

OECD Workshop on Homelessness

Preventing homelessness and securing long-term housing solutions

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Working session: Draft OECD Toolkit to Combat Homelessness

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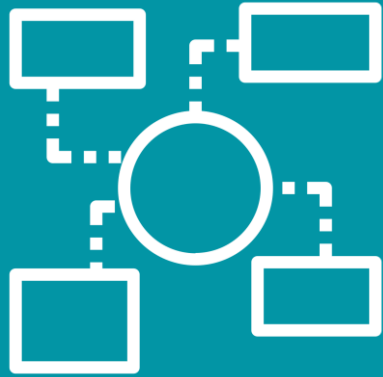


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Three OECD deliverables to improve the measurement of and policy responses to homelessness



Country notes

for all OECD + EU countries with homeless data, definitions, data collection approaches, and selected information on strategies



Monitoring framework

to facilitate understanding, comparison & assessment of the extent of homelessness in OECD and EU countries

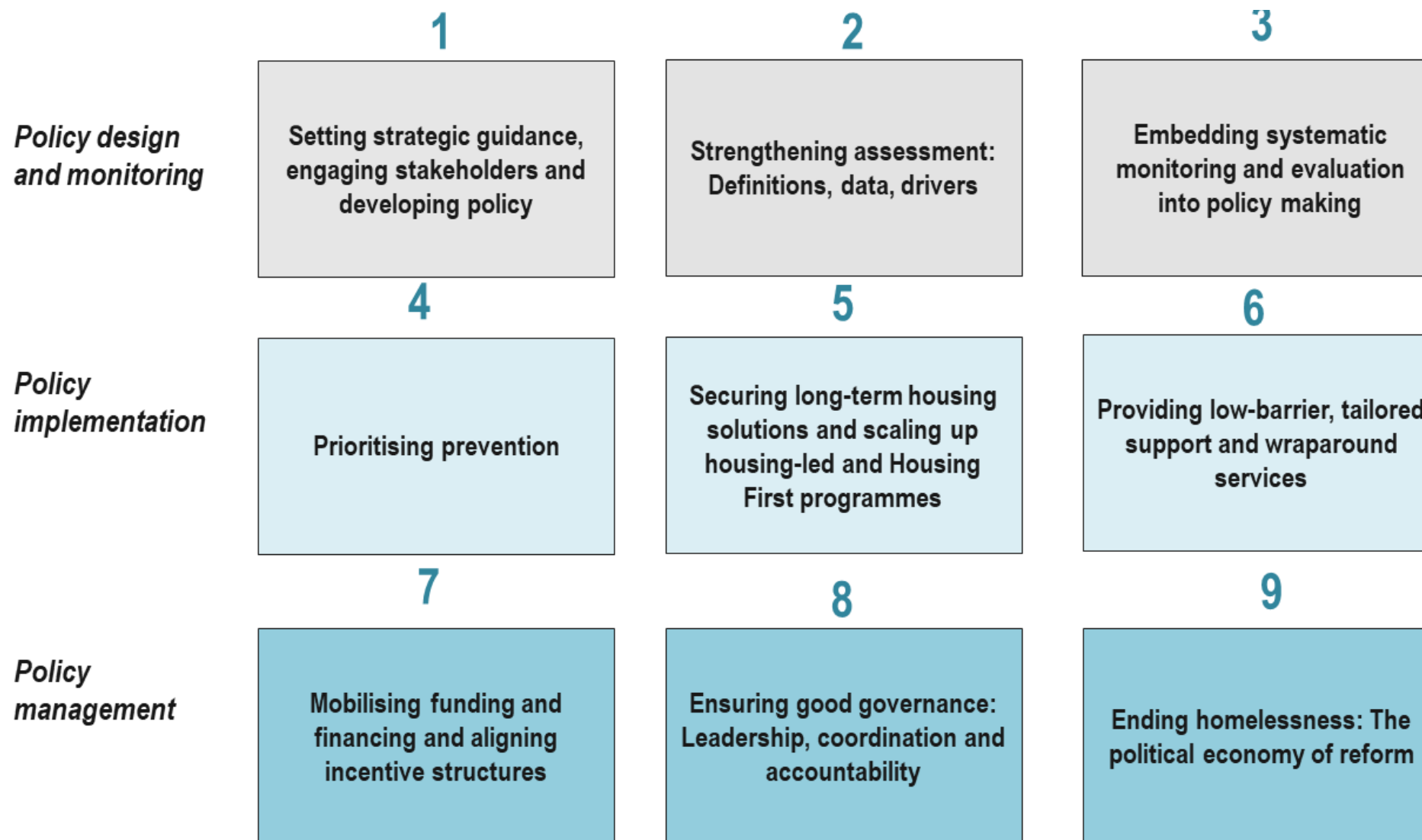


Policy toolkit

to help governments develop effective homeless strategies

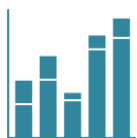


DRAFT TOOLKIT TO COMBAT HOMELESSNESS: PURPOSE & STRUCTURE





Building Block



Relevance and key data relating to the building block, describing its importance and drawing on the latest research and policy practice



Operational issues for policy makers and practitioners to identify key areas for action, accompanied by **2-3 implementation illustrations** from OECD and EU countries



A series of proposed recommendations that constitute the **fundamentals for success** and, where possible, an indication of **where to begin**, regardless of countries' starting point

Selection criteria for good practices:

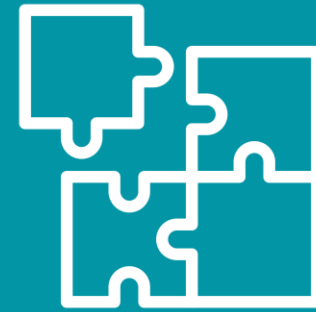
- ☐ Effectiveness
- ☐ Coherence
- ☐ Replicability
- ☐ Geographic diversity
- ☐ Innovation



**Who is this
Toolkit for?**



**What is the
purpose of the
Toolkit?**



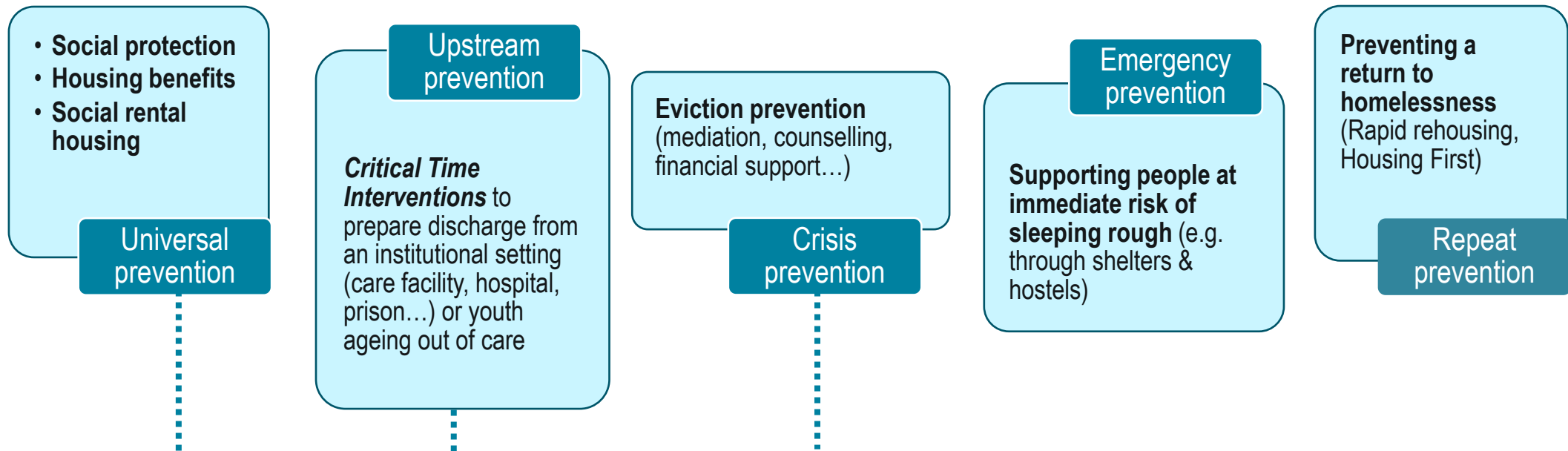
**How to use the
Toolkit?**



BUILDING BLOCK 4: PRIORITISING PREVENTION



A typology of homeless prevention



- Two-thirds of OECD and EU countries offer support to households at risk of eviction
- Support includes counseling, financial aid, and landlord-tenant mediation, mostly provided by municipalities...
- ...though the availability and types of support vary significantly within and across most countries.
- Could be especially relevant in countries with high eviction and overburden rates



Leverage existing social policies and housing support to reduce the risk of homelessness, particularly among low-income and vulnerable households.



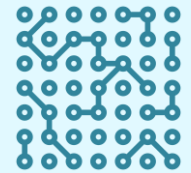
Provide targeted, timely support to people due to be discharged from any institution (e.g., prison, hospital, care system or facility) to secure appropriate housing.



Prevent evictions whenever possible, and, when needed, provide targeted assistance to people facing eviction to help them find an appropriate housing solution.



Ensure access to safe, quality emergency accommodation with low barriers of entry to prevent individuals from sleeping rough and guaranteeing that facilities are welcoming and safe for all individuals.



Explore novel approaches to prevention, including early warning systems using big data technologies.



BUILDING BLOCK 5: SECURING LONG-TERM HOUSING SOLUTIONS



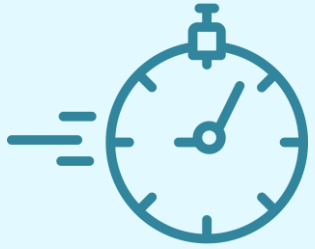
Broad consensus and strong evidence that Housing First and housing-led solutions are effective (in terms of housing stability) and resource-efficient over the medium to long term (e.g., Baxter et al., 2019, Loubière et al., 2022).

- **Housing First:** typically for individuals with more complex needs
- **Housing-led:** targeted for individuals with low, or no, service needs



Key finding from the 2023 OECD QuASH:

Two-thirds of OECD/EU countries of report that a Housing First or housing-led approach to homelessness exists at national or subnational level in their country.



Facilitate rapid transitions into appropriate long-term housing, including through a Rapid Rehousing Framework



Pursue housing-led and Housing First as core policies to provide housing and wraparound services



Leverage the existing housing supply and social protection system to facilitate long-term housing solutions



Scale up housing-led and Housing First programmes to end homelessness



Ensure that housing-led and Housing First programmes consider the needs of specific groups, such as youth, LGBTI+, women, the elderly, indigenous groups, and migrants



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Useful feedback at this stage

- Are the policy areas – the “building blocks” – the “right” ones? Should any of them be reformulated? Are we missing anything?
- Are recommendations the “right” ones? Should any of them be reformulated? Are we missing anything?
- What could be done to make this Toolkit as useful as possible?



THANK YOU

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