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National strategies to fight homelessness and housing exclusion

Croatia

Gojko Bežovan



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Contact: Giulia Pagliani

E-mail: Giulia.PAGLIANI@ec.europa.eu

European Commission

B-1049 Brussels

European Social Policy Network (ESPN)

**ESPN Thematic Report on
National strategies to fight
homelessness and housing
exclusion**

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Gojko Bežovan

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Summary

During the period of EU accession, the problem of homelessness, which had hitherto gone unremarked, finally gained recognition as a legitimate and complex social problem. It first became the subject of social regulation relatively late, in 2013, when larger cities were given the responsibility of providing shelter and food for the homeless.

Croatia is a nation of homeowners, with a very small social rented sector in the major cities. Most families provide the means for housing accommodation of the young generations, and there is no viable housing policy in place. Accordingly, there is no housing policy strategy. The state has left housing and the housing market in the hands of speculative developers. The definition of a homeless person is narrow, and refers to a person who has no place of residence, who resides in a public place or another place not intended for housing, and who has no means of meeting his/her housing needs (category 1 of ETHOS Light). Other ETHOS Light categories are neither recognised nor included in the definition of homelessness.

According to the official statistics of the Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy, in 2018 there were only 364 homeless persons. However, the Croatian Homeless Network estimates that around 2,000 people live in absolute homelessness, without any 'roof over their heads'; it maintains that if the estimates were to include all the ETHOS Light categories, that figure would increase to 10,000 people. Over the last 10 years, homelessness has increased. Homeless persons today include: able-bodied unemployed young people, older working-age people who are waiting to reach retirement age, the mentally ill and the elderly (whom the system does not help either by providing or by facilitating accommodation in a retirement home or with a foster family), young people who have left institutional forms of care, persons with intellectual disabilities, war veterans and other groups of social welfare beneficiaries. Estimated figures are the result of continuous data collection carried out by organisations dealing with the homeless.

There is no national strategy that properly addresses homelessness and housing exclusion (HHE). Homelessness is addressed in the Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. Part of the goals and activities focus on homelessness services: shelters for homeless people, soup kitchens, social housing, development of employment programmes and provision of access to all necessary services through the support of programmes aimed at strengthening the homeless and getting them ready for independent living. The current programmes are implemented thanks to EU funding granted to civil society organisations (CSOs) that provide services at the local level, in cooperation with other stakeholders. In 2018, 14 homeless shelters were registered, with a total capacity of 383 people.

Services for the homeless have traditionally focused on providing shelter and social support, rather than integrated employment assistance, although a number of shelters/overnight shelters do provide job-search assistance or activities for the socio-economic integration of homeless persons.

Priorities for improvement: to create a broader definition of homelessness, bearing in mind the ETHOS concept; to ensure better monitoring of project implementation, funded by an open call for proposals; to create a social housing strategy that addresses the issues of HHE (this strategy should comprise social investment in accommodation facilities, training of staff and recruitment of professionals to provide the necessary services); and to strengthen several organisations in larger cities with the capacity to introduce the Housing First service as a social innovation.

1 The nature and extent of homelessness and housing exclusion

In 2013, the problem of homelessness was recognised in social legislation for the first time. According to the Social Care Act (NN 157/13, 152/14, 99/15, 52/16, 16/17, 130/17) a homeless person is a person who has no place of residence, who resides in a public place or another place not intended for housing, and who has no means of meeting his/her housing needs.¹ The Croatian definition of homelessness covers only the category 'People living rough', according to the ETHOS Light typology.

The other categories of ETHOS Light are neither recognised nor included in the definition of homelessness under the current Social Care Act, which defines homelessness in Croatia (see Table A1 in the Annex).

The Croatian Homeless Network, founded in 2013, is a national umbrella organisation that brings together nearly all homeless service providers in Croatia. It has highlighted the inadequacy of the legal definition and advocates its extension. According to the legal definition, homelessness is still limited to the most visible and most vulnerable category of people without a roof over their head. The definition does not even mention, or take into consideration, persons living in shelters or housing communities, people living in insecure or inadequate housing conditions, and people who face the risk of homelessness due to very insecure tenancy rights.

The exact number of homeless people is not known; nor is it currently possible to estimate the figure accurately, because of the ineffective system of user registration (see Table A2 in the Annex). There is no systematic way of estimating the number of homeless people in Croatia, and official information is based on the capacity of shelters and overnight shelters, which over the last few years (2014-2017) has amounted to approximately 470 places (including emergency shelter during the winter period). This could suggest that homelessness is not a serious problem in Croatia.

The official statistics on the number of homeless people in Croatia (currently run by the Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy) take account of the number of people in shelters and overnight shelters on a given date (December 31) that is presented as the official data on the number of homeless people in Croatia. Thus, this may not accurately reflect the real situation as regards homelessness in Croatia.

According to the official statistics of the ministry, on 31 December 2017 there were 493 homeless persons; on 31 December 2018, the figure was 364. The reason for the 'decline' in the number of homeless persons in shelters probably has to do with the legal provision, according to which those homeless people staying in a shelter are not entitled to social assistance, and must therefore leave the shelter in order to receive social assistance.

Contrary to the official statistics of the ministry, the Croatian Homeless Network estimates that around 2,000 people live in absolute homelessness (i.e. without any 'roof over their heads'); if the estimates were to include all the categories in the ETHOS typology, the organisation reckons that this figure would increase to 10,000. In the context of a profound economic crisis over the past 10 years, the number of homeless people has increased. As for the profile of homeless people in Croatia, research on homelessness in Croatia is extremely rare, and there is a problem of a lack of evidence and information about them.

In order to bridge the inadequate empirical evidence that can ultimately help create a policy for the homeless at the national and local levels, Družić Ljubotina et al. (2016) conducted the first comprehensive research on homelessness in Croatia. This was done in the context of the project 'ReStart - Homeless Support for Labour Market Entry', which

¹ <https://www.zakon.hr/z/222/Zakon-o-socijalnu-skrbi>

was headed by the Office for Social Protection and Persons with Disabilities of the city of Zagreb.

The purpose of the research was to gain insight into the overall socio-demographic characteristics of the homeless. In addition, it was important for the sensitisation of the professional and general public to the needs and problems of this social group, and the creation of a database that can be used by social policy makers and other relevant stakeholders in shaping concrete measures and services intended for homeless people, with an emphasis on shaping evidence-based social policies.

In accordance with these purposes, the main objective of the research was to identify the determinants of homelessness in Croatia, and to gain a fuller understanding of the dynamics behind it through the personal experience of homeless people. Another objective was to better understand the causes of homelessness and the needs and problems of the homeless, and thereby better identify what support is necessary for people to exit homelessness.

According to the survey, the largest share of homeless people in Croatia has secondary vocational education (63.6%). Most of the homeless are not married (84%): there are significantly more unmarried (42.9%) and divorced (41.3%) persons than married (7.9%). The homeless who are divorced were married on average for 24 years; 59.1% of the homeless have children, and the average number of children is two.

The age range of participants in this study was 21 to 86 years. Most homeless people are between 41 and 65 years of age (71.3%). The average age of the homeless population is 51.4 years. Among the population of homeless people in this study, there were significantly more men (80.8%) than women (19.2%).

Significantly, the largest share of participants are homeless continuously (83%), and 17% had relapsed into homelessness. The average duration of homelessness in the entire sample was five years, and the majority had been homeless for up to three years.

Nearly a third of participants rated their health as poor. About half of participants said their health was good, very good or excellent. A quarter of participants (24.3%) had been in hospital in the last 12 months with health problems. Most had stayed in hospital only once, but the sample average was 2.7 times in the past year.

Mlinar and Vidić (2013), who have experience of working with homeless people, have identified differences between the profiles of homeless people in Croatia today and those who were homeless at the beginning of the 1990s. According to them, factors such as alcoholism, begging, vagrancy and other asocial behavioural lifestyles are no longer predominant. They maintain that people experiencing homelessness today are instead able-bodied, unemployed young people, or else older working-age people who are waiting for the first available opportunity to retire. Also among the homeless are the mentally ill and the elderly (whom the system does not help either by providing or by facilitating accommodation in a retirement home or with a foster family). Other groups at risk of homelessness today include families with children (where the parents are afraid of separation from their children on account of their inability to provide adequate conditions for the children's development and life), young people who have left institutional forms of care (or secondary schools) for persons with intellectual disabilities, war veterans and other groups of social welfare beneficiaries.

New populations at risk include disenfranchised Croatian war veterans, unemployed persons without family support, women, persons with mental health problems, indebted young families, ex-convicts, former drug addicts, young individuals and families who bought their apartments by taking out loans with banks under very unfavourable conditions, especially loans recalculated in Swiss francs (Mlinar and Vidić, 2013).

A particularly vulnerable group consists of tenants in privately owned apartments; with tenant rights dating back to the old political regime, they are permanently at risk of eviction by the owners (an estimated 3,734 families in 2017). Generations of these

families have suffered from social exclusion and from being treated as second-grade citizens (Bežovan, 2019b).

What is particularly worrying is the rise in the number of young homeless people, mainly those leave institutions such as orphanages, foster families, prisons and the like. The system monitors them, but does nothing to help them secure a job or accommodation.

Young workers, mostly with vocational training, migrate to the larger cities to become tenants in an unregulated housing market. The cost of housing absorbs a large part of their income, they are not eligible for the meagre housing allowance, and – as they have no contract with their landlords – they are a prototype for housing-excluded people. In the city of Zagreb they represent about 9% of all households (Bežovan, 2019a).

The lengthy economic crisis, the ineffective limited social care programmes generally, and the phenomenon of fragile families with less capacity to help their members – all these factors go to explain the new emerging trends of homelessness.

2 Relevant strategies and policies tackling homelessness and housing exclusion

Housing policy in Croatia is low level in terms of state spending and the available services. Croats are a nation of homeowners (89%), and the share of social rented housing is less than 2% (2011). Local authorities are responsible for social rented housing, and only some larger cities have made any such investments.

Since 1990, the country has been without a strategy for housing, and the housing market is dominated by speculative developers. During the 1990s, the government mostly dealt with the reconstruction of the housing stock demolished in the war and with housing accommodation for war victims (Bežovan, 2019b).²

Homelessness is a relatively new term in use in Croatia, and it is still not sufficiently recognised by policy makers as a social problem. Homeless people were mentioned for the first time in a strategic document produced in 2007, during the period of accession to EU – the Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) (*Zajednički memorandum o socijalnom uključenju*).

The Memorandum sought to present the main challenges in addressing the problem of poverty and social exclusion, and set out the main political measures that Croatia had to take in order to implement the common goals of the European Union in national policies.

In it, homeless people were identified as a vulnerable group, and it was stated that there was insufficient data to estimate the number of homeless persons in Croatia. JIM mentioned the problem of homeless people's integration into the labour market and stated that greater attention needed to be paid to the creation of employment opportunities for the most vulnerable groups, including homeless people. In addition, JIM drew attention to the inadequate structure of the housing stock and the problems with ensuring decent housing, especially for vulnerable groups of the population. JIM recommended the drafting of a social housing strategy (which has not yet been done). Also, among the challenges highlighted were the inefficient housing allowance programme and the inadequate number of shelters and overnight shelters for homeless people.

JIM, among other things, also stated that more efforts were needed to prevent homelessness and to ensure the integration of the homeless into society (prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse, broad provision of adequate social housing, inclusion of

² In total, from 1992 to 2017, about 8% of the inhabited housing stock was reconstructed, and accommodation for more than 30,000 war veterans was provided.

homeless people in local employment activation programmes, and appropriate social assistance).

The Social Care Act (2013) makes larger cities and county capitals responsible for ensuring funds in their budgets for shelters and overnight shelters for homeless people. At the time of writing, 10 of the country's 21 counties are still without such services.

Croatia still has no national strategy for combating homelessness. Currently, homelessness is addressed in the Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, for the period 2014-2020.³ This strategy focuses partly on homelessness services: shelters for homeless people, soup kitchens, use of social housing capacities, development of employment programmes, and access to all the necessary services through programmes aimed at strengthening people's capacities for independent living.

The strategy also recommends taking account of all the suggestions made by the European Union umbrella organisations to tackle homelessness and poverty issues, and it advocates the development of a concrete and realistic strategy for combating poverty and homelessness.

Aside from existing programmes at the local level (and all other relevant levels), a prerequisite for this is to have clear figures for the number of people in need and/or estimates of the current state of the problem.

In March 2014, the Implementation Programme of the Strategy for the period 2014-2016 was adopted.⁴ One strategic activity is 'Improvement of care for homeless people', which comprises two measures:

1. Encouraging cooperation between stakeholders to ensure accessibility of all necessary services, health protection and provision of accommodation, besides shelters and overnight shelters, and ensuring a permanent form of necessary accommodation through local authorities for independent living. The plan was to appoint a coordinator in larger cities and in county capitals to meet the providers of services for the homeless regularly. The main objective was to improve care for the homeless and reduce their social exclusion. Besides that, the programme is committed to improving the (statistic) evidence of the homeless and development of new forms of care for the homeless.
2. Ensuring the improvement of services and programmes for employment, and support for programmes aimed at strengthening homeless people's capacities for independent living. This measure seeks to establish a collaborative service for the reintegration of the homeless, helping them acquire new skills and knowledge and including them in public works or employment. To help realise this measure, a call for one-year projects for the development of services aimed at improving care for the homeless and their social integration will be published.

³ <https://mdomsp.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama/nadzor-i-predstavke-1679/strategije/strategija-borbe-protiv-siromastva-i-socijalne-iskljucenosti-2014-2020/659>

⁴ <https://mdomsp.gov.hr/vijesti-8/program-provedbe-strategije-borbe-protiv-siromastva-i-socijalne-iskljucenosti-u-republici-hrvatskoj-2014-2020-za-razdoblje-od-2014-do-2016/1614>

So far, as part of the monitoring process, the government has accepted reports on the implementation of this programme for 2014, 2015 and 2016.⁵ All the cities included have appointed coordinators for the development of homeless care policy (in line with the first measure). And in 2015, 14 CSO projects received funding for the improvement of care for the homeless and their inclusion in society.

The 2016 report described the organisation of a Conference on Homelessness on the occasion of World Homeless Day. The Croatian Homeless Network, Red Cross Zagreb and Caritas Zagreb were the conference organisers. A 'Guide for Homeless People' was published, with practical instructions on how to claim social rights in social care programmes. For the realisation of the second measure, 12 grants were given to CSOs for three years, aimed at the development and dissemination of services for the homeless in local communities. The reports are very formal and do not deal with the assessment of allocated funding or with the effectiveness of the measures implemented.

In cooperation with regional and local governments and social care homes, over the past few years the ministry has drawn up 'A unified plan for the accommodation of the homeless in extreme winter conditions'. In addition to details received from local authorities, the plan also contains information on the possibilities of obtaining temporary accommodation and other homeless services in state-owned social homes. The plan is published on the ministry website;⁶ it relates to emergency situations and corresponds to measures mentioned before.

There is a need for better monitoring of the implementation process of the strategy, with local partners (mostly CSOs) made more accountable and helped to be more convincing as local service providers.

Thanks to the country's accession to the EU – and the EU funding that followed – the complex problem of homelessness has received more recognition. The Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) programme has also covered part of the needs of the homeless as deprived persons. In short, EU funding plays an important role in dealing with HHE in Croatia.

A small number of advocates from the academic community dealing with these issues, as well as several committed civil society organisations, among them the Red Cross and some Catholic church organisations, have made the problem of homelessness more visible to the general public.

EU indicators on housing are not used to monitor HHE at the national/regional level.

⁵ <https://mdomsp.gov.hr/izvjesce-o-provedbi-mjera-za-2014-godinu-iz-programa-provedbe-strategije-borbe-protiv-siromastva-i-socijalne-iskljucenosti-u-republici-hrvatskoj-2014-2020-za-razdoblje-od-2014-do-2016-godine/2086>

<https://mdomsp.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Vijesti2017/IZVJE%C5%A0%C4%86E%20o%20provedbi%20mjera%20za%202015.pdf>

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⁶ <https://mdomsp.gov.hr/istaknute-teme/beskucnici-osobe-s-problemima-ovisnosti-zrtve-trgovanja-ljudima-osobe-pod-medjunarodnom-zastitom-i-humanitarni-rad/beskucnici-1758/1758>

3 Analysis of the current patterns of service provision and challenges in implementing Croatia's responses to homelessness and housing exclusion

Traditional and outdated approaches to the care of homeless people still prevail in Croatia. The main types of services for the homeless are shelters and overnight shelters, which mainly represent emergency/temporary accommodation services that are often converted into long-term solutions due to the underdevelopment and/or lack of capacity of other services.

In this respect, workers in shelters and overnight shelters in Croatia have warned of the increasing number of older persons and persons with mental health problems: these are vulnerable social groups, and the shelter facilities are not adequate accommodation responses. Often, long stays in these types of accommodation mean 'permanent residence' for some persons. In some cases, shelters become hospices for old and sick homeless persons.

In Croatia, in 2018, 14 homeless shelters were registered, with a total capacity of 383; on 31 December 2018, they were accommodating 364 homeless people (315 men and 49 women).

In addition, under the Social Care Act, large cities and county capitals are obliged to include in their budgets funds to provide food in public kitchens and shelters or overnight shelters for the homeless. Most cities have not fulfilled their legal requirements, which has led to the migration of homeless people to cities that do offer accommodation services, particularly the capital, Zagreb. Furthermore, at the national level, the accommodation capacity of the shelters/overnight shelters has not significantly changed, despite the increasing number of homeless people.

Existing shelters and overnight shelters are mostly provided by religious organisations or CSOs, with varying levels of financial support from the local authorities. Homelessness service providers are mainly funded by local authorities, and respond to public calls from the Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy.

The city of Zagreb has a longer tradition of providing accommodation and certain basic services to homeless people. And with a recent CSO programme funded by the EU, it has been doing more work on the social integration of the homeless in Zagreb, even introducing very rudimentary Housing First projects on a small scale. In addition, some other larger cities, in partnership with local CSOs, have provided basic services. The city of Split, for example, has carried out a successful campaign to raise awareness of the problem at the local level, with a visible outcome of involvement by citizens and volunteers in service provision.

In the majority of cases, the problem is that project-financed homeless services are – by their very nature – unsustainable. Professional staff from shelters and overnight shelters are seeking additional staff. Always, the challenge is how to provide funding for new professionals. Local governments often ignore their legal obligation to financially support shelters and overnight shelters, which results in a lack of skilled personnel and a lack of services adjusted to needs.

Services for the homeless have traditionally focused on providing shelter and social support, rather than integrated employment assistance, although a number of shelters/overnight shelters do provide job-search assistance or activities for the socio-economic integration of homeless people.

According to the current Social Care Act, a beneficiary of shelter services or organised housing does not have the right to social assistance. People placed in shelters for the homeless thus lose the resources available to them to meet their everyday needs, such as transport costs, appropriate clothing or the internet; this makes it more difficult to find work and integrate into society. Because of this rule, a considerable number of homeless people refuse accommodation in a shelter. In order to prevent such damaging

consequences, the Croatian Homeless Network is advocating the restoration of the right to guaranteed social assistance for homeless people, regardless of the type of accommodation they are using.

In order to prevent possible abuse of this social right, the Croatian Homeless Network is suggesting that it should be applied selectively: receipt of the allowance would be conditional on the person's inclusion in social integration programmes. This condition would not apply to persons who are unable to work for health reasons. This is an opportunity to review the provisions of the Social Care Act, under which the temporary accommodation provider (social care centres and local and regional authorities) are obliged to cooperate and jointly plan activities to ensure the reintegration of homeless persons into community life, with the aim of preventing, mitigating and removing the causes of homelessness. Given that the causes of homelessness are often multifaceted and complex, in order to achieve the desired results it would often be necessary to have an extensive, interdisciplinary collaboration of experts; however, by and large this is lacking.

For some homeless people, the inability to apply for a residence permit makes it impossible to obtain a personal ID card, which is the basic document required to gain access to any social rights. The Residence Act (NN 1144/12 and 158/13) requires that the address of the social care institution or another provider of accommodation services should be entered as the place of residence for homeless persons. However, there are often difficulties that arise due to a lack of cooperation among the institutions, and centres for social care are legally obliged to report the residence for the homeless at their address.

Homeless people without an identity card are not eligible for any social rights. There are also cases of people who, because they have no identity card, are unable to receive the social assistance that was granted to them, and who are then at additional risk of punishment for vagrancy. Some church organisations provide basic services to those homeless people on the streets who are without an ID card.

Inability to acquire a residence permit can also have an impact on the exercise of other rights, such as the right to healthcare. The right to healthcare is conditional on registered residence, and since homeless people often cannot meet this requirement, the assumption must be that some homeless people have no access to healthcare.

Existing services are not at all effective in preventing HHE (e.g. prevention of evictions, Rapid Re-Housing support). Croatia does not have an elaborate prevention programme, and existing services largely focus on remedying damaging consequences. There are no shelter programmes for vulnerable groups or national preventive programmes. A major problem is also that local authorities do not have the necessary housing emergency responses.

Existing responses in providing access to permanent accommodation solutions (e.g. access to affordable social or private rented housing, access to Housing First services), are almost non-existent. The Housing First model has never been developed in Croatia. The closest to the Housing First principles in Croatia is the housing community model for homeless people, initiated by a few CSOs. Also, several civil society organisations in Croatia have launched housing communities; but these have soon been abandoned, due to the inability to finance professional employees to work in them.

A major problem is that these services are predominantly project financed, which jeopardises their sustainability. Nonetheless, housing communities have proved to be a promising solution, especially when it comes to young people. The Croatian Homeless Network currently runs two housing communities – one for adults and one for young homeless people. These are also project funded and their future is uncertain, due to the unpredictable course of financing for the programme.

Over the past five years, there have been no real innovations in the provision of homelessness services. Housing communities for homeless people have been the only fresh initiative in this regard; but they have very questionable sustainability.

Weaknesses/gaps:

- the lack of a definition of homelessness and housing exclusion;
- the majority of cities are not fulfilling their obligations to fund services for the homeless;
- some cities are ignoring this complex social problem;
- the funding of projects is inadequate, which makes the services provided very limited;
- services for homeless people are not an integral part of social care; and
- the quality of a number of services provided is questionable.

Priorities for improvement:

- agree a broader definition of homelessness, bearing in mind the ETHOS approach;
- improve the monitoring of project implementation by independent experts selected through open calls for proposals;
- draw up a social housing strategy that addresses the issues of homelessness and housing exclusion;
- ensure that this social housing strategy comprises social investment in accommodation facilities and the training of staff, with the required recruitment of professionals to provide the service; and
- support organisations in the implementation of the Housing First model as an innovative step.

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Annex

Table A1: ETHOS Light categories defined as homeless in Croatia⁷

Operational category		Living situation		Definition	Defined as homeless in Croatia
1	People living rough	1	Public space/ external space	Living in the streets or public spaces without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters	YES
2	People in emergency accommodation	2	Overnight shelters	People with no place of usual residence who move frequently between various types of accommodation	NO
3	People living in accommodation for the homeless	3	Homeless hostels	Where the period of stay is time limited and no long-term housing is provided	NO
		4	Temporary accommodation		
		5	Transitional supported accommodation		
		6	Women's shelter or refuge accommodation		
4	People living in institutions	7	Healthcare institutions	Stay longer than needed due to lack of housing No housing available prior to release	NO
		8	Penal institutions		
5	People living in non-conventional dwellings due to lack of housing	9	Mobile homes	Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence	NO
		10	Non-conventional building		
		11	Temporary structures		
6	Homeless people living temporarily in conventional housing with family and friends (due to lack of housing)	12	Conventional housing, but not the person's usual place of residence	Where the accommodation is used due to a lack of housing and is not the person's usual place of residence	NO

⁷ Special attention must be paid to the fact that the Social Care Act does not define persons in temporary accommodation as homeless.

Table A2: Latest available data on the number of homeless in Croatia⁸

Operational category		Living situation		Most recent number	Period covered	Source
1	People living rough	1	Public space/ external space	–	–	–
2	People in emergency accommodation	2	Overnight shelters	–	–	–
3	People living in accommodation for the homeless	3	Homeless hostels	364	31/12/2018	Official statistics of the Ministry of Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy
		4	Temporary accommodation	–	–	
		5	Transitional supported accommodation	–	–	
		6	Women's shelter or refuge accommodation	–	–	
4	People living in institutions	7	Healthcare institutions	–	–	–
		8	Penal institutions	–	–	–
5	People living in non-conventional dwellings due to lack of housing	9	Mobile homes	–	–	–
		10	Non-conventional building	–	–	–
		11	Temporary structures	–	–	–
6	Homeless people living temporarily in conventional housing with family and friends (due to lack of housing)	12	Conventional housing, but not the person's usual place of residence	–	–	–

⁸ The only official statistics reported in Croatia on the number of homeless persons is the number of persons in this type of accommodation on 31 December.

