

Seminar 1: Data Collection Methodologies I (Room: TBD) - Chair: Lars Benjaminsen, DK

Philipp Schnell, AT: Strategies for Measuring Homelessness in a Federally Organized State – the Case of Austria

The federally organized state of Austria consists of nine federal provinces with their own social security laws and distinct networks of organizations providing services for people experiencing homelessness. The federalization of the administrative landscape results in vastly different approaches for tackling the issue of homelessness and increased complexity in quantifying its extent and profile at the national level. For this purpose, we investigated existing data sources for measuring different forms of homelessness along the ETHOS Light typology at state, federal province, and municipal/organizational level. We explored additional data sources and data gathering techniques to create insights on certain subpopulations and sociodemographic groups that are particularly at risk or under-researched. The aim was to design a measurement approach to be rolled out in all Austrian provinces and present a unified framework for data collection and analysis.

As a result, we propose three models for measuring the extent and profile of homelessness in Austria: a centralized approach, collecting data directly from social service organizations; a de-centralized approach involving governments of federal provinces; and a de-centralized approach with partial rollout in some federal provinces. Combining data sources on national, federal province, and municipal/organizational level, we present three solutions for a multi-scale, multi-method approach maximizing coverage of participating provinces and ETHOS Light categories. Also, we want to outline relevant policy dimensions that inform an efficient data collection process and provide the necessary basis for political decision-making. Reuniting the advantages of different measurement techniques, we aim to overcome the fragmentation of the Austrian social welfare system, while providing data for a hands-on strategy to combat homelessness in all Austrian provinces and social strata.



Philipp Schnell is a postdoctoral researcher at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna, where he recently conducted a feasibility study for designing a nationwide system for collecting data on homelessness and precarious housing, commissioned by the Austrian Ministry of Social Affairs. He previously published work on the lifeworlds of persons experiencing homelessness in Vienna and explored novel approaches for studying urban transformation and urban lived experience, including their effects on social space. Currently, Philipp is working on a study on life-trajectories of formerly homeless persons in permanent housing and a multi-method, multi-scale model for measuring homelessness across ETHOS Light categories in Austria.

Evelien Demaerschalk, Nana Mertens, Koen Hermans, BE: Integrating a Street Count and Extensive Service-based Homelessness Count

To provide local and regional governments with concrete tools in the fight against homelessness, LUCAS KU Leuven developed a methodology for an extensive service-based homelessness count. The point in time count is a ten-month process involving intensive collaboration with local services that have (in)direct contact with homeless people. From 2020 to 2023, 14 point-in-time counts took place in cities and regions in Flanders and 10 in Wallonia.

In 2023 a first homelessness count was organized in Antwerp, the largest city in Flanders. For the first time, we set up a street count in addition to the extensive service-based count. After a briefing, 63 practitioners walked in groups of 2 to 4 people through 25 zones. They counted people sleeping rough from 11 PM to midnight and completed a concise questionnaire. In order to verify whether someone had already been counted in the extensive service-based count, the counters asked awake individuals if they were willing to provide their anonymous ID.

We present how a street count and extensive service-based count can coexist and complement each other in a large city like Antwerp. Our results indicate that a portion of the street sleepers are known to services. They were already included in the extensive service-based count. Another group of persons counted in the street count, had not yet been in contact with the organizations participating in the count. This number of individuals could be added to the results of the extensive service based count. However, the extensive service-based count led to a higher number of persons sleeping rough compared to the street count. We will discuss the implications of this result.



Evelien Demaerschalk is a researcher at LUCAS, Center for Care Research and Consultancy. Her work focuses on the care and support for vulnerable and underserved populations in society. Currently she is involved in the development and organization of local and regional homelessness counts in Belgium and Europe.



Nana Mertens is a researcher at LUCAS, Center for Care Research and Consultancy, KU Leuven. She works on the research topics of care and support for vulnerable and underserved populations in society. In recent years, she has focused on the development and organization of local and regional homelessness counts in Belgium and Europe.

Koen Hermans, Belgium is Associate Professor of Social Work and Social Policy at the Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven. He is also project leader at LUCAS, Centre for Care Research and Consultancy. His research focuses on the care and support for vulnerable and underserved populations in society, such as homeless persons, persons with disability and youngsters with complex needs. He was the coordinator of the COST Action on 'Measuring homelessness in Europe' (2016-2020). In Belgium, he is responsible for the development and organization of local and regional homelessness counts

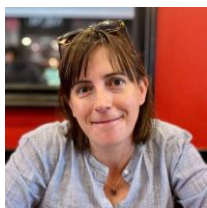
Seminar 2: Fidelity of Housing First (Room: TBD) - Chair: Volker Busch-Geertsema, DE

Ashley Ward, Samara Jones, Stephen Gaetz, CA: Validation of a Brief Fidelity Self-Assessment Tool for Housing First (HF) Interventions for Youth: Pilot Testing

Program fidelity assessment is the evaluation of a program's performance in correspondence with its defined principles and practices - or, its underlying core model. A well-recognized step in verifying a program's quality, specifically its adherence to the core model in balance with any necessary contextual adaptations, fidelity assessment can also be expensive and time-consuming; qualified independent assessors may additionally be challenging to access. In response to these concerns, self-assessment is increasingly being recognized as a valid form of fidelity review, offering a way for program operators to capture current program quality, better define its limits, and provide tangible directions for capacity-building. Housing First (HF) interventions that address youth homelessness are continuing to be implemented and operated in a number of countries; in tandem with this is a call for fidelity tools and resources to support practitioners in building their program's capacity. In this presentation, we describe a pilot study providing an initial validation of a fidelity self-assessment tool for HF programs for youth using the Housing First for Youth (HF4Y) model's core principles. It draws on data collected from a larger study examining program adoption, implementation, and practitioner innovation in HF programs for youth in Canada and Europe. The study applied a mixed-methods design consisting of survey and interview data collection; as part of the survey package, a 31-item tool was developed to measure fidelity across HF4Y's five core principles. The survey was completed by service delivery team leads (TLs); qualitative interviews were conducted with TLs as well as host organization leaders who led the decision to implement their HF program(s) for youth. Interview guides covered three topics relevant to fidelity assessment: program design and implementation, program innovation and practices, and training and capacity-building. Currently, the study is ongoing; results of the analysis will be discussed.



Ashley Ward (she/her) is a Senior Researcher with the Making the Shift Youth Homelessness Social Innovation Lab. She holds a PhD in Psychological Science from Toronto Metropolitan University, as well as expertise in interdisciplinary and community-based research, evidence-based program design, and program evaluation. Her research focuses on Housing First for Youth (HF4Y), evidence-based practice adoption, as well as what works to bring quality and empowerment to the lives of marginalized youth.



Samara Jones has worked on homelessness and social justice issues, with a particular focus on Housing First, youth, and systems change. Based in Brussels, she is the Coordinator of the Housing First Europe Hub (www.housingfirsteurope.eu), a partnership established by FEANTSA and the Y-Foundation (Finland), and over 20 housing providers, governments, cities, and researchers from across Europe and beyond. In 2023 and the first half of 2024, she is on sabbatical back home in Canada and is working part-time with the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and A Way Home Canada as a researcher on the Housing First for Youth Program Adoption & Practice Innovations Study.



As a scholar, Dr. Stephen Gaetz has had a long-standing interest in understanding homelessness – its causes, how it is experienced, and evidence-based solutions to ending it. His program of research has been defined by the need to 'make research matter' through conducting scholarly research that is mobilized to impact policy, practice, and public opinion. Dr. Gaetz has published extensively on the topic; his research on youth homelessness, its prevention, and models of intervention have contributed to significant change in how we respond to homelessness in Canada and internationally.

Riikka Perälä, Saija Turunen, FI: Adapting Housing First. Exploring Stakeholder Perspectives on Adaptations to the Housing First Model in Four European countries

The presentation examines the local adaptations of the Housing First model in Europe. The Housing First model has proven to be a successful and effective response to homelessness with evidence of its feasibility in different

contexts. However, further research is needed to explore balance between the Housing First model and the local context as well as to identify potential training needs. The data of this presentation consists of semi-structured individual interviews with stakeholders in Housing First (N=50) collected in Finland, Germany, Ireland, and Spain. The focus of the presentation is on the eight principles of the European Housing First model (Pleace 2016), prompting the interviewees to reflect on their relevance to their work and on the implementation of the principles within their respective organisations and countries. The interviews were analysed by applying thematic content analysis. In the presentation the main findings of the interviews will address the following questions: how the interviewees applied the eight principles in their work, what challenges, if any, they experienced in applying the principles and what were the underlying cause of the potential challenges. The significance of the results and the relevant training needs arising from them are discussed at the end of the presentation.



Saija Turunen is the Head of Research at Y-Foundation, Finland where she has worked since 2017. Saija studied and worked in the field of social research in the UK where she founded and ran her own research consultancy as well as taught research methods at the University of Bangor, North Wales after receiving her Ph.D. from there in 2001. Currently Saija co-leads the knowledge development work cluster of the Housing First Europe Hub and her research interests include impact assessment, women's homelessness as well as subjective well-being.



Dr. Riikka Perälä received her PhD in sociology in 2012 from the University of Helsinki. Her research interests cover the position of vulnerable citizen groups in welfare and housing policies and services. In the homelessness field, she has investigated these issues in the context of Housing First policies and participated also in the development of policies in various expert groups. Currently, she works as a post-doctoral researcher in Y-Foundation, in an Erasmus+ funded research project, which investigates the adaptation of Housing First policies in four European countries.

Seminar 3: Understanding and Addressing LGBTQI+ Homelessness (Room: TBD) - Chair: Freek Spinnewijn, BE

Ana Dresler and Mauro Striano, BE: Housing Exclusion among Sex Workers in Brussels. Quantitative and Qualitative Data Concerning Trans* people and Men Having Sexual Relations with Other Men in Exchange of Money or Services in Brussels

Housing is among the issues that most concern trans* people and men having sexual relations with other men in exchange of money or services. According to data collected by Alias in 2022 and 2023, a little more than 2/3 of this public are homeless or in a situation of housing exclusion. Around half of the beneficiaries whose housing situation is known live with third parties, mainly with friends or clients, in apartments rented for sex work, hotels or in Airbnbs.

The main objectives of the study are: to explore housing exclusion and the consequences on the living conditions of sex workers. By collecting qualitative information, we will try to better understand the problem and define more precisely the type of housing exclusion using the ETHOS typology; to verify data indicating non-recourse to services for homeless people and asylum seekers and, where appropriate, identify the reasons; to identify and analyse informal alternative strategies employed by sex workers to fill the lack of housing solutions; to identify obstacles to access to stable and adequate housing for the concerned public. In particular, beyond structural problems, we aim at identifying the obstacles linked to the profession, the sexual orientation and the gender identity; to better understand the journeys of beneficiaries temporarily accommodated with third parties through information collected on ways of finding a room/accommodation with third parties; to assess the living conditions of people who live with third parties and to identify the impact of hidden homelessness on the health and mental health.

The study will be based on the analysis of data collected in 2023 for 262 beneficiaries. On the basis of the data analysis, 20 interviews will be carried out with beneficiaries. The profiles of the beneficiaries to be interviewed will represent a sample of the public affected by homelessness. We will therefore be careful to respect the proportions in terms of gender identities, geographical origin, income, and administrative situation.



Ana Daniela Dresler is a researcher and course assistant in urban studies at Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB). As an urban planner, her research projects focus on socio-spatial inequalities and the perception of (in)security of vulnerable populations in contemporary cities. She also has a research interest in the perception of fear in the city and carried out research together with NGOs on its spatial manifestations, societal tensions, and security issues.



Mauro Striano is a social worker and the coordinator of Alias' social service department. In the past, he worked for almost 10 years as migration and participation policy officer at FEANTSA, as a researcher for Bruss'help and as an outreach worker for Infirmiers de Rue. He studied political science and European law on migration and asylum. His main subjects of interest are homelessness, migration and sex work.

Claudia Steckelberg, DE: LGBTQI+ and Homelessness in Germany - Queer Perspectives, Experiences and Needs

According to international studies, LGBTQI+ who are homeless or live in insecure housing are to be considered a particularly vulnerable group. Experiences of discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression of gender characteristics (SOGIESC) are reasons for homelessness and insecure housing as well as they can lead to an exacerbation of problems during homelessness. The target group of queer homeless people is hardly visible in social work concepts and social work science as well as in the perception of professionals.

This lecture will present the results of the first nationwide study in Germany, which was conducted by a queer research team in 2023 under the title "LGBTQI+ and Homelessness". The experiences, perspectives and needs of queer people of different ages who are or were homeless were recorded in qualitative narrative interviews. The results clearly show how anti-queer discrimination increases the risk of becoming homeless. At the same time, homelessness increases the risk of becoming a victim of queer-hostile violence, particularly as a result of classist discrimination. An intersectional perspective is particularly revealing and interesting, as it highlights the interaction and entanglement of homelessness with racism, classism, anti-semitism and right-wing extremist violence.



Prof. Dr. Claudia Steckelberg holds the professorship for Social Work Science at the University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg and is a board member of the German Society for Social Work. Since the beginning of my professional career, homelessness has been a focus, both as a social worker in homeless, youth and addiction services and as a scientist in research and teaching. This includes a gender, queer and intersectional perspective.

Seminar 4: Representations and Perceptions (Room: TBD) - Chair: Masa Filipovic Hrast, SI

Magdalena Mostowska and Ewelina Biczynska, PL: The Public Memorialization of Homeless Deaths

There's paucity of research about the memorialization of people who died homeless. Monk (et al. 2023) address the issue of bereavement but rather as an individual experience of people who experience homelessness. We draw therefore on other literature concerning public memorializations, such as on the concept of spontaneous shrines (Santino 2006) and digital spontaneous shrines. The advocacy element of commemorating homeless deaths is akin to – for instance – firearm killings or femicide, where a mix of statistics and a collection of individual stories provides a framework for the visual. These deaths are part of awareness campaigns and framed as forgotten, anonymous, where the social (not medical) has contributed to these deaths that were preventable, premature, and somehow wrongful and unfair.

We employ the methods of visual analysis (Rose 2003) to explore the various images, objects and events that commemorate people who died while experiencing homelessness. Our sample is not representative in any way, rather we draw on examples from Europe and the United States to show a variety of ways, channels, and forms. We take into consideration both physical and virtual, especially:

- Graves and other permanent or temporary tributes in public spaces
- Funerals, vigils and other ceremonies, marches and demonstrations
- Obituaries and announcements about deaths
- Press and internet articles
- Reports' covers and websites
- Media and social media coverage of memorials
- Virtual vigils and memorials

We analyse these examples both in content (and semiotics) and in form (composition) by answering question: Who is commemorating? For what purpose? What objects are depicted? How people are depicted? As individual or as groups (how are they described as a group)? What is the composition of the image (focus/distance, color/hue/saturation, lettering).



Magdalena Mostowska is a sociologist, lecturer, and researcher at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies at the University of Warsaw. She has completed several research projects on migrant and women's homelessness in Poland, the EU, and the US.



Ewelina Biczynska is a sociologist and a geographer, teaching at the Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies at the University of Warsaw. Her main scientific interests revolve around spatial justice, social and urban transformations, and social problems, especially in Latin America. She has been involved in several scientific projects about changes and development in Latin-American cities and regions. She also has over 12 years of experience in quantitative market research.

Simone Hellenen, UK: Stigma and the Front-line Worker: How Our Homelessness Systems Reproduce and Challenge Stigma

Whilst stigma is recognised as a major challenge, there is limited research which explores the system contexts in which stigma arises; without this knowledge there is little to guide systems-level responses to stigma. This study explores experiences of stigma and discrimination within homelessness systems in south London, seeking to understand how stigma is created and reproduced within care and support systems.

We present findings from an ethnographic study in south London ongoing since mid-2022. We draw upon data from interviews (n=67) and focus groups (n=4) with people using and delivering homelessness services, as well as participant observation (>100h) across a range of different settings. The study is framed by Bourdieu's social practice theory and concepts of habitus, capital and field. We analysed the qualitative data using thematic and grounded approaches.

Our analysis focuses on the actions taken by those who work in homelessness services to mitigate, manage and actively

work against stigma. The study explores how navigating stigmatisation can involve workers being an 'outlaw' (Hopper, 2006; Cloke et al., 2017; Scullion et al., 2015) finding loopholes in systems to bypass stigma 'traps' for their clients by vouching for clients, and over or underestimating needs. These well-meaning, often effective strategies, also have side effects that can curiously serve to strengthen stigma by labelling and inadvertently reinforcing stereotypes. We look at how the varying habitus of different groups of workers are shaping these outcomes.

Given the specific homelessness system context this study explores how front line workers, even 'good workers' are left managing multiple well meaning initiatives to respond to stigma but which also reproduce stigma. The study gives insight into why initiatives that aspire to address or counter stigma don't work as we hope in the homelessness sector.



Simone Helleren currently works on The Social Responses to Stigma (SRS) study with Andy Guise and River Újhadbor at King's College London. Following 25 years working in community development, the last 9 in homelessness with Groundswell UK, Simone did an MRes and PhD at the University of Birmingham. Her PhD thesis is about 'engagement with help', which she explored with 6 young people escaping homelessness. The SRS is a UKRI funded ethnographic study in south London seeking to understand how stigma is created and reproduced to the detriment of people experiencing homelessness and those working with them.

Seminar 5: Women's Homelessness I (Room: TBD) - Chair: Isabel Baptista, PT

Dora Welker, HU: Shared Domestic Abuse Refuge in the Age of Housing First

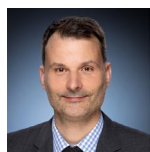
Refuge represents the most iconic housing response to domestic abuse-driven homelessness. The model emerged in response to the need for a safe space for women seeking immediate escape from abusive partners. The original provision largely involved different households sharing accommodation and facilities due to both necessity and ethos, and much of this shared provision remains today in the UK and elsewhere. In other areas of homelessness services, the effectiveness and appropriateness of shared forms of accommodation has increasingly been discredited. Refuges for domestic abuse survivors have to date largely escaped this critical interrogation and have instead been supported as a beneficial therapeutic model. Based on qualitative data gathered via key informant interviews and focus groups with service users in England and Scotland, this paper examines the merits and demerits of this kind of shared accommodation and reflects on whether the housing needs of domestic abuse survivors are as different from those of other groups facing homelessness as the domestic abuse sector appears to hold. We conclude that the critiques of shared and congregate living that are so persuasive as regards hostels apply with at least equal weight to refuges. Domestic abuse survivors have similar requirements for privacy, autonomy, choice, and control over their living environments as other populations experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Our contention is that, while domestic abuse survivors may have specific needs for intensive, gender-informed professional and peer support, this can be achieved without utilising outdated shared models of accommodation, though there may well be a continuing need for 'cluster' type provision of self-contained units for high-risk groups.



Dora Welker is a Project Officer at FEANTSA, working on the Equal House project analysing the scale and dynamics of housing inequality across European countries. She completed her PhD in Urban Studies at Heriot Watt University's Institute for Social Policy, Housing, Equalities Research (United Kingdom) with a research focus on gender-based violence and homelessness.

Timo Weishaupt, DE: Female, Homeless, without a Safety Net? A Critical Perspective on How the Welfare State Protects Homeless Women

The number of homeless women in Germany has been growing over the past few years. There is a substantial amount of literature on homeless women and the struggles they face. These publications not only show that these women's biographies are characterized by violence and traumata, but that they mainly seek private solutions to solve their problems. These solutions typically involve one-sided dependencies and a need to accept and adapt to unwelcome circumstances. There is a gap in the literature, however, on the question why the assistance offered by the welfare state does not reach these women. Relying on a case study of a medium-sized university town in western Germany, this article offers a critical, gender-specific analysis of the (municipal) welfare state and homelessness assistance system and systematically makes visible various uncertainties and ambiguities, barriers to access, gaps in service provision, legitimized exclusions, unsecured transitions and unintended consequences, which allow us to explain why assistance services for women are simply lacking, why existing services fail to reach women, or why women cannot accept these services due to their gender-insensitive design. This 'gender myopia' of the German homelessness assistance system can be partly explained by a lack of financial resources, but must also take an unwillingness on the part of political decision-makers to accept women's special situations into account. The empirical basis of the argument is based on 90 interviews conducted with people affected by homelessness and experts from the support system between 2021 and 2024.



Professor Weishaupt holds a Chair in Sociology with a focus on Social Policy at the University of Göttingen, Germany. He received his award-winning Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 2008. Since his doctoral studies, he has conducted research at the work-welfare nexus with a focus on European active labour market policy (ALMP), unemployment insurance, and public employment services (PES). In 2020, he commenced a three-year research project, funded by the German Science Foundation (DFG), in which he seeks to illuminate the role of the welfare state in causing (or prolonging) homelessness and housing exclusion in three German cities (2020-2023).

Seminar 6: Housing Instability and Evictions (Room: TBD) - Chair: Nóra Teller, HU

Bart Put, Emma Hens, & Inge Pasteels, BE: Lacunae in the Prevention of Evictions in the Flemish Private Rental Market: The Perspective of Social Service Providers

In 2020, approximately 10.000 households were threatened with legal eviction in Flanders, a region with almost 6.8 million inhabitants in the north of Belgium. Detailed, accurate and up-to-date data on evictions are hard to come by (Verstraete et al., 2018), but an earlier study found that 80% of all legal eviction procedures are initiated by private landlords (Meys & Hermans, 2014). Although a number of support systems to prevent or 'humanize' tenant evictions are in place, little is known about the experiences of social service providers in their dealings with evictions and eviction risks in the private rental market in particular. The main goal of this study is to identify both lacunae and factors of success in eviction prevention actions by social service providers in the private rental sector specifically. To this end, 36 in-depth interviews and 2 focus group discussions were held with relevant social service workers. Preliminary analyses of the conversation transcripts learn that gaps in preventive practices emerge at multiple points in the process leading up to the eviction of tenants. They are related to five factors in particular: limitations in the institutionally defined (time and role) framework for interventions, limitations in the deployment of outreach work, norms of professional secrecy, difficulties in the positioning between landlord and tenant, and limitations in the knowledge and use of existing policy instruments and support by other, more specialized social services. We conclude by emphasizing that, although sufficient supply of affordable housing remains key to eviction prevention in general, there is still much to be gained by optimizing secondary prevention strategies as well. Crucial ingredients are the extension of the framework for (outreaching) intervention possibilities, the establishment of publicly more visible housing mediation and support services, and the generalization of knowledge about effective eviction prevention chains in relevant sectors.



Dr. Bart Put is a sociologist and researcher affiliated to PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts (Belgium). He has carried out research on family transitions and housing, rent issues in the private rental sector, processes of eviction and social work during COVID-19. His scholarly work has previously been published in international peer-reviewed housing and social work journals.

Emma Hens is an educational scientist, social worker and researcher affiliated to PXL University of Applied Sciences and Arts (Belgium). Her current research activities are focused on the quality of data sources on local rental markets and private landlords' experiences with vulnerable tenants.

Dr. Inge Pasteels is a sociologist, statistician, and currently Head of Research of the PXL People & Society Research Centre of Expertise. Her area of expertise covers family sociology topics such as high conflict divorce and repartnering mechanisms, housing transitions of adaptive and flexible families, alongside rent issues in the private rental sector and social work intervention strategies more generally. Her work has previously been published in peer-reviewed journals centering on demography, family sociology, housing and social work.

Miroslava Hlinčíková, SK: Families without Stable Homes in Continuous Change. How Does the Welfare State Approach Families During Uncertain Times in Slovakia?

In Slovakia, the most endangered by inadequate housing are households with children, especially single-parent households and households with three or more children. Even though both national and local social policies in Slovakia prioritise family protection, the current housing policy reflects a general discourse on housing based on the principles of temporal/transitional housing, merit, and personal responsibility. It generally results in public housing policies in Slovakia having such entry conditions that they are unaffordable for homeless people or those with low incomes. This system, therefore, does not end homelessness but maintains a certain status quo - it offers limited survival options but not dignified living. Within the paper, based on the results of qualitative research in three cities in Slovakia, I will examine the options families have if they lose housing or are at risk of losing it. The research is based on interviews with various actors - representatives of cities and offices, providers of social services, and clients or tenants in public housing and temporary accommodation. I am interested in how the public social system is set up in practice and how it can respond to the problems of individual families.



Miroslava Hlinčíková, PhD. works as a researcher at the Institute of Ethnology and Social Anthropology of the Slovak Academy of Science. She has been a member of various research teams and has cooperated as an analyst with NGOs. She works for Amnesty International on the research Right to Housing in Slovakia. She is the author and co-author of several monographs and studies on minority issues in urban environments. In addition to her research work, she has been a member of the municipal Housing Committee in Trnava, Slovakia, and has actively initiated discussions about the Housing First model.