



Gendered Lens Framework

How is homelessness gendered?



Prolonged experiences of poverty (esp. as heads of single parent families)

> **Domestic abuse** 'almost unanimous'

Recent and historic experiences of trauma

Experiences of **child removal** extremely common

More extreme support needs

at point of contact- spanning physical and mental health More likely to incur **short prison sentences** for lowlevel offences

Patterns of homelessness



Rough sleeping

- Short stints
- Often disguised, out of the way, or with others
- High risk of violence

Hidden homelessness

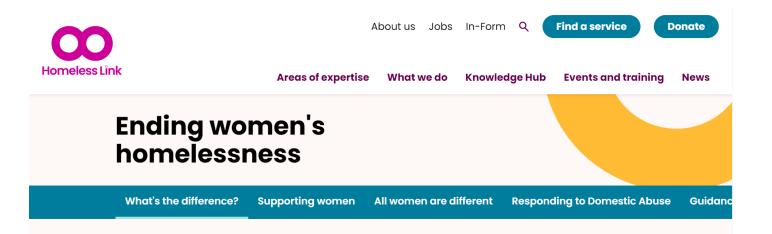
- 'Staying with friends' high-risk, precarious accommodation
- Sex working and staying with clients
- Resting on public transport

Repeat homelessness

- Short stays in hostels
- Exclusions or evictions
- Limited, guarded engagement with services

Women's homelessness project 2021 -2024





Women's Homelessness - What's the difference?

Women experience homelessness in different ways to men. Triggers of homelessness as well as experiences while homeless are unique to each person. however a person's Women are less likely to be visibly homeless, for a variety of reasons, a significant reason being the need to manage their own safetv. Women are more likely to experience 1. The Women's Housing Movement

2. The Gendered Lens Framework

3. The Women's Census

The Gendered Lens Gendered Lens Acknowledge that gender makes a difference The Framework **Co-production** The Artwork Safer spaces The Workbook Traumainformed



The artwork







 \mathbf{O} **Homeless Link**

what you See

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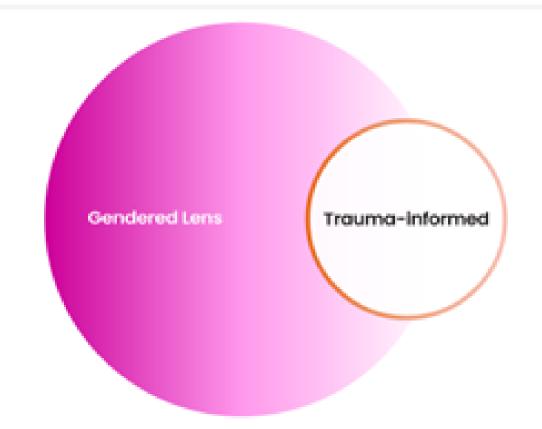
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The workbook

The 7 tools in each section:

- What does this mean?
- Questions to consider
- Reflections from the frontline
- Case study excepts
- Top tips for delivery
- Homeless Link Highlight

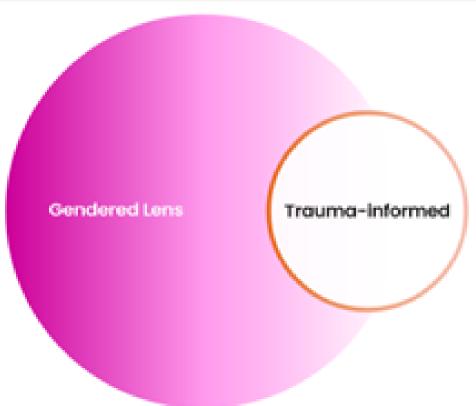




What does it mean to be trauma informed?



- Design & delivery recognises the impact of trauma in the lives of women
- Interpersonal trauma, e.g. experiences of violence & child removal
- Additional impact of stereotyping and stigma
- Reduced risk of re-traumatisation
- Transparency, communication and consistency
- No quick fixes
- Vicarious trauma & impact on staff



Questions to consider



All staff: do I understand the relationship between gender and trauma?

Frontline practitioners: Do I offer support in a way that is nonjudgemental?

Managers: Could I review the initial assessment process to consider how much information we are asking of the women at first contact, and how necessary it is to have that information?

Commissioners: Does the services have the flexibility to provide long-term support to women where needed?



Discussion Attendees to share experiences



- Do you feel the design and delivery of the service you work in is gender-informed?
- Any examples of a positive impact



Useful Links

Homeless Link

Homeless Link Knowledge Hub: https://homeless.org.uk/knowledge-hub/

Gendered Lens Framework: <u>https://homeless.org.uk/knowledge-hub/the-gendered-lens-framework-for-homelessness-</u> services/

Bite-size e-learning: <u>https://homeless.org.uk/knowledge-hub/gendered-lens-framework-bitesize-learning/</u>

Women's Housing Movement: vtomlinson@arkconsultancy.co.uk

Women's census: <u>https://www.solacewomensaid.org/womens-</u> rough-sleeping-census/