



10th European Research Conference on Homelessness

Families, Housing and Homelessness



Friday 25th September 2015

Dublin Castle, Dublin, Ireland

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Programme

9:00 - 9:20	Registration & Coffee
9:20 - 9:30	Welcome and introduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome by Criona Ní Dhálaigh, Ardmhéara/Lord Mayor of Dublin • Opening by Mike Allen, Director of Advocacy of Focus Ireland & President of FEANTSA
9:30 - 11:00	Plenary Session (Conference Hall)
	<p>Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beth Shinn, USA: Housing and Service Interventions for Family Homelessness: Results from a Multi-Site Experiment in the United States • Eoin O'Sullivan, IE: Responding to Homelessness: Ireland in Comparative Perspective • Q & A
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee
11:30 - 13:00	Session 1 (Participants will be asked to select one of these four parallel seminars)
Seminar 1: Talbot Room	Veterans and Homelessness: An International Comparative Perspective Chair: Dennis Culhane, USA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deborah Quilgars, Lisa O'Malley, UK: Meeting the Housing and Support Needs of Single Veterans in Great Britain • Stephen Gaetz, CA: Homeless Veterans in Canada: an Emerging Issue • Stephen Metraux, USA: Getting to Zero: Efforts to End Homelessness Among Veterans in the US
Seminar 2: La Touche	Pressure on Housing Markets and Labour Markets and their Implications on the Homeless Chair: Mike Allen, IE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joaquim Ferreira, Lara Figueiredo and Sara Rocha, PT: Work and Relationships as Life Organizers in Homelessness: Discussion on Research Implications • Jenni Mace, Clare Hocking and Marilyn Waring, NZ: Instilling Hope and Setting Goals for a Better Future: Making the Transition to Sustaining a Permanent Home Possible for Families in Temporary Accommodation



Seminar 3: The President's Room	Young People's Trajectories into, in and off Service Provision Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamie Harding, UK: Care Leavers, Homelessness and the Role of Services • Marit Ursin, NO: Youth Homelessness in Urban Brazil – a Qualitative and Longitudinal Study
Seminar 4: Conference Hall	Housing First: Evidence from Action Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renee de Vet, Marielle Beijersbergen, Judith Wolf, NL: Effectiveness of Critical Time Intervention for Abused Women and Homeless People Leaving Dutch Shelters • Chiara Giustini, Greta Toboli, Federica Tortelli, IT: "Tutti a Casa Nuclei" an Experimental Housing First Project from Bologna
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break
14:00 - 15:30	Session 2 (Participants will be asked to select one of these four parallel seminars)
Seminar 5: La Touche	Homeless Family Members and Family Members of Homeless Youth Chair: Deborah Quilgars, UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naomi Thulien, Gastaldo, D., Hwang, S., & McCay, E., CA: Homeless Youth Transitions to Independent Housing in Canada: Preliminary Findings • Marc Diebaecker, Roswitha Harner and Yann Arhant, AT: Parenting with Homelessness: A Qualitative Study on the Situation of Homeless Fathers and Social Work Support Relationships in Homeless Support Services in Vienna • Paula Mayock and Sarah Parker, IE: Families and Homelessness: Casting the Net to Enhance Understanding of Patterns of Inter- and Intragenerational Homelessness

Seminar 6: Talbot Room	Homelessness in New Member States Chair: Joe Doherty, UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signe Dobelniece and Līga Rasnača, LV: Is there Family Homelessness in Latvia? • Cosmin Briciu, RO: Family and Homelessness in Romania
Seminar 7: The President's Room	Housing First and Supporting Networks Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepan Ripka, CZ: Project of a Randomized Control Trial of Housing First for Homeless Families in Temporary Hostels in the Czech Republic • Sten-Åke Stenberg, SE: Evictions & Suicide – a Follow up Study of Almost 25,000 Swedish Households on the Brink of the Global Financial Crisis
Seminar 8: Conference Hall	Profiles of Homeless and Strategic Approaches Towards Homelessness Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicholas Pleace, Dennis P. Culhane, and Marcus Knutagård, UK/US/SE: The Finnish Homelessness Strategy: An International Review • Bernie O'Donoghue Hynes, IE: Patterns of Homeless Emergency Accommodation Use in Dublin – How do we Compare?
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee
16:00 - 17:30	Session 3 (Participants will be asked to select one of these four parallel seminars)
Seminar 9: La Touche	Women and Homelessness Chair: Isabel Batista, PT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Méabh Savage, IE: Understanding and Responding to Women and Homelessness- An Equality Studies Perspective • Elizabeth Whittaker, Marina Papic, Wayne Warburton, AU: The 'New' Homeless: A Mixed Methods Examination of Single Mothers' Homelessness and Housing Pathways in Australia




Seminar 10: The President's Room	Inquiries into and Addressing of Mental Health Issues and Homelessness Chair: Ruth Owen, BE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suvi Raitakari, FI: Practitioners Negotiating the Tensions between Housing First and Treatment First Discourses in Mental Health Mix-Model Housing Services • Michael Tully, Gary O'Reilly, Mark Shevlin, Cathy Brennan, Tracey Farragher and Susan Odell, IE: Are Identity with, and Perceived Support from Family and Other Homeless People as well as Perceived Discrimination Associated with Mental Health for People who are Homeless?
Seminar 11: Conference Hall	Evaluating and Measuring Sustainability of Rehousing Interventions Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linda McLean, Joelle Berard, and Raymond Downie, CA: The Long Journey to Home and Fallacies of Housing First: Alternative Theory, Discourse, and Practice in the Face of 10 Year Plans to end Homelessness (Calgary, Alberta, Canada) • Guy Johnson, Yi-Peng Tseng, Daniel Kuehnle, AU/DE: Sustaining Exits from Long-Term Homelessness? Results from a Four Year Randomized Controlled Trial
Seminar 12: Talbot Room	PhD Researchers' Session Chair: Joe Finnerty, UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hans Grymonprez, BE: Access and Outreach Practices in Antwerp: Some Critical Considerations in Historical Perspective • Katarzyna Halasa, FR: Children Living in Homeless Families: Experience of Children Living in Emergency Accommodation in France
17:30	Drinks Reception in the City Hall
20:00	Conference Dinner (Bellucci's - 10 minute walk from the hotel)







Speakers

Keynote Speakers








	Prof. Eoin O'Sullivan (School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) is lead Editor of the European Journal of Homelessness. His research interests include homelessness, penalization and the confinement of the marginal populations.	Chairing Seminar 3
	Prof. Beth Shinn (Vanderbilt Peabody College, USA) is chair of the Department of Human & Organizational Development at the Vanderbilt Peabody College in the US. She has extensive research history on various forms of family and child homelessness and has been exploring methods of preventing homelessness and creating pathways out of homelessness. For example, one of her ongoing research projects includes a 12-site experiment comparing the success of different strategies to house families experiencing homelessness. Her publications in the fields of social psychology, social policy and community work comprise works about various forms of exclusion.	





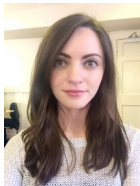

Chairs

	Prof. Dr. Volker Busch-Geertsema (GISS, Bremen, Germany) is a senior research fellow at the Association for Innovative Social Research and Social Planning (GISS, Bremen, Germany). He is a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness since 1995 and since 2009 he is the Coordinator of the Observatory and a member of the editorial team of the European Journal of Homelessness. He has conducted a large number of extensive research projects on different aspects of homelessness in Germany and Europe. He has coordinated a Social Experimentation Project called Housing First Europe and funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.	Chair of Plenary Session, Seminar 7 and Seminar 11
	Dennis Culhane is the Dana and Andrew Stone Professor of Social Policy at the School of Social Policy and Practice at The University of Pennsylvania and the Director of Research for the National Center on Homelessness among Veterans at the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Culhane is a nationally recognized social science researcher with primary expertise in the field of homelessness. He is a leader in the integration of administrative data for research, and directs the Actionable Intelligence for Social Policy initiative, a MacArthur-funded project to promote the development of integrated database systems by state and local governments for policy analysis and systems reform.	Chair of Seminar 1 and speaker in Seminar 8
	Mike Allen is Director of Advocacy, Communications and Research in Focus Ireland. He was the General Secretary of the Irish National Organisation of the Unemployed (INOUE) from 1987-2000. He served on the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Employment and the National Economic and Social Council (NESC). He was General Secretary of the Irish Labour Party from 2000 to 2008. He is currently President of FEANTSA (the European Federation of National Associations Working with the Homeless).	Seminar 2







	<p>Nicholas Pleace has worked at the Centre for Housing Policy in 1991 and became a member of the European Observatory of Homelessness research team in 2010. He has written widely on homelessness and housing exclusion and has undertaken a series of projects centring on these issues, which includes a range of service and programme evaluations. Recent work includes <i>Evaluating homelessness services and strategies: A Review</i> for Habitat and work looking at the introduction of ETHOS in Northern Ireland. In 2012, he completed two reviews of the evidence base for Housing First and housing-led service responses for DIHAL and for OECD. He is currently involved in the evaluation of the Crisis 'Skylight' programme for promoting social and economic integration among homeless people.</p>	<p>Chair of Seminar 4 and speaker in Seminar 8</p>
	<p>Deborah Quilgars (Centre for Housing Policy, University of York) is a Senior Research Fellow with twenty years housing research experience, with particular expertise in homelessness, housing and support for vulnerable groups and home ownership, particularly safety nets for low income home owners. With Nicholas Pleace, Deborah represents the UK in the European Observatory on Homelessness which operates under the auspices of the FEANTSA. She is also a member of the editorial team of the European Journal of</p>	<p>Chair of Seminar 5, and speaker in Seminar 1</p>
	<p>Joe Doherty's research focuses on social exclusion and homelessness. He was a founding Director of the St Andrews Centre for Housing Research (1990-2008) and a Co-ordinator of the European Observatory on Homelessness (1996-2008). He is presently a member of the International Advisory Board of the European Journal of Homelessness.</p>	<p>Seminar 6</p>
	<p>Lars Benjaminsen is a sociologist and researcher at SFI - The Danish National Center for Social Research. He has conducted four national mappings of homelessness in Denmark and is currently taking part in the evaluation of the national homelessness strategy in Denmark and a range of other studies of socially marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Seminar 8</p>
	<p>Isabel Baptista (CESIS – Centro de Estudos para a Intervenção Social, Lisbon, Portugal) represents Portugal in the European Observatory on Homelessness and is one of the co-editors of the European Journal of Homelessness. Her research interests centre on poverty, social exclusion and homelessness in Portugal and in the EU. She is a member of the EU Network of Independent Experts on Social Inclusion.</p>	<p>Seminar 9</p>
	<p>Ruth Owen is Policy Coordinator at FEANTSA. She also leads on a range of thematic issues including housing, monitoring and reporting on national homelessness policies, and social innovation. Ruth coordinates a European forum of ministries responsible for homelessness and has helped establish PUSH, a transnational exchange forum focusing on Practice and Understanding in Supported Housing. In 2010, she coordinated the European Consensus Conference on Homelessness. She has a BA in Geography from University College London. Ruth is also an alumna of the TeachFirst programme, which addresses educational disadvantage by supporting high-performing graduates to teach in challenging schools in England. She is currently co-chair of the European Housing Forum.</p>	<p>Seminar 10</p>



	<p>Joe Finnerty is Lecturer in the School of Applied Social Studies, University College Cork, Ireland, where he is Course Director of the Higher Diploma in Social Policy. He is joint co-ordinator of the Working Group 14 on Welfare Policy, Homelessness and Social Exclusion (WELPHASE) in the European Network of Housing Research. He is also the Ireland National Research Advisor to the European Observatory on Homelessness. His research interests include homeless policy and provision, tenure trajectories in Ireland, young carers, and the uses of social indicators. His most recent publication is Finnerty and O'Connell (2014) 'Housing ladders and snakes: an examination of changing residential tenure trajectories in the Republic of Ireland', in P. Kenna (ed.) Contemporary Housing Issues in a Globalised World (Ashgate).</p>	Seminar 12
<h2>Speakers</h2>		
	<p>Stephen Gaetz is a Professor in the Faculty of Education and is the Director of the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and the Homeless Hub. He is also President of Raising the Roof, a leading Canadian charity that focuses on long term solutions to homelessness. His research on homeless youth has focused on their economic strategies, health, education and legal and justice issues, and more recently, he has focused his attention on policy and in particular the Canadian Response to homelessness. Stephen was Associate Dean of Research and Professional Development in the Faculty of Education. Prior to his time at York University, Stephen worked in the Community Health Sector, both at Shout Clinic (a health clinic for street youth in Toronto) and Queen West Community Health Centre in Toronto. Stephen has played a leading international role in knowledge dissemination in the area of homelessness, publishing numerous works on homelessness.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Stephen Metraux, PhD, is Associate Professor of Health Policy and Public Health at the University of the Sciences, and a researcher at the VA's National Center for Homelessness Among Veterans. His research focuses primarily on homelessness and housing, veterans issues, mental illness and community integration, prison reentry, and other aspects of urban health.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Lara Figueiredo is Psychologist and PhD Student at the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences of the University of Coimbra (Portugal). Her research interests are on the psychological impact of homelessness, namely on personal identity and social identity, in order to improve psychological intervention with the homeless in Portugal.</p>	Seminar 2
	<p>Jenni Mace is a senior lecturer in occupational therapy and became interested in housing and family homelessness after working for a homeless persons unit in London between 1995 and 2002. She is currently a PhD candidate looking into what works for rehousing families in severe housing need and is a committee member for the New Zealand Coalition to End Homelessness.</p>	Seminar 2
	<p>Professor Clare Hocking's scholarship centres on occupational justice, which concerns people's access to everyday activities that support well-being and quality of life. She serves as the Executive Editor of the Journal of Occupational Science and chairs an international advisory group on human rights for the World Federation of Occupational Therapists.</p>	Seminar 2
	<p>Dr. Marilyn Waring is Professor of Public Policy at AUT University, where she works with a community of scholars engaged in post graduate research degrees across many disciplines. See www.marilynwaring.com</p>	Seminar 2

	<p>Dr. Jamie Harding is a Senior Lecturer in Research Methods at Northumbria University. He conducts research in partnership with Newcastle City Council and other local agencies working with homeless people and has recently published in the areas of leaving prison and homelessness, homelessness among care leavers and historical assumptions about the nature of homelessness.</p>	Seminar 3
	<p>Marit Ursin is a post doctor at the Norwegian centre for Child Research (NTNU). She executed a longitudinal study on young people on the verge of adulthood on the street in urban Brazil as part of her MA in anthropology and PhD in sociology. Her current project involves the impact of the drug trade in youth's everyday lives in deprived neighbourhood in urban Brazil.</p>	Seminar 3
	<p>Renée de Vet is a researcher at Impuls, Netherlands Center for Social Care Research, part of the Radboud university medical center. She holds a master's degree in forensic mental health science, and has experience in conducting research on social and health care services for socially vulnerable people, including homeless people and abused women. Her doctoral research, which is nearing completion, consisted of a randomized controlled trial to test the effectiveness of Critical Time Intervention for homeless people moving from shelters to community living in the Netherlands.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Judith Wolf is Professor of Social Care and head of Impuls, the Netherlands Center for Social Care Research, at Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center. She is also director of the Academic Collaborative Center for Shelter and Recovery and the Academic Collaborative Center for Public Mental Health. She has more than 30 years of experience in conducting both academic and applied research on socially vulnerable people (including homeless people and abused women) as well as on the social and health care services needed by these groups.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Chiara Giustini studied Sciences of Education and is currently a PhD student in Pedagogy. She has collaborated with the "Faculty of Psychology and Science of Education" of the University of Bologna since 2011. Since 2014 she has been working with the Association "Amici di Piazza Grande" within the project "Tutti a Casa-Nuclei."</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Greta Toboli is a social worker, studying at the University of Bologna. From 2012 she has worked as an educator in Ferrara, at a family-shelter working with adults with mild mental retardation, then she worked for the social services of San Pietro in Casale for six months. Since early 2015 she has been working for the Association "Amici di Piazza Grande" within the project "Tutti a Casa-Nuclei." She is responsible for families reported by social services following an eviction.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Federica Tortelli graduated in Philosophy in 2011 and in 2014 in Social Services in the Faculty of Political Science. She has worked with the Association "Amici di Piazza Grande" since 2010, and in the last five years she worked in several projects of the Association (homeless shelters, Housing First Project). She coordinates the project "Tutti a Casa - Nuclei" a project inspired by Housing First and open to families in situations of social and economic difficulty.</p>	Seminar 4

	Naomi Thulien is a nurse practitioner with a clinical practice at Covenant House Toronto – Canada's largest shelter for street-involved and homeless youth. She is also a PhD Candidate at the University of Toronto. Her research interests include exploring how to improve health outcomes among marginalized and vulnerable populations in ways that are pragmatic, empowering, and sustainable.	Seminar 5
	Marc Diebäcker is a senior lecturer at the department of social work of the University of Applied Sciences FH Campus Wien in Austria. He is a member of the scientific advisory board of the Austrian Poverty Conference and a co-editor of the Journal www.sozaies-capital.at . His research focuses on critical state and gender theories, social policies, homelessness and social work as a spatial practice.	Seminar 5
	Roswitha Harner studied social work and is currently working in strategic planning at neunerhaus, a social association in the field of homelessness in Vienna, Austria. Her work is focusing on housing exclusion, Housing First and parenting within homelessness.	Seminar 5
	Yann Arhant is a social worker in a low-threshold service for drug users in Vienna, Austria. He has studied social work and development studies and currently is working on his Masters degree in gender studies at the University of Vienna. His fields of work focuses on homelessness, critical men's studies, streetwork and drug work.	Seminar 5
	Paula Mayock is Assistant Professor at the School of Social Work and Social Policy and a Senior Researcher at the Children's Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin. Her research focuses primarily on the lives and experiences of marginalised youth, covering areas such as homelessness, drug use and drug problems. She is the founder and Co-director (with Joanne Bretherton, Centre for Housing Policy, University of York) of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network (WHEN) which aims to foster international comparative research on gender dimensions of homelessness (http://www.womenshomelessness.org). Paula is the author of numerous articles, chapters and research reports and is an Assistant Editor to the international journal <i>Addiction</i> .	Seminar 5
	Sarah Parker holds a BA (Hons) degree in Sociology and Social Policy and a Masters (M.Sc.) in Applied Social Research (Distinction) from Trinity College Dublin. She has held the post of Research Assistant at the Children's Research Centre, Trinity College Dublin since October 2012 and has worked on a range of research projects including a biographical study of homeless women and a longitudinal study of homeless youth. She was also involved in the design, implementation, analysis and write up of a project that aimed to 'map' homeless services for women in the Dublin Region. She has co-authored a number of publications arising from these research projects.	Seminar 5
	Signe Dobelniece received her PhD in Social Work from Tallinn University (Estonia). Currently works as Associate Professor at Faculty of Economics and Social Development, Latvia University of Agriculture and Faculty of Communication, Riga Stradins University. Main research interests include: social problems, particularly poverty, homelessness, social exclusion; social policy; social welfare. She has carried out several research projects and published a number of articles on social exclusion and homelessness.	Seminar 6

	Līga Rasnaca received her PhD in Sociology from University of Latvia. Currently works as Assistant Professor at faculty of Social Sciences University of Latvia, Director of Social Work Master Programme. Her main research interests are and publications focus on social policy, social inequality, social inclusion of vulnerable groups, regional differences in social development.	Seminar 6
	Cosmin Briciu is a researcher at the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy. He has extensive experience in researching poverty, social exclusion and marginalized groups in projects involving the central and local government, NGOs and international donor organizations. In recent years, homelessness has been one of his main topics of interest.	Seminar 6
	Stepan Ripka is an ethnographer and a chairman of advocacy group Platform for Social Housing. His research interest lies in housing exclusion of Roma in the Czech Republic, social housing system, and religion.	Seminar 7
	Sten-Åke Stenberg is professor of Sociology at the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University. His main research interests have been evictions and homelessness, unemployment and social marginalisation. He is today leading a project following almost 100,000 Swedes threatened by eviction in Sweden during the years 2009-2012.	Seminar 7
	Dr. Bernie O'Donoghue Hynes is Head of Research at the Dublin Region Homeless Executive. This involves the monitoring, generation and dissemination of data relating to homelessness for the region as well as overseeing data collection at a national level. In addition, she manages a variety of supplementary research projects focusing on health, service engagement and evaluation of homeless services in the region. Bernie's previous research interests include a focus on policy implementation and in particular, policy design theory.	Seminar 8
	Dr. Marcus Knutagård is a researcher and senior lecturer at the School of Social Work, Lund University. He is currently working on a research project, implementing Housing First in Sweden. Another recent research project is The Moral Geography of Social Work Practice. The focus in this study is on place – more specifically – that certain locations are meant for particular categories of people, who are also excluded from other locations. He has also studied category formation in the field of homelessness. Together with a colleague at Lillehammer University College he has written a book on Innovation in Social Welfare and Human Services with a special focus on social innovations.	Seminar 8
	Elizabeth Whittaker is in the final year of her PhD which examines the associations between homelessness, mental health and substance use. She works on a range of homelessness projects, including evaluations of Housing First models, assertive outreach programs and youth-focused programs, and is particularly interested in research focusing on the social determinants of health and marginalised groups.	Seminar 9
	Méabh Savage is currently a PhD candidate in UCD's School of Social Justice. Her research interest centres on 'Affective Equality and Professional Care Relations with Homeless Unaccompanied Mothers with complex needs'. Méabh is a lecturer in Social Care in the Dept. of Adult & Continuing Education in Waterford Institute of Technology. Méabh has worked in social care with homeless women and women in domestic abuse over the past ten years also. Méabh is a member of SWAN Ireland (Social Work Action Network), SWAN UK's steering committee and a member of SWAN International.	Seminar 9

	<p>Suvi Raitakari received her Ph.D. in social work from the University of Tampere in 2006 and is currently a acting professor in social work at the same university. Her research interests include social work practices in welfare institutions, mental health and substance abuse issues, homelessness, housing support work and services, rhetoric studies and ethnomethodological approaches.</p>	Seminar 10
	<p>Michael Tully is currently working as a Clinical Psychologist with people with intellectual disabilities in St. Michael's House, a charity in Dublin. He has previously worked for Focus Ireland for seven years, working with both children and adults experiencing homelessness. His research interest is in examining the relationship between homelessness and mental health.</p>	Seminar 10
	<p>Raymond Downie is the founding principal of Broadview Applied Research Group, working predominantly with community service agencies to support their efforts to systematically examine and improve services, programs and structures, and ultimately, to positively impact the people they serve. Over the course of his career, Dr. Downie has been committed to enhancing supports and opportunities for children, youth and families, and encouraging the development of conditions where community organizations and government work together to support vulnerable populations.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Joelle Berard is the Director of Programs at Inn from the Cold Society in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Joelle has worked within the Human Services field for 25 years concentrating on homeless populations since 2006. She has held senior positions with The Mustard Seed and Calgary Drug Court prior to joining Inn from the Cold in 2013. Joelle holds a diploma In Early Childhood Education as well as undergraduate degrees in Geography and Sociology from the University of Victoria.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Linda McLean is currently the Executive Director with Inn from the Cold. Inn from the Cold provides emergency shelter, prevention, assessment, case management and community housing programs to any family experiencing homelessness. Her involvement with the homeless sector is longstanding and she has led numerous research and planning initiatives that have informed the creation and evolution of programs and services that assist those affected. She has worked within the non-profit sector for most of her professional life, having held senior leadership positions with organizations including AADAC, Broadview Applied Research Group, United Way, the Calgary Homeless Foundation and the Calgary Drop-In & Rehab Centre. Linda holds undergraduate and graduate degrees in social anthropology. Her particular passions include community development and fostering resilience through investment in children and youth.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Dr Guy Johnson is the Deputy Director at the Centre of Applied Social Research at RMIT University (Melbourne, Australia) and is currently in the US for 12 months as a Visiting Scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. He has been involved in the area of homelessness for almost three decades, initially as a practitioner and more recently as a researcher. Since completing his PhD in 2006 Guy has published extensively on homelessness and is a co-author of On the Outside: Pathways in and out of homelessness and Young People leaving state out-of-home care: Australian policy and practice, and recently co-edited Homelessness in Australia: An Introduction.</p>	Seminar 11

	<p>Yi-Ping Tseng is a Senior Research Fellow in the Labour Economic and Social Policy program. She joined Melbourne Institute in 1999 as a research fellow after completing her PhD at the Australian National University. Yi-Ping's research is primarily in the area of labour economics and social policy with a focus on program evaluation, economics of homelessness, and early childhood development.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Dr. Daniel Kuehnle is a Research Fellow at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. His primary research interests include the socio-economic determinants of health, early childhood outcomes and well-being. He currently works on projects relating to smoking bans, mental health, homelessness, parental leave, and early childhood inequality. Daniel gained his PhD in Economics at the University of Erlangen/Nürnberg in 2014. Prior to that, he obtained an MSc in Development Economics and Policy from the University of Manchester (2008) and a BA in Economics and Politics from the University of Leeds (2007). He has published in journals such as the Journal of Health Economics and Industrial Relations: A journal of the society and economy.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Hans Grymonprez (BSc social work; MSc Social Work and Social Welfare Studies) is lecturer Social Work at AP University of Applied Science Antwerp (B). At the department of Social Work and Social Pedagogy of Ghent University (B) he is working on a PhD 'outreach social work as a practice of accessibility'. He also is board of the Antwerp Streetworker Association (Astrov) and editor of Cahier Integral Youth Care. Previously, he was outreach worker in Ghent homelessness care.</p>	Seminar 12
	<p>Katarzyna Halasa graduated from University of Szczecin, Poland in 2008 with a MA in social work. Since 2010 she has divided her professional life between research and practice. She is a PhD student of Educational Sciences at the University of Paris Ouest. Her doctoral research is a qualitative study of children's experience of emergency accommodation in France. She also works at the Salvation Army Foundation as a project manager. She coordinates numerous projects, internal and external of our Foundation, mainly aimed at promoting the participation, policies, governance and active citizenship of people living in poverty (e.g. . coordination of National Council of People Living in Poverty).</p>	Seminar 12
	<p>Pathie Maphosa is a Research Assistant at the Dublin Region Homeless Executive. Her main work focuses on working with data on homeless service use in the Dublin region. She has co-authored 'Homelessness and the Housing Needs Assessment 2013: Report for Dublin'. Current work includes working on the Housing Needs Assessment 2014 data and Patterns of Homeless Service use in Dublin data.</p>	Poster session
	<p>Brian Gallwey is a research officer at the Dublin Region Homeless Executive. Brian is involved in the generation and dissemination of data relating to rough sleeping and homelessness across the Dublin region. As part of this role he project manages the bi-annual rough sleeping count for the Dublin region.</p>	Poster session

Abstracts

Session 1

Seminar 1 (Talbot Room) – Veterans and Homelessness: An International Comparative Perspective

Meeting the Housing and Support Needs of Single Veterans in Great Britain

Deborah Quilgars & Lisa O'Malley

Homelessness among single veterans in the UK has received more attention recently in the context of a renewed interest in the duty of care the UK owes to its serving personnel and veterans. This presentation presents findings from a 2014 study on the demand for accommodation and housing related support for veterans in England, Scotland and Wales. It found that policy interest and allied funding was supporting the growth of dedicated housing and support services for single veterans, whilst low numbers of single veterans were utilizing existing homelessness services. It also revealed highly contested views on how best to meet the housing and support needs of single veterans in absolute terms and relative to other homeless people.

Homeless Veterans in Canada: an Emerging Issue

Stephen Gaetz

In the Canadian context, there has been growing interest in the situation of homeless veterans, particularly in the aftermath of Canada's involvement in the Afghanistan war. While homeless veterans do not make up a large percentage of the homeless population in Canada, from a policy perspective more attention is being paid to the experiences and situations of this group. Emerging research in Canada suggests there are important differences between Canadian veterans who are homeless when compared to their American veterans. For instance, the Canadian veterans are less likely to be afflicted by PTSD, and instead acute alcoholism is more commonly associated with their homelessness. These differences are down to not only the nature of the exposure to active combat duty, but to the demographics of the population, length of active service, and different methods of training.

Getting to Zero: Efforts to End Homelessness among Veterans in the US

Stephen Metraux

This presentation provides an overview of the scope and characteristics of homelessness among Veterans in the US, and possible explanations for why Veterans seem to be at increased risk of homelessness. With this background in mind, the policies by which the federal government has sought to eliminate homelessness among veterans are outlined. The emphases in this presentation will be on the role of demographics, disability, and popular perception in framing veteran homelessness, and how veteran-centered homeless policies represent a prototype for addressing homelessness on a larger scale.

Seminar 2 (La Touche) – Pressure on Housing Markets and Labour Markets and their Implications on Homelessness

Work and Relationships as Life Organisers in Homelessness: Discussion on Research Implications

Joaquim Ferreira, Eduardo Santos, António Ferreira, Lara Figueiredo and Sara Rocha

With a main focus on work conceptions and the value attributed to relationships with different figures (family, friends, community members and professionals), the authors analyze the results of 14 interviews with homeless persons (roofless and houseless) in two different cities in Portugal, regarding diverse dimensions of their life trajectory. This communication, based on a current research projection of the values of work and relationships, aims to respond to the following research questions: (1) How does homelessness impact on work expectations and future perspectives? (2) What does work and relationships mean to homeless persons? The content analysis resulted in 13 main common categories emerging from the interviews. Subsequently, the data triangulation enables an overview of the complex interaction of different factors on homeless persons' life trajectories, from childhood and family experiences to the current situation. Along with work (as one of the major life organizers), the importance of relationships and its emotional investment from homeless persons raises relevant reflections for intervention with families, especially from a prevention perspective. This study focuses on the influence of these conceptions for social and working inclusion, along with housing to exit homelessness. Finally, the implications regarding intervention and social policies are discussed, particularly in light of the need of more dynamic, comprehensive and integrated approaches in diverse areas of social intervention: family and children, school, employment, professional training, housing and mental health.

Instilling Hope and Setting Goals for a Better Future: Making the Transition to Sustaining a Permanent Home possible for families in Temporary Accommodation

Jenni Mace, Clare Hocking and Marilyn Waring

Introduction / Rationale: There is increasing awareness of homelessness in New Zealand. The media have increasingly brought public attention to people sleeping on the streets in the last ten years. Less visible however is the growing number of families who have been forced to leave their homes and live in temporary or insecure accommodation. With increasing pressures on the quality and quantity of housing stock, policies on emergency housing and housing provision are currently under review and research on family homelessness is only just emerging. A secure base in which to live and call home provides a place in which identities are built and nurtured, continuity for family routines are established and a foundation is created for our everyday activities. This study seeks to add to emerging data by looking at what makes the transition to sustaining a permanent home possible for families in temporary accommodation.

Method / Approach: Much of the research on families who are homeless has focused on their issues and has emphasized disability and pathology. Appreciative inquiry brings a strengths-based approach to research by seeking to uncover the positive: people's skills, strengths and

resources, and the things that are working well. Its underlying premise is that when we focus on the positive, that focus becomes reality. Aligning with the emphasis on what works, Dewey's pragmatism provided the philosophical basis of the study. The appreciative inquiry '4D' process along with narrative analysis was used both with service providers and eight families that had been successfully housed to analyse what had helped the transition to finding 'home'.

Results / Practice Implication: This presentation focuses on the findings from the family phase of the research and what they see as having made a difference for them settling permanently in a home and community. Implications for housing services are outlined.

Seminar 3 (The President's Room) – Young People's Trajectories into, in and off Service Provision

Care Leavers, Homelessness and the Role of Services

Jamie Harding

Studies from a range of countries have consistently shown that young people who have been in the care of the local authority are over-represented among homeless groups such as rough sleepers. While some of the reasons for this overrepresentation may seem obvious, there has been a shortage of data and discussion to explore the link further. Data collected from social workers in the United Kingdom provided a robust defence of the experience of being in care – one which was largely echoed by young people themselves. Instead the favoured explanation for the increased risk of homelessness and other difficulties later in life was emotional immaturity arising from abuse and/or neglect within the birth family: an explanation that fits well with the 'child' model of youth homelessness developed by Brandon *et al.* (1980). Immaturity appears to create major difficulties when young people who have been in care are expected to live independently at an earlier age than most of their counterparts, who have some degree of choice about when to leave the family home and informal support in making this transition. A service developed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne sought to tackle some of these difficulties by employing housing support workers to work intensively with care leavers. An evaluation of the service suggested that the workers were effective in providing the type of support that is often missing as care leavers move to independence. They were also able to bridge the gap between professionals with housing and social work backgrounds. The outcomes were favourable both for the local authority and for the young people, as some who had experienced major housing difficulties in the past were able to maintain an independent tenancy.

Youth Homelessness in Urban Brazil – a Qualitative and Longitudinal Study

Marit Ursin

The empirical material presented in this paper stems from a longitudinal qualitative research among street-based boys on the verge of adulthood in urban Brazil, including four fieldworks in the period between 2005 and 2009. A multi-method approach was employed, including eight months of participant observation and follow-up fieldworks with repetitive narrative inter-

views with eleven boys/young men. Getting to know young people who live on the street, the reasons for doing so evokes curiosity, especially taking into account that many have siblings who remain at home.

Parental abuse and other push factors do not fully explain why some head for the street. By exploring their 'home narratives' – what sense of home meant for the key participants – three essential aspects emerged: *safety*, *autonomy* and *belonging*. Their narratives did not only speak about stronger feelings of safety, autonomy and belonging in the street environment than their previous family homes, but also how these feelings altered with time, maturity and involvement in crime and violence, causing oscillation between family home, different locations on the street, institutions and elsewhere. Furthermore, another essential aspect which emerged during the study is a change in reasons for leaving family homes and heading to the street. Among those who have stayed periodically or permanently on the street since early childhood, most told about home environments struggling with economic hardship in addition to domestic violence and parental neglect and/or addiction. However, an increasing number of youth also explained that they left family homes due to their own – not their parents' – drug addiction and involvement in drug trafficking. The arrival of crack cocaine is of high importance in this matter, but other factors are also crucial, such as user attitudes, mentality, and self-control; social relations in family, home community and street environment; income-generating possibilities for poor, uneducated young men; and safety issues.

Seminar 4 (Conference Hall) – Housing First: Evidence from Action

Effectiveness of Critical Time Intervention for Abused Women and Homeless People Leaving Dutch Shelters

Renée de Vet, Marielle Beijersbergen & Judith Wolf

Background: One of the main priorities of Dutch shelter services is to professionalize working methods by implementing evidence-based practices. Together with 18 shelter providers, we initiated two multi-center randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to test the effectiveness and fidelity of Critical Time Intervention (CTI) for abused women and homeless people. Research in the United States has shown CTI to be effective for different populations. The present studies are unique because the effectiveness of an intervention for these populations has never been investigated before in RCTs in the Netherlands.

Objectives: The aims of the studies are to assess whether CTI is more effective than care-as-usual for adults making the transition from shelters to independent or supported housing in improving quality of life (primary outcome measure for abused women) and reducing days of homelessness (primary outcome measure for homeless people). Furthermore, we investigate what the effectiveness of CTI is concerning secondary outcomes (e.g., fulfillment of care needs, social support, substance use, and psychological distress).

Methods: We recruited 136 participants from women's shelters and 183 participants from homeless shelters. Participants were randomly allocated to the CTI group or the care-as-usual group and interviewed four times in nine months: once before leaving the shelter (baseline) and at three, six and nine months after leaving the shelter.

Results: We did not find effects of CTI on the primary outcome measures, however, abused women who received CTI reported less posttraumatic stress symptoms and had less chance to have unfulfilled care needs than women who received care as usual. Participants transitioning from homeless shelters reported a reduction in psychological distress, more family support, a better working relationship with their case manager, and better results of the received help. In conclusion, CTI is an intervention that benefits vulnerable people making the transition from shelters to independent or supported housing.

“Tutti a Casa Nuclei” an Experimental Housing First Project from Bologna

Chiara Giustini, Greta Toboli, Federica Tortelli

The paper analyzes data about absolute and relative poverty of the families in Italy and in particular child poverty in Emilia Romagna, and focuses on processes and mechanisms behind family homelessness and the quantitative and phenomenological changes of this phenomenon. The authors, after a critical analysis of interventions that tackle family homelessness in the city of Bologna, present an experimental project of Housing First for Homelessness Families started by Piazza Grande in 2012: “Tutti a casa Famiglie”. The project follows the experience of “Psycho-social clinical” of Jean Furtos, and the Housing first from USA, and integrates this models with the Capabilities Approach, the Well-being and the Empowerment theories. The project involves the rapid insertion of the homeless families in the apartment (Piazza Grande is the guarantor and the holder of the rent) and an educational support by a interdisciplinary team (1 coordinator, 1 supervisor, and 4 operators: a social worker, two educators, a psychologist). It currently includes 39 families reported by Social Services. The clients must pay a rent that depends on their income and accept the weekly visits by team members. For each family there is a case manager that works on different areas: house, parental relationships, work and income, school, mediation, community. The goal is not the exit of the family from the project but a progressive decrease of the educational support: for example after two years, although there isn't a situation of complete autonomy, the adults are much more autonomous in moving into the territory and declare a sense of well-being and self-confidence.

Session 2

Seminar 5 (La Touche) – Homeless Family Members and Family Members of Homeless Youth

Homeless Youth Transitions to Independent Housing in Canada

Naomi Thulien, Gastaldo, D., Hwang, S., & McCay, E.

Youth comprise the fastest growing segment of the homeless population in Canada. While we know a great deal about the risk factors associated with young people *entering* street life, we know much less about how to facilitate and sustain homeless youth transitions *off* the streets.

Furthermore, the handful of longitudinal studies that have been done on homeless youth exits are predominately quantitative in nature, meaning the subjective aspects of transitioning off the streets – something homeless youth struggle with the most – are not fully explored. This critical ethnographic study provides a unique emic (insider) and longitudinal perspective on homeless youth transitions off the streets and into independent housing. Specifically, this research: 1. Describes how homeless young people experience the transition from homelessness into independent housing. 2. Identifies the range of social support and social connectedness experiences that homeless young people consider of fundamental importance before, during, and in the first six months after their transition to independent housing. 3. Explores what homeless youth consider meaningful social integration during their transition to independent housing. Twelve youth from Canada's largest city – Toronto, Ontario – who have recently transitioned off the streets and into independent housing are being followed for nine months. To date, over 100 in-depth interviews have been conducted with the research participants. A key feature of this study is the emphasis on understanding the "choices" formerly homeless youth make in the context of the historical, socio-economic and political realities of their lives. Preliminary findings from this study will be of special interest to those seeking tangible, evidence-informed solutions to help end youth homelessness.

Parenting with Homelessness: A Qualitative Study on the Situation of Homeless Fathers and Social Work Support Relationships in Homeless Support Services in Vienna
Marc Diebaecker, Roswitha Harner and Yann Arhant

The relationship between homelessness and male parenting is rarely discussed in the professional discourse about family homelessness. There are few international empirical studies which analyze the relationship between homeless men and their children. This paper is based on a one-year exploratory research project funded by the University for Applied Science Campus Wien. The study was carried out in 2013 and 2014. The qualitative study aimed to explore the situation of homeless non-resident fathers living in transitional shelters and tried, furthermore, to reconstruct their parenting and constructions of masculinity from a gender critical viewpoint. The study paid particular attention to the parent-child relationship, parental practices, the housing situation and the support services of the social work staff. The results indicate that the housing shelters represent an important resource for sustaining a relationship between the homeless men and their children. Simultaneously, they are characterized by a wide range of control mechanisms and the lack of privacy and adequate spaces for children. The study has further shown that the homeless support services mainly concentrate on the restoration of independent living and thus rarely addresses psycho-social topics such as parenting. Furthermore, the men seem to develop new forms of parenthood, which are not necessarily reflected upon as such, nor are they integrated into future ideas of parental practices. Under the enormous pressure of homelessness and the experience of acute poverty, men strive to recreate their own social status and draw on established notions of normality, such as the nuclear family and men being responsible for its financial wealth. Thus, the establishment of different long term parental practices proves to be difficult. We, therefore, suggest intensive psycho-social and gender-reflexive support measures to dissolve bipolar gender arrangements and facilitate a stronger compatibility of care work with market-mediated work, within the men's perceptions of parenthood.

Families and Homelessness: Casting the Net to Enhance Understanding of Patterns of Inter-and Intragenerational Homelessness

Paula Mayock and Sarah Parker

When homelessness among 'unattached' youth is considered, research typically focuses only on the lives of those young people who have experienced homelessness, with far less attention directed to the situations, experiences, and perspectives of the family members of homeless youth. This is perhaps understandable given the challenges associated with contacting and enlisting the participation of family members of young people who are 'out of home' or homeless. The findings reported in this paper are drawn from the first phase of a qualitative longitudinal study of homeless young people in Ireland and specifically examine experiences of inter- and intragenerational homelessness. While the research privileged the accounts of young people between the ages of 16 and 24 years who were recently or currently homeless, where possible it also incorporated the views of a family member of the participating young people. The 40 young people recruited to the study were accessed through a range of statutory and non-statutory services targeting homeless, 'out of home', and 'at risk' youth in Dublin and Cork. All were invited to nominate a family member for participation and this process yielded 10 family member interviews, including interviews with 5 mothers and 5 siblings. Significantly, one quarter of the young people (8 males and 2 females) reported periods of family homelessness during childhood, ranging from many weeks to several years. Reports of intra-generational homelessness, that is, accounts of homelessness *within* families (among siblings or parents, for example) were also commonplace, with 12 young people stating that they were aware of a family member(s) who had experienced 'single' homelessness at some stage in their lives. Indeed, in many cases, one sibling taught the other how to navigate the service system. A detailed analysis of these accounts – including the accounts of mothers and siblings who had experienced homelessness – suggest that where risks for homelessness exist and are not dealt with, they can be transmitted down the generations (intergenerational) and within families (intra-generational).

Seminar 6 (Talbot Room) – Homelessness in New Member States

Is there Family Homelessness in Latvia?

Signe Dobelniece and Līga Rasnača

Different definitions of homelessness, including various housing situations, are applied for policy planning and implementation in different EU countries and homelessness in Latvia is associated with its narrowest understanding – rooflessness. In this case the homeless are mainly single individuals living on the street, finding shelter in basements, attics, dilapidated buildings and similar places or in night shelters. According to such understanding, homelessness is not a wide-spread phenomenon among families - especially families with children, although approximately ¼ of households are vulnerable in respect to housing, especially single parent and large families. The aim of the paper is to characterize the understanding of family homelessness and its prevention in Latvia on the basis of statistical and research data analysis. Housing exclusion risks for families are mainly related to structural factors (poor

supply and shortage of housing, especially affordable housing, low income level, over-debtedness, etc.) and family-relation factors (violence, substance abuse, unstable marriages and high divorce rate, etc.). There are different courses of action for solving and prevention of the problem of family homelessness and housing exclusion, mainly related to legislation and the system of social support. For example, families with pre-school age children are protected from eviction, families in crisis situations are offered short-term stay in a crisis centre, for longer periods social housing is available. Municipalities provide social assistance, and more than 1/3 of all resources are used for housing benefits. Nevertheless, housing policy and social assistance in Latvia is based mainly on the ideology of neo-liberalism and can be characterized as having strict eligibility criteria, small amounts of benefits and relatively low coverage.

Family and Homelessness in Romania

Cosmin Briciu

The paper explores the complex connections between family status, family events and homelessness in Romania, a country where sound research and administrative data on the phenomenon have been scarce throughout the last 25 years. In the first place, traumatic family events are analyzed as a source of homelessness. The section puts under scrutiny the relation between phenomena such as child separation from the family, exiting the child protection system, adult family break-up and family isolation, and the risk of ending up on the streets. While child separation from the family leads more often to institutionalization of the offspring, or, more recently, to an alternative family upbringing solution, there is some evidence that not all the children are adequately covered. Many youth still face the prospect of living in the streets after exiting the system. Other types of family break-up drivers are also discussed: divorce, mental illness, chronic diseases and living as a lonely elderly person. Secondly, the article tackles the issue of “families in the streets”, which is central for the conference. This section analyzes various relevant categories using quantitative and qualitative evidence: (i) children begging in the streets who often belong to families are discussed as an at risk of homelessness category; (ii) families who are victims of evictions or economic insolvency; (iii) children born to the homeless; (iv) families who squat in abandoned buildings, live in improvised or inadequate shelters or private entrepreneurship homes in marginalized areas; (v) other types of “households” and groups, organized in family-type arrangements and living in the streets. Finally, the paper emphasizes policy shortfalls triggering a failing to adequately address homelessness (e.g. lack of domestic violence services, lack of counseling services, lack of services for the lonely elderly), and raises the point on the deficits of the social housing policies.

Seminar 7 (The President’s Room) – Housing First and Supporting Networks

Project of a Randomized Control Trial of Housing First for Homeless Families in Temporary Hostels in the Czech Republic

Stepan Ripka

Homeless families living in temporary hostels are very roughly estimated at 10 000 in the Czech Republic.

There is no strategy to end their homelessness, and the national social housing policy debate tends to prioritize the transitional housing model, which, nevertheless already proved very inefficient in our context (the drop-out rate in the program can be as high as 80 pct). Our aim is to develop and test a system of Housing First for these families as a possible solution. Our test site is Brno which has a progressive municipal government, recently renewed housing stock and high-quality service providers. According to the local social service provider, a big part of the families living in hostels in Brno have gone through various episodes of evictions and homelessness, they were fired from shelters due to inability to comply with their conditions, had multiple hostels stays, face high rates of unemployment, their children have been institutionalized, they have abused substances and have relied on social benefits in the long term. Our assumption is that this group is similar to the group of episodically homeless families highlighted by Culhane et al (2007): housing subsidies alone do not work for them. We are inspired by tailored services developed within the Home to Stay programs in NY (Levitt et al 2013) for these families. In the pilot we plan to rehouse 30 families with children to municipal flats in 2016, and provide them with Critical time intervention (Hermann 2010, 2014) case management during nine months to connect them with community resources and services focusing on data and performance. We would like to perform a randomized control trial. We expect improved housing stability, increase in income, improved children welfare, and lower institutionalization of children. In terms of cost effectiveness, we expect similar or lower public expenditures per household compared to standard service, while ending homelessness of the families.

Evictions & Suicide – a Follow-up Study of Almost 25,000 Swedish Households on the Brink of the Global Financial Crisis

Sten-Åke Stenberg

Background: Millions of families across the world are evicted every year. Yet, very little is known about the impact eviction has on their lives. This shortage is also starting to be noticed within the suicidological literature in which prominent scholars have called for research about the relationship between evictions and suicide.

Method: To address this call, the current study compares all suicides committed in Sweden within a year after the date of the eviction enforcement order during the period 2009- 2012 with suicides in a 10 % percent sample of the Swedish population aged 16 and older, drawn in 12/3 1/2012. Penalized maximum likelihood logistic regressions are used for this purpose.

Results: Those who had lost their juridical right to the dwelling and for whom the landlord had applied for an execution of the eviction were approximately four times more likely to commit suicide than those who had not been exposed to this experience (OR=4.36), adjusted for several demographic, socio-economic and mental health conditions preceding the date of the judicial decision.

Conclusion: Home evictions have a significantly detrimental impact on individuals' risk of committing suicide, even when several other well-known suicidogenic risk factors are controlled for. Our results give support to the importance of current attempts of trying take evictions out of its hidden and neglected social problem status.

Seminar 8 (Conference Hall) – Profiles of Homeless and Strategic Approaches Towards Homelessness

The Finnish Homelessness Strategy: An International Review

Nicholas Pleace, Dennis P. Culhane, Riitta Granfelt and Marcus Knutagård

This presentation discusses the results of an international review of the Finnish National Homelessness Strategy by academics from Finland, Sweden, the UK and USA. The PAAVO 1 (2008-2011) and PAAVO 2 (2012-2015) programmes have seen the development of an integrated national strategic response to homelessness in Finland, involving both central and local government, the Y Foundation and NGOs. The homelessness strategy has seen the enhancement of preventative and specialist homelessness services and the first truly strategic level use of a Housing First programme in Europe. The strategy has made 2,500 new homes available, recruited an additional 350 people to housing social work services and reduced the level of long-term homelessness by some 1,200 people. However, challenges remain for Finland, including a target to eradicate long-term homelessness that has not yet been met. Reviewing the strategy, the presentation explores the successes, the controversies - including the widespread use of a congregate/communal model of Housing First for long-term homeless people - and the ongoing challenges that Finland faces as the national strategy moves into a third phase. The review draws on an array of policy documents and statistics, some of which were especially translated for the research team, and on in-depth interviews, focus groups and panel discussions led by the researchers during two fieldwork visits to Finland.

Patterns of Homeless Emergency Accommodation use in Dublin – How do we Compare?

Bernie O'Donoghue Hynes

Research is being undertaken by the DRHE that will enable a comparison of patterns of homeless emergency accommodation use in Ireland, USA, Canada and Denmark. The studies in the USA, Canada and Denmark have all undertaken cluster analysis of administrative data relating to shelter use in major cities and three distinct patterns emerged. The most populated group was the *transitional* or *temporary* cluster characterised by few short placements. A lesser number were identified as engaging in *episodic* accommodation use, with multiple episodes over short periods of time. The final *long-stay* or *chronic* cluster relates to individuals who had a small number of episodes but for long periods was the least populated group, however, they consumed a disproportionately high level of resources. Data relating to episodes and duration of placements in emergency accommodation in the Dublin region will be extracted from PASS, a shared client support and bed management system for homeless services, to determine whether similar clusters exist in Ireland. A profile of each cluster's population will be presented detailing the gender, age, family status and nationality typical to each. Comparative details will be provided on the percentage of clients categorised under each heading relative to other nations on the average number of episodes, number of days, days per episode and percentage of client days within each group. Through this analysis, it will be

possible to determine the consumption of resources by each cluster group. The presentation will explore the findings and how the DRHE, uniquely positioned as the statutory agency charged with allocation of funding to the sector, can use this data to inform policy and service configuration in the region.

Session 3

Seminar 9 (La Touche) – Women and Homelessness

Understanding and Responding to Women and Homelessness - An Equality Studies Perspective

Méabh Savage

The Government has committed itself to the very impressive goal of ending long term homelessness and the need to sleep rough in numerous policy documents since 2008. To achieve this, O'Sullivan (2012:26) affirms that 'preventing homelessness must be the overarching goal of Government policy'. Policy developments have positioned housing and housing related needs as central to ending and preventing homelessness. The delivery of wide-ranging social, health and other welfare services have also been identified as playing a key role at preventing homelessness at a structural level (cited in O'Sullivan 2012, p.26). In this paper I examine homelessness by positioning it and responses to it within an equality studies framework (Baker et al. 2004). Focusing specifically on women's experiences of homelessness, I aim to identify how homeless lone mothers experience multiply overlapping inequalities within the political, economic, socio-cultural and affective systems that exacerbate the conditions of their lives. Specifically, I aim to elucidate the affective system as a key site for generating/ removing inequalities that shape the lives of homeless women. In doing so, I also highlight the importance of using an approach for researching homelessness that reflects the multiple and complex social relations at play within the lives of homeless women. Accordingly, I seek to position understanding homelessness, not simply as a housing issue, but as an equality issue. As such, I recommend that policy responses to homelessness are re-positioned from within a housing framework to an equality framework, so that the real conditions of experiencing homelessness can be adequately transformed.

The 'New' Homeless: A Mixed Methods Examination of Single Mothers' Homelessness and Housing Pathways in Australia

Elizabeth Whittaker, Marina Papic, Wayne Warburton

Introduction and Aims: Recent Australian and European data have shown that homeless families account for the largest increase in the homeless population. Specifically, female-headed homeless families appear to be increasing due to domestic violence or economic hardship. Distinct differences between homeless families and other homeless sub-groups indicate that tailored support and interventions may be needed specifically for families. This study, funded by the Mercy Foundation, aimed to develop an understanding of the service needs that single Australian mothers, particularly younger mothers and mothers from culturally diverse backgrounds, and their children require to successfully exit homelessness.

Methodology: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with mothers (n=14) and agency staff (n=4) at two partner organizations in different Australian jurisdictions. A de-identified program database at one center was obtained to allow quantitative analysis of the characteristics and risk factors of the single mothers who presented to the organization.

Results: A quantitative analysis of program data highlighted the multidimensional nature of both the entry into homelessness of this group, and the challenges faced once stable housing was acquired.

Qualitative interviews revealed that intergenerational homelessness and domestic violence were the two primary factors that contributed most often to the occurrence and frequency of homelessness. Having almost immediate engagement with the partner organizations when made homeless appeared to be protective against experiencing repeated cycles of homelessness for these mothers and their children. Younger and culturally diverse mothers were found to have unique needs such as help with daily tasks and identifying priorities, which suggests that intensive, practical support in these areas is warranted.

Discussion: It is clear that entry into homelessness for mothers is often a complex interplay between a number of issues, and there is a need to couple long-term housing provision with a variety of wraparound services to assist these mothers to maintain stable housing long-term.

Seminar 10 (The President's Room) - Inquiries into and Addressing of Mental Health Issues and Homelessness

Practitioners Negotiating the Tensions between Housing First and Treatment First Discourses in Mental Health Mix-Model Housing Services

Suvi Raitakari

The presentation is based on an ethnomethodological case study on supported housing and mental health floating support services in Finland, both targeted for people suffering from mental health and substance abuse problems. They offer a community-based alternative to living in hospitals or nursing homes. In both services, clients are settled in 'scattered' housing, they receive intensive support from an interdisciplinary team and are encouraged to integrate to society (cf. the Housing First (HF) principals). The aim is to direct and support the clients towards more active, independent and healthy living. The services are planned to be fix-term and in supported housing the lease agreements are at least at first fix-term (cf. the Linear Housing (LH) principals). Both services can be defined as examples of the new ways of organizing mental health and substance abuse services and tackling the risk of long-term homelessness of marginalized citizens. The paper is based on 'naturally occurring' data i.e. recorded weekly meetings among practitioners. In the study, the HF and the LH principals are approached as being simultaneously present and talked into being in the everyday practices of the services. Thus, the principals are studied in everyday interaction among practitioners, how they reason and make use of them in their work. The following questions are addressed: how practitioners negotiate dilemmas of the HF and LH principals in mental health supported housing and floating support practices? How are the main dilemmas of the two housing models constructed? What are the possibilities and restrictions of applying the original HF model in mix-model mental health service system? In the end of the presentation the dilemmas are also discussed in relation to housing families at the risk of homelessness.

Are Identity with, and Perceived Support from Family and other Homeless People as well as Perceived Discrimination Associated with Mental Health for People who are Homeless?

Michael Tully, Gary O'Reilly, Mark Shevlin, Cathy Brennan, Tracey Farragher and Susan Odell

While homelessness is associated with mental ill-health, what is not fully understood is how these are connected. In seeking to address this, the current research examines whether identity with, and perceived support from family and other homeless people as well as perceived discrimination are related to mental health for people who are homeless. This research is informed by two quantitative cross-sectional studies, both of which collected survey data from adults using services for homeless people. Study 1 comprises of 190 adults using services for homeless people in Dublin, Ireland. Study 2 comprises of 188 adults using services for homeless people in Yorkshire, England. Standardised measures were used to assess social identity with, and perceived support from, family members and other homeless people as well as indicators of mental health. Both studies found that perceived discrimination as a result of homelessness was negatively associated with mental health. In study 1 perceived support from family was significantly associated with mental health. Perceived support from other homeless people was not. In study 2, identity with family was directly associated with higher self-esteem and reduced psychological distress and indirectly associated with lower self-esteem, mediated by perceived family support. Social identity with other homeless people was both directly and indirectly associated with higher perceived stress, mediated by the use of intragroup coping options. These results are considered in relation to a social identity approach to understanding the mental health of people who are homeless and research examining the factors associated with mental health for other stigmatised minorities.

Seminar 11 (Conference Hall) – Evaluating and Measuring Sustainability of Re-housing Interventions

The Long Journey to Home and Fallacies of Housing First: Alternative Theory, Discourse, and Practice in the Face of 10 Year Plans to End Homelessness (Calgary, Alberta, Canada)

Linda McLean, Joelle Berard, and Raymond Downie

Children and their families represent the fastest growing demographic experiencing homelessness in Alberta, Canada. Provincially there has been a documented 30% increase in the number of homeless families from 2013-14. Of this population, a disproportionate number are families who have experienced inter-generational homelessness, poverty, and trauma.

An examination of typologies and shelter stay patterns illustrates that frequency and duration of emergency shelter use is increasing for children and families. In response, Inn from the Cold has implemented a pilot research project in the provision of innovative supported housing.

Journey House seeks to provide intensive supportive housing for high acuity families who have experienced inter-generational poverty and cyclical or chronic homelessness. The model is premised on healing practice and aims to address root causes of chronic homelessness; most notably trauma. Based on the assumption that homelessness is about lack of belonging, more than it is about lack of housing, the program focuses on generating outcomes linked to the domains within Outcomes Star. In contrast to both the premise and philosophy of Housing First, Journey House emphasizes a housing readiness approach with key focus on the need for holistic healing in addressing the root causes of family homelessness and altering the trajectory for children affected. The model represents a first of its kind in Alberta. The pilot project design blends theory and practice from resiliency research, trauma-centred practice, and healing modalities drawn from recommendations arising from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on Residential Schools (Canada), coupled with a comprehensive program of Developmental Evaluation which monitors and guides implementation and adaptations. This presentation will explore the causes and consequences of family homelessness in Alberta, Canada, examine intersections with the European literature, explore the failings and shortcomings of Housing First approaches, and present findings from the Journey House pilot research project.

Sustaining Exits from Long-Term Homelessness? Results from a Four Year Randomized Controlled Trial

Guy Johnson, Yi-Ping Tseng, Daniel Kuehnle

In 2008 the Australian government released its white paper on homelessness. Breaking the cycle of long-term homelessness was an explicit policy goal. The Journey to Social Inclusion (J2SI) pilot program is a long-term intensive support model designed to assist people who are long-term homelessness find and maintain housing and reconnect to the broader community. Teams from RMIT University and the University of Melbourne evaluated the social and economic outcomes of the J2SI pilot using a randomised control trial (RCT). The evaluation tracks the outcomes of J2SI participants over a four year period and then compared their outcomes with a comparison group who are being supported by existing services. There are three parts to the paper. First, we describe the J2SI model. The second part describes the methodology, highlighting strengths and also challenges facing researchers using RCTs with highly marginalised populations. The third part of the paper examines and compares the housing, social, wellbeing and economic outcomes of the two groups after 48 months.

Seminar 12 (Talbot Room) – PhD Researchers' Session

Access and Outreach Practices in Antwerp: Some Critical Considerations in Historical Perspective

Hans Grymonprez

In contemporary social work, access to social services and the right to social welfare is underpinned by an amalgam of political, ethical and economical rationalities (van Oorschot, 1991; Clarke, 2004; Dean, 2013; Knüsel & Colombo, 2014). Since the shift from a repressive approach of vagrancy to a welfarist approach of homelessness new strategies to target hard-to-reach homeless emerged, including outreach work. Although outreach is proposed as a solution for problems imposed by a welfarist approach of homelessness, the implementation of outreach itself may not be free from these problems (Maesele et al., 2013).

This presentation is derived from ongoing Phd research in the city of Antwerp (Belgium), where outreach is increasingly embedded in local practices and policies towards hard-to-reach homeless. As outcomes of negotiations and interpretations of policies and their implementation is contingent (Prior & Barnes, 2011) a historical perspective may reveal inherent co-occurrence of various rationalities and power-relations in the development of outreach social work (Baillergeau, 2014; Fisher, 2003). A two-fold research methodology was used in the research. First an interpretative analysis (Silverman, 2001) was performed on documents of local policies and official and grey literature of welfare organisations.

Thereafter 25 expert interviews (Dunn, 2004; Van Audenhove, 2007) with both former and present local authorities outreach social workers and welfare agency managers were conducted. Following results will be presented: 1) the role and position of outreach is acknowledged but also contested and ambiguous and 2) outreachers face difficulties in local power relations impeding their tasks. As it is not clear how outreach social workers deal with both inclusive and exclusive rationalities (Bauman, 1995), profound empirical research is essential to understand how and under what conditions agency (Emirbayer & Mische, 1998) in frontline social work may question prevailing logics, concerning access and the right to social welfare.

Children Living in Homeless Families: Experience of Children Living in Emergency Accommodation in France

Katarzyna Halasa

The present PhD on-going research is interested in knowing the experience of school-aged children living in bed and breakfast accommodation. The aim of this study is to understand the children's subjective experience of residential instability, to identify and to study stressors and coping strategies of homeless children. This research is one of few studies studying homeless children in France and the first one, which tend to understand the children's experience of being homeless.

Specific research questions are

- How do children experience housing instability?
- What are the children's understandings of home?
- What are the stressors in children's life?
- What are coping strategies used by children?

In our research we give an opportunity for children to voice their own experience. We adopted a qualitative, multi method approach that maximized children's engagement and elicited their views through semi-structured interviews and art activities (work sheets and camera). Construction of different measures was based on the analysis of subject literature and documents. Beyond ethical matters, we identified methods and measures, which allow to actively involve children in the research. The semi-structured interview was inspired by Homeless Child Interview Schedule de Wagner et Menke (1993). The interview guide include different parts regarding experience of emergency accommodation, concerns about children's stressors (we identified six stressors' categories: family, child-itself, school, friends, activities, living conditions in emergency accommodations), understanding of home. We use KidCope to identify and study coping behaviors' of homeless children. For every child we interviewed, we also interviewed at least one parent to understand the large context of the family's story (administrative situation, residential history and actual situation, main preoccupations and projects for future). The theoretical framework for this study is Lazarus' and Folkman's (1984) stress and coping paradigm. Ethical matters were our top priority in the entire research process.

Attendance List

Jossy Akwuobi	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
Robert Aldridge	Homeless Action Scotland	UK
Mike Allen	Focus Ireland	IE
Isobel Anderson	University of Stirling	UK
Thomas Archer	Building and Social Housing Foundation	UK
Yann Arhant	University of Applied Sciences FH Campus Wien	AT
Isabel Baptista	CESIS	PT
Fiona Barry	Crosscare	IE
Rina Beers	Federatie Opgang	NL
Lars Benjaminsen	SFI - The Danish National Center for Social Research	DK
Nina Beňová	Proti prádu	SK
Joelle Berard	Inn from the Cold	CA
Tanya Blyth	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
Nienke Boesveldt	Vu University Amsterdam	NL
John Boyle	Veterans Aid	UK
Maurice Brennan	Focus Ireland	IE
Cosmin Briciu	Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy	RO
Robert Brown	Freelance Housing Trainer	UK
Mieke Bulten	City of Amsterdam	NL
Volker Busch-Geertsema	GISS, European Observatory on Homelessness	DE
Eleanor Butler	Merchants Quay Project	IE
Elaine Butler	Dublin City Council	IE
Briege Casey	Dublin City University	IE
Thomas Conaty	Focus Ireland	IE
Alison Connolly	Focus Ireland	IE
Teresa Consoli	fio.PSD	IT
Anne Cronin	Novas Initiatives	IE
Dennis Culhane	University of Pennsylvania	US
Gerry Danaher	Focus Ireland	IE
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Renée de Vet	Radboud university medical center	NL
Pat Dennigan	Focus Ireland	IE
Marc Diebäcker	University of Applied Sciences FH CAMPUS Wien	AT
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Francis Doherty	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
Joe Doherty	University of St Andrews	UK
John Dolan	Disability Federation of Ireland	IE

Sorcha Donohoe	Dublin City Council	IE
Alan Dooley	Merchants Quay Project	IE
Daithi Downey	Dublin City Council	IE
Raymond Downie	Inn from the Cold	CA
Joy Dyle	HSE	IE
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Phil Duffy	Focus Ireland	IE
Martina Duggan	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
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Evelyn Dyb	Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research/ NIBR	NO
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Mark Kennedy	Merchants Quay Project	IE
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Anna Lee	Focus Ireland	IE
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Stephen Moloney	Focus Ireland	IE
Kristina Moody	Depaul	IE
Sive Moran	Focus Ireland	IE
Cathal Morgan	Dublin City Council	IE
Francois Morillon	Aurore	FR
Colm Moroney	Dublin City Council	IE
Magdalena Mostowska	University of Warsaw	PL
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Katalin Németh	PATENT	HU
Emma Nolan	FEANTSA	EU
Ena Norris	COPE Galway	IE
Daniel O'Brien	Focus Ireland	IE
Lisa O'Brien	Focus Ireland	IE
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Odette Peinado	FEANTSA	EU
Nicholas Pleace	University of York	UK
Eric Pliez	Aurore	FR

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Kathy Reilly	National University of Ireland Galway	IE
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Nicola Rizzuto	Focus Ireland	IE
Deirdre Rossiter	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
Kevin Ryan	Focus Ireland	IE
Massimo Santinello	University of Padova	IT
Méabh Savage	Waterford Institute of Technology/UCD	IE
Ciara Shanahan	COPE Galway	IE
Lisa Silke	COPE GALway	IE
David Silke	Housing Agency	IE
Joy Smith	Peter Mc Verry Trust	IE
Freek Spinnewijn	FEANTSA	EU
Robbie Stakelum	FEANTSA	EU
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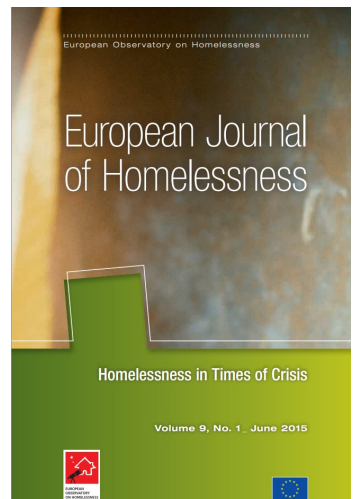
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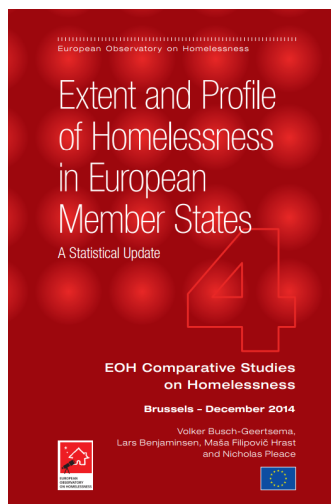
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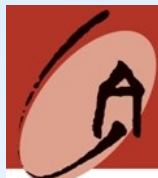
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