Building Bridges: How the LGBTIQ & Homeless Sector can Work Together

Report of the Study Session Organised by FEANTSA Youth, ILGA-Europe & True Colours United in Cooperation with the European Youth Centre of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre, Budapest 11-15 November 2019

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Introducing FEANTSA Youth:

Who is FEANTSA Youth?

FEANTSA Youth in a network of professionals from across Europe working to prevent, reduce and end youth homelessness by advocating for housing rights, developing prevention strategies, raising public awareness, training professionals and building international collaboration between homeless service providers, social services, youth services, cities, ministries, human rights activists and other stakeholders. Our membership expands each year through the study sessions with an emphasis on empowering young professionals to advocate for the needs of young homeless people within their communities.

The network comprises of over 100+ people from more than 30 organisations from 20+ European countries, working in a wide variety of fields including social work, youth work, academics, law, architecture, public policy (local and national civil services), NGOs and others. Every person has a right to adequate housing and our mission is to enable access to this right for young people and end youth homelessness.

FEANTSA Youth, Mission & Commitments:

In most European countries, young people between 18 and 29 years old represent 20 to 30% of all homeless people. Across Europe we see increases in youth homelessness, even in Finland the only EU country where homelessness as a whole is reducing, youth homelessness is increasing.

Homelessness is not limited to sleeping rough or shelter use. It extends to sofa surfing and wider insecure housing. It results in being locked out from your basic rights for housing, security, private possession, education, employment, health and social protection. The European Commission, through the Europe 2020 Strategy and its European Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion, identified homelessness as one of the most severe forms of poverty and deprivation and called for the development of appropriate and integrated responses in the framework of a wider EU social inclusion policy.

At the international level the United Nations has included the eradication of poverty as Sustainable Development Goal.

But a growing number of European and local stakeholders, including FEANTSA and FEANTSA Youth, are asking for coordinated, cross-policy collaboration towards prevention of youth homelessness. This can be instigated at all levels of government, including within the European Commission, national, regional and local governments.

Excellent models, like the Canadian A Way Home approach, could serve as inspiration. In order to achieve this goal, we need to switch the paradigm from emergency response to the prevention of homelessness. We need to react as early as possible.

In the follow-up to previous study sessions we have seen the growth and international coordination of national coalitions to fight youth homelessness in Europe and increased investment in youth housing solutions identified during study sessions.

Youth homelessness is distinct from adult homelessness:

Causes and conditions are different for youth homelessness compared to adult. Therefore, responses and solutions must be different too. Since young homeless people often have

complex needs and may find themselves in vulnerable positions, the longer they are stuck in homelessness, the more difficult they will find it to escape, the more likely they will be exposed to the risks of experiencing trauma, declining health and addictions, being a victim of exploitation, violence and human rights abuses.

Consequently, reducing this worsening problem must be a priority in Europe, and not only by focusing on emergency services but also by putting more efforts into preventing youth from becoming homeless in the first place as well as assisting others to exit homelessness as quickly as possible through housing-led approaches. FEANTSA Youth is committed to:

- Engage in constant dialogue with the Council of Europe, European Union institutions and national and regional governments to promote the development and implementation of effective measures to prevent homelessness and fight youth homelessness.
- Conducting & disseminating research and data collection to promote better understanding of the nature, extent, causes of, and solutions to youth homelessness.
- Promoting and facilitating the exchange of information, experience and good practices between FEANTSA youth members and relevant stakeholders with a view to improve policies and practices addressing homelessness.
- Raising public awareness about youth homelessness and the concept of Housing First as a solution.

FEANTSA Youth Study Sessions with the Council of Europe

The FEANTSA Youth Study Sessions closely align with the priorities of the Council of Europe, particularly under the Enter! Project - Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights and the focus on access to housing as an essential aspect of access to rights.

The focus on youth homelessness is further linked to Recommendation CM/Rec (2016)7, which highlights social exclusion and discrimination of young people including the right to housing, empowering youth and social workers and fostering intersectoral approaches to supporting vulnerable youth.

The Council of Europe's Youth Department has provided FEANTSA Youth with the expertise and platform to grow over the past five years. Each study session has allowed young professionals from across Europe with the unique opportunity to spend 5 days conducting a "deep dive" into a different dimension of youth homelessness. Using non-formal education, the sessions have not only provided an insight into what is youth homelessness but has created a respectful and safe space where participants feel comfortable sharing their perspective, which provides for a truly European perspective on this issue.

The network has grown from strength to strength each year. In 2014 the youth network focussed on "Preventing youth homelessness through access to social rights", 2015 focused on advocacy and how to build capacity to advocate for homeless youth and make better policy. The 2016 one was for the first-time part of a Special Project which helped to solidify the youth network, by setting short, medium and long-term goals and setting up working groups

to continue the work of the network beyond the study session.

In 2017 our study session focussed on Housing First for Youth which has helped to expose European services to the model developed in Canada, following a very successful study session the Housing First Europe Hub has developed a specific stream on youth to continue to build on the learning which has included a series of train the trainer models to assist in the implementation and evaluation of the Housing First for Youth model. In 2020 The Hub will publish a guide for Housing First for Youth which has been led by members of the prep team and participants of that study session.

A key issue identified in the 2017 Study Session was a lack of understanding of human rights more broadly and how they can be integrated into youth serving homeless services, as human rights is generally not mainstreamed or part of policy discussion.

Therefore in 2018 our study session focussed on building an understanding of what are human rights and how do you build services that are embedded in human rights.

During the 2018 study session the Youth network concluded that we were all in agreement on the importance of youth-oriented solutions designed specifically for the needs of young people. However young people are not a homogenous group and in order to take our work and impact to the next level requires a focus on the different demographics on youth homelessness and marginalised groups, starting with LGBTIQ youth homelessness.

Objectives of this Study Session

FEANTSA Youth has organised events and special projects with the support of the Council of Europe's Youth Department since 2014. Each year the study sessions have focused on a dimension of youth homelessness and the role that human rights can play in preventing and ending youth homelessness.

This study sessions marks the first FEANTSA Youth study session coordinated by three partners FEANTSA Youth, ILGA-Europe & True Colours United. This study session brought together actors from the homeless sector & LGBTIQ sector to explore the role of each sector in supporting vulnerable youth.

Preparatory Team:

This study session was designed and delivered by a team that pooled together the expertise of both the homeless and LGBTIQ sector from across Europe and North America and was organised by:

- Robbie Stakelum (Course Director), FEANTSA
- Nathan East, AKT
- Coco Wheeler, True Colours United
- Killian Montesquieu, Le Refuge
- Mateja Morić, Ljubljana Pride Association
- Laszlo Földi, Advisor from the Council of Europe

Objectives:

This study session has 6 objectives:

1. Raise awareness about Human Rights related to the intersection of youth homelessness and identifying as LGBTIQ. Understanding the Human Rights situation of LGBTQI people in different countries, discuss human rights in reality, are there specific human rights for LGBTQI people and examining homelessness form human rights perspective. Participants offered: advocacy for LGBTIQ rights, working with political level, sharing national situations in less advanced countries.

2. Raise awareness about homelessness. Exploring the i) definitions of homelessness across Europe, ii) how the sector operates, iii) how young people experience homelessness and iv) changes within the sector. Participants will also structurally understand homelessness and share their different experiences and how they understand the needs of homeless people to find creative and new approaches to prevent and end homelessness and increase collaboration of stakeholders.

3. Raise awareness about LGBTIQ identity. Understanding experiences of LGBTIQ youth, the importance of pronouns and how oppression impacts vulnerable LGBTIQ Youth. Working on trauma and crisis situations, building trust, safe spaces, activism, working in homophobic contexts, supporting multiple vulnerability, access to special health services for LGBTQI persons, advocacy work, working with queer homeless youth, running an LGBTQI organisation.

4. Understanding the intersection of LGBTIQ youth experiencing homelessness in general and in particular learning the role your organisation and function has in preventing and ending LGBTIQ youth homelessness. How to create safe spaces, outreach work, proper communication, dialogue with institutions, research and data available, the issue of church run organisation's services, funding, partnerships, cultural perspectives, criminalisation.

5. Learn from best practices across Europe in ending LGBTIQ youth homelessness including peer supports, providing services, building intersectional approaches, the recovery movement, developing safe spaces, special communication, effective training tactics, reinforcing social network, successful projects, accessing funding, learning from failures and the value of strategic litigation.

6. Develop partnerships with other participants during the study session. A special effort has been made to include both LGBTIQ and homeless organisations operating in the same context with the objective that it will lead to closer partnerships beyond the study session. The session will facilitate networking, learning from each other, identifying synergies, building trust, sharing good practices, sharing alternative fundraising methods and resources, thinking of possible projects and partnerships and understanding the limits of collaboration.

Understanding LGBTIQ Identity & Experience

Terminology

To fully understand the intersection and experience of LGBTIQ Youth Homelessness we start with understanding key concepts and terminology related to the LGBTIQ community.

It is important for service providers to be fully aware & understand the distinction between sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression when working with young people. Staff, at all levels, should be aware of these terminologies to ensure they interact, speak & support young people in a respectful manner that fosters trust with the service.

A better understanding of these terminologies is also important to fully understand the needs of LGBTIQ Youth. For example, the needs of a young lesbian or gay man versus the needs of a trans woman may be similar but also very different. We shouldn't view the LGBTIQ community as all the same.

Understanding these concepts can also support building better data collection systems to ensure services end the practice of institutional erasure and accurately capture the young LGBTIQ youth moving through their services.

- Sexual Orientation: Refers to each person's capacity for profound affection, emotional and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender.
- Gender Identity: Refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms. Some people's gender identity falls outside the gender binary, and related norms.
- Gender Expression: Refers to people's manifestation of their gender identity to others, by for instance, dress, speech and mannerisms. People's gender expression may or may not match their gender identity/identities, or the gender they were assigned at birth I wouldn't use androgynous.
- Sex Characteristics: A term that relates to a range of physical traits or variations that lie between stereotypical ideals of male and female. Intersex people are born with physical, hormonal or genetic features that are neither wholly female nor wholly male; or a combination of female and male; or neither female nor male. Many forms of intersex exist; it is a spectrum or umbrella term, rather than a single category. That is why intersex activists frequently prefer to use the term sex characteristics (for example, when talking about grounds that can be protected against discrimination). There is not one static state called 'intersex status', so using the term sex characteristics reflects the fact that being intersex is a bodily experience and only one part of a person's identity

Disclaimer: While this study session touched on sexual characteristics for the purpose of

Definition of Institutional Erasure :

Institutional rules and policies that do not consider or include LGBTQ2S identities, particularly transgender identities, play a major role in rendering them invisible and thereby erasing them.

Preventing, Reducing and Ending LGBTQ2S Youth Homelessness: The Need for Targeted Strategies
Alex Abramovich

understanding LGBTIQ identities and experiences, it did not form a core part of the discussions and learnings due to a lack of data and expertise

As a service provider it is important to consider the language used in conversation and administration forms, ensuring it is inclusive of the LGBTIQ community.

Pronouns

Another key element highlighted during the study session was the importance of respecting people's pronouns when using the services. Person's pronouns are typically He/Him, She/Her or Them/They. Using a person's correct pronouns is important to build a trusting and respectful relationship. You shouldn't assume a person's pronouns based on their appearance. Using a person's incorrect pronouns might seem like a small mistake but it is an act of micro-aggression and sends a harmful message to that young person.

Choosing to ignore a person's pronoun is an act of oppression and can be interpreted as meaning that intersex, trans people, gender non-conforming or gender non-binary people do not or should exist.

Incorrect pronouns can invalidate a young person and create a homophobic and transphobic environment, which young LGBTIQ people may withdraw from.

Pronouns don't need to be complicated. Often services can be afraid to have open conversations about pronouns, but this only adds to the stigma. Here are some tips for using pronouns:

> *"They just refused to call me by my name, kept calling me she. Well I'm not she. Kept calling me by my deadname. Well that's not who I am. Truth be told, I've never been her. It's not like this should have been a surprise. I'd been telling them for years. So that's when I left. Packed all my stuff and left. Just like that. I had to get away. But I had nowhere to go"*
>
> End Youth Homelessness Cymru, Out on the Streets: LGBTQ+ Youth Homelessness. 2019

- Everybody uses them: Pronouns are not reserved only for trans people, non-binary or gender non-conforming people, they are for everyone.
- Name badges: If you have staff badges under your names you can also have your pronouns. This reduces any stigma and normalises pronouns usage for those not familiar with them.
- Introductions: When you introduce yourself include your pronouns; 'Hello my name is Robbie and I use the pronouns he/him"
- Admin/Forms: If young people engaging in your service are required to fill out forms you can ask young people to share their pronouns.

Oppression:

During the study session we also draw a strong link with LGBTIQ youth experiences of oppression because of their gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation and sex characteristics.

Oppression generally plays a role in the person becoming homeless in the first instance and services should be sensitive to this and not should not exacerbate this.

Oppression is an unjust use of power and can be analysed from four different levels. The four I's of Oppression is part of the methodology used by True Colours United in supporting homeless services better understanding the experiences of LGBTIQ and marginalised youth.

- Ideological: The beliefs & values you hold, often from society as a whole. These can include a belief that a young person should 'go back in the closet' in refusing to accept them into your service and return home or denying the existence of trans people by using incorrect pronouns.

- Institutional: How laws and governance structures give effect to those ideological beliefs & values. For example, laws, absent of laws or policies which allow services to discriminate against a person based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sexual characteristic. At a service level this can include requiring government identification documents to access the service, this can often be a bar to the trans community who don't have documentation that corresponds to their gender identity.
- Interpersonal: This refers to the everyday interactions you can have with someone, these are often micro-aggressions and the person delivering them may not realise they are offensive. For example, assuming a person's pronouns or telling a gay man they're 'more masculine that I thought you would be' or a lesbian 'you're more feminine that I thought you would be'.
- Internal: This is where the three levels filter down to you and how you interact with the world and people. For example, due to the other forms of oppression a social worker may decide they do not want to work with LGBTIQ youth.

Homelessness in Europe

Snapshot of Homelessness in Europe:

During the study session participants received an expert lecture from Freek Spinnewijn, Director of FEANTSA, to provide an overview of homelessness in Europe.

It is estimated that on any given night in Europe there are 700,000 people sleeping rough or in emergency shelters while an estimated 4 million will experience homelessness a year in Europe. [1] There is no shared definition of homelessness. Different countries use different methodologies & definitions for counting homelessness which makes it difficult to compare homelessness.

Visible homelessness predominantly affects men. Visible homelessness refers to those sleeping rough or in emergency shelter. While women are less likely to sleep rough or present to a homeless service, this is referred to as a hidden form of homelessness, as they are more likely to sofa-surf or sleep in parks and manage their situation to not appear homeless, the aim here is usually to protect themselves. Studies consistently show women experiencing homelessness have experienced gender-based violence, between 70-90%, prior to or while homelessness.

In many EU countries we have witnessed increases in children experiencing homelessness, where data exists, we see up to a third of the homeless population comprises children. This poses many challenges for services in terms of how spaces are designed for children.

Youth homelessness has also seen a sharp increase in recent years. As a result of austerity cuts to youth services and benefits for young people were common in Europe, on the assumption that they could stay with and be dependent on their family for support. For young people with no traditional community or support network this was a path into homelessness.

The flawed migration policies in recent years have also contributed to rising homelessness. Though different across Europe in many countries migrants make up 50% of the homeless population and in some countries the homeless sector.

Defining Homelessness:

FEANTSA has developed a framework for measuring homelessness, the European Typology of Homelessness & Housing Exclusion (ETHOS), Annex 1. ETHOS has been used by the European Commission, OECD and many EU member states in how they define homelessness. It defines homelessness across three domains:

- The Physical: When you don't have four walls and a roof over your head. Includes people who are sleeping rough and in parks, stations.
- The Social: When you unable to use the space for your own social use, such as shelters that you must leave at 8am or where you share a space with another person
- The Legal: When you do not have a legal right to reside where you are living, for example people who are living in squats or sofa-surfing.

[1] https://www.feantsa.org/en/report/2019/04/01/the-fourth-overview-of-housing-exclusion-in-europe-2019?bcParent=27

Across Europe, with the exception of Finland, homelessness is on the rise.

Features of Homelessness:

The needs of people experiencing homelessness can also be very different and can be examined based on their duration of homelessness which is typically divided as follows:

- Chronic homelessness: People who are experiencing homelessness for a pro-longed period, usually 12 months or more. The longer the period of homelessness usually means more complex needs.
- Episodic homelessness: People who come in and out of homelessness throughout the life cycle
- Transitional homelessness: People who enter homelessness for a short period of time and achieve a sustained exit.

People experiencing homelessness also have worse health outcomes. Experiencing homelessness makes accessing healthcare more difficult and face a combination of poor housing conditions in shelter and extreme weather conditions which create poorer health outcomes. On average in Europe a homeless person is likely to die 30 years earlier than the rest of the population.

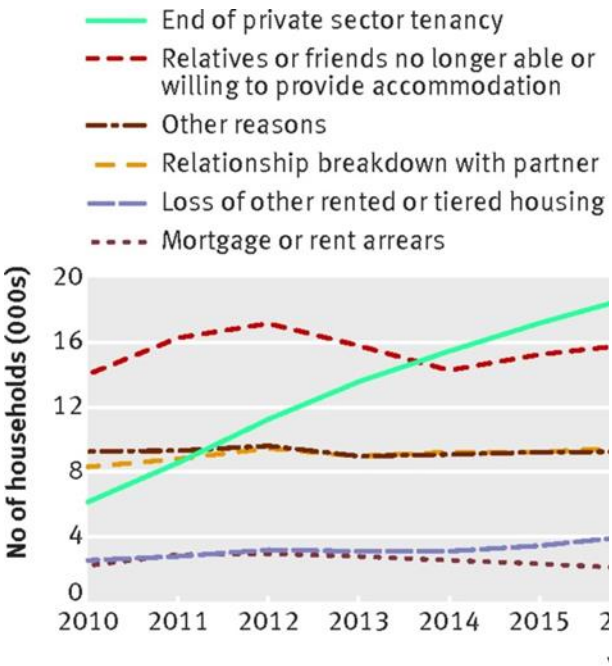
Pathways into Homelessness:

There are many causes and pathways into homelessness:

- Institutional release: This refers to people who are effectively released by the state into a situation of homelessness. This can happen with young people who are in the care of the state and "age out" of child services at the age of 18 and lose access to their supports overnight. This also captures people who are sick in hospitals but not sick enough to occupy a bed and are released with no housing. The third main group of people captured in this category are people being discharged from prisons. All these people represent groups who are known to the state and with the correct supports, plans and systems in place could prevent the occurrence of homelessness in the first place.
- Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is a key cause of homelessness for women. Studies vary but upwards of 70% of women experiencing homelessness have experienced some form of domestic abuse which can be physical, sexual, emotional or financial. This is an important factor to consider when assessing the competencies of services, particularly shelters, to support women presenting with trauma to services.
- Personal Factors: Relate more to the specific needs of individuals which can include poor mental health and addiction. Often this can occur together as a dual diagnosis, which is problematic as poor mental health can be a barrier to access addiction services and vice versa and both can be a barrier to accessing 'high threshold" services.
- Housing: A recent phenomenon in the rise of homelessness in Europe is housing affordability. Across Europe we are witnessing the financialisaton of housing, rather than being viewed as a human right and secure base to build your life, housing is being viewed as a commodity. The result has been increases in the cost of housing which has put pressure on lower income households and individuals to compete in the market.

The graph on the following page examines the pathway into homelessness from the UK, demonstrating the importance of access to housing.

Source: The Other Europe: European Overview Of Housing Exclusion & Homelessness 17 October 2018

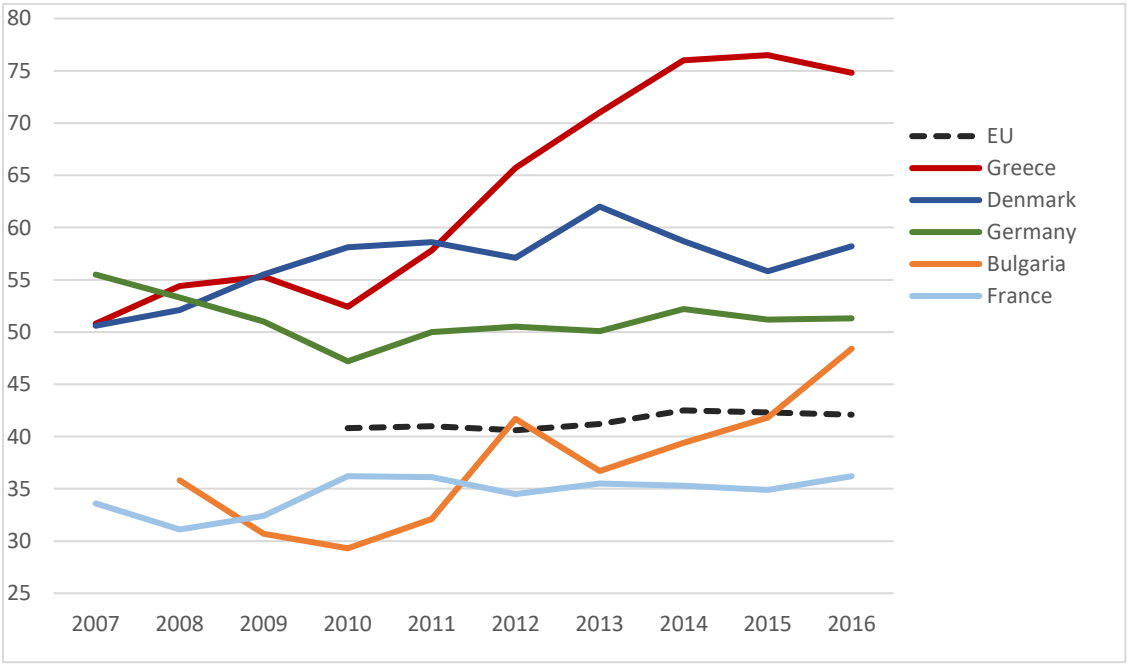


Source: Fransham & Dorling, *BMJ – Homelessness and Public Health*, 29 January 201

Solutions:

There is one clear and simple solution to homelessness. Housing. Ending homelessness requires somewhere for people to move out to. Lack of affordable housing is both a cause of homelessness but also a block to exiting homelessness.

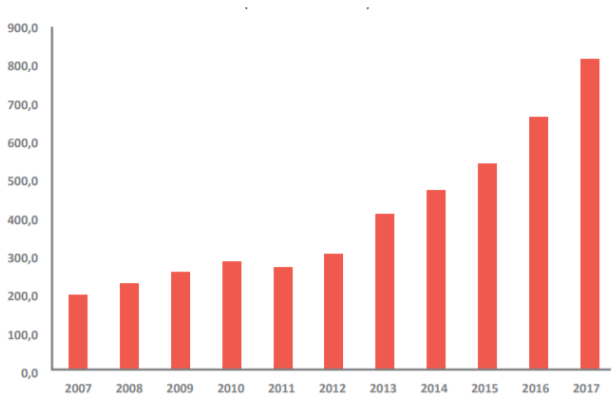
There are two schools of thought in how to combat homelessness. The first and older approach is the staircase model. It views housing as the end result of progress after moving through the shelter and transitional housing programs, usually attached to working on addiction, mental health, education & employment to become 'housing ready'. This is historically how homeless services have been constructed. The problem with this model is addressing key issues around employment, education & health is difficult without a secure base. People become trapped in the system and find it difficult to get out.



Housing First flips the staircase model on its head and provides housing, first. When provided with housing as a first step the clients also receive ongoing & flexible support to address other problems they are facing. Housing First works. There is a strong evidence based to demonstrate how effective it can be in housing retention, supporting the overall wellbeing for clients and it is cost effective.

Providing housing first comes with an upfront cost in providing the actual housing but in the long term is a cost savings. The shelter system becomes very expensive to operate over time and leads to additional costs in justice & health budgets whereas secure housing under housing first provides savings across these budgets over time. Housing First has been piloted in many parts of Europe and the challenge now is on scaling the innovation to become a mainstream policy response to homelessness.

TRENDS IN SPENDING ON EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION IN FRANCE (IN MILLION EURO)



Source: Foundation Abbé Pierre (2019), 24e *Rapport sur l'état du mal-logement en France* ['24th Report on housing exclusion in France'].

Criminalisation:

Across Europe we see are beginning to see criminalisation as a response to homelessness. Hungary has criminalised homelessness under their constitution with people who are sleeping rough facing prison. While this is one of the most visible forms of criminalisation other European countries have introduced begging bans, blanket bans & introduced anti-homeless infrastructure and architecture in parks. Focussing resources on criminalisation is an ineffective policy measure and only adds to the stigma related to experiencing homelessness.

Cost of Maintaining Shelters:

Many European governments have prioritised emergency beds and accommodation to address homelessness. This policy delivers a short-term win in reducing the visibility of rough sleeping in our cities. However, in the last decade this has simply led to increasing the capacity of the shelter system to 'house' people and with little housing solutions there is nowhere for people to move out of the sector.

Overtime the policy measure to expand shelters does not work. In Ireland the government spent EUR39m in 2016 on housing families in hotels as shelters were not suitable and at capacity. The graph above shows the increased spending on emergency accommodation in France.

Human Rights intersecting with Homelessness & LGBTIQ identity

During the study session conversations have been held about how homelessness intersect with LGBTIQ experiences. The role of human rights in combatting homelessness or homophobia, biphobia & transphobia can be difficult to assess. For youth workers & social workers human rights frameworks seem distant from their reality and intangible. Particularly when rights can be difficult to clearly recognise & vindicate in a binding way.

Implementing and delivering human rights is a collective ambition of our society and our sectors. It requires the support of national and local government actors, activists, lawyers & services to ensure the progress realisation of rights. When it comes to LGBTIQ youth homelessness services are in the grip of an emergency and focused on finding a bed for a young person for the night and the questions of how their human rights are infringed are not a ranked priority.

However human rights provide an important framework for discussing homelessness with policy makers. The study session of 2018 (LINK) showed the value of strategic litigation in fighting for the right to housing through the European Committee of Social Rights in how member states implemented the European Social Charter. Cases including FEANTSA v France, FEANTSA v Slovenia & FEANTSA v Netherlands demonstrate the soft power measures that litigation can have. Where a decision is not binding on the member states it can start a national conversation about the problem and leverage the decision as part of a campaign to change existing policies.

The Intersection: Where Homelessness meets LGBTIQ Identity.

LGBTIQ homeless youth experience and navigate homelessness differently from their heterosexual and cisgender peers. In Europe the lack of concrete research makes it difficult to have a concrete discussion about the problem, for the most part we rely on the accounts of young people, services and researchers. Institutional erasure is one of the biggest problems we encounter which contributes to the hidden dimension of LGBTIQ youth homelessness.

Institutional erasure occurs where a service does not collect data about sexual orientation or gender identity. With no data collection system in place young gay, bisexual, lesbian, intersex and trans youth are not captured by services. If asked how many LGBTIQ youth pass through their doors services either don't know or actively say none, because their flawed data collection systems creates an inaccurate representation.

At the same time young people who have become homeless as result of their sexual orientation or gender identity don't come forward and disclose this information with a service provider because they don't feel safe or empowered to do so. The result of these two overlapping dynamics means homeless LGBTIQ youth are not captured within services.

Service Approaches:

There is a debate, which was picked up during the study session, about whether services should treat LGBTIQ youth differently to other service users. As with all groups of people experiencing homelessness a one size fits all approach doesn't work and we are required to

have specific supports that address the needs of LGBTIQ youth.

Participants shared that services are designed in a heteronormative society and we have to consider the risk of multiple discrimination. As discrimination is often the reason of their homelessness, we must have special services that decrease further risks of discrimination. If the system is framed in heteronormative rules, then it is difficult to put LGBTQI people into the general approach, and LGBTQI people have different needs in this regard.

Heteronormative rules can mean gendered toilets or intake forms that exclude trans people or people that identify as non-binary or not asking for information about sexual orientation.

While LGBTIQ youth should be supported by a dedicated service for their needs, not all LGBTIQ needs are the same. Needs can change based on ages for example the supports required by 18 years old or 24-year-old can be very different. Additionally, the experiences of a young gay man versus that of a young lesbian can be very different owing to the ways which women navigate service. Similarly, there is a tendency to view the LGBTIQ community through the single lens of 'gay'. But the needs of trans youth also differ from their LGB peers. Services need to adapt to meet their differing needs.

We should also be cautious of the narratives we build around LGBTIQ youth homelessness, while family rejection is an underlining cause it is not always the case and it can often intersect with issues around wider social exclusion underpinned by racism and faith.

In designing systems to combat LGBTIQ homelessness there is confusion as to what the role of traditional 'homeless' or LGBTIQ' services should play. It's clear that neither sector has a monopoly on delivering a service and both have an important role to play in preventing LGBTIQ from entering homelessness and supporting a swift and sustainable exit.

A division of responsibilities can be envisioned where LGBTIQ services take a lead on upstream prevention while homeless services lead on providing supporting in the crisis situation when a person becomes homeless. A so called 'coalition of stakeholders' is the only solution for marginalised groups such as homeless youth identifying as LGBTIQ and bridge the existing divide in service provision.

During the study session, both sectors agreed that they are already overburdened with increasing demand for services and many are facing cuts to funding. Combining the expertise of both sectors therefore seems like the best alternative. Below are steps that both services can take and roles that they have in responding to needs of LGBTIQ youth homeless.

LGBTIQ Services:

- Promote an awareness of services LGBTIQ youth can get in touch with for housing difficulties
- Promote an understanding of LGBTIQ identity, homophobia & transphobia with homeless services to build tailored made and appropriate service streams
- Support the LGBTIQ community in becoming more aware about homelessness
- Support the community in identifying when someone is at risk of experiencing homelessness
- Promote an awareness and education of the rights and entitlements of LGBTIQ youth experiencing, or at risk of experiencing, homelessness.
- Provide wider support for combatting discrimination in education, employment and accessing social services.

- Expertise in supporting chosen families and family reconnection, where safe and relevant.

Homeless Services:

- Deliver services for youth in crisis
- Support in navigating the system and supporting exits from homelessness
- Awareness of rights and available services for different profiles of people experiencing homelessness.
- Design and deliver specific homeless services for LGBTIQ youth to exit homelessness, even within mainstream homeless services.

The specific needs of the LGBTIQ community who are experiencing homelessness are not contested but what is the best way means to meet this demand.

LGBTIQ Specific Homeless Services:

There are many examples from Europe of dedicated services for LGBTIQ youth experiencing homelessness such as Le Refuge, Albert Kennedy Trust & TOHOUSING. These are clearly sign posted and branded for the LGBTIQ community. For example, TOHOUSING in Torino reports that homeless LGBTIQ youth come from across Italy to their service as they are the only service for LGBTIQ youth in Italy. Youth don't know where else to turn to nor trust mainstream services. A similar development is seen in France where Le Refuge has expanded to over 20 cities.

Additionally, certain contexts that are particularly homophobic or transphobic may need specific LGBTIQ homeless services which young people can trust.

However, starting new services comes with a high financial cost and takes a lot of energy and time, as attested by the dedicated LGBTIQ services. This approach may not be pragmatic. Can every city or community in Europe expect a dedicated LGBTIQ homeless service? Is this a reasonable expectation or an adequate use of limited resources? Here the True Colours United approach from the United States seem fitting for Europe.

Mainstream Services:

True Colours United works with mainstream homeless services to become more inclusive and responsive to the needs of LGBTIQ youth. This doesn't require new organisations mandated specifically to homeless LGBTIQ youth but empowers mainstream organisations to provide a stream of services tailored to LGBTIQ youth with staff trained to meet their needs.

This also promotes the dual approach of creating partnerships between LGBTIQ and homeless services. The example of the Rock Trust in Scotland provides an excellent example. The Rock Trust is a mainstream homeless youth service but has worked with LGBT Youth Scotland to provide training to re-design existing services to ensure the entire organisation could meet the needs of LGBTIQ youth. The Rock Trust improved service delivery while LGBT Youth Scotland in transferring their expertise is now able to refer vulnerable youth, they work with to the Rock Trust with the confidence that young people will be treated fairly.

Pathways into Homelessness:

With a range of voices from both sectors participants discussed the causes and pathways of LGBTIQ youth homelessness from their perspective.

Pathways into homelessness for the LGBTIQ community differ from their cisgendered and heterosexual peers, which is important as pathways into homeless impact the solutions required to support sustained exits from homelessness.

Typically, the young person's sexual orientation or gender identity is only one factor involved in household tensions. Most families also faced broader issues of instability, including poverty, loss, violence, addiction, mental health problems, or housing troubles. These dynamics preceded, or coincided with, the youth's identity or coming out process.

Family conflict is the most commonly reported cause of all youth homelessness. For LGBTQ youth in particular, the conflict tends to be over their sexual orientation or gender identity. Half of all teens get a negative reaction from their parents when they come out. LGBTQ youth experience homelessness for a variety of other reasons, including the intersection of homophobia & transphobia, poverty, and failed systems. According to service providers, additional reasons include family issues, aging out of the foster care system, family poverty, and abuse in the home.

Voices of Youth Count, Missed Opportunities: LGBTQ Youth Homelessness in America, 2018.

There is a distinction between sexual orientation and gender identity as a cause of homelessness. The causes of homelessness for trans youth is different compared to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Queer Youth which has implications for policy and how services are designed and delivered.

Social and economic conditions and structural factors contribute to homelessness among LGBTQ youth. To focus solely on family characteristics and individual risk ignores the systematic oppression and stigmatization at play in the lives of marginalized youth, and locates the problem within the individual family rather than within the discriminatory structures that exclude LGBTQ people, housing and economic policies rooted in white supremacy, and the resulting ignorance and hate enacted upon LGBTQ youth and youth of color

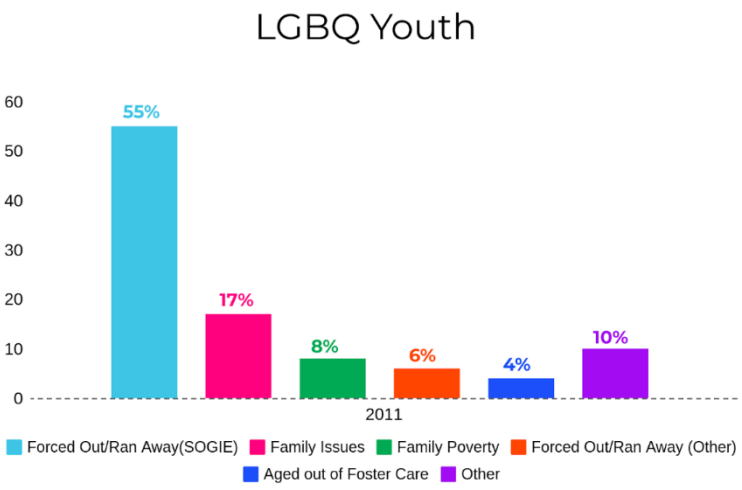
Jama Shelton: LGBTQ Homeless Youth: We Can't Ignore Their Systematic Oppression

While Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender youth experiencing homelessness have similar needs to their non-LGBTQ peers, they also have needs specific to their identities. The service providers surveyed by True Colours United identified housing and identity related supports as the two greatest needs for lesbian, gay and bisexual youth experiencing homelessness.

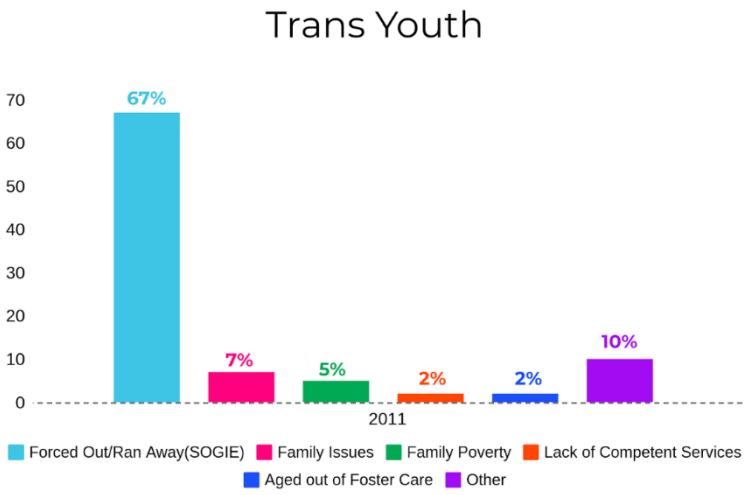
For transgender youth, housing was the most frequently cited need, followed by access to transition related supports. Transition related supports include access to legal support, name/gender marker change, access to personal care items, access to healthcare specific to transgender youth, access to hormones, and emotional support.

LGBTIQ youth are not the sum of their sexual orientation nor gender identity. It is an important facet of their identity but not exclusive. It is important to take an intersectional lens to tackling this issue and viewing this issue in connection with family poverty, racism etc

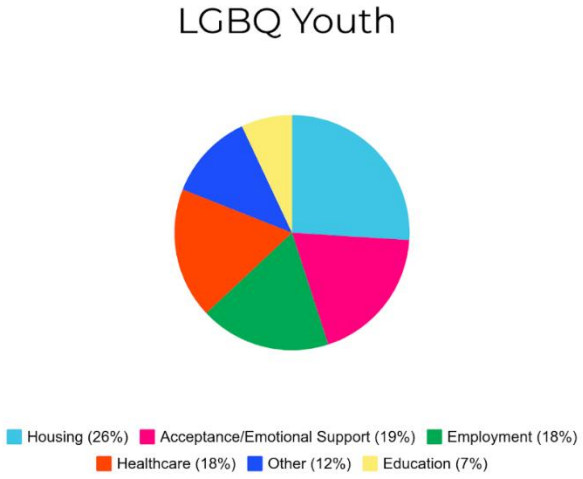
The tables that follow provide some insight into the needs of LGBTIQ young people experiencing homelessness.



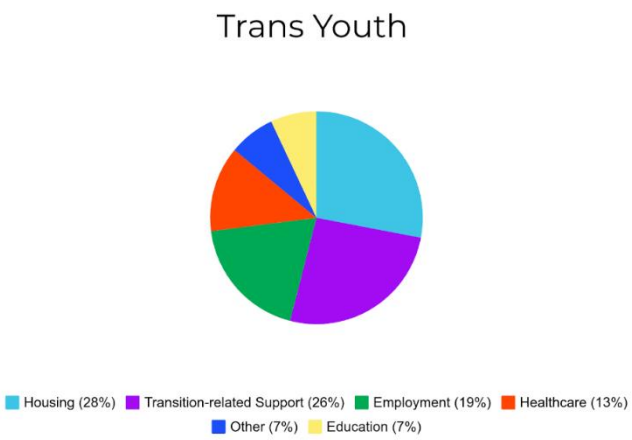
Source: Serving Our Youth 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness



Source: Serving Our Youth 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness



Source: Serving Our Youth 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness



Source: Serving Our Youth 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness

Spotlight on Specific Vulnerabilities for LGBTIQ Youth

There are a series of factors that disproportionately impact on LGBTIQ youth who experience homelessness. This section outlines some of the topics raised and discussed during the training but is not an exhaustive list of vulnerabilities. The topics raised and discussed have been summarised below but do not necessarily reflect the views of the organisers.

Sex Work

During the study session Luca Stevenson from the International Committee of the Rights of Sex Workers, gave an expert lecture on sex workers from the lived experiences of LGBTIQ sex workers and the intersection with homelessness.

LGBTIQ youth who are kicked out or flee their home often face a situation where they are unaware of services they can turn to when they become homeless. Or they present to a service and experience homophobia or transphobia from services and withdraw. With no alternative they turn to sex work.

Sex rent was cited as a problem many social workers dealt with in their work with LGBTIQ, a form of transactional sex where predominantly gay men exchange sex, not for money but for a roof over their head. This can occur as one-off events or can continue for weeks at a time.

Owing to their experiences of transphobia and a lack of available tailored supports from both social and health interventions trans youth are reported as engaging in sex work to finance expenses for their transition. They also reported to withdraw from services due to transphobia and turn to sex work.

Nobody should be in a situation where they are forced to provide sex to acquire basic social and health services.

To tackle sex work many governments turn to the criminalisation of exchanging sex for money or other benefits. In countries like the United States everyone is criminalised including the person providing sex, the purchaser and the pimp or any third party benefitting from the transaction. In Europe the Swedish model is becoming popular, which criminalises the purchaser of sex.

LGBTIQ youth report that some homeless services refuse to work with them if they engage in sex work. Even when the sex worker themselves is not criminalised, any legal system that criminalises sex work stigmatises sex workers as involved in a crime and prevents their full access to services and justice. Services, already under pressure to deliver services, do not want the perceived criminal problems.
Although in law the criminalisation is only on the purchaser, this is not the perception of services, the entire transaction is viewed as criminal.

These policies are reported to further exclude LGBTIQ youth and paradoxically work to further push LGBTIQ into riskier and more dangerous situations as they become more reliant on sex work to survive, particularly if they withdraw from services. The International Committee of the rights of Sex Workers reports that this model has made life more dangerous. Criminalisation has led to fewer clients but not addressed the causes of people moving into sex work meaning they are more likely to engage in riskier behaviours including ignoring protection, increased engagement in chem sex and more instances of violence experienced by sex workers as the sector has been criminalised.

Key takeaway for homeless services is to be non-judgemental. Due to stigma associated with sex work LGBTIQ youth are less likely to be forthcoming. Services should create an open and respectful environment where people are empowered to tell their stories and not made to feel as though they can't be open about sex work. Services should also listen carefully for the signs that someone may be engaging in sex work.

Mental Health:

Young LGBTIQ people experiencing homeless often present with mental health problems, anxiety & stress exacerbated by the trauma of living on the street, sofa-surfing, violence & family rejection. Services need to be designed with built in mental health services.

Building these services needs to be done correctly. There tends to be a box ticking exercises where social workers report that they note a mental health problem but are so stretched for resources and have too many clients that they don't always follow through on getting the follow-up supports. It can be noted without a proper conversation about what the precise mental health difficulties are, their history and fully understanding the needs of the young person. This feeds into a wider experience that LGBTIQ youth have of being failed by social services. Services need to be funded appropriately and go beyond just medication, which can be a quick fix.

LGBTIQ youth often have a history of experiencing bullying in schools which overlapped with homophobia or transphobia. Consistently experiencing such micro traumas can build up over time. Services should be sensitive to these experiences. For example, an incorrect, even accidental, use of a person's pronoun or dead name can trigger such trauma.

Chem Sex:

Chem sex is becoming an increasingly visible problem within the LGBTIQ community particularly among gay men, with a correlation to experiencing homelessness. Chem sex involves the sexual activity while under the influence of stimulant drugs such as methamphetamine or mephedrone. Those involved in chem sex frequently engage in unprotected sex and riskier behaviours which can have additional health implications.

For young LGBTIQ people engaging in chem sex can be a short-term solution for shelter for a night. But it comes with long-term consequences for their health, housing situation and addiction.

Chemsex creates difficult situations for social workers to engage in, however like most interventions for people using substances a harm reduction model is advocated. Harm reduction will focus on reducing the harm and riskier behaviours among LGBTIQ youth. Often the challenge to overcome in these situations is to treat the addiction and housing situation together in a non-judgmental manner. As long as the young person remains homeless the dependency on chemsex for accommodation will continue.

Family:

For many young LGBTIQ people family is a difficult topic and can be at the root of their experience of homelessness. Frequently a pattern can be identified where the young person senses they won't be accepted and keeps their identity a secret. The relationship with the family is no longer open or authentic. Over times this leads to a fractured relationship where the young person begins to rebel against the image the family may have for them. This leads to a further sense of being pushed out by the family.

LGBTIQ youth, like other young people experiencing homeless, can come from dysfunctional families where they are parentified or enter adulthood too early without the groundwork of basic life skills.

When young people become homeless, they often hide their housing instability with the family who may not know the young person is homeless. Re-building the family relationship can be an important step in exiting homelessness, but only when safe to do so with the permission of the young person.

During the study session the co-occurrence of family rejection of LGBTIQ youth and family background has been highlighted – where conservative religious views often correspond with lack of acceptance. AKT in the UK reports that over 50% of the young people they work with come from strong faith backgrounds and 59% come from the BAME background.

For LGBTIQ rejected by their family a chosen family can take the place of their biological family. This can create tension for young people attempting to balance both. It is important for services to both accept and value the important role that chosen families can play.

Minorities:

LGBTIQ youth from minority backgrounds experience multiple barriers and discrimination which homeless services need to be aware of to support sustained exits from homelessness. As noted earlier LGBTIQ youth coming from different ethnic minorities may experience discrimination for the sexual orientation or gender identity at home. This can be compounded by racism where they cannot access education, employment or housing.

Safe Spaces:

Safe spaces are traditionally more common in the LGBTIQ sector but can potentially play an important role for homeless services to create more inclusive spaces were LGBTIQ youth are empowered to be themselves and share their experiences in a respectful and non-judgemental space.

A truly 'safe' space is impossible to create but the aim is for an organisation to strive towards a space that provides the security to be your authentic self and share with others. This not only refers to the physical space but goes deeper to include confidentiality and privacy to share your story. Hanging up a rainbow flag alone doesn't create a safe space.

There are many elements which help make a space feel safe which include the following:

- Written or verbal agreement to create a safe space
- Freedom to exit the space
- Freedom to not participate
- Quiet room within the safe space
- Easily meets accessibility needs (language/physical environment)
- Ownership over space by those occupying it
- No requirement to explain why you feel the way you do
- Open enough and closed enough
- Emotional presence to share what you are feeling
- Absence of pressure (to socialize, engage, be in a certain mood)
- Admit mistakes

A safe space however isn't a silver bullet. Within a safe space people can have differing perspectives and it shouldn't be carte blanche where people cannot be challenged, rather it should be done in a sensitive, respectful and non-aggressive way. Where shelters can create safe spaces for the LGBTIQ community young people will still have to deal with the outside world and navigate triggers etc.

What is a Safe Space:

ILGA-Europe defines the following as the core principles underpinning safe spaces:

- Inter & engage peacefully
- Help build a space of respect & validates different experiences
- Use inclusive language
- Practice self-awareness
- Challenge oppressive behaviour
- Speak & listen with an open mind and heart
- Open yourself up to different ways of using the space
- Be mindful that other people's safety may be comprised
- Be friendly and reach out

Creating Safe Spaces

There is no 'official' methodology to create a safe space but here are some suggestions that can help:

- Respectful language from the organisers when welcoming people into the space
- Thoughtful and respectful use of image, symbols and representation of the community. This can include displaying the rainbow flag, representation of same sex couples, people with disabilities & ethnic minorities in any images in the space, allowing the participants to be seen.
- Establishing a point of contact, there is a clearly marked person to speak to who is responsible for ensuring the safe space is respected by both clients and staff.
- Ensuring ongoing monitoring of the needs of clients to ensure the space is fit for purpose and meets their needs.
- Consistent investment in keeping the space safe. Safe spaces are a work in progress and there needs to be continual investment in

the space with dedicated groups to ensure the principles are spread and adhered to by occupants.

- Ensuring privacy and alone time for clients if needed
- Establishing a safe word, for example “cold toast” which signals that the current topic being discussed should be dropped immediately with no questions asked.

Conclusions from the Study Session

This course represented the first major activity to bring homeless and LGBTIQ services together with foundational learning about each sector and building a shared understanding of how both sectors can cooperate together to prevent and end LGBTIQ homelessness in Europe.

Here are the main conclusions for this session:

1. LGBTIQ homelessness is hidden in Europe. While institutional erasure makes it difficult to quantify the problem research from Wales, England, France, US & Canada in addition to the experiences of shelters from Armenia to Ireland and from Finland to Greece have demonstrated that LGBTIQ youth homelessness is a reality with its own specificities and needs and with ad hoc solutions.
2. Both the LGBTIQ & homeless sector have a role to play in combatting LGBTIQ homelessness. Where possible their combined expertise provides the best opportunity to prevent and end LGBTIQ homelessness.
3. While certain contexts require a specialised LGBTIQ homeless service, this cannot always be possible, and we must invest in training and upskilling mainstream organisations to develop specialised streams of services for LGBTIQ youth.
4. Safe spaces provided a practical tool mainstream services can implement to create more inclusive services for the LGBTIQ community to feel respected and safe.
5. LGBTIQ youth shouldn't be refused supports if they are engaging in sex for work, rent, shelter or other benefit while homeless. They require non-judgemental supports.

Further Training Needs for Homeless & LGBTIQ Services

One of the purposes of this course was to build a network and connections between the two different sectors and dealt with many different topics.

The following are list of topics both sectors would like to further develop and are proposed as topics to be covered in future trainings:

1. Training on creating safe spaces
2. Fundraising for LGBTIQ specific services. This can also include advocacy for increasing funding for LGBTIQ supports
3. Increasing research on LGBTIQ youth homelessness in Europe
4. Collecting data at the service level on gender identity and sexual orientation. How to ask for that information in a sensitive way through conversations or intake forms and how to use that data to improve the delivery of services.
5. Explore the intersection of sex work, homelessness and LGBTIQ identity and how services can respond and support young people.
6. Preventing burnout for social workers, often working in demanding situations with limited supports in place.
7. Training and resources on pronouns
8. Better understanding of chosen families and their role in supporting exits out of homelessness
9. Different forms of homeless services, beyond emergency shelter what solutions should we strive for
10. How to build a dedicated LGBTIQ homelessness service
11. Further learning about chem sex and how services should respond
12. Ballroom to combat LGBTIQ homelessness

Practices & Insights from Participants:

Housing First in New Zealand:

The University of Otago, in partnership with the University of Waikato and The People's Project, are conducting are five-year research programme looking at Housing First in New Zealand. The programme has five streams; Integrated data outcomes for people housed, risk factors and experiences, transferability of Housing First, and Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Housing First. Using New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure, our research has been able to link our 390 Housing First clients with their service usage across multiple government departments, looking as far back as 20 years prior to their being housed.

Our cohort were mostly female, working age, and Māori. We found that they had disproportionately high rates of interaction with government services when compared to the general population. Despite this, they still became homeless and required the support of The People's Project. Our ongoing research will look at our cohort's outcomes after being housed, to see how this service usage has changed.

Contact: brodie.fraser@postgrad.otago.ac.nz, https://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/

Rock Trust and LGBT Youth Scotland: Partnership in Action

In Scotland, the Rock Trust, a homeless youth service, and LGBT Youth Scotland, an LGBT youth organisation, have developed a partnership to better support LGBTIQ youth experiencing homelessness. The partnership pools the respective expertise of both sectors and learn from a sector the organisations previously had no prior/limited experience. LGBT Youth joined A Way Home Scotland, a coalition of services working to end youth homelessness, while the Rock Trust worked on the LGBT Youth charter mark awards. The partnership has empowered the two organisations to provide a safer and welcoming environment. For Rock Trust this was working with the LGBT Youth Charter guidelines to improve the physical environment, their policies and procedures were updated with inclusive language and using the framework to improve the inclusive culture at Rock Trust for staff, young people, peers and supporters. We have supported LGBT Youth Scotland and their young people through the often-complex homelessness sector in Scotland. Regular reflection with staff and young people on the job we are doing and not being complacent. Regular development meetings with LGBT Youth Scotland which allows us to come together as a stronger voice in LGBTIQ Homelessness

Contact with Rock Trust: gary.mcmillan@rocktrust.org, www.rocktrust.org

Contact with LGBT Youth Scotland: janice.stevenson@lgbtyouth.org.uk; www.lgbtyouth.org.uk

Associazione Quore - TOHOUSING project: Bringing together private and public institutions

The active involvement of several stakeholders, partners and collaborators has proved to be a crucial and vital element to the TOHOUSING project. TOHOUSING provides housing to LGBTIQ youth experiencing homelessness in Torino. In a country where the LGBTQI issues are often under political attack or still considered as "sensitive topics", the engagement of private allies has acted as a lever to motivate public institutions representatives and opinion leaders. On the other side, having public legitimacy has been

helpful in terms of public image and authority, both in the media and in opening new relationships. As far as private companies are concerned, the extraordinary support that they provide to the project goes beyond the economic sponsorship, it also means products supply, access to services, networking and, significantly, job opportunities for the guests (the project's clients). Given that the project sustainability is the most delicate aspect of the overall development strategy, great effort is being put into involving new institutions.

After one operating year, the project has established a wide and solid network of partners that has enabled Quore to engage two important Italian bank foundations.

Peer Support, Insight from the Netherlands:

Peer support is something that can be used in different fields. In the Netherlands it is used to support mental health care, addiction, poverty, LGBTIQ, homelessness and family members. Peer support can be difficult in the beginning to share your own experiences and to reflect back on them, however a key to this approach is not sharing for your own therapy but the benefit of others and your peers to understand. The benefits of peer support include an improved awareness and building a shared understanding of an issue and/or context. Peer support also inspires hope as people can see a range of different situations beyond their own and see a solution. It additionally supports bonding, trust and social relationships. Peer support can be likened to talking with someone who has been on holidays in the same country as you, how easy it is to talk about that country. Even though everyone experiences everything in a different way, there is still a different way of understanding when you've been through the same experience.

Contact: Ronald Muijlwijk
ronald.muijlwijk@hvoquerido.nl

Llamau: Engaging with Young People:

Llamau ensures that the young people and women we support are listened to and involved in the decisions that affect their lives. Our service encourages every individual we support to actively engage in the services we provide and are at the heart of the organisation. Llamau work towards our vision by:

- Raising the profile of involvement and engagement with colleagues and all individuals they support
- Embedding involvement and engagement in all aspects of the running of Llamau.
- Giving women and young people a voice in how LLamau plan, deliver and evaluate their services.

Contact: www.llamau.org.uk

Personal experience: LGBTIQ Homelessness in Greece

During the week, one of our participants, Nathanail, shared his personal experiences from both being homeless in transition and helping other young LGBTIQ+ homeless people. The conditions that led to homelessness included limited temporary solutions and financial problems for LGBTIQ+ youth. The main source of assistance were unofficial help groups for the queer community.

The trauma after experiencing homelessness and its causes were discussed, as a factor of inadaptability later in life, along with unpredictable dangers of chosen families. Lack of information about services and their requirements were also mentioned. As a closure there were shared experiences on

being a person in transition in Greece and the tactic of families legally trying to prove LGBTIQ+ members incapable of living alone, as a way to control their personal decisions.

These experiences were felt to be indicative of similar experiences of trans people experiencing homelessness and provide food for thought for services.

Homelessness in Denmark: Responding to Youth Homelessness

Within the last 10 years the Danish social policy has increased its focus on combating a growing number youth homelessness and finding both temporarily and permanent housing solutions.

Some of the solution has been to reassign accommodation spots at traditional shelters to young people. A couple of new youth shelters and container housing projects have also seen the light.

The most successful strategy has been a strategic, obligating and close collaboration with the social housing companies.

The fourth most populated city in Denmark Odense has succeeded in helping young people with housing. From January 2019 the municipality offers a 3-month housing guarantee and so far, no one has been turned down. 9 out of 10 have been able to keep their apartment. This year, the second largest city Aarhus, will follow with a housing guarantee and reinforced housing support.

A pilot project “Home for you” was initiated in 2017. A project inspired by Nightstop UK. Voluntary families house a young person for 6 months or more and the person is giving a mentor.

For more information:

https://hjemtilalle.dk
https://www.vive.dk/en/publications/?text=homeless&limit=20&offset=0

Le Refuge: Interventions in Schools

Le Refuge mission is to help young LGBT+ people by providing housing and a full accompaniment for social integration. However, it is important for us to change mindsets around homophobia and transphobia.

This is why the association provides free interventions in schools for students aged from 12 to 18 we try to discuss and debate the topics and broaden their understanding. These discussion touch on homophobia, transphobia, equality and gender issues.

These interventions are two hours long and we try to gather around 15 young people at the same time in order to have proper debates and to let everyone have a word in the conversations.

For more information : le-refuge.org

Ending Homelessness: The Finnish Approach

Finland is the only EU country where homelessness has been falling for a number of years, particularly where most other countries have seen large increases.

There are many key learnings from the Finnish approach, but the two key takeaways have been the importance of developing and implementing multi-annual plans and strategies providing a vision for how the sector will work together.

The second has been the success of Housing First, a model of service that provides people experiencing homelessness with their own

home as a starting point to rebuild their lives with wrap around social supports.

Additionally, the Finland has also developed specific services to meet the needs of specific needs of different profiles of people such as the NEA-Project which has been developed a by collaboration of actors to support women's homelessness.

Contact: sari.rantaniemi@hdl.fi

Annex 1: ETHOS (European Typology of Homelessness & Housing Exclusion)

Conceptual Category		OPERATIONAL CATEGORY		LIVING SITUATION		GENERIC DEFINITION
	ROOFLESS	1	People Living Rough	1.1	Public space or external space	Living in the streets or public spaces, without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters
		2	People in emergency accommodation	2.1	Night shelter	People with no usual place of residence who make use of overnight shelter, low threshold shelter
	HOUSELESS	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1	Homeless hostel	
				3.2	Temporary accommodation	Where the period of stay is intended to be short term
				3.3	Transitional supported accommodation	
		4	People in Women's Shelter	4.1	Women's shelter accommodation	Women accommodated to experience of domestic violence and where the period of stay is intended to be short term
		5	People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1	Temporary accommodation/reception centres	Immigrants in reception or short term accommodation due to their immigrant status
				5.2	Migrant workers accommodation	
		6	People due to be released from institutions	6.1	Penal institutions	No housing available prior to release
				6.2	Medical institutions (*)	Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing
				6.3	Children's institutions/homes	No housing identified (e.g. by 18th birthday)
	INSECURE	7	People receiving longer-term support (due to homelessness)	7.1	Residential care for older homeless people	Long stay accommodation with care for formerly homeless people (normally more than one year)
				7.2	Supported accommodation for formerly homeless people	
		8	People living in insecure accommodation	8.1	Temporarily with family/friends	Living in conventional housing but not the usual place of residence due to lack of housing
				8.2	No legal (sub)tenancy	Occupation of dwelling with no legal tenancy illegal occupation of a dwelling
				8.3	Illegal occupation of land	Occupation of land with no legal rights
		9	People living under threat of eviction	9.1	Legal orders enforced (rented)	Where orders for eviction are operative
				9.2	Re-possession orders (owned)	Where mortagee has legal order to re-possess
		10	People living under threat of violence	10.1	Police recorded incidents	Where police action is taken to ensure place of safety for victims of domestic violence
	INADEQUATE	11	People living in temporary/ non-conventional structures	11.1	Mobile homes	Not intended as place of usual residence
				11.2	Non-conventional building	Makeshift shelter, shack or shanty
				11.3	Temporary structure	Semi-permanent structure hut or cabin
		12	People living in unfit housing	12.1	Occupied dwellings unfit for habitation	Defined as unfit for habitation by national legislation or building regulations
		13	People living in extreme over-crowding	13.1	Highest national norm of overcrowding	Defined as exceeding national density standard for floor-space or uesable rooms

Note: Short stay is defined as normally less than one year; Long stay in defined as more than one year.

Annex 2: Study Session Program

Sunday, 10th November 2019

Arrival of participants
19:00 Dinner
21:00 Welcome evening & Drink's Reception

Monday, 11th November 2019

09:30 Opening with Introduction to Study Session
Intro of aims & objectives of the Study Session
Welcome from Gordana Berjan, Executive Director of the European Youth Centre, Budapest
11:00 Break
11:30 Crash-course on Homelessness in Europe
Guest Lecturer: Freek Spinnewijn, Director of FEANTSA
13:00 Lunch
14:30 LGBTIQ 101
16:00 Break
16:30 Building a shared understanding of Human Rights
18:00 Reflection group
19:00 Dinner
21:00 Intercultural Party

Tuesday, 12th November 2019

09:30 Understanding LGBTIQ Homelessness in Practice: Role Play Part I
11:00 Break
11:30 Understanding LGBTIQ Homelessness in Practice: Role Play Part II
13:00 Lunch break
14:30 LGBTIQ Youth Homelessness: Facts, Figures & Debates
16:00 Break
16:30 Pathways into Homelessness: Storytelling from Services
18:00 Reflection Groups
19:00 Dinner
21:00 Open Space.

Wednesday, 13th November 2019

09:30 Breaking Down Vulnerabilities Part I
Guest Lecturer: Luca Stevenson, International Committee on the Rights of Sex Workers
11:00 Break
11:30 Breaking Down Vulnerabilities Part II
13:00 Lunch break
Free time
19:00 Dinner (outside of CoE) (*details to be provided during Study Session)*

Thursday, 14th November 2019

09:30 Best Practices Part I

Guest Lecturer: Valeria Santostefano, Senior Programmes & Policy Officer, ILGA-Europe

11:00 Break
11:30 Best Practices II
13:00 Lunch
14:30 Insights from research & evidence: What Works?
16:00 Break
16:30 Open Discussion Space
18:00 Reflection Group
19:00 Dinner
21:00 Open night

Friday, 15th November 2019

09:30 What's Next: Preparing to Implement Learning
11:00 Break
11:30 Call to Action
13:00 Lunch
14:30 Review of the week and Key Takeaways
16:00 Break
16:30 Evaluation of the Week
19:00 Dinner
21:00 Wrap-up Party in Budapest.

Saturday 16th November 2019

09:30 Participants depart the European Youth Centre

Annex 3: List of Participants

Name	Surname	Country	Organisation
Alex	Thomas	Wales	Viva
Anna	Robinson	UK	IGLYO
Bella	FitzPatrick	Ireland	ShoutOut
Brodie	Fraser	New Zealand	He Kainga Oranga, University of Otago Wellington
Carlos Manuel	Baselga Eisen	Spain	Fundación Luz Casanova
Coco	Wheeler	United States	True Colours United
Declan	Meehan	Ireland	Shout Out
Elaine	Ryan	Ireland	Focus Ireland
Elisa	Lindemann	Germany	Koepjohannsche Stiftung
Elvis	Popaj	Albania	STREHA
Emilia	Nuutinen	Finland	Metropolia University of Applied Sciences
Emilia	Wiśniewska	Poland	Trans-Fuzja Foundation
Gary	McMillan	Scotland	Rock Trust
Giulia	Canolla	Spain	Rais
Helena	Grbec	Slovenia	Društvo za pomoč in samopomoč brezdomcev Kralji ulice
Joana	Freitas Ribeiro	Spain	Fundação AMI
Killian	Montesquieu	France	Le Refuge
Mateja	Moric	Slovenia	Pride Parade Association
Nathan	East	UK	AKT
Nathanail Euaggelos	Linardis	Greece	Colour Youth
Neja	Berlič	Slovenia	Pride Parade Association
Niamh	Cullen	Belgium	Independent
Nikolas	Psathas	Greece	ARSIS
Paul	Kelly	Ireland	Focus Ireland
Rachael	Worthen	Greece	Safe Place Greece
Rim	Sardaryan	Armenia	LGBTI+Shelter Initiative in Armenia
Robbie	Stakelum	Belgium	FEANTSA
Ronald	Muijlwijk	Netherlands	HVO Querido
Sara	Malcato	Portugal	Associação ILGA Portugal
Sari	Rantaniemi	Finland	Deaconess Institute
Sian	Rendell	Wales	Llamau
Silvia	Argento	Italy	FIO.PSD (cooperative STRANAIDEA SCS)
Silvia	Magino	Italy	Associazione Quore
Tine	Vesterbog	Denmark	Hellebro /LGBTQ+ in homelessness working group
Zorica	Nikolova	North Macedonia	Helsinki Commititee for human rights of R. Macedonia