

*Igor Gnes<sup>1</sup>, Lubov Soloviy<sup>2</sup>*

**TYPES OF HOUSING AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE HOMELESS IN FOREIGN PRACTICE**

<sup>1</sup> *Doctor of Architecture, Professor of Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv*  
e-mail: [ihor.hnes@gmail.com](mailto:ihor.hnes@gmail.com),  
orcid: 0000-0003-0810-7681

<sup>2</sup> *Ph.D architecture, assistant, Department of Architectural Design and Engineering,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv*  
e-mail: [lubagorodok@gmail.com](mailto:lubagorodok@gmail.com),  
orcid: 0000-0002-1627-030X

*Received: 21.09.2020 / Revised: 19.11.2020 / Accepted: 25.11.2020*

© Hnes I., Soloviy L. 2020

<https://doi.org/10.23939/as2020.02.198>

**Abstract.** Examples of designing institutions for the homeless in foreign practice are considered, which are compared with the results of our sociological study of homeless people in Ukraine. A socio-typological scheme for introducing various types of housing for the homeless is proposed based on the integration of housing units with industrial and educational functions.

**Key words:** homelessness, housing, poverty, unemployment, shelter, tent, social services.

**Problem statement**

National National reports estimate that at least 150 million people, or about 2 percent of the world's population, are homeless. Another approximately 1.6 billion, or more than 20 percent of the world's population, live in very cramped conditions of overpopulation, their housing parameters do not correspond to any generally accepted ideas about basic sanitary and hygienic living conditions.

World statistics show that homeless people are everywhere: both in poor countries and in the richest. However, the leaders in the number of homeless people consistently remain: Nigeria – 24.400.000 homeless people (2007); Egypt – 12.000.000 (2013); Indonesia – 3.000.000 (2004); China – 2.579.000 (2011); Haiti – 2.300.000. (2010); India – 1.770.000. (2011); Zimbabwe – 1.200.00 (2013); Honduras – 1.000.000 (2013); Germany – 650.000 homeless people as of 2018; USA – 552.830 homeless (2018); England – about 307.000 homeless in 2011; Canada – at least 235.000 homeless in 2018; France – approximately 93.000 according to a 2012 survey; Czech Republic – 68.500 homeless people (2015); Italy – 48.000 (2014.) (List of countries by homeless population [Electronic resource] – 2020 – Resource access mode: <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_homeless\\_population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_homeless_population)). In Ukraine, in 2019, 33 thousand homeless people officially applied for help, but experts on this issue believe that unofficially there may be about 200 thousand of them.

Each country throughout its history has had its own experience in combating homelessness, its own mistakes and, conversely, successful steps. Every year, Canada spends 4.5 to 6 billion on homelessness issues. The law on housing and communal services has been amended, and 20,000 units of social housing are being

built annually. France spends about 2 billion a year on homelessness problems. Austria spends almost 1.5 billion euros a year. It is estimated that the United States spends \$40,000 a year per homeless person.

In Ukraine, as far as possible, some attention is also paid to the homeless. However, due to economic reasons, this problem is still very far from being solved. There is a strong shortage of places in social protection institutions for homeless citizens. Besides, most institutions for the homeless are in poor condition and do not meet the current DBN standards. They are not adapted for a year-round comfortable stay, so many destitute people move to the streets with the onset of heat. So, the main goal of this study is to find possible solutions to the problem of homelessness in Ukraine, by analyzing modern foreign institutions for the homeless, but with a special focus not on temporary housing as a kind of social, but institutions where homeless people can not only live but also work, study, etc., that is, economically fully support themselves and even accumulate resources for independent living.

### **Analysis of research and publications**

An analysis of the scientific literature shows that the problem of homelessness is still insufficiently studied. On the pages of printed publications, there are articles of practitioners begging for help. Scientific and methodological journals practically do not pay attention to this problem. Its lack of development increases the relevance of the detailed study, since, having arisen in the post-Soviet period, the problem of small vagabonds and street children has become new and unlike the problem of homelessness at the beginning of the XX century.

The problem of homelessness and vagrancy was explored from a psychological point of view by Kabachenko N. V. (Kabachenko N. V., 2008, Kabachenko N. V. 2020) V. V. Kutsevich participated in the creation of norms for social protection institutions (Kutsevych V. V., 2007). Existing services for homeless adults and approaches to their development have been the focus of attention of foreign researchers such as M. Burt (Burt M., 2001), S Davis (Davis S., 2004) and others. Child homelessness is covered in the works of A. O. Akhaimova (Akhayimova A. O., 2005). In Ukraine, this topic is also reflected in the publications and dissertation work of Soloviy L. S. (Hnes' I. P., Soloviy L. S., 2010). However, the problem of housing for the homeless remains relevant, and in different countries, it continues to be solved in one way or another. Tracking new empirical experience from foreign practice can be a significant benefit for domestic specialists in solving these issues in Ukraine.

### **Objective of the article**

The purpose of this work is to highlight the experience of forming innovative types of housing for homeless people in foreign design and construction practice.

### **Research and discussion**

In Ukraine, there are the following types of housing for the homeless: **night stay house** – a social protection institution for overnight stays of citizens who do not have residential premises that they could use for a living (standard provision on night stay /approved by the Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine No. 31 dated 14.02.06). **The Center for the reintegration of homeless citizens** (hereinafter the Reintegration Center) is a social protection institution for homeless citizens, whose activities are aimed at gradually returning a person to independent full-fledged life by providing him with a set of social services tailored to individual needs (regulation on the Center for the Reintegration of Homeless Citizens / approved by the Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine No. 31 dated 14.02.06). **The Center for Social Adaptation of Persons Released from Places of Deprivation of Liberty** (hereinafter the Center for Social Adaptation) is a social institution for providing social services to persons released from places of deprivation of liberty and their temporary stay (regulation on the Center for Social Adaptation for Persons Released from Places of Deprivation of Liberty / approved by the Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine No. 31 dated 14.02.06). **Social Hotel** – a social protection institution for the stay of homeless citizens, which includes separate rooms (regulation on a Social Hotel / approved by the Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine No. 98 dated 03.04.06) (Zakon Ukrayiny pro osnovy sotsial'noho zakhystu bezdomnykh hromadyan i bezprytul'nykh ditey – 2020 – Resource access mode: <<http://www.rada.kiev.ua>)

Both foreign and domestic experience in the operation of conventional flophouses shows that they only delay and aggravate some problems that arise among homeless people. Employees of social assistance services

working with similar patients confirmed their guesses that homeless people lack a sense of security and confidence in the future in temporary housing. Besides, this type of housing for the homeless is also perhaps the most expensive for the state or city, since homeless people become full dependents in housing built at the expense of society. Therefore, the main efforts in the fight against homelessness are proposed to focus on social rehabilitation of the homeless, their return to society, to a full-fledged independent life – *it is much cheaper to provide the homeless with permanent (rental) housing than to maintain temporary shelters or help those who spend the night on the streets.*

In foreign practice, the following types of institutions for the homeless are mainly distinguished:

**Flophouse shelters** are institutions that provide temporary, short-term accommodation for homeless people and families. They may include other services, such as food, clothing, etc.

**Transitional housing.** Temporary shelter services, but they can be distinguished from emergency shelters by their longer stay and greater intensity of services and support offered to the homeless. Transitional housing is an intermediate step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. Support services help clients gain stability and self-sufficiency to maintain permanent housing. The stay usually lasts from three months to three years.

**Shelters for women and children affected by domestic violence** provide temporary shelter to single women or women with children and can function either in crises or as a transitional or second form of housing.

**Houses are mainly located in rural areas for running their own farms or other production functions.** One example of such an institution is in the United States. (Fig. 1). Gabrielle Claudus, a housing research scientist at the University of Minnesota, worked with the leadership of a church in Minnesota to provide a safe space for the homeless and create a community in partnership with this population (Housing the Homeless as a Sacred Duty – 2019 – Resource access mode: <https://besettled.org/housing-the-homeless-as-a-sacred-duty>). In such a project, separate industrial premises and specialized workshops are added to the necessary composition of living rooms, where homeless people learn new crafts, types of farming, and master professions that they can earn a living. It is also possible to place a separate production or enterprise on the territory of institutions. Usually, these are such industries as agriculture, clothing, woodworking, papermaking, household items and all similar industries that would be acceptable for people without special education.

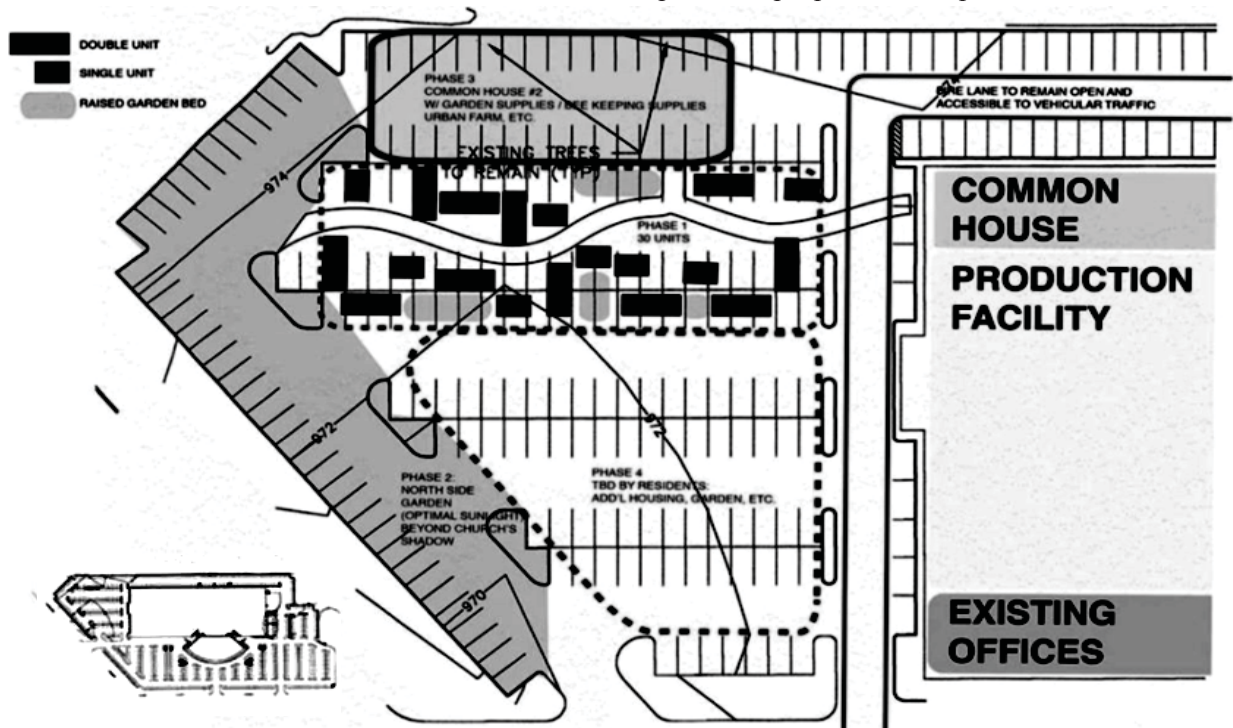
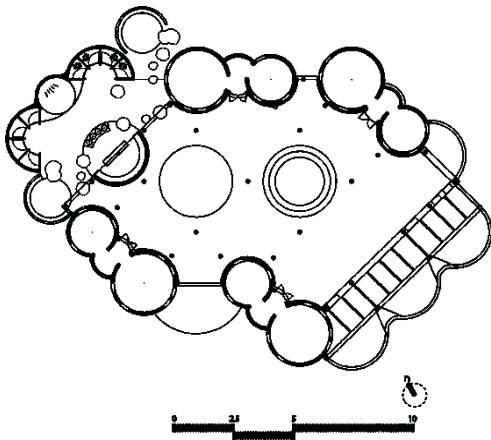


Fig. 1. General plan of a housing and production facility for the homeless in the USA

In India, in 2011, an original project of eco-housing for the shelter of women and children was implemented with its special production, namely the production of handmade tableware. The project itself has a unique general plan structure, shape, and building materials for construction (Fig. 2, 3).



**Fig. 2.** General plan of housing and industrial complex for the homeless in India



**Fig. 3.** Housing and industrial complex for the homeless in India

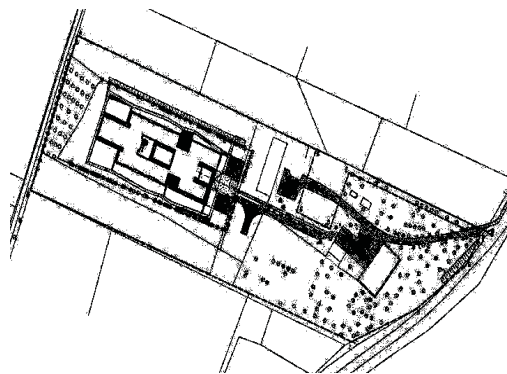
Four clusters of three domed volumes (two round bedrooms connected by an entrance hall) are built using innovative technologies: ferrocement and urban waste. The domes are formed with ground bricks and fired in a furnace for three to four days. Bicycle wheels and kitchen utensils were used as window formwork, recycled bottles were used for toilet masonry; tea glasses were used for domed tops and built-in terracotta water storage tanks (Fig. 2, 3). This project received the Aga Khan Award, which is awarded for outstanding achievements in the field of architecture, identifying and encouraging new progressive ideas that meet the needs of the public, in particular Muslims around the world (Home for The Homeless – 2020 – Resource access mode: <https://www.archdaily.com/931159/home-for-the-homeless-xystudio/5e0b2bf93312fd767f000523-home-for-the-homeless-xystudio-site-plan>).

A European example of housing and industrial institutions for homeless people. The centre is based in Poland. (Fig. 4, 5) A gallery-type shelter with a courtyard, where homeless people often undergo psychotherapy in the warm season. In addition to living areas, there is a separate kitchen, laundry, a room for joint recreation, a room for watching films or lectures, and a sauna (Home for The Homeless – 2020 – Resource access mode: <https://www.archdaily.com/931159/home-for-the-homeless-xystudio/5e0b2bf93312fd767f000523-home-for-the-homeless-xystudio-site-plan>). This complex accommodates 40 homeless people, including people with addiction to alcohol, drugs or games. About 15 specialists work with problem patients and help improve the lives of people in need. Such an organization belongs specifically to the housing and industrial type, although it does not have any workshops or special buildings on the territory. They cooperate with a clothing company that is located about 20–25 km from the rehabilitation complex. Every day, the bus takes residents of the institution who are ready to learn a new profession to production, where they can earn their own money, and even save money for independent living for the future. As of 2020, this rehabilitation complex, which was built in 2015, has helped more than 170 people.

Michael Malzan's American studio has completed a bright white residential complex in the Los Angeles area that contains more than 60 studio apartments and various support services for its formerly homeless tenants. Crest Apartments are built on a rectangular plot in Van Nuys, a suburban area northwest of downtown Los Angeles. The area is 45.000 square feet (4.180 square meters). The complex serves as permanent housing for those who previously did not have housing.

The five-story Cross building rises high above its low-lying neighbours. Instead of a simple block, the design team conceived the idea of assembling rectilinear volumes that vary in height. The complex has a

“stepped shape”. The facades are formed by white slabs and square windows (Fig. 6). The ground level contains several public areas and supports services. In the front part of the building, there is a lobby, where the street is visible through the glazed openings and a friendly atmosphere is created. There are several spaces behind the foyer, such as the living room, laundry room and public kitchen. Tenant support services, including four consulting bureaus, are located at ground level. On the top four floors of the building, there are 64 studio apartments, 23 of which are reserved for homeless military personnel. Open-air corridors bring daylight and allow through ventilation. The rooms have white walls, grey floors and modern decor. Given the region's limited rainfall, the team selected native plants that can live in the conditions of drought. Solar collectors are located on the roof.



**Fig. 4.** General plan of a housing and industrial rehabilitation complex for the homeless in Krakow, Poland



**Fig. 5.** A housing and industrial rehabilitation complex for the homeless in Krakow, Poland



**Fig. 6.** Modern homeless facility in Los Angeles, USA

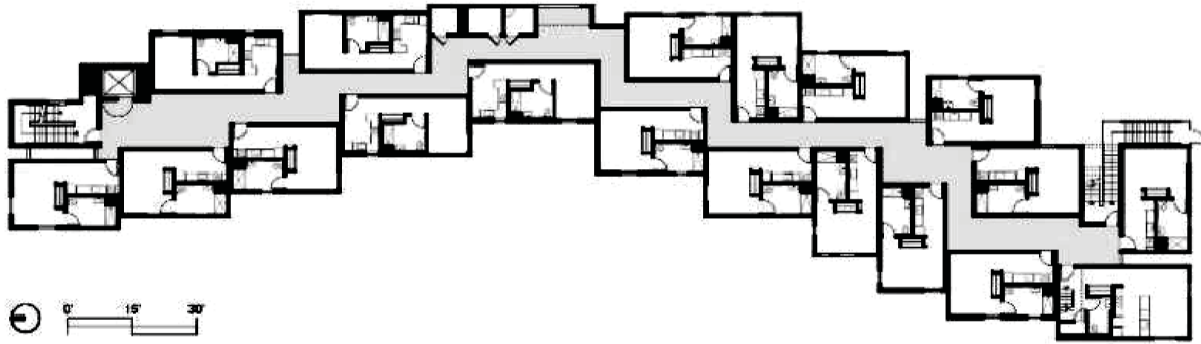
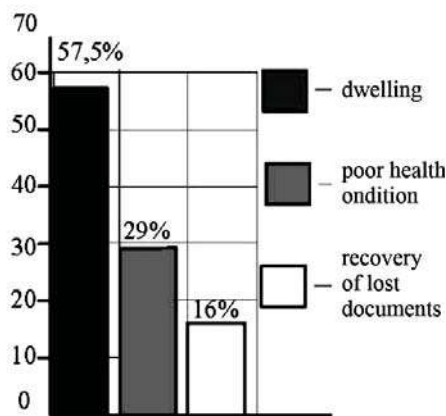
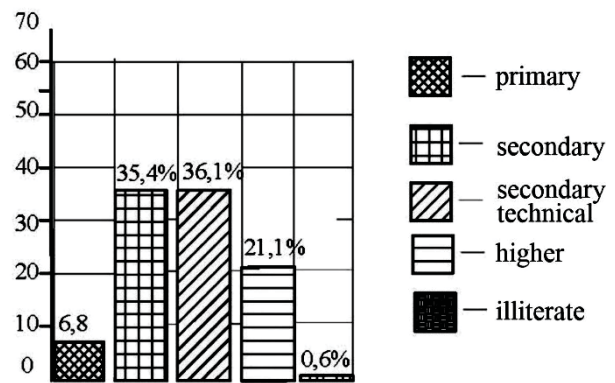


Fig. 7. Plan of a modern homeless facility in Los Angeles, USA

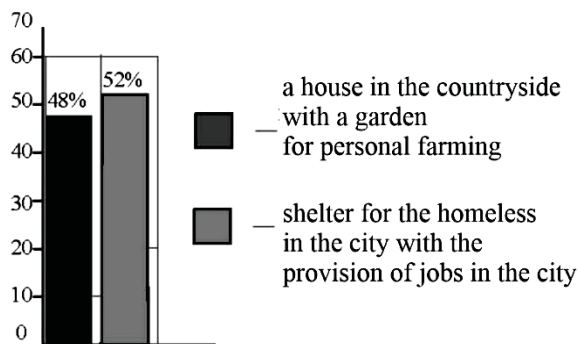
To understand which types of foreign housing are most suitable for introduction into domestic practice, the authors conducted a special questionnaire survey of the homeless population. From the conducted sociological research, it is clear that the biggest problem for the homeless is the lack of housing – almost 60 % of respondents answered this way (Fig. 8). It also turned out that more than 70 % of respondents have a secondary or technical education. It follows that they may have skills or already have a certain profession, so they can be attracted to various areas of production. And most homeless people prefer shelter with the provision of jobs. Also, the majority of respondents do not mind that their housing is located on the outskirts of the city.



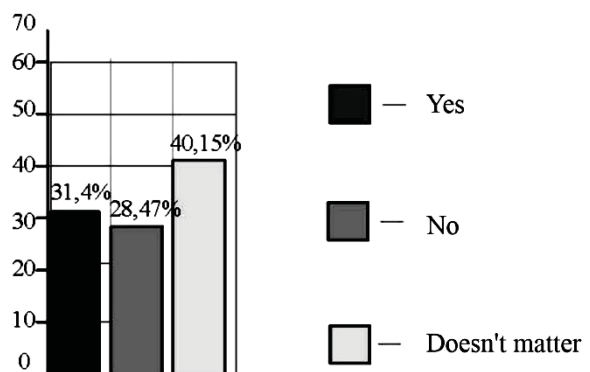
Problems that worry homeless people the most in Lviv



Education of homeless people in Ukraine



Desirable place of residence



Would it be good for your shelter to be on the outskirts of the city, or is it a significant barrier to earning money?

Fig. 8. Results of a sociological study of homeless people

Based on the conducted research and the study of foreign experience, we can assume that it is advisable to overcome homelessness in several stages:

- prior assistance to the homeless (overnight stay, document recovery, food, health care);
- housing with social rehabilitation functions (psychological assistance, training, mastering professions, work);
- transitional housing with support, partial or full provision of workplaces;
- social rented premises without the right to privatize and sell;
- own private or rented housing – a former homeless person returns to society.

To optimally provide homeless people with housing (achieve a satisfactory level of comfort, maximum social effect, and minimal economic costs), it is necessary to expand the typology of institutions for the homeless following the socio-demographic structure of the contingent. It is also significant to avoid segregation, but rather to integrate homeless people into society. At the same time, the decision should be such that the institutions built for them are accepted by their “neighbours” since today the attitude towards the homeless is more negative than positive.

Therefore, it is advisable to carry out the first three stages of overcoming homelessness in Ukraine using those types of institutions for the homeless that are regulated by current design norms and legislative acts.

**The first stage** is working on the street. At this stage, homeless people are placed in shelters or flophouses, only a part of the clients of these institutions need services of the following levels. At this stage of the fight against homelessness, it is planned to organize the activities of the social patrol service. Social workers will visit places where homeless people gather and provide them with certain types of social services. The forms of social patrolling can be different. This will depend on the needs and financial capabilities of the founders of this service: starting with information and explanatory work and ending with a range of services: distribution of food, clothing, shoes, medical care, transport services, and so on.

At the registration centre, homeless people should be issued a certificate of registration and information and explanatory work should be carried out on possible ways to solve their problems. Having a certificate will allow you to restore lost documents and get registration of the preferred place of residence, which is the main one in the system of reintegration of homeless citizens.

**The second stage** is housing with social and psychological rehabilitation functions. At this stage, homeless people receive psychological, legal, medical and social assistance, *study, master new professions, work in these institutions* and live for a certain period (depending on the rehabilitation that each homeless person undergoes individually). That is, at this stage, homeless people are undergoing both labour and psychological rehabilitation.

**The third stage** is housing with support for independent living, provided by social organizations designed to deal with the problems of the homeless. Such housing at this stage can be a social dormitory, where people can live for a certain time until they can rent their own housing.

**The fourth stage** is transitional rental social housing with the support of social workers. This is a new hotel-type housing that needs to be built for homeless people of various categories, for those who have passed the previous three stages. The housing is intended for independent living, that is, homeless people rent housing on their own. Housing is provided without the right to privatize and sell. Residents pay their own rent and utilities. This is already a form of social housing.

Not all homeless people have to go through all the stages. Some categories (for example, children from orphanages who are no longer underage, or people who have been released from prison) can start from intermediate stages, that is, immediately settle in social dormitories, or in rental social housing – in the future, their own housing.

So, by creating new types of housing for the homeless with gradual stages of transition to higher levels of support and accommodation, it is possible to solve several priority problems:

- avoid isolating homeless people from other people, but rather integrate them into society;
- provide housing for people from orphanages;
- provide temporary housing for former prisoners and ensure their return to normal life;
- solve the problem of homeless families;

- solve problems with homeless employment: design of industrial and agricultural facilities at the facilities for the homeless.
- reallocate the resources for the construction of housing for the homeless (by reducing the range and area of auxiliary and cultural and leisure premises, and more comfortably solving the layout of the residential part of the houses).

Rand social adaptation centres with the provision of the job should be located outside the city limits, or in rural areas. The homeless person will undergo psychological rehabilitation, and provide for a living, earning money from agricultural work, construction, workshops, and women will do household chores.

The problem of social employment of some able-bodied homeless people can also be solved by placing small service apartments in residential and public complexes for resettling service personnel (security guards, cleaners, janitors, gardeners).

After analyzing the foreign experience of forming housing for the homeless and summarizing the results of our sociological research, we concluded that special attention should be paid to housing with a productive function. This housing is designed for homeless people who do not have a permanent job. For homes in rural areas, it is planned to employ homeless people in agricultural work, on the periphery of the city – in production workshops, enterprises and construction sites. In institutions of this type, training classes are needed where homeless people can study or get a new profession for themselves. For institutions in the structure of urban development, there may be open premises for servicing residents living near this house (shared laundry, auto workshop, shop, barbershop, cafe, etc.), which can be served by homeless people. This type of institution will allow homeless people to undergo social adaptation, restore normal physical and mental health, provide them with jobs, livelihoods, and at least partially cover the cost of living in this type of institution.

## Conclusions

1. On the planet, 2 % of the population is homeless. In most countries, the number of homeless people is growing from year to year. To reduce the number of people without a permanent residence, you need to understand the causes of homelessness: poverty, unemployment and unstable employment, migration to urban centres, lack of affordable housing, divorce, family breakdown, domestic violence, lack of social or family support, drug addiction, mental health problems. Also, lack of support or services for those leaving youth centres, incarceration, mental health hospitals, etc.; discrimination based on origin, age, or sexual orientation; low schooling, social isolation, and low self-esteem.

2. Housing and industrial institutions for the homeless are projects in which educational and industrial premises, specialized workshops are added to the usual composition of living rooms, where homeless people learn new crafts, types of farming, and master professions that they can earn a living. It is also possible to place a separate production or enterprise on the territory of institutions. Production should be such that it can be mastered by people without special education. These are usually industries such as sewing, woodworking, papermaking, household items, building structures, and agriculture. The specific choice of production in such institutions depends on the country, region and their specialization.

3. For housing and industrial organizations, it is not necessary to place production facilities on the territory of the institution. It is also possible to cooperate with businesses that are located nearby. With the help of a transfer, people get to work, learn new skills and get paid. This type of institution will allow homeless people to undergo social adaptation, restore normal physical and mental health, provide them with jobs, livelihoods, and at least partially cover the cost of living in this type of institution.

## References

List of countries by homeless population [online] Available at: <[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_homeless\\_population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_homeless_population)>[Request date 2020]

Zakon Ukrainy pro osnovy sotsial'noho zakhystu bezdomnykh hromadyan i bezprytul'nykh ditey [online] Available at: <<http://www.rada.kiev.ua>> [Request date 2020].

DBNV.2.2-18:2007 Derzhavni budivel'ni normy Ukrainy Budyvky i sporudy. Zaklady sotsial'noho zakhystu naseleण्या Kyiv Minbud Ukrainy, 2007r. (108). [online] Available at: <<https://dbn.co.ua/load/normativy/dbn/1-1-0-269>>[Request date: 2020]

Housing the Homeless as a Sacred Duty November 5, 2019 [online] Available at: <<https://besettled.org/housing-the-homeless-as-a-sacred-duty/>>[Request date: 2020].

Home for The Homeless [online] Available at: <https://www.archdaily.com/931159/home-for-the-homeless-xystudio/5e0b2bf93312fd767f000523-home-for-the-homeless-xystudio-site-plan> [Request date: 2020].

Housing the Homeless Booming Cities Address the Growing Crisis in Their Streets By Kathleen McCormick [online] Available at: < <https://www.lincolinst.edu/publications/articles/housing-homeless>> [Request date: 2020]

Hnes' I. P., Soloviy L. S., 2010 Pryntsypy formuvannya typiv zhytla dlya bezdomnykh Visnyk natsional'noho universytetu "L'vivs'ka politekhnika". "Arkhitektura.", 674, s. 20–26.

Kabachenko N. V., 2008 Vyvchennya yavyshcha bezdomnosti: mozhlivosti ta obmezhenya Naukovi zapysky. Ser. Pedahohichni, psykholohichni nauky ta sotsial'na robota Tom 84. S. 58–62.

Kabachenko N. V. Posluhy v prohramakh dlya bezdomnykh u SSHA [online] Available at: < [http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e\\_journals/dutp/2006-1](http://www.nbu.gov.ua/e_journals/dutp/2006-1)> [Request date: 2020]

Kutsevych V. V., 2007. Proektuvannya i normatyvne zabezpechennya budynkiv i sporud zakladiv sotsial'noho zakhystu naselelnya Budivnytstvo Ukrainy: Naukovo-vyrobnychy zhurnal. 9, S. 10–13.

Burt M., 2001. Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing? *Laudan A., Edgar L. The Urban Institute Press. -Washington: D. C. S. 35.*

*Davis S., 2004. Designing for the Homeless Hardcover: University of California Press, -161 s.*

*Akhayimova A. O., 2005. Pryntsypy arkhitekturno-planuval'nykh rishen' sotsial'no-reabilitatsiynykh tsestriv (dlya bezprytul'nykh ditey ta pidlitkiv) : dys... kand. arkhitektury: 18.00.02 / Kyivivs'kyu natsional'nyu un-t budivnytstva i arkhitektury–K., 19 s.*

### Ігор Гнесь<sup>1</sup>, Любов Соловій<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Доктор архітектури, професор кафедри архітектурного проектування та інженерії,  
Національний університет "Львівська політехніка", Львів  
e-mail: [ihor.hnes@gmail.com](mailto:ihor.hnes@gmail.com),  
orcid: 0000-0003-0810-7681

<sup>2</sup> Кандидат архітектури, асистент, кафедра архітектурного проектування та інженерія,  
Національний університет "Львівська політехніка", Львів  
e-mail: [lubagorodok@gmail.com](mailto:lubagorodok@gmail.com),  
orcid:0000-0002-1627-030X

### ТИПИ ЖИТЛОВО-ВИРОБНИЧИХ ЗАКЛАДІВ ДЛЯ БЕЗДОМНИХ В ЗАРУБІЖНІЙ ПРАКТИЦІ

**Анотація.** Розглядаються приклади проектування закладів для бездомних в зарубіжній практиці. Зарубіжний досвід співставляється з результатами власних соціологічних досліджень бездомних в Україні. Категорія бездомних – це невід’ємна складова населення будь-якої країни, яка завжди була присутня в різних типах суспільства, незалежно від рівня його заможності і соціальної формації. Для вирішення проблеми бездомності пропонується соціально-типологічна схема впровадження для бездомних різних типів житла, на основі його інтеграції з виробничими і навчальними функціями.

Пропоновані житлово-виробничі заклади для бездомних – це проекти, у яких до звичного складу житлових одиниць додаються навчальні і виробничі приміщення, спеціалізовані майстерні, де бездомні навчаються новим ремеслам, видам господарства, опановують фах, за допомогою якого можуть надалі заробляти на прожиття. Також можливе розташування окремого виробництва або підприємства на території закладів, або в приміській зоні і навіть в сільській місцевості. Виробництво має бути таким, щоб його змогли опанувати особи без спеціальної освіти. Зазвичай це такі галузі: швейна, деревообробна, виготовлення паперу, побутових речей, будівельних конструкцій, сільське господарство. Конкретний вибір виробництва у таких закладах залежить від країни, регіону та їхньої спеціалізації.

Для житлово-виробничих організацій не обов’язково розташовувати виробництво на території закладу. Можливо їй співпрацювати з підприємствами, яке знаходиться неподалік. За допомогою трансферу люди потрапляють на роботу і освоюють нові навички та отримують заробітну плату. Такий тип закладу дозволить бездомним пройти соціальну адаптацію, дасть змогу відновити нормальне фізичне і психічне здоров’я, забезпечить їх роботою, засобами до існування та дасть можливість, хоча б частково покрити вартість свого проживання в такому типі закладу.

**Ключові слова:** безпритульність, бездомність, житло, притулок, соціальні послуги, виробництво, навчання, соціалізація.