

Primer la Llar

Municipal Pilot Project

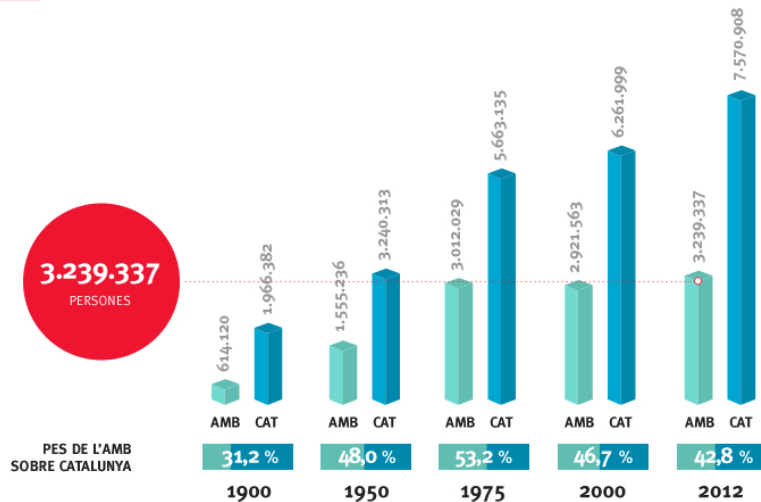
Housing First Model

Department of Services for Homeless People

Social Intervention Services

Social Rights Area. Barcelona City Council

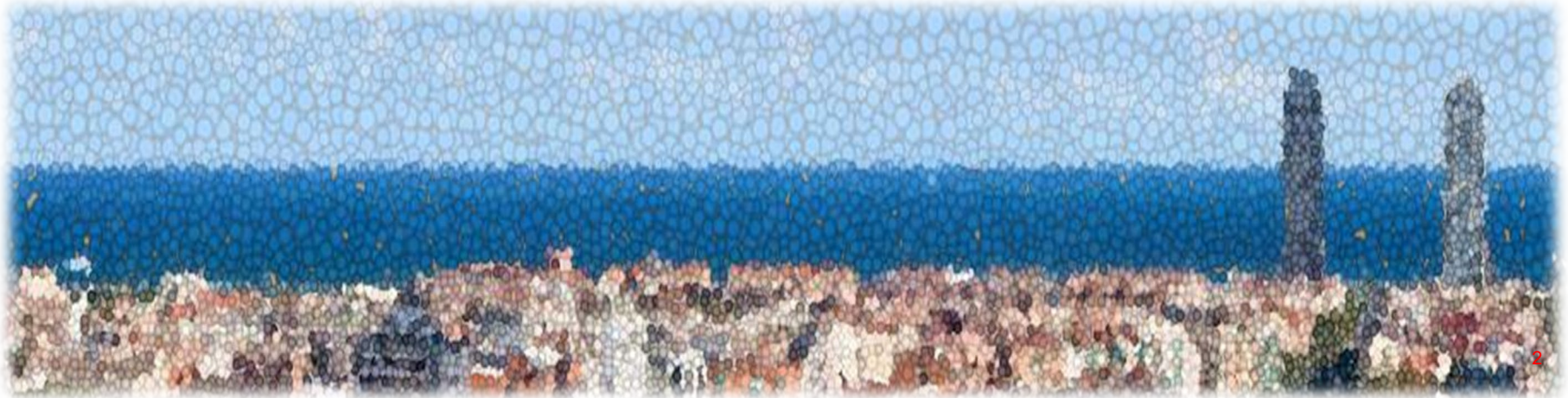
September 2021



General Data

- **Population** 1.613.393 inhabitants
- **102.16 km2**
- Population density 15,792 inhabitants/km2
- **52,6% women**
- **16,6% foreigners (immigrants)**
- **Average age** 43.9 years
- **Unemployment:** 14,1%
- **10.000 rent controlled properties** in the city (1,25%)

- Homeless people on the **street** per month: 1.000
- Homeless in **XAPSLL (Network of services for the homeless) sheltered housing** per month: 3.000 (1.500 Municipal)
- Migratory Flows: Increase EU citizens (Eastern Europe), non EU foreign citizens and Youngsters

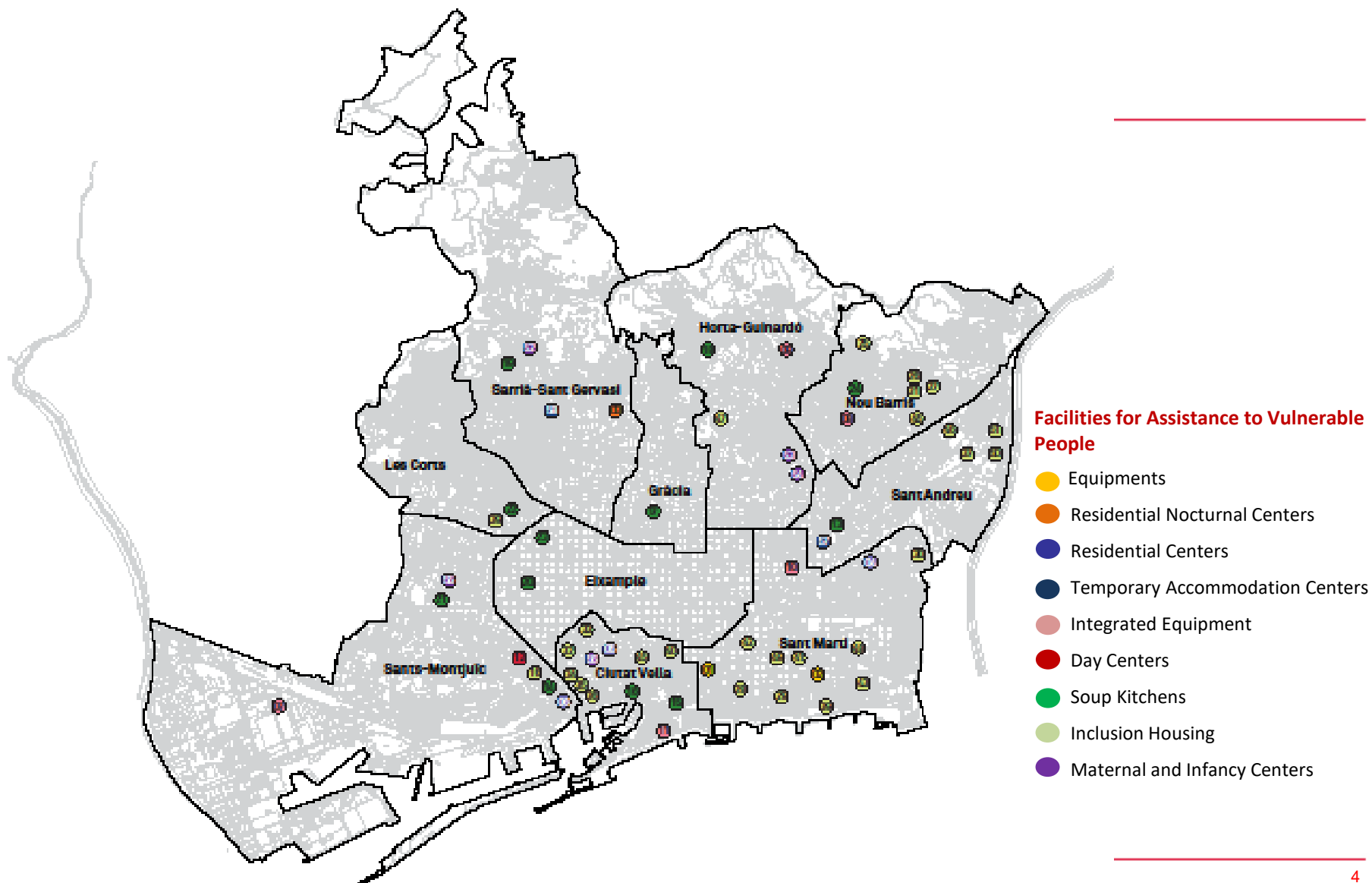


Volume of places and centres

Type of service	Facility	Places	
		Overnight Accommodation	Day center
Emergency Shelter	– Zona Franca	120	70
	– Nou Barris	75	30
	– Sant Gervasi	60	----
Basic care Shelter	– Meridiana	45	60
	– Poble-sec		30
	– Horta	30	40
Insertion Shelter	– Can Planas	50	
	– Creu dels Molers	52	----
	– Sta. Lluïsa Marillac*	34	45
	– Llar Pere Barnés*	25	----
	– Hotels and Hostels	200	----
	– Cal Muns	41	----
	– Hort de la Vila	90	
	– Maria Feixa	21	
	– La Llabor	40	
Individual Accommodation Centres	– APROP	24	----
	– CATF Navas 25 rooms	100	----
	– Mother/infant centres	10	----
Inclusion Housing	– North, south and west areas (50 flats)	221	----
	– Sant Pere més Baix (12 flats congregated)	48	
	– OPAI (7 flats)	36	
Housing First	– 10 homes (RAIS)	10	----
	– 50 homes	50	
TOTAL PLACES		1.415	285

Places	Places
Hygiene service (4 centres)	Canteen service (18 centres)
145	1.567

Homeless Municipal Services Mapping



First Shelters: Valldonzella 1945 - Cardenal Casañas 1979

Social Services Law 1985

Big Facilities, big dormitories

Very resistant material, not welcoming

Alberg Valldonzella 1945



Alberg Cardenal Casañas 1979



First changes to dignification 1999



Rooms

- Small-Individual Rooms Trend
- Beds (no bunk beds)



Common Spaces

- More welcoming and cozy spaces (materials, space distribution)



Can Planas

Individual Accommodation with collective services

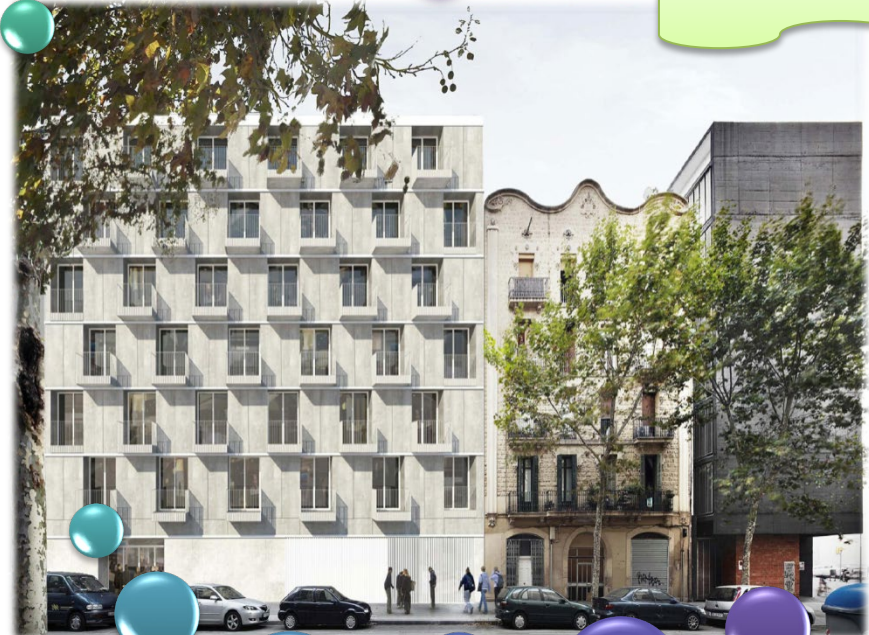
C/Tànger 40



Famílies

15
unitats

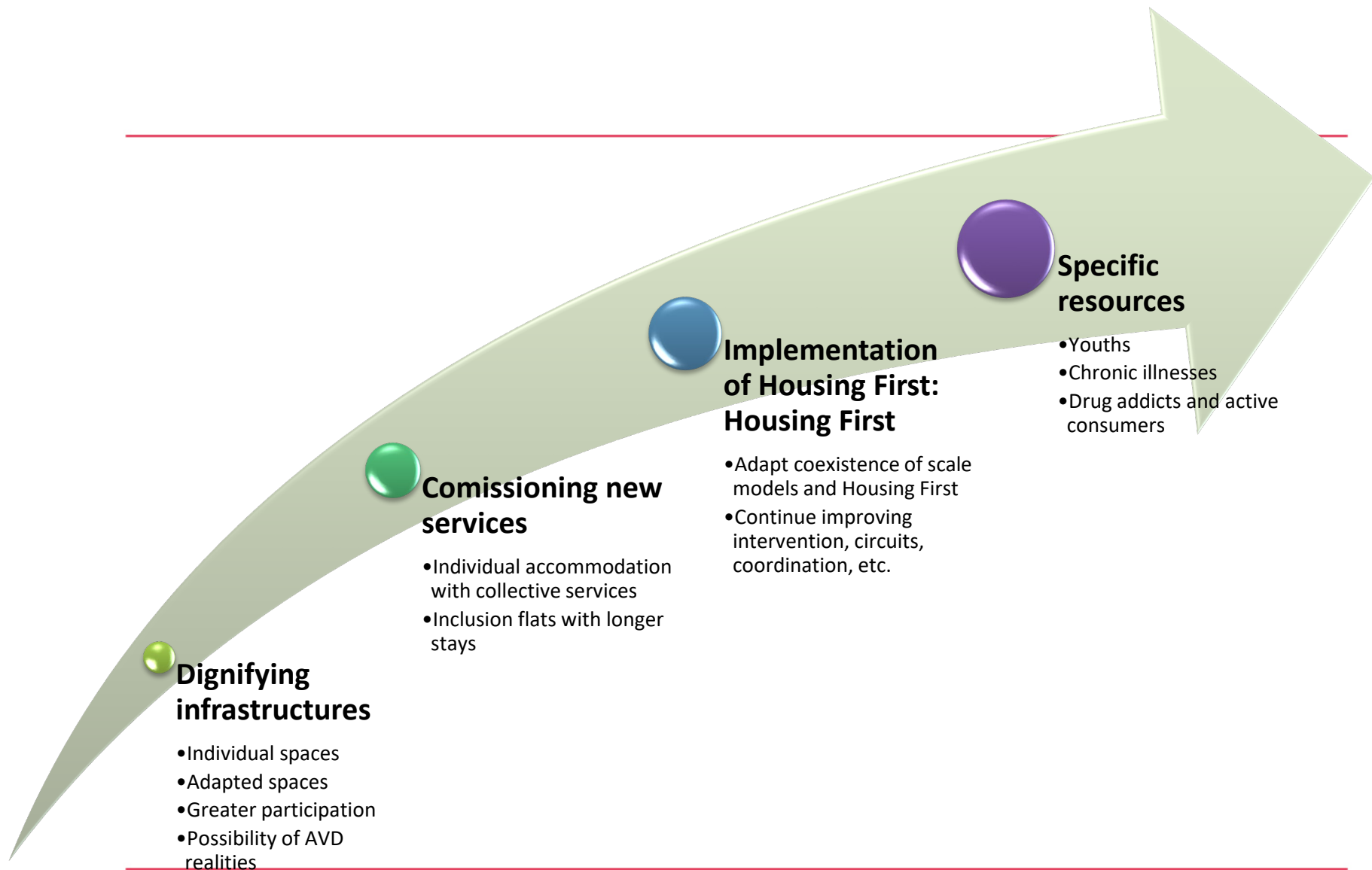
C/Ali Bei 102



Persones soles
o parelles

20
unitats

Change of trend in the model





Launch of Experience

2014

- Collaborative agreement with RAIS: 10 homes

2014

- Barcelona City Council designs the municipal project

2015

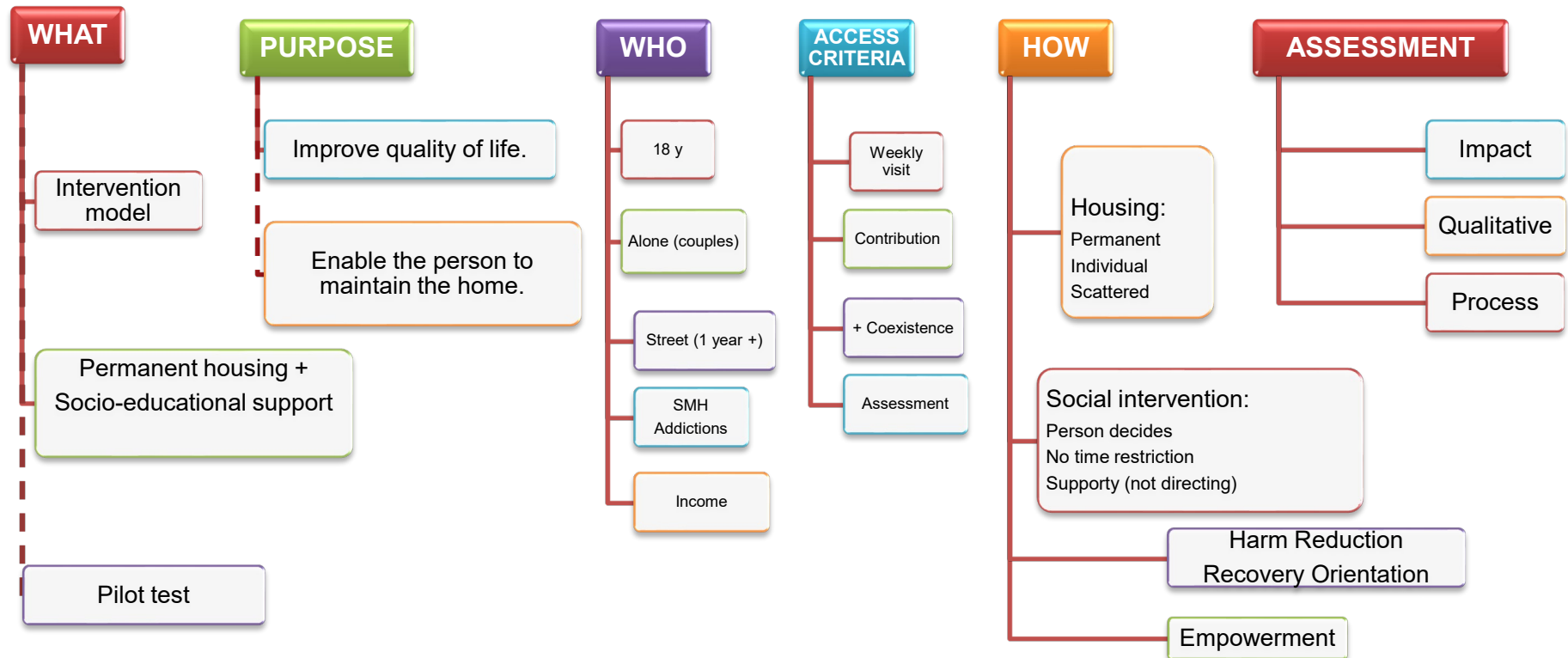
- Public tender to award the management of 50 homes
- Candidate selection process

1 June,
2015

- Launch of the municipal pilot programme “HOUSING FIRST”
- Gradual implementation until June 2016



BCN Housing First municipal plan





Characteristics of the flats



Ordinary
Private
market

Individual

Full equipped

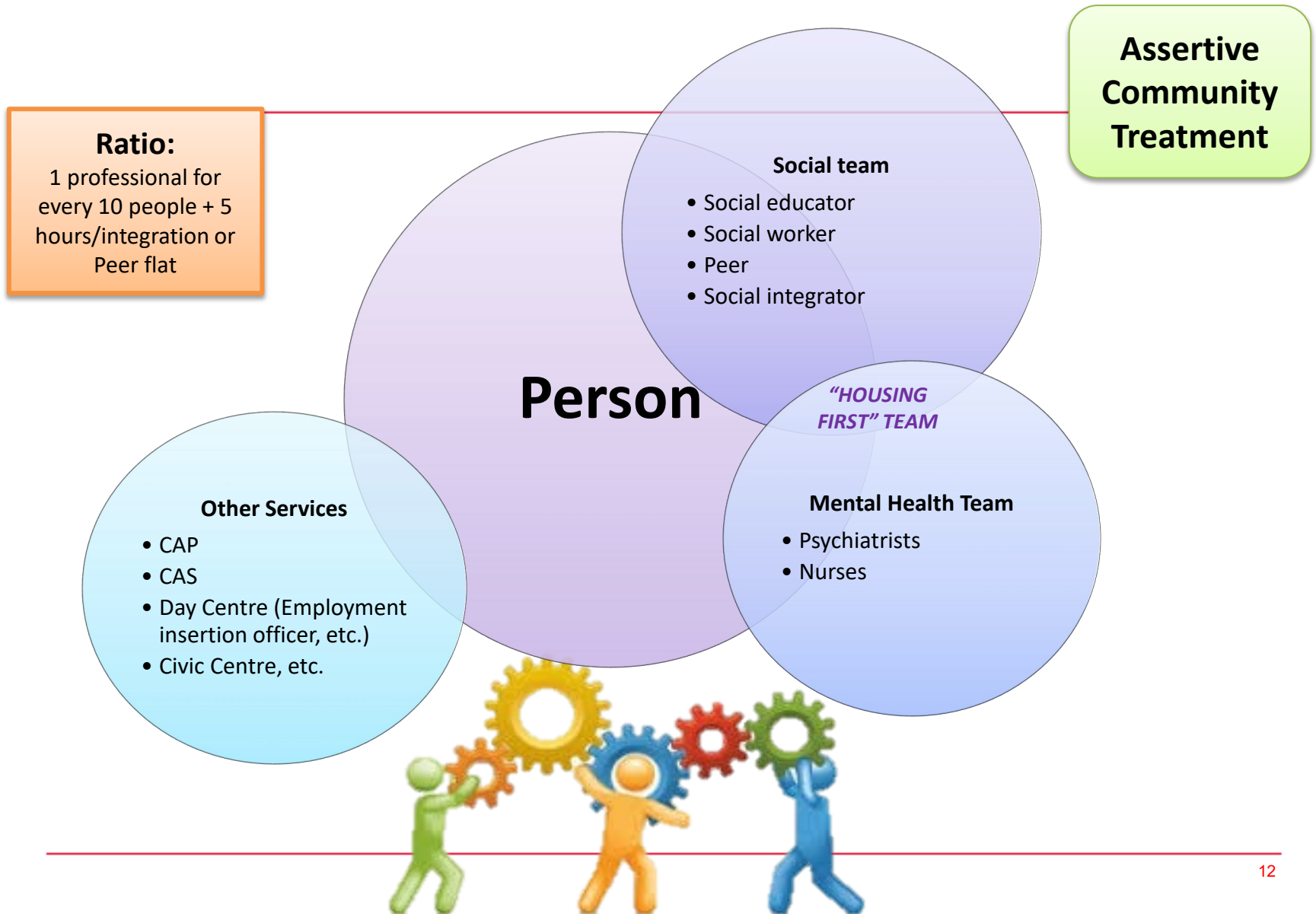
Distributed

Rental
expenses
support

Contract
name person

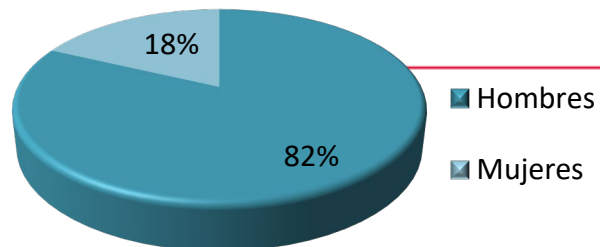


Housing First team

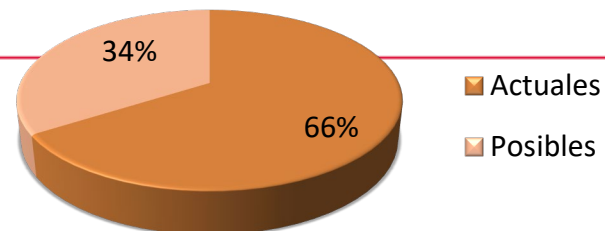


Profile Participants

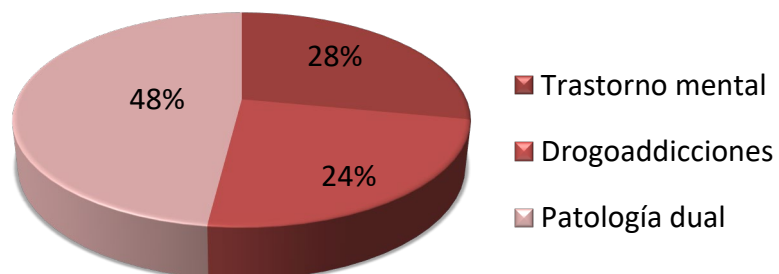
Gender



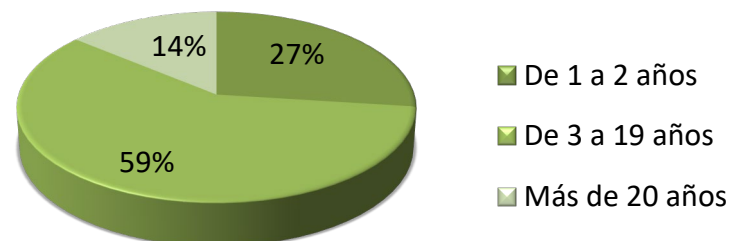
Incomes



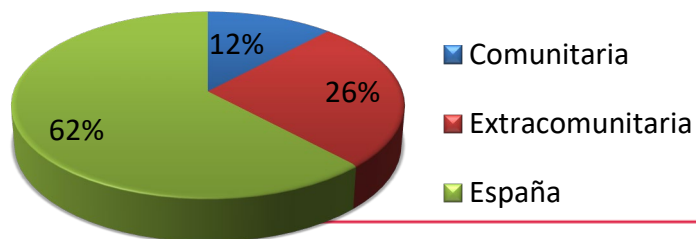
Health



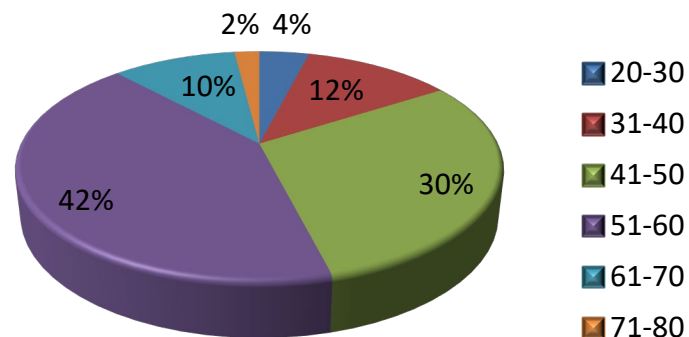
Street



Coming from



Age





External assessment

Impact assessment (139 P)

Experimental design: Random

Health and quality of life

- SF-36

Empowerment and Recovery of skills

- General Self-Efficacy Scale
- Story

Participation and Social Support

- Social Network Questionnaire

Qualitative assessment (21 p)

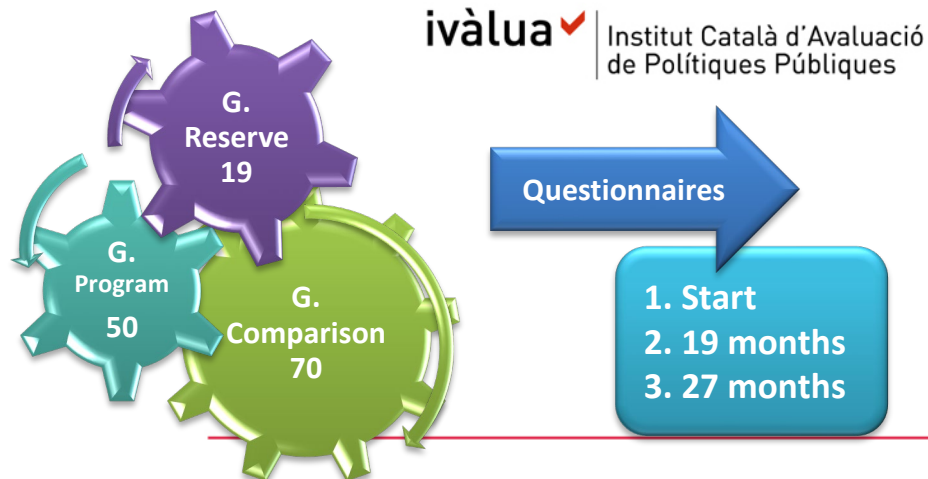
Longitudinal Research: Narrative Approach

Life stories

- Understanding life trajectory through process experienced by the participants

Working Process

- Systematising the **construction** of the support process
- Supporting Team **change** of Methodology -Intervention



Impact Evaluation (2016-2019)

Health and Quality of life:

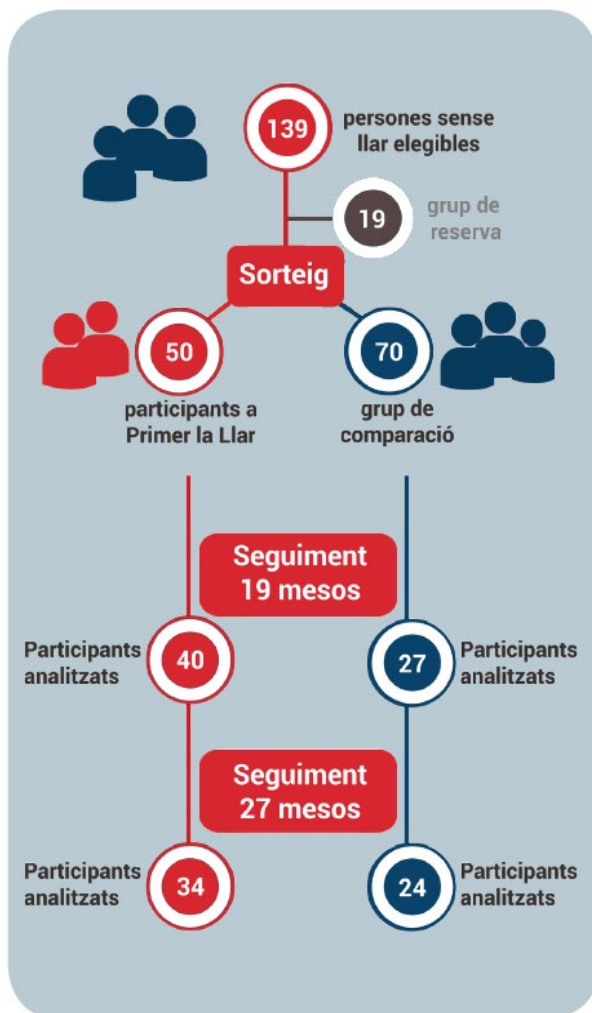
- Important improvement: General health and SM
- Caution: Beginning Housing, Later aware reality

Empowerment and Recovery skills

- Incipient improvement: personal abilities
- Caution: Beginning Housing, Later aware reality

Participation and Social Support

- Promising improvement: social relations
- Caution: Family relationships and friends long process recovery, potential



	19 mesos		27 mesos	
Outcomes	Correlació positiva	Impacte estadísticament significatiu	Correlació positiva	Impacte estadísticament significatiu
Qualitat de vida i salut (SF-36)	Sí, en tots els àmbits	Salut mental Dolor corporal Salut en general	Sí, en la majoria	En l'àmbit Vitalitat
Recuperació personal (STORI)	Sí, en totes les fases	Sí, mitjana de totes els fases	Sí, en totes les fases	Sí, en la puntuació mitjana de totes les fases
Autoeficàcia (self-efficiency)	Sí	No	Sí	No
Relacions socials (Qüestionari xarxa social)	Sí, en la majoria	Estat de les relacions socials	Sí, en la majoria	Ajuda en les tasques quotidianes Estat de les relacions socials



Qualitative Evaluation

Recovery: Individual (Empowerment, Self Efficacy) and Social Dimension (Network, Community)

Life stories: Understanding life trajectory ,explaining the process experienced by the participants

- **Life trajectory** and stressful life events-**Trauma** Approach:
 - Trajectory Residential exclusion and Institutionalisation,
 - Woman gender violence and abuse
 - Impact in multiple dimensions (health, social and emotional, life control...)
- **Housing pulls recovery**, stability ,security, space for life , care; recovery links and connections to society
- **Trust** with social and health professionals and key persons are essential
- **Mental Health** approach , SelfCare Strategies , Communication skills and citizen rights awareness
- **Social dimension** difficulties, also in finding motivations and objectives

Working Process: Construction Support process and Change Methodology Intervention

- **Rights** perspective: Right to Housing- Right to SelfDetermination
- **Support** from **trust**, no conditionality no judgment, **deconstruction** professional role, horizontal relation
- **Client is the expert** in himself, unconditional support, full Citizen; Harm reduction and Recovery Orientation
- **Thoughtful Practice** clue for change: Trial-Error, Dilemmas
- **Team** Pedagogical Model: Training, Coordination and Supervision



Big Difficulties

Compatibility of the Housing First model with the model on a scale with which it must coexist.

There is no social housing.
Guaranteeing the tenancy of the home by the person: Implication Housing

Maintain the home and overcome loneliness: Social Offer HF Communal?

Level of income and state benefits very low, difficult exits outside HF Program

Extend to other groups: Families, Youngsters, Woman...

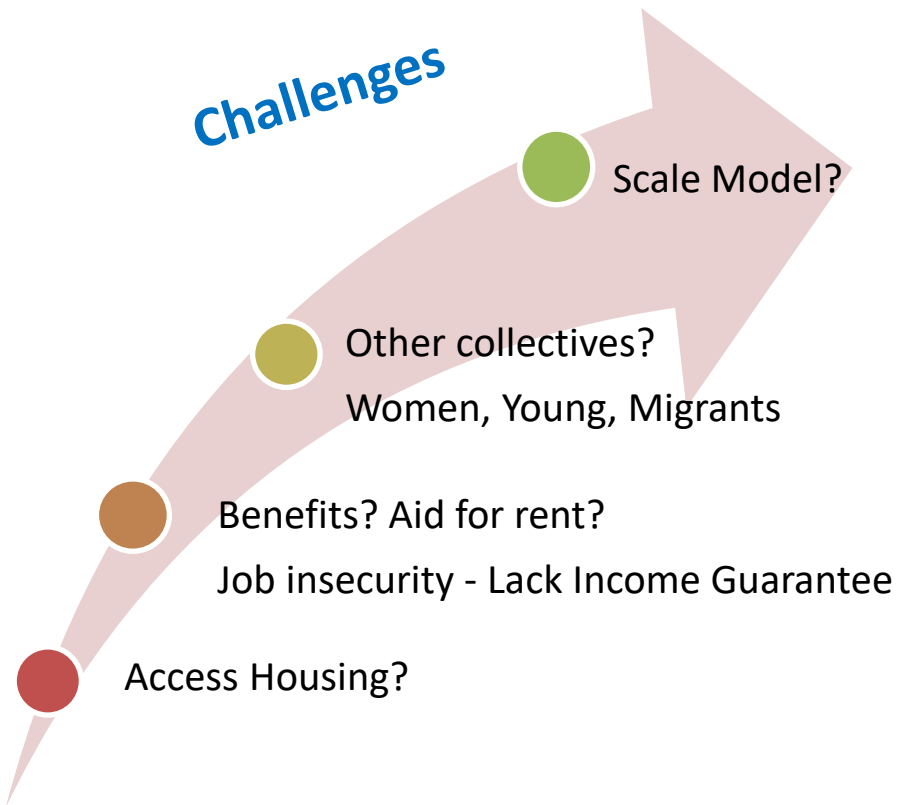
Exit from the programme: when it ends and where it leads, etc.



Final Reflections

Where are we going to?

Challenges



- Pressure Assistance
Maintaining existing services
Coexistence of two models
- Flexible intervention:
Person Centre, Service
adapts
- Remodeling spaces
Individual
Temporalities
- New housing-oriented
collective facilities
- Increase HF/HL



Ajuntament
de Barcelona

Housing First team



MOLTES
GRÀCIES!!

Episodi 2:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= xiPzexRybs>





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