



09h00 – 09h10	Welcome and Introduction Opening by KJELL LARSSON, FEANTSA
09h10 – 10h00	Plenary Session I Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE
09h10 – 9h45	 <p>Isabel Baptista, PT: Responding to Homelessness: A European Overview</p> <p><i>Isabel Baptista, PT is an independent researcher with over twenty years' poverty and social exclusion research experience, with particular expertise in homelessness and gender-based violence. She is the social inclusion leader of the Network Core Team of the European Social Policy Network (ESPN) and a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness (EOH) under the auspices of FEANTSA. She has authored and co-authored several publications on homelessness, including the 2019 European Social Policy Network (ESPN) study on "National Policies to Fight Homelessness and Housing Exclusion", covering all EU Member States and seven non-EU European countries.</i></p>
9h45 – 10h00	Questions
10h15 – 10h30	Break
10h30 – 12h00	SEMINAR SESSION 1 Participants will be asked to select one of these seven parallel seminars
Seminar 1: (Mis)trust, Loyalty, Scandal: Competing Notions of Legitimacy and Fairness in Homeless Social Assistance I Chair: Nóra Teller, HU	
Simon Tawfic, UK: The Impossibility of Deservingness: Sincerity, Intersubjectivity and the Allocation of Homeless Assistance	
 <p><i>Simon Tawfic is an ESRC-funded PhD candidate in the Department of Anthropology and a Leverhulme Programme participant in the International Inequalities Institute, both at the London School of Economics.</i></p> <p>This paper examines how agents of the public good in Castlebury's homeless industry negotiate the fraught question of how to distribute scarce resources. In popular discourse as well as social scientific scholarship, commentators have long observed that there is a 'moral hierarchy of deservingness' which explains why certain subjects are deemed as worthy recipients of public assistance whilst others are excluded. I suggest that this conception of 'deservingness' - as an immutable either-or category that maps neatly onto a person's perceived subjectivity across time and space - fails to account for the divergent (even contradictory) evaluations of 'deservingness' which vary between a multiplex array of caregivers within fragmented institutional settings such as Castlebury. Rather than relying on a moral hierarchy of deservingness to elucidate the distribution of scarce aid, I argue that allocative decisions rely on evaluations of a subject's sincerity and trustworthiness. I suggest that this is due to organisations' own fragility and reliance on financial aid: the work of cultivating a public persona which is deserving of moral and financial support engenders dependence on their clients' 'stories' in such a way that these organisations can demonstrate the value of their philanthropic interventions. This analysis underscores the intractability of exclusion from public good provision that occurs in needs-based aid projects.</p>	

Stephanie Grohmann, UK: Where Have All the Homeless Gone?: Medical Citizenship, Precarity and the Construction of the 'Health Uninsured' in Austria



Steph Grohmann is a Leverhulme Early Career Fellow at the Centre for Homelessness and Inclusion Health, Edinburgh. She researches spatial inequalities, ethics in health- and social care, and mental health. She is the author of 'The Ethics of Space: Homelessness and Squatting in Urban England' (2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has radically shifted dominant views of homelessness from an individual problem to a public health issue. Western countries quickly realized that due to lack of opportunity for self-isolation, and the sharing of basic resources, homeless populations are at a heightened risk of acquiring and distributing infection. However, responses varied widely – while some countries were quick to provide individual accommodation in disused hotel rooms etc., others markedly lagged in providing any response at all. Perhaps most surprisingly, the nature and speed of responses did not overtly correlate with attitudes and practices in pre-pandemic times: countries like the UK, which 'normally' have comparatively low welfare provision, were quick to provide accommodation and vaccination. Conversely, Austria, which prides itself on a comprehensive welfare- and health insurance system, was much slower to respond. Particularly the city of Vienna, otherwise renowned for its tight-meshed net of 'Wohnungslosenhilfe', entirely lost track of large parts of its unhoused population over the winter months, as fear of infection in crowded shelters drove the homeless to seek shelter in the canals below Vienna and the vast forests surrounding the city.

This seeming paradox can be understood through the construction of medical citizenship and health care rights in countries with compulsory health insurance systems, which require wage labour and/or unemployment benefits as conditions of health care access. Designed around a 'normal biography' modeled on the relatively sedentary lifestyles of the mid-20th century, these systems are thus not prepared for the realities of 21st century European migration, nor of precarious labour and the emergence of the domestic working poor. In addition, Austrian governments of the past few decades have painstakingly constructed a discourse that associates homelessness and lack of welfare access with migration, in order to maintain the impression that poverty is an Ausländerproblem (foreigner problem). This othering of what Čebrown (2010) calls 'the Uninsured' thus serves to obscure domestic feedback loops between labour market deregulation, precarious work, and health care exclusions. The slow Austrian pandemic response – which only started vaccinating the homeless in May 2021, long after most of the settled population – is thus indicative of an institutionalised unwillingness to recognise poverty as a domestic problem, and to provide services that might 'incentivise' foreigners to seek access to the Austrian welfare system. The 'disappearance' of Vienna's homeless during Covid-19 thus underscores that the manufactured complacency of constructing the 'Uninsured' as foreigner ultimately costs lives – those of the urban poor, and in pandemic times, potentially anyone they come in contact with.

Luisa T. Schneider, DE: COVID-19 and the Homeless in Leipzig: Re-evaluating the Relationship Between Social Welfare and Public Health



Luisa T. Schneider specialises in the anthropology of intimacy, violence and law (Sierra Leone, Germany). She is assistant professor at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and a research partner at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, holds a DPhil from Oxford University and was a fellow at the University of Copenhagen and Dignity, the Danish Institute against torture. Based on long-term participating observations with unhoused people in Leipzig and a legal and political analysis, she studies how tacitly conditioning basic rights and protections on tenancy-protected housing affects unhoused persons. She collaborates with academics, practitioners, and policy makers and, based on the empirically gained knowledge, develops measures and strategies for securing fundamental rights of unhoused people.

The corona virus measures have triggered intense negotiations over the balance between social welfare and public health. The hardship attached to these measures, to a situation where care has become entwined with social control and where restrictions on people's private and working lives and a circumscription of basic rights causes severe hardship

to many. However, some disadvantaged groups, such as the homeless, have also benefited from the present policy responses which led to an extension of services as well as a renegotiation of the homeless response altogether away from a right to housing towards a right to health. Based on over three years of ethnographic research with unhoused people and the institutions involved in the regulation of their lives in Leipzig Germany, this paper analyses how the public health measures during the pandemic affect social welfare for the homeless and queries what this means for the future of homelessness.

Seminar 2: Counts – Methods – Lessons I

Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK

Koen Hermans, BE: Counting Homelessness in Belgium: Local Counts as an Advocacy Strategy



Prof. dr. Koen Hermans is Project Leader at LUCAS, Centre for Care Research and Consultancy, KU Leuven. He is also Assistant Professor 'Social Policy and Social Work' at the Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven. His research focuses on homelessness, the care and support of vulnerable groups and social work theories. He is the chair of the COST Action 15218 'Measuring homelessness in Europe (2016-2020)' and the Treasurer of the European Social Work Research Association.

Since in Belgium no common monitoring strategy is available we organised in October 2020, , based on the Norwegian and Danish methodology of national homelessness counts, four local counts, in four cities (Leuven, Gent, Liège, Arlon) and 1 province (Limburg). We present the methodology (the operationalisation of ETHOS light, the cooperation with a broad array of services, the questionnaire, procedure for double counting, privacy of the counted persons) and the main results of Leuven, Ghent and Limburg. Staying temporarily with friends is the largest group among the different ETHOS-categories. We also counted a large number of children in both locations, but they are almost not at all in the streets or in night shelters. In Ghent, 1 out of 3 of the counted adults are undocumented migrants. Concerning youth homelessness, youngsters who have been formerly in youth care, are only a minority. These local counts are also used as a leverage to challenge the regional and national authorities to collect homelessness figures more regularly. In the last part of the presentation, we also identify the limitations of these types of counts.

Zuzana Turkovič, Darina Ondrušová, Alena Vachnová, SK: Surveying Families in Housing Need: Lessons Learned from the city of Košice in Slovakia



Zuzana Turkovič is a researcher at the Institute for Labour and Family research in Bratislava, Slovakia, and a Ph.D. student at the Institute of sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. As a researcher, she focuses mainly on research of various aspects of a family such as family structure and dynamics, relationships, and family policy. Over the past year, she has been focusing mainly on the topic of reconciling family and the work-life of parents and has been involved in a housing-first research project with the intent to improve the living conditions of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Darina Ondrušová is a researcher in the Institute for Labour and Family Research – organisation of the Ministry of Labour (Slovak Republic). Since 2015, she has led the national team of ANED / EDE – European Disability Expertise. In April 2018, she participated in the Peer-review on Work Capacity Assessment and Employment of Persons with Disabilities in Latvia. In 2019, she prepared the Study supporting the Evaluation of the European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 for Slovakia. In the research of homelessness, in 2016, she coordinated the Homeless City Count in Bratislava, and in 2018, she was



a co-author of the Initial document for national strategy on preventing and ending homelessness in the Slovak Republic. Since 2016, she has also participated in the COST Action project CA15128 on Measuring homelessness in Europe.



Alena Vachnová is a graduate of law, international relations, and PhD. in social work. She has dedicated her career to the development of Eastern Slovakia from various positions in public as well as the nonprofit sector. As a Development Manager of Nadácia DEDO, she focuses on developing affordable housing and complex integrated services to prevent and end homelessness of families and individuals in Košice. Alena is an alumna of the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program 2017-2018 in economic development. As a Fulbright Scholar, she is pursuing the Mid-Career Master in Public Administration degree at Harvard Kennedy School (Edward S. Mason Program).

In Europe, there still have been countries and cities in which family homelessness has been a challenge, both in terms of the lack of data, as well as in the lack of housing-led programmes as a response to ending homelessness. To address this gap, a survey took place in the city of Košice in the last week of May 2021, in which families in housing need were interviewed and registered as potential clients of housing-led projects. Our contribution aims to discuss some methodological aspects and key findings of this research. While families were defined as households with at least one child (no matter whether currently living there or in substitute care), housing need included various living situations in line with the ETHOS typology – being roofless, houseless, in insecure or inadequate housing, or combination of these situations. For this purpose, families in homeless shelters were interviewed, as well as families in segregated unfit housing settlements or other settings. The questionnaire has covered areas such as family structure, history of housing need, current living conditions, economic activity, and health status. Altogether, 310 families took part in the survey.

Concerning the methodological challenges, these were especially related to:

- the fact that the research was a point-in-time survey,
- it had two somewhat contradictory purposes – registration for housing programmes and the housing need survey,
- it aimed to cover various quite different living situations.

Lessons learned will be summarised from addressing these challenges.

Seminar 3: Housing First I

Chair: **Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE**

Martin Wagener, Koen Hermans, Carole Bonnetier, Nana Mertens, Josepha Moriau, BE: Innovation in Housing First – a Social Reaffiliation Project in Belgium



Martin Wagener is Assistant Professor in sociology at the CIRTES (Centre for interdisciplinary research on Work, State and Society) at UCLouvain. During his PhD thesis about trajectories of single-parenthood regarding parenthood, work and housing, he applied pathways research based on quantitative and qualitative longitudinal data. He has conducted and accompanied numerous research projects on single-parenthood, social policy implementation through actor networks as well as employment-education integration services and homelessness, as for example the regional and federal evaluation of 'Housing First' and was a partner of the federal BELSPO research MEHOBEL and the actual Trahome project.

Koen Hermans is project leader at LUCAS and a member of the Social Policy and Social Work team at the Centre for sociological research. Both authors have worked together in multiple projects regarding Homelessness. (see also Seminar 2).

Josepha Moriau is PhD student and Carole Bonnetier research assistant at UCLouvain.

Nana Mertens is a researcher at KULeuven.

Housing First has been active since 2013 in Belgium. It has renewed the debate on homeless people, their chances of reintegration and the support services available to them. In 2020, in the midst of the pandemic, a new experiment was financed by the federal ministry of Social Integration that aims to develop innovative methods to strengthen the social affiliation process of housed ex-homeless people. Support is provided by 'social affiliation coaches' hired specifically for this project. In this way, this experiment tries to answer one of the main weaknesses of Housing first, namely the social isolation and lack of social participation of housing first clients (Quilgars & Pleace, 2016).

An evaluative research project has been launched by CIRTES (UCLouvain) and LUCAS (KULeuven) in order to accompany the social experimentation currently underway in seven Housing First projects (Namur, Charleroi, Liège, Brussels, Gent, Hasselt and Kortrijk). The research teams combine quantitative and qualitative methods to identify successful methods that enhance the social reaffiliation of housing first users and that counteract precariousness and social isolation. The evaluation framework adapted to homelessness has been conceived by Wagener and Hermans based on the works of Serge Paugam on social ties. (2003, 2011). Paugam presents a comprehensive view of social ties and forms of personal, institutional and societal support that allow for some protection and also deferred access to social recognition. The presentation will focus on the methods that have been developed by the housing first teams, the evaluation method and the main findings related to social affiliation.

Paugam S. (2013), Le lien social, PUF, coll. « Que sais-je ? », 127 p.

Paugam S. (2015), Isolement et délitement des liens sociaux - Enquête dans l'agglomération de Strasbourg, ERIS, 99p.

Quilgars, D., N. Pleace (2016), Housing first and social integration: a realistic aim?, Social Inclusion, 4 (4), pp.5-15.

Carme Fortea Busquest and Lourdes Herruz Pamies, ES: Implementation and Evaluation of the Housing First Municipal Project in Barcelona, Primer la Llar

Carme Fortea Busquets is a graduate in pedagogy, at the University of Barcelona and obtained the master's degree in direction of local public policies, at Pompeu Fabra University. Carme has worked with homelessness since 2003 and has been manager since 2008 of the department of attention to homeless people. Carme is employed by the Barcelona City Council Municipal Institute of Social Services.



Lourdes Herruz Pamies is a graduate in law, from the Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. She also has a master's degree in management and local law, from Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. Lourdes has worked in the Barcelona City Council since 2003 and since 2010 in the Department of Attention for the Homeless, and is responsible for the municipal reference of the project Primer la Llar (housing first) at the Municipal Institute of Social services of the City Council of Barcelona.

Primer la Llar has been the first Housing First project promoted by a local government in Spain. Now that the project is finished we have submitted three papers to this 15th European Research Conference. The first, on the implementation of the Housing First model by the Barcelona City Council.

The second, on the impact evaluation carried out by the Catalan Institute of Public Policies (IVALUA) and the third, on the qualitative longitudinal research carried out both with the participants and the practitioners by a research team of the University of Barcelona.

Since 1979, Barcelona has services and resources aimed at homeless people, consolidated and based on the scale or transition model, services that have been growing, diversifying and dignifying, enhancing the role of the person as the center of their own insertion. It has evolved from collective hostels to accommodation in small units and individual apartments on a temporary basis. The Barcelona City Council launched in June 2015, through a public tender, a pilot test of the Housing First model, Primer la Llar. The existing resources to date have left homeless people with a long history on the streets and highly complex situations out of the loop. After 5 years of launching the Primer la Llar program, we can position ourselves positively regarding the operation of the Program, both from the perspective of the participants and the professionals involved.

The city of Barcelona has made a significant effort to contain the growth of residential exclusion, with an extraordinary growth in residential places to serve homeless people, despite which, the number of people who continue to live in the street has not diminished. The city's welfare pressure is very high, social and affordable housing is scarce, so growth in programs based exclusively on housing such as the Primer la Llar Program is really complex and must coexist with the traditional model.

The implementation and evaluation of the Primer la Llar Pilot Project has allowed us to analyze the intervention in depth and draw lessons that we can transfer to all the resources deployed in the city of Barcelona to tackle homelessness.

Seminar 4: Impact of COVID-19 I

Chair: **Nicholas Pleace, UK**

Caterina Cortese, Sabina Licursi, Serena Quarta, Gianfranco Zucca, Roberta Pascucci, IT: Learnings from the Pandemic: The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Services for Homeless People in Italy



Caterina Cortese is Sociologist with a PhD in Policy Analysis. Since 2013 she has been working at fio.PSD (Italian Federation of Organizations working with Homeless People) in charge of Study, Research and Cultural Promotion Office on the condition of Homeless People. She carries out activities related to National Surveys on Adult marginalization, Homelessness Services, and Data collection on Housing First. Her articles and productions are available also on the online Library <https://www.fiopsd.org/biblioteca/>. Latest is "The impacts of the pandemic crisis on Homelessness" (2020) (co-author).

Sabina Licursi, Associated Professor in Sociology, University of Calabria. She teaches Social Policy and Methods of Social research. Her main topics of interest are Solidarity, Poverty, Homelessness, Education.



Roberta Pascucci is a Sociologist with a PhD in Sociology and Social Research. Expert in Methodology of Social Research, her fields of interest are Poverty, Social Inequality and Social Policy. She collaborates with the Social Policy and Research office in fio.PSD.



Serena Quarta is a researcher in Sociology in the Department of Political and social studies of the University of Salerno. She teaches Methodology of social research. She collaborates with the Caritas Italiana and is Responsible for the Observatory on Poverty for the Caritas in the city of Lecce.



Gianfranco Zucca studied Philosophy of the language, with the specialization in Social research and Qualitative Methods. Since 2003 he has been a researcher in IREF (Institute of Research for the Education and Training). His main areas of study are labour market, training, migration.



After the government lockdown imposed for national security reasons (March 2020) and the responsible appeal #iorestoacasa (#Istayahtome) it was clear that for homeless people "staying at home" was not a plausible option. A great number of people with precarious health conditions, vulnerabilities and difficult living situations, found themselves in a sort of "emergency in the emergency." At the same time, homelessness services had to adapt solutions and support systems to cope with the pandemic. The aim of the article is to analyze the impact of the pandemic on Services for Homeless People in Italy. It presents the results of an Instant research, launched at the end of the first national lockdown (May 2020), focused on the reorganization processes of services and the responses adopted at the beginning of the lockdown, the relationship with service users and the inter-institutional collaboration.

More than thirty coordinators and directors of services from the public and private sectors were interviewed, in 30 cities across the North, Central and South of Italy. Main findings are referred to the strong resilience of services, the adaptation of strategies, networks, creative and shared solutions, rethinking of services for homeless people overcoming low-threshold models. On the other hand, critical issues emerged, such as the possibility of sheltering, the availability of protection equipment, insufficient space, unavailability of places for isolation and quarantines, the suspension of inclusion and insertion job training. Moreover, unexpected effects arose from the forced cohabitation in 24h shelters: on one side, an unprecedented and voluntary collaboration between social workers and users highlights the capability of services to stimulate immediately autonomy in homeless people, and on the other, how complex and severe health and living conditions are for a portion of users.

Final reflections are dedicated to the learnings from the pandemic crises, referring to forthcoming services for homeless people.

Eva Hart, NL: Corona and Self-sufficiency – The Influence of the Corona Crisis on Welfare Policies



Eva Hart works as a junior researcher for the research department of HVO-Querido, a care organization providing shelter, supervised living and day activities in Amsterdam and the surrounding regions. The research department aims to be the linking pin between research and the practice of care. It also initiates research with the goal to contribute to the improvement of care. Eva has a master degree in Sociology and combines research activities with a job as policy advisor.

Self-sufficiency has been a common theme in Dutch welfare policies, as a way of determining access to facilities and as a goal during the trajectories. These facilities include homeless shelters, sheltered living settings and Housing First trajectories. Anecdotal evidence from the first wave of corona in the Netherlands showed a change in the approach towards self-sufficiency, both in the daily practice of care and in temporary policies that were developed to deal with the effects of the social distancing measures. Therefore research was done to answer the question: Does the corona crisis influence the way of thinking about self-sufficiency on both an execution and policy level in the longer term? The focus is specifically on policies in Amsterdam.

For this research, a focused analysis was done by using qualitative data from 'Kwetsbaar in Amsterdam' (Vulnerable in Amsterdam), a research project on the impact of corona, led by the Free University of Amsterdam. Policy documents and

additional interviews with managers from a social care organization were also used. The analysis shows that the use of self-sufficiency is often criticized. It is seen as a tool with limits, like the lack of a client's own perspective, or as a tool to divide scarcity and withhold people from needed support. Recent policy developments mostly have a focus on prevention of homelessness and (alternative) housing possibilities, built on the advice- and research reports that were initiated after an increase of homelessness numbers in the Netherlands. Though there is a discussion on the usage of self-sufficiency, it does not have its origins in the corona crisis and the temporary approach. The crisis did result in new challenges that emphasized the importance of the discussion, for example the visibility of the housing problem and the risk of an increase in numbers of homeless people.

Seminar 5: Women's Homelessness

Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

Riitta Granfelt and Saija Turunen, FI: Working with Women Suffering from Psychosocial Burden – Interpretations by Workers in a Community-Based Supported Housing Unit



Riitta Granfelt, PhD is a docent at the University of Helsinki and she currently works as a researcher in the Y-Foundation. She has a long career in the Finnish homelessness research and her main research areas are female homelessness and psycho-social services for socially excluded groups, like female prisoners and released prisoners. Besides, she has been working as a senior lecturer of social work at the University of Helsinki and Turku.

Saija Turunen, PhD is research manager at Y-Foundation, Finland where she has worked since 2017. Saija studied at the University of Bangor, North Wales and worked in the field of social research in the UK for several years. Currently Saija co-leads the research work cluster of the Housing First Europe Hub and her research interests include impact assessment, women's homelessness as well as subjective well-being.



In Finland, Housing First offers two housing options for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. One option is a scattered-site flat and another is a flat in a community-based housing unit in accordance with the Housing First principle. Both housing options come with a permanent rental contract. The focus of our paper is on the content of work with women who are suffering from psychosocial burden and who are living in a community-based housing unit. In particular, we will look at the aspects that burden or promote the well-being of the workers. Our data consists of thematic interviews with three workers of a housing unit and three professionals who work in the organisation providing the support services for the unit. Our study highlights the structural dilemma of providing vital support services based on client-worker relationships with limited resources. The study also illustrates the importance of training for the well-being of workers who are daily supporting women whose housing pathways are characterised by numerous losses and exclusions, and for whom many services still remain out of reach. This study is a part of a larger research project looking into housing pathways of women who have experienced or who have been at risk of homelessness.

Meabh Savage, IE: The Significance of the Affective Sphere to Understanding, Explaining and Responding to Women's Homelessness



Dr Méabh Savage is a social care practitioner; she works as a lecturer in the Dept. of Social Care and Early Childhood Studies in Waterford Institute of Technology and has worked in the area of women's homelessness and domestic abuse. Méabh is passionate about social justice and recognises the importance of care and justice in responses to marginalised and disadvantaged groups. Her research interests include women's homelessness, focusing specifically on the intersectionality of affective injustices (including domestic abuse) and class injustices on motherhood, disability (mental illness) and homelessness, and why a relational framework for social caring matters. Méabh has a keen interest in ethical, emancipatory and critical feminist research methodologies, and in emancipatory education and education for social change.

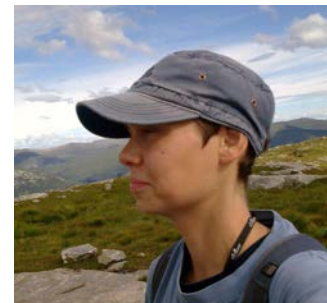
A critical challenge identified by writers in the field of women's homelessness contemporarily relates to the lack of an adequate theoretical framework within which to analyse and explain women's multiple and diverging experiences of homelessness and housing exclusion (Pleace 2016b), and how they differ to the experiences of homeless men (Pleace 2016a; Mayock and Bretherton 2016; Bretherton 2017; Reeve 2018). Recent studies on women's homelessness have focused primarily on women's responses to their homelessness, seeking to recognise women primarily as active agents in their own homelessness journeys (see Watson 2000; Mayock and Sheridan 2012a; Mayock et al. 2015a; 2015c; Sheridan 2017b), and so overcome previous concerns regarding women's lack of agency (Neale 1997). However, a significant challenge posed by recent explanations relates to the dangers of pathologising women's actions; owing to the invisibility of the disabling structures that shape their lives that make women appear 'individually responsible' for their 'choices'. This is where this research attempts to fill the current gap.

This study differs from the existing body of qualitative studies on women's homelessness because it uses an intersectional structural equality framework (Baker et al. 2004) for understanding and explaining unaccompanied mothers' homelessness. The framework supports the analysis of women's homelessness across multiple domains of inequalities, to show how class, gender, care, disability and the affective inequalities all intersect to shape women's lives. Of particular significance to this study is the affective sphere, which produces intersecting relations of love, care and solidarity, or abuse, violence and neglect (Lynch 2007). Because the affective sphere intersects with the political, economic and cultural system it allows for a deep analysis of the experiences of homeless women. It expands the categories of analysis beyond gender alone, to examine the effects of gendered class relations, and their interaction with affective injustices, such as domestic abuse. Furthermore, because the affective system exists as an autonomous sphere (Lynch et al. 2009; Crean 2018), it supports micro-level analysis of actions, while not losing sight of the structural forces and power relations shaping these actions as well.

Central to the contributions this study makes to the field of women's homelessness is recognition of the significance and value of incorporating the affective system into frameworks for analysing women's experiences of homelessness. Including the affective domain as a fourth domain through which home and homelessness can be defined for women can also offer a means through which homeless women's experiences of motherhood, care, domestic abuse, mental illness (disability) and substance misuse can be conceptualised. The framework from this study therefore incorporates a gendered conceptualisation of home beyond the physical, social and legal domains currently agreed within academic circles (FEANTSA 2004; Savage 2016). In doing so, it offers a framework for analysing women's experiences of homelessness and how they can differ between women, and between women and men.

Magdalena Mostowska, PL: Designating Women as a Homeless Subpopulation in Flanders and the US

Magdalena Mostowska is a sociologist, lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies at the University of Warsaw. Previously, she had been studying Polish migrants' homelessness in the EU member states. She is a member of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network and is currently researching women's experiences of homelessness having completed projects on the theme in Poland, Belgium and the US.



Based on patterns of shelter use, seminal research has made it possible to distinguish chronic, transitional and episodic homelessness. More specialized programs and policies could be designed and implemented to cater for the specific needs of these groups. Subgroups however are also distinguished based on demographic profile (age or household composition) or specific past experiences (leaving an institution). In both Flanders and the US, young people, families with children, and people experiencing chronic homelessness are specifically designated as target groups. Prevention of evictions is another priority area in Flanders. In the US, there's yet another group distinguished by its vulnerabilities and experiences but also status: the veterans.

Evidence suggests that women are experiencing "hidden homelessness" more often than men. Despite that, there is a growing share of women in homeless populations captured in data. Still, gender is usually not recognized as a dimension of vulnerability. In both Flanders and the US, "women" as a category is often conflated with "families", or existing methods are not capturing women's experiences well. Since data is rarely analysed taking a gender perspective into account, little evidence is gathered to understand women's experiences of homelessness. Furthermore, policies are not based on evidence alone, but are also entangled in moral assumptions and perceptions of deservingness.

Recently, however, it has been shown that unaccompanied women face specific challenges and "mainstream" homelessness services often fail to recognize their needs. Likewise, American veteran homelessness services are not prepared to meet the needs of women veterans. Extensive research and awareness raising campaigns have led to the recognition of unaccompanied women as a subgroup in some American counties. This may bring more gender-sensitive policies in the future. Designating a target group based on gender, however, may also prove to be problematic.

Seminar 6: Service Delivery Design and Advocacy

Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE

Matti Wirehag, SE: Managing the Homeless: Methods, Scope and Actors in Local Homeless Services in Sweden



Matti Wirehag was employed at the Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, as a PhD candidate in the autumn of 2015. Before that he worked with homelessness issues like the right to housing and undocumented migrants right to healthcare and basic social services. He did this both as a social worker and on a policy level. His general research interests focus on housing, housing rights and homelessness in both a Swedish and an international perspective. His ongoing PhD thesis investigates the management of local homelessness services in Sweden. He uses a mixed-methods approach to explore and map the organization and the housing methods used by the social services to help homeless persons access housing.

The aim of this paper is two-fold. The first aim is to explore the growth and mix of actors involved in the local homeless housing services in Sweden between 2005 and 2018. The second aim is to investigate how the mix of actors differs between municipalities and how this, in turn, is related to local levels of homelessness. In Sweden, as in many European countries, the involvement of for-profit and non-profit actors in complex welfare services such as housing with support has raised concerns regarding contradictory aims, quality control, and lack of insight into these publicly financed services. Previous national studies show that providing complex services, such as housing with support, creates contradictory incentives where for-profit actors kept clients for a longer period, since letting go of clients means losing funding. This paper is based on a larger ongoing PhD study that explores the organization of homeless housing services in Sweden. The homeless housing services is one rapidly growing sector within the social services, housing approximately 25,000-30,000 persons in 2017. At a national level knowledge is scarce concerning the actors involved, and how the mix of for-profit, non-profit and public actors relates to the level of homelessness across municipalities. This paper uses data from Statistics Sweden to explore how this sector has grown, the mix of actors and how this might relate to levels of homelessness across municipalities. Preliminary findings suggest that the number of actors involved in homeless housing services have doubled over the last 10 years, and there is a great mix of both for-profit and non-profit actors involved in the homeless housing services. As a case study, the results could provide useful insights for cross-national European comparative research.

Céline Dujardin, LU: Housing Exclusion and Social Work Strategies in Luxembourg



Céline Dujardin is a Research Scientist at the Department of Social Sciences at the Faculty of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, University of Luxembourg. In 2015, she obtained her PhD in Social Sciences at the University of Luxembourg. Her research interests concern vulnerable populations and their relation to the field of social intervention. Currently, she is Principal Investigator of the ongoing FNR (Luxembourg National Research Fund)-funded project SOHOME (Social Housing and Homelessness). Her teaching activities are mainly in the Bachelor in Social and Educational Sciences in which future social workers are trained.

In the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the demand for affordable housing is significantly higher than the existing offer (Manet, 2017; Reuter, 2017). For financially disadvantaged households, the housing costs around 40% of the available budget represent a very high expenditure. Ametepe (2019) observed an exacerbation of the risk of poverty in relation to housing costs. The SOHOME (SOcial housing and HOMElessness) project pursues research questions related to individuals who are experiencing housing difficulties in Luxembourg, thereby outlining the current state of affairs as well as exploring potential solutions. Main questions are: (1) "What characterizes the concerned population in Luxembourg?", (2) "How do social policies and social work respond to the identified issues?" and (3) "What are the main challenges of social work in the field of homelessness and housing exclusion?" Through the qualitative design, several focus groups and interviews with social workers provide important insights to answer the research questions.

Probably the largest proportion of homelessness services across Europe consists of low-threshold services that provide basic support outside of the housing sector or emergency/temporary accommodation. In contrast, services that immediately provide homeless people with a permanent home are only present to a certain extent in most countries (Pleace, Baptista, Benjaminsen & Busch-Geertsema, 2018). The SOHOME project targets various social services, from the emergency accommodation to the municipal social welfare office. The results from the discussions with social workers acting in the municipal social welfare offices show how great the demand for social and affordable living room is and how present forms of housing exclusion as well as solution-focused strategies are.

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Jan de Vries, NL: Barriers to Effective Advocacy for Non-Profit Service Providers on Homelessness in The Netherlands



Jan de Vries has worked, for almost 20 years, in the field of human rights and advocacy in various positions. He has practical experience and theoretical understanding of advocacy and human rights, having developed and implemented, trained and advised on, advocacy strategies and human rights. For 6 years now he has been working on the right to housing and homelessness in The Netherlands. He is a board member of Bureau Straatjurist (paralegal support for homeless persons in Amsterdam) and a steering group member of the Straatalliantie (cooperation between organisations in Amsterdam). He currently provides advice on advocacy and advocacy strategies to civil society organisations. Recently he did research on advocacy on homelessness in The Netherlands.

In the Netherlands homelessness is on the rise, groups affected by homelessness are more heterogeneous, social policies have been largely decentralised and policies, legislation and other measures, affecting people who are at risk of homelessness or homeless, are increasingly complex. Many organisations support homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. They do so by providing individual support and services. Increasingly, because of the changing context, these organisations have started undertaking advocacy. This is done to try to address more structural problems they see in their daily work. The importance of advocacy is increasingly recognised by these organisations. However, advocacy is largely ad-hoc and reactive. The way in which advocacy is done may have some impact on some issues affecting people who are homeless, but it fails to address structural problems and solutions to homelessness and the threat of homelessness. The voice and interests of homeless people and those at risk of homelessness have too little impact in politics, policies and legislation affecting homelessness.

The research seeks to identify barriers to effective advocacy on homelessness in the Netherlands. Particularly for non-profit service providers. The research was done using a case study in which a study was made of international and national literature, documentation from the field, 30 interviews, and a validation meeting. The research finds there are, interrelated, organisational, financial and institutional factors that impede effective advocacy. Organisational factors include weak internal organisational structures for advocacy, failure to cooperate with others on advocacy and a limited role of people with experience in advocacy. Financial factors include the lack of specific funding and the impact of the financial relationship with municipalities. Finally, the weaknesses of civil society on advocacy increases the risk of co-optation by the State. Thus, preventing open criticism on the system that causes and increases homelessness.

Seminar 7: Housing First II

Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE

Nienke Boesveldt, Marte Kuijpers and Juul Mulder, NL: A Longitudinal Service-User Perspective on Dutch Housing First Implementation



Dr. Nienke Boesveldt is Lead Researcher at the University of Amsterdam in a 5-year longitudinal study in Dutch municipalities on Preventing Recurring Homelessness, De-Institutionalization and Decentralization. After a social policy career on Homelessness in Amsterdam, she wrote her thesis on 'Planet Homeless: Governance Arrangements in Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Glasgow'. Her research interests are peer-research, welfare-state, governance, comparative studies and social-economy. She also teaches students and runs Executive Programs on Homelessness and Mental Health for Dutch policymakers.

Marte Kuijpers MSc, is involved in the project as a researcher at the University of Amsterdam. She completed her master's degree in Social Policy and Public Health at Utrecht University with a study into the social context for repeated homelessness. Her interest in the research was fueled by her previous work experience at a work collective for (threatened) homeless people in Nijmegen. Over the past two years, she has interviewed both stakeholders and clients in various municipalities. She hopes that the research will bring experiences in the field and policy a little closer together.



Dr. Juul Mulder, University of Amsterdam, has a background in psychology. She obtained her PhD from Utrecht University in 2008, researching the role of music preference in the psychosocial development of young people. In the years that followed, she conducted years of research into the quality of judicial behavioral interventions, including the theoretical underpinning, implementation in practice and verifiability of goal achievement. She also recently worked as a counselor in a sheltered housing facility, among others with people with double diagnoses. With these broad experiences in the chain, she is a nice addition to the research team.

The Housing First method appears effective in rehousing homeless persons with severe needs permanently (Tsemberis, 2011), but upscaling the method appears challenging (Pleace and Bretherton, 2013). Since 2005, the Netherlands has seen gradual, local implementation, initiated by municipalities and NGO's. To date, national accreditation is lacking, and we see programmes calling themselves Housing First in small pilots and large-scale projects of whom some show clear deviations from the evidence-based, much trialed HF template.

Longitudinal semi-structured peer-interviews with 43 service-users of five different programmes provide insight into client experiences with Dutch implementation of HF, over time. Participants find having their own - permanent - housing the basis for further recovery. Social living environment may be experienced as very pleasant, but social connection is not self-evident. Intensity and involvement of support differs greatly, also within certain projects. Satisfaction with support is very high, but not necessarily equipped to provide tailor-made support to participants that find asking for help difficult and distrust others, especially related to addiction, psychological challenges and social contacts. Alternatively, we found cases in which much support and care (> 5 times a week) is provided to persons detoxing in their own house. Lastly, we saw cases in which unrealistic expectations are raised with service-users about rules relating to rental-agreements and extra slack given, resulting in complex legal procedures with support services withdrawing themselves from the client remaining housed.

We conclude client-experiences with implementing housing first show clear differences. Also, in our wider study on homelessness and mental health (> 250 participants) we more often do not come across Housing First participants than that we do. This may indicate this approach is still only there for the lucky few. We reflect on organizational difficulties and the need for raising additional methodological expertise. For such trajectories mixed financing is required, but challenging to realize.

Jordi Sanz, ES: Does Housing First Catalyse a Better Life? Quantitative Findings from a Randomized Controlled Trial in Barcelona



Jordi Sanz holds a PhD in sociology from Lancaster University. He joined Ivàlua (Catalan Institute of Public Policy Evaluation) in 2009 as an analyst in public policy evaluation, where he mainly works in evidence generation and program evaluation. His interests are in qualitative methods, evidence brokerage and impact evaluation.

Primer la Llar has been the first Housing First project promoted by a local government in Spain. Now that the project is finished we have submitted three papers to this 15th European Research Conference. The first, on the implementation of the Housing First model by the Barcelona City Council. The second, on the impact evaluation carried out by the Catalan Institute of Public Policies (IVALUA) and the third, on the qualitative longitudinal research carried out both with the participants and the practitioners by a research team of the University of Barcelona. The experimental design of the programme randomly selected 50 participants out of 120 eligible candidates with the aim of understanding whether the Housing First programme improves participants' quality of life, self-recovery and social relationships. Nineteen months after randomization, participants who were randomly selected to participate in the Housing First Program were, on average, in a better situation with respect to their quality of life, self-recovery but not in terms of their social relationships. Twenty-seven months after randomization, although positive correlation persists, even statistically significant effects detected in the first measurement vanish. Therefore, our work indicates that while unconditional housing might be beneficial from the very beginning, in the midterm it is not enough to maintain quality of life and self-recovery of participants. Our recommendation is that, once housing stability is achieved, other services (e.g., support in job search, education, and socialization activities) are needed to accelerate the transitions that participants strive to make in their lives. This paper finishes with a set of learning and development recommendations for social policies against homelessness.

12h00 – 13h00

Break

13h00 – 14h30

SEMINAR SESSION 2

Participants will be asked to select one of these seven parallel seminars

Seminar 8: (Mis)trust, loyalty, scandal: competing notions of legitimacy and fairness in homeless social assistance II

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Hannah Lucey, IE: Containing Covid: Perspectives from Women in Dublin with Extended Experiences of Homelessness



Dr Hannah Lucey graduated from University College Dublin (UCD) Medicine in 2016 and worked as a junior doctor before starting a PhD in Social Anthropology with the University of Cambridge. She works with mothers who have long-term experiences of homelessness and other complex issues, and is currently conducting 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Dublin, Ireland.

For those experiencing homelessness and living in emergency accommodation in Dublin, Ireland's capital city, the arrival of Covid-19 portended disaster. This was particularly true for people with extended histories of homelessness and other complex issues such as addiction, for whom chronic experiences of socio-economic deprivation can lead to multiple co-morbidities and premature ageing (Ní Cheallaigh, 2018). Confronted with this prospect, a collaborative effort was launched by the Health Service Executive (HSE), local councils, homeless and addiction services and voluntary organizations to reduce the risk of viral spread to a 'vulnerable' group. This effort could arguably be considered as successful: rates of infection and mortality from Covid amongst homeless people in Dublin have remained low compared to other, international urban centers (O'Carroll, 2021). However, research thus far has mostly focused on the structural and logistical adjustments around service provision which contributed to the containment of Covid (changes regarding access to opioid substitution therapy, for example). In these accounts, homeless people tend to be portrayed as beneficiaries of decisions made by other, more powerful social actors, rather than relevant agents of change themselves. Less attention has been given to homeless people's perspectives on the pandemic and their involvement or resistance to its response. This is a significant oversight, given that many of the public health measures enacted rely on a level of individual buy-in, and that some prominent 'anti-mask' groups have latched onto the issue of housing and homelessness, potentially making homeless people more vulnerable to the atmosphere of conspiracy projected onto the virus, and its antidote, the vaccine.

Using ethnographic data from 12 months of fieldwork in Dublin, during which I have worked with women experiencing longer-term trajectories through homelessness, this paper explores, firstly, whether the pandemic was considered a legitimate cause of concern by this group, and secondly, the factors which contributed to this perception. Consideration of these questions is important if we are ever to get beyond viewing homeless people as passive recipients in the system, rather than active and worthy contributors towards its change.

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O'CARROLL, A., DUFFIN, T. & COLLINS, J. 2021. Harm reduction in the time of COVID-19: Case study of homelessness and drug use in Dublin, Ireland. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 87, 1-6.

Johannes Lenhard, Max Cam, UK: Your own Front Door: The Ethics of Care in a Modular Home Project



Johannes Lenhard is an ethnographer of venture capital and homelessness and currently teaching and researching at the University of Cambridge (as the Centre Coordinator of the Max Planck Centre Cambridge for the Study of Ethics, the Economy and Social Change). Having worked towards a better understanding of survival practices of homeless people in London and Paris for his PhD, he has spent the last four years researching the ethics of venture capital investors. His monograph 'Making Better Lives - Hope, Freedom and Home-Making among people sleeping rough in Paris' will be published later this year. He contributes regularly to journalistic outlets, such as Techcrunch, Prospect, Sifted, Aeon, the Conversation and Crunchbase.

About one year ago, six people moved into the first modular homes ever installed in the UK. While Covid-19 originally led to postponing the move-in-date, in June 2020 the six free-standing modular homes, quasi-one-bedroom apartments, all equipped with their own entrance and en-suite facilities were ready to welcome their new inhabitants. Support has since been provided by a local homeless charity, experienced in running a hostel and several move-on houses. In this paper, I will present first reflection on three fundamental questions in relation to these modular homes:

1) Who is chosen? The first dispute (to the modular homes but also to any housing) arises around who chooses – the care provider, the council, the funders? Different factors are taken into consideration when taking the actual decision: the project, as the pilot it is, needs to be a success so the residents shouldn't be the most vulnerable people straight from the street. At the same

time, it could serve people well that have trouble with shared hostels given the specific setup. Several considerations had to be balanced.

2) What is care (supposed to be) like? Having one's own door, autonomy and being self-defined while being able to access support and care might clash with the need for regular check-ins that could turn into surveillance by staff. How has this been managed in the first year?

3) What do the residents say? Most importantly, in order to judge the (preliminary) success of the project, the voices of the residents are most important. I will close this presentation with a number of observations from residents about the pros and cons of the modular homes, one year in.

Melissa Fielding, UK: Planning for Move On: Consumer and Homemaking Practices in Women's Transitional Housing



Melissa Fielding is a PhD candidate in the Department of Geography at the University of Cambridge.

'Conditionality-based mechanisms are central elements of such tenancy agreements' (Costarelli et al., 2020) and have been central to homelessness responses (Clarke et al., 2019). Shalin has likened approaches to homelessness support to as 'staircase' (2005) highlighting how people enter the system through services that have low barriers to access but then progress 'up through transitional housing by adhering to a range of behavioural conditions that ostensibly prove their housing readiness' (Costarelli et al, 2020). Within the past decade, housing scholars have focused on the 'intensification' of conditionality (Watts and Fitzpatrick, 2018) within the context of austerity, noting that welfare reform and budget cuts have created an environment whereby the legitimacy of social housing has been undermined.

In temporary supported accommodation in Leicestershire, residents must complete a 'Ready to Move-on Assessment' in order to gain access to the social housing register. Whilst this assessment has been in practice for fifteen years, a recent addition entitled 'Planning For Move On' directs tenants homemaking practices as a form of conditionality. This paper explores the ways in which austerity and conditionality interact on a local level, and how new forms of conditionality shape tenants' experiences of the home. Drawing from a series of interviews with housing managers and tenants in Leicestershire in the East Midlands between October 2019 and October 2020, I consider the 'Planning For Move On' assessment as a process that shapes consumer and homemaking practices.

Seminar 9: Counts – Methods - Lessons II

Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE

Volker Busch-Geertsema and Thorsten Heien, DE: The First Nation-Wide Survey on Street Homelessness and Hidden Homelessness in Germany



Prof. Dr. Volker Busch-Geertsema has studied social sciences at the University of Bremen and is a senior research fellow and board member at the Association for Innovative Social Research and Social Planning (GISS, Bremen, Germany). Since 2015 he has been an honorary Professor at Heriot Watt University Edinburgh. He has been a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness since 1995 and since 2009 he is the Coordinator of the Observatory and member of the editorial team of the European Journal of Homelessness. He has conducted a number of extensive research projects on different aspects of homelessness in Germany, Europe and further abroad.

Thorsten Heien studied sociology and economics with a focus on survey methods and statistics, followed by a doctorate on the cross-cultural comparison of attitudes towards the welfare state in 2002 (University of Bielefeld). He's the head of Kantar's social policy research unit in Germany since 2015 including



consultancy for other top-tier clients and projects like the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) or the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). Further areas of expertise are survey methodology (sampling, multi-mode designs, hard-to-survey populations, biomarkers, record linkage) and data science (multivariate analysis, missing value imputation, micro simulation, tax modelling).

A new law in Germany foresees regular point-in time registrations (count and demographic details) of homeless people in shelters, hostels and other types of temporary accommodation (every end of January, starting with 31st of January 2022) by the national office of statistics.

In addition, the national extent of other groups of homeless people (following the ETHOS Light definition) is to be documented. A consortium of GISS and Kantar Public has been commissioned by national government to conduct a survey based on a representative sample of homeless people who are sleeping on the street or in some type of informal sheltering structure or who are temporarily sharing with friends and relatives because they have no permanent home of their own (hidden homelessness). The survey will be conducted in the first week of February 2022. A similar survey will have been conducted by GISS in North Rhine-Westphalia in July 2021.

The presentation will report on both studies, but will focus mainly on the national survey on hidden homelessness and street homelessness, as this will be the first time in Europe to explore the extent of these two specific groups on a national level using a random-probability based sample and short questionnaires. In a country with an infrastructure like Germany the approach is driven by the strong conviction that most members of the two target groups will be in contact with some sort of social service. But often low threshold services and services not directly focussing on homeless people (food banks, services for drug consumers, specific services for women and young people, for migrants etc.) and specific services such as outreach teams are here relevant and will be included in the sampling process.

The presentation will inform about the approach in detail and about the experiences with the “pilot” in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Mauro Striano, Nicolas Horvat, BE: The Progress of Homelessness in Brussels over the Last 12 Years



Mauro Striano works for Bruss'help as a researcher. Prior to Bruss'help, he worked for 9 years as migration policy officer at FEANTSA. He studied European Politics and European Law on migration and asylum.

Nicolas Horvat works for Bruss'help as a researcher and coordinates the Brussels homeless count. The first homeless count report he coordinated was carried out in 2020. He studied sociology. Bruss'help is a public law association mandated to coordinate emergency assistance and integration measures for homeless people in the Brussels Capital Region.

During the last homeless count carried out by Bruss'help, a total of 5,313 homeless or poorly housed people were counted in Brussels, including 719 sleeping rough, 1,306 in emergency shelters and 622 accommodated in services – mainly hotels - put in place during the COVID crisis. Compared to 2018, 1,153 additional people (+ 27.7%) were identified, all categories combined. This increase is particularly pronounced for people accommodated in emergency services (+ 102.3%). Since the first homeless count in 2008, the total number of people has more than tripled. The COVID 19 pandemic has contributed to this increase, in particular by worsening the conditions of the most precarious homeless people. Behind these figures there is a variety of profiles, needs and backgrounds that require individualized support and tailored solutions.

The research, which builds on data periodically collected since 2008 through street counts and data communicated by homeless services, aims at providing an overview of the progress of homelessness in Brussels over the last 12 years. It also intends to explain two main assessments that stem from this overview: the first concerns the steep increase, within the homeless population, from 29.2% to 49.8% of the people included in the ETHOS categories 1 and 2 – the roofless; the second relates to the intensification of the use of emergency solutions in dealing with homelessness. Moreover, within the framework of the 12-year overview of homelessness in Brussels, the research takes stock of the recent health crisis and of its impact on the homelessness

sector. Finally, the following hypothesis that might explain the increase of homelessness will be explored: the growing precariousness of the working class, the lack of affordable housing, and the strict management of migratory flows depriving a growing number of European and third-country nationals of their residence rights.

Seminar 10: Housing First III

Chair: **Nicholas Pleace, UK**

Jordi Sancho, Marta Llobet, Jezabel Cartoixà, Adela Boixadós, Araceli Muñoz, Joan Uribe, Mercedes Serrano and Susana Batle, ES: Analysing Three Years of Recovery Process in HF Pilot Scheme Barcelona: Final Results and Recommendations



Jordi Sancho is a Professor of the Department of Social Work of the University of Barcelona and lecturer of Social Policy. Also teaching in the Masters/Postgraduate degrees of (1) Art for Social Transformation; (2) Art for Social Inclusion; (3) Inclusive Education; (4) Diagnostic and Intervention in Autism and (5) Advanced Studies in Social Exclusion. Researcher of the Learning Media & Social Interactions Consolidated Research Group (2017 SGR 379). The last research projects converge on (1) housing first solutions for homeless people; (2) Learning designs for social inclusion; (3) Intercultural participation of adolescents and (4) migrants needs of information.

A key issue in homelessness recovery is the expertise to offer adjusted specific interventions to already varying realities and needs in a non-linear process. One strength of Housing First (HF) as a methodology is the ability to address this flexibility. The concept (recovery) offers a coherent and common direction to users, professionals, service designs and organizations, but it also is difficult to define and use, showing different meanings to different persons. On the other hand, service planners and practitioners demand clear information of this recovery process to learn and improve the intervention and project design. This presentation aims to balance this difficult combination of requirements.

This communication offers final results of a 3 years' longitudinal study with 20 people from a pilot scheme of Housing First in Barcelona called "Primer la Llar", funded by the local government of the city. This is a qualitative study based on the participant's perception, obtained from lengthy interviews in three phases of the project.

The results we present will show:

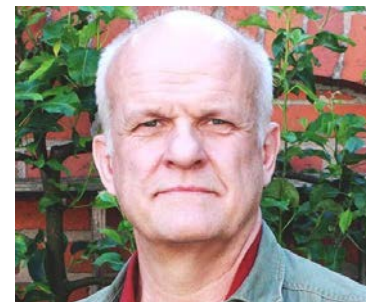
- The conceptualisation of the recovery process used in our Southern European city context, based on seven different dimensions.
- A comparison of three groups (women, migrant men, and non-migrant men) showing some distinct traits in the life narratives, in the recovery process, in the "home" significance and on the different approaches and self-developed strategies to autonomy.
- A visual representation of the evolution of the most valued active support declared resources (family, friends, colleagues, neighbours) and external supports (health, commercial, project and "walking" partners) for these three separated groups, and the transformation of the relationship between participants and professional helpers.
- Some recommendations to programme design and professional practice derived from the research.

Marcus Knutagaard and Arne Kristiansen, SE: A Decade with Housing First in Sweden: Results, Experiences and Reflections



Marcus Knutagaard is an associate professor at the School of Social Work, Lund University. His research interests include housing policy, homelessness and the importance of place for how social work is organised – its moral geography. Two of his ongoing research projects are “Scanian homes: Reception, settlement or rejection – homelessness policies and strategies for refugee settlement” and “Take away – disinvestment of established methods when implementing new psychosocial interventions for homeless people and people with mental health problems”.

Arne Kristiansen, PhD, is associate professor at School of Social Work, Lund University. His research includes substance abuse, homelessness and service user involvement. Currently he is involved in a research project related to municipal homelessness policies and refugee reception strategies in south of Sweden and a research project on service user involvement in social work. He is part of the international network PowerUs, The Nordic Network for Homelessness Research and The Social Science Network of Alcohol and Drugs (Sonad).



The aim of this article is to analyse the development of Housing First in Sweden from 2009 to 2021. We have a specific focus on the development of the Housing First programme in the city of Helsingborg in Sweden. The empirical data is from case-studies and available statistical data. We have followed up the reported data with interviews. We show that the implementation of Housing First programmes have been slow. Only 21 out of 290 municipalities have introduced Housing First as a solution to end homelessness. Our results show that many municipalities report that they provide Housing First, but in practice they do not. We have seen that many municipalities experience ups and downs in their implementation of Housing First. Our in depth analysis of the Housing First programme in Helsingborg confirms this trend, but also shows sustainable results over time. We are particularly interested in the changes that happen to many of the Housing First participants when they get their own housing. These findings have implications for practice suggesting a greater attention to the potential of the Housing First model and housing-led approaches in homelessness work.

Seminar 11: Health of and Health Services for Homeless People

Chair: **Lars Benjaminsen, DK**

Tabea Linzbach, Anabell Specht, Theresa Hellmund, Merle Hörig, Andreas K. Lindner, Navina Sarma, DE: Development of Health Information for and with Homeless People During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond



Tabea Linzbach (24) is a master's student at the Berlin School of Public Health studying Public Health in her final year. She received a bachelor's degree in psychology from Medizinische Hochschule Brandenburg in 2019.

The team of the Charité-COVID-19-project for and with homeless people has worked together since October 2020. We are an interdisciplinary team from the fields of medicine, public health, social work and communication design including also early career researchers. Most of us have many years of experience from working in low threshold services for homeless people and are involved in various projects and networks concerning research and political activities in the field of homelessness.

The pandemic shows the important role of providing people with easy to access up-to-date information including digital formats. People experiencing homelessness have limited access to health information. Recommendations given during the COVID-19-pandemic did not reflect the realities of life on the streets, e.g. on distance rules or self-isolation. In addition, homeless people were hardly ever directly addressed through communication channels in Germany. Further challenges are a lack of digitalization within shelters and/or social services and technical and/or socio-economic barriers in purchasing and maintaining a smartphone.

The Charité-COVID-19-project for and with homeless people has created digital COVID-19 health information videos and vaccination posters, with an interdisciplinary team and a participatory approach. Two videos on general information and testing of

COVID-19 were launched in 5 languages in February 2021. Vaccination posters in two language versions including 9 languages have been available since April 2021 and were distributed nationwide to support vaccination campaigns.

We will present the collaboration of research, practice and community, the production process, the distribution and the acceptance of the formats. The weblink refers to the videos, posters and further information:

https://tropeninstitut.charite.de/forschung/charite_covid_19_projekt_fuer_und_mit_obdachlosen_menschen/

Exclusion from (digital) information is an increasingly important part of the structural marginalization of homeless people. This, as well as the non-consideration of the living situation of this population in health communication and the pandemic response have to be addressed. Tackling the digital gap allows improved access to health information for homeless people and promotes health-seeking behaviour. Empowerment of the community through participation and building up a network between community, service providers, politics and research are also crucial to improve homeless people's health in the future.

Sándor Békási, Zsuzsa Györffy, Bence Döbrössi, Virág Bognár, Nóra Radó, Emília Morva, Edmond Girasek, HU: Measuring Openness Towards Telecare among People Experiencing Homelessness in Shelters Offering Mid- and Long-term Accommodation



Sándor Békási graduated from Semmelweis University (Budapest, Hungary) as a primary care physician and health manager. After molecular biology research activities, his attention turned to client-centric digital healthcare solutions. He is the chief physician and director at the Health Center of the Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta providing primary care services 24/7 to people who are experiencing homelessness. He is also the co-founder of Fitpuli, a Hungarian digital health start-up. His main interest is the integration of mobile applications, telemedicine, and remote patient monitoring into traditional medical care pathways.

Zsuzsa Györffy is a medical sociologist, Head of the Medical Sociology Department at the Institute of Behavioural Sciences of Semmelweis University, where she teaches medical sociology and digital health. She has a Ph.D. degree in Psychology and a Habilitation in Health Sciences. She is the leader of the Behavioural Science in Digital Health working group at the Semmelweis University. Her research activities are geared towards investigating how physicians and patients use digital health solutions, what advantages and disadvantages they have by implementing and operating such technologies. The conditions required for the successful implementation of digital health opportunities are also investigated from a societal, medical, and patient perspective.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an expansion of digital health solutions was experienced throughout Europe to provide traditional medical services online. These digital technologies might contribute to health inequalities of populations with lower socioeconomic status but also offer a new tool for better management of chronic conditions and are able to compensate for poor health care access.

During COVID-19 lockdown, an exploratory study was completed among homeless persons (N=98) in 4 shelters in Budapest, Hungary. These shelters provide mid- and long-term accommodation with a focus on health improvement. Attitudes of accessibility and openness towards chronic care via telemedicine were measured by a questionnaire self-developed by the research team. To give a context of the results, a national reference group was used of individuals recruited from 2 average primary care practices from Budapest, Hungary (N=110).

Our results demonstrate that there was no significant difference in the openness towards a live online video consultation among the index and the weighted reference group. In the homeless group, participants more satisfied with general health care services reported more willingness to try telecare. Our multivariate analysis demonstrated that participants in the index group who experienced problems in getting regular medical care in the last year prefer in-person doctor-patient consultations.

Our survey suggests that telecare might be a potential new pathway in chronic care for people experiencing homelessness. Launching an on-site digital health program targeting residents of homeless shelters might be able to improve care regularity and

lead to better access to health services. These shelters can provide infrastructure, human resources, and expertise for such medical programs. Building trust in such services might also play an important role in planning and implementation. Our research also served as an underlying study of a 12-week long telecare pilot. Early results of this ongoing pilot will be also available during the presentation.

Coline v. Everdingen, Peter Bob Peerenboom, Koos v.d. Velden and Philippe Delespaul, NL: Innovative Strategies to Enable Recovery of the Homeless: Methods and Health Results of the Dutch HOP-TR Study



Coline van Everdingen (1968) is an independent researcher, with the background of a MD (1993) and Public Health specialist (2001). Additionally, she is a PhD candidate at Maastricht University. From 2015 to 2018, she conducted local reviews in various cities and homelessness settings. This resulted in a representative sample of Dutch homeless service users (N=436). The Homeless People Treatment and Recovery study uses this data to describe the health and needs and analyze the interaction of homeless service users and care systems. The study aims to identify which conditions can promote recovery in marginalized populations with interdependent needs.

Background: Homelessness is an increasing problem in Western European countries. Dutch local authorities initiated cross-sectional reviews to obtain accurate health and needs information on Homeless Service (HS) users. Methods: A group of Dutch HS users was selected using a naturalistic meta-snowball sampling. Semi-structured interviews provided the primary data source. The interviews used open questions, the InterRAI Community Mental Health questionnaire and the "Homelessness Supplement". Algorithmic summary scores were computed, and integrated clinical parameters assessed, using the raw interview data. They result in health and needs in a rights-based, recovery-oriented frame of reference. The mental health approach is transdiagnostic. Health and needs are organized using the positive health or recovery domains: symptomatic (physical and mental health), social (daily living, social participation), and personal (quality of life, meaning).

Results: Most subjects were males, low educated, with a migration background. The majority were long-term or intermittently homeless. Concurrent health problems were present in two domains or more in most (95.0%) subjects. Almost all participants showed mental health problems (98.6%); for a significant share severe (72.5%). Frequent comorbid conditions were addiction (78%), chronic physical conditions (59.2%), and intellectual impairments (39.9%).

Discussion:

Traditional epidemiological literature on homelessness is often domain specific and relies on administrative sources. The HOP-TR study uses an analytical epidemiological approach. It shifts the assessment focus from problem-centered marginalization processes towards a comprehensive, three - dimensional recovery-oriented vision of health. Different perspectives are integrated to explore the interaction of homeless people with care networks.

The sample characteristics and the significant concurrent health problems reveal the multi domain character of needs and the relevance of integrated 3-D public health approach. In the Netherlands, local authorities used the reports to reflect and discuss needs, care provision, access, and network cooperation. These dialogs incited to improve the quality of care at various ecosystem levels.

Keywords: homelessness, transdiagnostic mental health strategy, human rights, recovery, public health policy, healthcare ecosystem approach

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Health Patterns Reveal Interdependent Needs of Dutch Homeless Service Users. Front. Psychiatry, 25 March 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2021.614526>

A comprehensive assessment to enable recovery of the homeless: the HOP-TR study. Front. Public Health, accepted 9 June 2021 | doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2021.661517 (abstract)

Seminar 12: Migration and Homelessness I

Chair: Mike Allen, IE



Ivana Pericin, IE: 'This is not me, this is not my life': An ethnographic study of everyday realities of homeless migrants in Dublin

Ivana Pericin is a PhD Candidate in the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin (TCD). Previously, she was involved in research that focused on the health needs of, and improvement of health services for, vulnerable groups, including migrants. Her current research seeks to explore the range of factors and processes that lead migrants into homelessness, influence their patterns of movement through service systems and impact their ability to access and maintain housing over time. Her research interests and desire are to be involved in projects committed to marginalised groups in society.

Both internationally and in Ireland, the profile of the homeless population has changed over the past decades, with burgeoning evidence of non-nationals accessing homeless shelters and related support services. Despite clear evidence of an increase in the number of migrants experiencing homelessness in Ireland, there is a paucity of research on this specific dimension of homelessness, and the dynamics and drivers of migrant homelessness are, consequently, poorly understood. In order to address a gap in knowledge it seems essential to gain an in depth understanding of the lives and identities of migrants experiencing homelessness. Using an ethnographic approach, the paper seeks to explore the experiences that impact migrants' journeys 'into' and 'through' homelessness, as well as to examine migrant homeless identities, including the perception of self and the individual's worldview. The ethnographic fieldwork was conducted over an eight-month period and took place in strategically chosen sites in Dublin, including a day drop-in/advocacy service, a primary health care homeless service and several street locations. The observed encounters revealed that a vast majority of homeless migrants were male, 30-45 years old, predominantly from CEE countries with no experience of homelessness prior to their arrival in Ireland. The preliminary analysis highlights that loss of employment, substance abuse and insecure tenancy agreements significantly contribute to migrants' housing instability and propel them into homelessness. Migrants' pathways through homelessness are found to be closely linked with a significant increase in substance abuse, which combined with a struggle to navigate the social service system (due to language barriers and a lack of previous knowledge) further entrenches migrants in emergency services, and leads to an inevitable progression towards chronic homelessness. This paper offers insight into the construction of identity among participants and how this is used as a coping mechanism for navigating homelessness.

Cordula Bieri and Paula Mayock, IE: At the Edge of Homelessness: Refugees Navigating the Irish Private Rental Market



Cordula Bieri is a PhD researcher at the School of Social Work and Social Policy of Trinity College Dublin and is a recipient of the Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship. Her PhD research focuses on the housing experiences of refugees who have recently been granted international protection. Cordula has a MA degree in Sociology from the University of Zurich and has previously worked for Non-profit organisations in Switzerland, where her research and advocacy work had a strong focus on the intersection of poverty, housing and migration.

Dr. Paula Mayock is an Associate Professor at the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin. Paula's research focuses primarily on the lives and experiences of marginalised youth and adult populations, covering areas such as homelessness, drug use and drug problems. She is the founder and co-director of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network (WHEN) (<http://womenshomelessness.org/>), which aims to promote and develop academic scholarship on



gender dimensions of homelessness. Paula is the author of numerous articles, book chapters and research reports and is an Associate Editor to the international journal Addiction.

The Irish housing market is in the grip of a major affordability crisis and while eviction bans introduced during the Covid-19 pandemic have seen homelessness numbers drop from 10,148 in February 2020 to 8,082 in April 2021, the recent lifting of the eviction ban in combination with the persistent shortage of housing supply as well as limited tenancy rights are continuing to put private tenants at risk of homelessness.

While there is a growing body of literature on people experiencing homelessness, less is known about the people who are at risk of becoming homeless and how they deal with the insecurities associated with the housing crisis. This case study aims to give insight into the experiences of a particular group: refugees renting on the private rental market in Ireland.

The research combines in-depth interviewing with the ethnographic Go-Along approach to gain a deeper understanding of refugees' housing journeys in Ireland and how these journeys shape their sense of belonging. Twenty of the 21 participants interviewed to date were living in private rented accommodation; 18 of them with the support of the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme following their transition from Direct Provision (DP) accommodation.

Emerging findings show that the period of transition from DP following the attainment of refugee status was a particular point of vulnerability, which also increased the risk of homelessness. While only a small number of the participants accessed emergency homelessness accommodation, the threat of becoming homeless featured strongly in the accounts of a large number. Participants' employed various strategies to avoid homelessness, including accepting inadequate accommodation, prioritising rent over other expenses, convincing landlords of their deservingness and delaying employment to not lose access to housing supports. The implications of the findings are discussed, with a particular focus on the need to strengthen protections that aim to circumvent the risk of homelessness for refugees who gain status and embark on the journey of securing housing.

Seminar 13: Impact of Take-Up of Benefits and Services on Homelessness

Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE

Hiroshi Goto, Dennis Culhane, Matthew D. Marr, Japan/USA: Why Homelessness Has Decreased in Japan: Comparison of Public Assistance in Japan and the U.S.



***Hiroshi Goto** is an associate professor at the College of Community and Human Services Department of Social Work, Rikkyo University. He started his career as a social worker for a homeless support non-profit organization (San-Yu-Kai) in Japan. He is currently interested in both local-level and global-level research on the homelessness. The former is an analysis of case records of homeless self-reliance support centers (Transitional housing) in Japan, and the latter is a comparative study of public assistance in the US and Japan.*

***Dennis P. Culhane** is Professor of Social Policy at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a social science researcher with primary expertise in the area of homelessness and assisted housing policy. Most recently, Culhane's research has focused on the aging of the adult homeless population in the US.*



***Matthew D. Marr** is Associate Professor of Sociology Global and Sociocultural Studies, Florida International University. His research focuses on how experiences of inequality in contemporary urban America and Japan are shaped by contexts at different levels, from the global to the individual. Marr*

looks at strategic research sites including housing programs for people experiencing homelessness, "service hub" neighborhoods, and day labor markets.

The number of homeless people on the streets in Japan has been consistently decreasing. As of January 2020, there were 3,992 homeless people, which is about 16% of the number at the peak in 2003. On the other hand, in U.S. 210,000 people are "unsheltered homeless," as defined by the Japanese definition of homelessness, and this number has been consistently increasing since 2015. This paper will focus on one of cause of this difference, the public assistance system.

The main public assistance system in Japan, *seikatsu-hogo* (Livelihood Protection, is behind the decline in the number of homeless people in Japan. But which characteristics of Livelihood Protection have contributed to the decline in street homelessness has not been examined in detail.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss what features of Japan's public assistance have contributed to the decline in homelessness, comparing it to the public assistance system in the United States. We argue that three characteristics of Japan's Livelihood Protection program are at the core of its success in addressing homelessness—1) generality, 2) comprehensiveness, and 3) expeditiousness. We also overview some shortcomings of the program. Clarifying how Japan, as a relatively successful case, has been able to reduce homelessness could provide certain suggestions for homelessness measures in the U.S. and other countries.

Laure-lise Robben and Koen Hermans, BE: Unravelling the homeless conundrum: to get help, you need an address. A case study of the reference address at a Public Center for Social Welfare in Belgium



Laure-lise Robben is a PhD student at LUCAS, the Centre for Care Research and Consultancy at KU Leuven, supervised by prof. dr. Koen Hermans. Funded by Belspo, her PhD project on homelessness trajectories and non-take-up of social rights from a dynamic perspective (acronym: TRAHOME) is a partnership together with the University of Ghent and the Université Catholique de Louvain.

Koen Hermans is project leader at LUCAS, Centre for Care Research and Consultancy and professor of social work and social policy at the Faculty of Social Sciences. His research focuses on homelessness, social work and evaluation research.

Homelessness is an extreme manifestation of poverty and social exclusion. Especially in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, when 'staying home' became the frontline defense. However, experiencing homelessness comes with a cruel irony: in order to receive help, you need an official address. An address is a basic precondition to receive benefits, to apply for a job, to be eligible for social housing, to open a bank account, to collect postal mail, etc. In many countries, the route to obtaining and exerting social rights starts with registration in the population register. To address this minimum prerequisite, mechanisms for administrative anchoring are in place, such as the reference address at a Public Center for Social Welfare (PCSW) in Belgium. Enshrined in a series of conditions, claimants need to meet eligibility criteria to qualify. Yet, evidence of recent local point-in-time counts in Belgium suggests only a small share of the homeless population takes up this reference address. Despite the extensive literature on non-take-up (NTU) of social rights in welfare states, research on this phenomenon in relation to homelessness is scarce. Drawing on a case study of Belgium, this paper disentangles the underlying mechanisms of NTU of the reference address at a PCSW. Furthermore, we explore similar systems in EU Member States created for this specific vulnerable group following the loss of a

permanent address. Analyses will be drawn on in-depth interviews and survey data from point-in-time counts of which we will present the preliminary results. By focusing on the effectiveness of a reference address at a PCSW, the results are expected to lead to a greater understanding of the NTU of rights, the barriers homeless people are confronted with, and the possibility of the concept of a 'reference address' as an administrative system that includes the most excluded.

Seminar 14: Impact of Covid-19 II

Chair: **Kjell Larsson, SE**

Marco Heinrich, Frieda Heinzelmann, Frank Sowa, DE: On the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Everyday Lives and Coping Strategies of Homeless People

Marco Heinrich is a research associate at the Nuremberg Institute of Technology, Germany. He studied Sociology and Cultural Geography (B.A. degree 2017) at the Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU) and Sociology and Social Sciences (M.A. degree 2020) at the Philipps-University Marburg. His research interests include qualitative research, housing and homelessness, social inequality, discrimination, social exclusion and deviance.



Frieda Heinzelmann is a research associate at Nuremberg Institute of Technology, Germany. She is currently working on the project: Young (formerly hidden) homeless women and their social network relationships: A Qualitative Study on Ending or Stabilizing Homelessness. She holds a B.A. in Social Pedagogy, Social Work and Welfare Science from the Technical University of Dresden and has worked as a social pedagogue in child and youth welfare. In 2021 she completed her M.A. in Social Work at the Nuremberg Institute of Technology. During her master's studies, she worked as a student assistant in the Projects Smart Inclusion for Homeless People (SIWo) and Rough sleeping and homelessness during the corona pandemic: The case study of Nuremberg metropolitan region, where she began working on the topics of homelessness.

Frank Sowa is professor of sociology at Nuremberg Institute of Technology, Germany. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University Erlangen-Nuremberg and worked as senior researcher at the Institute for Employment Research. He is a sociologist specialized in qualitative and ethnographic methods. Since 2017, he has been working on the topics of homelessness. He leads several projects, e.g. Rough sleeping and homelessness during the corona pandemic: The case study of Nuremberg metropolitan region, Securing Housing. Housing, Housing Losses and Homelessness in Nuremberg and Vienna, Vulnerable Youth in Changing Risk Environments: Figurations of Urban Youth Homelessness in Germany, Denmark and the UK.



With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the discussion of housing and homelessness experienced a renaissance in the media, politics, and society. With the solidarity calls to reduce face-to-face contact, the question of how people without homes should respond to these calls became pressing. The heterogeneity of homeless people is reflected in the diverse living situations, the different ways in which everyday life is organized, and the varying coping strategies of the people affected. Thus, it can be assumed that the changes brought about by the pandemic affected homeless people differently. In this research, therefore, we will explore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated government-mandated interventions on homeless people, who were already facing crisis living circumstances before the pandemic began and coped with them in different ways. In doing so, we will look at the specific living situation and everyday arrangements of homeless people as well as identify their new and old coping strategies that determine how they deal with the novel situation. To accomplish this, a total of 17 narratively structured guided interviews were conducted in Germany and analyzed following grounded theory and sequence analysis. Our findings show that homelessness in times of the COVID-19 pandemic means increased dependency on institutional support. This is because government restrictions during lockdowns prevent successfully practiced coping strategies based on informal support networks.

However, if these institutional supports can now no longer be maintained because of the pandemic, homeless people are left only with trying to cope with the situation on their own.

Hilary Silver and Laura Colini, USA/EU: Governing Multilevel Responses to Coronavirus Impacts on US and European Homelessness



Hilary Silver is Professor of Sociology, International Affairs, and Public Policy & Public Administration at George Washington University and Professor of Sociology & Urban Studies Emerita from Brown University, USA. She holds a PhD in Sociology from Columbia University and served as Editor of the journal, *City & Community*. Her research focus is social exclusion, urban poverty and homelessness and the policies that address them in the USA and abroad.

Laura Colini holds a PhD habil. in Urban, Regional and Environmental Studies, University of Florence IT and Post-Doc Marie-Curie, Bauhaus University DE. Her most recent work covers topics related to EU urban policies, migration, housing. She has been working as an academic in Italy, Germany, France, UK, and USA. She currently works as senior policy expert on social and urban policies for the EU COM (URBACT, UIA, EU Urban Agenda). She is also co-founder of Tesserae, Urban Social Research in Berlin, member of the artist collective Oginoknauss and of the International Network for Urban Research and Action INURA.



Solving urban problems entails multiple levels of governance. Laws, policies, and programs, their financing and implementation, overlap and sometimes conflict, giving rise to local variation in public action to address challenges like homelessness. Processes and institutions that enable policy-making across different jurisdictional levels with both public authorities and non-state actors can shift authority and delegate responsibilities downwards, upwards, or sideways (Maggetti and Trein 2018). When a crisis like the coronavirus pandemic hits, pre-existing institutional arrangements experience shocks, presenting opportunities for progressive change. Neoinstitutional theory suggests that the path dependency of existing subsidized housing programs is disturbed, but it is unclear whether the pandemic emergency arrangements will become the “new normal” or whether they revert to earlier institutions. This paper considers how responses to Covid-19 at multiple levels of governance – federal/European Union, state/member state, and local/municipal – built upon and modified earlier approaches to homelessness while retaining and recommitting to the Housing First model. It compares US and European actions to stimulate the economy in the immediate aftermath of the shutdowns, and to invest in longer-term capital improvements such as modernized housing. The initial expenditures helped to deconcentrate congregate shelters, identify available accommodations, house the unsheltered, equip encampments with hygiene, food, and health care, extend cash and rental assistance, ban evictions, and transform systems so that those provided housing during the pandemic will not stay on the streets. Subsequently, localities must address the longer-term challenges of permanently housing the homeless. The comparison across and within countries identifies factors at multiple levels – extent and nature of homelessness, local housing markets, pre-existing social housing and allowances programs, and political forces -- that successfully transform local arrangements in a progressive direction as the pandemic recedes in time.

14h30 – 14h45

BREAK

14h45 – 16h15

SEMINAR SESSION 3

Participants will be asked to select one of these seven parallel seminars:

Seminar 15: Ethnographic Methods in Homelessness Research: Reflections, Challenges and Values

Chair: **Matthias Drilling, CH and Lyn Sikic-Micanovic, HR**

Esther Mühlethaler, Paula Greiner, CH: Using Ethnographic Methods in Homelessness Research – comparing Swiss and Croatian research experiences



Esther Mühlethaler has an academic background in social anthropology and migration and citizenship studies and works since 2019 as research associate at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (School of Social Work). She is involved in an ethnographic research project on homelessness which explores pathways to social inclusion and compares contexts and challenges in Swiss and Croatian cities.

Paula Greiner graduated in Sociology and Anthropology at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. Her work experience includes working as a research analyst intern in the Croatian IOM office and as a project assistant in the Ministry of Interior -- Croatia European Migration Network (EMN) which is the National Contact Point for the Republic of Croatia. She joined the research project «Exploring Homelessness and Pathways to Social Inclusion: A Comparative Study of Contexts and Challenges in Swiss and Croatian Cities (CSRP)» as a team member in January 2020.



The aim of this presentation is to share some experiences within our joint project “Exploring Homelessness and Pathways to Social Inclusion: A Comparative Study of Contexts and Challenges in Swiss and Croatian Cities” (CSRP). The Swiss and Croatian team intend to present some of the values and challenges of using ethnographic methods in homelessness research. Participant observation, longitudinal, in-depth interviews, walk alongs as well as field notes and personal diaries are some of the ethnographic methods that we used within this holistic project that includes homeless people and practitioners. We hope that these methods will create a space for the articulation of authentic lived experiences of homelessness and further provide an in-depth understanding of the contexts and heterogeneity of homelessness in each respective country.

In this research, we gained access to homeless people through fieldwork at homeless shelters/centres and volunteering. This was of value because it allowed our teams to participate in and observe some homeless people's daily practices, routines and behavior. By using ethnographic methods, we can witness and learn about how people feel about their situations and how they interpret their world. We were also able to gain a better understanding of the complexities of an individual's situations in the context of homelessness. We will also present some of the challenges that we have experienced during our research related to building relationships and trust with homeless people, ethical concerns, possible loss of material due to authorization, staying in contact with research participants, the unpredictability of fieldwork and field locations as well as a range of emotional challenges that we encountered in the field. It is hoped that through presenting these experiences we can pinpoint the specific values and challenges of using ethnographic methods in homelessness research.

Zsolt Temesváry, Sabrina Roduit, CH: Life Histories and Life Stories of Undocumented Central and Eastern European Homeless People Living in Switzerland



Sabrina Roduit is scientific collaborator at the University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland and coordinator in the Doctoral Programme for the Centre LIVES at the Universities of Geneva and Lausanne. She has completed her PhD in sociology in Geneva. Her main research areas are social inequalities in health, homelessness, life course and vulnerability, and HIV/aids.

Zsolt Temesváry is a senior lecturer at the University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland. He completed his PhD in social policy in Hungary and was qualified as a professional of urban poverty and mental health in Germany. His primary research areas are migration and homelessness, and the development of social work in Eastern Europe.



According to estimations, in Switzerland there are approximately 30 000 EU citizens living without residence permit, whose vast majority arrive from the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region (Epple and Schär 2015). In the homelessness institutions around third of the non-Swiss service users originate from the CEE region, and 300-500 CEE homeless may currently live in the country. Most destitute Central and Eastern Europeans arrive to Switzerland as tourists and after the expiry of their 3-months legal staying (as EU citizens) they remain in the country as undocumented "overstayers". In the absence of housing and work contracts, destitute Central and Eastern Europeans are not eligible for the Swiss residence permit. Without documents, they are excluded from social and medical services and are threatened by severe housing exclusion and homelessness.

The research project "Routes into Destitution" applies a novel method to explore vulnerabilities and resources in the migration trajectories of CEE homeless people. The project uses the combination of quantitative life history calendars (LHC) and qualitative narrative interviews to examine not only the objective life history, but the subjective life story of the target group. This method is particularly effective in multicultural and heterogeneous communities in expressing the objective, biographical life events during the life course and the subjective-narrative perceptions relating to these events, as well.

The data collection is carried out at homelessness institutions in the two largest Swiss cities (Geneva and Zürich). Interim results of the project show that CEE destitute are forming a new and steadily growing underclass in the Swiss society, and their fundamental social rights and social citizenship are questioned. They face penalizing social policy measures in both Switzerland and the home countries, and their housing conditions vary between unsecured housing and street homelessness. Nonetheless, some of the destitute find informal support either in their direct community or at low-threshold homelessness organisations.

Seminar 16: LGBTIQ Homelessness in Europe

Chair: **Lars Benjamisnén, DK**

Robbie Stakelum and Jama Shelton, BE: LGBTIQ Homelessness in Europe: Perceptions, Attitudes & Challenges



Dr. Jama Shelton is an Assistant Professor at the Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College, CUNY. They were previously the Deputy Executive Director of the True Colors Fund, a leading non-profit

organization that works to end LGBT youth homelessness. Jama has worked with queer and trans youth for over 15 years and focused specifically on the issue of homelessness.

Robbie Stakelum leads on FEANTSA's work on LGBTIQ and youth homelessness. Over the past 6 years he has worked with FEANTSA's membership in sharing best practices, exchanges and research to improve services for youth and LGBTIQ people.



This workshop will present research conducted by FEANTSA, True Colour United & ILGA-Europe, validated by the Silberman School of Social Work, Hunter College, United States.

International evidence demonstrates that LGBTIQ homelessness gives rise to a unique set of needs for services to address. From North America we know that LGBTIQ community make up to 40% of youth homelessness¹ and are 120 times more likely to experience homelessness². The Fundamental Rights Agency estimates that 1 in 5 LGBTIQ people have experienced homelessness, rising to 1 in 3 for trans people. Our research comprises surveys with both LGBTIQ and homeless services to understand the challenges they face to working with LGBTIQ people and homelessness. This workshop will explore the research findings including the gap between homeless and LGBTIQ services, challenges in collecting data and lack of training for homeless services around discussing LGBTIQ issues. Less than 10% of homeless services said they collect information on sexual orientation or gender identity, yet 64% of organisations believe they work with LGBTIQ youth. This creates a situation where young people are often responsible for disclosing their sexuality or gender identity to services, this was recorded in 28% of services while 20% of services reported they 'just know'. Only 12% collect this information on intake forms and 5% ask the young people. Considering only 12% of respondents deliver a service designed specifically for LGBTIQ youth, and 8% for trans youth, there are many challenges in preventing and reducing LGBTIQ youth homelessness in Europe. This workshop will explore the research findings including the gap between homeless and LGBTIQ services, challenges in collecting data, lack of training for homeless services around discussing sexual orientation and gender identity.

Aideen Quilty and Michelle Norris, IE: Queer/y/ing Pathways through Youth Homelessness: Becoming, Being and Leaving LGBTQI+ Youth Homelessness in Ireland



Michelle Norris is professor of social policy and Director of the Geary for Public Policy at University College Dublin. Her research interests focus on housing policy, homelessness and urban regeneration, particularly on the management and financing of social housing; the regeneration of social housing estates and inner urban areas; and comparative analysis of social housing provision and homelessness in Europe. She is the coordinator of the European Network for Housing Policy Working Group on Comparative Housing Policy and chair of the board of the government agency which finances social housing in Ireland.

Aideen Quilty is assistant professor in Gender Studies and Director of the Gender Studies Community/University Outreach Programme. A social justice advocate, she locates her undergraduate and postgraduate teaching as a form of critical civic practice and is committed to promoting access and participation for traditionally under-represented groups within HE. She was the recipient of a College and prestigious University Award for Outstanding Contribution to Student Learning in 2018. Recent publications include in *European Journal of Women's Studies* and the co-edited *Queer Teaching – Teaching Queer* (Routledge, 2019).

This article is based on the first national qualitative study of LGBTQI+ youth homelessness in Ireland (2018-2020). Drawing on in-depth narrative accounts of 23 young LGBTQI+ people we extend Clapham's (2002;2003;2005) housing pathways ways approach through a queer consideration of the structural challenges and agentic potentialities of young people's experiences of becoming, being and leaving homelessness. These in-depth accounts painfully attest to persistent exposure to harmful structural

challenges posed by societal and internalised homophobia and transphobia. We suggest these factors shape distinctive LGBTQI+ homeless pathways which help explain the significantly higher rates of homelessness among LGBTQI+ youth compared to their cisgender and/or heterosexual peers. These accounts also reveal young LGBTQI+ people's sustained, embodied efforts to agentially challenge traditional meanings of housing and homelessness that reinscribe a privileging of reproduction and blood kinships (Bryan & Mayock, 2013; Shelton *et al* 2018). We argue for a queerly inscribed co-contextualisation of structure and agency in how we understand and address LGBTQI+ youth homelessness.

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Seminar 17: Role of Networks and Social Capital

Chair: Mike Allen, IE

Nia Ffion Rees, UK: "It started at home": Prevention of Youth Homelessness, An Exploration of Mediation in Networks of Care and Place Attachment



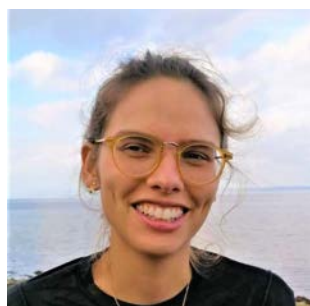
Nia Rees' areas of interest broadly lie within housing insecurity, homelessness, youth studies and inequality. Her PhD examines the dominant responses to tackling youth homelessness – mediation, aiming to offer a rare critique of this intervention mechanism. Nia has undertaken research at a global level, including exploring the housing pathways of young people, Peru; informal trade and child labour, Tanzania. As Research Consultant for The Wallich and Policy and Research Manager for Llamau, Nia has undertaken research which has impacted on service provision for homelessness young people in Wales. Nia appreciates the contributions of service users and peer researchers and aims to ensure their voices are heard through participatory research.

"It all started at home... arguing didn't stop, I didn't know how it was going to end" (Young Person, 2021). This paper is part of a wider study which critically examines a highly dominant, yet under-researched approach to the prevention of youth homelessness – mediation, a political priority in Wales and the global north. Dominant service responses have received little academic scrutiny within international literatures. This study will begin to address this fundamental gap by critically examining mediation as an approach to youth homelessness prevention. Mediation services seek to support young people and their families to bridge differences that risk unplanned exits from the home. Fundamental to the approach is the maintenance/re-establishment of ties with family, ultimately aiming to prevent homelessness.

This paper draws upon preliminary findings from participatory research undertaken in the case study country of Wales, addressing this fundamental gap in understanding. It focuses upon in-depth biographical interviews and network activities, undertaken with young people at risk of homelessness, who have experienced family mediation. Semi-structured interviews undertaken with mediation workers and key informants are also drawn upon. Peer researchers are involved throughout the research from fieldwork to conclusions. Focusing upon the themes of conflict, care, networks, home and place-attachment, this paper offers a rare critique

of the merging homelessness prevention paradigm - challenging the conceptualisation of prevention by considering the importance of the extent to which interventions enable ontological security and the feeling of 'home'. It fills a gap in research within housing and youth studies by critiquing this intervention, innovatively drawing upon the concepts mentioned. By critiquing the dominant intervention mechanism of mediation, this research has direct implications for service provisions in Wales and internationally. There is policy interest from both governmental and non-governmental bodies including End Youth Homelessness Cymru and international youth homelessness agencies.

Nadia Ayed, UK: Exploring experiences of homelessness through a social capital lens: Qualitative interviews with people experiencing homelessness



Nadia Ayed is a PhD student at Queen Mary University of London. Her PhD explores experiences of homelessness through a social capital and Foucauldian power lens. She is interested in understanding what may be afforded by social relationships, connections with services and institutes of power, and whether this is sufficient in leveraging individuals out of homelessness. She has a particular interest in interdisciplinary research within the realm of social science and the humanities. Previous to her PhD, she completed her undergraduate in Sociology, Politics and Psychology at the University of Cambridge and her MSc in Mental Health Studies at King's College London.

Homelessness – understood as a range of precarious living arrangements - can have profound and diverse consequences on an individual's life. As such, attempts to redress its impact often involve a multitude of stakeholders. This non-exhaustively may include: local councils and governments (UK Parliament, 2017), the housing sector (Pleace, 2019), the charity sector (Downie et al., 2018) and peer-support networks (Groundswell, 2017). Due to the numerous stakeholders involved, it can be difficult at times, to discern the role and the support provided by each. Social capital may be a helpful lens to navigate this complex terrain and interrogate the resources and support available to people experiencing homelessness. In a broad sense, social capital can be understood as “the sum of the resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition.” (Bourdieu and Wacquant, 1992, p.119). Specifically in the context of homelessness, social capital has primarily been conceptualised across three dimensions: social relationships, services and support (Ayed et al., 2020). I hope to present results from a chapter of my PhD, comprising interviews ($n=30$) with people experiencing homelessness. The interviews focus on journeys of homelessness, support and social relationships. Analysis critically explores experiences, with a particular focus on discerning what is afforded by social relationships and connectedness with services, and how this may (or may not) be leveraged in order to exit homelessness. Through thematic analysis six themes have been identified: *conceptualisations of homelessness, pervasive precarity, conditionality of care, rendering individuals objects of care, humanisation and experiences of social relationships*. The themes provide insight regarding the construction and lived experience of homelessness, as well as the manner in which support is frequently provided to those experiencing homelessness.

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Seminar 18: Migration and Homelessness II

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Martin Toal, IE: Intercultural Competence Training: The Case of an Irish, Not-for-profit, Community Based Organisation for the Homeless in the Republic of Ireland



Martin Toal is a lecturer in both English as a second or other language (ESOL) and intercultural studies in the School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies at Dublin City University Ireland. His research interests include issues pertaining to intercultural communication and competence; education and training. He has experience living in culturally diverse contexts and has volunteered as an intercultural communication trainer in Focus Ireland.

This presentation describes an ethnographic study utilising participant observations and eighteen group interviews to explore the challenges that face staff in a not-for-profit homeless service provider in the Republic of Ireland called Focus Ireland, in their support of clients who are culturally diverse. This is a timely study, given the significant increase in individuals not originally from Ireland who avail of homeless services.

A number of themes are explored in the first part of the presentation in relation to the difficulties that staff face in the provision of an effective and appropriate service for these customers. They include: challenges related to supporting customers in the semi-public and private spheres such as understanding the ways customers seek privacy or the varying childrearing practices customers might employ; the difficulty staff have in supporting families with diverse family structures and the manner in which this impacts on decision-making, power relationships and the nurture of children; the difficulties staff have in combatting racist behaviour or discrimination by customers themselves, neighbours and private landlords; and the language barrier staff sometimes face, when interacting with customers who speak English as a second or additional language.

The second part of this presentation will describe the delivery of two four-hour training workshops in intercultural competence. These workshops were designed as a response to the challenges that Focus Ireland staff face in the provision of an appropriate and effective service to customers/clients who are culturally diverse.

Analysis of feedback from participants suggest that a bottom-up ethnographic approach to the design and delivery of a context-specific, intercultural competence training programme is very effective. A model to support training of this kind is presented.

Cristian Campagnaro, Nicolò Di Prima, Daniela Leonardi, Antonella Meo and Silvia Stefani, IT: Re-orienting Turin Reception system to Address Homelessness: Findings from an Italian Participatory Action Research

Cristian Campagnaro is an associate professor from the Department of Architecture and Design at Politecnico di Torino. He focuses his research on design for social inclusion and for environmental sustainability.

Nicolò Di Prima is Lecturer and PhD candidate in design at the Politecnico di Torino, Department of Architecture and Design. His research focuses on the relationship between cultural anthropology and design in contexts of social exclusion.

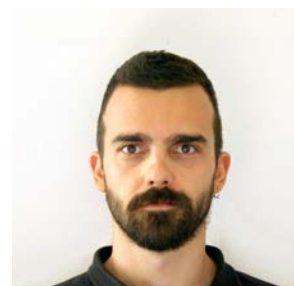


Daniela Leonardi is a postdoctoral researcher in Sociology of Welfare at the University of Parma. Her research interests concern poverty and social exclusion, public policy analysis, Street-level Bureaucracy Theory, homelessness and welfare.

Antonella Meo is an associate professor of Sociology at the University of Turin, Department of Cultures, Politics and Societies. Her main research interests concern social vulnerability and inequality dynamics, poverty and social exclusion, social policy and local welfare.



Silvia Stefani is a fellow researcher in Anthropology at the University of Turin, Department of Philosophy and Educational Science. She carried out ethnographic research in Cape Verde and Brazil about inequalities through an intersectional approach. Currently, she is studying homelessness and welfare in Italy.



The paper presents some analytical findings that emerged from a multidisciplinary participatory action-research aimed at reorienting and improving the public services system for homeless people in Turin, Italy. The research was coordinated by sociologists, designers, and anthropologists from the University of Turin and the Polytechnic of Turin in agreement with the Municipality, on funding from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies. The action-research has been carried on since 2018, through co-design activities and qualitative research techniques, involving policymakers from public administration, frontline workers from third sector organizations, and final beneficiaries of the public services for homeless people.

The article focuses on some critical aspects of the city's reception system that emerged from the action-research process, such as the tension between standardisation and personalisation of the actions that the city service provides for and the need to further diversify the housing solutions available to the reception system in order to meet the needs of the beneficiaries.

At the methodological level, the collaboration and long-lasting debate between the university and the local administration was significant; the action-research process encouraged the development of reflexivity among the actors of the local reception system and opened a phase of experimental development of innovative policies and interventions.

Seminar 19: Right to the City

Chair: **Freek Spinnewijn**, BE

Antonin Margier, FR: Beyond the Revanchist City, Which Management of Homelessness? The Compassionate Invisibilization of Homelessness in Portland (Oregon)



Antonin Margier is associate professor of urban studies at the University of Rennes in France. His work focuses mainly on the geographies of poverty in the neoliberal city.

Perceived as a progressive city, Portland, Oregon (USA) is acclaimed for its livability and its sustainability model, Portland has become an inspiration for many policymakers. But as shown by Goodling *et al.* (2015), these policies produced spatial inequalities and contributed to Portland's "uneven development". In 2019, more than 4,000 individuals were counted as homeless within Multnomah County, Oregon, including 2,000 who were sleeping on the streets each night. The visibility of encampments in public space has given rise to many concerns and complaints from residents. To address this issue, the previous mayor declared a *State of Emergency on Housing and Homelessness* and there has been a roll-out of care and supportive initiatives and the proclamation of a policy of compassionate management of homelessness by the city. To gain an understanding of how policies are implemented on the ground, I focus on the management of homeless encampments in public spaces. This paper is based on fieldwork conducted in Portland in 2019-2020 and outlines how the rise in homelessness outreach practices is closely related to encampment cleanups and the invisibilization of homeless people through "compassionate eviction" from public space. I argue that, despite the compassionate discourse which officially underlies the rise of supportive policies in the management of homelessness, outreach work is used in a way to invisibilize homeless people. In that sense, I interpret this rise of outreach work in the management of homelessness as an adjustment of policing to the compassionate turn more than an end to punitive practices.

Charalampos Tsavdaroglou, GR: "Our house" Commoning Practices in Omonia Square. Renewal Plan vs. the Homeless Refugees' Right to the Central Square of Athens



Charalampos Tsavdaroglou is a Postdoctoral researcher in University of Thessaly's, Department of Planning and Regional Development. Charalampos holds a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning, from School of Architecture, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and he was a Marie Curie Fellow in University of Amsterdam. His research interests include critical urban theory, autonomy of migration, intersectional, decolonial and affective geographies, the right to the city, common spaces versus spatial enclosures and urban social movements.

During the current refugee crisis, Athens became a major hub for thousands of refugees from the Middle East and Africa. Most of the refugees are accommodated in state-run camps on the outskirts of the city. However, several newcomers are being excluded from refugee status, evicted from accommodation facilities and become homeless. It is estimated that in Athens more than 10,000 newcomers face homelessness without access to social services. The majority live in the streets, parks and abandoned buildings at the city center. Responding to the needs of homeless people, a refugee group called "Our House" self-organized for two years a collective kitchen in the city's central square of Omonia. The group served almost 200 meals per day, provided clothes, blankets and sleeping bags to homeless refugees and organized music concerts and set up a little street library. These activities describe commoning practices amongst refugees that express their claims for visibility and the right to the city center.

At the same time and in the context of a controversial renewal project of Omonia square planned by the municipality of Athens, "Our House" activities have been prohibited. The opening of the new Omonia square in May 2020, revealed its new iconic fountain and the lack of urban furniture for rest. The redesign project did not follow public participation processes and several civil society organizations criticized the project for non-transparency and enforcement of gentrification in the wider area. Yet, refugees continue to claim their presence in the square while police operations implement a cleaning up agenda.

The paper draws on the Lefebvrian right to the city, literature on homeless' and refugees' commoning practices and critical approaches on urban renewal plans. Based on participatory research it shows that the conflict around the Omonia renovation project is an ongoing process of claiming the right to the city center.

Seminar 20: Homelessness in a Global Perspective

Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE

Suzanne Fitzpatrick, Beth Watts and Volker Busch-Geertsema, UK/DE: What Works to End Street Homelessness in Cities Around the World? An Overarching Evaluation of the Initiative "A Place to Call Home" by the Institute of Global Homelessness



Suzanne Fitzpatrick is Professor of Housing and Social Policy in the Institute for Social Policy, Housing and Equalities Research (I-SPHERE), Heriot-Watt University. Suzanne completed her PhD on youth homelessness at the University of Glasgow in 1998. She subsequently held a number of posts in the Department of Urban Studies at the University of Glasgow, including ESRC Research Fellow in Housing and Social Exclusion and, latterly, Lecturer in Housing and Social Policy. From 2003 to 2010 Suzanne was Joseph Rowntree Professor of Housing Policy and Director of the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York. Suzanne took up her Research Professorship in Housing and Social Policy at Heriot-Watt University in July 2010. Suzanne specialises in research on homelessness and housing exclusion, and much of her work has an international comparative dimension. Suzanne is on the editorial board of several journals and is a former Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Housing Policy*.

Beth Watts is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Social Policy, Housing and Equalities Research (I-SPHERE), Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, Scotland. Her research focuses on homelessness, housing, poverty and broader questions about the design, effectiveness and ethical legitimacy of social and welfare policies. She leads the 2021-26 Crisis-funded Homelessness Monitors project tracking the impacts of economic and policy change on homelessness across England, Scotland and Wales. Other recent work has focused on temporary accommodation in Scotland, emergency accommodation responses in Greater Manchester, global cities' street homelessness reduction efforts, homelessness prevention, and behavioural conditionality. She is an editor of the international journal *Housing Studies*, and former chair of the Housing Studies Association.



Silvia Maria Schor, Rinaldo Artes, Pedro Luiz Valls Pereira, Eduardo Rigonati, Brazil: Size and Variation of Sao Paulo City Homeless Population



Silvia Maria Schor holds a PhD in Economic Theory. She is an Assistant Professor in the Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of São Paulo, SP, Brazil, and the coordinator of the Social Housing Research Area at the Foundation Institute of Economic Research (Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas), University of São Paulo. She is also acting as a Coordinator of the Brazilian Network of Researchers on Homeless Population. Her main fields of interest are social housing, income distribution, poverty and homelessness-

Rinaldo Artes holds a PhD in statistics. He is full professor at Insper, Institution of Education and Research, SP, Brazil, and is a member of the Brazilian Network of Researchers on Homeless Population. His main fields of interest are research methodology and statistical modeling.

Pedro L. Valls Pereira holds a PhD in Economics (Statistics). He is a professor of Financial Econometrics at Sao Paulo School of Economics – FGV, Brazil. He is coordinator of CEQEF (Center for Quantitative Studies in Economics and Finance) FGV, Brazil. His main fields of interest are high dimensional modelling and computational methods.

Eduardo Enrico Santana Rigonati graduated in economic theory. He is a researcher of the Social Housing Research Area at the Foundation Institute of Economic Research (Fundação Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas), University of São Paulo; and is a member of the Brazilian Network of Researchers on Homeless Population. His main fields of interest are social housing, income distribution, poverty and homelessness, economics of education.

In the city of São Paulo, the increase in the size of the homeless population has been continuous since 2000. In 2000, São Paulo had 8706 people as roofless and almost 16,000 in this condition in 2015. The numbers had been obtained by the city census funded by the city council and the methodology employed allowed to compare the totals between years. So, one of the results of the census is the evaluation of the difference of total population between 2000 and 2015: at least 7.199 people had become homeless. This conclusion presupposes that during the period nobody had exited the streets or the shelters. By using information about the time that a person is in homeless condition it is possible to estimate that about 7,400 people that were counted in 2009 were not in the streets or shelters of the city in 2015. Additional evidence obtained from official records on the sheltered population in the city reinforces this hypothesis. Almost 23,000 people were registered in official night shelters of the city of São Paulo during 2015, only 5,300 used this service in 2020.

The purpose of this article is to estimate the number of people that had exited the streets between the three censuses in São Paulo city, 2000, 2009 and 2015, to correct the increase in population's rate. This exercise intends to offer evidence to discuss public policies aiming to help homeless people to leave the streets and to elaborate programs to prevent them from coming to the streets.

Seminar 21: Service Delivery for Homeless People

Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

Claudia Engelmann, DE: De jure Temporary, de facto Permanent: Shelters for People Experiencing Homelessness in Germany



Claudia Engelmann is a senior researcher and policy adviser at the German Institute for Human Rights, the National Human Rights Institution of Germany. She works on homelessness, the right to housing and asylum/migration. She also coordinated the annual human rights report to the parliament. She has studied Political Science, Law and German Literature in Konstanz, Oxford and Stockholm.

The paper focuses on one element of homelessness services in Germany: temporary accommodation for people experiencing homelessness. Tens of thousands of people experiencing homelessness currently live in such accommodation. Numbers are rising. Originally intended as a short-term measure – for a few days or weeks – people increasingly stay there for a longer time. The paper looks at temporary shelter from a legal and an empirical point of view.

From a human rights perspective, standards which suffice for short-term housing may not be adequate for longer-term accommodation. The human right to adequate housing thus demands more than the minimum standards that currently apply for temporary accommodation for people experiencing homelessness. The empirical analysis is based on 28 interviews with people experiencing homelessness, officials in municipalities and social workers. It reveals large differences across German municipalities in such accommodation. Differences relate to accessibility, conditions inside, as well as the chances of moving on from shelter to regular housing.

The presented paper is an updated version of a paper previously published in the European Journal of Homelessness (Vol 15, No 1, 2021). It will be complemented by recent evidence for shelters in other EU countries as well as a discussion on recent national developments towards the adoption of minimum standards in homeless shelters.

Imogen Blood and Nicholas Pleace, UK: Homelessness Service Commissioning in England: A Traumatized System



Professor Nicholas Pleace is Director of the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York and has been working in academic and policy research on homelessness since the early 1990s. Nicholas joined the European Observatory on Homelessness in 2009. He is also the University of York Research Champion for justice and equalities research, focusing on interdisciplinary research development on inequalities at University level.

Research conducted by Imogen Blood and Nicholas Pleace, supported by the Riverside Group explored the local government commissioning arrangements for homelessness services in England in 2019, revisiting the question in early 2021 in the context of the pandemic. Many of the services supporting lone homeless adults, women at risk of domestic abuse and people whose homelessness and living rough are associated with high and complex needs are provided by the NGO sector in England, funded largely through commissioning by local authorities (elected municipalities/regional authorities). The research found tensions between delivering known models of good practice demonstrated in the UK, elsewhere in Europe and in other OECD countries, including integrated strategies and the pursuit of properly and sustainably resourced housing-led and Housing First models and commissioning systems that were often under-resourced, erratic and inconsistent as a result of heavily devolved control and continual, unrelenting pressure to cut funding. By contrast, a flood of resources into these systems, targeted on people living rough through the 'Everyone In' programme in response to the pandemic has given important insights into what may be achieved when homelessness service providers are not competing for contracts and higher levels of funding are made available.

16h15 – 16h30	BREAK
16h30 – 17h30	Plenary Session II
16h30 – 17h05	<p>Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE</p> <p>Dan O'Flaherty, USA: Why It Won't Ever Be 2019 Again: Guessing How COVID Will Change Homelessness (and everything else)</p> <div data-bbox="312 1617 544 1841" data-label="Image">  </div> <p>Dan O'Flaherty, USA is Professor of Urban Economics at Columbia University and member of the Columbia University Senate. Professor O'Flaherty has published widely on homelessness, authoring numerous books including <i>Making Room: The Economics of Homelessness</i>, <i>City Economics</i>, <i>How to House the Homeless</i>, and most recently, with Rajiv Sethi, <i>Shadows of Doubt: Stereotypes, Crime, and the Pursuit of Justice</i>.</p>
17h05 – 17h30	Questions
17h30	Closing of the conference

BIOS OF THE CHAIRS

Opening and Seminar 14: **Kjell Larsson, SE**



Kjell Larsson – A representative for Sweden's national association of city missions, currently as the president of FEANTSA. Since 2008 a development director on strategic level at City mission Gothenburg, with focus on housing and homelessness. He has been working as an executive in the social field for almost 25 years, with engagement in a lot of different projects and he is also in charge of the National Swedish Housing first HUB.

Plenary Session I., Seminar 3 and Plenary II.: **Volker-Busch Geerstema, DE** – see Seminar 9 as a speaker.

Seminar 1, 8 and 18: **Nóra Teller, HU**



Nóra Teller, PhD, is a sociologist at the Metropolitan Research Institute in Budapest. Her research and consultancy expertise relates to issues of social housing, housing (de)segregation, housing finance, housing exclusion of Roma, homelessness, evaluation of using EU funds for social inclusion, covering CEE countries and selected old member states. She is a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness and the European Network of Housing Research, and acts as a co-editor of the European Journal of Homelessness.

Seminar 2, 11 and 16: **Lars Benjaminsen, DK**



Lars Benjaminsen is a senior researcher at The Danish Center for Social Science Research (VIVE). Since 2006 he is also a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness. He is responsible for conducting the national homelessness counts in Denmark. He has also conducted several studies on social exclusion, homelessness and other forms of marginalization in Denmark as well as research on social interventions for homeless people and other vulnerable groups.

Seminar 4, 10: **Nicholas Pleace, UK** – see Seminar 21 as a speaker

Seminar 5, 21: **Isabel Baptista, PT** – see Plenary I. as a speaker

Seminar 6, 13 and 20: **Eoin O'Sullivan, IE**



Eoin O'Sullivan is a Fellow of Trinity College Dublin and Professor in Social Policy in the School of Social Work and Social Policy. He is a member of the *European Observatory on Homelessness* since 1992, and editor of the *European Journal of Homelessness* since 2009.

Seminar 7, 9, 19: **Freek Spinnewijn, BE**



Freek Spinnewijn is director of FEANTSA. FEANTSA is the European umbrella of NGOs working with homeless people. FEANTSA has member organisations in 30 European countries. Freek studied Medieval History and European Law and Policy at the University of Leuven (BE). After some short work placements at the UN in Geneva and the EU in Brussels, he became director of EPSO, a European network of seniors' organisations. In 2001, Freek took up his current position of director of FEANTSA. Freek is vice-president of the European Public Health Alliance (EPHA), and sits on board of several European organisations such as the European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) and Social Services Europe.

Seminar 12, 17: **Mike Allen, IE**



Mike Allen is Director of Advocacy, Research and Communications in Focus Ireland. He was President of FEANTSA (the European Network for Homeless Organisations) 2013-16 and is a member of the European Observatory on Homelessness. He is chair of the European Housing First Hub. He has published a number of articles on unemployment, homelessness and social movements and is co-author of 'Ending Homelessness? The Contrasting Experience of Denmark, Finland and Ireland' (Policy Press 2020).

Seminar 15: **Matthias Drilling, CH and Lyn Šikić-Micanovic, HR**



Prof. Dr. Matthias Drilling studied geography and economics and is currently head of the Institute for Social Planning, Organisational Change and Urban Development (ISOS) at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts (FHNW). After a research fellowship to Accra where he studied the effects of the World Bank's austerity policy on the informal sector, he took over the management of study trips for the International Department of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation within the framework of the Foundation's programme for foreign scholarship students. Before joining the university, he was for many years director of a Swiss human rights organisation with a focus on the Philippines. His European research currently focuses on homelessness and extreme poverty in urban contexts, affordable housing and the consequences of the social investment state paradigm for refugees. In addition to his university involvement, he is a member of advisory boards of foundations at national and international level. In April 2020, he was appointed by Swiss Solidarity (*Chaine du Bonheur, La Suisse Solidaire*) to the advisory board for the COVID-19 programme (programme volume: CHF 42 million SFr.). He is reviewer for EU-COST, SNF, DFG, DAAD, and co-editor & editorial board of various journals.

Lynette Šikić-Mićanović is a senior research advisor at the Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar in Zagreb, Croatia. She received her Ph.D. in anthropology and her research interests include: gender and social inequality; qualitative research methods as well as reflexivity and anthropological ethics. She has carried out fieldwork among rural/farm women and men, urban couples, Roma populations including children, as well as homeless people in Croatia.





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