

11th European Research Conference on Homelessness

Homelessness and
Social Work in Europe



Friday 23rd September 2016
DGI-byen, Copenhagen, Denmark



Programme

8:30 - 9:20	Registration & Coffee
9:20 - 9:30	Welcome and introduction (Plenary - ground floor)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening by Freek Spinnewijn, Director of FEANTSA • Welcome by Jesper Christensen, Mayor of Social Affairs, City of Copenhagen • Welcome by Agi Csonka, Director of SFI
9:30 - 11:00	Plenary Session
	<p>Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deborah Padgett, USA: Consumer Choice Meets Street Level Bureaucracy: Social Work in the Housing First Era. • Lars Benjaminsen, DK: Homelessness in a Scandinavian Welfare State: Experiences with Mainstreaming Housing First in the Danish Welfare System. • 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: (Room: Kødbyen - 2nd floor)	<p>Explorative Studies of Homelessness</p> <p>Chair: Nóra Teller, HU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klimentina Ilijevski, Katerina Mojanchevska, Aleksandra Iloska, Maria Donevska, MK: Hidden Homelessness in Macedonia: Reasons, Institutional Responses and Design of a New Social Welfare System • Mirela Paraschiv, RO: Homelessness and Social Work Services in Bucharest, Romania • Laura Aso Miranda, ES: Perception of Social Work by homeless in Barcelona
Seminar 2: (Room: Plenary - ground floor)	<p>Welfare Responses to Homelessness</p> <p>Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesia Reeve, UK: Homeless People's Experience of Benefit Sanctions: the Transformation of the Welfare State • Frida Petersson, SE: Responses to Homelessness in Policy and Practice – a Cross-National Policy Analysis Perspective

<p>Seminar 3: (Room: Enghave Plads - 2nd floor)</p>	<p>“Just to Have a Small Place of My Own” – the Case of the Netherlands</p> <p>Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jorien van der Laan, NL: Quantitative Analysis of Wellbeing and Personal Goals • Max Huber, NL: The Recovery Process From the Perspective of Former Homeless People • Rosine van Dam, NL: Debts and Financial Education
<p>Seminar 4: (Room: Amager Strandpark - 1st floor)</p>	<p>Working with Homeless People: Education, Practice and Social Work</p> <p>Chair: Eoin O’Sullivan, IE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briege Casey and Mary Farrelly, IE: Supporting Knowledge and Skill Development among Workers in Homelessness Services: A Case Study From Ireland • Anna Balogi and Boróka Fehér, HU: The Distinctions between and Challenges of Outreach Work, Work in Shelters/Hostels and Supported Housing
<p>13:00 - 14:00</p>	<p>Lunch break</p>
<p>14:00 - 15:30</p>	<p>Session 2 (Participants will be asked to select one of these four parallel seminars)</p>
<p>Seminar 5: (Room: Amager Strandpark - 1st floor)</p>	<p>Critical Time Intervention Assessed</p> <p>Chair: Mike Allen, IE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Herman, Helle Thorning, US: Critical Time Intervention: An Evidence Based Model for Preventing Homelessness in High Risk Populations • Renee de Vet, NL: Effectiveness of Critical Time Intervention for Abused Women and Homeless People Leaving Dutch Shelters
<p>Seminar 6: (Room: Plenary - ground floor)</p>	<p>How to Measure Efficiency?</p> <p>Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coralie Buxant, BE: Housing First Effectiveness/Efficiency: What to Measure, How and For What? • Nicholas Pleace, UK: Is Prevention better than Cure? New Evidence on Homelessness Prevention from the UK

<p>Seminar 7: (Room: Enghave Plads - 2nd floor)</p>	<p>Social Work and Specific Needs</p> <p>Chair: Nóra Teller, HU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johannes Lenhard, UK: Helping the Good Homeless Person – Between Forming Relationships and Serving Demands in the Paris Homeless Sector. • Tirza Snoijl, NL: Colour-Blind Professionalism: Navigating Structural Causes and Individual Solutions to Homelessness.
<p>Seminar 8: (Room: Kødbyen - 2nd floor)</p>	<p>Social Work in Housing First</p> <p>Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teresa Consoli, Carlo Pennisi, Anna Zenarolla, IT: Experimenting Housing First in Italy: Competences and Challenges for Social Work • Marcus Knutagård and Arne Kristiansen, SE: A Professional Logic: Social Workers Perspectives on their Professional Role
<p>15:30 - 16:00</p>	<p>Coffee</p>
<p>16:00 - 17:30</p>	<p>Session 3 (Participants will be asked to select one of these four parallel seminars)</p>
<p>Seminar 9: (Room: Amager Strandpark - 1st floor)</p>	<p>Meaning(s) of Homeless Policy Interventions</p> <p>Chair: Eoin O’Sullivan, IE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suvi Raitakari, FI: Housing Pathways at the Margins: Welfare Practitioners and Vulnerable Citizens Negotiating Homelessness and Housing Transitions • Carey Doberstein, Alison Smith, CA: Ambiguous Agreement? Attitudes to Homelessness Policy Interventions in Canada
<p>Seminar 10: (Room: Plenary - ground floor)</p>	<p>Implementing Social Work Methods for Housing First</p> <p>Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen Gaetz, CA: Transitioning to Housing First – Key Challenges for Service Providers • Birthe Povlsen, Karin Egholm, DK: How to Work with Housing Supports Methods in a Housing First Context
<p>Seminar 11: (Room: Kødbyen - 2nd floor)</p>	<p>Selected Social Work Projects and Methods</p> <p>Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniela Vacaretu, DK: No Existence without Base • Magdalena Mostowska, PL: Gendered Access to Homeless Services in Poland

Seminar 12: (Room: Enghave Plads - 2nd floor)	Research Methods and Quantitative Datasets Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isobel Anderson, UK: Researching Homelessness in Europe: Progress in Research Methods • Nicolas Hérault, AUS: The Journeys Home Survey • Cecilia von Otter, Olof Bäckman, Sten-Åke Stenberg and Carin Qvarfordt Eisenstein, SE: DEVS: A Database on the Dynamics of Evictions in Sweden. Description and some preliminary results
18:00 - 19:00	Reception in the City Hall
20:30	Conference Dinner (Restaurant Gorilla, Flæsketorvet 63)

Speakers

Keynote Speakers



Prof. Deborah Padgett (NYU School of Medicine, USA) has a doctoral degree in anthropology from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and post-doctoral training in public health and psychiatric epidemiology at Columbia University and Duke University, respectively. She is known for her advocacy and practice of qualitative and mixed methods in research. Dr. Padgett has published extensively on mental health needs and service use of homeless mentally ill adults, older women, ethnic groups, and children/adolescents. Since 2006, she has taught courses on socio-behavioral health and qualitative/field methods in NYU's Master's of Public Health program, where she received the Excellence in Teaching Award (2010) and was interim director (2011-2012).



Lars Benjaminsen (SFI, Denmark) is a sociologist and researcher at SFI - The Danish National Center for Social Research. He has conducted five national surveys of homelessness in Denmark and has taken part in the evaluation of the National Homelessness Strategy in Denmark and a range of other studies of socially marginalized groups in Denmark and in Europe. He is member of the European Observatory on Homelessness and editor of the European Journal of Homelessness.

Chair of Seminar 10

Chairs



Prof. Dr. Volker Busch-Geertsema is a senior research fellow at the Association for Innovative Social Research and Social Planning (GISS, Bremen, Germany). He has been a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness since 1995 and since 2009 he has been 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, funded by the European Commission, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.

Chair of Plenary Session and Seminar 8



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 marginal populations.

Chair of Seminar 4 and 9

	<p>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 was President of FEANTSA (the European Federation of National Associations Working with the Homeless) until 2016.</p>	Seminar 5
	<p>Nicholas Pleace has worked at the Centre for Housing Policy since 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 Habitact 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 the OECD. He is currently involved in the evaluation of the Crisis 'Skylight' programme for promoting social and economic integration among homeless people.</p>	Chair of Seminar 2 and 12, and speaker in Seminar 6
	<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>	Chair of Seminar 3
	<p>Freek Spinnewijn has been the director of FEANTSA since 2001. FEANTSA, the European Federation of National Organisations Working with Homeless People, is a European network of NGOs working on the issue of homelessness. It has members in 30 European countries. FEANTSA is the only major European network that focuses exclusively on homelessness at the European level.</p>	Chair of Seminar 6
	<p>Nóra Teller (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest) has research interests including spatial processes of housing exclusion, homelessness, social housing systems in Central and Eastern Europe, and housing conditions of the Roma in the region. She is one of the co-editors of the European Journal of Homelessness.</p>	Chair of Seminar 1 and 7

	<h2>Speakers</h2>	
	<p>Dr Mirela Paraschiv is a geographer and works as a young researcher at the Interdisciplinary Centre for Advanced Research on Territorial Dynamics (CICADIT), University of Bucharest, Romania. Her research interests are in the field of territorial development and social geography while her main projects focus on urban poverty, homelessness and housing exclusion.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Laura Aso Miranda graduated in business management from ESADE and is currently studying her PhD in sociology in the University of Barcelona. She was a collaborator and intern at Arrels Foundation, the main association tackling homelessness in Barcelona. She holds professional experience in private companies, the academic research field and the third sector.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Katerina Mojanchevska is a non-resident PhD student at the International Institute of Social Studies, part of the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Her PhD research is focused on the city of Skopje (Macedonia) and the recent practices of ethnic identity accommodation in public space and how it affects the social dynamics of spaces. Her education background covers psychology and communication studies. She has a professional experience with the civil society sector in Macedonia working on diverse social and cultural projects. Her research and professional interests lie at the intersection between social issues and urban policies.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Maria Donevska is a PhD professor emeritus at the Institute of social work and policies, Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje, Macedonia. She is the author of more than 100 publications, and co-author of numerous guidelines and books published in the country and abroad. Her scientific interests are theories and methods of social work, social exclusion and poverty.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Klimentina Ilijevski holds an MSc in Communication and media, with a master's thesis in "Ethical and economical challenges in sustainability models of street newspapers". She has extensive professional experience in communications and public relations, needs assessment, research in social science and data analysis and has worked closely with the international donor community, companies, NGOs ranging from think-tanks to grass-root NGOs, local governments and Ministries. Her selected areas of expertise include social enterprises and social innovations, social inclusion and work integration of vulnerable groups, the right to adequate housing, community development and participatory policy development and media for social change (street newspapers).</p>	Seminar 1

	<p>Aleksandra Iloska is an MA student in Project management, with a master's thesis on work integration social enterprises. She has professional experience in policy development and advocacy initiatives in the field of social inclusion and civil society development. Her research and professional interests lie at the intersection between social issues and the media as creators of public opinion.</p>	Seminar 1
	<p>Frida Petersson (Ph.D.) is lecturer in Social Work at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden. She has worked as a social worker in the field of adult social care and has a particular interest in applying micro-sociological theory to welfare policies and interventions directed against so-called "problem groups" in society. e.g. people experiencing substance abuse problems or homelessness.</p>	Seminar 2
	<p>Kesia Reeve is a Principal Research Fellow in Housing at the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research (CRESR) at Sheffield Hallam University where she coordinates the Housing Research Team. Over the past 20 years she has delivered research projects for central government departments, local authorities, housing associations, and charitable bodies. Kesia's research interest is in housing disadvantage and inequalities, with much of her research focused on the housing experiences of vulnerable groups, and homeless people in particular. Kesia has authored numerous policy orientated reports, as well as papers in peer-reviewed academic journals and edited books, on homelessness, squatting and other housing issues. For more information about Kesia's work see http://www.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/staff/kesia-reeve</p>	Seminar 2
	<p>Max Huber (Msc.) is a sociologist and social worker, who works for the Amsterdam Research Institute for Societal Innovation. He is writing a PhD dissertation on empowerment within self-managed residential programs in homeless and mental health care.</p>	Seminar 3
	<p>Rosine van Dam (Msc.) studied Sociology at the University of Amsterdam and works as a researcher for the research group Poverty & Participation at the Amsterdam Research Institute for Societal Innovation. She has completed studies on the topics of debt and poverty in Amsterdam. She is writing a PhD-proposal about effective interventions for people with mental disabilities and debts to make them financially literate.</p>	Seminar 3

	<p>Jorien van der Laan (Msc.) works at the Amsterdam Research Institute for Societal Innovation at the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences. She is a senior researcher in the research group Poverty and Participation and is a psychologist with master's degrees in health and social psychology, and social policy and social interventions. She is finishing up a PhD dissertation on the quality of life and motivation of homeless people in The Netherlands at Impuls, the Netherlands Center for Social Care Research.</p>	Seminar 3
	<p>Boróka Fehér has worked with homeless people in Hungary since 1999. She is currently the leader of the Policy Department of the Budapest Methodological Centre of Social Policy (BMSZKI), the homeless service provider of the City of Budapest, as well as a senior lecturer at the Károli Reformed University Institute of Social Work and Deaconry. She is an elected representative member of Tizek, the umbrella organization of homeless service providers in Budapest. She is a member of the February 3rd research team, carrying out the only annual survey among homeless people in Hungary. Her field of special interest within the field of homelessness and housing policy is narrative therapy and participative ways of working. She holds a PhD in Social Work and Social Policy.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Dr Briega Casey is a lecturer in the School of Nursing and Human Sciences at Dublin City University (DCU), Ireland. She has worked in the areas of mental health, addiction and homelessness in Ireland and the UK for over 30 years. She is programme director for the Undergraduate Certificate in Homeless Prevention and Intervention at DCU; a successful, part time, accredited programme for keyworkers in the sector, run in partnership with Dublin Region Homeless Executive.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Mary Farrelly, PhD, MMedSc(Nursing), BNS is a mental health nurse, a lecturer in mental health at Dublin City University and she teaches mental health across a number of programmes including a module on Health, Illness, Addiction and Homelessness. Her interests include the social construction of mental health problems and the experience of voice hearing.</p>	Seminar 4
	<p>Renée de Vet is a researcher at Impuls, Netherlands Center for Social Care Research (part of the Radboud university medical center), with experience in conducting research on social and health care services for vulnerable people. She holds a master's degree in forensic mental health science and is nearing completion of her doctoral research, which 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 5

	<p>Dr. Daniel Herman is a leading scholar in the area of homelessness and its nexus with mental illness. He is currently a professor at the Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College where he directs the Center for the Advancement of Critical Time Intervention, which promotes research and dissemination of this evidence-based model of case management for vulnerable populations. In 2012 he was inducted into the American Academy of Social Work and Social Welfare.</p>	Seminar 5
	<p>Coralie Buxant, PhD, teaches social psychology in various Universities in Belgium. She developed the Belgian housing first project four years ago. She is now the national scientific and policy coordinator of this experiment.</p>	Seminar 6
	<p>Tirza Snoijl (PhD candidate at Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands) is currently conducting research on the production and governance of urban marginality in Amsterdam. She has a background as a pedagogical worker and trainer in homeless shelters in Amsterdam. Her research interests include poverty, homelessness, migration, social work and racial exclusion.</p>	Seminar 7
	<p>Johannes Lenhard is currently finishing his PhD in anthropology at the University of Cambridge. His research has been carried out in Paris and London in communities of homeless people. He has worked with people on the street between 2011-2015 and produced several journal articles on the topic. He is currently preparing an edited volume on the issue of 'Home Making'</p>	Seminar 7
	<p>Carlo Pennisi is Professor of Sociology of Law, has been Director of the Department of Sociology and Methods of Social Sciences (2003-09), Director of the Research Center LAPOSS (from 2003 to 2010) and member of the Executive of the Association of Italian Evaluation (from 2005 to 2012). He is currently a member of the Research Committee on Sociology of Law of the International Sociological Association. He has written extensively on the role of law and legal culture in profiling social relations and on processes of change and evaluation of public administration.</p>	Seminar 8
	<p>M. Teresa Consoli (Catania, 1967) is Associate professor in Sociology of Law at Catania University (Dept. of Social and Political Sciences). She is head of the master's course in the Planning of Social Policies and Services and Director of the University Research Centre LaPoss (www.lpss.unict.it). Her main research areas focus on socio-legal dimensions of welfare systems, on social policies and social professions and on characteristics of the migratory phenomena.</p>	Seminar 8

	<p>Anna Zenarolla is Professor in charge of Sociology, Methods and techniques of social research and Planning and Management of Social Services at the Universities of Padua, Udine and Trieste and a researcher at the Institute of Economic and Social Research of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Her interests regard social work, social planning and the evaluation of social policies and social services</p>	Seminar 8
	<p>Dr. Marcus Knutagård is a researcher and senior lecturer at the School of Social Work, Lund University. He is a member of the Nordic Network of Homelessness Research. He is currently working on a research project, implementing Housing First in Sweden. Another 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. One of his research areas is how social work practice is organised. 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.</p>	Seminar 8
	<p>Arne Kristiansen, PhD, is senior lecturer at School of Social Work, Lund University. His current research include substance abuse, homelessness and service user involvement. He has spent several years working as a social worker. He works closely with various service user organisations, which he involves both in social work education and in research projects.</p>	Seminar 8
	<p>Suvi Raitakari received her Ph.D. in social work from the University of Tampere in 2006 and is currently a Senior Lecturer in social work at the same university. Her research interests include welfare policies and practices, client-worker interaction, mental health and substance abuse issues, marginalisation, homelessness and housing support, rhetoric and ethnomethodological-discursive approaches.</p>	Seminar 9
	<p>Carey Doberstein is an assistant professor of political science at the University of British Columbia. His research interests include network governance, federalism, and homelessness policy, all of which are the focus of his new book Building a Collaborative Advantage: Network Governance and Homelessness Policy-making in Canada (UBC Press). He has published work related to homelessness in Canadian Public Policy, the Canadian Journal of Political Science, and Public Management Review.</p>	Seminar 9

	<p>Alison Smith is a PhD candidate in political science at the Université de Montreal. Her research interests include urban governance and social policy in a comparative context, with specific attention to homelessness. She will start as assistant professor of political science at the University of Toronto Mississauga in July 2017.</p>	Seminar 9
	<p>Stephen Gaetz is a leading international researcher on homelessness, and is director of the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness at York University. He focuses his efforts on conducting research and mobilizing this knowledge so as to have a greater impact on solutions to homelessness. Stephen has played a leading international role in knowledge dissemination in the area of homelessness through the Homeless Hub.</p>	Seminar 10
	<p>Birthe Povlsen was educated as a social worker, has worked as a social consultant in The National Board of Social Services in Denmark – part of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Since 2007 she has been a consultant in the Homeless Team responsible for implementation of the Danish National homeless strategy and Housing First in a Danish context. She is also one of the project managers of Housing First Europe and member of the advisory board of Housing First Guide, Europe.</p>	Seminar 10
	<p>Karin Egholm was educated as a social worker, has worked as a special consultant in The National Board of Social Services in Denmark – part of the Ministry of Social Affairs. She has been Program Manager for the Homeless Team, Responsible for dissemination and implementation of the Housing First principles in a Danish context.</p>	Seminar 10
	<p>Magdalena Mostowska is a sociologist, lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Planning at the University of Warsaw. She has completed research projects on the homelessness of Polish migrants in EU member states. She is a member of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network and is currently researching women's experiences of homelessness in Poland.</p>	Seminar 11
	<p>Daniela Vacaretu received an LL.M. from Copenhagen University. Originally from Romania, she is currently working in Copenhagen in Kompasset Kirkens Korshær, focusing on the rights of homeless EU-migrants.</p>	Seminar 11

	<p>Nicolas Herault currently holds the position of Senior Research Fellow at the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne, which he joined in 2007. Nicolas' research interests include labour economics, tax and transfer policies, homelessness and welfare economics.</p>	Seminar 12
	<p>In 1999 Sten-Åke Stenberg became professor of sociology at the Swedish Institute for Social Research. His research interest is focused on social marginalisation and unemployment. He is currently involved in a long-term project on social inequality in a Stockholm cohort born in 1953 and is leading a nationwide research project about evictions in Sweden.</p>	Seminar 12
	<p>Professor Isobel Anderson is Chair in Housing Studies and Associate Dean (Research) in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Stirling, Scotland. She has research, teaching and doctoral supervision interests in housing policy and governance; inequality and social exclusion; homelessness; health & well-being; and international comparisons. She is currently leading research on the potential health impacts of social enterprise provision in the housing/homelessness field. She is a Member of the International Advisory Committee of the, European Journal of Homelessness and a board member of Homeless Action Scotland.</p>	Seminar 12

Abstracts

Plenary

(Room: Plenary, ground floor)

Consumer Choice Meets Street Level Bureaucracy: Social Work in the Housing First Era

Deborah Padgett, US

As Housing First (HF) gains ground in many countries, the traditional 'staircase model' of homeless services has eroded and new fault lines have emerged as individuals and programs seek to implement HF locally. These fault lines include: 1) preferred type of accommodation (scatter- vs. single site as well as shared vs. non-shared); 2) tension between harm reduction and abstinence values; 3) the site of service delivery (clinic vs. on-site vs. in-home); and, 4) the devolution of professional power in favor of client choice. In addition, logistical concerns about HF include a scarcity of vacant housing units and maintaining fidelity to the model. Each of these poses challenges to social workers and other professionals as they adjust to HF as the 'new paradigm' and all have been responded to in creative ways in various implementations of HF. At the same time, larger structural barriers transcend HF and all efforts to end homelessness--unemployment and social exclusion remain especially problematic. Promising policy initiatives in social work, including the Grand Challenges in the U.S. (of which one challenge is to 'end homelessness') raise awareness and underscore the need to situate HF amidst attention to cross-national structural barriers as well as local adaptations.

Homelessness in a Scandinavian Welfare State: Experiences with Mainstreaming Housing First in the Danish Welfare System.

Lars Benjaminsen, DK

Denmark is a social-democratic welfare state with a relatively low level of social inequality, an extensive welfare system and a large public housing sector. In this type of welfare state homelessness is widely concentrated to people with complex support needs. The latest national homelessness count in 2015 showed that there were about six thousand homeless people (in a population of 5.7m) and one tenth of them were rough sleepers. However, homelessness in Denmark has increased in recent years and in particular there has been a large increase in youth homelessness.

A large-scale national homelessness strategy was adopted in 2008 with Housing First as the overall principle. A follow-up programme has aimed at incorporating Housing First into mainstream municipal social services. The strategy programme has shown that evidence based methods of social support such as Assertive Community Treatment and Intensive Case Management are successful in rehousing homeless people and that targeted allocation of public housing facilitates the implementation of Housing First.

Yet, barriers exist for implementing Housing First in national and local policies. A mind-shift amongst local actors is often needed as well as organizational changes to facilitate a coherent approach. The lack of affordable housing in combination with lower social benefits for young people and other groups points to a general decoupling of homeless policies from more general welfare and housing policies. These barriers counteract efforts to upscale Housing First and to provide holistic housing and support solutions for homeless people.

Session 1

Seminar 1: (Room: Kødbyen, 2nd Floor) Explorative Studies of Homelessness

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Hidden Homelessness in Macedonia: Reasons, Institutional Responses and Design of a New Social Welfare System

Klimentina Ilijevski, Katerina Mojanchevska, Aleksandra Iloska, Maria Donevska, MK:

Data collection on homelessness in Macedonia hasn't come a long way since no national review of statistics on homelessness has been undertaken. The welfare system even though has undergone noticeable modifications the result is a less accessible social service model. The homeless as the most vulnerable group are hit the hardest. When homelessness is due discussed in the public sphere, it is rather in terms of its publicly visible forms, undermining the importance of other groups that live under threat of homelessness. In a context of an economic decay, high unemployment, weakening of family ties, we can only expect an increase in the numbers and scope of hidden homelessness. This paper aims to understand the phenomena of hidden homelessness in Macedonia, the reasons for losing/deserting the home, the secondary effects over the mental health, social relations and employability. Based on the ETHOS typology, the paper focuses on houseless persons, as a conceptual category and dwells into four operational categories: persons accommodated in temporary accommodating for homeless; persons accommodated in shelters for women; persons accommodated in centers for temporary accommodation for refugees and migrants; people due to be released from institutions. The research was based on qualitative methods, using semi-structured interview questionnaire with 65 persons conducted in the period August 2015-February 2016. The research findings indicate that there is a need for more effective institutional responses in regards to hidden homelessness and prioritization in the prevention agenda of the social institutions. In light of better sustainability of such measures, the findings highlight the importance of social protections system that is based on assessment of the deepness of the homeless, including four distinct measures, such as: prevention, early intervention, intervention in crises and, social and professional integration.

Homelessness and Social Work Services in Bucharest, Romania

Mirela Paraschiv, RO:

Homelessness represents a continuous challenge within the urban poverty alleviation strategies and for the sustainable development of cities as it requires a long-term integrated approach. While representing a strong concern even for the developed European Union countries, homelessness in Romania relates mostly to the impact of

the post-communist transformation processes, augmented by the global economic crisis. The after 1990 territorial context that intensified homelessness included increased poverty, inequalities and housing exclusion and its direct governance approach started mainly with EU funding, after the 2007 integration of Romania. The study investigates the characteristics of the homelessness management system in Romania through the national social work policies and the specific context of Bucharest, which represents the urban area that concentrates extreme poverty and housing exclusion. The interdisciplinary analysis included a territorial assessment of homelessness in Bucharest, followed by a multilevel investigation of the public and private social work sector dedicated to the management and alleviation of homelessness. Through an additional qualitative approach based on eight semi-structured direct interviews with representatives of different institutions involved in the territorial management of homelessness in Bucharest, the main findings of the study highlight the complex structural challenges of the Romanian general framework dealing with homelessness and its alleviation.

The analysis' conclusions evidence that social work policies and services require improvement differentiated on homelessness dynamics and development directions with a view on the successful strategies promoted at European and global levels. In the same time, ending homelessness in Romania asks for powerful legislative and financial governmental support.

Perception of Social Work by homeless in Barcelona

Laura Aso Miranda, ES:

The purpose of the research was to explore the degree of efficacy of the public and private services on homelessness of the city of Barcelona in order to know to what extent they satisfy the needs of their users and to identify their weaknesses with the aim of improving them. A mixed methodology was used based on quantitative and qualitative approaches. Results suggest that participants have very different perceptions of the efficacy of the service offered by a determined centre and that agreement among participants is not easily reached. Divergence of evaluations may be due more to the different appraisal parameters of the participants rather than to objective differences among centres regarding efficacy. That may reveal that some homeless people have abandoned themselves to live in poor conditions, which makes patent the efficacy deficiencies of the centres and contrasts with the human right to have a decent housing. This attitude of resignation may also reveal the extent to which they feel dependent on public institutions and private civil organisations as well as unable both to overcome the circle of poverty in which they are embedded and to realize their potential as human beings. Additionally, both in public and private services the generalised notion of quantity prevails over quality, that is, the amount of people attended over the recovery of the people attended. Overall findings are aligned with the international evidences on homelessness that question the Housing Ready model and announce its obsolescence in current society.

Seminar 2: (Room: Plenary, ground floor) Welfare Responses to Homelessness

Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK

Homeless People's Experience of Benefit Sanctions: the Transformation of the Welfare State

Kesia Reeve, UK:

Drawing on evidence from research in the UK exploring homeless people's experience of benefit sanctions, this paper highlights the contrast between the founding principles of the welfare state and the contemporary fact of a welfare system that withdraws crucial protection from significant numbers of the poorest people at a time of crisis. By looking at how benefit sanctions are applied to this particularly marginalised population we see how a punitive approach to welfare is transforming poverty in the 21st century, pushing people out of state support and into destitution. Drawing on a survey of over 1000 homeless people and in depth interviews with 42 sanctioned homeless people it shows how a welfare system initially established to provide collective protection to mitigate unequal distribution of resources and opportunities has become a system that results in complete withdrawal of the very safety net it is intended to provide.

Responses to Homelessness in Policy and Practice – a Cross-national Policy Analysis Perspective

Frida Petersson, SE:

Homelessness and housing exclusion is a high profile topic for social work in many EU-states. National monitoring reports indicate that homelessness is increasing in Europe, a rise sometimes linked to the financial and economic crisis, while in other cases it is said to rather reflect a lack of a national homeless policy. Across Europe, many countries have adopted national strategies to combat homelessness and despite similar welfare policies, some of these are quite different. A few countries, like the UK, have gone a step further and made legislative changes to improve the situation for groups most at risk of facing homelessness.

The purpose of this presentation is to present a preliminary policy analysis of national homelessness strategies in three EU-states: Denmark, Scotland and Sweden. Drawing on Carol Bacchi's (2009) "what's the problem represented to be" framework, the analysis in this paper seeks to elucidate implicit assumptions and underlying rationales for the homelessness strategies in the research sites, highlighting similarities and differences between them, as well as across the three countries. Insights from intersectionality-based policy analysis is used to explore how policies position individuals who lack housing as homeless with differential disadvantages and needs, creating hierarchies of deserving versus undeserving, whilst at the same time masking over interlocking, mutually reinforcing axes of power that dictate individual's access to social, economic and material recourses.

In closure, the importance of further investigating if and how these diverse national homelessness strategies manifest themselves in the local practice that homeless people face in the three countries will be discussed.

Seminar 3: (Room: Enghave Plads, 2nd floor) “Just to Have a Small Place of My Own” – the Case of the Netherlands

Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

Quantitative Analysis of Wellbeing and Personal Goals

Jorien van der Laan, NL:

In this paper we present data on 407 homeless adults who have just entered the Dutch social relief system. We examined their personal goals of homeless adults and the association between their perceived goal related self-efficacy and their quality of life. Based on a hierarchical regression analysis we analyzed the association between quality of life and goal related self-efficacy, relative to factors contributing to quality of life, such as demographic characteristics, socio-economic resources, health and service use. We found that the majority of homeless adults entering the social relief system have personal goals regarding socio-economic resources and their goal related self-efficacy is positively related to quality of life. Based on these findings we argue that it is important to take the personal goals of homeless people as the starting point of integrated service programs and to promote their goal related self-efficacy by strengths-based interventions.

The Recovery Process From the Perspective of Former Homeless People

Max Huber, NL:

In this paper paper, we look back with formerly homeless people who have lived in a self-managed homeless shelter on their recovery process towards independent living. This paper provides insights into the personal goals for recovery of homeless people when there is no obligatory supervision by social workers. It highlights the importance of rest as a precondition in order to be able to work on your goals. In this paper we describe how former consumers of self-managed residential homeless care (N=24) have experienced their residential facility based on qualitative structured interviews. We found that the consumers experienced the shelter as a place where they could stay for a longer period without the stress of having to look for another place and without the hassle from social workers telling them what to do and how to behave. How the former consumers used this stability and freedom differed. Some worked towards independent living on their own, others also developed skills, self-worth and new social roles (helper, friend) through participation and others used the shelter to stay free from stress and hassle. Moving on towards independent living wasn't an immediate goal for the latter, although many consumers started working towards independent living in the end.

Debts and Financial Education

Rosine van Dam, NL:

In this paper we focus on a more specific but very prevalent problem among homeless people: debts. We show that taking into account personal goals and motivating homeless people are important conditions for successful financial education. Previous research has shown that almost 80 percent of the homeless people in the Netherlands need support with their debt problems (Mensink et al., 2008) and 86 percent of the homeless people in Amsterdam have debts (Scholten et al., 2014). Homeless people can benefit from developing financial skills, but it is hard to motivate them for financial education, due to other more prominent problems. The aim of our second presentation is to show how interventions can motivate homeless

people for financial education. The study implemented interventions at a supported housing facility for homeless people, to motivate the residents for financial education and evaluated them by focus groups with professionals, observations and interviews with professionals and their clients. The paper showed that making small financial sub goals, matching with the intrinsic motivation of the client and working together on goals were important aspects of motivating homeless people for financial education.

Seminar 4: (Room: Amager Strand, 1st floor) Working with Homeless People: Education, Practice and Social Work

Chair: Eoin O’Sullivan, IE

Supporting Knowledge and Skill Development among Workers in Homelessness Services: A Case Study From Ireland

Briege Casey and Mary Farrelly, IE:

Workers in contemporary homeless sector services engage with people whose situations and support needs are increasingly diverse and complex. Changing economic climates across Europe in recent years have altered the demographic profile of those at risk of, or presenting as, homeless (O Sullivan 2012). The nature of need is changing over time and homelessness is more frequently traversing social class, culture and race and implicating families as well as individuals (Hulse and Spinney 2010). Working in current homeless service provision demands knowledge concerning a range of welfare, health and socio-cultural issues/rights as well as skills in effective assessment and support planning/case management and interagency working (Maguire 2012). Emerging neo-corporate models of governance require workers to translate new policies and ideals into action, for example housing led, strengths-based and homeless prevention focused practice. However, little is known about the composition of this workforce and scant attention has been paid to developing its capacity to effectively address the current challenges of homeless service provision (Mullen and Leginski 2010). Observers comment that where training exists, this is ad-hoc and argue that new homelessness and housing qualifications need to be developed at different educational levels which are adaptable and dynamic, involving relevant stake holders in curriculum design and delivery.

This presentation describes the results of a survey among workers in the Irish homelessness services which ascertained their knowledge and skills levels and deficits. The presentation provides details of an accredited undergraduate programme focusing on homelessness which was developed collaboratively between a third level university and the homeless sector in Dublin, Ireland. Finally the presentation evaluates the success of the programme so far, discussing some of the gains made by students as well as some of the challenges involved in establishing and running this programme. It is hoped that this information and discussion will be illuminating for other services who are working on educational provision in the homeless sector.

The Distinctions between and Challenges of Outreach Work, Work in Shelters/Hostels and Supported Housing

Anna Balogi and Boróka Fehér, HU:

In the traditional staircase model, homeless people are supported by a myriad of social workers – starting with outreach workers, receiving help from various staff

located in night-services, eventually moving out to independent housing in an ideal case, and receiving floating support from either one of their previous helpers or from municipality social services. Independent housing support does not usually exist in Hungary. However, experience shows that the transition between outreach work and shelters/hostels is not an easy one for homeless people – not only because of the need to adapt to new rules in a new setting, but also because of the difference in the attitude and expectations of support workers. The gap is even larger when trying to trust the care of someone to municipality social services that tend to be much more bureaucratic in nature, and where the control function of social work is more dominant. This problem can be analysed from the tension between the micro, mezzo and macro levels of social work, as well as the social worker's care vs control function. The presentation will introduce some of the conflicts and possible solutions within this framework, from a national and transnational perspective, building on concrete examples from cases, interviews and focus group discussion with support workers from various backgrounds.

Session 2

Seminar 5: (Room: Plenary, ground floor) Critical Time Intervention Assessed

Chair: Mike Allen, IE

Critical Time Intervention: An Evidence Based Model for Preventing Homelessness in High Risk Populations

Daniel Herman, Helle Thorning, US:

Critical Time Intervention (CTI) is a time-limited model of care coordination that mobilizes support for vulnerable persons during critical periods of transition. It facilitates community integration and continuity of support by ensuring that individuals have enduring ties to formal and informal social supports during these periods. CTI has been widely applied in the US with persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and its effectiveness has been demonstrated in several well-designed experimental and quasi-experimental studies. An advantage of the model is that it is adaptable to meet the needs of diverse populations served by social workers in a variety of community-based settings. CTI is compatible with Housing First and other recovery-focused approaches.

Broad dissemination efforts are now underway in the US and elsewhere, including Europe, Latin America and Australia. This includes large-scale efforts in both Denmark and the Netherlands where CTI has been tested as a strategy to ameliorate homelessness and other adverse outcomes among several different high-need populations including persons with mental illness, homeless persons and women who are victims of domestic violence.

This session will first describe the rationale, underlying values and essential elements of the CTI model and describe ways in which it has been employed in the US and elsewhere. We will then summarize research evidence regarding its effectiveness in various settings. Finally, we will discuss challenges related to adaptation, implementation fidelity and effectiveness that typically arise when social intervention

models developed in the US are “imported” for use in other countries, especially those in which culture and context differ in significant ways.

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

Renee de Vet, NL:

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.

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).

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.

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.

Seminar 6: (Room: Amager Strand, 1st floor) How to measure efficiency?

Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE

Housing First Effectiveness/Efficiency: What to Measure, How and For What?

Coralie Buxant, BE:

Along with France and Spain, Belgium is one of the only European countries that systematically compares Housing First (HF) practices to “treatment as usual”. Through repeated qualitative and quantitative measures, the 2-years Housing First Belgium experiment (N = 378) produces the latest findings in HF effectiveness/efficiency. It presents an opportunity to discuss how HF, and innovation in general, can be implemented in Europe in an evidence-based policy framework. In this paper, we firstly plan to briefly present the final results that demonstrate the effectiveness and the added value of HF practices (housing retention is over 93% after the first

12-month follow-up while nearly 70% of homeless participants – “treatment as usual control group” – are still living on the streets; health, well-being and social integration are improving while significantly deteriorating among homeless people,.). Second, inspired by the scientific methodology and measures used in the Belgian experiment, we will formulate some comments for next evaluation processes in European countries, in the framework of evidence-based policy. Among the more than 1000 variables we collected, we will point out the strengths and limits of these effectiveness/efficiency indicators according to different perspectives (practitioner, scientific, community, political). This paper can be a basis for developing a comparability among HF evaluation processes among Europe.

Is Prevention better than Cure? New Evidence on Homelessness Prevention from the UK

Nicholas Pleace, UK:

New UK research supported by Crisis, involving Nicholas Pleace, Dennis P. Culhane and Pete Mackie has contrasted the costs of lone adult homelessness with those of preventative interventions, examining the extent to which the use of effective prevention can reduce both the human and financial costs of homelessness. Drawing on American and Australian methodologies using retrospective questionnaires, this UK study explores the extent of potential financial savings and also examines the scope for drawing on the methods of administrative data merging pioneered in the USA and Denmark, to better understand the pathways through homelessness and the financial costs of those pathways. Specifically, the research explores the potential cost advantages of mirroring the new Welsh duties for local authorities, to take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness and to relieve homelessness in England. Reflecting Welsh practice, the research will consider the potential cost advantages of a legislative reform which will entitle anyone threatened by homelessness within 56 days to assistance, without reference to intentionality, priority need or local connection.

Seminar 7: (Room: Enghave Plads, 2nd floor) Social work and specific needs

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Helping the Good Homeless Person – Between Forming Relationships and Serving Demands in the Paris Homeless Sector

Johannes Lenhard, UK:

“They can’t just run in here and expect help immediately. They would do that at three different places at the same time and it would double the work. We want to form a relationship first,” Pauline*, the manager of a day centre in the North of Paris explains to me. Pauline works for the charity Freedom*, an organisation dedicated to ameliorating the life of homeless people in Paris through day centres and outreach work. During the last 1.5 years of ethnographic field research within the organisation, I - on the outside - observed a logic resembling some of the current discussion about good and bad refugees: while a good refugee is someone who has fled war, occupation and violence (rather than poverty), a good homeless person, i.e. somebody who receives support, is honest, patient and most importantly somebody who is known to the team. At Freedom, assistance starts after people have become regulars. It is expected that they visit the day centre for several months before receiving concrete help from a social worker. This conditionality leads to tension in

the process of social work: between satisfying peoples' demands for help – in the form of housing, subsistence, domiciliation – and creating a more long-term relationship of trust, respect and recognition between social worker and personnes accueillies first. In this paper, I want to explore why and how at Freedom, the human bond is in focus: the social work is about the spiritual inequality so often neglected before supporting people on a way out from the street. This focus creates difficulties for the social worker and the organisation having to present success rates and quick turnover times to sponsors. It also is highly ambiguous - at least at first - for the homeless people themselves. Some are frustrated because they don't immediately receive help while many comprehend the procedure as something positive. Being good might mean waiting at first but during the process towards intensive, long-term support, the people are given a recognition often missing on the street.

*Both names of people and organisations are changed to comply with standards of anonymity.

Colour-blind Professionalism: Navigating Structural Causes and Individual Solutions to Homelessness

Tirza Snoijl, NL:

Despite the fact that men with migrant backgrounds are overrepresented in the homeless population in the Netherlands, policies and subsequent interventions over the past decade have focused on addressing individualized and medicalized causes of homelessness. This paper explores how individualizing discourses and colorblindness in policy and professional social work praxis influence the interventions on homelessness among migrants and ethnic minorities in Amsterdam. It investigates to how these discourses are deployed and challenged by social professionals working with homeless individuals. The findings are based on a case study among social professionals in a homeless shelter in the Netherlands through participant observation, qualitative interviews and an analysis of policy documents of the Action Plan Social Shelter 2006 -2015.

Seminar 8: (Room: Kødbyen, 2nd floor) Social Work in Housing First

Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE

Experimenting Housing First in Italy: Competences and Challenges for Social Work

Teresa Consoli, Carlo Pennisi, Anna Zenarolla, IT:

The Italian welfare system is actually experimenting Housing First programme in 10 regions and on 43 projects scattered from the north to the south of Italy. Social work is involved either through operators directly working with the clients (homeless people and poor families), both through institutions which interface with one another and with the social actors locally involved in the projects. HF in Italy can therefore be considered as a privileged "place" for the analysis and understanding of current transformations related to homeless treatment and social work intervention. As a matter of fact, HF accentuates the need for a return to community social work, the activation of networks on the territory to prevent accidents and treat the most difficult cases but, at the same time, most of the recent transformations in the social work tend to highlight the individual methodological dimensions and work documentation

that hardly fit the community level.

The paper aims to focus these paradoxes of social work in homeless services through in depth interviews with 10 operators directly involved in the implementation of the Housing First model in three Italian regions. The basic goal is to highlight the transformations taking place in the professional knowledge within this phase of experimenting HF in Italy, in community/individual guidelines and performance that can be considered as fundamental in defining meaning and expectations actually connected to social work, to the role and skills required by these interventions.

A Professional Logic: Social Workers Perspectives on their Professional Role

Marcus Knutagård and Arne Kristiansen, SE:

Housing First and traditional homelessness work “Treatment First” (or the staircase model) represents two different treatment philosophies. Housing First is based on harm reduction, recovery with an emphasis on the relationship between the social worker and the client. In the Treatment First model housing is seen as a goal rather than a means and is based on requirements and control. Studies indicates that the method used is of great importance for the social worker’s role towards the client (Henwood, Stanhope & Padgett, 2011; Kristiansen, 2013). Since 2015 we have conducted a participatory design-oriented research project in Sweden that aims to implement principles of Housing First in a social housing programme which previously was based on the Treatment First model. The programme includes about 500 social housing apartments and about 50 social workers. This paper presents results from our study with an emphasis on the social workers’ perspectives on the process of change and how it affects their professional role. The study is based on a questionnaire and focus group interviews.

Session 3

Seminar 9: (Room: Plenary, ground floor) Meaning(s) of homeless policy interventions

Chair: Eoin O’Sullivan, IE

Housing Pathways at the Margins: Welfare Practitioners and Vulnerable Citizens Negotiating Homelessness and Housing Transitions

Suvi Raitakari, FI:

The prevalence of (the risk of) homelessness among citizens with mental health and substance abuse problems tells about the multi-dimensionality of the problem and difficulty in solving it. In homelessness research it has been developed a range of metaphors to understand better long-term homelessness, risks of homelessness and housing transitions at the margins. It is used metaphors such as ‘threshold’, ‘staircase’, ‘trap’, ‘double bind’, ‘career’, ‘safety nets’ and ‘pathways’. The first aim of the presentation is to discuss the metaphor of ‘housing pathway’ (Clapham 2005; Fopp 2009) at the margins of housing and welfare services. The metaphor emphasises two things: 1) The intertwined relations between structure and agency (macro-micro), and the importance to scrutinise both aspects simultaneously. 2) The relevance of interaction between welfare practitioners and vulnerable citizens when tackling poverty, housing transitions and (the risks of) homelessness. For vulnerable citizens to make housing choices and transitions to better housing requires negotiations with range of welfare practitioners, such as social workers, support workers, purchasers’ of the housing services and medical professionals. Welfare practitioners are often in a position of a ‘gatekeeper’, yet they also

have power to provide resources and possibilities for vulnerable citizens to transfer from homeless pathways to housing pathways.

The second aim of the presentation is to demonstrate how homelessness and housing transitions are negotiated in care conferences in a mental health and substance abuse work context. The care conference data have been collected from a low-threshold outpatient clinic for people with severe drug abuse and mental health problems located in a big Finnish city during three months in 2012. The aim of the care conferences is to try to solve homelessness and advance proper housing transitions by mapping local housing and support services and negotiating the participants' mutual responsibilities to act in difficult situations in hand. The results point out the importance of the mutual, multi-party negotiations, yet they are not always successful in solving vulnerable citizens' difficulties in homelessness-housing pathways.

Ambiguous Agreement? Attitudes to Homelessness Policy Interventions in Canada

Carey Doberstein, Alison Smith, CA:

As chronic homelessness began to rise around the world in the 1990s and 2000s, governments were slow to respond. This began to change in the mid-2000s, when governments at all levels rapidly adopted the Housing First intervention. This is puzzling in light of the fact that, in many other respects, the Canadian welfare state was retrenching and not expanding. Palier (2005) suggests that a key mechanism in the process of social policy change or expansion is an “ambiguous agreement” (103), which occurs when a broad coalition of actors support the same policy change but for significantly different reasons. This paper tests this claim in the context of Canadian homelessness policy development. We present the results of a randomized controlled survey experiment —specifically varying information on an individual's victimization and costs of homelessness to taxpayers—to test whether Canadian citizens (N=1,508) with different political orientations or religious beliefs support expanding homelessness investments, but for different reasons.

Seminar 10: (Room: Amager Strand, 1st floor) Implementing social work methods for Housing First

Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK

Transitioning to Housing First – Key Challenges for Service Providers

Stephen Gaetz, CA:

As Housing First becomes more widely accepted as an effective intervention to address homelessness, service providers may face challenges in moving from traditional practices to the new model. In spite of the evidence for the effectiveness of Housing First and its successful adaptation in many contexts, there are often barriers at the community and agency/ service provider level to buy-in and implementation. As a 'change management' issue, this presentation will explore key learnings from Canada regarding scaling and adapting Housing First. Here, a range of issues will be explored including: shifts in understanding of what Housing First means; fidelity to the core principles vs adaptation; provider resistance; shifting to a client-focused approach, and incorporating harm reduction. Finally, the challenges and successes of adapting Housing First to meet the needs of sub-populations such as youth will be explored.

How to Work with Housing Supports Methods in a Housing First Context

Birthe Povlsen, Karin Egholm, DK:

The national Board of Social Services together with social workers from municipalities in Denmark present the way social workers are introduced and working with housing supports methods in a Housing First context. In Denmark there have been a work going on since 2013, focusing implementing 3 evidence based methods corresponding the Housing First principle, and reaching out for three different target groups among the group of homeless people. ACT is a multidisciplinary form of floating support where a team of social support workers, a psychiatrist, an addiction councilor, a nurse, a social office worker and a job center worker, deliver support services directly in the citizens own home. This method is for individuals with complex support needs such as severe addiction problems and often a dual diagnosis. The citizens need the multidisciplinary support as they have great difficulties in utilizing existing services. An ACT-team has only been established in two municipalities in DK. ICM is a case manager who both gives social and practical support and coordinates the citizen's use of other support and treatment services. ICM is given for a longer time period, in principle as long as the citizen has the need for this support. In contrast to the ACT-method, the target group for the ICM-method is individuals who to a considerable extent are capable of using other support services, but who needs support in this process. CTI is a case manager who offers support for a limited time period of 9 months in the critical transition period from shelter to own housing. The target group for this method only has a need for a more intensive support in the transition phase in which contact is established to other support services who take over after the 9 months if there are still support needs.

Seminar 11: (Room: Kødbyen, 2nd floor) Selected social work projects and methods

Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

No Existence without Base

Daniela Vacaretu, DK:

With the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 and after Romania and Bulgaria entered the Union in 2007, the need to accommodate the socially excluded in the public day and night shelters has become a challenge for European states. A significantly high number of the homeless people are mobile EU citizens. Not having access to publicly funded night accommodation, they are marginalised and pushed to sleep rough. The EU free movement and the right to move and settle in other European countries has challenged national systems to integrate and face social exclusion of destitute migrants. A large number of the Copenhagen's homeless migrants are in search of a job, a better life and future. Having the possibility to access services like shower, laundry, computer with internet and counselling on how to apply for jobs, increases the chances of accessing the labour market. Nevertheless, these short term solutions, if not supplemented by at least temporary accommodation can lead to a failure. From a pragmatic point of view, one can easily conclude that a migrant that has gotten the chance of employment but lacks the chance of housing is destined to a quick end. Bearing that in mind, social workers in Denmark should not only be sufficiently prepared to deal with specific need of job support or administrative practicalities, but also have knowledge of their rights and support migrants in stepping out of homelessness. Ambiguity on enforcement of laws at national level in Denmark concerning access to night shelters for destitute migrants hardens the process towards a temporary housing solution under employment. In that regard, the paper intends to address the link between migration, social exclusion and service providers with a specific focus on housing exclusion.

Gendered Access to Homeless Services in Poland

Magdalena Mostowska, PL:

Research from the European countries suggests that women's homelessness is more "hidden and private", some women also do not appear in homelessness statistics, because of types of services included and data gathering methods used. Access to services and some of the welfare state's interventions are also highly gendered. There's particular paucity of data concerning access to homeless services for men and women in Poland. The paper is part of recently launched larger research project on the dynamics of homelessness experiences of women and presents preliminary analysis of available data on the scope and access to services for men and women. Men form a majority in all homelessness survey data available (approximately 80%). Some surveys show that homeless women in Poland are generally younger than homeless men, they are in homelessness for shorter periods, are in better health and have better chances for obtaining work than men.

According to the data compiled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy however, about a third of homeless women counted, was living in inhabitable spaces, which concerned a smaller share of homeless men. Furthermore an even larger share of all of interventions due to homelessness were given to men (84%), in Warsaw only 5% of interventions concerned women. This data challenges previous findings from other countries and demands reflection concerning the image of homelessness in Poland, quality of the data, but also poses questions about further development in relation to the highly gendered restructuring of the Polish welfare state by the current government.

Seminar 12: (Room: Enghave Plads, 2nd floor) Research methods and quantitative datasets

Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK

Researching homelessness in Europe: progress in research methods

Isobel Anderson, UK:

This paper presents an overview of research progress with regard to tackling the most complex dimensions of homelessness and complex support needs. Theories of governance are utilised to examine complexity of need and 'joined up'/collaborative practice responses. The paper examines the evolving research evidence base in relation to the housing, health/wellbeing and social care/social support dimensions of homelessness and to the need for interprofessional working to develop integrated, sustainable solutions. Advances in the conceptual and empirical research evidence base for understanding the nature and causes of homelessness; and the impact of impact of policy change and intervention strategies are assessed. The analysis identifies methodological progress in the quantification and analysis of complex health, care and support needs among homeless populations; as well as considerable progress in policy and practice acknowledgement of the requirement for improved joint working to better meet identified support needs. However, the review concludes that less progress is evident in designing and implementing research to support and evaluate collaborative working across professions and service providers to more effectively meet the needs of the most vulnerable homeless people. Future methodological development could usefully focus on better understanding the difference that joint working makes in terms of outcomes for homeless people.

The Journeys Home Survey

Nicolas Herault, AUS:

Despite the shift towards longitudinal designs, shortcoming in existing longitudinal studies means that researchers lack the sort of data required to systematically examine the factors that contribute to the onset of homelessness, whether conditions related to the onset of homelessness are also associated with its persistence, and what factors contribute to exits from homelessness. Addressing these questions requires a large scale longitudinal study that follows people as they enter and exit homelessness. In the past that sort of data was unavailable but the situation has changed in 2010 when the Australian Government commissioned a new panel study called Journeys Home. In this paper we start by describing the circumstances that resulted in the commissioning of Journeys Home, before we describe the design of Journeys Home and data collection processes. Following this we review findings that have been published using Journeys Home. We conclude with a discussion of the 'untapped' potential of Journeys Home, its limitations, and what overseas researchers and policy makers might learn from the Journeys Home project.

DEVS: A Database on the Dynamics of Evictions in Sweden. Description and some preliminary results

Cecilia von Otter, Olof Bäckman, Sten-Åke Stenberg and Carin Qvarfordt Eisenstein, SE:

The ongoing economic crisis has meant growing risks of severe housing problems, evictions, and homelessness in Europe. However, facts and figures regarding housing marginalization processes are sparse. This has resulted in rather limited knowledge of the dynamics behind housing inclusion and exclusion. The lack is particularly acute when it comes to longitudinal studies focusing on the processes that precede and follow from evictions. In this presentation we describe a database covering all judicial processes registered by the Swedish Enforcement Authority that involved evictions or threats of eviction which occurred in Sweden in the period between 2009 and 2012. These data are linked to several administrative registers for the years 1990-2014. Thereby we have obtained a longitudinal dataset with relevant indicators of social exclusion at the individual level. The information makes it possible to follow up households with severe housing problems across time and for the whole country. Data also include identical information for a ten percent representative sample of the Swedish adult population in 2012 to be used as a point of reference. In addition to the presentation of the data base we will give an overview of characteristics of individuals and households threatened by eviction and actually evicted, including education and employment, household composition, ill health etc. Lastly, directions for further research within and beyond the current research project are discussed.

Attendance List

Mike Allen	Focus Ireland	IE
Samira Nawa Amini	Social- og Indenrigsministeriet	DK
Peter Andersen	Press - Hus Forbi	DK
Isobel Anderson	University of Stirling	UK
Jørgen Anker	Socialt Udviklingscenter SUS/ Social Development Centre SUS	DK
Laura Aso		ES
Stig Badentorph	Hope NGO	DK
Isabel Baptista	CESIS	PT
Hedda Barvik	Husbanken	NO
Lars Benjaminsen	SFI - The Danish National Center for Social Research	DK
Bente Lisbeth Bergman Svdendsen	Sandefjord kommune	NO
Roberto Bernard	Fundacion RAIS	ES
Nienke Boesveldt	Utrecht University	NL
Preben Brandt	Projekt UDENFOR	DK
José Brites	O Companheiro, IPSS	PT
Nina Brúnés	Rådet for Socialt Udsatte	DK
Volker Busch-Gertsema	GISS	DE
Coralie Buxant	Housing First Belgium	BE
Briege Casey	Dublin City University	IE
Louise Christensen	Aarhus University	DK
Thomas Land Christiansen	Municipality of Copenhagen	DK
Noel Concepción	BronxWorks	US
Agi Csonka	SFI- The Danish National Centre for Social Research	DK
Dennis Culhane	University of Pennsylvania	US
Renée de Vet	Radboud University Medical Center	NL
Hanna Dhalmann	Housing and Development Centre of Finland	FI
Carey Doberstein		CA
Joe Doherty		UK
Ditte Dolbak		DK
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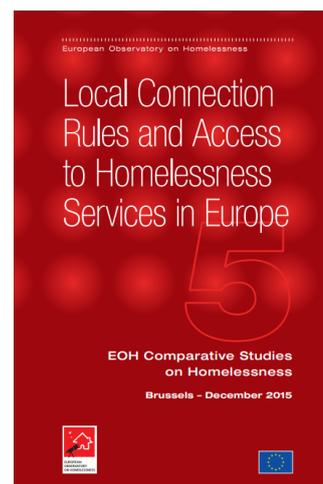
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Practical Information

Conference Venue: DGI-byen, Tietgensgade 65, 1704, Copenhagen, Denmark

Reception: The reception is hosted by the City of Copenhagen and is held at Copenhagen's beautiful old City Hall (Rådhuspladsen/City Hall Square 1). The group will meet outside the conference venue at 17.30 and walk together to the City Hall (15-minute walk). Please bring the invitation included in the conference material as an access pass.

Dinner Venue: Restaurant Gorilla, Flæsketorvet 63

Wi-Fi network: Cph Conference

Wi-Fi password: dgibyenwifi

Conference hashtag: #eoh2016

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