

Impact Evaluation of the First Regional Point-in-time Homelessness Counts in Belgium

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Point-in-time counts in Belgium

2020

- Leuven, Ghent and Limburg
- Liège and Arlon (University of Liège)

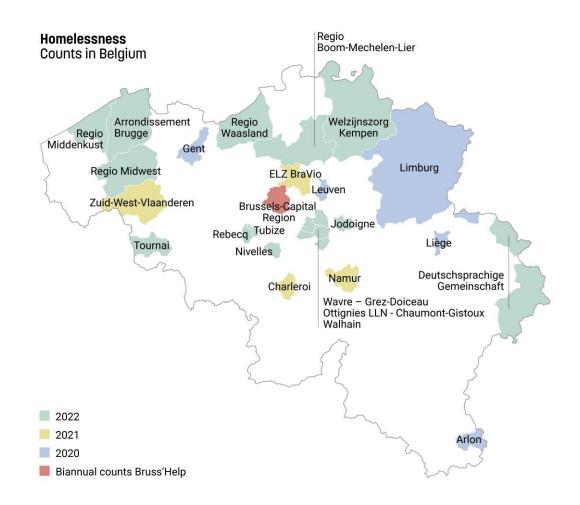
2021

- BraVio and South West Flanders
- Namur and Charleroi (UC Louvain)

2022

- Bruges district, Middenkust, Midwest, Waasland, Boom-Mechelen-Lier, Kempen
- Tournai, Walloon Brabant, German community (UC Louvain)

Cooperation King Baudouin Foundation (2020-2022) and Flemish government (2022)





Point-in-time counts in Belgium

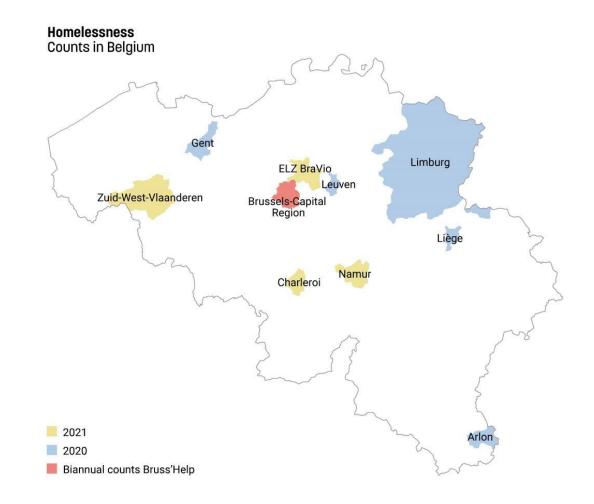
- 1. Who do we count?
 - → ETHOS Light
- 2. Who is counting?
 - \rightarrow A wide range of services
- 3. What do we want to know?
 - → Extent and profile characteristics
- 4. How can we measure this?
 - → Short questionnaire
- 5. How do we communicate?
 - → Services, local governments, press

Impact evaluation

- → evaluation of previous counts (2020-2021)
- → organization of future counts
- → what can counts induce?

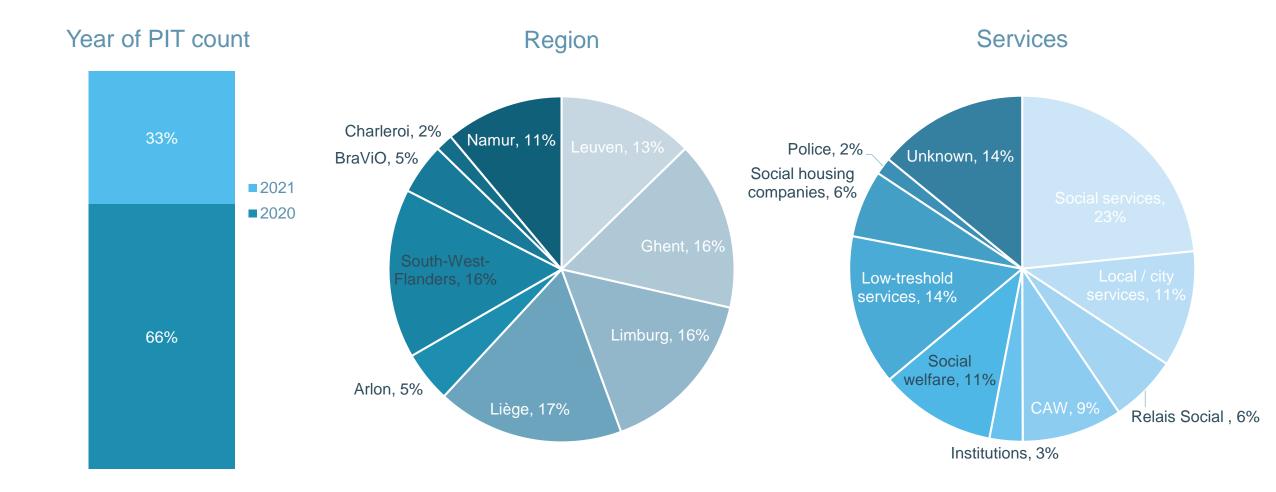
Experiences of participating services and local coordinators

- 1. Online survey 64 participants
- 2. Focus group 10 participants





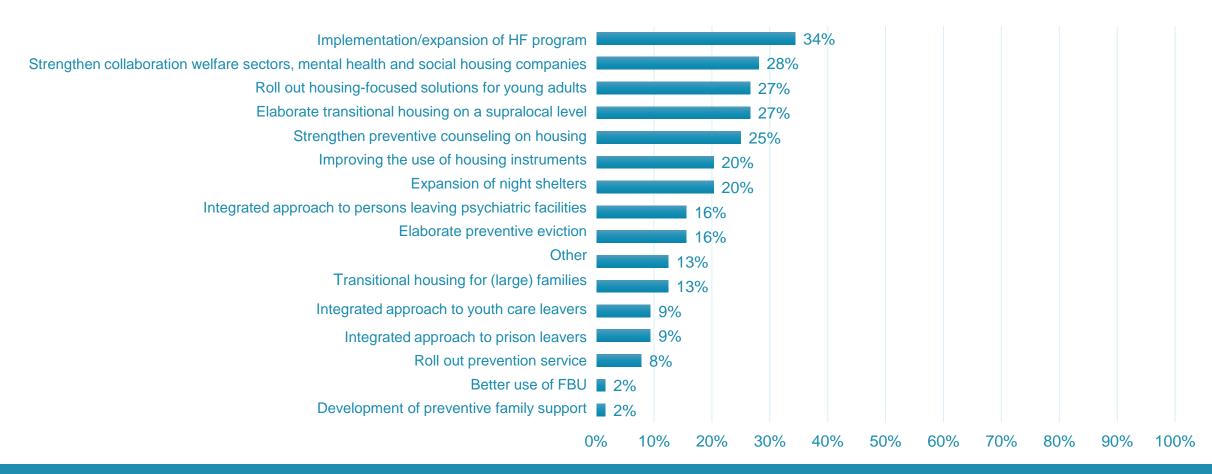
Participants online survey





Results: identified priorities

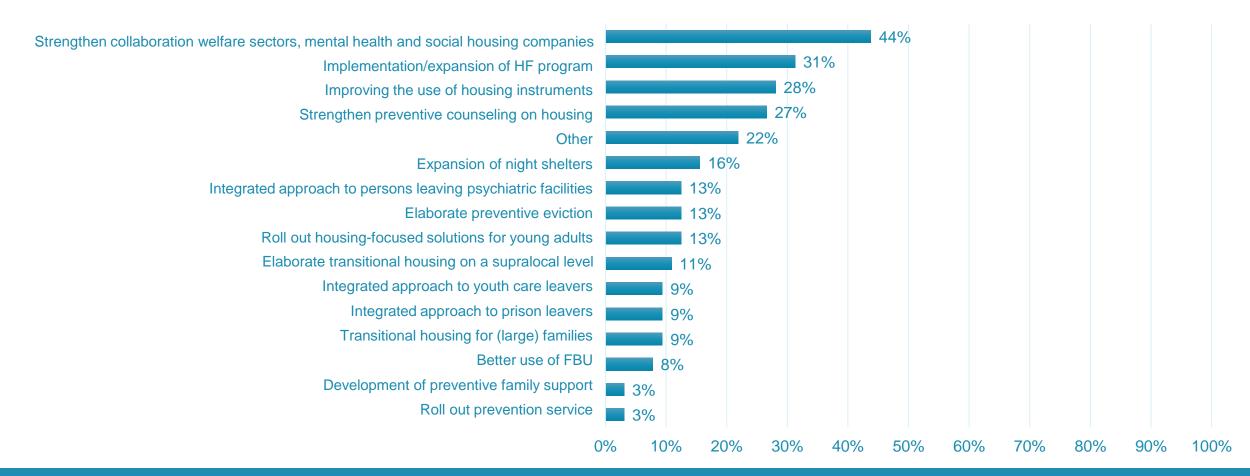
Actions - priorities





Results: future actions

Future actions





Impact of the PIT count

- Awareness and visibility at the local level
 - → 'homelessness is discussed beyond the boundaries of one's own municipality'
 - → 'subjective impressions are confirmed numerically'
- ETHOS Light typology
 - → diversity
 - → raising awareness
- Collaboration with services
 - → networking
 - → shared goals
- PIT counts create expectations at the level of the NGO's



Impact of the PIT count

Specific actions

- city action plan on homelessness
- regional action plan on homelessness
- network events, cross-organizational meetings, local working groups, task force
- scaling up, implementation or supporting Housing First initiatives, emergency housing, night shelters, tiny houses
- development of prevention plan, launch of memorandum on homelessness, participation in European projects
- •

Consultation with external parties



Points of improvement and challenges of the PIT count

- All services participate in the PIT count
 - → network
- Point-in-time
 - → recurrence of PIT counts
- Interpretation of the results requires expertise
- What happens after the PIT count
 - → recommendations, action plans, follow-up
- Involvement of target group
- The importance of national numbers
 - → reduce responsibility and comparisons



Preconditions of PIT counts

- Time, resources, coordination, staff
- Support of research team
 - → interpretation of results
 - → independent research institution
- Importance of policy at each level
- Negotiation with local authorities and services
 - → acceptance of and transparency about results
 - → commitment to act on results
- Impact of crises e.g. COVID, floods, energy crisis, war in Ukraine, ...



Questions and feedback

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Service de lutte contre la pauvreté, la précarité et l'exclusion sociale

Steunpunt tot bestrijding van armoede, bestaansonzekerheid en sociale uitsluiting

Dienst zur Bekämpfung von Armut, prekären Lebensumständen und sozialer Ausgrenzung