

08h45 – 09h15	Registration & Coffee
09h15 – 09h30	Welcome and Introduction Welcome by József Hegedüs, Metropolitan Research Institute Opening by Ian Tilling, FEANTSA
09h30 – 11h00	PLENARY SESSION (AUDITORIUM A) Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE
09h30 – 10h00	Péter Győri, HU: Turning into Nobody? The Decades of Losing Ground  <p><i>Dr. Péter Győri is chairman of Shelter Foundation, Budapest and a lecturer at the ELTE and ORZSE University. His main research and publication topics are non-governmental social and housing organizations, social housing policy, -history, homelessness, the evolution of homelessness in Hungary, local authority management, household-economy of poor families. He is also founder of the February 3rd Working Group, which has been organizing homeless counts in Hungary since 1998. He is retired deputy director Policy Department of the Budapest Methodological Centre of Social Policy (BMSZKI), the homeless service provider of the City of Budapest. He has played a key role in the development of homeless provision in Hungary.</i></p> <p>Even if the title of the presentation seems to be exaggerating, it wishes to express that the homeless people have pauperized during the last decades. This process went along with the severe impoverishment and decline of a broader social stratum, which only to a certain extent can be captured with the help of labour market statistics. The phenomenon can be best described by the changes in the composition of the homeless population in Hungary. The yearly homeless survey results demonstrate that the Hungarian homeless people are increasingly old and ill, and they are more and more marginalised in the labour market. Moreover, addictions are becoming more widespread, and more and more homeless people have psychiatric illness. All this poses new challenges for the provision system.</p>
10h00 – 10h30	Tim Aubry, CA: Housing First As an Evidence-Based Practice for Ending Chronic Homelessness: The Current State of Knowledge and Future Directions for Research  <p><i>Dr. Tim Aubry is a Full Professor in the School of Psychology and Senior Researcher at the Centre for Research on Educational and Community Services at the University of Ottawa, Canada. He is currently holder of the Faculty of Social Sciences Research Chair in Community Mental Health and Homelessness. Over the course of his career, Dr. Aubry has collaborated on research projects with community organizations and government, contributing to the development of effective social programs and policies. He was a Member of the National Research Team and the Co-Lead of the Moncton site in At Home / Chez Soi Demonstration Project of the Mental Health Commission of Canada. In 2012, he received the Contribution to Evaluation in Canada award from the Canadian Evaluation Society. He is a Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association and the Society for Community Research and Action (Division 27 of the American Psychological Association). Dr. Aubry teaches graduate courses at the University of Ottawa in community psychology and program evaluation.</i></p> <p>The accumulation of research conducted on Housing First (HF) in North America and Europe has established it as an evidence-based approach to ending chronic homelessness. A close look at the findings of studies on HF programs shows them to achieve consistently positive outcomes in terms of helping a majority of individuals to leave homelessness and achieve housing stability in regular housing. However, research to</p>

	date has not found HF to be effective for the most part in facilitating social and economic integration. The keynote presentation will present a review of this research with a focus on its interpretation and limitations, and how it can be used to inform the improvement of HF programs. Future directions for research on HF will be discussed.
10h30 – 11h00	Questions
11h00 – 11h30	Coffee

CHAIRS OF THE SEMINARS

Plenary Session



Prof. Dr. Volker Busch-Geertsema is a senior research fellow at the Association for Innovative Social Research and Social Planning (GISS, Bremen, Germany) and Honorary Professor at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. He is 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 and Europe. He has coauthored and published 13 books and a large number of articles and research reports, most of them focusing on homelessness, housing exclusion and poverty. He is currently vice-chair of C.O.S.T action "Measuring Homelessness in Europe" and conducting a large research project on Homelessness in Germany, funded by national government.

Seminar 1 – Participation and Homelessness (1)



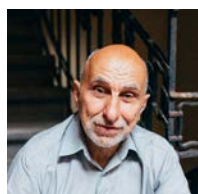
Isabel Baptista is an independent researcher with over twenty years' research experience and in poverty and social inclusion topics, homelessness issues, analysis of governance mechanisms, social protection policies and systems, and gender based violence. Beyond research and publication activities, she was the national expert of the EU Network of independent experts on social inclusion between 2004 and 2013 and coordinated the Portuguese team of the ESPN (European Social Protection Network) between 2014 and 2018. Currently, she represents Portugal in the European Observatory on Homelessness (EOH) and is a member of the editorial team of the European Journal of Homelessness. She is also a member of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network (WHEN). At the national level, she participates in the inter-agency team responsible for monitoring the implementation of the 2nd National Homelessness Strategy in Portugal, approved in 2017.

Seminar 2 - Encountering Homelessness: Ethnography, Engagement and Critique

Nóra Teller (Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest) has research interests including spatial processes of housing exclusion, homelessness, social housing systems in Central and East Europe, and housing conditions of the Roma in the region. Besides research and consultation activities for the EC and the World Bank, she is one of the co-editors of the European Journal of Homelessness.



Seminar 3 – HOMELAB: – Integrated Housing and Labour Market Service Delivery in CEE



József Hegedüs, PhD, is a founding member and a managing director of the Metropolitan Research Institute, a think-tank in urban and housing policy, established in 1989 in Budapest, Hungary. He has been a co-organizer of the East European Working Group of the European Network for Housing Research since 1989 till 2014 and a member of the Housing Policy Council, a high-level advisory group in housing policy matters since

1996 in Hungary till 2010. Since 1994 he has been a part-time Associate Professor at Corvinus University Budapest, and he has been teaching urban and municipal finance courses at ELTE University, Central European University's Summer School and the Budapest Technical University. He has widely published in journals, contributed to books dealing with urban and governance issues, and was co-editor of five books dealing with the transition of housing regimes in post-socialist countries.

Seminar 4 - Economic Integration of Homeless People

Isobel Anderson: also presenting in Seminar 18. See bio further below.

Seminar 5 – Family Homelessness

Prof. Eoin O'Sullivan (School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland) is lead Editor of the European Journal of Homelessness. His research interests include homelessness, penalization and the confinement of the marginal populations



Seminar 6 – Informing Services by Data

Lars Benjaminsen: also presenting in Seminar 12. See bio further below.

Seminar 7 – Closing the Front Door. International Research on the Prevention of Homelessness

Nicholas Pleace: also presenting in Seminar 4. See bio further below.

Seminar 8 – Participation and Homelessness (2)

Eoin O'Sullivan: also chairing Seminar 5. See bio further above.

Seminar 9 – Housing Policy Failure

Volker Busch-Geertsema: also chairing Plenary Session. See bio further above.

Seminar 10 - Social and Financial Advantages of Housing First

Nóra Teller: also chairing Seminar 2. See bio further above.

Seminar 11 - Social and Housing Integration of Homeless People



Mike Allen is Director of Advocacy, Communications and Research in Focus Ireland. He was the General Secretary of the Irish National Organisation of the Unemployed (INOUE) from 1987-2000. He served on the Joint Oireachtas Committee on Employment and the National Economic and Social Council (NESC). He was General Secretary of the Irish Labour Party from 2000 to 2008. He was President of FEANTSA (the European Federation of National Associations Working with the Homeless) until 2016.

Seminar 12 - Health and Homelessness

Freek Spinnewijn has been the director of FEANTSA since 2001. FEANTSA, the European Federation of National Organisations Working with Homeless People, is a European network of NGOs working on the issue of homelessness. It has members in 30 European countries. FEANTSA is the only major European network that focuses exclusively on homelessness at European level.



Seminar 13 - Social Integration in Housing First

Volker Busch-Geertsema: also chairing Plenary Session. See bio further above

Seminar 14 - Women and Homelessness

Isabel Baptista: Also chairing Seminar 1. See bio further above.

Seminar 15 - Homeless Policies



Joe Finnerty is Course Director of the Higher Diploma in Social Policy in the School of Applied Social Studies, University College Cork. His research interests are principally in the areas of housing and homelessness, poverty and social exclusion, and quantitative research methods. He is a coordinator of the Welfare Policy, Homelessness and Social Exclusion working group of the European Network of Housing Research, and sits on the Cork Kerry Youth Out of Home Forum.

Seminar 16 - Towards Ending Street Homelessness in Europe – The Role of Street Counts in Paris, Athens, Milan and Budapest



Jay Bainbridge is an associate professor of public administration in the School of Management at Marist College, NY. His current research focuses on trends, causes and solutions to homelessness, especially with respect to prevention and to the street homeless. Previous to joining Marist College, he was assistant commissioner of policy and research at the NYC Department of Homeless Services, and he continues to consult on homeless services policy and planning for U.S. and international cities.

Seminar 17 – Migrants and Homelessness

Mike Allen: also chairing Seminar 11. See bio further above.

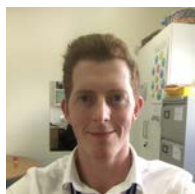
Seminar 18 – Creating Coherent Responses to Homelessness



Evelyn Dyb is Senior Researcher at Institute for Urban and Regional Research, OsloMet – Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway. Dyb is presently a member of the COST action Measuring Homelessness on a European Level, the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network/WHEN and the International Advisory Committee of the European Journal of Homelessness. She was the project manager of the last three national surveys of homelessness in Norway (2008, 2012, 2016) and has conducted research on a wide range of topics related to housing and welfare.

Posters displayed:

Jamie Speiran & Dr Sharon Lambert, IE: Barriers to Accessing Dual Diagnosis Treatment: Perspectives from Frontline Professionals



***Jamie Speiran** received his BA in Psychology from University College Dublin in 2014, and his MA in Applied Psychology (Mental Health) from University College Cork in 2017. Jamie has previously worked in emergency adult homeless services in Dublin, and is currently working as an Assistant Psychologist with children and families in Primary Care in Galway.*

Dual diagnosis is the comorbidity of substance abuse and mental health issues. It is currently a highly serious and prevalent problem in Ireland, often intersecting with homelessness. Current service provision for dual diagnosis is not integrated. The objective of this study was to gain insight into factors effecting the treatment of individuals with dual diagnosis through interview of frontline professionals working across homelessness, addiction and mental health services. Interviews were conducted with 9 practitioners from a range of social and healthcare services and professional backgrounds, who all encountered dual diagnosis regularly through their work. Qualitative methodology was employed, with thematic analysis (Braun, & Clarke, 2006) used to establish the overarching themes within the data. The perspectives offered tended towards three central themes pertinent to dual diagnosis: (1) Complexity of Clients' Lives, (2) Adapting to Clients' Needs, and (3) Issues around Service Delivery. Sub-thematic factors which comprised these main themes were also outlined. This study provided valuable insight into professional perspectives of dual diagnosis and homelessness. It outlined prominent issues with service provision, and raised concerns for client and professional support. Several findings of this project echo current literature, while novel aspects to the data were also identified.

Mauricio Lara Martínez, Chile/DE: Homelessness, Gender and Agency in Santiago-Chile and Berlin-Germany



***Mauricio Lara Martínez** is a historian. He earned his degree from Universidad Católica de Chile, and got Master of Anthropology from Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano. Currently he is enrolled as a PhD-Student in Cultural and Social Anthropology, Lateinamerika Institut (LAI) of the Freie Universität Berlin. He is also Conicyt-DAAD 2017 Scholarship Holder. He has dedicated himself to the studies of gender and rural masculinities of central Chile and has participated in the chair "Anthropology and Masculinities" at the Universidad Alberto Hurtado. His research in recent years has been defined towards the construction of masculinities and femininities in homelessness, under a critical proposal of androcentrism. He is currently in Berlin as a doctorate investigating comparatively between communes of Santiago de Chile and Berlin.*

This is a historic, ethnographic, qualitative, comparative and gender-based study of homelessness in Santiago-Chile and Berlin-Germany from 2005 to now. My reasons are because, in one hand, both cities are in radically different positions in relation to inequality, civil rights, conceptualizations, migration histories; but, in the other hand, since 2005 both cities started to develop neoliberal policies, with absolutely different impacts.

My objective is to relieve the socioeconomic, individual, sociocultural and psychological causes of homelessness and analyze how the people who live it, and the institutions that relate to them, respond. My research question can be divided into three: What are the historical, social and individual causes of men, women and families to reach homelessness from 2005 in Santiago and Berlin? How do the identities of sex, gender and class determine representations about family, society and state? And how do these identities and representations determine how people move inside homelessness and how they act with institutions and others?

Individual reasons for living on the street or in a shelter, such as alcohol or drug use, mental illness, economic or family breakdown, amorous depressions or physical disability, should be highlighted in a context of poverty and historical and structural marginality, which is determined by the structures of class and gender. This produce a great variability, where people have different responses depending on personal and collective histories, determined to their personal interpretations in direct relation

with their position in the sex/gender and classes systems.

It is necessary to relieve the heterogeneous experiences related to gender and class identities, opening the subject beyond the male experience. The qualitative consideration, which is very incipient, must take into account the individual, relational, structural and institutional faces, because historically have been the individual reasons the principal explications of the conditions in homelessness.

Aese Agaigbe, Awuese Cynthia Chia & Esugo Emmanuel Egila, Nigeria: Homelessness and the Internally Displaced Person in Nigeria



Cynthia Awuese Chia is researcher and a graduate student of Social Works in Health Care, University of Debrecen, Hungary. She earned her first Degree in Psychology from the Benue State University, Makurdi Nigeria.

Aese Agaigbe is a tivman by tribe, from Donga, Taraba State, Nigeria. He earned his BA at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria. He is enrolled as a post graduate student of Social Works in Health Care, at the University of Debrecen, Hungary. Beyond being a researcher, he is a pastor and a youth facilitator.



The challenges currently confronting the Nigerian state are how to alleviate the plights of internally displaced persons and accelerate it sustainable development drive through building homes. In Nigeria, the insurgent activities of Boko Haram in the past 6 years have forced over a million people to flee their homes. This has resulted in an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the North eastern part of the country and the Lake Chad region. Furthermore, inter communal clashes resulting from ethno religious disputes, tensions between Fulani herdsmen and farmers have resulted in over 700,000 people been displaced from the Middle Belt region of Nigeria

This paper focuses on the challenges of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria and considers the implications for sustainable development and the quest in alleviating the plight of these persons so as to improve their standard of living by providing homes to the families. The lack of homes for internally displaced persons constitutes one of the world's most worrisome humanitarian crises affecting the sustainable development agenda. Government has over the years ignored the plights of the Internally displaced people and this has socio economic and political implications which in turn affects sustainable development.. This is an attempt to examine the plights of homeless displaced people in Nigeria and its effects on the sustainable development agenda. This paper is therefore set to examine through empirical reviews the extent to which the internally displaced persons affect sustainable development in Nigeria. Thus, the challenges of homelessness facing Internally Displaced people need a collaborative effort to reduce their plight and also give a clue on how homeless crises could be resolved.

Edith England, UK: Inaccessible Rights: An Examination of Homeless Service Experiences of Trans Individuals



Edith England is a first year PhD student at Cardiff University, UK, supervised by Dr Peter Mackie and funded via the UK Collaborative Centre for Housing Evidence (CaCHE). Edith's PhD examines the new Housing (Wales) Act, 2014, specifically how homelessness applicants are being responsibilised through increasing use of conditionality. Edith is also working closely with Shelter Cymru, who funded this research into trans homelessness after identifying an evidence gap. Prior to starting the PhD, Edith worked in welfare rights and homelessness for over a decade.

Trans people are understood to be significantly over-represented globally in the homeless population, however, despite their known difficulties in accessing respectful and appropriate treatment across multiple service areas, (e.g. social care, health, and prison, (McNeil, 2018)), surprisingly little attention has been paid to their experiences of homelessness assistance. There is some evidence that homelessness service provision presents access barriers for trans individuals: both direct and indirect exclusion,

and a lack of awareness among frontline staff, are among factors understood to result in the specific needs of this group remaining under-met.

This study aims to explore these issues in the context of a country where equal access to support is a fundamental principle of homelessness services- Wales (Mackie, Thomas & Bibbings, 2017). Drawing upon in-depth interviews with trans individuals who have experienced homelessness, and key stakeholders, this paper problematizes homelessness service experiences.

Indications are that even within broad protection of a human rights-based system premised on equality of access (of which Wales is a good example), homelessness support for trans people can remain problematic, limited and conditional. Findings include a deep unwillingness by homeless trans people to engage with homelessness services, fearing discrimination, misunderstanding, intrusive questioning and specific bureaucratic barriers. A strong sense existed that mainstream homelessness services were unsafe places for them. Consequently trans individuals tended to make their own arrangements for accommodation rather than use homelessness services, resulting in them remaining in precarious, unstable, sometimes dangerous, living situations, with compromised access to needed medical and social support. Improved awareness by frontline staff, and measures to improve safety, were particularly felt to be urgent and overdue.

This study highlights that access barriers faced by trans people are complex and require targeted intervention to remove, and indicates that cultural change is still required in order to provide an equally accessible service.

11h30 – 13h00	SEMINAR SESSION 1 Participants will be asked to select one of these six parallel seminars
<p>SEMINAR 1: (ROOM TBC) PARTICIPATION AND HOMELESSNESS (1) Chair: Isabel Baptista</p> <p>Christian Stark, AT: Possibilities and Limitations of Participation of Homeless People as Services Users in Austria</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div> <p><i>Christian Stark is a graduate of the Universities of Salzburg and Innsbruck with a Master of theology, a Master of pedagogics and political sciences and a doctor of pedagogics.</i> <i>He worked for 12 years with homeless people as a streetworker and a manager of a day centre.</i> <i>He is professor for Social Work since 2004 at the University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria and the Head of the Master Programme Social work since 2010.</i></p> <p>The presentation describes the possibilities and limitations of the participation of homeless people as service users of the concerning support system. Participation is defined as the involvement of individuals, groups and communities in decision-making processes which affects them directly or indirectly. Participation is about recognizing the right of homeless people to be involved. It means moving from doing services “to” people to doing things with them. Participation does not exclude the need for support. It concerns the matter how the support is provided and should increase the autonomy of the homeless people.</p> <p>Empowerment is regarded as a fundamental precondition of participation by which individuals, groups and communities enhance their capacity to be informed, make choices and transform these choices into desired actions and outcomes.</p> <p>The presentation shows forms of and approaches to participation and gives concrete examples of participation practices in service user organizations for homeless people. It deals with barriers and pitfalls concerning the involvement of service users and also demonstrates the benefits and added value of participation for all stakeholders. Finally, it deals with the neoliberal misinterpretation of empowerment.</p> <p>The presentation underlines that participation is a matter of power and the transfer of power as a measure of participation.</p> <p>Methodology: The theoretical part of the presentation is based on a discourse analysis. The empirical part consists of a quantitative and a qualitative study. The quantitative study is based on a survey among 50 Austrian services for homeless people, which collected the necessary data by means of questionnaires. In the qualitative part ten handbook-supported expert interviews were carried out with representatives of the support system.</p> </div> </div> <p>Daniel Hoey, Paul Haughan, Emma Richardson, Kathleena Twomey and Sarah Sheridan, IE: The Value of Peer Research Involvement in Monitoring and Evaluation: Reflections from a Collaborative Process</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div> <p><i>Daniel Hoey is a Research Officer in Focus Ireland, an organisation working with people who are homeless or at risk of losing their homes around the country. He holds a MSc in Applied Social Research. His research work to date has mainly related to marginalised populations, including a recent study on the health and social needs of older methadone users.</i></p> <p>Peer research has emerged as a popular method of participatory social research. Broadly speaking, it is research that is guided and conducted by people with lived experience of the issue being studied, produced in collaboration with academic researchers. Peer researchers with lived experience of homelessness have the potential to empower individuals at risk of or experiencing homelessness to participate in research by minimising power imbalances between researchers and participants. In addition, shared experiences of homelessness and/or housing instability may enhance data collection as a result of the particular sensitivities and communication techniques peer researchers bring to the research. However, the value of peer research is debated and the validity of findings from research adopting non-traditional methods may be questioned in terms of its added impact. Focus Ireland, a homeless NGO based in Ireland, employs a team of three peer researchers with lived experience of homelessness to assist in the tracking and monitoring of tenancy sustainment of customers after they disengage from services. This paper, co-produced between Focus Ireland Research Officers and the peer researchers themselves, seeks to contribute to the debate by exploring the experience and value of undertaking a participatory peer research methodology in a quantitative</p> </div> </div>	

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research paper. Importantly, this paper adopts a reflexive component as the authors look back on the kinds of opportunities and challenges identified in the peer research process and to explore what peer research means both to Focus Ireland and the peer researchers themselves. The overall aim is to impart the learnings gained from this project to those who may be undertaking a similar participatory research methodology in the future.

SEMINAR 2: (ROOM TBC) ENCOUNTERING HOMELESSNESS: ETHNOGRAPHY, ENGAGEMENT AND CRITIQUE

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Daniela Leonardi, IT: What Happens When Politics Meets Reality? The Importance of the Street-Level Bureaucracy Approach



Daniela Leonardi is currently a PhD student in Applied Sociology and Social Research Methodology at the University of Milano Bicocca. Her research interests include homelessness, social policies, poverty reduction strategies, street-level bureaucracy approach.

The aim of this paper is to give a contribution to the analysis of social policies with particular attention on the level of implementation. Starting from my PhD experience regarding the policies for homeless people in the city of Turin, the objective is to stress the importance, for the researcher, to focus on the practical level in order to understand how the policies really work.

Following the Street-Level Bureaucracy approach the focus is on the places in which the policies are put into practice (Ferrazza, 2008). The expression was coined by Lipsky (1980). Street-level bureaucracy stands for 'public service employment of a certain sort, performed under certain

conditions...Street-level bureaucrats interact with citizens and have discretion in exercising authority' (Lipsky, 2010, p. XVII). According to this perspective social workers who are most in contact with those in need can be defined as de facto policymakers, since they informally construct and reconstruct policies through their everyday work (Brodkin, 2011).

The structure of the paper has a twofold aim: a more descriptive and a more analytical one. The first one is about the advantage in using the street-level bureaucracy approach in the analysis of policies. The second one concerns the concrete use of this approach inside the welcoming model for homeless people.

The contribution is based on the empirical documentation collected during the PhD research: in depth interviews with the actors involved in the implementation and participatory observation in night shelters and in local welfare offices. Policy ethnography approaches provide useful qualitative data that offer a nuanced and realistic ground-level view of policies, too often analyzed abstractly from the top (Dubois, 2009). During the conference preliminary results will be presented.

Michele Lancione, UK: The Politics of Embodied Urban Precarity. Roma People and the Fight for Housing in Bucharest, Romania

Michele Lancione is an urban ethnographer and activist interested in issues of marginality and diversity, homelessness, visual methods and radical politics. Having gained his PhD from Durham University, Michele worked at DIST (Turin), UTS (Sydney), the University of Cambridge and Cardiff University. He is now a tenured Senior Research Fellow at the Urban Institute, University of Sheffield.



The paper provides a nuanced reading of how conditions of precarity arising from forced evictions are 'made' and 'unmade' in their unfolding, with the aim to offer a way to appreciate their performative politics. Looking at the case of forced evictions against Roma people in Bucharest, Romania, the work provides a reading of urban precarity as an embodied product - and producer - of the urban political. To investigate the politics of embodied urban precarity in Bucharest, the paper is informed by an activist ethnography of four conflicting but unifying processes: the racialised and neoliberal pre-makings of precarity; the discursive and material displacement of its in-making; as well as its bodily un-makings and re-makings. The ethnography pays attention to the case of a community of Roma people that, through prolonged resistance and occupation of public space, was able to momentarily un-make their precarious conditions and advance an alternative urban political for the city. Reflecting and theorizing upon this case, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of embodiment, politics and urban precarity, which informs debates and actions beyond the Romanian case.

Lindsey McCarty, UK: Homeless Women, Material Objects and Home (Un)making



Lindsey McCarthy is a research fellow at the centre for regional economic and social research (cresr) at Sheffield Hallam University and secretary of the housing studies association, with research interests in the areas of housing and homelessness. Her recent project work has explored homelessness and mental health (for Nottingham City ccg), homeless people's experience of welfare conditionality and benefit sanctions (for crisis), and tenants' experiences of conditions in the private rented sector (for eaga charitable trust). Lindsey's PhD exploring homeless women's constructions of home, homelessness and identity was completed in 2015 at Sheffield Hallam University.

A growing body of literature attests that self-formation and articulation is carried out through the way we build, decorate and arrange the home, which has come to be seen as 'a mode of expression, a means by which people construct themselves' (Miller, 2001: 10). However, for growing sections of society – in temporary accommodation and other homelessness situations – the possibility of homemaking practices is highly constrained. An over-focus on people with secure and permanent housing permeates the material culture studies literature and risks becoming the taken-for-granted position on how people relate to their dwellings. By drawing on in-depth accounts and participant-produced photographs of 12 women accessing homelessness services in the North of England, this paper offers a new empirical focus. It explores the relationships between the material 'home' and 'homeless' women – a group for whom housing is neither stable, secure, nor a necessarily 'positive' entity. A focus on people's relationship to things has particular relevancy when those in question are homeless, marginalised and transitory. Women in this study were often forced to make quick exits from their former houses, leaving behind their possessions, roots (in that community, for instance), friends and families, and subsequently, parts of their former identities. To resist this dislocation, participants utilised objects to conjure up past worlds, provide 'personal anchorage points' (Hodgetts et al, 2010: 296) and negotiate a sense of stability within otherwise unfamiliar environments.

Emily Ballin, UK: I don't Go There, it's Full of Smack Heads'. Influences on Centre Use and Inclusion of a Homeless Day Centre



Emily Ballin studied Human Geography at Cardiff University, UK. Whilst volunteering at a local homeless centre she identified that many people in need did not access the services provided and was keen to establish: A) Why and; B) Options for meeting their needs. Her BSc dissertation used ethnographic methods to understand care space use and inclusion at a homeless day centre in the city.

There has been a recent turn in urban homelessness studies towards identifying landscapes of compassion within the 'homeless city'. Within this, scholars have increasingly considered the crucial role of 'spaces of care' as part of the urban homeless map (including day centres, food distribution points and hostels). These offer support and refuge from the hardships of everyday life. Often limited in their numbers within cities, these locations often draw in a wide range of people, which influences different people's experiences of these spaces. For many homeless individuals they present significant challenges around social identity, security and notions of inclusion. This ethnographic piece sets out to uncover some of the key reasons behind the under-utilisation of homeless spaces by members of the homeless population, focussing on perceptions and experiences of a low barrier day centre in Cardiff. Within this, interviews with staff members at the centre and the city's homeless people develop a multifaceted understanding of some of the socio-cultural complications of using and managing the space. This will be brought together to consider the main limitations towards tackling these issues and achieving ideal care within the city, highlighting the significant roles of internal and external forces on care space production.

SEMINAR 3: (ROOM TBC) HOMELAB – INTEGRATED HOUSING AND LABOUR MARKET SERVICE DELIVERY IN CEE

Chair: József Hegedüs, HU

Eszter Somogyi and Hanna Szemző, HU: How does the Social Rental Enterprise Model Fit the New Social Housing Policy in the New Member States?

Eszter Somogyi (MA in Sociology) is a senior researcher at the Metropolitan Research Institute, Budapest. She has participated in numerous research and consultancy projects, among them the evaluation and elaboration of national and local housing policies, housing finance systems and urban regeneration programs. She particularly focuses on housing affordability problems. She currently the co-coordinator of HomeLab, a DG Employment financed project piloting integrated housing and employment service provision.



Hanna Szemző (PhD in History, Master's degree in Sociology and History) is one of the managing directors of Metropolitan Research Institute. She has experience in research and consultancy in the fields of urban development, social inclusion, energy efficiency, demography, welfare, and governance analysis. Currently, together with Eszter Somogyi she is the coordinator HomeLab, which is a DG Employment financed project connecting employment and housing provision in five pilot sites in the four Visegrad countries.

The presentation shortly discusses the main elements of a new social housing model and then examines how the HomeLab pilots can contribute to the policy making process. Each pilot has different target group (though sharing the common feature of having difficulties in acquiring housing and employment) and operates in different national and local context. Furthermore there are also substantial differences in the profile of NGOs running the pilots. Such differences can provide important lessons on how SREs can work under varying contexts, what realistic results they can achieve due to a more intensive service provision and effective organization structure, and what are the main constraints.

Márton Csillag, HU: Methodology of Outcome Measurement and the First Experimental Results of the HomeLab



Márton Csillag, senior researcher at the Budapest Institute for Policy Analysis is an empirical labour economist and applied micro-econometrician with over ten years' research experience. His recent work focuses on three topics. First, the quantitative impact evaluation of complex employment and social policies for disadvantaged jobseekers. Second, the assessment of costs and benefits of employment policies for long-term unemployed and young jobseekers in a comparative perspective. Third, the econometric analysis of labour supply responses of individuals with health problems to economic incentives. Dr Csillag received his PhD in Economics from Toulouse School of Economics, and worked at K.U. Leuven, Maastricht University and University College London prior to joining Budapest Institute.

Panel Discussion with HomeLab Pilot Implementers from Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Hungary

László Moravcsik - Hungarian Charity Service of Malta

Nikola Taragoš - Romodrom o.p.s.

Martin Vavrínčík - Človek v ohrození / People in Need Slovakia

Magda Ruszkowska-Cieślak - Habitat for Humanity Poland

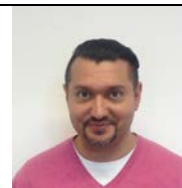
Vera Kovács - From Street to Home

László Moravcsik (Hungarian Charity Service of Malta) is a project manager of several transnational projects, beside HomeLab, he also manages the "RARE – Changing Discourses, Changing Practices: The Roma as Human Resource" and is Managing Director of VESZO, the Social Housing Agency of Veszprém, the first Hungarian city to adopt this inclusive housing agency. He has got experience in Roma inclusion, housing policy and business administration.



Nikola Taragoš is a director of Romodrom o.p.s. He has a deep knowledge of social exclusion in the Czech Republic and is a

specialist on the social housing innovations. He started his career in the Real Estate Market, when cooperating with the agents and agencies. In 2004 he started to volunteer in Romodrom o.p.s., firstly focusing on free time activities with the children who attended the Low threshold facility for children. Later he initiated the programs for the prisoners and people after their release. In 2010 he became a Chief operating officer and later the director of Romodrom. He is a leading member of RomanoNet, z.s. an organisation that gathers pro Roma NGOs.



Martin Vavrinčík is an expert on the issues of social exclusion and regional development. He had worked with socially excluded Roma communities since 2010, initially as the Head of Department at the Slovak Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family, later as the Program Director at ETP Slovakia and the director of the community center. Since 2016, he has worked at People in Need, where he leads a section focused on social integration programs. He was involved in the Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Roma Integration and acted as an expert for the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

Magdalena Ruszkowska-Cieślak, National Director, Habitat for Humanity Poland, has over 17 years of experience in managing European projects, focusing on protecting the rights of groups threatened with social exclusion: drug users, migrants, women, prisoners, HIV-positive people and youth leaving institutional care. She has coordinated European networks and international research projects, facilitating cooperation among NGOs, public administration and academia. For the past seven years, she has worked with Habitat for Humanity Poland, contributing to the development of strategic program lines and partnerships. She is also member of Expert Commission on Preventing Homelessness at the Office of the Ombudsman of Citizen Rights in Poland. Magda has a postgraduate diploma from the Institute of Public Policies, Faculty of Social Economy Management of Warsaw University, and a Bachelor of Arts in linguistics from Warsaw University. Magda is also a member of the Management Board of Habitat Poland.



Vera Kovács is social policy analyst and housing rights activist. She is founder and managing director of From Streets to Homes Association, the first organisation to use Housing First as the main methodology in Budapest. She is also a PhD student at ELTE, and member of City for All Homeless advocacy group.

SEMINAR 4: (ROOM TBC) ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF HOMELESS PEOPLE

Chair: Isobel Anderson, UK

Roberto Bernad, Roberta Pascucci, Caterina Cortese and Viola Stakelenburg, ES/IT/NL: Spaces of Social Integration for Homeless People in Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands



Roberto Bernad is the Director of the Housing First Habitat program for RAIS Fundación, a Spanish NGO working on homelessness since 1998. He was the Director of Evaluation and Research at RAIS between 2014 and 2017, and he still coordinates the research branch on Housing First. He was a member of the Housing First Europe Guide Advisory Board and he currently co-leads the Research work cluster of the Housing First Europe Hub and the Housing First cross-country fidelity assessment. He has participated in several conferences and published several articles on Housing First and fidelity to the HF model.



Caterina Cortese (PhD) is Social Policy and Research Officer in fio.PSD (Italian Federation of Organizations Working with Homeless People). She lives in Rome. She is Expert in Urban Poverty and Policy Analysis. She is Coordinator of fio.PSD's Scientific Committee. She is editor of the first Italian book on Housing First (Cortese Eds 2016) and of several articles on Housing First and Homelessness Policy and Strategies in Italy.



Roberta Pascucci holds a PhD in Sociology and Applied Social Sciences. She is Social Policy and Research Officer in Fio.PSD (Italian Federation of Organizations Working with Homeless People). She is Expert in Poverty and Social Exclusion Analysis. She has a long experience in methodology and data analysis.



Viola Stakelenburg is Team coordinator at the housing first programme Discus in Amsterdam. She studied Cultural and Social Sciences. She has experience in tools and practices delivering housing first services.

When can we really affirm that social and economic integration has been achieved by homeless people? Job, income and housing could be considered as the core ingredients of social and economic integration. Is it enough? It seems that there are many lights and shadows in order to participate to the labor market, to get in affordable housing and to have good opportunities in social relationship. Homeless people have usually difficult to access to secure and stable employment but based on many European evidences they work for a few weeks at month and they have earnings (in Italy for example 300 euros at month on average). The most part of homeless people live alone in shelters, but they have families or left family in the country of origin, or they were married with children. Ever more people in Europe are involved in housing first services, trying to be independent. Anyway, question should be when and how social and economic integration has achieved by homeless people? Which are the spaces – different levels - of social and economic integration for homeless people? How policies against homelessness impact currently to promote these spaces of integration? Which are the mean full circumstances creating concrete opportunities for go behind the risk of poverty? We try to answer this question by interviewing a group of people in three different countries (Italy, Spain and Netherlands) participating in Housing first projects or in projects basically job oriented, telling their social integration stories, explaining what is the turning point moving them from homelessness to normalization of their life.

Joanne Bretherton and Nicholas Pleace, UK: Is Employment a Route out of Homelessness? A Critical Review of Education, Training and Employment Services for Homeless Women and Men



Joanne Bretherton has been working in homelessness research at the University of York's Centre for Housing Policy since 2005. While her interests include all aspects of homelessness, Joanne's work tends to focus on gender, reflecting her role as Co-Director of WHEN (Women's Homelessness in Europe Network), on comparative research, on the evaluation of innovative homelessness services and on homelessness policy analysis."

Nicholas Pleace is a Professor of Social Policy and the Director of the Centre for Housing Policy at the University of York. He has been part of the editorial committee for the European Journal of Homelessness and the research team for the European Observatory on Homelessness since 2010. He is also a member of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network (WHEN). Nicholas has been researching homelessness in the UK and Europe since the mid 1990s and has published widely on the subject. He has undertaken a wide range of service, strategy and programme evaluations, working particularly with homelessness service providers, and his recent work has included research on the socioeconomic integration of homeless people, Housing First and comparative pan-European research."



This paper considers the utility of education, training and employment (ETE) programmes to test the contention that paid work can provide a sustainable route out of homelessness for women and men. The paper looks at outcomes, by gender, across a cohort who were tracked for three years and administrative data collected on over 14,000 users of a major ETE programme, also drawing on research on the operation of the Emmaus model in the UK and looking at the European, North American and Australian evidence base. The evidence indicates that ETE services can contribute to economic and social integration, but that ETE is most likely to be effective when a homeless person is not 'distant' from experience of employment, i.e. has a sustained history of paid work and/or has worked recently. Differences in the characteristics, homeless pathways and experiences of women and men are contrasted, the paper also exploring the variations in the outcomes for ETE services for homeless people by gender. Looking at the experiences of women and men, the paper explores the effectiveness of ETE, a supply-wide intervention that is intended to enhance employability in contexts where labour markets are not buoyant and employment opportunities are restricted. The possibility that economic 'integration' of homeless women and men may be shallow, i.e. they are more likely to secure precarious, short-term, part-time, low paid employment which may not pay a sufficient salary to sustainably meet housing and living costs is discussed. The question as to whether exits from homelessness may only be possible for women and men via employment where welfare/social protection systems can provide additional/bridging income to allow someone to continually meet housing and living costs is also explored. There are also questions about the quality of life for homeless women and men if ETE services tend to only provide routes into low grade employment. The paper considers innovations in promoting economic integration for homeless women and men, such as systems to enable them to set up their own businesses and become self-employed, social enterprise models and the potential for individual placement support (IPS) models.

SEMINAR 5: (ROOM TBC) FAMILY HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE

Sarah Parker and Paula Mayock, IE: Understanding Patterns of Family Homelessness: The Case for a Mixed Methods Approach



Sarah Parker is a Government of Ireland Scholar and PhD Candidate in the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin (TCD). Previously, she worked at the Children's Research Centre, TCD, and co-authored several publications arising from a range of projects including a biographical study of homeless women and a qualitative longitudinal study of homeless youth. Her current research seeks to examine families' trajectories through and out of homelessness over time using a sequential (explanatory) mixed methods approach.

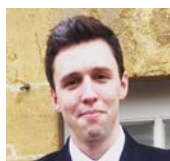
Dr Paula Mayock is an Assistant Professor at the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin. Her research focuses primarily on homeless youth and adult populations and she has led a number of qualitative longitudinal studies of youth and women's homelessness. She has recently commenced a study of migrant homelessness in Ireland, adopting a mixed methods approach with a strong ethnographic component. Paula is the founder and Co-director of the Women's Homelessness in Europe Network (WHEN), co-editor (with Joanne Bretherton) of Women's Homelessness in Europe (Palgrave Macmillan) and the author of numerous articles, book chapters and commissioned research reports.



There is growing recognition of the potential of longitudinal administrative (statistical) data to generate robust social policy research by advancing understanding of populations that experience homelessness. Administrative data can reveal the ways in which people move through service systems, facilitate comparative subgroup analyses and thus inform the scale, nature and target populations for potential interventions. Longitudinal data of this kind can also help to unravel the temporal dynamics of homelessness service use over time. Yet, administrative data systems are limited in that they are designed to measure service contact and not lived experience. Consequently, they cannot speak to the complexity of individuals' homelessness journeys or the role of agency and subjectivity in explaining why (and how) some people experience continued or repeat homelessness while others successfully exit services to stable housing. There is a risk that, by omitting critical dimensions of experience and perspective, quantitative analysis alone may not yield a complete 'picture' of the housing and other support needs of individuals who embark on particular trajectories through and/or out of homelessness.

This paper demonstrates how a sequential (explanatory) mixed methods design will be operationalised in a PhD study to generate more nuanced understanding of the circumstances that facilitate or, alternatively, block families' paths to housing stability. A primary goal is to illustrate how the integration of administrative (quantitative) data and narrative (qualitative) findings will enable analyses that 'get beneath' statistical results and interrogate experiential aspects of family homelessness. It is argued that the synthesis of quantitative and qualitative methods offers an innovative research approach that has the potential to contribute to a fuller understanding of the diverse circumstances and needs of families who experience homelessness and, correspondingly, the type(s) of policy, housing and service responses that are (more) likely to ensure that they successfully exit homelessness and remain housed.

Pip Johnson, UK: Expecting too much? Welfare Reform and Social Integration of Homeless Single Mothers in the UK



Pip Johnson is a research and evaluation professional, specialising in homelessness. Pip is currently responsible for the evaluation and ongoing learning from the HELP project, an integrated housing and employment project in Westminster, London. He is interested in barriers to work for single parents and welfare conditionality.

In the UK, a political process of welfare reform has been underway since New Labour introduced the 1997 New Deal programme. This welfare agenda has made the receipt of benefits progressively more conditional upon claimants displaying certain behaviours, including job-seeking and employment. In particular, the 'overall benefit cap', introduced in 2013, has had a large impact on unemployed households in London, restricting the total benefits that they can receive to £23,000 per year, with excess benefits being deducted from the household's housing allowance. This paper will explore homeless households' behavioural

responses to that benefit cap and particularly the social exclusion that homeless single mothers experience as a result. The benefit cap places the same normative employment expectations on the majority of households, regardless of their individual circumstances. This paper argues that this disproportionately affects homeless single mothers, creating greater barriers to economic and social integration for them, when compared to other homeless households. Finally, the paper explores types of support which may be effective in supporting homeless single mothers to improve their levels of economic and social integration. It concludes that conditional welfare policies need to be paired with similarly strong and unconditional support, to help claimants respond in a productive way to the additional normative expectations placed upon them. This paper is based upon qualitative interviews with unemployed homeless individuals who are supported by 'HELP'; an integrated housing and employment service based in Westminster, and funded by EaSI.

Sharon Lambert, Owen Jump and Daniel O Callaghan, IE: New Family Formations



Dr Sharon Lambert is a lecturer and researcher in the School of Applied Psychology, University College Cork. Sharon's research interests revolve primarily around the impact of trauma on development and its consequences for later life health and social behaviours, such as mental health, addiction and homelessness. Sharon is interested in how we use this information to design and deliver services to support those in our community who need the services the most but who often struggle to navigate the systems.

Ireland is currently experiencing a dramatic rise in homelessness and particular trends have been noted, such as the increase in young adult parents. Despite the continued inflow of young parents presenting as homeless in Ireland, there is a lack of in-depth empirical evidence of their experiences either in terms of their housing, the impact on the development of their parenting skills or other dimensions of their lives. Focus Ireland in collaboration with Applied Psychology University College Cork are conducting research with this group. The project seeks to establish the pathways into homelessness for young adult parents, their experiences of services and consequent impacts on functioning. Twenty young adult parents aged between 18-24 years will be interviewed in addition to collecting the views of stakeholders in homeless services with a view to understanding the needs and experiences of this group. Initial findings reveal a range of pathways into homelessness for young people and a mixed experience of managing services designed to support this cohort. Early themes from the data indicate that this group are disadvantaged in terms of access to the rental market in addition to other complications.

SEMINAR 6: (ROOM TBC) INFORMING HOMELESS SERVICES BY DATA

Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK

Holly Morrin, IE: Using Administrative Data to Inform Operational and Policy Developments Relating to Family Homelessness in the Dublin Region



Holly Morrin has an MSc in Applied Social Research from Trinity College Dublin. She is currently a Senior Research Officer at the Dublin Region Homeless Executive and specialises in research on family homelessness. Using administrative data, her research focuses on demographic profiles of families experiencing homelessness, reasons for homelessness, and patterns of service use and rates of progression through homeless services.

Since 2014 Ireland has seen an unprecedented growth in the number of families being accommodated in emergency accommodation, particularly in the Dublin Region. Indeed, family homelessness has become an issue of concern across Europe but there is also a widespread lack of data about the specific situation of homeless families (Baptista et al., 2017). This research uses administrative data to address this gap in knowledge and provide robust quantitative data on trends in family homelessness in the Dublin Region and patterns of service engagement. PASS, the national shared services database for all state funded NGO and local authority homeless services has uniquely allowed for analysis of data relating to the entire population of families newly experiencing homelessness in the Dublin Region since January 2016. Dedicated data collection and analysis of such administrative data has produced interesting findings covering not only profiles and reasons for family homelessness but also families' rates of progression through homeless services. Of note was that one in six families departed homeless services without active engagement with support services, a figure previously unreported. The combined use of administrative and PASS data gives a more complete picture of patterns of service use and engagement with homeless services among families newly experiencing homelessness. Detailed findings were passed on to operational staff to both plan for services to support families experiencing homelessness and to assist in developing a regional and national response to the issue of housing supply.

Hannah Browne Gott, UK: Housing Rights, Homelessness Prevention and a Paradox of Bureaucracy?



Hannah Brown Gott is a PhD researcher in the Department of Geography and Planning at Cardiff University. She is interested in researching issues concerning poverty, social justice and housing, specialising in Human Rights approaches. Her PhD uses linked data from various government databases on health, homelessness and crime, to explore the pathways that individuals can take through homelessness services to uncover barriers and issues that can arise.

To be deprived of a home is to be deprived of a fundamental human right and yet, in spite of continued research and policy focus, homelessness is still a major global issue (Fitzpatrick et al., 2014; Mackie, 2014). In Wales the need for more effective policy responses led to the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. Mackie et al. (2017) documented the early positive impacts of the new duties in Wales and it has already sparked international interest in the idea of legally enforceable duties to assist. Scholars have demonstrated the importance of bureaucracy and justiciable rights in ensuring homelessness assistance is effective (Watts, 2013). However, questions have recently been raised about whether the homelessness bureaucracy in Wales may play a part in excluding some people from meaningful assistance by forcing them to withdraw from the system (Mackie et al., 2017). Therefore, the aim of this paper is to explore the role of bureaucracy in the early and unplanned exit of people from the prevention-focused homelessness system in Wales. In this paper, key writings on bureaucracy are used as a lens to illuminate systemic barriers which may cause households to withdraw from the system before claiming their rights. The results indicate that the bureaucratic system may be acting as a tool to enforce selectivity and cost saving and yet some street level bureaucrats act in more supportive and

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empowering ways, with positive impacts on the realisation of housing rights. We question whether there is a paradox of bureaucracy, whereby its positive impacts must inevitably be accompanied by the withdrawal and early exit of some homeless people from the system of support. This paper analyses administrative data, local authority and third sector key informant interviews and interviews with people who have experienced homeless. Given the growing international interest in legally enforceable duties to prevent and rapidly rehouse, the results have key implications for wider debates around rights-based approaches to ending homelessness.

13h00 – 14h00

Lunch Break

14h00 – 15h30

SEMINAR SESSION 2

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

SEMINAR 7: (ROOM TBC) CLOSING THE FRONT DOOR. INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH ON THE PREVENTION OF HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Nicholas Pleace, UK

Stephen Gaetz and Melanie Redman, CA: Using Research and Evidence to support “Making the Shift” in How We Respond to Youth Homelessness



Dr. Stephen Gaetz is a leading scholar on homelessness, and is director of the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness at York University. He focuses his efforts on conducting research and mobilizing this knowledge so as to have a greater impact on solutions to homelessness. Stephen has played a leading international role in knowledge mobilization through the . In 2017 he was awarded the Member of the Order of Canada.



Melanie Redman is the co-founder, President & CEO of A Way Home Canada. A Way Home Canada has inspired other communities and countries to take up the A Way Home brand and become part of a growing international movement for change. Melanie also leads the Canadian National Learning Community on Youth Homelessness.

Making the Shift is the largest research demonstration project on youth homelessness ever conducted in Canada. Launched in 2017 as a partnership between the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and A Way Home Canada, Making the Shift is a youth homelessness social innovation lab designed to build an evidence base for prevention through conducting research led demonstration projects, develop tools and resources to support community adaptation and engage in knowledge mobilization to ensure these models of prevention take root at the policy and practice levels. There are three program areas where we are focusing our efforts. First is Enhancing Family and Natural Supports, where we are running projects in 8 communities in two provinces. The second is Youth Reconnect, an adaptation of the Australian Reconnect program that focuses on school-based early intervention. The final project is on Housing First for Youth. Three demonstration projects in different cities focus on adaptations of the program model, including one that targets youth leaving care, one focusing on youth leaving prison, and another that is Indigenous led. We are modeling the research here on At Home/Chez Soi, through conducting an RCT. All of these program models establish outcomes that go beyond mere housing stabilization, but rather focus more broadly on meeting the needs of developing adolescents and young adults, and include health and well-being, social inclusion, and participation in education and employment. In this presentation, we will outline the scope of work, methodology, and preliminary results.

Peter K. Mackie, UK: Homelessness Prevention: Reflecting on a Year of Pioneering Welsh Legislation in Practice



Dr. Peter Mackie is a Senior Lecturer at the School of Geography and Planning, Cardiff University. The primary focus of Peter's research is on the development of UK homelessness policy and legislation through research and advisory work, whilst also contributing to debates beyond the UK, particularly in relation to homelessness prevention. Most notably, he led the 2012 review of homelessness legislation in Wales. He is currently a FEANTSA Research advisor for the UK, a Knowledge Exchange Lead for the UK Collaborative Centre for Housing Evidence, convenor of the Wales Housing Research Network, and Policy Review Editor for the International Journal of Housing Policy.

Homelessness prevention has become the dominant policy paradigm for homelessness services across the developed world. However, services have emerged in a piecemeal and selective manner, often restricted to particular towns and cities, with no requirement on local authorities to intervene. Wales is the first country where the government has sought to fully reorient services towards prevention and to make services universally available. At the heart of the Welsh approach is a pioneering legal duty on local authorities to help prevent and relieve homelessness. This presentation draws upon administrative data and interviews with

both service providers and service users to examine the implementation of the new system. The paper finds services have been successfully reoriented towards prevention, creating a more supportive environment, reducing the number of people in temporary accommodation and decreasing the number who remain homeless after seeking help. However, outcomes are less favourable for single people and variations in service outcomes persist across Welsh local authorities. The paper concludes that whilst a legal right to homelessness prevention assistance is an effective driver of change, without attention to implementation and the quality of services being offered, legislation cannot realise its full potential impact.

Daniel C. Farrell, USA: Eviction and Homeless Prevention: Curating critically timed choice sets to prevent homelessness

Daniel is a Senior Vice President of Assessment, Diversion and Research at HELP USA, an American non-profit provider with programs that provide transitional, permanent housing and homeless prevention services to people at risk, literally homeless and formerly homeless adults and families. Daniel is responsible for multiple transitional housing, shelter and homeless prevention/rapid rehousing programs in multiple US cities including New York City, Philadelphia and Las Vegas serving over 10,000 homeless or at risk single adults and families each year. He is also an Adjunct Professor at the Hunter College School of Social Work, and a graduate from the New York Institute for Psychoanalytic Self Psychology. He has published multiple papers on homelessness, most recently a book chapter titled, Relational Theoretical Foundations and Clinical Practice Methods with People Experiencing Homelessness.



Housing preservation for people at risk of eviction and homelessness needs to be a priority as the benefit of preventing evictions and homelessness is a strong community issue. Communities with high rates of evictions and homelessness often experience additional negative social and economic outcomes such as high crime and abandoned housing. Equitable housing is about preservation for people on the housing margins. The goal of the session is to challenge attendee's perception about risk of homelessness, and that well formulated programs that work to preserve housing are successful. People are generally risk-averse and act to prevent the loss of something that is highly valued such as a home. It follows that well-grounded and well-run eviction and homeless prevention activities should successfully prevent people from reaching a position where they must make the choice between literal homelessness and some other unstable or untenable housing situation.

This session will describe how HELP USA has helped keep NYC's eviction rate among the lowest in the United States by highlighting its very successful homeless prevention program, Homebase. The positive outcomes from HELP USA's 14 years as a HomeBase homeless prevention provider clearly illustrate the impact and success of homeless prevention services. HELP USA's HomeBase programs enrolls an average of 4000 family units per fiscal year. In almost every eviction case, Homebase successfully prevents an eviction. In addition, research on HomeBase finds that for every one hundred (100) families served by HomeBase, literal homelessness falls 10 to 20%. Based on this evidence, HELP's HomeBase homeless prevention programs prevent approximately 600 high-risk families from entering the shelter system each year (assuming 15%). Net cost savings for the prevention of literal homelessness in a one year period is in the millions of dollars, and is a vital component that helps to keep the eviction rate in New York City relatively low as compared to other cities.

David MacKenzie, AU: The Geelong Project: Preventing Youth Homelessness Through a 'Collective Impact' Reform of how Services and Schools Support Vulnerable Students



Associate Professor David Mackenzie is a leading Australian researcher on homelessness and disadvantage. His research and development work has shaped and informed the definition of homelessness in Australia and the official census count of homelessness. David is architect of the Geelong Project model of early intervention, Director of the Upstream Project Australia and Chair of Youth Development Australia Limited.

Youth homelessness has been a focus for policy in Australia for several decades and particularly since the Human Rights & Equal Opportunity Commission's inquiry into youth homelessness in 1989. However, since then progress on policy, programs and early intervention practice has been uneven and stalled. The Australian Reconnect Program (1997-2018) was the first attempt to focus on reaching young people at the outset of homelessness or at the point where imminent risk was evident. Youth homelessness did

not decrease or possibly did not increase as much as it otherwise would have(?). The Geelong Project began as a research project exploring whether it was possible to screen the school population for risk in order to respond proactively and prior to the onset of a homelessness crisis – early intervention. In 2012, a funding stream allowed for the development of a pilot project that attempted to reform how vulnerable young people and their families were supported in Geelong. The early intervention model is known as the ‘community of schools and services’ or COSS model. Key features of the model are population screening for risk on a longitudinal basis, an integrated platform of youth and family workers rather than housing workers or counsellors or program specific workers, a multi-tiered practice framework that flexibly delivers as much intervention as required but no more than is necessary at any particular point in time and the extensive use of client/student data to inform practice. The cohort of vulnerable young people are actively (but unobtrusively) monitored and supported to prevent homelessness occurring and at the same time improve their educational outcomes. This presentation outlines the core features of the COSS model and explains how its highly significant outcomes are achieved.

SEMINAR 8: (ROOM TBC) PARTICIPATION AND HOMELESSNESS (2)

Chair: Eoin O'Sullivan, IE

Miranda Rutenfrans-Stupar, Tine van Regenmortel and René Schalk, NL/BE/South Africa: Evaluation of Growth Through Participation: an Intervention for Homeless People



Miranda Rutenfrans-Stupar is a science practitioner at Tranzo, Tilburg University, the Netherlands. For the last decade she worked as a policy worker and manager in a shelter facility for homeless people (SMO Breda e.o.), and currently, she is working on a PhD project regarding the evaluation of a participation-based intervention, 'Growth Through Participation', for the homeless. Her research interests are homelessness, social participation, well-being, organizational culture, leadership style, and work engagement.

A contemporary approach to support the homeless is usually to offer them housing, but this alone is not sufficient to improve their social participation and well-being. For example, the evaluation of the Housing First Europe project showed positive results in ending homelessness, but it also showed negative side effects such as loneliness and social isolation (Busch-Geersema, 2013). Additionally, research showed that social participation enhances well-being and happiness (Eurostat, 2010). Consequently, it is necessary to examine which factors enhance social participation and well-being. In the present study we examined care-related and demographic predictors of well-being among 225 homeless clients of a Dutch organisation providing shelter services and ambulatory care (shelter facility). The role of social participation as a mediator was considered. Social participation is important for homeless people, as they are often socially isolated. In this study we used the following care-related predictors: (1) participation in various group activities in the shelter facility, and (2) client's experiences with care, such as their satisfaction with the social worker and the shelter facility. Additionally, age and education level were included as demographic predictors. Results from Structural Equation Modelling showed that the client's experiences with care and education level are predictors of well-being with a mediating role for social participation, and that participation in activities at the shelter facility is a direct predictor of well-being. However, age is not significantly related to social participation or well-being. We suggest that interventions for the homeless should be based on a combination of individual and group approaches. Special attention should be given to the client-worker relationship. We also recommend that vulnerable children are provided with solid education, and we call for research into the cost-effectiveness of group-based interventions.

Marcus Knutagard and Arne Kristiansen, SE: Co-production for Improving Social Housing Programmes



Marcus Knutagård is a researcher and senior lecturer 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 organized - its moral geography. He is currently working on the research project Take away – disinvestment of established methods when implementing new psychosocial interventions for homeless people and people with mental health problems. Knutagård's research interests also concern social innovation from a welfare perspective, with a particular focus on service user influence in practice research.

Arne Kristiansen, PhD, is senior lecturer and associate professor at School of Social Work, Lund University, Sweden. His research include substance abuse, homelessness and service user involvement. Currently he is involved in a research project related to the implementation of the Housing First in Sweden and a research project on service user involvement in social work.



The city of Helsingborg in Sweden has since 2010 been conducting a development work of its social housing programme. The city has built up a Housing First service, which today comprises 60 tenants, and has good results. Through two pilot projects, the city has also tried to develop the other parts of the social housing programme that previously was built on the staircase model. The ambition was to enhance co-production and service user involvement within the programme. Our aim with this paper is to describe and analyse the development work and discuss drivers and barriers that either facilitates or hinders the development of social housing programmes. The method of the research project was practice research. Theoretically, the project was inspired by theories that highlight the importance of co-production and trust.

The methods used in the development work to stimulate involvement, participation and co-creation include dialogue meetings and future workshops. Our study shows that this kind of methods, where professionals' knowledge and homeless people's own experience can meet on equal terms leads to co-operative processes. Our studies also show that by working for co-production, change processes are initiated that live beyond the initial project's ambitions. Although the development work has sometimes encountered resistance, many social workers have been positive and committed to the development work and expressed appreciation of being able to work relationship-oriented. Another result of the study was the importance of anchoring the objectives of the project not only in the direction of the organisation and at the service users, but equally important is that the staff working in the front line in the housing units are engaged and are participating in the project.

SEMINAR 9: (ROOM TBC) HOUSING POLICY FAILURE

Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE

Felicity Reynolds and Cameron Parsell, AU: Showers, Sustenance and Sleeping Bags: The Acceptance of Street Homelessness in the Context of Housing Policy Failure

Felicity Reynolds has been CEO of the Mercy Foundation since 2008 and is a Director on the board of the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness. The Mercy Foundation is focused on ending homelessness, through supporting structural change and encouraging the use of evidence based approaches to link people experiencing homelessness with housing and housing support. Felicity is a former Churchill Fellow who used her fellowship to investigate effective responses to people who experience chronic homelessness.



*Cameron Parsell is an Australian Research Council Principal Research Fellow at The University of Queensland. In his recently published book, *The Homeless Person in Contemporary Society*, Cameron argues that the assumed difference of the homeless person drives the form and function of an elaborate, well resourced, and often well-meaning service system that perpetuates their exclusion from housing, on the one hand, and dependence on the service system, on the other. Through engaging with the service system, the distinct and deficient homeless person is reified.*



In recent decades in Australia two interesting developments have been observed. There has been a serious housing policy failure that has seen a significant reduction in public and affordable housing, with Sydney and Melbourne now having some of the most expensive housing in the world (Hulse, Reynolds, Yates 2014). The other interesting development is that discourse around people who experience homelessness has increasingly pathologised them. Instead of viewing this group as people without access to housing, there has grown a common public and media perception that people who experience homelessness have a range of needs other than housing. That they need case management, living skills courses, additional support. There is a small group who do need additional support to sustain housing, but most people just need housing.

The authors of this paper would suggest that it is no coincidence that these two things have happened in lock-step with each other. Instead of questioning our housing policy failure, Australians are questioning and pathologising the people who have been failed by our housing policy. Instead of fixing our housing system and offering housing, all sorts of other services have sprung up around people experiencing street homelessness. Free food, coffee, drop-in services, laundry services, public showers, street based libraries, sporting, music and theatre groups (Parsell, Watt 2017).

This paper outlines Australian housing policy failure over the past 3 decades and questions the widely held perceptions about people who experience homelessness. In contrast to the much discussed criminalisation of homelessness or banishing homeless people from the public realm that often follows the othering of people who are homeless as deviant. In Australia the pathologising of homelessness has driven a complex, well-resourced, and well-intended service system that does myriad things for the homeless, except provide them housing.

Sten-Ake Stenberg, SE: The Concealed Social Margin of the Housing Market



Sten-Åke Stenberg is professor of Sociology at the Swedish Institute of Social Research, Stockholm University. His research interest is focused on social marginalization in the housing and labour market. He is currently leading a national project about evictions and homelessness in Sweden.

Our knowledge about the rental housing market is very limited when it comes to entrances and exits from the

same. Information about why tenants move, where they move, and the magnitude of movements over time is largely non-existent. Enforced moves (exits) or evictions are in fact closely related to homelessness but are seldom discussed in that context. In some countries, statistics concerning bailiff-assisted evictions are available, but more often than not this is not the case. Although such information could be helpful to understand social exclusion in housing markets, judicially defined evictions are likely to be the tip of an iceberg. The eviction process can metaphorically be described as a funnel. The broad top of the funnel includes all those who receive a notice to quit. Along the process, fewer and fewer tenants are left in the funnel. Ultimately, only a minority are formally evicted. Throughout this process many tenants have managed to avoid being evicted by paying the debt or by making other agreements with their landlords. Moreover, it is also possible that tenants facing an eviction prefer to move before the landlord knocks on the door. They disappear from the judicial process, making this a leaky funnel. Nonetheless, the social consequences may be just as severe as those associated with a bailiff assisted, i.e "proper", eviction. Based on all applications for summary proceedings in Sweden between 2009 and 2010, the presentation will provide an estimate of scope and characteristics of enforced moves and affected households, as well as identifying risk factors.

SEMINAR 10: (ROOM TBC) SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL ADVANTAGES OF HOUSING FIRST

Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Štěpán Ripka, Eliška Černá, Petr Kubala, CZ: Randomized Control Trial of Housing First for Families: 12-Months Impacts

Stepan Ripka is a chairman in Platform for Social Housing (Czech Republic) and lead researcher in RCT of Housing First for Families in Brno. His research interests include family homelessness, homelessness and housing of Roma, social housing policies, and development through faith based organizations. He holds PhD degree in Anthropology from the Charles University in Prague and in Sociology from University of Bayreuth.



Family homelessness is a growing problem in Czech Republic: more than 6 000 families were homeless in 2015, and with recent cuts in housing allowances, and the lack of social housing legislation, the situation is deteriorating. The regional capital of South Moravia, Brno, decided to give an end to family homelessness. Registry week in 2016 found 421 homeless families in the city, two thirds of them single mothers, two thirds being Roma. Most of the families lived in private hostels and shelters, smaller share in extremely overcrowded households or doubled up. A pilot project was designed to test whether housing first could be used to end family homelessness in the city. A treatment group of 50 families was randomly assigned to the program. They moved to municipal flats between 09/2016 and 06/2017, and have been receiving ICM services based on the methodology of HVO Querido Discus. Each family has a 12-month contract either directly with the city of city borough, and when asking for renewal they need to prove lack of debt and compliance to the lease. The housing retention rate was expected at 80%, which was already fulfilled in March 2018. Two families dropped out and eight families were housed less than 12 months. The project is accompanied by a randomized control trial, which measures impact of housing and services on family well-being, social integration and school results of children. The main expected impact was: reunification of families with children from institutional care, and prevention of institutionalization of children; improved school attendance of children; improvements in physical and mental health of both parents and children; increased economic stability of the families; improved quality of life; improved social integration of the families. The paper will present 12-months impacts of housing first on homeless families in Brno.

Gábor Csomor, SK: Comparing the Costs of Homelessness and Supported Housing in Bratislava



Gábor Csomor is a researcher at the Institute for Labour and Family Research in Bratislava, Slovakia. He holds a BA degree in Politics and Society from the Anglo-American University in Prague, and an MA degree in Political Science from the Central European University in Budapest. His main research interest lies in the application of quantitative methods to social policy issues, in particular, to homelessness and active labour market policies.

This research compares how much it costs public authorities to provide assistance to a person when he is homeless, and how much it would cost if the same person was placed into permanent supported housing. Drawing on a review of available annual and statistical reports as well as interviews with selected service providers in the city of Bratislava, the paper models the costs of two scenarios for five vignettes – or theoretical cases of homeless people. In the first scenario, all five people are in a homeless situation, and we calculate the annual average cost of services that are intended to manage the consequences of homelessness. These services include special homeless services and also some general services that are frequently used by homeless people. In the second scenario, each person is provided supported housing, and the annual average costs of a rental flat at market price and expected aftercare are estimated. The research findings suggest that if a person has at least one child in children's home, or stays in prison for a minimum sentence, then the cost of providing supported housing per person per year is lower than the cost of managing the consequences of homelessness. These findings have policy implications in particular for people in homeless situation who are heavy users of such services, such as repeat offenders, or single mothers and couples with multiple children. In

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their cases, a housing first or a rapid re-housing programme would not only be able to effectively overcome homelessness, but would also save public money.

SEMINAR 11: (ROOM TBC) SOCIAL AND HOUSING INTEGRATION OF HOMELESS PEOPLE

Chair: Mike Allen, IE

Maarten Davelaar, Aly Gruppen, Jeroen Knevel, Lia van Doorn, NL: Good Neighbours: the Contribution of Innovative Mixed Housing Projects to the Social Integration of Homeless People in the Netherlands



Maarten Davelaar is an independent researcher. His focus includes governance issues in local social policies, homelessness and the participation of vulnerable and marginalised groups in society. He promotes and practices peer-to-peer methods in research. He has been involved in several cross-national research projects. He is co-founder and project leader of the Community of Practice on Mixed Housing in Utrecht. He is affiliated to the Research Centre for Social Innovation, HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht and to the Verwey-Jonker Institute.

Dr Lia van Doorn is director of the Research Centre Social Innovation and professor Innovative Social Work at the research centre of HU University of Applied Sciences Utrecht. She studied Pedagogy at Utrecht University and was a researcher at the Faculty of General Social Sciences at the UU. In 2002 she obtained her doctorate on a follow-up study to (former) homeless people in Utrecht. She has been working as a professor at HU since 2007 and focuses on people on the margins of society and on professional ethics. She is co-founder of the Community of Practice on Mixed Housing.



In the Netherlands, the city of Utrecht is leading in providing adequate accommodation through mixed housing projects for 'regular' tenants and people previously living in homeless services or protected housing facilities. 'New' homeless persons also obtain the possibility for making a new start, instead of having to depend on shelters first. The concept of mixed housing, not to be confused with mixed income housing, relates in our definition to small and medium-sized (up to 500 residents) housing projects that are home to different groups of people who intentionally live next to each other, connect and engage in joint activities.

In this paper, we examine three projects, with mainly self-contained dwellings: 'Groene Sticht' (since 2003), a small neighbourhood with 69 regular tenants and home-owners, and 35 ex-homeless persons; 'Parana' (2014), a purpose build complex with 24 regular and 44 (ex-)homeless individuals/families; 'Majella Wonen' (2016), older basic, post-war dwellings with 39 regular tenants and 35 homeless persons/families. These price-winning projects, co-created by a homeless service, social integration services and a social housing provider are built on an innovative concept of social management, with a high level of self-organisation. All residents are fully eligible members of the residents-committees and take responsibility for activities such as festivities, gardening, and the selection of new tenants. If necessary, ex-homeless inhabitants receive individualised support.

We discuss structures and mechanisms that help homeless people feel at home amidst their (new) neighbours and foster their social integration. In addition, we identify several tensions that hamper integration and analyse the ways in which both residents and professionals try to tackle these obstacles. We collected data (2016 -2018) through the participatory meetings of a Community of Practice on Mixed housing, the study of documents, in-depth interviews with inhabitants of the housing complexes, focus group-sessions with professionals and interviews with local stakeholders.

Katy Jones, Anya Ahmed, Andrea Gibbons, Iolo Madoc-Jones, Michaela Rogers, Mark Wilding, UK: Working and Homeless in Wales: Exploring the Interaction of Housing and Labour Market Insecurity

Dr Katy Jones is a Research Fellow in the Sustainable Housing & Urban Studies Unit (SHUSU) at the University of Salford. Her research interests centre around labour market disadvantage and employment-related support. She was recently awarded a PhD in Educational Research, which involved investigating employment and skills support for single homeless adults.



Moving homeless adults into paid work is frequently considered an important part of helping them overcome homelessness and sustain an 'independent' life (Warnes and Crane, 2000; McNaughton, 2008). Responding to recent rises in rough sleeping in UK cities, Prime Minister Theresa May emphasised employment as a long-term solution to homelessness: "the key thing is ensuring

people can be in work and can be earning and not find themselves in that situation." (May, 2017 in Scheerhout, 2017).

However, a growing evidence base shows that work does not always offer the means to escape poverty (Ray et al. 2014) and that many who are in employment continue to experience housing insecurity (Hough et al., 2014; Scullion et al. 2018). Related to this, there is increasing concern about the phenomena of 'in-work homelessness' (Chakraborty, 2016). Recent surveys of the homelessness sector (Homeless Link, 2015, 2016), for example, suggest that 9 per cent of homeless service users are in employment – this proportion rises to one fifth of young people living in homeless accommodation. However, the extent and nature of in-work homelessness is underexplored in the literature to date.

This paper examines the relationship between homelessness and labour market insecurity in Wales, a devolved nation in the United Kingdom. It draws on new data from a longitudinal study conducted across six case study areas with a diverse sample of people who are both homeless (or at risk of becoming homeless) and engaging in paid work. The paper has several aims: to explore the experiences of those who are 'working and homeless' in Wales; to consider the relationship between work and homelessness amongst a diverse group of people presenting as homeless (or at risk of homelessness) to local authorities; and to uncover the impact of key policies (housing, employment, welfare) on those who are working and homeless. Finally, it considers how homelessness provision helps or hinders the economic participation of working homeless households.

SEMINAR 12: (ROOM TBC) HEALTH AND HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE

Zsuzsa Rákossy and Blanka Szeidl, HU: Health Problems and Health Behaviour of the Hungarian Homeless Population



***Zsuzsa Rákossy**, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Department of Public Health, University of Pecs is a molecular biologist and a public health specialist. My major research areas are molecular biological research supporting the development of personalized medicine, and public health research to provide evidence for developing public health programs supporting the promotion of health of vulnerable populations.*



***Blanka Szeidl** has earned her Msc in Survey Statistics and is currently enrolled in the PhD program in Applied Mathematics. She is a researcher at Társi Social Research Institute in Budapest, her research area is mathematical statistics, survey methodology and social inequalities.*

Despite the fact that homelessness has risen recently in most parts of Europe and homeless people are vulnerable, there is lack of comprehensive health data on this population. Our aim was to study the health problems of the Hungarian homeless people in comparison with lowest quintile of the general population (reference population). 453 individuals were involved in the study who used the homeless shelter system. The data was collected using a questionnaire. The results were compared with the data of the European Health Interview Survey 2014 that was carried out in the general Hungarian adult population. Only 5.1% of homeless people reported their health status good compared to the 36.4% of the reference population. Those people who lived in more severe condition (roofless or houseless) frequently considered their own health bad compared with those who had an inadequate or insecure housing, $p < 0.001$. Furthermore, 11% of the surveyed homeless could not rate their own health at all. 70.4% of the participants had at least one chronic disease, the highest rate (79.7%) was reported in the houseless group, but only 37.6% of them visited a GP within one year before the survey. While 59.2% of the reference population had at least one chronic disease, and 77.7% of them visited a GP. Of the reference population 21.9 %, and of the homeless population 18.5% were heavy drinker. The prevalence was higher among the roofless participants ($p < 0.001$). Majority of the homeless people were current smoker, the prevalence was almost double than in the reference population ($p < 0.001$). Our study provided evidence of the poor health and health related behavior of homeless people which calls for appropriate public health interventions. Improving access to healthcare and targeted health promotion programs would be the key approaches to improve homeless people's health.

Lars Benjaminsen, DK: Explaining Excess Morbidity amongst Homeless Shelter Users: A Multivariate Analysis for the Danish Adult Population



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

The presentation is based on a study that analyses excess morbidity amongst homeless shelter users compared to the general Danish population. The study investigates to what extent excess morbidity is explained by homelessness or other risk factors based on a large scale data set includes administrative micro-data for 4,068,926 Danes who were 23 years or older on 1 January 2007. Data on shelter use identified 14,730 individuals as shelter users from 2002 to 2006. Somatic diseases were measured from

2007 to 2011 through diagnosis data from hospital discharges. The risk of somatic diseases amongst shelter users was analysed through a multivariate model that decomposed the total effect into a direct effect and indirect effects mediated by other risk factors. The excess morbidity associated with shelter use is substantially lower than in studies that did not include an extensive control. Approximately 80% of excess morbidity amongst shelter users is attributed to other risk factors. A large part of the excess morbidity is explained by substance abuse problems and lack of employment, whilst mental illness, low income, low education, civil status and ethnic minority background explain only a limited part. However, when conducting an extensive control for confounding, a significantly higher morbidity was identified amongst shelter users for infectious diseases, lung, skin, blood and digestive diseases, injuries, and poisoning.

15h30 – 16h00

Coffee

16h00 – 17h30	SEMINAR SESSION 3 Participants will be asked to select one of these six parallel seminars
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SEMINAR 13: (ROOM TBC) SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN HOUSING FIRST

Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE

Jordi Sancho, Marta Llobet, Jezabel Cartoixà and Adela Boixadós, ES: Analysis of the Social and Individual Dimensions of Recovery in a Housing First Project



***Jordi Sancho, PhD**, senior lecturer on Social Policy on the Social Work Department of the University of Barcelona. My current research addresses two main topics: strategies for homelessness recovery and migrant support interventions.*

Previous research shows that one weak point of housing first is the frailty on the social dimensions of recovery. We wanted to test this hypothesis and understand why it happens, if that is the case, in order to propose alternate strategies for intervention. The individual dimensions of recovery are defined in various forms from different authors. A common place would refer to dimensions as: autonomy, self-confidence, future plans, objectives, and doing things that you liked, managing one's own health and asking for help. We focused on three main areas: social relations, activity spaces and sense of community integration, during the transition period from street to housing. Through 16 months we interviewed 24 people from the Housing First pilot programme in Barcelona, named "Primer La Llar" and we analysed their narratives.

The preliminary results show different patterns on autonomy explaining tensions between participants and the support professionals. Some people enjoy the intensive attention as a way to work through loneliness, while others dislike what it seems controlled surveillance. They value self-confidence, but also realise that health economical and relational support is basic to overcome their situation. They are hardly able to respond on things they would like to do. Finally, the inability in asking for help seems closely related to learned helplessness. We conclude with some implications for designing better guidance from help professionals. Our results also show that social relations were indeed reduced in overall terms, but it was mainly explained in terms of intentional separation from previous relations and compensated with increased strong bonds with family members. Activity spaces were also changed and reduced by the new housing, separated from the previously known locations. With the difficulty for establishing relations and the new location, the sense of community offered mixed results, depending the person. For some people with mental health problems, the stigmatisation was prevalent.

On our results, we realised several issues related to these social dimensions. First, the loneliness became easily the main problem for a major part of the participants of the programme. Second, a homophily emerged as a problem in street relations and public shelters. In some cases it was transformed into racism. Third, we show some of the strategies followed by the participants in order to cope with these issues. Finally, we conclude offering some points to discuss on the intervention side.

Rachel Manning, Ronni Greenwood and Branagh O'Shaughnessy and Jose Ornelas, IE/PT: Understanding the Experiences of Homeless People: A Study of Housing First & Continuum of Care Services in Europe



***Dr Rachel Manning** is a Postdoctoral Researcher working on the Horizon2020 project "Homeless As Unfairness". She has a background in Community Psychology, with particular interest in self-determination and recovery among individuals with histories of homelessness. Her current research is concerned with understanding and improving homeless service provision across Europe.*

As part of a larger Horizon2020 "Homelessness as Unfairness" project, our research considers the experiences of homeless service users in either Housing First or Continuum of Care services in 8 European countries: France, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and The Netherlands. Quantitative questionnaires were administered to service users (n = 579) to capture their perceptions of services and recovery-related outcomes. Across countries, Housing First service users reported significantly more choice in their housing and services, as well as better appraisals of housing quality, and more satisfaction, compared to Continuum of Care service users. Housing First service users also scored

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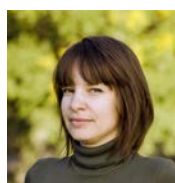
higher on a range of recovery domains, including residential stability, mental health, and community integration. These findings offer insights into how homeless services across Europe shape social and economic integration among individuals who experience homelessness. In particular, findings demonstrate the impact of receiving support from either Continuum of Care or Housing First services on recovery experiences. More broadly, our findings demonstrate the impact of service environments on well-being and illustrate the necessity of second-order changes to support the planning and provision of choice-oriented supports and good quality housing to individuals who experience homelessness.

SEMINAR 14: (ROOM TBC) WOMEN AND HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

Boróka Fehér, Ivetta Kovács, HU: Homeless Women in Hungary

***Boróka Fehér** has worked with homeless people in Hungary since 1999. She is currently a policy officer of the Policy Department of the Budapest Methodological Centre of Social Policy (BMSZKI), the homeless service provider of the City of Budapest, as well as a senior lecturer at the Károli Reformed University Institute of Social Work and Deaconry. She is a member of the February 3rd research team, carrying out the only annual survey among homeless people in Hungary. Her field of special interest within the field of homelessness and housing policy is the situation and services available for homeless women, empowering and participative ways of working. She is a member of FEANTSA's Women's Cluster. She holds a PhD in Social Work and Social Policy.*



***Ivetta Kovács** has been working with homeless people since 2002. For more than 15 years she worked for one of the oldest NGOs working with homeless people in Budapest, Menhely Foundation, as a social worker. Now she is employed by the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service. She is familiar with the whole range of services available for homeless people in Hungary: she has worked for the emergency phone line, as a case worker, led group activities, worked in a shelter, day centre, in organizing projects, trainings, mentored students of social work... She is the volunteer director of Van Esély Foundation, which offers unique, individually tailored financial and profession support for homeless people to get out of homelessness, independently from the mainstream service-providers. She is a member of the February 3rd Working Group, which is responsible for an annual national survey on homeless people in Hungary. Her special interest is the personal network of homeless people, and the situation and special needs of homeless women.*

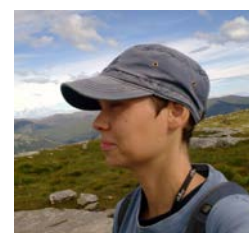
This paper introduces a process of uncovering the needs and problems as well as strengths of homeless women in Hungary through a variety of means. The results are then being used to improve the design of services. The first element of the research is an analysis of the results of the February 3rd annual survey of 2016, looking for similarities and differences between 2299 homeless women and 7572 homeless men - although the survey has been conducted every winter for 20 years, this was the first systematic gendered analysis. We have conducted 30 interviews with homeless women using various services (daytime or night services) exploring their needs with the use of semi-structural interviews, only to learn that a more structured interview, asking specific questions about health, sexual health, contact with children was needed. These new round of interviews are in the making, hoping to get feedback from at least 200 homeless women by the end of March. While most research among homeless people is focusing on single people or couples without children with them (ETHOS categories 1, 2 and 3) we are also involving women living in crisis and temporary housing for families (or mothers) with children (hoping to have 50 such responses). At the same time, BMSZKI, the city of Budapest's homeless service provider, accommodating about 2500 homeless people on any given night, has done a thorough look at its services used by women, mapping what already exists and what possible gaps in service provision are. We want to use the results of the interviews to develop a women's strategy and based on the research evidence, transform our services to work with women better.

Magdalena Mostowska and Katarzyna Debska, PL: Gendered management of family housing resources and women's homelessness in Poland

***Magdalena Mostowska** is a sociologist, lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Planning at the University of Warsaw. She has completed a couple of research projects on the homelessness of Polish migrants 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 in Poland.*



***Katarzyna Dębska** is a PhD student at the Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw. She prepares her PhD thesis "Class reproduction in a family. Inheritance, status change and life paths of*



siblings. Currently she participates in a research project "Dynamics of women's homelessness in Poland" (Project Leader: Magdalena Mostowska).

This paper analyses the life story narratives collected from about 20 elderly women living in various shelters in the Podkarpackie province in Poland. Many had ill health and various disabilities. Low education, low-skilled work, and work in the household made it impossible for them to secure stable housing or savings. Family breakup over the years however was the major cause that made most of them destitute and alone at old age. Many women have had experience of family violence, which nevertheless was not an immediate cause of their homelessness. Death of partner and migration of children were among reasons for living in shelter. More thorough analysis of the narratives discovers other structural circumstances that leave older women with very few options, like: very low retirement pensions for women, lack of supported housing and treatment facilities. These structural conditions fit into the gendered history of the Polish socio-economic transformation since 1990, but also into less visible transformation of families. We go beyond the usual homelessness pathway analysis, to discover a more intricate set of family relations and rules of gendered management of property. These women were the first to be excluded from extended family's housing resources, as priority was given to their (ex-)husbands, brothers, and sons.

This paper is written thanks to research financed by the Polish National Science Centre (project no. 2015/17/B/HS6/04191).

SEMINAR 15: (ROOM TBC) HOMELESS POLICIES

Chair: Joe Finnerty, IE (TBC)

Fiorella Ciapessoni Capandeguy and Ignacio Eissmann Araya, Chile/UK: Social Policies for Homeless in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis Chile - Uruguay



Fiorella Ciapessoni is a PhD student in the University of York (UK). Coming from Uruguay, throughout her academic education she has been dedicated to the problem of homelessness in Montevideo. The aim of this thesis is to explore how homelessness, criminal activity and imprisonment are intertwined through time in the life trajectories of formerly imprisoned homeless individuals. In doing so, the research also aims to ascertain the risk of the criminal system in generating and sustaining single homelessness in Montevideo. Fiorella's main research interests include homelessness, housing trajectories, role of housing policies, social policy, crime and resettlement policies for offenders.



Ignacio Eissmann Araya is a Sociologist and Master in Government and Society of the University Alberto Hurtado and Student of the Doctorate of Social Work and Policies of Welfare of the Boston College and Alberto Hurtado University. He was the co-founder of "Moviliza", an organization dedicated to the development of programs to overcome homelessness in Chile. Between 2008 and 2016 he was its Executive Director, and today he is researcher of the Unit of Research and Development. In the last three years, he has been the researcher responsible for studying residential strategies to overcome homelessness in Chile and to design innovative intervention strategies. Ignacio has also worked at Alberto Hurtado University as a researcher and consultant in social policies, and he has been professor of the course on homelessness in Chile.

In Latin America, particularly in Chile and Uruguay since the '90s along with the recovery of democracy, was the development of a new social reform aimed to address, and overcome poverty and extreme poverty. In this context, homelessness is recognized as a social problem from the first decade of the 21st century, and the State uses formally the concept of street situation to understand it. In this decade the former programs were created (Street program and Homelessness attention program), and official measurements of this population were developed for the first time. Within the main causes of street situation in Latin America, it is mentioned family problems and breakdowns, situations of abuse and evictions. In effect, both the Census of people in street situations in Uruguay (MIDES, 2016), and the Cadastre of people in street situation in Chile (MDS, 2012), indicate that the breaking of ties is one of the main causes of the beginning of the street trajectories. At global level, the conceptual approach of homelessness presents different forms of research, oriented both by theoretical models and by definitions of social problems linked to social policies or intervention strategies (Moviliza, 2017). Since 2000s, efforts have also been made to build a transversal concept to enable measurements and comparisons between countries in order to obtain a global perspective of the problem (Levinson & Ross, 2007; IGH, 2017; Feantsa, 2006). In this sense, the purpose of this paper is two-fold. Firstly, to introduce the main features of homelessness in Chile and Uruguay through a descriptive-comparable analysis of official data of homelessness in both countries, while the second aim of the paper seeks to compare the design and implementation of social policy for homeless in these countries. To conclude, some policies implications will be discussed for social research on this issue.

Marie Leruste and Marie Lanzaro, FR: Social and Economic Integration of Homeless People



***Marie Loison-Leruste**, Doctor of Sociology of the School of Higher Studies in Social Sciences (EHESS-Paris - France), is a teacher-researcher in sociology at the University Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité. She is a member of the Center for Research on Local Action (CERAL) and Associate Researcher in Printemps laboratory. Her work focuses on the link between social representations of homelessness and behavior towards homeless people. She has been working for three years on the life trajectories of homeless women, the different forms of violence they are suffering and how they are taken care of by the institutions in charge of combating exclusion.*

***Marie Lanzaro**, Doctor of Sociology and Urbanism of the Paris Est University, is a study officer in the SIAO of Paris (the SIAO is an institution which regulates on the one hand shelter and housing demands, and on the other hand shelter and housing offers for the homeless people. There is one in every French department.). She is an Associate Researcher of the Lab'Urba laboratoy. She works on life trajectories of homeless people. More precisely, she analyses their career in the social accommodation system until they access to social housing (obstacles and filters, public policies, social measures etc.).*



The French institutional assistance and care system for homeless people has been organized and prioritized around one objective: their economic and social "re-integration". It is segmented, hierarchical and competitive (Soulié 1997, Brousse, 2006; Gardella, 2014). Segmented because there are lots of public action mechanisms and each of them is intended to specific categories of people (women, young people, old people, drug addicts...) Hierarchical because from emergency shelters to adapted housing, there are a lot of different accommodation solutions which can be compared with a staircase to climb (Sahlin, 2005). But not everyone can climb it at the same speed and under the same conditions. The people who are seen the more "reinsérable" (those who are not far from the labor market, who are financially endowed, who have prospects of administrative stabilization, who have a local attachment or a traditional way of life...) are those who have the most chance to access the best places, where social support conditions are the most individualized. In a context of housing and accommodation shortages, this "Matthew effect" (Merton, 1968) – give more to those who already have – is based on many criteria, leading to select homeless people with many consequences on their trajectory.

We want to question the differential treatment at work upstream of care (from the drafting of the social assessment, to admission into the structure via the orientation by the departmental service of reception and orientation – SIAO) and representations of housing and employment "reintegration". We will insist in particular on the gender differentiation of expectations in terms of economic and social "integration" (Lanzarini, Amistani, Loison, Lanzaro). In fact, stereotypes and social representations have a different meaning for men and women with regard to their socio-economic reintegration and give rise to forms of contradiction. We also want to question the way social workers are involved in the orientation to housing or employment and how they have integrated those criteria and representations. What are finally the consequences of this organization for people's access to rights? We will finally question the limits of this system of assistance facing the structural problem of shortage of accessible housing and stable remunerative jobs.

Marta Gaboardi, Irene Geraci, Francesco Papa, Laura Ruggeri, Michela Lenzi & Massimo Santinello, IT: Integration of Homeless People: What Do We Mean?



Marta Gaboardi is a Ph.D. student in psychological sciences at the University of Padova, Italy. Her main research interests include homelessness, community integration and the housing first model. She is part of the Italian scientific committee for the evaluation of Housing First program.

What does it mean by 'integration' into homelessness? Which factors facilitate or hinder the integration of homeless people? How does research measure integration? Do these measures correspond to what homeless people mean by 'integration'? The main difficulty for research in this area is the lack of a gold standard to define and operationalize the construct of 'integration', so it is difficult to compare research findings. Moreover, it needs an operationalization that also reflects marginalized people's experiences and cultural background. To achieve this goal we analysed the point of view of homeless people through a qualitative approach (semi-structured interviews) to understand how they mean about 'integration'. This research involved 30 homeless people, living in different organizations in Italy (shelter, shared housing, independent housing). Through a content analysis we found the main categories of meaning of the term 'integration'. We compared these categories with the definitions emerged from a systematic review of the literature on the topic of integration of homeless people. The main categories were related to work (economic integration) and relationships (social integration). Some factors (at individual and context level) emerged as facilitating or hindering the integration. Implications of the results are discussed as suggestions for policies and practices in relation to integration.

SEMINAR 16: (ROOM TBC) TOWARDS ENDING STREET HOMELESSNESS IN EUROPE – THE ROLE OF STREET COUNTS IN PARIS, ATHENS, MILAN AND BUDAPEST

Chair: Jay Bainbridge, USA

Vanessa Benoit, FR : City Count in Paris



Vanessa Benoit has worked in the field of urban and social development, in France and the United States, for the past 15 years. Since 2014, she is Deputy Director of CASVP, the City of Paris social service agency that provides shelter and support for the homeless, case management and cash assistance for impoverished families, and a wide array of services to the elderly. Prior to that, she has occupied positions as head of Homeless Services, program manager for Housing First initiatives, independent consultant in Housing and Urban Development, and Director of Housing.

On February 15th, 2008, the City of Paris in France conducting its first ever homelessness census – “La Nuit de la Solidarité” – counting at least 2,950 people sleeping rough in the capital that night. Initially following the steps of New York City and Brussels – that both organize street-counts on a regular basis – Paris designed a singular undertaking bringing together 350 professionals (from local government & nonprofit organisations) and more than 1,000 Parisians to walk every street of the city to approach homeless people and enquire about their living conditions and needs via a short questionnaire. People in train and subway stations, in most public hospitals’ emergency rooms and in some parking lots were also included in the survey; those occupying beds in emergency and transitional shelters, as well as in hotel rooms and additional facilities specifically opened for the winter were taken into account separately. This paper aims to examine the role of such an operation within the scope of local, social public policies tackling social exclusion and poverty, and to explore how counting and assessing needs is part of a broader strategy to tackle homelessness in Paris. We would then like to analyze in greater depth aspects of the street population, i.e., the E1 category of the ETHOS typology, and how to reach them. In this view, we shall eventually present some of the many profiles of the respondents. In the end, this might reveal an evolution in the understanding of homelessness by stakeholders of social policies in Paris, and how they should act together to provide new solutions to people living in the street.

Théodora Papadimitriou, GR: City Count in Athens



Dr. Theodora Papadimitriou is an Advisor to the Mayor of Athens on Social Policy issues, currently focusing on homelessness and social integration municipal strategy. She has recently project managed the first pilot homeless count for the City of Athens and has been involved in designing, monitoring and evaluation of several social projects undertaken by the City during the past 4 years. On parallel, she has been carrying a dense research activity on public and EU law, for more than a decade, including completing a PhD at the Sorbonne University, participating in research groups, publishing and teaching.

A recent FEANTSA report on homelessness across fourteen European countries shows alarming, increasing trends, particularly acute for Athens with an estimated 9,000 homeless people between 2015 and 2016, of whom 71 percent report being forced to live on the streets in the past five years. Yet, while debate on the issue is mainly focused on social and economic factors of homelessness as a means to find ways to contain it, taking a step back to better comprehend the current state of urban street homelessness seems to indicate that we are missing a crucial point. Indeed, whether it comes from streetworkers’ field experience, policy makers’ management, academia’s research reflections or the empirical experience of urban citizens, approaching street homelessness is bound to be fragmentary, if forces are not joined in the pursuit of a common understanding that challenges sectorial and self-limited perceptions. Shaping this common understanding involves placing ourselves on the

starting post by using a city-count as a grass-root tool.

Piloted by the City of Athens in early December 2017, the first point-in-time count was implemented by a collaborative network of volunteers from specialized NGOs, public entities, city and national administration, and university and international organizations. The pilot count provided the City of Athens and its partners with shared insight on street homelessness in the particularly dense area of the historic city center. In addition, it informed the broader citywide count scheduled for late spring 2018, as part of a national effort. In this presentation we first pinpoint core methodological choices, assessing both success and failures; then, we highlight how the organization, implementation and results of this joint effort currently shapes our local strategy for combatting street homelessness and housing exclusion.

Zoltán Gurály, HU: Budapest City Count



Zoltán Gurály has worked with homeless people in Budapest (Hungary) since 1990. He currently works as a social worker in a night shelter. As a sociologist employed by Menhely Alapítvány (Shelter Foundation) he is responsible for planning and carrying out the "February 3rd" annual survey among homeless people in whole country. His field of special interest is the changing characteristics of homelessness and supervising the adequacy of services available for homeless people. He is a member of an NGO-s board and acts as a director of a "safe-house" for addicted homeless people.

Policy approaches to homelessness have always been varying according to variations in political trends. Therefore, independent of what the official explanations relating causalities of homelessness have been throughout the different periods, it seems that they were almost useless for designing the ways to support homeless people to quit homelessness. Therefore, in 1999, first in Budapest, the providers decided to design a data collection to characterize this vulnerable population as much in detail as possible, covering not only their social characteristics, but also their pathways into homelessness and trails throughout the service provision. Since then the data collection also wishes to uncover the length of stays within the service sector by making sure to check whether the people get into the sample of any following years since then.

As providers we needed to know, how homeless people beyond age and gender distribution can be characterized by their health status, income and the quality of their personal relationships. With a basic set of social and demographic status related questions and additional modules we have been able to conduct the survey ever since on February 3rd each year. After 2005 we have extended the data collection to 40 cities across the country where we asked homeless people on 3rd February in shelters and the rough sleepers in the public places. We are always working together with the homeless providers and outreach workers and have been collecting data about 7-10.000 people every year, which enables us to track the changes in profile and pathways of the homeless population in Hungary.

The paper will discuss the changes in the profile and highlight some methodological challenges relating the data collection.

Michela Braga and Paola Monti, IT: Milan City Count



Paola Monti works as project manager and researcher at the Fondazione Roldofo Debenedetti in Milan, Italy. She holds a MSc in Economics from the University College of London. In 2004, she graduated in Economics and Social Studies (DES) at Bocconi University in Milan. She has experience in drafting policy reports, participating in third-party funded national and international research projects, and in the coordination of research networks. Her research areas are labour economics, evaluation of assistance programs and migration.

Extreme poverty and the lack of adequate housing conditions are nowadays central issues in the policy agenda of many industrialized countries. The "Europe 2020 Strategy" has identified homelessness and housing deprivation as first-order priorities

to be tackled by the European Member States. However, having regular and reliable data is the first necessary step.

As independent and academic researchers, starting from 2008, we collected regular data on homeless people in representative Italian metropolitan areas, namely Milan in 2008, 2013 and 2017, Turin in 2010 and Rome in 2014. Together with the count of street and shelter people, we carried out extensive surveys on a representative sample of the population that allow to analyze in details the characteristics and the life paths of homeless people together with their labor market participation, sources of income, health status, social relations and beliefs. The target of our data collections was all persons who reside, in a given winter night, in places not meant for human habitation and in emergency shelters. The collected data, although they represent a snapshot of a very dynamic phenomenon, may also be very informative for policy purposes.

In this paper, after providing information on the chosen methodology for the data collection and the changes implemented in the subsequent data collection rounds, we discuss how policy makers as well as service operators and practitioners can use these types of data to better target the services provided. Since in most countries the profile of the typical homeless is changing over time, it is urgent to identify changes in policies and interventions. It is also crucial to examine how individual risk factors interact with local structural and institutional factors in contributing to homelessness. Therefore, we underline the potential of such data sources in implementing and evaluating innovative interventions to tackle the phenomenon.

SEMINAR 17: (ROOM TBC) MIGRANTS AND HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Mike Allen, IE

Fabrizio Vittoria and Mauro Striano, BE: Social and Economic Integration of Homeless Mobile EU Citizens Through Specific Advice and Support Centres: Is this the Way Forward?



***Fabrizio Vittoria** is a lawyer specialised in EU law particularly on free movement, migration, asylum and human rights. He holds a Post- Graduate LLM course in European legal studies from the Institute for European Studies (ULB) in Brussels and he is a Member of the Spanish bar Association. He joined the City Mission Ngo in Gothenburg in 2012 where he works as a Legal Consultant within the social department. One of the initiatives run by Göteborgs Stadsmission is Crossroads, a centre for EU citizens and non-EU citizens with long term residence in another EU country who are currently residing in Gothenburg and are homeless and/or unemployed. Its primary task is to counter social and financial alienation by informing people of their rights and obligations, as well as by offering legal advice on how things work in Swedish society.*

***Mauro Striano** works at FEANTSA as policy officer since 2011. He is in charge of migration policies as well as participation of people with experience of homelessness. His area of expertise includes EU free movement issues, policies and law related to migration from third countries, destitution among mobile EU citizens and third-country nationals. He holds a master in European politics and a certificate in European law on migration and asylum.*



Homelessness among mobile EU citizens is significant in several European cities and homelessness services often lack resources and expertise in order to address issues that are specific of this target group. One of the solutions tested by homelessness services over the last years is the provision of support services that facilitate social inclusion. A key service is the legal and administrative advice that helps individuals to sort out their residence situation and allow easier access to language learning, accommodation, basic material support and other paramount services as well as to social benefits.

One of the first programmes to provide a comprehensive set of services, that includes both basic and advanced services, was Crossroads, a programme ran by the Stockholm City Mission. Their project, initially funded through the European Social Fund, is an advice and support centre for destitute EU citizens, and third country nationals with a residence permit issued in another EU Member States. At Crossroads, besides the juridical and administrative services, beneficiaries are offered basic services, such as breakfast, shower, opportunities for laundry and clothes, as well as longer-term integration support in the form of job advice, language and courses and other kind of training, and special support for women. After Stockholm, Crossroads was set up in other Swedish cities, namely in Goteborg and Malmoe and was used as a model for the setting-up of Kompasset in Copenhagen. Similar programmes were also developed by homeless organisations in Germany (Muenster, Dortmund, Berlin) using the Fund for European Aid for the most Deprived (FEAD) and in the United Kingdom.

Building on data collected by homelessness services and on field research and interviews with professionals working in homelessness services, this research will compare programmes developed in 4 Member States, i.e. Denmark, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom, that adopt a similar approach to facilitate social inclusion for homeless mobile EU citizens. The objectives of this comparative research are: 1) assessing the political will in each Member State to develop specific programmes targeting homeless mobile EU citizens; 2) comparing the profiles of beneficiaries and looking into whether their needs change according to the local context; 3) identifying the main features of each programme and whether the priorities are different; 4) measuring the effectiveness of these programmes in providing homeless people with opportunities of social and economic integration; 5) assessing whether these programmes are sustainable in the long-term and can be adapted to different local contexts.

Dion Kramer, NL: 'In Search of the Law': Governing Homeless EU Citizens in a State of Legal Ambiguity



Dion Kramer works as a PhD researcher at the department of Transnational Legal Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. His research focuses on the tension between free movement law in the European Union and national welfare arrangements and he is about to finish his PhD dissertation on the concept of earned social citizenship in this context. He earlier obtained an M.Phil in International Relations at the University of Cambridge and his LL.M. in European Union Law at the University of Amsterdam.

This paper studies the government of Union citizens leading a homeless life in a different Member State than their own. Homeless organisations and scholars have pointed at the ambiguous and complex nature of EU free movement law as a factor aiding homelessness amongst Union citizens and a lack of support by domestic authorities. This paper takes up this observation by asking how Member States – both at the central and local level – actually receive, interpret and enforce EU (case) law when coping with homeless Union citizens in their territory. After laying out the sociological and legal position of homeless Union citizen in the EU free movement framework, the paper presents the findings of empirical research that takes the government of homeless Union citizens in the Netherlands as a case study. It will be described how an increase in homeless Union citizens after Eastern enlargement triggered a process of ‘finding the law’, in which a range of actors strategically explore the possibilities and limits of EU law. While local authorities first engaged in independent efforts to interpret and apply EU law to determine entitlement to social support and access to shelter facilities, these were increasingly supported by the central government and migration authorities. The result is that a coherent, yet still locally fragmented structure for the support, exclusion and removal of homeless Union citizens is now in place in the Netherlands. This offers the reader both a (critical) prospect into which policies and practices might feedback – through litigation and policy emulation – to the European level and a ‘state of affairs’ for more normative approaches to the question of how the European Union should govern homelessness amongst its mobile citizens.

SEMINAR 18: (ROOM TBC) CREATING COHERENT RESPONSES TO HOMELESSNESS

Chair: Evelyn Dyb, NO

Maja Flato, NO: Why Homelessness?



Maja Flato has an MSc in sociology, and is currently a PhD student at Oslo Metropolitan University, in the PhD programme Social Work and Social Policy. The theme of the PhD dissertation is policy-development regarding homelessness. She has been a senior advisor in the Norwegian state Housing bank for several years, where preventing and combating homelessness are among the main priorities.

Since 1996 Norway has had an official definition of homelessness. In 2001 the first strategy to combat homelessness was initiated, and homelessness is a main topic in today's ongoing strategy Housing for welfare, a national strategy for housing and support services. Homelessness is, according to the definition, considered a position in the housing market, and all strategies aimed at homelessness has been coordinated by the Housing bank, the main agency implementing Housing policy at the national level in Norway. At the same time, the main share of the population experiencing homelessness in Norway use illegal drugs, they often experience physical- and mental health problems, are not included in the labor market, and experience poverty. Very few among the population considered homeless are sleeping rough. This shows how people categorized as homeless experience a complex life situation, that could be named by several other concepts. What is the content of the concept of homelessness in national policies? How did this concept of homelessness develop, and does it seem to contain the same meaning in the relevant time-period?

By analyzing the discourses and ideologies present in the policy papers aimed at persons experiencing homelessness, in combination with interviews of central policymakers, the aim is to open up the term homelessness and thereby the policies based on the definition. Key analytical concepts are power, knowledge, welfare state model, policy and governance. A more informed understanding of the concept of homelessness that are represented at the national level, will hopefully contribute to a more coherent policy-approach to persons experiencing a complex and challenging life situation, in the future.

Isobel Anderson and Christine Robinson, UK: Working Together – Assessing the Contribution of Inter-Organisational Working to Supporting the Re-Integration of Ex-Service Personnel



Professor Isobel Anderson leads the Home, Housing and Communities research programme at the University of Stirling, where she has worked since 1994. She has personal research interests in homelessness, housing policy and inter-professional working to meet the complex needs of those who are vulnerable in the housing system. She is a member of the Scottish Health and Homelessness Group and is on the International Advisory Board of the European Journal of Homelessness.

Dr Christine Robinson completed her PhD on meeting the housing needs of military veterans at the University of Stirling in 2016. She was Research Fellow leading the follow up study (Working Together: Improving housing outcomes for the ex-Services community) from January-December 2017 and continues to advise on the project.

Research to date has called for more effective collaboration between those working with ex-Service personnel in order to intervene early to better meet their housing and support needs and so aid social and economic integration. When their Military Service ends, Armed forces personnel generally also have to give up their housing. Whilst most make a successful transition into civilian life, for some the transition can be difficult and Ex-Service personnel are recognized as being at risk of homelessness. Access to housing is fundamental to their health, well-being, employment, relationships and ability to participate in society. However, service provision has been characterised as fragmented and collaborative working as underdeveloped. This paper reports on the initial phase of a new mixed method research project to assess the potential for improved collaboration between public and third sector agencies to achieve better outcomes for ex-Service personnel. The discussion addresses how organisations could link more effectively to support reintegration and outlines approaches to identifying 'what works' in effective

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collaboration. The paper identifies key issues of how the transition process from military into civilian life may be better managed and discusses potential mechanisms for better evaluating the difference that collaborative working can make. Barriers to interaction between the Forces, ex-Service personnel, and non-military service providers may exist because of a lack of information and understanding of respective characteristics and roles. Organisations and practitioners require help to better understand the issues facing ex-Service personnel. The paper discusses how this research will explore the potential to enable this exchange, with a view to improving inter-agency collaboration and integration outcomes for ex-Service personnel. While the experience of homelessness remains a critical issue, finding a solution to make housing and support services more accessible may be equally important to support wider social and economic integration. Enabling organisations to work together more effectively may be a key facilitator in achieving integration for the ex-Services community.

17h30	Drinks Reception at CEU Roof Terrace
19h00	Conference Dinner (Vígvarjú Restaurant)

Maximum attendance is 180 persons. Early registration requested from June 1, 2018.

Field visits will take place in the afternoon of September 20, 2018. All visits will be announced on June 1, and will be subject to registration.

DEADLINE for registration: August 31, 2018.