# WOMEN'S HOMELESSNESS IN FOCUS A call for gendered policies in the EU

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#### Women's homelessness: Context

- The proportion of homeless women in Spain has increased to 23.3% (2022) compared to 19.7% in 2012 (Spanish Institute of Statistics-INE, EPSH-2022)
- In Spain, since 2012 there has been an increase of 68.61% in the number of homeless **people who have lost their home less than a month ago**. This growth has been more evident in the female population (**121.90**%) than in the male population (45.10%) (INE-EPSH, 2022)
- Despite this, homeless women remain largely hidden from our view.

### Women's homelessness: Context (2)

- Specialised homelessness services are failing to respond to women with complex needs.
- Homeless women have a diagnosed illness in 43.6% of cases, compared to 35.5% of men. (INE-EPSH, 2022)
- 67.8% of homeless women report suffering from depressive symptoms, compared to 58.8% of men. (INE-EPSH, 2022)
- Homeless women have been victims, to a greater extent, of **insults** and threats (36.1% vs. 34.2%) and **sexual assaults** (11.1% vs. 2.2%) (INE-EPSH, 2022)

#### Women and housing in Spain

- Serious housing crisis in Spain, particularly affecting renting: +10,2% in rent price between september 2023 and september 2024 (Idealista)
- Six out of 10 tenats are women
- 84% of tenants between 18 and 24 years old are women (Fotocasa)
- Female-headed households are more likely to be close to the poverty line: 60% after paying rent (Provivienda)
- Women have lower salaries and less capacity to generate income, so they have objectively fewer resources to access housing.

#### Precio del alquiler en España



Gráfico: Bankinter • Fuente: Idealista • Creado con Datawrapper

#### Women homelessness and violence

- 60% of homeless women have experienced gender-based violence. Violence is at the heart of homeless women's lives (Asociación Aires, 2019)
- 22% of homeless women highlight that having suffered gender-based violence has been the main cause of their situation. (Spanish Institute of Statistics-INE)
- Serious difficulties for women who suffer from gender-based violence to access alternative housing (In Spain, 11,5% of women suffered from economic violence-Ministry of Equality, 2024)



#### The Spanish Strategy to combat homelessness 2023-2030

- It aims to contribute to the objectives of the Lisbon Declaration.
- Strong focus on **prevention**.
- Committed to the deinstitutionalisation and transformation of the homeless care sector.
- It proposes an integral vision that articulates the care system to the full exercise of citizenship and the full enjoyment of human rights.
- Committed to the generation of knowledge, innovation and evidence-based decisions.

### Principles

- Prevention and early care
- Personalisation: person-centred care and self-determination
- De-institutionalisation: transition to community living
- Housing-centred
- Gender and intersectional approach
- Innovation
- Public accountability

1.3- Development of protocols, r itineraries to address and provide homeless women living on the st 1.4- Promotion of training and av programmes for professional tea protection networks.  2- Preventing and providing a rapid response to street situations in the most at-risk profiles and in newcomers to the homeless care system.  2.1- Elaboration of protocols for for women victims of gender-base 2.2- Design and implementation street violence, especially violence 2.3- Define stable and sufficiently for homeless women victims of victims	ES
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women with children.  2-4- Developing early detection a mechanisms for homeless wome violence.	ased violence. In of mechanisms to identify nce suffered by women. Ity supported alternatives violence and homeless  and risk assessment

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	LINES
3- Protecting the right to housing	3.5- Development of specific lines of support and aid to favour homeless women's access to adequate housing.
5- Ensuring the right to health and well-being, especially for those most in need of support in mental health, addictions, disability and protection from gender-based violence, trafficking and prostitution.	5.8- Development of specialised programmes for homeless women, aimed at health promotion, psychological care, and sexual and reproductive health.
6- Preventing discrimination, criminalisation, hate crimes and gender-based violence against homeless people.	6.2- Implementation of information services, legal support and rapid legal reporting mechanisms in cases of sexual assault or hate crimes against homeless people.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	LINES
8- Providing housing solutions and personalised support to homeless people	<ul> <li>8.3- Mainstream gender and intersectional perspectives in methodologies, resources and infrastructures, providing safe spaces for homeless women.</li> <li>8.4- Strengthen coordination to promote access for homeless women to care systems for victims of gender-based violence, trafficking and prostitution.</li> <li>8.13- Development of awareness-raising and training programmes to address the gender perspective and sexual diversity in the homeless sector.</li> </ul>
11- Improving information systems on homelessness	11.2- Promote the improvement of research and information systems associated with homelessness, including hidden homelessness, gender-based violence experienced by women, people with sexual and gender diversity or people with dual pathology problems.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	LINES
12- Promoting innovation and transfer of learning in policies to combat homelessness	12.4- Visibility, scaling up and incorporation of learning from ongoing innovative projects in the development of personalised care methodologies with a gender perspective.



### Conclusions

- Need for early identification and intervention to prevent overnight stays on the streets or to get out of the situation as quickly as possible, especially for the most vulnerable women
- Develop coordination protocols with other care systems for vulnerable women (at risk of homelessness).
- Implement awareness-raising and training programmes for different professionals in the detection and care responses for women's homelessness, as well as gender and intersectional approach in the homelessness sector.
- Prevent, diagnose, care for and legal report any type of violence against homeless women.

### Conclusions (2)

- Develop specialised programmes and tailored housing-based responses to address women's homelessness. Incorporate gender approach into homelessness services.
- Improve knowledge of hidden homelessness, including female homelessness.
- Promote innovation in responses to women's homelessness.
- Incorporate a transversal gender perspective across the objectives, lines and actions linked to the Strategy itself (participation, governance, active inclusion, ...)

## Thanks for your attention!

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