Mapping the Implementation of Housing First for Youth Across Europe: Challenges, Practices, and Policy Recommendations

Mattia Mansueto (KU Leuven)

Introduction:

Youth homelessness is a growing concern across Europe, necessitating innovative and effective intervention strategies. This paper explores the Housing First for Youth (HF4Y) model, an adaptation of the traditional Housing First approach designed specifically to address the unique challenges faced by homeless youth. This study aims to map the implementation of HF4Y across various European countries, analyse the diverse practices and policies adopted, and identify the key challenges and best practices to inform future policy development.

Methodology:

The research employs a qualitative methodology, including a comprehensive literature review, semi-structured interviews with 28 professionals involved in HF4Y projects, and case analyses. Data were collected through online interviews, allowing for a broad geographic reach while minimising environmental impact. The interviews focused on core elements of the HF4Y model: housing provision, cooperation among stakeholders, target population characteristics, support services, and evaluation mechanisms.

Results:

The study reveals significant variation in the implementation of HF4Y across Europe. Some countries have integrated HF principles into their national strategies, whereas others, exhibit more fragmented and localised approaches. Key challenges identified include the scarcity of affordable housing, inconsistent cooperation between social services and housing providers, and varying levels of fidelity to the HF4Y model. Despite these challenges, successful examples highlight the importance of tailored interventions, strong local partnerships, and comprehensive support services in achieving positive outcomes for homeless youth.

Discussion:

The findings emphasise the need for a cohesive policy framework and sustained funding to support HF4Y initiatives. The study underscores the critical role of early intervention and prevention in addressing youth homelessness and calls for a shift from emergency-based solutions to long-term housing stability. The importance of adapting the HF4Y model to local contexts while maintaining core principles is highlighted, along with the necessity for robust evaluation mechanisms to monitor and improve programme effectiveness.

Conclusion:

This research contributes to the academic understanding of HF4Y implementation in Europe and provides actionable insights for policymakers and practitioners. By fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration, the study aims to enhance the sustainability and impact of HF4Y initiatives, ultimately reducing youth homelessness and promoting social inclusion across the continent.

Keywords: Youth homelessness, Housing First for Youth, Europe, policy analysis, qualitative research, social inclusion, homelessness prevention."