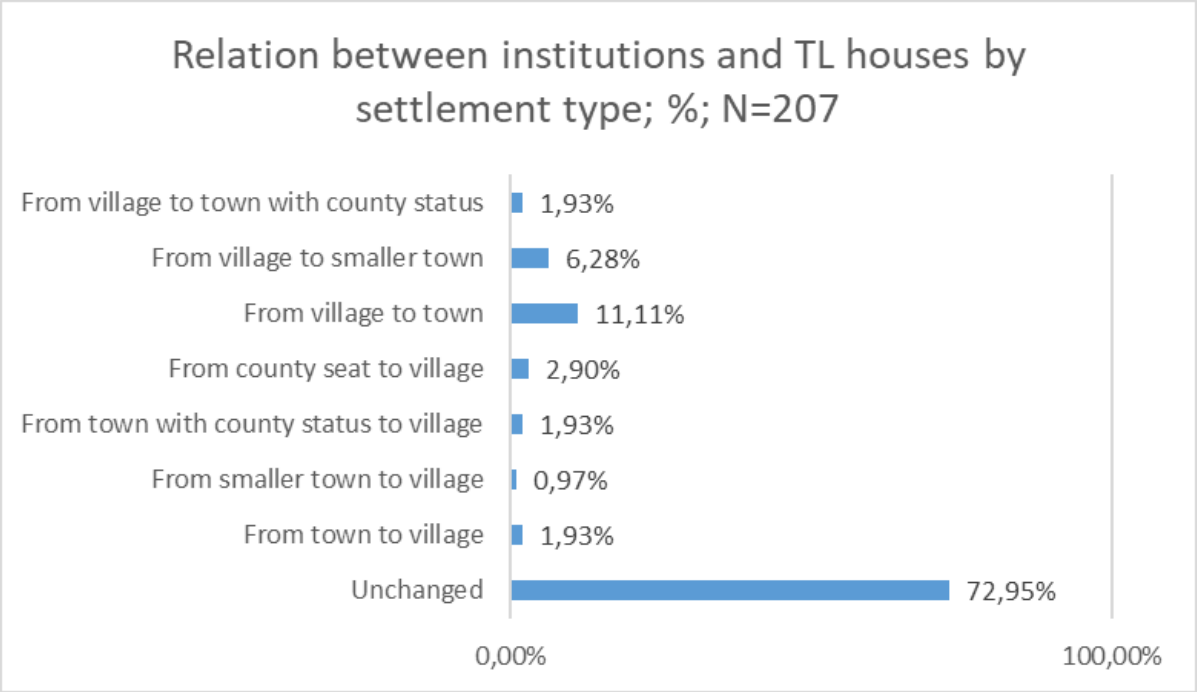


Chart 19

We also examined whether there is any change in the settlement type correlated to the deinstitutonalized institution or to the address concerned. If yes, than what kind of change had happened. (Chart 16) In 73% of the cases, the new settlement corresponds with the type of the previous settlement. In 19% of the cases, the deinstitutonalization implemented form town to village, town or to town with county status. In 8% of the cases, the deinstitutionalization is implemented from county seat, town with county status or town to municipalities.

## 7.Changes in  tender locations

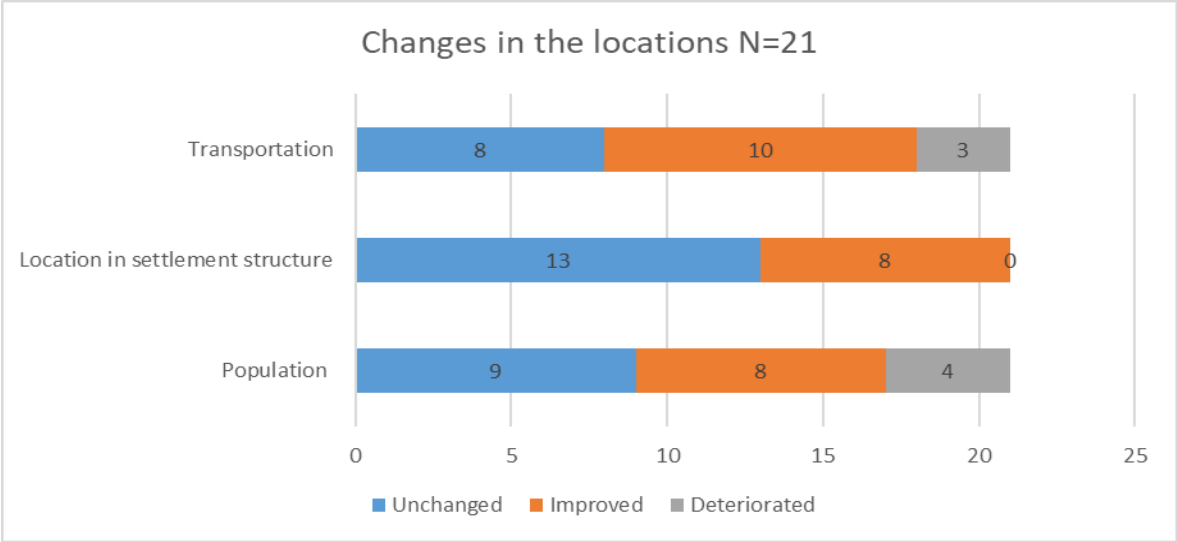


Chart 20

According to the information received from the SZGYF 21 adresses have changed compared to the original adresses. We examined how the circumstances had changed regarding transport, settlement structure and population. With regard to transportation, in 8 cases there were not any changes. We experienced improvement in 10 cases, while in 3 cases the circumstances are worse in than they were. As regards the settlement structure, in 13 casesthere were not any changes. We experienced some improvement in 8 cases. We did not experience specifically bad circumstances in any case. Regarding the population or the size of the settlement in 9 cases there were not any significant change in any direction. Settlement with larger population was designated in 8 cases. In 4 cases, the deinstitunalization  would implemented  to a less  populatated settlement. According to the proportion of changes it is clearthat though there were improvement but in many cases there were no major changes or the situation even became much worse.