

Report 1/2013

Homelessness in 2012

11 February 2013

The data on homelessness is based on the housing market survey conducted by the Housing Finance and Development Centre of Finland ARA. A total of 297 municipalities in mainland Finland responded to the survey and the response rate was 92.8%. The report examines developments in homelessness by comparing the figures for the chosen cross-section date of 15 November 2012 to those for the previous year. A more detailed discussion is presented of the ten municipalities participating in the National Programme to Reduce Long-term Homelessness (PAAVO II) which have the highest homelessness rates. The appendix to the report on homelessness outlines data on each municipality, by region and in order of magnitude.

Homelessness in Finland in 2012

Upward trend in homelessness

According to the housing market survey by ARA, at the end of 2012 there were 450 homeless families and 7,850 single homeless people in Finland¹. The number of single homeless people rose by 300 compared to the previous year (3.7%). In Helsinki, the number of homeless people increased by 700; elsewhere in the country, there was a reduction of 400 people.

Homelessness has been monitored since 1987, when the number of homeless people in Finland stood at over 16,000. The current level of approximately 8,000 homeless people has remained largely unchanged for the last 10 years (Figure 1).

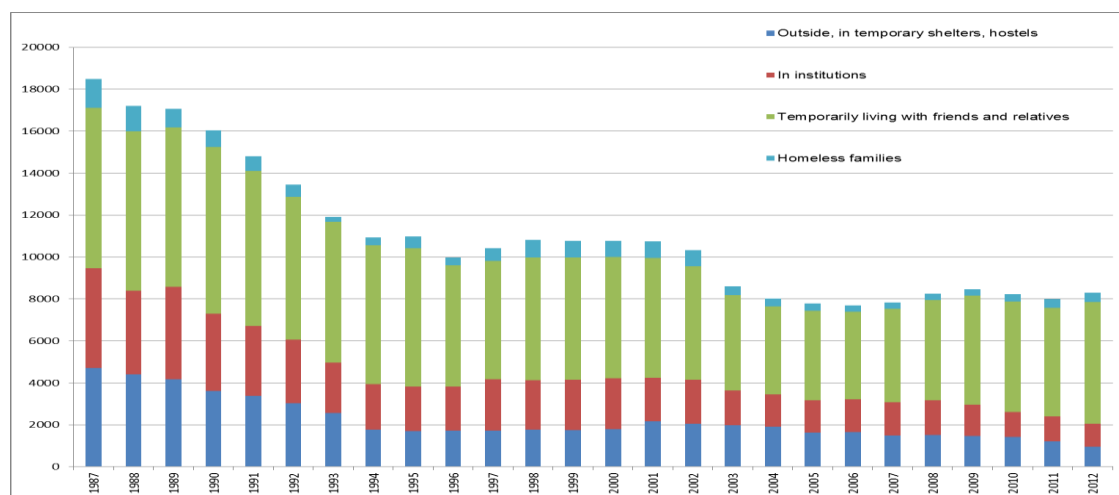


Figure 1. Number of homeless people in 1987–2012

Homelessness was reported in 157 municipalities. In the majority of cases, the number of homeless people amounted to less than 10. In the case of 60 municipalities, at least 10 people, and in 35 municipalities at least 20 people were without a home.

For statistics on homelessness by municipality, see Annex 1.

¹ These figures should be treated with caution, since municipalities compile statistics in various ways and not all are able to provide precise figures on homelessness. For more information on homelessness statistics, see the ARA Report 2|2010 **Selvitys pitkäaikaisasunnottomuuden määrittelystä ja raportoinnista** (Report on the definition and reporting of long-term homelessness) (available at www.ara.fi>Julkaisut>Raportteja-sarja).

Homelessness is concentrated in Helsinki

More than half of the homeless people in Finland live in Helsinki. In mid-November, 4,100 single people and 300 families in Helsinki lacked a permanent place to live. The number of single homeless people grew by over 20% and the number of homeless families by over 35%. One in four homeless people in the whole of Finland and in Helsinki is under 25 years old.

Homelessness decreased in Vantaa, Espoo, Tampere, Jyväskylä, Kuopio and Lahti. In Turku, Oulu and Joensuu, homelessness rates remained almost unchanged. In proportion to the population (per thousand inhabitants), homelessness rates were highest in Helsinki (6.79), Lavia (5.22), Riihimäki (2.98), Kerava (2.17), Espoo (2.16) and Vantaa (2.15). In total, the three municipalities in the capital region, Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa, accounted for 65 per cent of homeless people in Finland.

More detailed information on homelessness in large cities (cities included in the PAAVO II programme) and measures taken by the cities can be found in the city-specific tables at the end of the report.

Table 1. Municipalities with the highest homelessness rates in 2012

| Municipality | Homeless people on 15 November 2012 | | | | Change 2012-2011, people | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Single | | | homeless families | Single | | | homeless families |
| | total no. of homeless | long-term homeless* | under 25-years-old | | total no. of homeless | long-term homeless* | under 25-years-old | |
| Helsinki* | 4,100 | 1,415 | 1100 | 300 | 700 | 175 | 530 | 80 |
| Vantaa | 442 | 125 | 129 | 56 | -103 | -23 | 29 | -9 |
| Espoo | 554 | 247 | 125 | 33 | -70 | -89 | 9 | 16 |
| Tampere | 322 | 64 | 71 | 17 | -29 | -32 | 5 | 0 |
| Turku | 224 | 149 | 35 | 0 | -4 | -2 | 7 | 0 |
| Kuopio | 185 | 44 | 44 | 1 | -35 | -11 | -3 | -1 |
| Oulu | 38 | 32 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 1 | -2 | 0 |
| Jyväskylä | 143 | 40 | 50 | 10 | -39 | 2 | -13 | 8 |
| Lahti | 129 | 65 | 33 | 0 | -51 | -13 | 6 | -20 |
| Joensuu | 101 | 22 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | -1 |
| Total | 6,238 | 2,203 | 1,620 | 419 | 368 | 13 | 575 | 73 |
| Other municipalities with high homelessness rates | | | | | | | | |
| Kerava | 75 | 40 | 7 | 1 | 0 | -7 | 6 | -5 |
| Kotka | 60 | 35 | 19 | 0 | -25 | -8 | 2 | -2 |
| Pori | 93 | 42 | 8 | 2 | -4 | -27 | -11 | 0 |
| Riihimäki | 87 | 38 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Whole country | 7,852 | 2,628 | 2,049 | 446 | 280 | -102 | 640 | 45 |

*) The number of long-term homeless in Helsinki is an estimate, not an exact figure.

Homelessness rates among immigrants and young people soared

Table 2 illustrates that, in five years, homelessness has decreased among all groups except the group of people *living temporarily with friends and relatives*, where it has increased by 1,000 people (20%). The situation has been worsened by the crowded rental market in Helsinki, which makes it harder for young people to obtain a rental apartment. In 2012, there were more than 2,000 young homeless people under the age of 25 in Finland. More than half of them are in Helsinki, where the number of young homeless people nearly doubled (93%) from the previous year.

The number of single homeless immigrants exceeded 1,000 people for the first time in 2011. By 2012, their number had already increased to 1,500 and their share of all homeless people to nearly 20 per cent. Nearly half of homeless families are immigrants. The increase in immigration poses a challenge to Helsinki in particular, where the number of homeless immigrants rose by 400 people in one year. Among homeless immigrants in the whole of Finland, three in four people, and two in three homeless families, are looking for an apartment in Helsinki.

Table 2. The number of homeless by group in 2008–2011

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Change year-on-year |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Outdoors, staircases, shelters etc. | 488 | 441 | 446 | 400 | 361 | -9.8 % |
| In hostels or boarding houses | 1,028 | 1,021 | 984 | 821 | 604 | -26.4 % |
| In various institutions | 1,404 | 1,271 | 1,003 | 965 | 853 | -11.6 % |
| Released prisoners without housing | 240 | 224 | 187 | 206 | 234 | 13.6 % |
| Temporarily living with friends and relatives | 4,795 | 5,196 | 5,257 | 5,180 | 5,795 | 11.9 % |
| Single homeless in total | 7,955 | 8,153 | 7,877 | 7,572 | 7,847 | 3.6 % |
| - women | 1,494 | 1,588 | 1,383 | 1,578 | 1,893 | 20.0 % |
| - under 25-year-olds | 1,319 | 1,498 | 1,375 | 1,409 | 2,049 | 45.4 % |
| - immigrants | 356 | 532 | 707 | 1,020 | 1,550 | 52.0 % |
| Homeless families | 299 | 324 | 349 | 423 | 446 | 5.4 % |
| immigrants | 39 | 97 | 141 | 166 | 211 | 27.1 % |

Among women, homelessness increased by around 300 people from 2011. The gender gap among the homeless is narrowing at an increasingly rapid pace: in 2011, women's share of homeless people exceeded 20% for the first time, and last year their share rose to 24.1%.

In 2012, municipalities arranged housing for 3,300 single homeless people and for 490 families. Among them, over 1,100 people had been long-term homeless.

Long-term homelessness falls slightly

Since 2008, long-term homelessness has been surveyed using the ARA housing market survey. People whose *homelessness has become extended or threatens to become so, for social or health-related reasons, to over a year, or who have been homeless recurrently during the past three years*, are referred to as the long-term homeless. In many cases, ordinary housing solutions do not work for the long-term homeless; instead, they need support and various housing support services.

At the end of 2012, over a third of single homeless people, 2,630 people, were long-term homeless. Long-term homelessness decreased in the whole of Finland by approximately 100 people (3.7%). In Helsinki, the estimated number of long-term homeless was 1,415 in November. This figure had increased by 175 people, but was about 100 people less than in 2008. In Espoo, long-term homelessness reduced by 89 people and in Tampere by 32 people. Two-thirds of the long-term homeless are in the capital region.

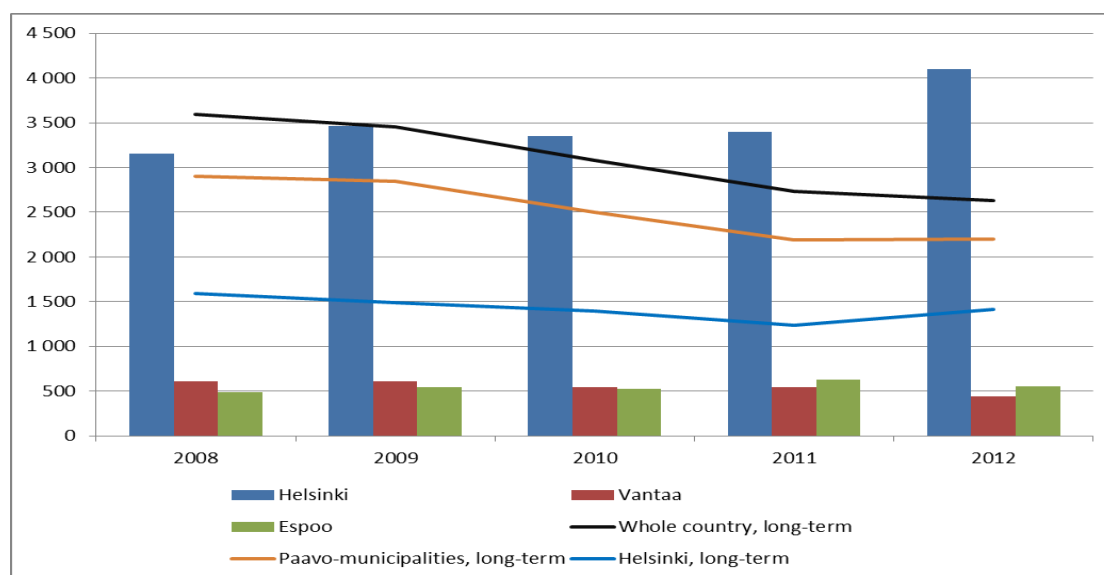


Figure 2 Homelessness and long-term homelessness in 2008–2012

PAAVO I – halving long-term homelessness

PAAVO I, the programme to reduce long-term homelessness (2008–2011) had the aim of halving long-term homelessness, using the number of dwellings as an indicator. The aim of the programme was to provide 1,250 new units, in sheltered or supported housing, for the long-term homeless. **Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku, Lahti, Jyväskylä, Kuopio, Joensuu and Oulu** participated in the programme.

Table 3 shows the share of housing production financed by ARA in 2008–2012 for the elimination of long-term homelessness in the cities that have signed the letter of intent to achieve this goal. During this period, the signatory cities received around 64

million euros² in investment grants from ARA for the construction, renovation or acquisition of over 1,600 dwellings. ARA can grant a maximum of 50 per cent of the project's approved costs as a subsidy for housing projects intended for the long-term homeless. Although the quantitative targets set for dwellings were exceeded during PAAVO I, long-term homelessness was not halved.

Table 3. Dwellings financed by ARA in the municipalities signatory to the letter of intent in 2008–2012*

| Municipality | new construction | renov./acquisition | total |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Espoo | 166 | 125 | 291 |
| Helsinki | 307 | 433 | 740 |
| Joensuu | 48 | | 48 |
| Jyväskylä | | 38 | 38 |
| Kuopio | 65 | 10 | 75 |
| Lahti | 71 | | 71 |
| Oulu | 24 | | 24 |
| Tampere | 169 | 49 | 218 |
| Turku | 60 | | 60 |
| Vantaa | 76 | | 76 |
| In total | 986 | 655 | 1641 |

*) During the period, municipalities may have had other dwellings intended for reducing homelessness. In addition to ARA, Finland's Slot Machine Association (RAY) has granted financing for housing projects for the long-term homeless, for 19 dwellings in Helsinki and 10 dwellings in Espoo.

PAAVO II – eliminating long-term homelessness

The housing policy of Prime Minister Jyrki Katainen's Government aims to ensure a socially and regionally balanced housing market, eliminating long-term homelessness, and developing the standard of living. As specified in the Government Programme, the programme to reduce long-term homelessness (PAAVO II) was continued for the period 2012–2015. Letters of intent were signed with the same cities that participated in the PAAVO I programme. With the exception of Oulu, these ten cities continue to have the highest homelessness rates in the ARA housing market survey.

Financing for investments and support services required for the programme's implementation is secured in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, the Slot Machine Association RAY and ARA. Under the Government Programme, the improvement of housing conditions for special groups is ensured by maintaining the share of investment grants at the current level of 110 million euros per year, at a minimum, during the period 2012 – 2015. ARA reserves a maximum of 15 million euros a year for the new construction, acquisition and renovation of housing for the long-term homeless. One of the related focus areas is the prevention of homelessness and social exclusion among young people.

² This figure includes the subsidy allocated for dwellings after the grant decision for the project has been made. Subsidies for other facilities in the properties are not included. For projects at the reservation and partial decision stage, an estimate has been drawn up of the amount of grant applied for.

Housing advisory services become permanent

The programme to reduce long-term homelessness is also aimed at the prevention of homelessness. Provision of housing advisory services has yielded good results in several municipalities included in the PAAVO programme. Such advisory services include broad-based networked efforts to prevent various housing-related problems and eviction processes. More detailed information on housing advisory services in Helsinki is available on page 9.

According to the Government's housing policy action plan for 2012–2015, housing advisory services will be given permanent status and government subsidies of 0.6 million euros per year, to be granted by ARA, will be allocated for such services. Municipalities, communities and organisations can apply for subsidies, which can be granted to cover 20% of housing advisory service expenses. In 2012, approximately 400,000 euros of financing from ARA was used to support housing advisory services; a third of the allocated amount remained unspent due to the small number of applications.

Examination of homelessness in municipalities signatory to the letter of intent

During the five-year period, Tampere and Oulu made the greatest reduction in homelessness. The number of homeless also fell in Vantaa, Turku and Lahti. In Kuopio, Jyväskylä and Joensuu, homelessness levels have remained unchanged. In Espoo, they increased. The homelessness figures for Helsinki were discussed in the previous chapters. All municipalities participating in the PAAVO programme have managed to reduce long-term homelessness in comparison to the 2008 levels.

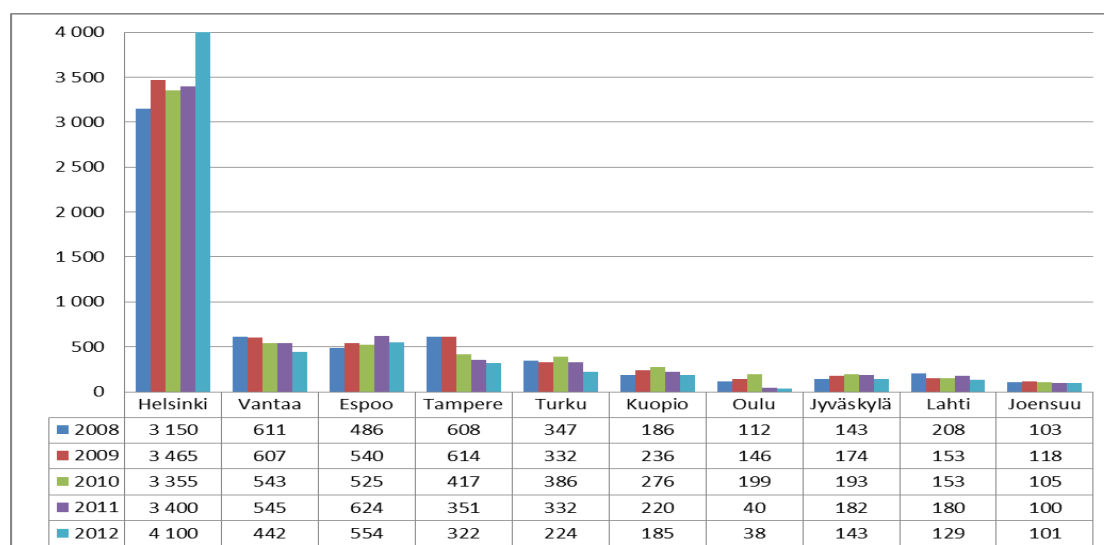


Figure 3. Homelessness in the letter-of-intent municipalities in 2008–2012

In the following, the homelessness situation in the letter-of-intent municipalities is examined separately for each city. Data in tables 4–13 is based on the situation on the cross-section date, 15 November 2012, used in the housing market survey. Measures taken by municipalities to reduce homelessness, along with the reasons behind the decrease or increase in homelessness, can be found beneath the table.

Table 4. Comparison data on homelessness in Helsinki in 2011–2012

| HELSINKI | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 105 | 80 | 100 | 75 | -5 | -5 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 460 | 230 | 270 | 110 | -190 | -120 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 300 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 35 | 30 | 35 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 2,500 | 700 | 3,395 | 1,000 | 895 | 300 |
| HELSINKI in total | 3,400 | 1,240 | 4,100 | 1,415* | 700 | 175 |
| Homeless women | 850 | 420 | 1,150 | 480 | 300 | 60 |
| young people under 25 | 570 | 220 | 1,100 | 280 | 530 | 60 |
| immigrants | 750 | 300 | 1,150 | 400 | 400 | 100 |
| Homeless families | 220 | | 300 | | 80 | |
| families with children | 176 | | 243 | | 67 | |
| immigrant families | 140 | | 175 | | 35 | |
| with children | 160 | | 230 | | 70 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 906 | 380 | 979 | 590 | 73 | 210 |
| families | 292 | | 290 | | -2 | 0 |
| families with children | 320 | | 310 | | -10 | 0 |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services

**) Note from the social services: no reliable estimate is available on the number of long-term homeless people. On 15 November 2012, a total of 510 people categorised as long-term homeless were registered as customers with the social services.*

Measures taken by the municipality:

In 2012, renovation under the programme to reduce long-term homelessness was completed as follows: Finnish Blue Ribbon Foundation's housing service unit at Ruusulankatu 10, 93 units; Finnish Salvation Army's housing service unit at Alppikatu 25, 80 units; and the housing service unit with 98 units at Vanha Viertotie 22, maintained by the homeless support unit of the social services. This property also houses a rehabilitation home of 16 units, for people with mental health problems. The total increase is 269 units. Also, the property owned by Kovaosaisten ystävät ry, located at Kalevankatu 19, is being renovated and will house 32 units. In 2012, the increase in housing units aimed at the long-term homeless was a total of 75 units. A total of 590 long-term homeless have been housed in the municipality.

Goal-oriented housing advisory services in Helsinki

Housing advisory services in Helsinki are housing-related social services aimed at preventing evictions and homelessness. Housing advisers work under the Helsinki Department of Social Services and Health Care in the city's real estate companies, or in local offices of the Department. Key methods include acute interventions when people are faced with the threat of homelessness, as well as extensive, cross-departmental cooperation between public authorities and the service network. A common, permanent framework and agreements have been drawn up for use in the case of rent arrears, to prevent such situations from escalating into unnecessary evictions. Customers in various parts of Helsinki are widely reached through housing advisory services, and tasks have been adjusted to suit the needs of various areas. Over a period of almost three years, there were 14,839 customer contacts in total. Cancelled evictions totalled 245 and 4,300 agreements for the payment of rent arrears were drawn up. A total of 935 people were rehoused. In addition, 953 customers are being followed up on rent arrears. Disturbances and disputes between neighbours have been addressed through efficient work with customers and using networked cooperation. Housing advisory services play a significant role in the prevention of homelessness and social exclusion. Calculated cost savings can be seen in savings in crisis accommodation, in eviction costs incurred by real estate companies, and in public administration.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

Despite measures aimed at the long-term homeless, homelessness is increasing in Helsinki. The share of young people, women and immigrants in particular, is increasing among homeless people. This concerns temporary homelessness, which manifests itself as an increase in the number of social services customers living temporarily with friends and relatives due to lack of housing. The increase in temporary homelessness is explained by the long-standing difficult housing market situation in Helsinki and increased migration over the past few years. Rental levels of non-subsidised rental housing are high and the production of reasonably priced rental housing has been too low throughout the 2000s, in light of the increased demand. Although more state-subsidised rental housing is available than in the previous year, the housing market situation has remained unchanged or become even more difficult due to increased demand.

Table 5. Comparison data on homelessness in Vantaa in 2011–2012

| VANTAA | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 37 | 16 | 11 | 3 | -26 | -13 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 35 | 14 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 3 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 25 | 7 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 25 | 14 | 25 | 5 | 0 | -9 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 423 | 97 | 342 | 89 | -81 | -8 |
| Vantaa in total | 545 | 148 | 442 | 125 | -103 | -23 |
| Homeless women | 140 | 30 | 133 | 33 | -7 | 3 |
| young people under 25 | 100 | 21 | 129 | 25 | 29 | 4 |
| immigrants | .. | .. | 100 | 20 | | |
| Homeless families | 65 | | 56 | | | |
| families with children | 130 | | 13 | | | |
| immigrant families with children | .. | .. | 10 | | | |
| | .. | .. | .. | | | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 142 | 50 | 240 | 88 | 98 | 38 |
| families | 0 | | 14 | | | |
| families with children | 0 | | 15 | | | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Customer data system of the Vantaa social and health care services and data on housing applications filed with rental housing company VAV. The number of immigrants is an estimate.

Measures taken by the municipality:

In 2012, the construction of VAV Asunnot Oy's housing project for the long-term homeless was completed in Viertola, and construction works for another project in Pähkinärinne are currently underway.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

The number of homeless people has decreased due to construction of housing aimed at the homeless.

Table 6. Comparison data on homelessness in Espoo in 2011–2012

| ESPOO | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 37 | 30 | 26 | 8 | -11 | -22 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 109 | 53 | 111 | 51 | 2 | -2 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 35 | 29 | 27 | 12 | -8 | -17 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 16 | 11 | 6 | 4 | -10 | -7 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 427 | 213 | 384 | 172 | -43 | -41 |
| Espoo in total | 624 | 336 | 554 | 247 | -70 | -89 |
| Homeless women | 120 | 49 | 130 | 42 | 10 | -7 |
| young people under 25 | 116 | 21 | 125 | 45 | 9 | 24 |
| immigrants | 167 | 47 | 210 | 83 | 43 | 36 |
| Homeless families | 17 | | 33 | | 16 | |
| families with children | 18 | | 53 | | 35 | |
| immigrant families | 12 | | 23 | | 11 | |
| with children | 15 | | 36 | | 21 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 171 | 67 | 227 | 110 | 56 | 43 |
| families | 52 | | 37 | | -15 | |
| families with children | 72 | | 60 | | -12 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services

The Population Information System (for checking information)

Measures taken by the municipality:

Extension of the Olarinluoma reception home; the City of Espoo has procured services from special group housing run by other parties.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

Homelessness, and long-term homelessness in particular, decreased. From 2011, the number of homeless people decreased by 70 people. Completion of the Kuninkaankallio housing service unit owned by the Helsinki Deaconess Institute and the extension to the Olarinluoma reception home contributed to the reduction in long-term homelessness. The construction of supported housing for young people by S-Asunnot was completed in Saunalahti. Homelessness among young people, immigrants and families increased.

Table 7. Comparison data on homelessness in Tampere in 2011–2012

| TAMPERE | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 17 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 5 | -3 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 23 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 89 | 35 | 73 | 21 | -16 | -14 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 19 | 12 | 28 | 10 | 9 | -2 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 203 | 25 | 176 | 12 | -27 | -13 |
| Tampere in total | 351 | 96 | 322 | 64 | -29 | -32 |
| Homeless women | 96 | 26 | 93 | 10 | -3 | -16 |
| young people under 25 | 66 | 10 | 71 | 4 | 5 | -6 |
| immigrants | 30 | 1 | 26 | 1 | -4 | 0 |
| Homeless families | 17 | | 17 | | 0 | |
| families with children | 16 | | 18 | | 2 | |
| immigrant families with children | 2 | | 0 | | -2 | |
| with children | 2 | | 0 | | -2 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 173 | 27 | 423 | 52 | 250 | 25 |
| families | 19 | | 18 | | -1 | |
| families with children | 30 | | 21 | | -9 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from service providers

The Population Information System(for checking information) and other sources: prison survey

Measures taken by the municipality/reasons for the improvement in the situation

- Housing service units intended for the homeless, and constructed during the PAAVO I programme period, have continued operating.

- The case management unit has steered homeless people towards housing services.

- Workers within the city's rental housing companies, guidance services for homeless residents, the housing services and adult social services meet on a regular basis to share information and improve and develop cooperation aimed at reducing homelessness.

On 19 June 2012, a committee was established with representation from outpatient mental health services, A-Clinic services, adult social work, housing services and the case management unit. This committee handles and takes on customer cases that are circulating within the housing services, preparing individual plans within a multi-professional team.

- Application for a grant from RAY for dispersed apartments owned by the Y-Foundation, Kuntoutuspolku ry and Silta-Valmennusyhdistys ry.

- The Etuovesta project (sub-project under the programme PAAVO II) launched on 1 January 2012.

- On 6 November 2012, the housing services, the City's rental housing companies and the social services signed common guidelines for the prevention of evictions.

Table 8. Comparison data on homelessness in Turku in 2011–2012

| TURKU | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 31 | 0 | 12 | 0 | -19 | 0 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 151 | 151 | 149 | 149 | -2 | -2 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 45 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Turku in total | 228 | 151 | 224 | 149 | -4 | -2 |
| Homeless women | 36 | 0 | 35 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| young people under 25 | 28 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| immigrants | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | -3 | 0 |
| Homeless families | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| families with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| immigrant families | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 130 | 0 | 127 | 0 | -3 | 0 |
| families | 43 | | 25 | | -18 | |
| families with children | 40 | | 27 | | -13 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services

Measures taken by the municipality:

In Turku, the homelessness reduction programme has had the expected results: customers have moved on from sheltered housing to forms of housing with lighter support, based on assessment of their service needs. Supported housing within substance abuse services has been used to an increasing extent. Rent arrears have not formed an obstacle to transfer to supported housing within substance abuse services, arranged as outsourced services. The City's own housing units within substance abuse services have been gradually reduced.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

The number of homeless people remained unchanged from the previous year, as measured on the cross-section date. While the number of people living outside and in temporary shelters has decreased, there has been an increase in those living with friends and relatives due to lack of a home. The number of homeless people under the age of 25 has remained high, at 15% of the total number of homeless people on the cross-section date. However, if people living in private rental housing receive no support in managing their lives and remaining substance-free, some are likely to become homeless again. In the case of substance abusers with multiple problems, the current services do not meet the service needs of young people.

Table 9. Comparison data on homelessness in Kuopio in 2011–2012

| KUOPIO | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 | -6 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 81 | 20 | 61 | 13 | -20 | -7 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | -9 | 2 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 114 | 31 | 114 | 23 | 0 | -8 |
| Kuopio in total | 220 | 55 | 185 | 44 | -35 | -11 |
| Homeless women | 44 | 0 | 29 | 5 | -15 | 5 |
| young people under 25 | 47 | 0 | 44 | 10 | -3 | 10 |
| immigrants | 8 | 0 | 4 | 1 | -4 | 1 |
| Homeless families | 2 | | 1 | | -1 | |
| families with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| immigrant families with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 131 | 14 | 135 | 37 | 4 | 23 |
| families | 8 | | 0 | | -8 | |
| families with children | 5 | | 0 | | -5 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services, customer data from service providers, the Population Information System (for checking information), other sources: Overnight shelter/work therapy association

Measures taken by the municipality:

- The Atte project to prevent evictions and disturbances
- Cooperation by the Criminal Sanctions Agency with prisoners and young people convicted of crime
- Close cooperation with the emergency accommodation service
- Dwellings from the Y-Foundation for homeless people

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

Efficient cooperation among various actors (lessors, service providers, social and health care services) has yielded results.

Table 10. Comparison data on homelessness in Oulu in 2011–2012

| OULU | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 40 | 31 | 31 | 28 | -9 | -3 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Oulu in total | 40 | 31 | 38 | 32 | -2 | 1 |
| Homeless women | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | -1 |
| young people under 25 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | -2 | -2 |
| immigrants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Homeless families | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| families with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| immigrant families | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| with children | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 50 | 50 | 113 | 0 | 63 | -50 |
| families | 5 | | 1 | | -4 | |
| families with children | 6 | | 2 | | -4 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services

Measures taken by the municipality:

An operating model has been developed under the programme to reduce long-term homelessness. Using this model, housing is allocated to young people and linked to the provision of intensive support for rehabilitation and housing.

The same operating model is applied to people, usually those with substance abuse problems, who repeatedly use temporary accommodation or reside continuously in such accommodation. They have been assisted in obtaining a dwelling and provided with intensive support.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

In terms of numbers, the changes are minor.

Table 11. Comparison data on homelessness in Jyväskylä in 2011–2012

| JYVÄSKYLÄ | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 12 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 3 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 165 | 33 | 110 | 30 | -55 | -3 |
| Jyväskylä in total | 182 | 38 | 143 | 40 | -39 | 2 |
| Homeless women | 27 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 0 | -2 |
| young people under 25 | 63 | 15 | 50 | 7 | -13 | -8 |
| immigrants | 5 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Homeless families | 2 | | 10 | | 8 | |
| families with children | 0 | | 10 | | 10 | |
| immigrant families | 1 | | 0 | | -1 | |
| with children | 1 | | 0 | | -1 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 65 | 14 | 93 | 35 | 28 | 21 |
| families | 7 | | 1 | | -6 | |
| families with children | 11 | | 1 | | -10 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services, customer data from service providers.

Measures taken by the municipality:

Jyväskylä participates in the PAAVO I and PAAVO II projects. People are housed and supported through social housing management. In addition, a plan has been drawn up on procedures for preventing evictions and cooperation in eviction situations.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

See above.

Table 12. Comparison data on homelessness in Lahti in 2011–2012

| LAHTI | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 0 | -6 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -17 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 23 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 124 | 62 | 88 | 51 | -36 | -11 |
| Lahti in total | 180 | 78 | 129 | 65 | -51 | -13 |
| Homeless women | 27 | 16 | 16 | 8 | -11 | -8 |
| young people under 25 | 27 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 6 | 1 |
| immigrants | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Homeless families | 20 | | 0 | | -20 | |
| families with children | 5 | | 0 | | -5 | |
| immigrant families with children | 5 | | 0 | | -5 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 70 | 50 | 72 | 24 | 2 | -26 |
| families | 1 | | 0 | | -1 | |
| families with children | 1 | | 0 | | -1 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Customer data of the social services and service providers

Measures taken by the municipality:

PAAVO II, housing support implemented under the PAAVO II programme and multiprofessional networked cooperation. Creation of new, modern housing models while abandoning old hostels etc. solutions used for housing.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

Since 2008, determined efforts to reduce homelessness have been aimed in particular at the long-term homeless, in accordance with the national programme to reduce long-term homelessness. During 2012, over 20 detached houses in poor condition were taken out of use. Because we have been unable to find enough suitable new dwellings to replace these, progress in reducing long-term homelessness has been relatively slow. In 2013, an application was made for two new ARA housing projects aimed at the homeless, a total of 52 units.

Table 13. Comparison data on homelessness in Joensuu in 2011–2012

| JOENSUU | 2011 | | 2012 | | Change (people) | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless | Single homeless | of which long-term homeless |
| Outside, in staircases, shelters etc. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| In hostels, boarding houses | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 |
| In housing service units, hospitals or other institutions | 16 | 9 | 10 | 6 | -6 | -3 |
| Released prisoners (no dwell.) | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | -6 | 0 |
| Temporarily with friends or relatives | 73 | 8 | 77 | 10 | 4 | 2 |
| Joensuu in total | 100 | 17 | 101 | 22 | 1 | 5 |
| Homeless women | 19 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| young people under 25 | 26 | 1 | 33 | 12 | 7 | 11 |
| immigrants | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | -2 | 0 |
| Homeless families | 3 | | 2 | | -1 | |
| families with children | 5 | | 1 | | -4 | |
| immigrant families | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| with children | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Housed by the municipality | | | | | | |
| single homeless | 103 | 0 | 103 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| families | 33 | | 16 | | -17 | |
| families with children | 40 | | 14 | | -26 | |

Sources of data on homelessness

Housing services/rental housing company, customer data from the social services, the Population Information System (for checking information).

Measures taken by the municipality:

Joensuu has been involved in the PAAVO I and PAAVO II projects. Measures taken to reduce long-term homelessness are presented in the associated programmes. The most recent measure taken was the opening of a housing support point (18 places) to address cases of sudden homelessness, and to provide temporary accommodation and support services for people in need.

Why the homelessness situation in your municipality has improved/worsened?

Joensuu has engaged in cross-departmental cooperation to reduce homelessness. The Y-Foundation and the Sovatek association are involved in this cooperation. There is also a case management working group operating in Joensuu. The working group is a cooperation body involving housing and social services, the mental health centre, the employment and economic development office, the city's rental housing company, the youth housing association Joensuun seudun nuorisoasuntoyhdistys, parishes, the Criminal Sanctions Agency and prison officers.