



ELOSH Project Final Event

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Welfare Policy, Homelessness, and
Social Exclusion – ENHR

Norwegian Institute for Urban and
Regional Research



NIBR

Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

The deserving and the “others”

- The affluent welfare state – does it exist?
 - priorities between sectors and groups
- Primarily a provider or facilitator?
 - services: a provider
 - housing: a facilitator
- The deserving groups
 - elderly, people with disabilities (?)
- The “others”
 - the usual suspects

People in need of housing and support

- People with complex needs
 - in need of integrated services
- A complicated matter
 - 1969, debating the Vagrancy Act
 - 2015, programmes for housing the “hard to house”
- Not to be solved?



De-institutionalisation, specialisation and wicked problems

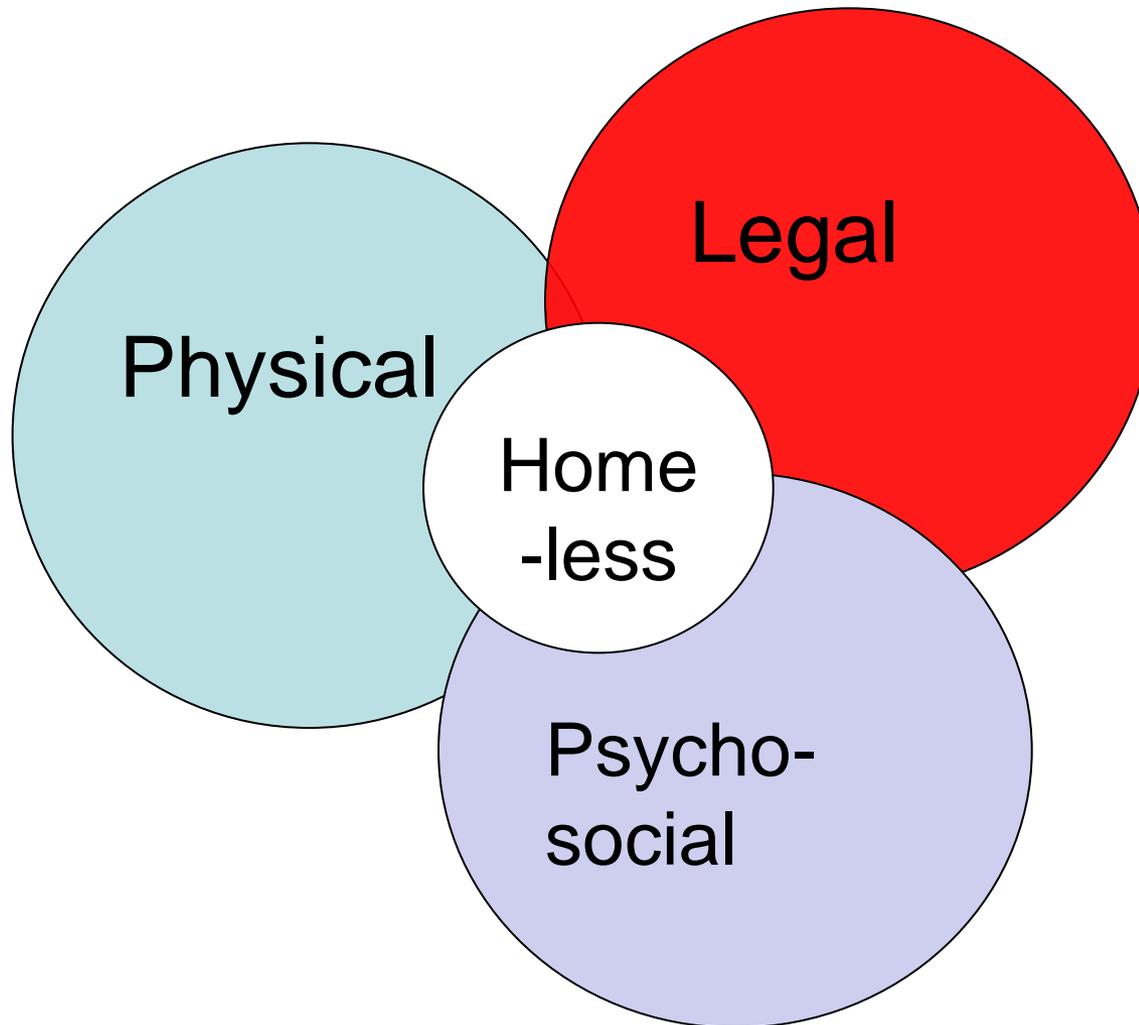
- De-institutionalisation: Started in the 70ies
 - far from completed, institutions are homes
 - need institutions (usually) in shorter periods
- Specialisation: feature of modern welfare state
 - improve the service provision and treatment
- Wicked problems: many agencies involved
 - need for coordination increases

The issue of housing

- 11 million empty houses – 4 million homeless
- Majority of the empty housing stock is in remote places
- Empty houses in urban areas unavailable to homeless and people in inadequate/ precarious dwellings
- In some countries lack of housing is a key issue



Three domains constituting a dwelling



Source: The European Observatory on Homelessness