



Cities on the frontline: local practices for active inclusion in Brno



Social Services Community Plan for low-income families at risk of homelessness

Cities for Active Inclusion

CITIES FOR ACTIVE INCLUSION

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1. INTRODUCTION

Brno is the second largest city in the Czech Republic, and is located at the confluence of the Svatava and Svratka rivers. Brno is the capital of the South Moravian region and is the natural economic centre of this region. Currently, the city of Brno has almost 380 000 residents (378 965 on 30 September 2012) with more than half being women (195 725 on 30 September 2012). Brno is the centre of judicial power in the Czech Republic, and many national government agencies and a number of supranational companies are based in the city. With its 14 universities and over 86 000 students, it has also become a centre of education. These characteristics have a major influence on Brno's economic situation and the situation of the local labour market: the university students and graduates not only create economic demand, they also raise the average educational level of the labour force.

Nevertheless, in the recent past, Brno has experienced a deepening economic crisis¹. This has had a strong impact on the Brno labour market, with unemployment reaching 8.58 % in March 2013². This mirrors the average unemployment rate for the entire Czech Republic: for the country as a whole, there are almost 21 job-seekers per job vacancy (CSU, 2013). However, of the total number of unemployed, only approximately 17% of job-seekers are currently entitled to monetary unemployment benefit³.

The city of Brno helps disadvantaged residents address difficult situations mainly by providing direct social services in the fields of social counselling, social prevention and social care. Starting in January 2012, the system of monetary social benefits, including income support, are now defined and administered at the national level, with payments being organised by branch offices of the national labour office.

Since January 2012, the Czech welfare state has undergone a number of national reforms to reduce costs: both in terms of social transfers (monetary benefit payments) and in terms of the cost of delivering direct social services. These national changes in social policies are most notable in the fields of unemployment policy, family policy, and the system of social assistance which provides monetary benefits for people in material need, including income support.

Regarding unemployment policy, the period over which unemployment benefits are provided has recently been shortened, the amounts have been reduced, and the conditions for granting the benefits have become more stringent.

In terms of national family policy, this has mainly been changed with respect to parental leave benefits. These are now 'multi-speed' and as long as parents have paid enough into the social security system, they can choose the time period during which they will take care of their children full time: two, three or four years. However, the options are restricted by the amount of income previously earned. Parents who did not work before they became eligible for parental leave benefits, and parents who have only earned a relatively low income, are forced to accept the longest, four-year option, which provides the lowest level of financial benefits. The system is not linked to day care services for children, and at the end of parental leave, it can be difficult to place the child in a day care facility. For example, places may be limited, and few nurseries

¹ The economic crisis, which started in 2009, deepened in 2012, resulting in the highest unemployment rate to date: 8.93%.

² Brno's unemployment rate has increased since 2009 when the economic crisis started. In 2007, Brno's unemployment rate was 5.98%; in 2008 it was 5.75%; in 2009 it was 8.17%; in 2010 it was 8.56%; in 2011 it was 8.15%, and in 2012 it rose to 8.93%. The unemployment rate for March 2012 was 8.44%, whereas for March 2013 it is 8.58% which suggests that economic recovery has not started yet.

³ Unemployment benefit is paid to unemployed people who have regularly paid into the national unemployment insurance scheme: benefit is paid for a limited period: for 5 months for people aged under 50; for 8 months for people aged 50 to 55; and for 11 months for people over 55). Registered job-seekers who do not receive unemployment benefit have either already exhausted their right to benefits or have not contributed enough to the insurance system: however, they may be entitled to other benefits from social assistance and subsistence schemes.

accept children under three years old. Restrictions have also been introduced with respect to: child benefits; allowances for families with several children; and the one-off birth allowance benefits that are paid when a child is born.

It will take time to adjust to the policy changes, particularly the ending of the former system, whereby the municipalities simultaneously provided both monetary social benefits and direct social services to disadvantaged people. The fact that monetary benefits are now administered by the Czech Republic's central labour office, while the municipalities continue to provide direct social services, significantly complicates the efforts of the Czech municipalities in helping disadvantaged people solve their difficult situations.

All these changes in the social policy of the Czech Republic are based on the principle of subsidiarity, which suggests that family problems should be handled by the least centralised competent organisation i.e. the family. This policy clearly results in the increasing interdependence of family members and often leads to aggravated social situations. The growing interdependence of family members is indicated by a considerable reduction in the value of the cash benefit transfers made in the South Moravian region under the new national social policies. Between 2007 and 2011, social transfers (monetary benefit payments) in South Moravia were cut by approximately €50.5 million (CZK 1.3 billion). Figures from the Czech statistical office show that in 2007, in South Moravia, social transfers amounted to €189.8m (CZK 5.3bn); but in 2011, social transfers had decreased to only €166.0m (CZK4.0bn).

Transferring the responsibility for solving social problems back to the family in this way places high demands on disadvantaged families. This means that in Brno, low-income families are now even more at risk of social exclusion, homelessness, and further exclusion from the labour market. Many low-income families suffer from multiple disadvantages. Factors that contribute to disadvantage and low incomes for families in Brno include:

- **unemployment/long-term unemployment:** families with parent/s who are unemployed do not have a decent regular income or an adequate standard of living;
- **secondary labour market jobs:** employment in the secondary labour market, which offers high-turnover, low-pay, part-time and/or temporary jobs, is a cause of persistent poverty among employees (the so-called working poor): people in poor quality jobs often have limited time or opportunity to look for another job and migrate from the secondary labour market to the primary labour market;
- **all-day caring for children/seniors/others:** people who are responsible for caring for children, or family members with disabilities, and/or older family members, often have to leave the labour market for many years; this can result in their job skills becoming obsolete, as well as creating barriers to learning new skills, potential isolation, and risk of exclusion from the labour market;
- **monoparents/single parents:** the living standards of single parent families is comparatively lower than that of two-parent families: there is only one adult to provide an income and to undertake caring, so single parent families are more vulnerable in terms of their ability to earn an adequate income;
- **ethnicity:** a person's ethnic background is a potential cause of exclusion from the labour market in the Czech Republic; this may be exacerbated by educational attainment gaps, cultural differences as well as stigma and prejudice (Source: Rabušic, Burjanek, 2003).

When the government announced the national changes to social policy a few years ago, Brno municipality recognised that these changes could increase the risk of exclusion among children and young people from low-income families. Brno therefore developed a Social Services Community Plan (2010 - 2013) for the city. This has since been updated to take into account new legislation,

but the overall aim remains the same: to prevent homelessness among low-income families, in order to actively include them in society and prevent further exclusion from the labour market.

2. CASE STUDY: SOCIAL SERVICES COMMUNITY PLAN TO PREVENT HOMELESSNESS

2.1 Focusing on low-income families

Low-income families with children and young people at risk of homelessness are at the centre of social services provision in Brno: they are one of the main target groups defined by the city's social services community plan (2010 - 2013).

Brno's social services community plan established two main instruments for preventing low-income families from homelessness:

- social income support
- direct social services, especially social housing services.

2.1.1 Social income support

Until 31 December 2011, Brno's office for financial assistance for people in material need at the city's social care department paid out social income support to: families with children under 18; pregnant women; and children under 18 years old. The difficult social-economic situation in society resulted in a significant increase in the number and value of disbursed funds in 2011, compared with 2010 (see Figure 1). In 2011, more than 20,000 households in Brno needed social income support from the city. (Figures for 2012 are unavailable, because from 1 January 2012, administration of the social assistance system of cash benefits for people in material need was taken over by the national Czech Republic labour office.)

Figure 1. Social income support granted by Brno in 2010 and 2011

Social income support	2010	2011
Living allowance (regular benefit payments): number of households receiving benefits	15,950	20,601
Housing allowance (regular benefit payments): number of households receiving benefits	6,748	7,585
Emergency assistance: number of households receiving benefits	3,687	4,770
Total value of cash benefits paid out	€3.08m	€4.5m

Source: Report on social care in Brno in 2011

At present, Brno municipality has limited opportunities to provide disadvantaged families with monetary benefits under the national social benefit system. Brno is therefore focusing intensively on providing direct social services to these disadvantaged families.

2.1.2 Direct social services

Brno provides a variety of direct social services to disadvantaged people in the city.

Disadvantaged children, young people, and families with children form one of the main target groups for Brno's social services community plan. The plan prioritises five types of direct social services for this specific target group (see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2. Overview of social service priorities for the target group of disadvantaged children, young people and families with children

Children, young people and families with children	
Priority 1	Provision of a high quality network of low-threshold accommodation and day care facilities for disadvantaged children and young people
Priority 2	Development of homeless prevention programmes and emergency assistance
Priority 3	Rehabilitation of basic family functioning
Priority 4	General support to disadvantaged but functioning families
Priority 5	Assistance to victims of domestic violence

Source: Brno social services community plan: 2010 - 2013 (revised)

Brno's social services community plan also clearly identifies the direct social services that should be developed and implemented in the city. This includes the following services for children, young people and families:

- **professional social counselling:** counselling for people in difficult life situations; this is provided by social workers who are employed by a variety of organisations, including: the municipality; registered charities; not-for profit organisations; and health care organisations
- **daytime respite services:** day care services for people with physical or mental disabilities, people with chronic illness, and older people; this provides companionship and activities, and helps them maintain a normal life
- **telephone emergency assistance:** crisis intervention over the phone
- **crisis and assisted housing:** housing for people directly at risk of homelessness; it consists of short-term emergency crisis housing, and medium-term assisted housing that offers on-site social services support
- **halfway houses:** for young people who have just left a children's home or orphanage; these provide support for residents to learn everyday life skills so that they can eventually live independently

- **crisis intervention:** immediate social help for people in crisis situations, for example, for people who have suffered domestic violence
- **intervention centres:** direct social services and safe houses to people threatened by domestic violence
- **low-threshold facilities for children and young people:** daytime services for disadvantaged children and young people who are at risk of social exclusion and of social problems
- **social activation services for families with children:** active inclusion services for families with children at risk of social exclusion, to help them join in with mainstream society
- **social rehabilitation:** training for people with health problems and disabilities to develop their skills and capabilities and increase their independence in everyday life.

These direct social services are delivered partly by Brno municipality, partly by municipal organisations,⁴ and partly by non-governmental not-for-profit organisations. The most extensive service provided is professional social counselling. This reflects the fact that people in difficult life situations often prefer this type of help: they are aware of the advantages of counselling and many have some knowledge of what counselling involves. In the past two years, the city's counselling services have been further developed, so that they offer not just good quality counselling, but also other related services to meet the needs of low-income families with children and young people. A greater emphasis has also been placed on outreach services and social active inclusion services.

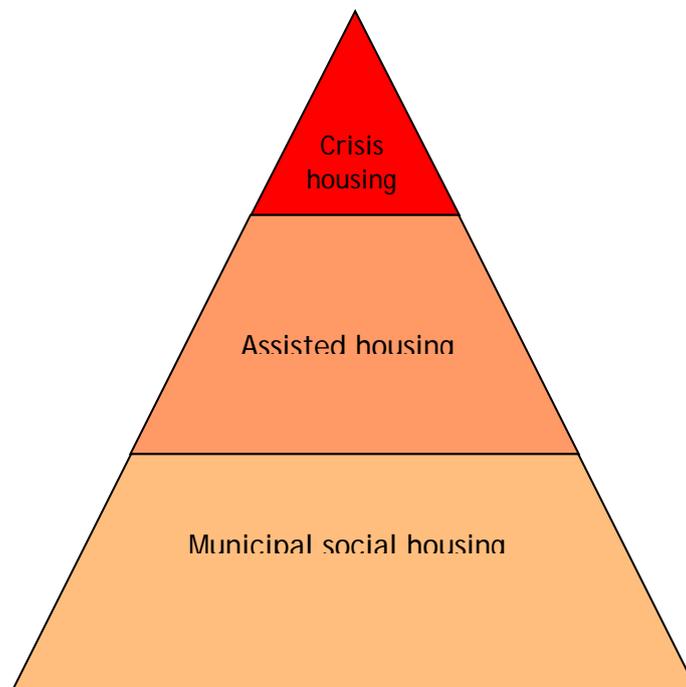
2.1.3 Housing services for low-income families at risk of homelessness

Brno has adopted the national model of transitional housing as defined by the Czech Republic's agency for social inclusion (Snopek, 2013). This transitional housing model encompasses three stages of housing (see Figure 3 below):

- **Crisis housing:** short-term emergency housing for people in crisis: this is mainly in shelters and hostels which usually have common areas for the occupiers, such as shared kitchens and bathrooms; in addition, this includes short-term emergency and safe-house accommodation for children and young people who are aged under 18 years old (see Annex 2); crisis housing is provided either by the municipality or by NGOs
- **Assisted housing:** housing in separate apartments for the medium-term; people are provided with the support of social activation services and other outreach services, so that they can eventually move into independent accommodation; this includes halfway houses where young people who have been living in institutions can learn independent living skills (see Annex 2)
- **Municipal social housing:** standard independent social housing in municipal dwellings provided on a long-term basis.

⁴ These municipal organisations are fully owned by the city but have independent economic status and accountancy.

Figure 3. Three-stage model of transitional housing for families at risk of homelessness



Source: Jitka Tesařová

This three-stage transitional housing model helps disadvantaged families at risk of homelessness to resolve their diverse life situations. The transitional model helps them to transition from crisis housing (emergency shelters, safe houses and hostels), into assisted housing with in-house support, and finally to living independently in standard municipal social housing, without the need for support from in-house social services.

2.1.4 Crisis housing

Crisis housing provides emergency accommodation for families in immediate need of shelter. In Brno, this is provided by the city's municipal social services centre and also by non-governmental organisations. Two crisis facilities operated by the municipal social services centre are exclusively for disadvantaged mothers with children in difficult social situations. These offer 80 beds in total (see Figure 4 below).

Figure 4. Crisis housing for single mothers with children: Brno

Facility	Capacity		Operational costs: 2011
	Housing units	Beds	
Zvonek home for mothers with children	14	30	€151,160
Spolecna cesta home for mothers with children	17	50	€163,240
Totals	31	80	€314,400

Source: Report on social care in Brno in 2011

In addition, various non-governmental not-for-profit organisations offer crisis housing for: families with children; single parents; pregnant women; mothers with newborn babies; victims of domestic violence; and witnesses of domestic violence (see Figure 5 below). Besides accommodation services, these organisations also offer further services to families in distress, particularly social and legal counselling, and psychotherapy services.

Figure 5. Crisis housing offered by non-governmental not-for-profit organisations: Brno

Name of organisation	Focus	Capacity
Brno Regional Charity: Oblastni charita Brno	St. Margareta House: crisis housing for pregnant women and for mothers with children under 18	100 beds
Armada Civic Caring Association of the Czech Republic: Armada spasy v CR	Stankova 4: crisis housing	60 beds
The Beginning: Na pocatku o.s.	House for protecting the unborn child: emergency housing for pregnant women	7 beds
The Beginning: Na pocatku o.s.	Halfway house for mothers with children	4 beds
The Magdalene Association: Sdruzeni Magdalenium	Helena safe house: for mothers and children who are victims of domestic violence and abuse	37 beds
Czech Red Cross, Brno: Spondea pri CCK Brno, o.p.s.	Centre for young victims of child abuse and children at risk of abuse	2 beds

Source: Report on social care in Brno in 2011

Such a well-developed and established system of temporary crisis housing helps to address the critical social and economic situations faced by families at risk of social exclusion through homelessness. The demand for temporary crisis housing registered by the city of Brno is currently being met by the existing supply.

2.1.5 Assisted housing

Assisted housing provides a good transition stage for families at risk of homelessness: families are allocated their own separate apartment, and are provided with the support of social workers and other outreach services until they can move into independent accommodation. However, assisted housing is only available in one accommodation facility in Brno. In addition, places here are only for single parents with children aged under 18 years old. They can only stay temporarily, for the medium-term.

Brno's assisted accommodation facility is located at 5 Koniklecová Street. It is operated by the city of Brno, and is a part of a large block of flats. The block also has other dwelling units administered by the municipal districts, and it is funded by the city's social housing budget. A total of 49 flats in the block are allocated for assisted housing for single parents with minors (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Statistics for Koniklecová 5 assisted housing: 2011

Koniklecová 5: assisted housing	
Number of assisted housing units	49
Capacity: total number of assisted housing beds	126
Number of people who stayed at Koniklecová 5 during 2011	198
Cost of operating Koniklecová 5 during 2011	€27,560

Source: Report on social care in Brno in 2011

The Koniklecová 5 assisted housing, offering temporary stays for single parents with children, is a good example of effective cooperation between the city of Brno and its districts. It represents an important municipal housing facility, and contributes significantly to reducing the exposure of families to homelessness. This area of Brno is inhabited by many citizens who often face a combination of disadvantages, including either unemployment or low-paid work (as described in Section 1).

The Koniklecová 5 assisted housing flats are rented out to the tenants on a temporary basis. The flats represent standard housing but with additional access to social services, such as: social or financial counselling; low-threshold activities for children and young people; and family counselling.

Recently, two new initiatives were developed for the Koniklecová 5 flats: a renovation initiative and a security initiative.

- **Koniklecová renovation**

The Koniklecová 5 renovation initiative involved the complete renovation of the building, including new windows, new insulation and a new facade. This has improved the living conditions of people in the block of flats, which is a factor in helping to actively include them more in mainstream society.

- **Safe locality: Safe housing**

The Safe locality: Safe housing initiative is a crime-prevention measure that helps to actively include disadvantaged people by ensuring they not only feel safer at home, but they also feel more able to go out and be part of the wider community. A new security system of authorised access, surveillance and reporting has been installed at Koniklecová 5, and in addition, a new social services programme has been introduced, to provide social counselling to families and a leisure club for children and young people.

The initiative aimed to significantly reduce the frequent cases of burglary, thefts, aggressive behaviour, attacks, fights, domestic violence and vandalism.

The Safe locality: Safe housing initiative has involved cooperation between numerous different organisations, including: Brno city council; Brno city police; the South Moravia regional headquarters of the Czech Republic police; the South Moravian regional fire brigade; the Association of Technical Security Services Grémium Alarm; the Czech Republic probation and mediation services; and representatives of the Brno's Nový Lískovec municipal district. The initiative is therefore a great example of a coordinated approach to crime prevention, and to an active inclusion initiative which helps to include disadvantaged people who are furthest from the labour market.

As a result, The Safe locality: Safe housing initiative has significantly increased safety and security for residents at Koniklecová 5. Evaluation surveys conducted at the beginning and end of the project show a significant positive shift in how safe people feel in this neighbourhood. Compared with 2009, there has been a major improvement in people's feelings of safety in the common areas of the Koniklecová block of flats. In 2009, almost 70% of respondents felt a certain degree of concern over safety. But by 2012, less than 40% of respondents had concerns over safety. This general improvement is also obvious when evaluating the cases of people who are reported to be disturbing other residents through anti-social behaviour. By 2012, cases of residents behaving aggressively had decreased by 31.1% compared to 2009; and cases of residents being under the influence of alcohol decreased by 28% compared to 2009 (Táborská, 2012).

The Koniklecová assisted housing is the only facility of its kind in Brno. Particular attention is paid to ensuring the quality of both the housing itself and the direct social services provided. The flats are mostly inhabited by lone mothers with children who have previously been staying in a safe house or in crisis housing. In 2012, a total of 69 families applied to Brno municipality for Koniklecová assisted housing, and 38 of these applicant families were granted a flat at Koniklecová. The remaining 31 families either solved their living situation through their own efforts, or they moved into standard social housing. The demand for assisted housing has been stable over the past few years, but the city's existing stock of assisted housing is always fully occupied and there is a need for additional units.

2.1.6. Municipal social housing

Municipal social housing is an integral part of the Czech national transitional housing model. It is mainly intended for low-income families who cannot afford to pay for standard municipal housing or to rent on the open housing market. The rents are regulated by the city, in order to ensure that municipal social housing is accessible and affordable.

Brno's housing policy is defined by the city's 2008 Housing Master Plan and the city's 2009 housing strategy. Both these key housing policy documents prioritise young families on low-incomes as the target group.

Brno's 2008 Housing Master Plan prioritises the following two measures to help prevent homelessness: (these measures are also supported at the national level):

- low interest loans to young people up to 36 years old;
- construction of social housing that offers social services (mainly for elderly people).

Brno's 2008 Housing Master Plan also emphasises that special attention should be paid to lone parents with children (Generel bydlení města Brna, 2008).

Brno's 2009 housing strategy prioritises, in particular, two target groups for social housing (Strategie bydlení města Brna, 2009):

- disadvantaged lone parents with children who are in temporary social need;
- people at risk of social exclusion because they will not be able to continue to pay for their current housing (due to increasing rents): low-income families are the group that is most at risk.

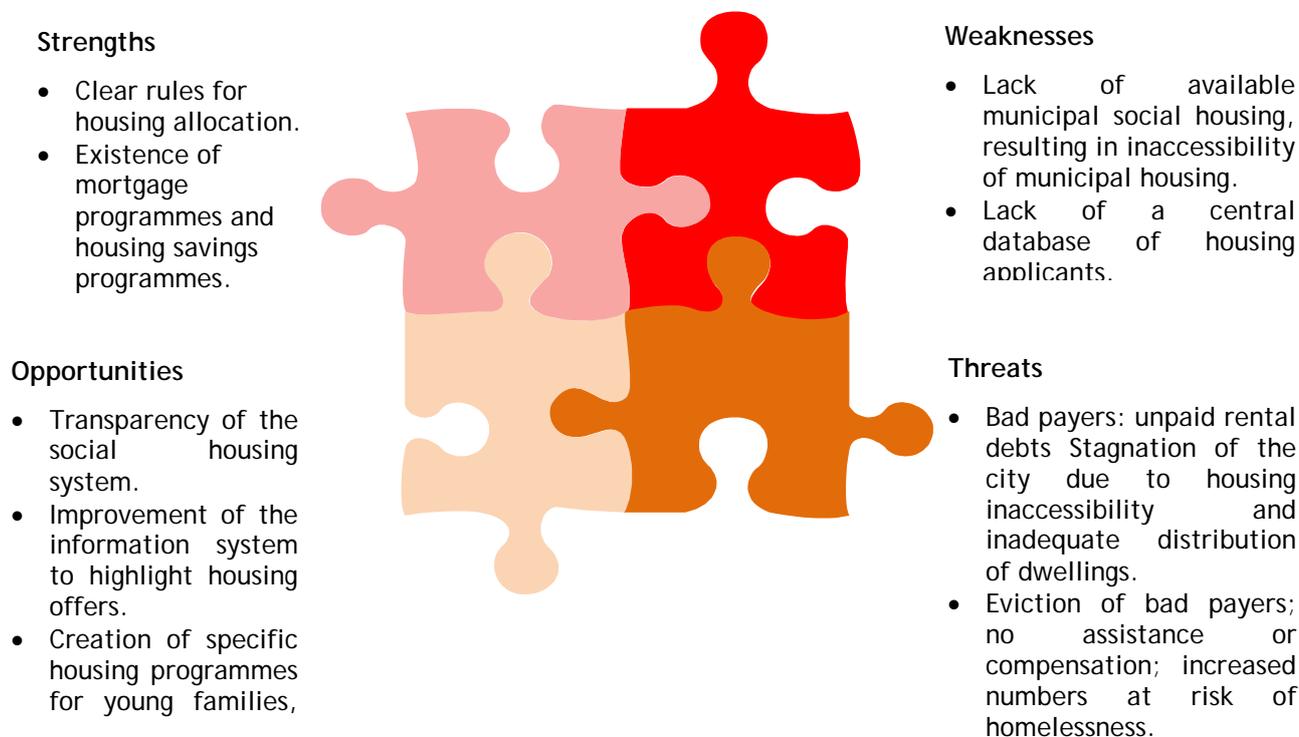
Brno's 2009 housing strategy also states that the social municipal housing stock should be increased in two ways:

- by designating more of the city's existing standard municipal housing as social housing;
- by constructing new social housing.

The current system of allocating municipal social housing apartments is well developed but it still faces a major problem: there is a lack of quantity (and often also quality) of available social housing apartments (see Figure 7 below). So the transition to more stable long-term accommodation is a serious problem for low-income families. The city of Brno does not have access to an adequate social housing fund or an adequate supply of municipal social housing for families.

The lack of social housing leads to increased competition, and accessibility only for the poorest families. But, at the moment, there is no clearly defined plan to increase the municipal social housing stock in Brno to an adequate level.

Figure 7. SWOT analysis: allocation of municipal social housing in Brno



Source: Housing strategy (Strategie bydlení města Brna), 2009, adjusted

2.2 Key successes

Brno's transitional housing model successfully allows for the movement of low-income families through the various stages of the system. The first stage, crisis housing, offers a total of 290 beds for families in immediate need, and meets the demand for this type of housing in the city.

The second stage, assisted housing, is currently only offered by one facility in the city: the Koniklecová 5 assisted housing. This facility currently provides 49 separate apartments to low-income families. These are designed to help them during the intermediate phase, between short-term emergency shelters, and long-term independent living in social housing or other housing.

To help actively include the tenants of Koniklecová 5 assisted housing, and assist them in being able to live independently, they are provided with social services such as social counselling, and support with job-seeking. In April 2013, the Koniklecová assisted housing was inhabited by 15 mothers on maternity leave, 14 working lone parents, and 19 unemployed lone parents.

So far in 2013, eight families from Koniklecová have been allocated a municipal flat where they can live independently; two of these families have been allocated to a municipal social housing flat, at significantly reduced rents.

The biggest challenge for Brno is the provision of social housing. In 2012, due to the critical shortage of municipal social housing, Brno municipality decided to start using a lottery allocation system, with social housing flats as the winning prizes. A total of 181 applications were received from people considered eligible for social housing, but only 10 apartments were made available. (Brno pronajme první sociální byty: 2012: Aktuálně centrum.) In 2013, another 10 flats have been distributed in this way: five flats for one to two person families and another five flats for families

with three or more people. Again, in 2013, a large number of applications were received by the city: 178 applications in total for only 10 available flats.

All applicants have had to meet basic low-income conditions. For example, in 2013, individual one-member households had to be earning no more than 40% of the national average monthly salary; two-member families had to be earning no more than 60% of the national average monthly salary; and three-member families had to be earning no more than 80% of the national average monthly salary. In April 2013, the average monthly salary in the Czech Republic was c. €368 and the subsidised rent per square metre for the social housing flats was €1.6/m². (Brno: Proběhne losování sociálních bytů, 2013).

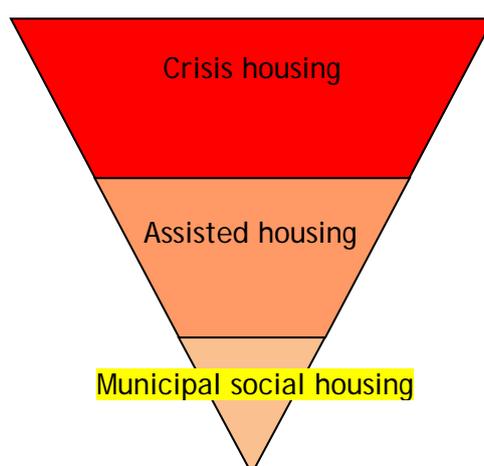
2.3 Challenges

The transitional model of housing has proved to be a flexible model which offers solutions for people in a variety of different living situations who are at risk of homelessness. The model provides clients with support, in the form of on-site social services, tailored to their needs.

The transitional model is designed to help disadvantaged people who are in crisis and who are usually furthest from the labour market: it helps them regain their ability to live independently, either in municipal housing or on the open housing market. Therefore, the city should ideally have a relatively high volume of long-term social housing, a relatively low volume of short-term crisis housing, while the city's capacity of medium-term assisted housing should be somewhere in between (as illustrated earlier, in Figure 3).

However, the reality in Brno at the moment is that its highest capacity is in crisis housing, and it has a relatively low volume of municipal social housing (see Figure 8 below).

Figure 8. Three-stage transitional housing model: actual capacities in Brno



Source: Jitka Tesařová

The city of Brno needs to ensure that more social housing units are made available for low-income families. In 2012, the city therefore decided to buy 84 housing units for disadvantaged young people and low-income families. The investment of over €6 million was approved by Brno's city assembly in March 2012. (Aktuálně centrum: Brno pronajme první sociální byty, 2012).

2.4 Future plans and dissemination

The three-stage model of transitional housing is being promoted by the government's national social inclusion agency and is already proving successful in Brno as well as in other cities in the Czech Republic. This transitional housing model demonstrated its capacity to prevent disadvantaged people and families from becoming homeless, and in helping their further inclusion into the society through additional social services. The model will therefore continue to be used in Brno.

Brno recognises the strong need to increase its capacity of municipal social housing, both by re-allocating some of its existing stock of standard housing apartments, and also by constructing new housing stock specifically for social housing purposes.

At the same time Brno recognises that it is vital to continue to provide good quality social services in the city's safe housing and crisis housing, and to improve the availability and quality of assisted housing.

Brno municipality is very willing to disseminate best practice information on its social services community plan, the three-stage transitional housing model, and its housing initiatives, with other municipalities in the Czech Republic and with other cities across the EU.

If the Safe locality: Safe housing initiative in the city's Koniklecová 5 assisted housing proves successful long-term and achieves sustainable increases in safety and crime reduction, Brno may introduce similar measures in other districts of the city. For example, the initiative could be introduced in central Brno and in the Husovice, Zabrdovice, and Zidenice districts, which all have a high proportion of disadvantaged inhabitants.

The Safe locality: Safe housing initiative provides a useful example of good practice which can be implemented elsewhere. Contributing to the success of this initiative was the high level of cooperation with multiple agencies and organisations, including the Czech Republic's Ministry of the Interior. Also contributing to its success was the high level of service integration, with a mix of measures being introduced such as monitoring systems and access routines, as well as social counselling. This concept of multi-stakeholder cooperation and service integration can be disseminated and transferred to other districts and cities.

By implementing its Community Plan for social services, which includes the three-stage transitional housing model and a range of direct social services, Brno is preventing homelessness among low-income families. This is helping to actively include those furthest from the labour market, and will prevent parents, children and young people in low-income families in the city from becoming further excluded from the labour market.

2.5 Additional information

Basic information	Web link & Contact person
<p>Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brno's Social Services Community Plan initiatives, including the 3-stage transitional housing model, are funded by Brno municipality. ▪ From 2012 onwards, social income support is being funded by national Czech Republic labour office. <p>Funding levels:</p> <p>e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crisis housing for single mothers with children: 80 beds: funded by Brno municipality: 2011 operational cost €314,400. ▪ Koniklecová 5 assisted housing: 126 beds: 2011 operational cost: €27,560. ▪ Social income support provided by Brno municipality in 2011: €4.5m (now funded nationally). <p>Location:</p> <p>Brno's Social Services Community Plan initiatives are mainly implemented in Brno's disadvantaged neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Start date:</p> <p>Brno's Social Services Community Plan was initially for 2010-2013: the plan is now updated and extended on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>web link:</p> <p>www.socialnipece.brno.cz</p> <p>Contacts at Brno City Municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ing. Jitka Kalášková, Housing Department email: kalaskova.jitka@brno.cz tel: 542 173 242 ▪ JUDr. Jitka Tesařová, Department of Social Care email: tesarova.jitka@brno.cz tel. 542 173 117 ▪ PhDr. Stanislav Jabůrek, Department of Social Care tel: 542 173 123 email: jaburek.stanislav@brno.cz

ANNEX 1. PUBLISHED SOURCES

- News centre: Future social housing rents and tenants in Brno (Aktuálně centrum: Brno pronajme první sociální byty, budoucí nájemníky vylosuje). 2012:online: <http://aktualne.centrum.cz/domaci/regiony/jihomoravsky/clanek.phtml?id=733144>
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ANNEX 2. STATISTICS

Table 1: Short-term accommodation for children and young people under 18 years old in Brno

Name of provider organisation	Focus	Capacity
Fund for children: Fond ohrozenych deti, o.s.	KlokaneK: emergency housing for children in need of immediate help	43 beds
Social services centre: Centrum socialnich sluzeb, p.o.	Short-term social assistance accommodation for children	12 beds
Municipal district office of Brno: Kralovo pole	Temporary residence for girls and halfway house for girls	11 beds
Statutory: City of Brno	Safe house for young people aged 15-18 (AD I: Dependence level 1)	18 beds
Statutory: City of Brno	Safe house for young adults aged 18-26 (AD II: Dependence level 2))	10 beds
Statutory: City of Brno	Halfway house	10 beds
Association of foster parents	Halfway house and temporary residence for young adults	10 beds



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