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# NATIONAL REPORT ON HOUSING FOR UKRAINIAN REFUGEES: MARKET ANALYSIS AND GOOD PRACTICES SLOVAKIA

SMART UA



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# PART ONE – HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

## 1. Introduction

- **Objective**

The objective of the research was to obtain an overview of the housing situation of Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia through a combination of several research methods. The research included the collection of qualitative data through focus groups and individual interviews, and the collection of quantitative data through questionnaires, supplemented by basic mapping of relevant actors and available secondary sources.

The research focused on the scope and nature of services provided in the area of housing, cooperation between individual actors, identification of barriers to integration, and formulation of proposals for possible solutions.

The findings and analyzed data are intended for:

- state and public institutions of the Slovak Republic responsible for the creation and implementation of policies in the area of housing and integration of Ukrainian refugees,
- non-governmental, church and non-profit organizations and community centers providing housing and accompanying integration services to Ukrainian refugees,
- European Union institutions, in particular the European Commission, which support the integration of persons under temporary protection through EU policies and funds,
- experts, researchers, and donors monitoring the impact of national and European policies in the area of housing and integration of refugees in Slovakia.

The aim of the report is to provide a basis for strategic decision-making, effective financing, and the creation of long-term sustainable solutions in the area of housing for Ukrainian refugees in accordance with the policies of the Slovak Republic and the European Union.

The research was conducted in accordance with the methodological standards of the SMART UA project, which ensure the comparability of results between Slovakia, Hungary, and Romania. Qualitative data was collected in September 2025, after which the data was processed and analyzed. The quantitative phase of the research was carried out during December 2025 and January 2026.

- **Research questions**

The research focuses on understanding the living conditions of Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia and identifying factors that influence their integration. The main research questions focus on:

- what are the main housing barriers faced by Ukrainian refugees,
  - how do the public, private, and civic sectors work together to provide housing solutions,
  - what are examples of effective and inclusive housing support models.
- **Methods used**

The analysis of the housing issues of Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia was carried out using a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The research included an analysis of available sources and desk research, as well as the identification of examples of good practice in various types of organizations working in the field of refugee housing.

Qualitative data collection was carried out through focus groups with representatives of stakeholder groups and housing actors. Recordings from the focus groups and interviews were transcribed and analyzed using ATLAS.ti software. Three focus groups were conducted, with a total of 25 respondents from public administration and local government, non-governmental and church organizations, the research sector, and the private sector. At the same time, three individual interviews were conducted with stakeholders to identify good practices.

Quantitative data collection took the form of an online questionnaire among Ukrainian refugees, with 39 respondents participating. The questionnaire was compiled in Slovak and distributed via the vyplnto.cz platform, which enabled anonymous completion and secure archiving of responses. The data were processed and analyzed in SPSS software using basic descriptive statistics and open-ended response analysis.

- **Ethical considerations**

The research was conducted in accordance with applicable personal data protection legislation (GDPR), as well as with the standards of sociological research ethics and the Code of Research Integrity and Ethics of Trnava University<sup>1</sup>.

Before participating in the research, all respondents were informed about its purpose and scope, the method of data collection and processing, and the possibility of refusing to participate in the research at any time without any consequences.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.truni.sk/sites/default/files/rektor/kodex-pre-vyskumnu-integritu-a-etiku-na-trnavskej-univerzite-v-trnave\\_predpis\\_12\\_2025.pdf](https://www.truni.sk/sites/default/files/rektor/kodex-pre-vyskumnu-integritu-a-etiku-na-trnavskej-univerzite-v-trnave_predpis_12_2025.pdf)

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## 2. Demand Analysis

- **Household Characteristics**

The demand for housing among Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia remains high and structurally persistent, with housing identified as the most significant unmet need. According to the Socio-Economic Insights Survey 2024 (SEIS)<sup>2</sup> conducted by UNHCR and partner organizations, 49% of households identified housing as their greatest need, significantly exceeding the needs for food assistance or employment.

The demand is characterized by:

- a preference for stable, long-term housing over temporary solutions,
- increased vulnerability of multi-member households, single-parent families, and individuals living alone,
- the limited ability of households to enter the commercial rental market due to low incomes, short-term employment contracts, and rising rents.

These factors mean that a significant proportion of the demand for housing cannot be met through the standard rental market and is dependent on public or non-governmental support.

Based on quantitative data obtained through a questionnaire completed by 39 Ukrainian refugees living in Slovakia, the analysis provides an overview of housing needs and preferences.

- **Housing Needs and Preferences**

The way in which respondents obtained housing suggests that their main preference is not for a specific type of housing, but for quick availability and acceptable conditions. The dominance of informal channels, such as social networks and personal contacts (12) and acquaintances or friends (12), points to an effort to minimize entry barriers, administrative requirements, and the risk of rejection by landlords.

More formal channels, such as private landlords or agencies (6), rental advertisements (7) or real estate agents (5), are used less frequently. State assistance (2) plays only a marginal role, suggesting that public mechanisms are not perceived as a primary or sufficiently accessible

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<sup>2</sup> [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/whats-new/publications/slovakia-socio-economic-insights-survey-2024\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/whats-new/publications/slovakia-socio-economic-insights-survey-2024_en)  
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source of housing. The preferences of refugees thus tend to focus on flexible and immediate solutions rather than long-term stability, reflecting their uncertain legal and economic status.

- **Income, Affordability and Ability to Pay**

The data point to a significant polarization of the financial situation of households. Approximately two-thirds of respondents report that they have sufficient financial resources or live without significant financial problems (19 + 6). At the same time, however, a significant proportion of respondents face regular or marginal financial difficulties, with 7 respondents reporting financial problems every month and 6 respondents declaring that they are barely making ends meet.

The fact that most respondents pay for their housing entirely from their own resources (30, of which 28 independently) points to a strong dependence of housing availability on income. Only 4 respondents pay for housing partially (in one case with support from local authorities) and 4 respondents do not pay for housing, with housing being paid for by the state in two cases. This confirms that systemic public housing support is limited and selective.

The legal status of respondents further frames this situation. Most have been granted temporary protection (26), while 10 respondents have a different type of residence permit. The dominance of temporary protection limits access to longer-term and more stable forms of housing and increases dependence on short-term rental solutions.

- **Demand Pressures and Crowding Effects**

Increased pressure on housing demand is particularly evident in overcrowding and shared housing, which are an indirect consequence of a combination of high costs, limited supply, and households' financial capabilities.

Informal ways of finding housing, especially through social networks and acquaintances, suggest that many respondents move into existing households or shared apartments in order to reduce costs and increase their chances of finding housing. This pressure on demand results in a decline in housing quality, reduced privacy, and increased housing insecurity, especially for households with lower or unstable incomes.

- **Forward-looking Demand Trends**

Shift from emergency to long-term housing - Demand will shift from short-term, emergency accommodation to stable, long-term housing, as a large proportion of Ukrainian refugees are

staying in Slovakia for longer periods and temporary protection has been extended until at least March 2026.

Growing demand for affordable housing - The lack of affordable rentals is identified as a major barrier. In the future, pressure will grow, especially on small rental apartments, affordable housing outside the commercial market, and a combination of housing with social support.

Increased demand for housing for vulnerable groups - The highest demand will continue to be among mothers with children, single seniors, and people with disabilities. These groups have limited ability to compete in the regular housing market, which increases the need for targeted and protected forms of housing.

Demand for integrated housing models - There is a growing need for models that combine housing, social work, employment, and education for children. Simply providing accommodation is no longer sufficient; housing is increasingly seen as part of an integration package.

The growing importance of local and community housing - As most support is provided at the local level, higher demand for municipal and urban housing, cooperation with local authorities, and community forms of housing with the support of social workers is expected in the future.

Increased demand for housing mediation and arbitration - Due to mistrust of landlords and complex contractual relationships, there will be a growing need for mediation with landlords, legal assistance with renting, and support from social workers when signing contracts.

Demand for data-driven housing planning - The absence of a central registry leads to fragmentation. In the future, pressure is expected to mount for digital mapping of capacities, better forecasting of housing demand, and coordination between the state, local governments, and the non-profit sector.

### 3. Supply Analysis

- **Profile of available housing stock**

The accommodation offered to Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia is heterogeneous and mostly temporary in nature. According to UNHCR<sup>3</sup> data, approximately 44% of refugees live in private accommodation, while 56% are housed in collective or shared facilities such as hostels, hotels,

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<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org>

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hostels, or other temporary accommodations. Only a small proportion of households have access to standard rental housing.

A significant part of the supply is provided by:

- non-governmental and international organizations, in particular IOM Slovakia<sup>4</sup>, through temporary accommodation and housing mediation programs,
- private entities and households that provided accommodation under state compensation mechanisms.

In 2024, adjustments were made to the state compensation scheme for the accommodation of persons with temporary refuge, including a reduction in contributions to hotels and hostels. According to data from the Slovak Ministry of the Interior<sup>5</sup>, these changes resulted in a decrease in the number of persons for whom compensation was applied, especially in the summer months of 2024. This development indicates a gradual narrowing of the supply of temporary accommodation, without adequate compensation in the form of systemic solutions for affordable rental housing.

Based on quantitative data obtained through a questionnaire completed by 39 Ukrainian refugees living in Slovakia, the analysis provides an overview of the types of housing, how they are secured, their financial sustainability, and the level of public support. Despite the limited sample size, the results allow for the identification of dominant housing patterns and key risks, which are consistent with the findings of other sectoral and qualitative analyses.

- **Types of housing**

Private and rental housing is the dominant form of housing among respondents. As many as 26 people stated that they live in a private apartment or house, another 6 respondents live in a room in a private apartment or house, and 1 respondent lives in a two-room rented apartment. In total, this represents 33 out of 39 cases, which points to a significant predominance of housing secured through the commercial market.

The data suggest that the housing of Ukrainian refugees is largely based on individual solutions without systematic support from the state. This type of housing requires a certain level of financial independence and the ability to pay rent regularly, but it also exposes households to an increased risk of instability, especially in the event of loss of income, deterioration of the financial situation, or rent increases.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://iom.sk/sk/aktivita/pomoc-iom-ukrajine>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.minv.sk/?prispevok-za-ubytovanie>

Temporary and institutional forms of housing are only marginally represented in the research sample. Four respondents live in student accommodation and one in a monastery, which together represents five cases. These forms of housing mainly serve as temporary or emergency solutions and are often provided by non-governmental or church actors. Their low representation points to the limited capacity of institutional housing and also suggests that the main responsibility for providing housing has been transferred to the private sector.

- **Financial sustainability**

The questionnaire data show that the vast majority of respondents pay for their housing in full from their own resources. A total of 30 respondents stated that they pay for their housing in full, with 28 of them doing so independently without external support. Only four respondents pay for their housing partially, with only one case receiving support from local authorities, and another four respondents do not pay for their housing, with two cases receiving state support. These findings confirm that public or institutional housing support is very limited and selective, and that housing is largely dependent on households' own income.

In terms of the financial situation of households, 25 respondents said they had sufficient financial resources and were able to cover their monthly expenses without significant problems. At the same time, however, seven respondents said they had financial problems every month, and another six respondents said they barely made ends meet. This means that almost a third of respondents live in a state of economic uncertainty. In the context of the prevailing private rental housing market, this situation poses an increased risk of losing housing, falling into debt, or moving to lower-quality or overcrowded forms of housing.

- **Method of obtaining housing**

The ways in which respondents obtained their housing indicate a significant predominance of informal mechanisms. The most frequently cited channels were social networks and personal contacts (12 respondents) and acquaintances or friends (12 respondents). More formal market mechanisms, such as private landlords or agencies (6), rental advertisements (7), or real estate agents (5), play a less significant role. In four cases, housing was arranged through an employer or company. State assistance in securing housing was reported in only two cases, confirming that the role of the state in direct housing support is marginal and that there is no systematic mechanism for allocating housing to refugees.

- **Role of institutions**

Public and institutional involvement is limited, fragmented, and mostly temporary. Institutions focus mainly on coordination, mediation, and providing financial compensation, while direct provision of housing is minimal.

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At the beginning of the crisis, state institutions, especially central authorities such as the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, and Family, provided emergency and short-term accommodation and introduced financial compensation for refugees. Gradually, their role shifted towards the administration of support, while no system of long-term or social housing for refugees was created.

Local governments played a role depending on their capacities and local conditions. They occasionally provided municipal apartments, hostels, or housing mediation, but in most cases they functioned primarily as coordinators, registrars, and information providers.

Non-governmental and church organizations were particularly important in the first months of the crisis, providing emergency accommodation, arranging private housing, and supporting refugees. Their activities were mostly temporary and project-based, with limited capacities and dependence on external funding. They function more as a bridge between refugees and the private market than as long-term housing providers.

The private sector has become the main provider of housing for Ukrainian refugees, with institutions supporting it only through compensation mechanisms.

Qualitative data obtained from focus groups involving 25 respondents identified several key areas of demand for housing.

The highest demand is concentrated in industrial centers, particularly in bigger cities which are perceived as locations with sufficient job opportunities. Respondents also strongly prefer to live directly in cities due to better access to services, educational courses, and public transport; they often refuse to move to smaller towns due to fears of social isolation, loss of daily routine, and limited transport accessibility.

*"...we conducted research interviews with local governments, which are more like centers, industrial centers, so there is a lot of pressure, meaning people's interest in accommodation."*

In terms of demographic composition, demand is mainly generated by mothers with children, single seniors, and, to a lesser extent, complete families who are better able to maintain commercial rental housing.

*"...there is a difference between a man and a complete family and a mother with one, two, or three children."*

An important factor in choosing a location is also work motivation; refugees seek areas where they have a realistic chance of finding employment commensurate with their qualifications, with the aim of achieving long-term financial independence in the area of housing.

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## 4. Access Barriers

Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia face various obstacles in their search for housing, which hinders their stabilization and integration. These barriers have economic, social, and legal dimensions and often combine, increasing uncertainty and the risk of unstable housing.

- **Affordability**

The biggest obstacle is the high cost of rent, which prevents many refugees from finding stable housing. This is compounded by the problem of insufficient income or unstable employment, which reduces their ability to cover rent and other housing-related costs. This factor is clearly the most dominant problem among all barriers.

- **Documentation / contracts**

Another problem is the lack of proper legal security of housing, particularly the absence of rental contracts. This causes uncertainty for refugees and increases the risk of illegal or unstable accommodation.

- **Discrimination**

Ukrainian refugees often face discrimination from landlords. This can take various forms, from giving preference to local tenants to refusing to rent to foreigners, which significantly limits their options for finding accommodation on the private market.

- **Language barriers**

Communication and understanding contracts and administrative matters are often complicated by insufficient knowledge of the Slovak language. Language barriers complicate not only the search for housing itself, but also the handling of formalities with landlords and institutions.

- **Overcrowding**

In some locations, overcrowding of existing accommodation facilities is also a problem. Even when refugees find a place to stay, the accommodation is often overcrowded, which reduces its comfort and safety.

- **Barriers for vulnerable groups**

Not all landlords are willing to accommodate families with young children or other vulnerable groups, which limits the availability of housing for the most vulnerable groups.

- **Bureaucratic/legal issues**

Although less frequent, administrative and legal problems continue to complicate the accommodation process. These include, for example, registering residence, obtaining support, and resolving legal complications in the event of disputes with landlords.

The biggest barrier is clearly the affordability of housing, while discrimination and documentation problems also significantly limit refugees' options. Less frequent but still present are language barriers, overcrowding, family vulnerability, and administrative complications. The data show that the problems are a combination of economic, social, and legal factors, with those who do not have a stable income, do not speak the language, or belong to vulnerable groups suffering the most.

- **Difficulties in maintaining/retaining housing**

Respondents most often point to high rental costs as a key factor threatening housing stability. Rising rents combined with limited or unstable incomes create long-term pressure on households and increase the risk of losing housing or having to move to lower-quality forms of accommodation.

The second most significant challenge is overcrowding, which is often linked to financial constraints and efforts to reduce costs by sharing accommodation with other individuals or households. Overcrowded conditions have a negative impact on the quality of housing, privacy, and overall sense of security.

Another significant barrier is the language barrier, which makes it difficult to communicate with landlords, understand the terms of the contract, and resolve housing-related issues. Language limitations also reduce refugees' ability to defend their rights and negotiate better housing conditions.

Respondents also point to a lack of or unstable income, often linked to precarious employment. This economic uncertainty directly affects the ability to maintain long-term housing and increases dependence on short-term or informal solutions.

Less frequently, but still significantly, experiences of discrimination by landlords and the absence of formal rental contracts or necessary documentation are mentioned. These factors

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contribute to legal uncertainty and increase the risk of sudden loss of housing without the possibility of effective protection.

Respondents least often identified problems related to neighbor relations and bureaucratic or legal obstacles. Although these are less common difficulties, in individual cases they can significantly affect the sense of security and stability of housing.

Overall, the data suggest that perceived threats to housing are primarily economic and structural in nature, with social and administrative barriers playing a complementary, but in some situations critical, role.

### **Main barriers identified:**

- Lack of affordable housing.
- Limited and unstable funding for providers.
- Bureaucratic and legal barriers: contracts, contributions, unclear competences.
- Language barriers in renting and administration.
- Reluctance or mistrust of landlords.
- Reduction of incentive contributions for accommodation providers after 2024.
- Absence of centralized data → fragmentation of assistance.

Qualitative data also point to several significant barriers to accessing housing. One of the main obstacles is high commercial rents and entry costs. Market rents in cities significantly exceed the financial means of refugees, and the required security deposits of one to two months' rent are also a major problem.

*"...when I look at it, it's a bit difficult to pay these amounts now... and real estate agencies want money for one or two months, that's a lot, a lot."*

*"...the problem is that Ukrainians, those commercial accommodations, those people require some kind of security deposit, and sometimes it's even two months' rent, and that's so much money..."*

Another barrier is prejudice and discrimination on the part of property owners, who are often reluctant to rent to Ukrainians, families with several children.

*"...property owners are, let's say euphemistically, reluctant to rent or sell their houses to people from Ukraine. "*

*"...I know many people who have a problem with renting an apartment because the owners of those apartments don't want Ukrainians."*

*"...it's accommodation that's not for families with children, it's mostly for those who work, it can be men, it can be women, but not with children, that's the problem."*

The language barrier and lack of knowledge of the local housing market also play a significant role, making it difficult for refugees to understand rental agreements and tenant rights, and increasing the risk of unfavorable conditions or hidden fees. A specific obstacle is the situation of 17-year-old students who, as minors, are rejected by boarding schools due to legal liability.

*"...they can't accept 17-year-olds, so those students have to look for private accommodation..."*

Qualitative findings also point to a vicious circle between health status and employment—people with disabilities have limited opportunities in the labor market, which in turn makes it impossible for them to secure stable housing.

## 5. Support Schemes

- **Public schemes**

The survey results show that housing support is provided through a combination of public institutions, non-governmental organizations, employers, and, above all, informal networks. Informal assistance from family, friends, and acquaintances plays a key role in many areas and often replaces systematic public support.

Legal advice is provided mainly by employers, non-governmental organizations, and public housing providers, while the role of local authorities and informal networks is more complementary. Legal assistance is therefore available, but it is fragmented and lacks a clear systemic basis.

Financial support for housing costs is one of the most important forms of assistance. The public sector, particularly local authorities, plays a more prominent role in this area, but informal networks and employers also play an important role. Financial assistance appears to be a key factor in maintaining housing, particularly in the context of rising rents.

Contacts with landlords are mainly established through informal relationships. The role of institutional actors in this process is marginal, which points to a strong dependence of access to housing on social capital and personal contacts.

A similar pattern emerges in the case of material assistance, such as the provision of furniture or basic household equipment. This support is most often provided by family and friends, with non-governmental organizations and other actors playing a more complementary role. Informal networks thus play a decisive role in the basic furnishing of housing.

Assistance with community services (such as electricity, gas, or internet) is also mainly provided through informal contacts, with institutions playing only a marginal role in the process. This suggests that even in technical and administrative housing issues, refugees rely more on personal assistance than on systemic solutions.

Social work and mentoring have a slightly stronger institutional character, as they are most often provided by non-governmental organizations and employers. Nevertheless, their scope remains limited and cannot comprehensively cover the needs of all households.

Qualitative data also point to the existence of several support mechanisms that play a key role in mediating housing. Integration centers and local governments play an important role in processing contributions, monitoring the housing market, and actively connecting demand with available options.

*"Our center offers assistance under the state program... We work with Slovaks who offer accommodation to refugees..."*

*"...integration centers have been opened in eight Slovak cities... and these integration centers connect local governments, non-profit organizations that provide assistance, and the migrants themselves..."*

Non-governmental and church organizations also play an important role, providing social counseling and, in some cases, direct accommodation.

*"...they cooperated in such a way that I called the owner and explained the whole process to her, that she had nothing to fear... and it went smoothly, she simply moved from Trnava to Hlohovec..."*

In addition to formal structures, informal networks also play an important role, especially Ukrainian groups on Telegram and Facebook, which enable the rapid sharing of information about available accommodation and rental conditions.

*"Our Ukrainian Telegram channel, so there... Our people wrote everything there, published everything there."*

- **Needs and suggestions**

Respondents clearly identified several key housing needs that point to persistent systemic shortcomings:

- the need for a list of verified landlords or safe housing offers,
- provision of interpretation or mediation in communication with landlords, including contacts for Ukrainian-speaking real estate agents,
- financial support to cover rent,
- increasing the supply of affordable housing and reducing discrimination by landlords,
- reducing rents, which are unsustainable for many households in the long term.

The needs of respondents confirm that housing problems are not only related to a lack of finances, but also to insufficient market regulation, language barriers, and the absence of intermediary mechanisms that would reduce the risks and uncertainty involved in finding housing.

Qualitative data also point to key needs related to the long-term stabilization of refugees. In particular, there is an emphasis on the need to transition from temporary forms of accommodation, such as hostels or overcrowded apartments, to stable and long-term rental housing. Another important factor is the recognition of education and access to work corresponding to qualifications, especially in regulated professions such as doctors or lawyers, which would enable individuals to finance commercial rental housing without depending on state support.

*"... They try to keep their jobs by partially subsidizing their accommodation so that they can continue to live on their own and build up some savings."*

*"...I want to find a job, but not as a cleaner, because I have two university degrees, so it's difficult to get my diploma recognized, but I want to work and pay for myself. "*

The qualitative findings also point to the need for psychological support to help process war traumas that prevent full socialization and employment. Last but not least, there is a need for legal and administrative information to be available in the native language and in an accessible, understandable form to prevent disorientation and disadvantage of this group.

*"...the most important social network he needs to create here... To incorporate Slovaks into that network as well..."*

- **Existing forms of support**

Existing forms of housing support for refugees include several sources of funding, which, however, vary in terms of stability and scope:

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- State and local government subsidies, which are the most widespread and key source of support.
- European Union funds, in particular the ESF+ and AMIF, used primarily through project financing.
- International donors, such as UNHCR and IOM, which supplement public resources, especially in crisis and transition phases.
- The private sector and community solidarity, which are more complementary and irregular in nature.

Despite the existence of these forms of support, qualitative and quantitative data identify several weaknesses in the support schemes:

- The short-term and project-based nature of funding, which does not allow for systematic and long-term sustainable solutions.
- The cancellation or restriction of selected instruments, in particular contributions to accommodation providers after 120 days, as well as the weakening of incentive mechanisms for private sector involvement.
- The absence of a long-term instrument to support rental housing for refugees, which would enable a transition from crisis management to a stable housing policy.

- **Identified systemic gaps**

Both quantitative and qualitative data point to systemic shortcomings in the area of housing for refugees. There is no separate and comprehensive social housing framework specifically focused on this group, with short-term and ad hoc solutions without a long-term perspective prevailing in practice.

*"...there is a terrible lack of any framework... to increase the availability of social housing for these vulnerable groups, to expand the fund..."*

The findings also reveal a weak link between housing policy, integration measures, and the labor market, which significantly reduces the effectiveness of individual interventions. Another significant problem is the fragmentation of data, competences, and services provided across institutions.

The data also point to the lack of a concept for affordable rental housing, as the state does not have a functional network of rental apartments for vulnerable groups of the population. Legislative changes that limited the provision of subsidies for commercial accommodation facilities and led to their de facto exclusion from the support system also had a negative impact, resulting in the transfer of refugees to the already overburdened private rental market.

Although there are targeted projects that are proving effective, their capacity is significantly limited and only sufficient for a small number of families. Finally, another significant systemic weakness is the financial instability of non-governmental organizations, as support and integration centers are often dependent on time-limited project resources, after which there is a risk of losing professional staff, including social workers and interpreters.

*"...we would be willing to work more... but we need people for that... the funding, that some project from the Labor Office has ended... and that's it."*

Seventeen-year-old students encounter rejection from boarding schools due to legal liability, and there is no clearly defined alternative accommodation mechanism for this age group. As a result, they find themselves between the systems of child protection and independent living, which increases the risk of housing insecurity.

*"...those kids have nowhere to stay during the weekend, and there have been reports of situations where the kids got on trains and spent the whole weekend traveling around Slovakia..."*

## 6. SWOT Analysis

- **Strengths**

The strength of the system lies in the existence of a dense network of local actors and functioning integration centers that are interconnected and capable of cooperating at the regional level. The non-profit sector has demonstrated a high degree of flexibility and the ability to respond quickly to the changing needs of refugees.

Several good practices have proven successful in practice, in particular the involvement of Ukrainian social workers, mediation with landlords, and the provision of integrated services linking housing, social counseling, and employment. Another significant positive factor is the high level of work motivation and relatively high level of education among refugees, as well as the experience of social workers in mediating housing and building trust. In the initial phase of the crisis, strong community solidarity on the part of the majority society also played an important role.

*"...these women are very hard-working, they really want to... they often have two jobs..."*

*"...we are actually interconnected and we know how to reach out to each other."*

- **Weaknesses**

The absence of a comprehensive national strategy on housing and refugee integration can be considered a key weakness, leading to a predominance of short-term and unsystematic solutions. The system is characterized by significant fragmentation of data, competences, and services, as well as insufficient coordination and a low level of digitization.

Service providers face financial uncertainty and high dependence on short-term project funding, which limits the continuity of support. Other weaknesses include the high administrative burden of recognizing education and qualifications, the language barrier on the part of state institutions, and a critical shortage of accommodation, especially in school dormitories and for specific vulnerable groups.

*"The state puts up a lot of obstacles to prevent these people from working in their professions."*

*"In the three years that I've been here, I've seen the state do almost nothing, nothing at all."*

- **Opportunities**

A significant opportunity is the strategic use of European Union funds for the development of social and affordable rental housing, as well as for the promotion of integrated models that link housing, employment, and social services.

The system has the potential to draw inspiration from foreign approaches, particularly from countries such as Germany and Poland, where housing policy is closely linked to integration measures. There is also scope for standardizing procedures, introducing systematic case management, and developing digital tools for recording accommodation capacities.

Another opportunity is the active involvement of refugees in service planning and the use of their work and qualification potential to alleviate labor market shortages, including the development of state-supported rental housing as a long-term solution.

*"...be inspired by something that works in other countries... try it out."*

- **Threats**

The main threats include further reductions or complete termination of state support in the area of housing and accommodation, which could lead to a sharp increase in housing insecurity. Long-term overload and financial instability of non-profit organizations increase the risk of staff burnout and a gradual decline in support service capacities.

If systemic deficiencies persist, there is a risk of an increase in informal and inadequate housing, as well as deepening poverty and social exclusion of vulnerable groups. Another negative factor is the deteriorating social mood, growing social tension and intolerance in host communities, which, combined with a lack of support, may lead to refugees leaving for other countries or an increase in homelessness.

*"...an anti-Ukrainian atmosphere is beginning to emerge, you can feel it in the media..."*

*"...when the state program for benefits ends, it will be a huge problem..."*

## 7. Policy and Regulatory Review

- **Housing legislation**

The Slovak Parliament has adopted Lex Ukraine, a legal framework responding to the war crisis, which regulates the temporary protection of refugees from Ukraine, including access to housing, work, and healthcare. The legal regulation is also enshrined in the amendment to Act No. 480/2002 on asylum, which regulates the provision of temporary refuge and related forms of support, including housing<sup>6</sup>. Persons who have been granted state-recognized temporary refuge status are granted the right to access housing under state legislation, in conjunction with other social rights defined under EU law on temporary protection.

The state provides housing allowances to landlords who provide their apartments or family homes to Ukrainian refugees free of charge. The amount of compensation is determined by government regulation and is limited to a maximum monthly amount based on the size of the facility<sup>7</sup>. After July 1, 2024, the housing allowance will only be provided for the first 120 days after temporary protection is granted, with the exception of defined vulnerable groups (e.g., persons with disabilities, elderly persons over 65, parents with children under 5). In practice, this means that only this part of the stay is supported by the state, which is intended to ensure rapid mobilization of capacity at the beginning of the stay.

From March 1, 2025, further changes came into force, reducing the maximum period of housing support for new applicants from 120 days to 60 days, again with exceptions for vulnerable

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-06/2025\\_asylum\\_overview\\_slovakia\\_en.pdf](https://www.euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-06/2025_asylum_overview_slovakia_en.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <https://help.unhcr.org/slovakia/accommodation-2/government-subsidies-for-providing-accommodation-to-temporary-protection-holders-as-of-1-july-2024/>

persons. This move has been criticized because it reduces the financial incentive for private landlords and increases the risk that refugees will have to move into informal and less stable forms of housing after this period expires<sup>8</sup>.

The development of legislation on housing support for Ukrainian refugees thus reflects the state's efforts to combine short-term support with the goal of independent integration, but at the same time shows the tension between responding quickly to the influx of people and the need for longer-term solutions with regard to the housing market.

- **Social housing framework**

Slovakia does not have a separate, systematically functioning social housing framework that would ensure long-term affordable and price-regulated housing for vulnerable groups, including refugees from Ukraine. Instead, housing is addressed on an ad hoc basis through various projects, local initiatives, self-appointed non-governmental organizations, church actors, and local governments, which does not create stable and long-term solutions for refugees without their own networks.<sup>9</sup> This situation reflects broader structural problems in the Slovak rental market: the public rental fund is very small (only ~1.6% of the total housing stock), available apartments are rare, and rents are rising faster than the average incomes of citizens and refugees alike<sup>10</sup>.

For refugees from Ukraine, this means that standard social housing, organized as public rental or regulated rent for low-income groups, is not realistically available. This is particularly evident in the case of vulnerable groups (e.g., seniors, families with small children) who are unable to secure housing on the market on their own.

In practice, this gap in the system manifests itself in the following ways:

- Refugees often rely on temporary accommodation provided by the non-governmental sector or community networks, which, however, do not have long-term capacity or financial security.
- The social networks and personal contacts of Ukrainian refugees play a key role in finding housing, as the standard supply of affordable rental housing is extremely limited.
- The reduction in state support for accommodation providers (e.g., limiting compensation after 120 days) further pushes refugees toward unstable forms of housing and informal agreements with landlords, which often do not guarantee legal certainty.

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<sup>8</sup> [https://www.euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-02/47\\_slovak\\_national\\_centre\\_for\\_human\\_rights.pdf](https://www.euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-02/47_slovak_national_centre_for_human_rights.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://integration.sk/integracia/byvanie/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://spectator.sme.sk/business/c/slovakia-faces-a-housing-shortage-of-over-200000-units>

This lack of social housing policy also highlights the missing link between housing policy, integration policy, and labor market policy. Although temporary protection allows refugees access to the labor market and social services, there is no coordinated mechanism that would:

- link affordable housing with job opportunities (e.g., housing in regions with job vacancies),
- integrate long-term rental solutions with state or local programs for low-income groups,
- guarantee systematic social housing for people who, due to the nature of the conflict, are unable to quickly stabilize their economic situation.

As a result of these gaps, Ukrainian refugees often find themselves in precarious and unstable situations, where access to housing depends more on random contacts or temporary initiatives than on clearly defined public policy.

- **Incentives for hosting refugees**

In the initial phase of the crisis, financial contributions were introduced for accommodation providers, which contributed significantly to the rapid mobilization of accommodation capacity in the private sector. However, after 2024, these contributions were gradually reduced and support was terminated after 120 days of accommodation (with certain exceptions). These changes weakened the motivation of private hosts to continue providing housing, which increased the risk of housing loss for some refugees and put pressure on other forms of accommodation.

## 8. Conclusions

- **Synthesis of analytical findings**

Research has shown that housing for Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia is characterized by high demand, limited availability, and fragmented support from the state and institutions. Demand for housing remains high, with refugees' main preference being stable and affordable housing. Large families, single mothers, seniors, and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable, and their ability to enter the commercial rental market is limited by low incomes, unstable employment, and rising housing costs. As a result, a large proportion of refugees are dependent on informal networks, the private sector, or temporary accommodation provided by non-governmental organizations and church actors.

The housing supply is heterogeneous, predominantly temporary in nature, and largely dependent on the private market. Public support is fragmented, limited to short-term financial

compensation, and there is no systematic mechanism for long-term rental or social housing. Most refugees pay for their own housing, with almost a third of households facing economic insecurity. Overcrowding and shared accommodation, discrimination by landlords, language barriers, and inadequate legal protection increase the risk of instability and housing insecurity. An analysis of support schemes has shown that integration centers, non-governmental organizations, and informal networks play a key role in providing housing, financial assistance, household equipment, and social services. Nevertheless, capacities are limited, support is mostly short-term and dependent on project funding, which jeopardizes the continuity of services and the availability of professional staff. In addition, the system is fragmented, with a lack of central registration and coordination between actors, which complicates strategic planning and demand forecasting.

A SWOT analysis has identified strengths in the form of a flexible and experienced non-profit sector, a dense network of integration centers, and a hard-working, educated refugee population. However, the weaknesses are significant: the absence of a comprehensive national strategy, fragmentation of services and data, lack of long-term sustainable funding, and low capacity for state-provided housing. Opportunities lie in the strategic use of EU funds, the introduction of integrated models linking housing, employment, and social services, the digitization of records, and the involvement of refugees in service planning. Threats include declining state support, overburdening of the non-profit sector, expansion of informal and inadequate housing, increased social tensions, and potential departures of refugees to other countries. The key barriers are economic (high costs and unstable incomes), social (discrimination, overcrowding, inadequate support networks), and legal (lack of contracts, language barriers, administrative opacity). For long-term stabilization, it is essential to move from temporary and emergency solutions to affordable rental housing, complemented by social services, labor integration, and psychological support.

Recommendations include the development of systematic social and rental housing, centralized capacity records, support for vulnerable groups, financial stabilization of non-governmental organizations, and legislative changes that will enable long-term sustainable access to housing for Ukrainian refugees in Slovakia.

## PART TWO – GOOD PRACTICES

### 9. Introduction to Good Practices Section

- **Purpose**

The aim of the mapping is to identify effective models of housing assistance for families in need and refugees, including financial and social support, long-term cooperation, housing mediation, and community integration. At the same time, it monitors how supply and demand for housing are linked, builds social networks, and provides comprehensive counseling (financial, legal, regional, linguistic) to ensure the stability and independence of support recipients.

- **Interview sources and selection**

The main providers of support are selected charitable organizations, municipal support centers, and regional integration centers. These organizations cooperate with partners and other entities, including church and non-profit organizations, government agencies and local authorities, research institutions, and organizations providing legal and social counseling. The target groups are families in need, refugees, and specific vulnerable groups such as mothers with children and students. Private actors, particularly landlords and employers, are also involved in the process, facilitating sustainable housing and integration solutions.

These activities have been selected as good practices because they represent a systemic, comprehensive, and inclusive approach to solving housing and integration problems. They take into account the different needs of the target groups, combine financial, legal, and social support, and involve various actors, such as the public, private, and third sectors, thereby increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of the assistance provided.

## 10. Good Practice 1

- **Actor profile**

A charitable organization providing comprehensive support to families in need and refugees, implementing a partially subsidized housing and integration activities project.

- **Accessibility & inclusion**

The program is inclusive, designed not only for refugees but also for Slovak families in need. Capacity is currently limited, with approximately six families currently participating.

- **Sustainability & financing**

Financial subsidies for accommodation enable families to build up reserves and finance their own housing after the support ends. At the same time, long-term cooperation with families is implemented, resulting in a one-year cycle.

- **Refugee involvement**

Families are actively involved throughout the year, promoting their independence and integration into the labor market.

- **Replicability**

The model is systematic, but limited capacity is a barrier; suitable for adaptation in other regions with available funding and a partner network.

Based on the interview conducted, one of the existing models of targeted support for families in need can be considered the most significant example of good practice in the area of housing assistance. This model was presented as an effective and inspiring approach that could serve as a starting point for systemic solutions on a broader scale.

The basic principle of this model is the partial subsidization of housing costs, which enables participating families to keep their jobs and gradually build up financial reserves. The aim of this approach is to enable families to finance their housing independently after the end of the support period, without further dependence on external forms of assistance. This mechanism is seen as an important tool for preventing long-term poverty and social exclusion.

The model is characterized by long-term and intensive cooperation with selected families, which takes place systematically over a period of approximately one year. This time frame allows not only for the stabilization of the housing situation, but also for the promotion of broader social and labor integration. Another important aspect is the inclusive nature of the model, as support is not only intended for persons with refugee status, but also for local residents who find themselves in housing or social distress.

This approach also includes the provision of integration and counseling services, which the respondent considers to be more flexible and less bureaucratic than state assistance mechanisms. These services focus on actively connecting clients with available services, including healthcare, social counseling, and family support. At the same time, they serve as a key point of reference for people trying to navigate the system, as well as for those planning to return to their country of origin or just moving to the region.

Despite the very positive assessment of this model, its fundamental limitation, which is its significantly limited capacity, was pointed out. At the time of the interview, this type of support was only available to a very small number of families, which does not correspond to the real demand of a significantly larger number of households in housing need. This mismatch between the quality and scope of the assistance provided points to the need for its expansion or systemic anchoring.

In addition to this longer-term model, other positive examples from practice could be identified, particularly from the early stages of the crisis. These mainly involved the temporary provision of private accommodation and cooperation with church and community actors, which focused on accommodating specific groups, particularly older people. However, these initiatives were mostly short-term in nature and cannot replace the need for stable and long-term sustainable solutions in the area of affordable housing.

## 11. Good Practice 2

- **Actor profile**

Municipal support center acting as an intermediary between refugees and landlords, providing legal, social, and financial advice, as well as connecting housing with employment.

- **Accessibility and inclusion**

The program is open to refugees and vulnerable groups (e.g., mothers with children, students) and actively reduces barriers in the private housing market.

- **Sustainability and financing**

Financing is provided through a combination of state housing subsidies and cooperation with private landlords. Long-term sustainability is supported by education and regional mobility.

- **Refugee involvement**

Clients actively participate in finding housing with the support of the center and are educated on legal and financial issues, which strengthens their independence.

- **Replicability**

The method of mediation and trust building is highly replicable in other cities, requiring coordination with local landlords and local authorities.

Based on the interviews conducted, the most effective proven practice in the area of housing assistance for persons with refugee status can be considered to be active housing mediation and acting as a "guarantor of trust" between refugees and private landlords. This type of intervention has been identified as a key tool in overcoming barriers to entry into the rental housing market.

At the heart of this practice is professional mediation of communication between both parties. Support services act as a trusted intermediary, explaining to landlords the legal and financial mechanisms related to housing refugees, including how state housing subsidies work. This reduces uncertainty and mistrust on the part of property owners and at the same time alleviates prejudices against potential tenants.

It is important to actively search for housing offers and monitor them on an ongoing basis. Support service staff regularly monitor advertisements and, in cases where clients face language barriers or fears of discrimination, take the initiative in initial communication with landlords. This form of assistance significantly increases refugees' chances of finding housing on the private market.

Financial and legal advice is also an important part of this practice. Clients are systematically explained their rights and obligations as tenants, the principles of deposits, as well as the specifics of the local real estate market. The aim of this education is to prevent risky situations such as unclear contractual terms, unreasonable fees, or other forms of abuse of the vulnerable position of refugees.

Supporting regional mobility has also been identified as an important strategy. Clients are specifically guided to look for housing in more affordable locations in the wider vicinity of economic centers. A specific example of successful mediation was given, in which a mother with children managed to move to a higher-quality multi-room apartment at a price comparable to the cost of unsuitable accommodation in the city center. This example illustrates the potential of mediation in improving the quality of housing without additional financial burden.

It is also important to inform landlords about the existing financial and tax incentives associated with the housing allowance system. This information acts as an important motivating factor for private owners to make their properties available to refugees.

This practice is particularly effective because it helps break the vicious circle in which people without stable housing are unable to hold down a job in the long term, but without an income they cannot access rental housing. Providing a guarantee of trust and comprehensive support increases the availability of housing for particularly vulnerable groups, such as single mothers with children, who would otherwise remain outside the private housing market.

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At the same time, a wide range of follow-up activities carried out as part of support services has also been identified. These include administrative assistance in applying for housing benefits, regular monitoring of available offers, financial and regional counseling, as well as legal and social counseling provided in cooperation with external experts. Another important element is linking housing with employment, as these two areas are closely intertwined in practice.

Part of the support also includes educating clients about their obligations to public institutions in order to prevent the loss of social benefits, on which maintaining housing is often indirectly dependent. It is essential that this information is provided in the clients' language. Special attention is also paid to specific groups, such as young people or students, who face specific barriers in the housing market.

In addition to direct interventions in the area of housing, the organization carries out linguistic and socio-cultural activities that support the building of social networks and the long-term stability of refugees in the host society.

## 12. Good Practice 3

- **Actor profile**

Regional integration center acting as a link between housing supply and demand, coordinating local government, non-profit organizations, and refugees.

- **Accessibility and inclusion**

Provides services for refugees and vulnerable groups. Information is available in the refugee's native language, and language courses are also organized.

- **Sustainability and financing**

Financed mainly from public sources and grants. The systemic connection enables long-term coordination of supply and demand.

- **Refugee involvement**

Refugees are actively involved in matching them with available housing and educational activities, which promotes their integration.

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- **Replicability**

The model is systemic and replicable in other regions, as it connects local government, the third sector, and the community.

Based on the interview conducted, the best example of good practice in the area of housing assistance is the functioning of integration centers, which represent an effective and systematic link between housing supply and demand.

The key element of this model is the active matching of supply and demand for housing. Integration centers work with a database of private individuals offering vacant accommodation and a list of persons with refugee or asylum seeker status who are actively looking for housing. This mechanism enables direct and rapid matching of both parties, reducing the time and administrative burden of finding housing.

Another important aspect is networking between various actors at the local level. Integration centers connect local government, the nonprofit sector, and refugees themselves, helping to bridge situations where there is a willingness to help but no clear mechanism for doing so, or, conversely, where help is needed but those in need do not know where to turn. The centers thus function as a coordination hub that increases the effectiveness of existing resources.

In this model, housing assistance is not provided in isolation but is part of a broader framework of comprehensive counseling. This includes assistance in communicating with public institutions such as employment offices, immigration authorities, health care facilities, and schools. The respondent considers linking the housing issue to other areas of integration to be essential for the long-term stability of clients.

Providing information in the clients' language and organizing free language courses is also seen as an essential prerequisite for successful integration. It is language skills that enable refugees to keep their jobs and subsequently cover the costs of commercial rental housing.

This systematic approach, in which the integration center functions as a clearly identifiable information and coordination point, is significantly more effective than unorganized forms of assistance. These are often based on random personal contacts or spontaneous searches through social networks, which, in his experience, cannot provide stable and long-term sustainable housing solutions.

## 13. Cross-case lessons

- **A systematic and comprehensive approach increases effectiveness**

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Models that combine financial support, housing mediation, integration activities, and comprehensive counseling (legal, financial, social, linguistic) are much more effective than isolated interventions or spontaneous activities.

Integrating housing with access to employment, healthcare, and education promotes stability and independence among support recipients.

- **Long-term cooperation increases sustainability**

Working with families or refugees over a longer period (e.g., one year) not only stabilizes housing but also promotes broader social and labor integration.

Partial subsidization of housing costs helps beneficiaries gradually build up financial reserves, reducing the risk of long-term dependence on external support.

- **Building trust and mediation are key**

Professional mediation between refugees and landlords reduces prejudice and uncertainty, increases the availability of private housing, and helps overcome barriers to market entry.

Informing landlords about financial incentives and tax benefits is an effective motivational tool.

- **Inclusiveness and accessibility for different groups**

Effective models are open not only to refugees, but also to local residents in need and specific vulnerable groups (mothers with children, students).

Providing information and services in the native language increases accessibility and promotes integration.

- **Coordination and networking of actors increases efficiency**

Linking local government, non-profit and church organizations, the private sector, and community actors allows for more efficient use of available resources.

Integration centers as coordination and information points reduce duplication and shorten the time needed to secure housing.

- **Regional flexibility increases housing options**

Redirecting refugees or families to more affordable areas improves housing availability and allows for better connections to the labor market.

- **Capacity constraints are a major limitation**

Even the most effective models often cannot meet the entire demand, highlighting the need for capacity expansion or systemic anchoring.

## 14. Final conclusions

An analysis of good practices in the field of housing assistance for families in need and refugees shows that effective support requires a combination of financial assistance, housing mediation, and comprehensive integration services. Long-term and intensive cooperation with beneficiaries is key to their stability, independence, and successful integration into the labor market and the community. Models that provide services in the native language are inclusive and take into account specific vulnerable groups, such as mothers with children or students, and demonstrate greater effectiveness and accessibility of assistance.

Professional mediation and trust-building between refugees and landlords helps overcome barriers in the private housing market and reduces the risk of discrimination or unfair conditions. Coordination and networking between actors from the public, private, and third sectors increases the efficiency of available resources and improves the match between housing supply and demand. Regional flexibility, such as redirecting to more affordable locations, promotes sustainable housing and family stability.

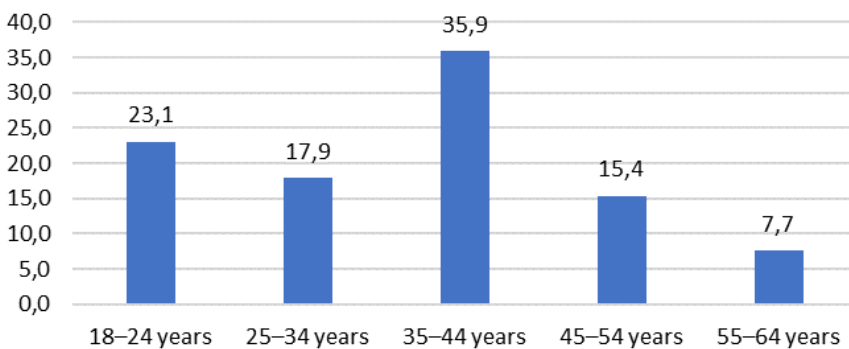
Although these models have proven to be highly effective, their capacity limitations point to the need for systematic expansion and anchoring on a broader scale to ensure the availability and long-term sustainability of assistance for all vulnerable groups. The lessons learned confirm that an integrated, inclusive, and coordinated approach is the best prerequisite for successful housing assistance and integration of families in need and refugees.

## Attachments

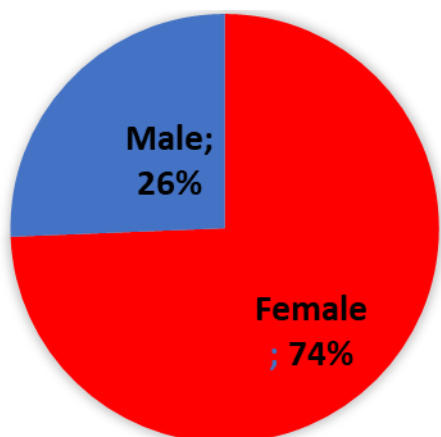
Graph 1: What is your age group?



### 1. age groups (in %)



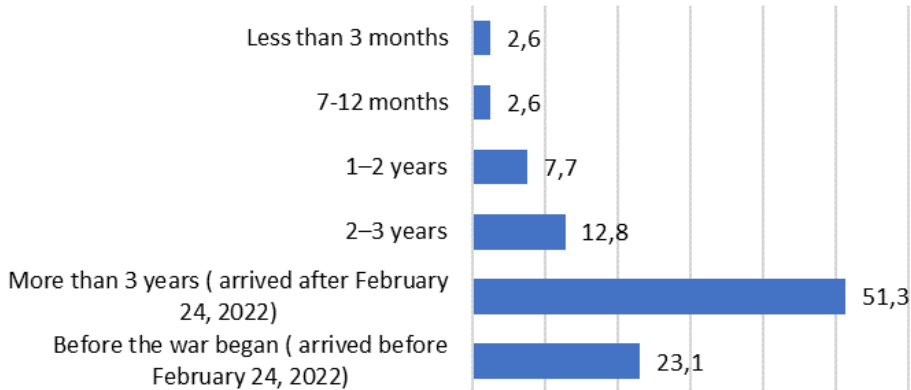
Graph 2: What is your gender?



Graph 3: How long have you lived in this country?



### 3. How long have you lived in this country? (in %)

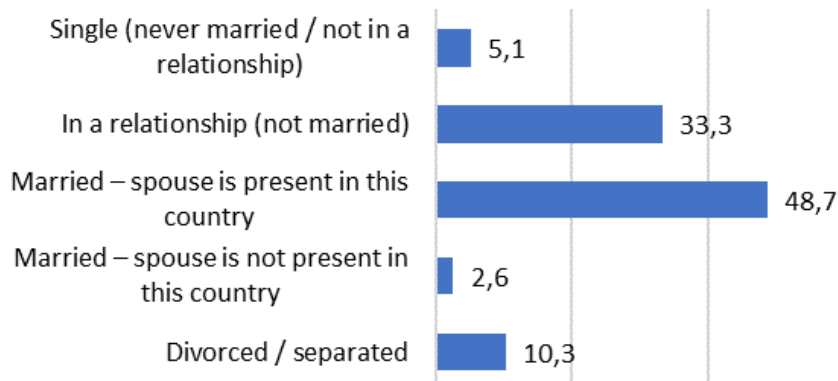


Graph 4: How many people live in your household, including yourself?

4. Household members	
1	2,6%
2	28,2%
3	23,1%
4	28,2%
5	12,8%
6	5,1%
<b>mean</b>	<b>3,36</b>
<b>median</b>	<b>3,0</b>

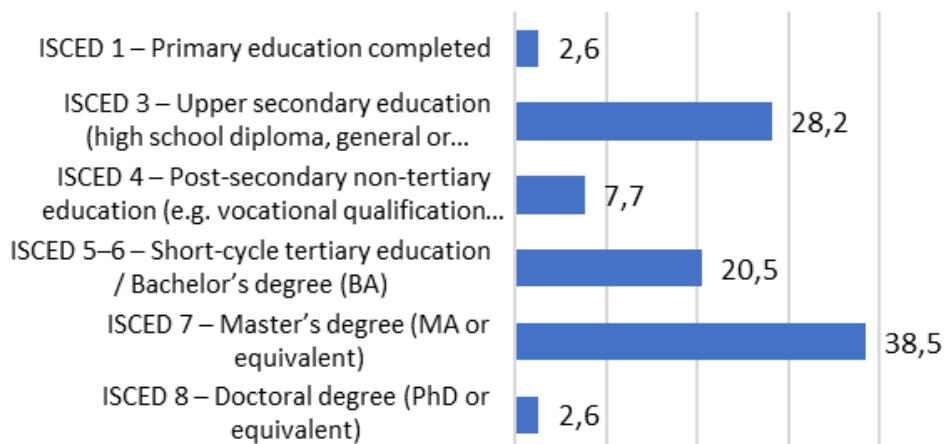
Graph 5: What is your current family situation, in this country?

### 5. Family status (in %)



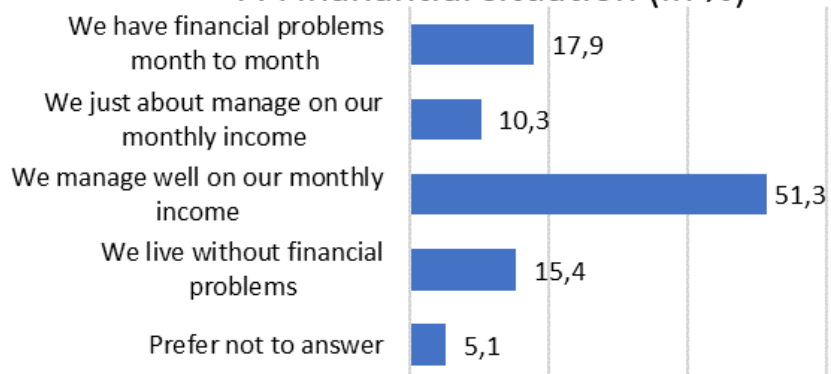
Graph 6: What is your highest level of education completed?

## 6. Highest level of education (in %)



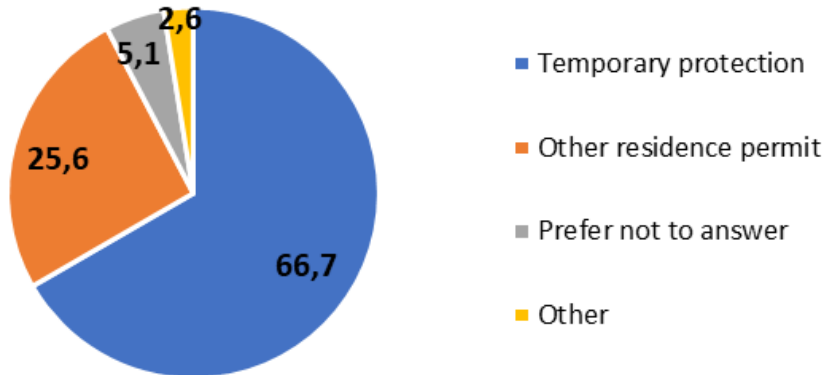
Graph 7: How would you describe your household's financial situation?

## 7. Financial situation (in %)



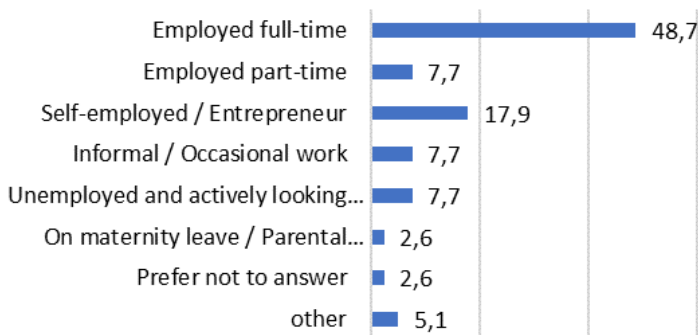
Graph 8: What is your current legal status in this country?

### 8. Legal status (in %)

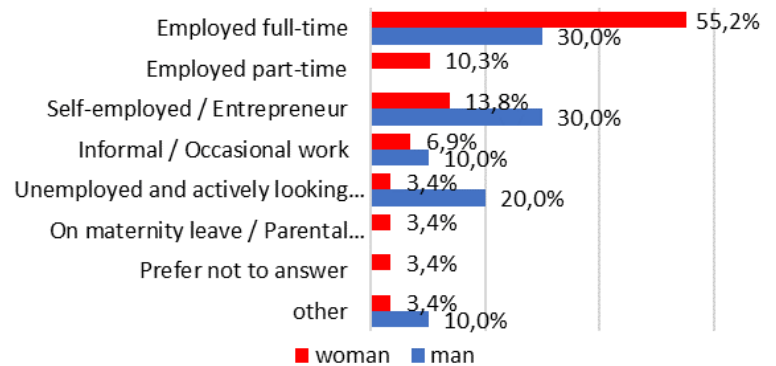


Graph 9 and 9a: What is your current labour market status? (by gender)

### 9. Employment status

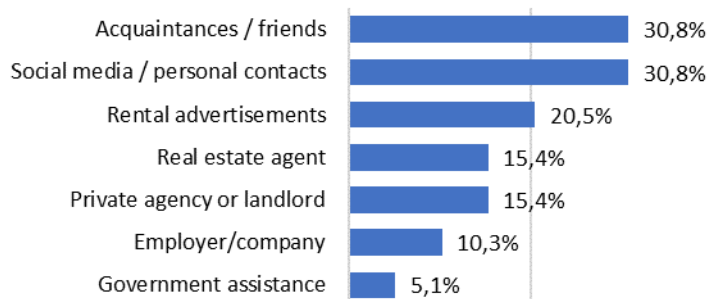


### 9a. employment status (by gender in %)



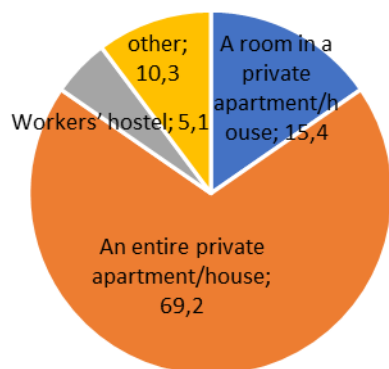
Graph 10: How did you find this accommodation?

## 10. Who helps you to find housing?



Graph 11: Where do you currently live? (in %)

## 11. Where do you live?



Graph 12: Do you have to pay for accommodation?

### 12. Costs pay:

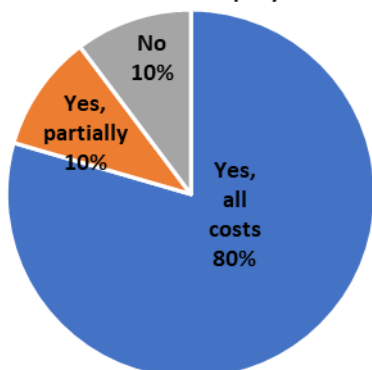


Table 13: What are your biggest difficulties in finding and keeping housing?

13. What are your biggest difficulties in	finding housing				keeping housing			
	1st	2nd	3rd	mean	1st	2nd	3rd	mean
High rent costs	69,2	33,3	38,5	47,0	48,7	28,2	30,8	35,9
Discrimination from landlords	7,7	17,9	12,8	12,8	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,7
No income / unstable employment	7,7	10,3	5,1	7,7	7,7	12,8	5,1	8,5
Overcrowding	5,1	7,7	12,8	8,5	17,9	10,3	17,9	15,4
Lack of rental contracts / documentation	2,6	7,7	17,9	9,4	2,6	7,7	7,7	6,0
Language barrier	2,6	17,9	7,7	9,4	10,3	10,3	12,8	11,1
Other	5,1	2,6	5,1	4,3	12,8	17,9	15,4	15,4
Bureocracy/legal issues	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,9		5,1	2,6	3,8

Table 14: What type of housing-related support have you received and from whom?

14. What type of housing-related support have you received and from whom?	Local government	NGO / faith-based organization	Public housing provider	Employer	Friends / family / informal network		Did not receive support
					Other		
Legal advice (contracts, rights, procedures)	2,6%	5,1%	5,1%	12,8%	10,3%	5,1%	59,0%
Payment of housing	17,9%	2,6%	0,0%	7,7%	10,3%	2,6%	59,0%
Furniture or household items	0,0%	5,1%	2,6%	10,3%	17,9%	5,1%	59,0%
Mediation with landlords	0,0%	2,6%	2,6%	7,7%	20,5%	5,1%	61,5%
Other	2,6%	0,0%	2,6%	2,6%	10,3%	15,4%	66,7%
Social work / mentoring support	0,0%	7,7%	2,6%	7,7%	7,7%	5,1%	69,2%
Help with utilities (e.g., electricity, gas,	2,6%	2,6%	5,1%	2,6%	10,3%	5,1%	71,8%
<b>mean</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>3,7%</b>	<b>2,9%</b>	<b>7,3%</b>	<b>12,5%</b>	<b>6,2%</b>	

Graph 15: How much would each type of support help you at the moment?

### 15. How much would each type of support help you at the moment? ?

