



# 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

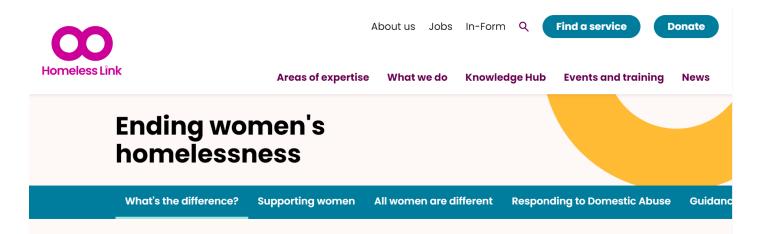
- 'Staying with friends' high-risk, precarious accommodation
- Sex working and staying with clients
- Resting on public transport

#### **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

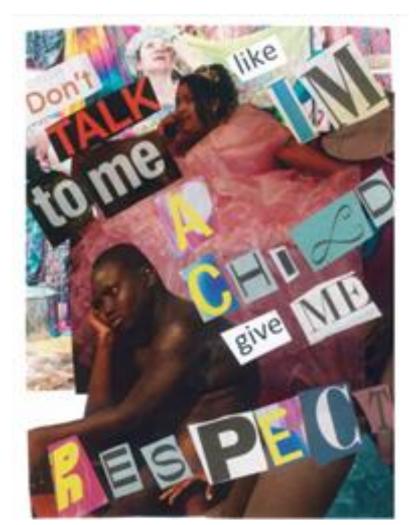
2. The Gendered Lens Framework

#### 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

has no label, Many women Can change theer

ther enconcert. That because we faces to occomina the May sleep rough

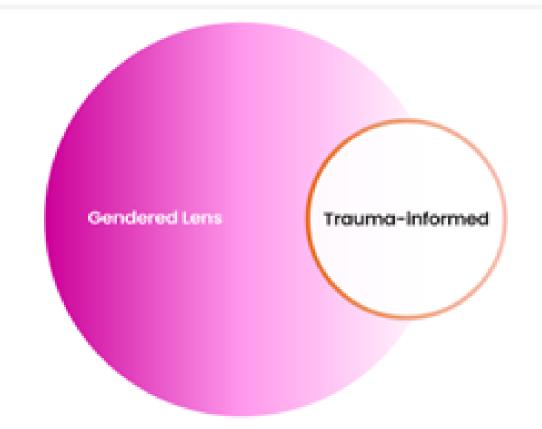
circulstance from you deemt wear we don't neet the origina of houselessness duty ! Ferry woman who is without a horse, will create one wherever they go, we live in a house constrait a roof or wells.

## 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

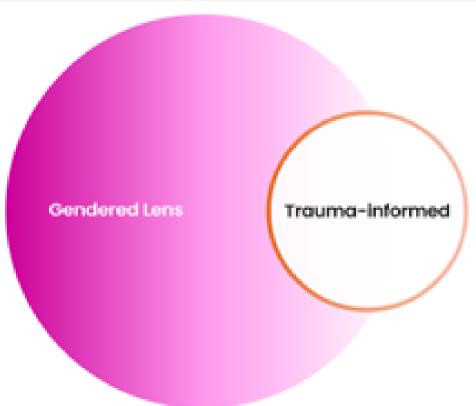




## What does it mean to be trauma informed?



- 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: <a href="mailto:vtomlinson@arkconsultancy.co.uk">vtomlinson@arkconsultancy.co.uk</a>

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