

## Abstracts

### **Zsuzsa Ferge: How the life of families with children has changed in Hungary during the economic downturn**

Hungary has committed itself in numerous high-level documents, last in the Hungarian National Social Integration Strategy, to reduce the proportion of children living in poverty and to strengthen the social integration. Some of these documents involve objectives with concrete figures e.g. it is aimed to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty by approximately 450.000 persons till 2020. The expected effects of processes realized till now and government intentions point *to the opposite direction as reflected in the declared government proposals*. The study strives to confirm this statement by means of a lot of sources that present temporal processes regarding jobs for parents and public works, gross and net earnings, the low and decreasing level of aids, the increasing number of people remained without aids, the unfavourable affects of flat tax and family tax allowances for families, the decreasing level of child care system. Poverty rates on national level have only changed slightly, but social inequalities have worsened, poverty risk for families with children is larger than average, the poorer a family was earlier, the higher the loss concerning its incomes was in the years following the crisis. Status of families is worsened by earning conditions that become more and more difficult and sometimes even degrading respectively by Elisabeth card replacing cash assistance which can be used only with restrictions and badly. A part of the deteriorating processes has occurred „spontaneously”, often as an effect of circumstances connected to the economic downturn, other parts were directly affected by governmental steps.

### **Ágnes Darvas – Zsombor Farkas: How the situation of children in Hungary has changed in the crisis years: government intentions as reflected by legislation.**

The study gives an overview on legislative changes that have a direct influence on status of children. Facts, effects respectively consequences of regulations that have come into effect or have been amended in 2011 respectively partly in 2012 are presented in the writing in compliance with the vertical intervention areas laid down in the National Strategy “Making Things Better for our Children” 2007-2032. Financial status of families, jobs for parents, housing, talent supporting from an early age and education free from segregation, healthier childhood as well as development of services are all presented in the writing thus elaborating the regulation events of last year.

**Ágnes Darvas – Zsuzsa Ferge: Chances for Children Program in the social and political field**

The study summarises the main components and experiences of the program to combat child poverty realized at first on local, micro-region level. The professional background of the micro-region program as well as its achievement was based by the work of Hungarian Academy of Sciences' Program Office to Combat Child Poverty and the responsible team performing its activity there. The starting circumstances of Szécsény Chances for Children Program, the special fields of the complex program, the forms of the local implementation and features of the local organisation, the decisive role of sources and financing, the complex matters of sustainability as well as the partial evaluation of the five years of the program are all presented in the writing. The study summarises the experiences that can be generalized not only for Szécsény program, but generally for achievement of local chances for children programs as well.

**Krisztina Kóbor: Characteristics of relationships – characteristic relationships between civil organizations with social target in two regions**

The paper presents a part of a research focusing on the contacts and co-operations of civil organizations with social target in two regions, the Transdanubian region and the North Plain region. The aim of the research was to get a general overview about the contact system of these organizations regarding the informal, forprofit, nonprofit and social sectors and the local government. The questions are as follows: How can these organizations fit into the life of the informal sector? Which region can establish ties in a better way? And finally: Which sector can be more integrative, the civil sector or the market? The goal of the paper is to find answers to these questions.

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