



CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

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CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA

ENDING HOMELESSNESS IN LOS ANGELES: Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness, January 30, 2007 / Wolch, Jennifer, et al. / Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness, 2007, 28 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/Ending_Homelessness_in_LA%202007.pdf

“Our metropolitan region has avoided making fundamental changes in policies and programs that could end homelessness. Instead, politicians and policymakers seek to ‘solve’ homelessness via strategies of containment and confinement, exclusion and cleansing, and regulation and policing. The result is a constant churning of the poorest and most vulnerable, who shuffle from the streets to shelter, from shelter to jail or hospital, only to find themselves once again back on the streets. This report is an investigation into the current crisis of homelessness in Los Angeles that began in the 1980s and is still with us today. It examines how we got into this mess in the first place, and why – over two decades later – homelessness remains a stain on the urban landscape and our municipal conscience. The report outlines a plan, including what we should and should not be doing, to end homelessness in Los Angeles.”

HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA / Quigley, John M.; Raphael, Stephen; Smolensky, Eugene, et al. -- San Francisco, CA: Public Policy Institute of California, 2001, 114 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_1001JQR.pdf

Homelessness has increased dramatically in California over the past two decades. This study examines the theory that growing income inequality has contributed to homelessness. The rapidly growing gap between the rich and the poor in California has been driven more by deteriorating incomes among the poor than by rising incomes at the top of the income distribution, as demonstrated in other research. The result is that those whose incomes have fallen relative to others move out of better-quality housing, enter the lower quality market, and bid up prices at the low end. The resulting higher rents suggest that there will be more homelessness, because those with very low incomes can no longer afford housing and are forced into the streets.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA ANNUAL PLAN UPDATE OF THE 2005-2010

CONSOLIDATED PLAN: FY 2007/2008 / Sacramento, CA: Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2007, 120 p.

<http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/hrc/rep/fed/annual07-08pf092707.pdf>

“As described in the State’s 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan, California has an extensive ongoing system of social service organizations that provide institutional care, client-based community or residential services and housing-based supportive services including significant mainstream programs and services to prevent homelessness. The Department’s Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP), funded through the passage of Proposition 46 and Proposition 1C, is the State’s leading source of funds for homeless assistance services for direct client housing, facility operations and administration, residential rent assistance, leading or renting room for provision of temporary shelter, and capital development activities. To date, the EHAP Program has provided more than \$180 million to local governments and non-profit organizations to create an additional 10,433 shelter spaces” (p. 15).

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HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA – Cont'd

DYING WITHOUT DIGNITY: HOMELESS DEATHS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY: 2000 – 2007 / Hawke, Whitney; Davis, Max; Erlenbusch, Bob; Stoops, Michael -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness, 2007, 44 p. Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.lacehh.org/reports/LA-Homeless-Deaths-Report.pdf>

This report is an investigation into homeless deaths in Los Angeles County between January, 2000 and May, 2007, based on statistics from the Los Angeles County Coroner's office. It is our hope that the homeless people who make up the statistics in this report did not die in vain and that policy makers move to implement the recommendations of this report in an effort to provide the dignity they did not find while living on the streets of our community.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT HOUSING PROGRAM / Sacramento, CA: California Housing Finance Agency; California Department of Mental Health, 2008.

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/mhsa/> ;

http://www.dmh.ca.gov/Prop_63/MHSA/default.asp

Jointly administered by the California Department of Mental Health and the California Housing Finance Agency on behalf of counties, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Housing Program offers permanent financing and capitalized operating subsidies for the development of permanent supportive housing, including both rental and shared housing, to serve persons with serious mental illness and their families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. MHSA Housing Program funds will be allocated for the development, acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of permanent supportive housing.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON HOMELESSNESS / Sacramento, CA: California Interagency Task Force on Homelessness, 2002, 105 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/iatf_july2002recommendations.pdf

This plan proposes a variety of steps the State could take to address the issue of homelessness. Some of these proposals could be implemented immediately, while others would need a longer timeframe due to complexity, resource needs, or a variety of other reasons. Still others require further study to develop an appropriate course of action. Second, the document focuses primarily on what State agencies can do individually or collectively. The Task Force recognizes that the bulk of services provided to the homeless occur at the local level and, as is reflected in several recommended actions, anticipates increased collaboration between the State and local and non-governmental service providers in combating the problem of homelessness in California. Finally, this document is part of an ongoing process to substantially reduce the incidence of homelessness in California. This is not the final word on how to "end homelessness" in California. Indeed, many of the recommendations explicitly require further study. Similar to the report presented to the Governor in March 2002, this is in many ways a report on the progress already made since the Governor elevated combating homelessness to a top state priority.

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HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA – Cont'd

CONTINUUM OF CARE (CoC) HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: California /

Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2007.

Available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/local/index.cfm?st=ca>

“The ‘CoC Maps and Reports’ site provides an efficient method for you to access local Continuum of Care information. Links to reports, contact information, map images, and GIS data will be available on each webpage.”

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL HOMELESS SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS; DIRECTORY OF HOMELESS & HOUSING ADVOCACY COALITIONS: California /

Washington, DC:

National Coalition for the Homeless, 2008, 15 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/resources/local/california.html>

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/resources/state/california.html>

These directories include the contact information for direct service providers and housing advocacy coalitions in California.

LOCKED OUT 2008: The housing boom and beyond /

California Budget Project (CBP) -- Sacramento, CA: CBP, 2008, 60 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.cbp.org/pdfs/2008/080212_LockedoutReport.pdf

A significant number of Californians, including families with children, are homeless. Complex factors contribute to homelessness, but research suggests that lack of affordable housing is a major cause. For example, one study of homelessness in US urban areas, including in California, found that lower vacancy rates and higher rents are associated with higher levels of homelessness. Although issues such as mental illness or job loss “may increase vulnerability to homelessness...they cannot explain the magnitude of the problem,” according to one national expert. Instead, the decline of affordable housing has put increased pressure on families living in and at the margins of poverty. “Under these circumstances, homelessness will happen even to people whose only personal vulnerability is poverty” (p. 33).

A REALITY BASED APPROACH TO ENDING HOMELESSNESS IN LOS ANGELES: A petition by the Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness, January 30,

2007 / Blasi, Gary, et al. / Inter-University Consortium Against Homelessness -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness, 2007, 8 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/Reality_Approach_to_End_H_LA_2007.pdf

In Los Angeles today, current policy on homelessness is preoccupied with providing emergency shelter beds and policing people who are homeless. Skid Row disproportionately – and unfairly – cares for the region’s homeless people because so many other communities in Los Angeles County provide no services to help them. These communities are using Skid Row as their solution to homelessness. Everyone in LA wins if we work together to end homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES

FEDERAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS / Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2007, 4 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/federal.html>

This fact sheet briefly summarizes federal housing assistance programs such as Section 811, Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities Program; Section 202, Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program; Section 8, Housing Choice Voucher Program; Section 8, Single Room Occupancy; HOPE VI; Public Housing; Home Investment Partnerships Program; Section 502, Rural Home Ownership Direct Loan Program; Section 515, Rural Rental Housing Loans; and Section 514/516, Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants.

MCKINNEY-VENTO ACT / Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2006, 6 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/McKinney.pdf>

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (PL100-77) was the first -- and remains the only -- major federal legislative response to homelessness. This fact sheet provides a brief history of the McKinney-Vento Act, describes its content and evolution, and summarizes recent trends in McKinney-Vento Act legislation and funding. A list of resources for further reading is also provided.

HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA: Americans' perceptions, attitudes and knowledge, general population survey & city surveys / Gallup, Inc. -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae, November 2007, 55 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaecom/media/pdf/GP_Citiesfinal.pdf

The following report presents the findings of a quantitative survey research program conducted by Gallup, Inc. on behalf of Fannie Mae. The overall objective of the study was to examine adults' perceptions and knowledge of homelessness in America. The study also measures public opinion as to who and why some people may become homeless, and in particular, why U.S. veterans may be homeless. To achieve this goal, Gallup, Inc. conducted more than 5200 interviews with adults residing in telephone households in the United States.

HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY: A status report on hunger and homelessness in America's cities / Washington, DC: U.S. Conference of Mayors, December 2007, 72 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://usmayors.org/HHSurvey2007/hhsurvey07.pdf>

To assess the status of hunger and homelessness in America's cities during 2007, The U.S. Conference of Mayors surveyed 23 major cities whose mayors are members of its Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. The survey sought information and estimates from each city on (1) the demand for emergency food assistance, emergency shelter and transitional housing; (2) the capacity to meet that demand; (3) the causes of hunger and homelessness; (4) efforts underway in each city to combat these problems; (5) the economic or social conditions that exacerbate these problems; and (6) the outlook for 2008.

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HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES – Cont'd

HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA, HOMELESSNESS IN CALIFORNIA / Quigley, John M.; Raphael, Steven; Smolensky, Eugene / University of California, Berkeley, Institute of Business and Economic Research (IBER) -- Berkeley, CA: IBER, 2000, 43 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://urbanpolicy.berkeley.edu/pdf/homeless%20in%20full.PDF>

“It is generally believed that the increased incidence of homelessness in the U.S. has arisen from broad societal factors—changes in the institutionalization of the mentally ill, increases in drug addiction and alcohol usage, etc. This paper presents a comprehensive test of the alternate hypothesis that variations in homelessness arise from changed circumstances in the housing market and in the income distribution. We assemble essentially all the systematic information available on homelessness in U.S. urban areas—census counts, shelter bed counts, records of transfer payments, and administrative agency estimates. We estimate similar statistical models using four different samples of data on the incidence of homelessness, defined according to very different criteria. Our results suggest that simple economic principles governing the availability and pricing of housing and the growth in demand for the lowest quality housing explain a large portion of the variation in homelessness among U.S. metropolitan housing markets. Furthermore, rather modest improvements in the affordability of rental housing or its availability can substantially reduce the incidence of homelessness in the U.S.”

HOMELESSNESS: State and local efforts to integrate and evaluate homeless assistance programs / U.S. General Accounting Office -- Washington, DC: GAO, 1999, 60 p. (GAO/RCED-99-178)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99178.pdf>

This report describes some notable examples of efforts by states and localities to (1) link and integrate their homeless assistance programs with mainstream systems; and (2) measure and evaluate outcomes for their homeless assistance programs.

WITHOUT HOUSING: Decades of federal housing cutbacks, massive homelessness and policy failures / Gould, Ed, et al. -- San Francisco, CA: Western Regional Advocacy Project (WRAP), 2006, 88 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.wrathome.org/wh_press_kit/Without_Housing_20061114.pdf

This report documents federal funding trends for affordable housing over the past 25 years, particularly funding for housing programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), as well as Section 515 rural affordable housing administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). It describes the correlation of these trends to the emergence of a new and massive episode of homelessness in the early 1980s that has continued to the present, and also demonstrates why federal responses to this nationwide crisis have consistently failed. It focuses on factors that explain why so many people are homeless in the United States today: the cutbacks to and eventual near elimination of the federal government's commitment to building, maintaining and subsidizing affordable housing.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESS COUNTS

THE ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT TO CONGRESS / Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, February 2007, 98 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/ahar.pdf>

The Annual Homeless Assessment Report marks the first time since 1984 that HUD has reported the number of homeless people in the United States. The Department used electronic person-based Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and locally implemented homeless counts to arrive at the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people and the characteristics of homeless people living in shelters. The report offers a baseline for future reports that will explore patterns of homelessness over time.

EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL SHELTER POPULATION: 2000 (Census 2000 special reports) / Smith, Annetta C.; Smith, Denise I., et al. -- Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2001, 24 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/censr01-2.pdf>

This report presents tabulations on people enumerated at emergency and transitional shelters – that is, at emergency shelters for people experiencing homelessness; shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing; transitional shelters for people without conventional housing; and hotels and motels used to provide shelter for people without conventional housing. It does not include people enumerated at shelters for abused women (or shelters against domestic violence), transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing.

HOMELESSNESS COUNTS: How community approaches to homelessness are changing dramatically, what we should be doing to track progress, and how many people are homeless in your community / Cunningham, Mary L.; Henry, Meghan, et al. -- Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, January 2007, 48 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.naeh.org/content/general/detail/1440>

Today, hundreds of communities are re-tooling their homeless assistance systems and have committed to ending homelessness through local plans. At the federal level, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) homelessness assistance programs are targeting resources to permanent housing, and the Congress and the Bush Administration have committed to ending chronic homelessness by developing 150,000 units of permanent supportive housing for people who have been homeless for long periods. The private sector, through major philanthropic organizations, is engaging and funding efforts that focus on permanent solutions for homeless people. And new research and imaginative policies at the state and local level are paving the way. Taken together, these efforts represent a nationwide effort to end homelessness. How will we know if these efforts are successful? This report lays the groundwork for measuring efforts to end homelessness by establishing a baseline number of homeless people from which to monitor trends in homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESS COUNTS – Cont'd

GREATER LOS ANGELES HOMELESS COUNT: 2007 / Applied Survey Research -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, 2007, 268 p.
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.lahsa.org/docs/homelesscount/2007/LAHSAs.pdf>

The census and survey data presented within this report will further the understanding of likely causes and contributing factors to homelessness. The comparative data reported in the 2005 and 2007 reports will help LAHSA evaluate strategies it has employed, as well as inform the development of new approaches by LAHSA, the City and County of Los Angeles, and all other entities within the County as they address homelessness within their communities. Additionally, this data is considered vital to the development and on-going review of the countywide 10-year plan to end homelessness. The report is organized in the following manner: (1) Homeless Census Findings, (2) Homeless Survey Findings, (3) Homeless Census and Survey Methodology, (4) Challenges, Limitations, and Improvements, (5) Conclusion, and (6) Appendices.

A GUIDE TO COUNTING UNSHELTERED HOMELESS PEOPLE / Turnham, Jennifer; Wilson, Erin; Burt, Martha R. -- Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Homeless Assistance Programs, 2004, 78 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/countinghomeless/countingguide.pdf>

Collecting good baseline data about this subpopulation is essential to understanding the causes of homelessness and to designing effective responses, and can be used as a basis for comparison in future years. Moreover, continued data collection at regular intervals is needed to track progress toward reducing homelessness. This guide describes several methods for identifying, counting, and learning something about homeless people who are unlikely to be found in shelters or in other residential programs within a local homeless assistance network. Information about these approaches was gathered from communities throughout the country; examples of their methods are provided throughout the guide.

METROPOLITAN NEIGHBORHOODS WITH SHELTERED HOMELESS

POPULATIONS: Evidence from the 1990 and 2000 censuses / Lee, Barrett A.; Farrell, Chad R -- Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution - Metropolitan Policy Program, 2004, 20 p. (Brookings Living Cities Census Series; October 2004)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2004/10downtownredevelopment_lee/20041011_homeless.pdf

"This study examines metropolitan neighborhoods with emergency and transitional shelters that house substantial numbers of homeless people. These neighborhoods, which we label critical mass, often have long histories of serving an impoverished clientele, as epitomized by the traditional "skid row" district. But critical mass neighborhoods of more recent vintage are also evident, some in areas farther away from the city center. One might anticipate the landscape of critical mass homeless neighborhoods to have shifted since the early 1980s, when a variety of forces converged to increase the size of the U.S. homeless population. To date, however, these neighborhoods remain largely unexplored. Using census data, this paper asks four key questions about critical mass neighborhoods from 1990–2000.

California Department of Housing and Community Development
Housing Policy Development Division (Revised May 2008)

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HOMELESS COUNTS – Cont'd

HOMELESS ACCESS TO CARE SURVEY / Fresno-Madera Continuum of Care --
Fresno, CA: United Way of Fresno County, May 2002, 84 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.fresnohumanservices.org/Administration/HomelessAccessToCareSurvey.pdf>

Developing a comprehensive strategy for ending homelessness requires defining where gaps exist within the system of housing and services, versus the unmet needs of the population they serve. Determining gaps and their relational priority are fundamental steps in the Continuum of Care planning process. Decisions regarding relational priority of gaps are the basis for developing strategies to deploy new resources, or re-deploy existing resources, to best assist people who are homeless to obtain, and maintain, permanent housing and self sufficiency. This report includes methodology, survey results and projections.

HOW MANY PEOPLE EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS? / Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2007, 4 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/How_Many.pdf

Studies of homelessness are complicated by problems of definitions and methodology. This fact sheet describes definitions of homelessness, methodologies for counting homeless people, recent estimates of homelessness, and estimates of the increase in homelessness over the past two decades. Additional resources for further study are also provided.

PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS

A PLAN: NOT A DREAM: How to end homelessness in ten years / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, June 2000, 24 p.

Available executive summary via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/585>

“Mainstream social programs do have the ability to prevent and end homelessness. These are programs like welfare, health care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment, veterans’ assistance and so on. These programs, however, are over-subscribed. Perversely, the very existence of the homeless assistance system encourages these mainstream systems to shift the cost and responsibility for helping the most vulnerable people to the homeless assistance system. This dysfunctional situation is becoming more and more institutionalized. Can nothing be done? The Board of Directors of the National Alliance to End Homelessness believes that, in fact, ending homelessness is well within the nation’s grasp. We can reverse the incentives in mainstream systems so that rather than causing homelessness, they are preventing it. And we can make the homeless assistance system more outcome-driven by tailoring solution-oriented approaches more directly to the needs of the various sub-populations of the homeless population. In this way, homelessness can be ended within ten years. To end homelessness in ten years, there are four steps that should be taken simultaneously.”

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PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS – Cont'd

BRING LOS ANGELES HOME: The campaign to end homelessness / Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger and Homelessness, 2007, 117 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web

<http://www.lacehh.org/bringlahome/pdf/BRINGLAHOME.pdf>

In 2003, Los Angeles City and County officials convened more than 60 leaders to establish the Bring L.A. Home Blue Ribbon Panel to develop a 10-year plan to end homelessness in Los Angeles County. Panel members included persons representing government, faith organizations, health and human services agencies, advocacy groups, the entertainment industry, law enforcement, business organizations, and from among those who have experienced homelessness. With this document, Bring L.A. Home joins hundreds of communities across the country that have declared their intent to end homelessness. Like those communities, Bring L.A. Home recognizes that this longstanding crisis requires a more comprehensive response than has been attempted to date. This Bring L.A. Home Plan thus initiates a 10-year campaign to end homelessness in Los Angeles County by setting forth a broad range of strategies that address a multitude of issues related to homelessness.

ENDING HOMELESSNESS IN SANTA MONICA: CURRENT EFFORTS AND RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS : Final report, evaluation of Santa Monica's continuum of care and strategic five-year plan / Burt, Martha R.; Aron, Laudan Y. -- Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, December 2006, 215 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://lahealthaction.org/library/HomelessEvaluation.pdf>

"This evaluation was designed to help us understand the scope of homelessness in Santa Monica, the positions and interests of the various stakeholders, and what is working and what is not. We used various evaluation methods to help gain this understanding, including interviews with more than 100 stakeholders; write-in responses from another 150 people; and analysis of budget data, performance statistics, and data on homeless people receiving services from Santa Monica homeless assistance providers. These Highlights are structured to accomplish two things: (1) to give readers a sense of some of the simpler findings of the evaluation – some basic facts about homeless people, homeless services, and costs, and (2) to present the evaluation's many recommendations in a concise format. Report chapters provide significantly greater detail about the basic facts, and also provide findings related to a number of questions posed for this evaluation related to access to services, service duplication, service gaps, and system performance."

POLICY GUIDE / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, June 2007, 64 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1723>

The National Alliance to End Homelessness has published a *Policy Guide* to help policymakers and advocates understand federal programs and policies regarding housing and homelessness. The 63-page guide includes information about relevant federal programs and proposals, including homelessness funding, proposals to reauthorize HUD's McKinney-Vento homeless assistance programs, and information about funding levels of mainstream housing and services programs.

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PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR HOMELESSNESS PROBLEM – Cont'd

THE 10-YEAR PLANNING PROCESS TO END CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS IN YOUR COMMUNITY: A step-by-step guide / Washington, DC: U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, June 2006, 26 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.usich.gov/slocal/index.html>

“The United States Interagency Council supports and encourages the development of local 10-year plans to end chronic homelessness. Planning to end homelessness –not to manage or maintenance –is new. Inspired by the President’s call to end this profile of homelessness and by city and county 10-year plans that have been developed across our country, these planning processes have offered new resources, new collaborations, and new energy to create solutions. By mid-2006, over 215 cities and counties had committed to such 10-year plans. The Council’s work with federal departments and agencies promises new collaborative approaches and new funding opportunities at the national level... This document is designed to guide your community through the steps of developing and implementing a 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness.”

GOOD . . . TO BETTER . . . TO GREAT: Innovations in 10-year plans to end chronic homelessness in your community / Washington, DC: U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, June 2006, 26 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.endlongtermhomelessness.org/knowledge_center/plans_end_longterm_homelessness/innovations_in_10_year.aspx

The key any 10-year planning effort is ensuring that business principles inform the plan: establishing baselines to quantify the magnitude of the problem; benchmarks to remedy incrementally what the baselines reveal; budget implications including needed investments and return cost savings; and identification of best practices. USICH Director Phil Mangano notes that when community 10-year plans are “driven, shaped, and implemented by a business mindset that requires results and outcomes, we have seen dramatic changes occur. Visible, measurable, quantifiable change on the streets, in neighborhoods, and most importantly in the lives of homeless people.”

THE SAN FRANCISCO PLAN TO ABOLISH CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS / San Francisco, CA: San Francisco Ten Year Planning Council, 2004, 78 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ich.gov/slocal/plans/sanfrancisco.pdf>

The recommended goal of the Ten Year Council is a simple one: create 3,000 units of new permanent supportive housing designed to accommodate the chronically homeless. The "Housing First" model is a radical departure from the Continuum model in use for almost two decades in San Francisco. Under the Continuum model, homeless individuals try to find space in a shelter. The next step is often transitional housing before eventual placement in permanent housing. The goal has been to stabilize the individual with a variety of services before permanent housing placement. The "Housing First" model emphasizes immediate placement of the individual in permanent supportive housing, and then provides the services, on site, necessary to stabilize the individual and keep them housed.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR HOMELESSNESS PROBLEM – Cont'd

HOMELESS OLDER ADULTS STRATEGIC PLAN / Renahan, Steve, et al. -- Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., March 2008, 367 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.shelterpartnership.org/HomelessOlderAdults.htm>

“Shelter Partnership developed this plan for homeless older adults under both a moral imperative to address the rising needs of a population that has been historically neglected, and also as a means to challenge our public systems of care and other concerned stakeholders to adopt a strategic approach to address the housing, service and health care needs of homeless older adults in an integrated fashion. Our contribution may rest with the finding that homelessness among the 3,000 to 4,000 older adults (62 and up) in Los Angeles County can be solved, as well as the novelty of describing their characteristics. For that alone, there is value in “uncovering” the identity of a group that has never before been the focus of public policy in Los Angeles County.

....In the end, three themes emerged that transcended all of our planning: (1) there is a pervasive lack of public focus on homeless older adults; (2) homeless older adults in Los Angeles have unique characteristics and needs; and (3) permanent supportive housing is the housing choice best suited for their needs.”

MONTEREY COUNTY'S COMMUNITY-BASED HOMELESS SERVICES PLAN /

Giuriato, Maria T. -- Monterey, CA: Monterey County Dept. of Social Services, 2002.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/dss/affiliates/cap/cap_hsp.asp

“The response to homelessness has made significant advances in the last year in Monterey County. The community has developed this updated Monterey County's Community-Based Homeless Services Plan (Plan) that has been painstakingly designed to build on the existing homeless services that, for the past 20 years, have helped people that are homeless stabilize their lives and find housing. It is an ongoing, long-range strategy that will act as the guide and focal point in the process for local responses to homelessness in years to come.”

SITING OF HOMELESS HOUSING AND SERVICES: Best practices for community acceptance /

Community Acceptance Strategies Consortium (CASC); Non-Profit Housing Association of Northern California (NPH) -- San Francisco, CA: NPH, October 2000, 28 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nonprofithousing.org/actioncenter/toolbox/acceptance/CASC2000report.pdf>

This report summarizes the lessons learned and the success of the Community Acceptance Strategies Consortium (CASC) in reducing homelessness in the San Francisco Bay Area. Through CASC's trainings, education, and legal and technical assistance work, CASC has helped high quality homeless housing and services proposals obtain local government approvals. This report is organized around an approach called “Six Steps to Getting Local Government Approvals,” and provides a summary of CASC's on-going strategy for increasing the supply of housing and services for homeless people. The approach assumes that housing developers, sponsors, and service providers intend to provide developments which will meet important community needs, are well designed, and will be well- maintained and well-managed.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR HOMELESSNESS PROBLEM – Cont'd

MEMO ON SB2: ZONING FOR EMERGENCY SHELTERS AND TRANSITIONAL AND SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (CH. 633, STATUTES OF 2007) (Attached with briefing paper & copy of legislation)

Creswell, Cathy, et al. -- Sacramento, CA: Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, California Department of Housing and Community Development, May 2008, 33 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.hcd.ca.gov/hpd/sb2_memo050708.pdf

“Chapter 633, Statutes of 2007 (SB 2) clarifies and strengthens housing element law to ensure zoning encourages and facilitates emergency shelters and limits the denial of emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing under the Housing Accountability Act. The law will facilitate efforts to address the critical needs of homeless populations and persons with special needs throughout all communities in California.” Attached is a briefing paper informing local governments of SB 2, providing assistance in evaluating these provisions to effectively implement this important State law. Also attached is a copy of the legislation.

STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS

Burt, Martha R., et al. -- Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2005, 210 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/Strategies_for_preventing_Homelessness.pdf

Specifically, the study's objectives were to: 1.) identify communities that have implemented community-wide strategies to prevent homelessness and can document their effectiveness; 2.) describe these strategies and their component activities for other communities and the field at large; and 3.) review community data that measure achievements in preventing homelessness and provide evidence that the prevention activities were effective. To give the concept of “homelessness prevention” some concreteness, the study team examined Continuum of Care (CoC) applications for 2004 to identify the activities that communities include in the prevention component of their CoCs. One cluster of activities was found in almost every application. It included counseling and advocacy to help households connect to resources and housing, as well as budget and credit counseling. It also included in-kind emergency assistance (food, clothing, transportation vouchers, and occasionally furniture and medical care); and cash assistance with rent, mortgage, or utility payments to avert eviction.

WHAT IS HOUSING FIRST?

Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, November 2006, 6 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1425>

Housing First is an approach that centers on providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed. What differentiates a Housing First approach from other strategies is that there is an immediate and primary focus on helping individuals and families quickly access and sustain permanent housing. This approach has the benefit of being consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve. A Housing First approach rests on the belief that helping people access and sustain permanent, affordable housing should be the central goal of our work with people experiencing homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR HOMELESSNESS PROBLEM – Cont'd

A NEW VISION: WHAT IS IN COMMUNITY PLANS TO END HOMELESSNESS? /

Cunningham, Mary, et al. -- Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, November 2006, 40 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.naeh.org/content/article/detail/1397>

In 2000, the National Alliance to End Homelessness announced “A Plan, Not a Dream: How to End Homelessness in Ten Years.” Drawing on research and innovative programs from around the country, the plan outlined a new vision to address the problem of homelessness. This vision included strategies to end the problem by providing affordable housing and needed services, and, just as important, by preventing homelessness from occurring in the first place. Since that time, 220 communities have undertaken efforts to end homelessness and 90 communities have completed plans to end homelessness. These plans echo key strategies outlined in the Alliance’s plan and represent a critical, collective effort to end homelessness nationwide. This report is the first nationwide examination of local plans to end homelessness.

WHAT IS A CONTINUUM OF CARE? / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2007, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1744>

This resource that details the necessary parts of a Continuum of Care (CoC) and how to plan a CoC. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development began to require communities to submit a single application for McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants in 1995.

WHAT IS TEN YEAR PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2007, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1786>

In 2000, the National Alliance to End Homelessness released A Plan, Not a Dream: How to End Homelessness in Ten Years. Drawing on research and innovative programs from around the country, the plan outlined key strategies in addressing the issue locally, which cumulatively can address the issue nationally. Since the release of this blueprint, over 300 communities have undertaken efforts to end homelessness and over 180 communities have completed plans to end homelessness.

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO END HOMELESSNESS? / Burt, Martha R. -- Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2001, 6 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/end_homelessness.pdf

Homelessness did not disappear in the 1990s, despite the nation’s economic boom. In fact, it appears to have increased. On any given day, at least 800,000 people are homeless in the United States, including about 200,000 children in homeless families. These startling statistics, however, do not tell the whole story. This report includes bibliographical references

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

CHRONIC, LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2007, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1623>

Although chronic homelessness represents a small share of the overall homeless population, chronically homeless people use up more than 50 percent of the services. The most successful model for housing people who experience chronic homelessness is permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach.

REBUILDING LIVES: Stories of the journey from homelessness to a job and a home / Martinez, J. / Chronic Homeless Employment Technical Assistance Center (CHETA) -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, April 2008, 18 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/pubs/CHETA/RebuildingLivesII.April2008.pdf>

In September 2006, the publication *Rebuilding Lives...from the Streets to a Home and a Job*, explored the stories of five individuals participating in the multi-city initiative. That document profiled their early experiences, and developments in their lives after enrolling in one of the five local programs. By being introduced to John, Robert, Bertha, Miracle, and Patricia, readers saw the personal challenges and triumphs that were part of their efforts to rebuild their lives with meaningful work and a place to call their own. Now, eighteen months after our last report, we revisit these individuals in their communities, to tell you about their progress, setbacks, and experiences. They are among the 407 people with long terms of homelessness who moved from the streets and shelters into permanent housing between October 2003 and March 2007. Like their peers, the people in this report followed their own individualized pathway. Their courses may be characterized as more circuitous than linear.

STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING CHRONIC STREET HOMELESSNESS: Final report /

Burt, Martha R., et al. / Urban Institute -- Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2004, 348 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/ChronicStrtHomeless.pdf>

"This project's aim was to identify successful community-wide approaches to reducing homelessness and achieving stable housing for the difficult-to-serve people who routinely live on the streets. It was also to document these successful approaches in a way that will help other communities trying to address this problem. We included as 'street homeless' single adults who spend significant time on the streets, although they may also use emergency shelters from time to time. Most of the people to be helped will also be 'chronically' homeless, which we defined as being disabled and either being continuously homeless for a year or more or having had at least four homeless episodes during the last three years. This definition of 'chronic' homelessness corresponds to the definition recently adopted by the Interagency Council on Homelessness. Disabilities or disabling conditions often include severe and persistent mental illness, severe and persistent alcohol and/or drug abuse problems, and HIV/AIDS. To the extent that community approaches address these, they can assist a greater proportion of chronic street homeless people to leave homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

CHRONIC, LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS – Cont'd

ADDRESSING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS: Permanent supportive housing /

Foster, Lisa K.; Snowdon, Patricia / California State Library, California Research Bureau -- Sacramento, CA: CRB, 2003, 86 p. ISBN: 1-58703-181-7

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/03/12/03-012.pdf>

Long-term homelessness in California is a significant, complex, and expensive social problem. In addition to extremely low incomes, individuals and families who are persistently homeless commonly have chronic health, mental health, substance abuse or other conditions that make it difficult to maintain housing. Many homeless advocates and service providers support the expansion of permanent supportive housing, a combination of affordable housing and support services, to effectively address the needs of individuals and families who have been homeless for extended periods of time.

TOOLKIT FOR ENDING LONG-TERM HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC:

Corporation for Supportive Housing, October 2004, 98 p.

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/ke/toolkit-ending-homelessness/all-toolkit.pdf>

This Toolkit highlights some of the most promising practices for ending long-term homelessness today. The projects and programs represented here are making real strides toward ending homelessness in our country by serving those who have been historically underserved. In addition to key lessons learned by supportive housing projects and programs across the country, the Toolkit includes profiles of systems-wide strategies for working with this population, photo tours of supportive housing projects from around the country, sample documents from supportive housing service teams and property managers, and a listing of key additional tools.

HOMELESSNESS & MENTAL ILLNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE

BLUEPRINT FOR CHANGE: Ending chronic homelessness for persons with serious mental illnesses and/or co-occurring substance use disorders / U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) -- Rockville, MD: SAMHSA - Center for Mental Health Services, 2003, 134 p. DHHS Pub. no. SMA-04-3870

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/publications/allpubs/sma04-3870/default.asp>

The *Blueprint for Change* was developed to disseminate state-of-the-art information about ending homelessness for people who have serious mental illnesses, including those with co-occurring substance use disorders. Practical advice is offered for how to plan, organize, and sustain a comprehensive, integrated system of care designed to end homelessness for people with serious mental illnesses and/or co-occurring substance use disorders. More detailed information on the research and practices featured in this report can be found in the References; many citations include web sites that contain documents or additional information. In addition, the Resources section includes contact information for some additional Federal, state, and national resources on homelessness, mental illnesses, and co-occurring substance use disorders.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESSNESS & MENTAL ILLNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE – Cont'd

AB 2034 PROGRAM EXPERIENCES IN HOUSING HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS / Burt, Martha R.; Anderson, Jacquelyn -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, December 2005, 35 p.
http://documents.csh.org/documents/ca/csh_ab2034.pdf

One of the main purposes of the Mental Health Services Act is to reduce homelessness among people with serious mental illness, either by housing consumers who have been living on the streets or in shelters or by preventing homelessness among those leaving hospitals, jails, and prisons. Creative housing strategies are becoming a critical component of these new programs. To inform the implementation of MHSA, this report describes some of the housing strategies that the AB 2034 programs use and their success in retaining consumers and helping them find and keep housing.

HOW STATES CAN USE SAMHSA BLOCK GRANTS TO SUPPORT SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS / U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) -- Rockville, MD: SAMHSA - Center for Mental Health Services, 2003, 31 p. No. SMA 04-3871
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/publications/allpubs/SMA04-3871/default.asp>

Many States and localities have devised strategies to deploy block grant funds to promote provision of both homeless services and innovative planning mechanisms that ensure efficient use of resources. Some of the more effective State strategies identified to date are presented as short case studies in this report. There is pronounced need for mental health and substance abuse treatment among people who are homeless. SAMHSA, in partnership with the Interagency Council on Homelessness, has prepared this technical assistance report to promote improved access to mainstream resources and services for this population. The report offers guidance to States and local communities on how block grant funds are being used to address homelessness.

PREDICTING STAYING IN OR LEAVING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING THAT SERVES HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS: Final report / Wong, Yin-Ling Irene; Hadley, Trevor R., et al. -- Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2006, 119 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/permhsgstudy.pdf>

The Permanent Housing component of the Supportive Housing Program, the Department's principal program to meet the needs of homeless people with disabilities, was established to offer homeless people with disabilities, including mental illness, an assurance of permanent housing and appropriate supportive services. The program is designed to provide a structure that counteracts the disruptions of both homelessness and disability. However, while many formerly homeless people remain in permanent supportive housing for many years, substantial numbers leave within months of entry. The questions of why people leave permanent housing and what happens to them constitute the principal focus of this study.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESSNESS & MENTAL ILLNESS, SUBSTANCE ABUSE – Cont'd

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND HOMELESSNESS

/ Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2003, 6 p. (Newsletter article)

Healing Hand – Vol. 7, No. 5 (October 2003) p. 1-6

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nhchc.org/Network/HealingHands/2003/hh-1003.pdf>

Researchers estimate that as many as half of all people who are homeless have diagnosable substance use disorders at some point in their lives. Alcohol abuse is more common, occurring in almost half of all homeless, single adults; drug abuse occurs in approximately one-third of this group. Increasingly, individuals who are homeless and have substance use disorders are younger and include women, minorities, poly-drug users, and individuals with co-occurring mental disorders.

PUBLIC SERVICE REDUCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PLACEMENT OF HOMELESS PERSONS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS IN SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

/ Culhane, Dennis P.; Metraux, Stephen; Hadley, Trevor -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002, 57 p. (Journal article)

Housing Policy Debate, Vol. 13, No. 1 (2002) p. 107-163

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1301_culhane.pdf

This article assesses the impact of public investment in supportive housing for homeless persons with severe mental disabilities. Data on 4,679 people placed in such housing in New York City between 1989 and 1997 were merged with data on the utilization of public shelters, public and private hospitals, and correctional facilities. A series of matched controls who were homeless but not placed in housing were similarly tracked.

Regression results reveal that persons placed in supportive housing experience marked reduction in shelter use, hospitalization, length of stay per hospitalization, and time incarcerated.

SYSTEM CHANGE EFFORTS AND THEIR RESULTS, LOS ANGELES, 2005–2006:

Hilton Foundation Project to End Homelessness Among People with Serious

Mental Illness / Burt, Martha R. -- Washington, DC: Urban Institute, April 2007, 40 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://lahealthaction.org/library/2nd_Hilton_report_system_change_component_final.pdf

This report describes system change efforts that the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) has undertaken with foundation grant monies (often in conjunction with other stakeholders and partners), and what results they appear to have stimulated as of early 2007....CSH and the Hilton Foundation identified a number of research questions for the evaluation to answer. This report addresses one of those questions: How have state and/or local public agencies made changes to better accommodate the development and operation of permanent supportive housing units and the services that tenants need to achieve stability?

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS

EDUCATING HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH: The guide to their rights /

Washington, DC: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2007, 28 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

[http://www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/Basic%20McKinney%20Booklet%20\(2007\)1.pdf](http://www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/Basic%20McKinney%20Booklet%20(2007)1.pdf)

More than 1.35 million children and youth experience homelessness each year. These young people may be living on the streets, but they are most often in shelters or temporarily living with family or friends after losing housing or having financial problems....Despite McKinney-Vento, homeless children and youth sometimes need help enrolling and participating in school. Various individuals can, and should, step forward to provide assistance. Parents, relatives, family friends, school and school district personnel, shelter providers, youth program workers, social workers, advocates, and the students themselves can all play a role in helping young people get an education.

EDUCATING CHILDREN WITHOUT HOUSING: A primer on legal requirements and implementation strategies for educators, advocates and policymakers, 2nd ed. /

Duffield, Barbara J.; Heyback, Lauren M. -- Chicago, IL: American Bar Association, September 2007, 76 p. (Book)

Available for purchase via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.abanet.org/abastore/index.cfm?section=main&fm=Product.AddToCart&pid=4180013>

This manual addresses the federal educational mandates related to homeless students under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The manual provides innovative strategies for educators and school administrators, state coordinators and policymakers, and advocates and attorneys to play a role in ensuring the education rights of children and youth experiencing homelessness. The revised edition includes additional strategies designed to assist communities to exceed compliance and move toward greater commitment -- to embody not only the letter but also the spirit of the law. Additions include new sections on: homeless students with disabilities; students involved in the child welfare system; application of the Act in response to disasters; as well as expanded sections on definitions, preschool children, and unaccompanied youth. The book also includes an updated directory of resources.

THE EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS OF HOMELESS YOUTH IN CALIFORNIA:

Challenges and solutions / Julianelle, Patricia F. -- Sacramento, CA: California Research Bureau, California State Library, 2007, 70 p. ISBN: 1-58703-229-5

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/07/07-012.pdf>

Homelessness places youth at extreme risk of victimization and violence. Youth living in public places are often victims of physical and sexual assaults and robberies. Some youth are forced to engage in "survival sex" in exchange for shelter, food, or money. Crowded living situations and exposure to the elements lead to higher rates of illness, and the mental and emotional stress of homelessness leads to increased risks of substance abuse, depression, and even suicide. Given this context, school can be an oasis for homeless youth, where they can find security and support and obtain the skills they need to survive safely on their own.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS – Cont'd

PROMISING STRATEGIES TO END YOUTH HOMELESSNESS: Report to Congress / Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2007, 91 p.

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/content/docs/reporttocongress_youthhomelessness.pdf

When the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act was reauthorized in 2003 during the 108th Congress by the Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act, it included a provision for a Report on promising strategies to end youth homelessness. The Report provides Members of Congress information on the needs of the homeless youth population and the characteristics of homeless youth, theoretical perspectives, prevention and amelioration interventions, and implications for policy and program development. This Report also includes a review of the range of supports and services available to meet the population needs, including those services funded in the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH: Demographics, programs, and emerging issues (CRS Report for Congress) / Fernandes, Adrienne L. -- Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, January 2007, 37 p.

<http://www.naeh.org/content/general/detail/1451>

This report begins with an overview of the runaway and homeless youth population. It describes the challenges in defining and counting the runaway and homeless youth population, as well as the factors that influence homelessness and leaving home. In particular, youth who experience foster care are vulnerable to running away or becoming homeless while in care or after having been emancipated from the system. This report also provides background on the evolution of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act from the 1970s until it was last amended in 2003. The report then goes on to describe the administration and funding of the Basic Center, Transitional Living, and Street Outreach programs that were created from the act, as well as the functions of their ancillary components. In anticipation of the possible reauthorization of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program in the 110th Congress, the report concludes with a discussion of 1) the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program's changing personnel needs; 2) funding for the Maternity Group Homes component of the TLP; 3) evaluation of youth outcomes; and 4) the issue of runaway and homeless youth as "disconnected" youth.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF HOMELESSNESS ON CHILDREN / Buckner, John C. -- Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2008. (Journal article)
American Behavioral Scientist – Vol. 51, No. 6 (February 2008) p. 721-736

Available information via the World Wide Web:

<http://abs.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/51/6/721>

Focusing on the central aim of many published studies involving homeless children in the United States, this article summarizes findings on the effects of homelessness on children's mental health, health, developmental status, and academic achievement. Researchers have repeatedly documented that poverty is associated with higher rates of problems among both homeless and low-income housed groups of children in comparison to children in the broader population. Although the majority of studies have found homeless children to evidence greater problems than low-income housed children, results are inconsistent. Factors that may account for these discrepant findings are discussed, and recommendations for additional research are offered.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS – Cont'd

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES TO PREVENT AND END YOUTH HOMELESSNESS /

Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, August 2006, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1058>

This issue brief reviews the key issues surrounding youth homelessness, including causes and characteristics of homeless youth. It also contains an introductory explanation of the youth housing continuum, a development model for stable and supportive housing for young adults and policy implications regarding youth homelessness. The brief also features the "Ten Essentials Your Community Needs to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness," designed by the National Partnership to End Youth Homelessness.

A REFERRAL GUIDE FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES: Homeless service providers in Los Angeles County, by service planning area, with accompanying reference maps / Burns, Patrick; Flaming, Daniel; Mantley, Rick / Economic Roundtable -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles County Office of Education, 2006, 122 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/LACOE_Referral_Guide_2nd_Ed.pdf

This guide presents Los Angeles County's frontline public agencies, shelters, designated access centers, supportive services, food pantries, school district liaisons and head start offices that together make up the "Referral Network" to assist homeless children, youth and families. Dozens of public agency and non-profit staff provided content for this second version of the Guide, either by completing and returning our questionnaires, participating in the LACOE Homeless Referral Network Conference on May 25, 2005, or sharing the electronic source files that were used in compiling this referral guide. The purpose of this guide is to provide a starting point for identifying sources of help for homeless children, youth and families, and for strengthening collaboration among service providers in LA's Referral Network.

VOICES FROM THE STREET: A survey of homeless youth by their peers /

Bernstein, Nell; Foster, Lisa K. -- Sacramento CA: California State Library, California Research Bureau, March 2008, 133 p. ISBN: 1-58703-235-X

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/crb/08/08-004.pdf>

Homeless youth are a hidden population. To shed light on this group of vulnerable young people, CRB conducted a survey in which homeless and formerly homeless youth completed over 200 interviews with their homeless peers across the state. The youth interviewed describe their experiences – how they became homeless, what life on the street is like, their interactions with police, their education and aspirations, their mental health experiences, how they go about getting help – the services they need, and the changes they would like to see happen in policy or law. The majority come from the hardest-to-reach and least-studied homeless populations: youth who sleep on the streets or in cars, squat in abandoned buildings, or "couch-surf." Most left their families because of violence or abuse or were kicked out, and many are surviving on the streets in the neighborhoods in which they grew up. This report presents the survey responses and findings.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS – Cont'd

YOUTH HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, June 2007, 2 p. (Fact Sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.naeh.org/content/article/detail/1659>

Youth homelessness is disturbingly common. Although the prevalence of youth homelessness is difficult to measure, researchers estimate that about 5 to 7.7 percent of youth experience homelessness each year. The same factors that contribute to adult homelessness, such as poverty, lack of affordable housing, low education levels, unemployment, mental health, and substance abuse, can lead to homelessness among youth. Beyond these factors, youth homelessness is largely a reflection of family breakdown.

WOMEN & FAMILIES

CRISIS ON THE STREETS: Homeless women and children in Los Angeles /

Dyrness, Grace Roberts; Spoto, Peter; Thompson, Mia -- Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, Center for Religion and Civic Culture, 2003, 128 p.

http://www.usc.edu/schools/college/crcc/private/docs/publications/crisis_full.pdf

The traditional view that the homeless are men with substance abuse issues is no longer a predominant reality. Perhaps the most alarming trend in the homeless population is the increase of women and children. Factors such as rising poverty levels, lack of affordable housing, increased health care costs, and welfare benefit time limits have contributed to this change. In Los Angeles, the breakdown of social networks and the concentration of homeless services in the Skid Row area are altering the face of the homeless population.

FAMILY MATTERS: A guide to developing family supportive housing / Hart

Shegos, Ellen -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001, 314 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/FMFull.pdf>

Beginning in the mid-1980s, families with children began appearing among the ranks of the homeless. Fifteen years later, homelessness is beginning to span generations. Many of today's homeless parents were homeless themselves as children, growing up in foster care or shelters. Many homeless families are further stressed by: extreme poverty, substance use or mental illness among parents, and behavioral problems and poor school performance among children. At the same time, social attitudes toward homeless families are becoming less tolerant and more punitive. It seems as if some families will be simply written off as "hopeless." Yet your instincts tell you that parents and children can't be written off. With this manual, we hope to give you a way to translate those instincts into action. This manual focuses on housing for chronically homeless families who struggle to survive in a continuous cycle of homelessness and extreme poverty. Supportive housing—long-term, affordable housing with supportive services for parents and children—breaks the cycle by addressing the root causes of the family's homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

WOMEN & FAMILIES – Cont'd

DOWNTOWN WOMEN'S NEEDS ASSESSMENT: Findings and recommendations /

Dennison, Becky, et al. / Downtown Women's Action Coalition -- Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., October 2001, 49 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.dwcweb.org/womenhomeless/FullReport.pdf>

The purpose of the Downtown Women's Needs Assessment was not to verify or disprove social theories concerning the causes of homelessness. Similarly, the project's goal was not to determine root causes or contributing factors to homelessness among the individual survey respondents (though some such information can be inferred from the data). The survey was designed to identify the current needs and characteristics of women living downtown in order to assist the downtown community in designing housing and service programs appropriate for women's needs and to increase resources for new women's programs.

HOME WORKS: Solving family homelessness through permanent supportive housing /

Durham, Kate -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing,

December 2005, 76 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/pubs/Homeworks.pdf>

Home Works draws upon the pragmatic lessons learned from many family supportive housing projects in operation in and around San Francisco, Chicago and Minneapolis. Designed primarily for service providers, housing developers and managers, and also for public and private funders, *Home Works* offers practical guidance for the development and operation of family supportive housing (FSH). While FSH can benefit tremendously from best practices and lessons learned in adult supportive housing, there are points of differentiation worth noting. *Home Works* aims to stimulate thinking about some of these important differences so that these factors can inform decisions about program philosophies, service packages, staffing, partnerships, and funding.

MULTIPLY HOMELESS FAMILIES: The insidious impact of violence /

Bassuk, Ellen L.; Perloff, Jennifer N.; Dawson, Ree -- Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001, 22 p. (Journal article)

[Housing Policy Debate - Vol. 12, No. 2 \(2001\) p. 299-320](#)

Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/hpd/pdf/hpd_1202_bassuk.pdf

Little is known about the dynamics of homelessness among families that have been homeless more than once. This article describes the duration of homelessness, compares the characteristics of mothers who had been homeless only once with those who had been homeless multiple times, and identifies factors that contribute to repeated episodes of family homelessness. Certain factors such as interpersonal violence, especially during childhood, were highly associated with residential instability. At baseline, multiply homeless mothers had higher rates of childhood sexual abuse and stranger violence than their first-time homeless counterparts. Sexual molestation during childhood was also an important predictor of recidivism. When the sample was followed prospectively, first-time homeless mothers who experienced partner violence after being re-housed were more than three times as likely to experience a second homeless episode. Although homelessness is primarily a structural problem, national housing policy for poor people must be combined with supportive programs.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

WOMEN & FAMILIES – Cont'd

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS IN OUR NATION AND COMMUNITY: A problem with a solution / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, April 2005, 15 p.
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1224>

“Family homelessness is a complicated, systemic, and widespread problem. But it is a problem with solutions. As we will see, it is driven largely by the inability of very low-income families to afford housing. Providing such families with housing not only ends their homelessness, it also greatly improves their chances of success in employment, education and health. In order to understand how we might best approach family homelessness and its solutions, we must understand the nature of family homelessness, what families’ experience of homelessness is, and what interventions have been successful in ending their homelessness. This paper examines these issues nationally, with some specific reference to the problem in the District of Columbia metropolitan region.”

THE “HOUSING FIRST” APPROACH FOR FAMILIES AFFECTED BY SUBSTANCE ABUSE / Dull, Tanya -- Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 2004, 4 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.beyondshelter.org/aaa_initiatives/The%20Source%20article.pdf

The Housing First methodology provides a vital resource for the child welfare system in America. This innovative approach to housing high-risk and vulnerable families with children provides a systematic, direct means for families in which a head-of-household is in recovery to return to independent living and stability in the community, with a time-limited relationship designed to empower, without engendering dependence. The methodology facilitates long-term stability and provides formerly homeless families with the support necessary to remain in permanent housing. Rather than grouping families with similar problems at one site, it provides for “housing choice” and allows families to integrate into new communities and be connected to new support systems – or to remain close to existing support systems, family, and friends.

HOUSING VOUCHERS ARE CRITICAL FOR ENDING FAMILY HOMELESSNESS / Khadduri, Jill / Abt Associates, Inc. -- Washington, DC: Homeless Research Institute, January 2008, 8 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1875>

Housing vouchers are successful in helping families exit homelessness and can protect poor families from becoming homeless. The idea that adequate amounts of affordable rental housing would prevent and end family homelessness is intuitive. It is also firmly grounded in the research literature on the causes of homelessness and on the efficacy of programs that seek to end homelessness for individual families. This paper summarizes those research findings and draws out their implications for housing policymakers on all levels of government—in the first instance, for the federal government, which carries the responsibility for adequately funding the Housing Choice Voucher Program and for setting the parameters for the use of those housing subsidies.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

WOMEN & FAMILIES – Cont'd

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2007, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1525>

Every year 600,000 families with 1.35 million children experience homelessness in the United States, making up about 50 percent of the homeless population over the course of the year. This fact sheet examines the causes and demographics of family homelessness and the programs and policies that are making progress in ending family homelessness.

PROMISING STRATEGIES TO END FAMILY HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, June 2006, 30 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/999>

Across the country, a handful of communities and many local programs are making progress in ending family homelessness. These communities and programs offer us a chance to learn about promising strategies that can be replicated nationwide. This paper begins by examining the best available research on what is known about the problem of family homelessness and what is known about how to end it. Next, it examines what we have learned from policy responses—both federal and community responses—to family homelessness during the past twenty-five years. Finally, it identifies promising strategies taking place in communities and programs across the United States that are contributing to real declines in family homelessness.

SOCIAL SUPPORTS FOR HOMELESS MOTHERS / Newton Centre, MA: National Center on Family Homelessness, October 2003, 59 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.familyhomelessness.org/pdf/socialsupports.pdf>

“This descriptive, qualitative study represents a collaborative effort between the National Center on Family Homelessness and the Health Care for the Homeless Clinicians’ Network to explore the social support experiences and needs of homeless mothers. These women have been neglected in the social support literature. Their needs and experiences differ markedly from those of the middle class on whom most social support findings are based. Therefore, it is vital that we begin, through systematic research, to explore the elements of social support that are necessary for helping homeless mothers stabilize in permanent housing.”

SOURCEBOOK ON FAMILY HOMELESSNESS: Problems and solutions /

Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, Inc., 2004, 153 p. (Book)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1006/>

This sourcebook provides resources to assist communities in ending family homelessness. It includes the following: The Essential Systems Needed to End Family Homelessness; What You Should Know About Family Homelessness; Tools to End Homelessness Among Families; What State and Local TANF Agencies Can Do to End Family Homelessness; What PHAs Can Do to End Family Homelessness; and What Child Welfare Agencies Can Do to End Family Homelessness.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

VETERANS

COORDINATING RESOURCES AND DEVELOPING STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF HOMELESS VETERANS / Abt Associates Inc. -- Washington, DC:

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development Office, 2002, 63 p. (Book)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/hudvet/pdf/rescoordguide.pdf>

This guidebook highlights projects around the country that are effectively coordinating HUD funding with other resources in order to address the special needs of homeless veterans. The purpose of the guidebook is to help inform those who are currently operating homeless assistance projects about “promising practices” in serving veteran clients as well as to provide useful models for those who are interested in developing a project to serve homeless veterans in their community.

NATIONAL INGRATITUDE: THE EGREGIOUS DEFICIENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES’ HOUSING PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS AND THE “PUBLIC SCANDAL” OF VETERANS’ HOMELESSNESS / Wagman Roisman, Florence -- Indianapolis, IN:

Indiana University School of Law, 2005, 74 p. (Law review article)

Indiana Law Review – Vol. 38, No. 103 (2005) p. 104-176

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://indylaw.indiana.edu/instructors/roisman/veterans.pdf>

This article examines the nature and extent of housing assistance provided by the United States government to veterans of its military service. It finds that assistance remarkably limited and inconsistent with our nation’s history and rhetoric, providing a sobering corrective for those who wish to believe that public policy in the United States progressively becomes more humane or that national declarations are matched by national performance. The article also considers the reasons and potential cures for these inadequacies and inconsistencies.

A STUDY ON THE STATUS OF HOMELESS VETERANS IN CALIFORNIA / Dakota, Steve, et al. -- Sacramento, CA: California Department of Veterans Affairs, 2002, 92 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.cdva.ca.gov/AboutUs/DocsAndImages/HomelessStudy.pdf>

Homeless veterans are clearly a difficult group to serve. They share with other homeless populations the barriers to employment that result from living on the streets or in shelters. One third of the homeless population are veterans. There are 2,000 transitional beds provided by the California Association of Veteran Service Agencies (CAVSA), yet on any given night up to 55,000 homeless veterans live on the streets of and in shelters in California. This means that, as many as 53,000 veterans, some with families, are without needed housing and supportive services.

VETERANS AND HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2007, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1401>

Counting the number of homeless veterans and determining the causes of homelessness for veterans are difficult tasks. This fact sheet examines these questions and programs and policies in place to assist homeless veterans.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

VETERANS – Cont'd

VITAL MISSION: Ending homelessness among veterans / Cunningham, Mary, et al. - Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, November 2007, 36 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.naeh.org/content/article/detail/1839>

This report provides a glance at the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of U.S. veterans, synthesizes research on homeless veterans, and provides data on how many veterans are homeless, including numbers by state. In addition, it provides a closer look at how the lack of affordable housing may contribute to homelessness among veterans and how many veterans have risk factors for homelessness.

HOMELESSNESS IN RURAL AREAS

CONTINUA OF CARE, BEST PRACTICES: Comprehensive homeless planning in rural America / Singleton, Theresa, et al. -- Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, June 2002, 64 p. ISBN: 1-58064-122-9

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/continua.pdf>

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) continuum of care homeless planning system encourages local organizations and agencies to coordinate their shelter and service programs to provide homeless individuals and families with the full range of social and physical resources that they may need. This approach requires that emergency shelter, transitional, supportive and permanent housing opportunities are available to homeless persons in need of these resources. However, because rural areas have fewer homeless shelters and service providers, it may be difficult for rural organizations to form or maintain successful continua. Consequently, rural homeless people are not always able to access the shelter and services provided through a homeless collaborative network. This study examines the creation and operation of four successful rural homeless planning approaches.

RURAL HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, August 2006, 2 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ruralhome.org/manager/uploads/HomelessnessInfoSheet.pdf>

Although homelessness is widely viewed as an urban problem, rural individuals and families also experience both literal homelessness and extremely precarious housing situations. Literal homelessness, the condition of living on the street or in a shelter, is often episodic and less common in rural areas than in cities due to kinship networks and the lack of service providers and resources. Homeless people in rural areas typically experience precarious housing conditions, moving from one extremely substandard, overcrowded, and/or cost-burdened housing situation to another, often doubling or tripling up with friends or relatives. While housed in these unstable situations, rural homeless people do not meet the definition of literal homelessness used to determine eligibility for government programs.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

HOMELESSNESS IN RURAL AREAS – Cont'd

HARD TO REACH: Rural homelessness & health care / Post, Patricia A. -- Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2002, 32 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/RuralHomeless.pdf>

This report examines obstacles to health care encountered by people who experience homelessness in small communities and remote rural areas of the United States. Information presented here was obtained from the research literature and from 32 service providers and others who are knowledgeable about rural poverty and homelessness in 17 states. The document summarizes what is known about the causes of rural homelessness, and how unstably housed people living in rural areas differ from their urban counterparts. In addition, it describes health problems often experienced by rural homeless clients, highlights strategies that homeless service providers are using to meet the challenges these clients present, and lists their recommendations for policy and practice to improve service access and reduce the incidence of rural homelessness.

EMERGENCY SHELTERS FOR HOMELESS

OPERATING AT CAPACITY: Family shelters in Los Angeles County / Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., May 2006, 74 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.shelterpartnership.org/documents/FinalFamilyReport.pdf>

Shelter Partnership conducted this study to examine Los Angeles's family shelters and the homeless families they serve. The report is based upon the findings of a survey distributed in 2005 to agencies operating emergency shelter and transitional housing programs targeting families in Los Angeles County. The survey collected information on both program characteristics and client characteristics as well as trends evident in recent years among homeless families and short-term housing programs that serve this population.

SHELTER HEALTH: Essentials of care for people living in shelter / Kraybill, Ken; Olivet, Jeff -- Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2006, 198 p. (Book)

Available via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nhchc.org/shelterhealth.html>

Serious health problems are common among homeless persons, and shelter settings involve particular health risks for residents and service providers, as well as opportunities for important health care interventions. This guide has been designed for communities where providers of shelter and other services can come together, learn about and discuss the issues, and plan individual and collaborative solutions. The guide is not intended to be a step-by-step "how-to" manual for setting up shelter services, but rather aims to provide tools and support to help shelter providers respond more effectively to the health needs of residents.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR HOMELESS

BETWEEN THE LINES: A question and answer guide on legal issues in supportive housing / Law offices of Goldfarb and Lipman -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000, 217 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewPage&PageID=613&C:\CFusionMX7\verity\DATA\dummy.txt>

This manual offers some basic information about the laws that pertain to supportive housing and sets out ways to identify and think through issues so as to make better use of professional counsel. It also offers reasonable approaches to resolve common dilemmas.

FROM LOCKED UP TO LOCKED OUT: A training resource for community organizations / Hals, Kristina; Moorhead, Rachel -- Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2007, 210 p. (Book)

Available full text at the World Wide Web:

http://www.aidshousing.org/usr_doc/2007_From_Locked_Up_to_Locked_Out_Book_REV.pdf

This is a book about the tragedy of homelessness among exiting prisoners. It is written for anyone who believes in building and filling more homes for ex-prisoners instead of more jails to which they can return when homelessness, among other problems, sends them on a U-turn back to lock-up. It is a starting point for planning post-release housing and related services to support the transition out of prison. It is also written to improve housing programs where ex-prisoners now live but, perhaps, do not fit in or succeed. This book also intends to dispel fear. Housing providers with minimal experience in the field of criminal justice often have anxiety about serving ex-prisoners. In response, the book explains who today's prisoners really are and the degree to which many belong more to the mainstream of society, even if to its most unfortunate tributary, than to a subgroup of sociopaths. Also explained are the dynamics of prison life, the experience of coming back to society, and how helpers who have not been behind bars themselves can learn to relate to those who have. Throughout, the book presents examples of post-release housing and related services.

HOUSING YOUTH: Key issues in supportive housing / Durham, Kate / DPM Consulting -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003, 64 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/pd/youth/housingyouth.pdf>

This guide is a brief overview designed as a tool for service providers, housing developers and managers, public and private funders, and other stakeholders interested in supportive housing for youth and young adults. While youth supportive housing can benefit tremendously from best practices and lessons learned in adult and family supportive housing, there are some points of differentiation worth noting. This tool aims to stimulate thinking about the unique strengths and needs of homeless youth and young adults, so that these factors can inform decisions about housing models, service packages, staffing, property management, tenant selection, and funding. This tool has been developed in recognition of a social responsibility to offer homeless youth and young adults the support they need to lead healthy productive lives. Supportive housing offers an opportunity to provide the housing, services, and community these young people deserve and need in order to make a successful transition to adulthood.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR HOMELESS – Cont'd

HOUSING CREDIT POLICIES IN 2007 THAT PROMOTE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING: A state-by-state analysis / Tassos, James -- Columbia, MD: Enterprise Community Partners, 2007, 92 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/657/65721.pdf>

This report describes state housing agency initiatives that are specifically advancing the development of affordable housing with associated supportive services via the Housing Credit. The report's goal is to identify current state Housing Credit allocation policies that foster supportive housing development activity. While each state may define such housing differently, the policies described in this report all are designed to enhance the connection between affordable housing development and appropriate supportive services, thereby helping low-income residents maintain independent living, achieve greater social and economic self sufficiency, and improve their quality of life. Several policies described in this report are prevalent enough to be considered best practices in state administration. Others, though less universal, are sound policies readily adaptable across the country to ensure the necessary linkage between affordable housing and associated resident services.

KEEPING UP THE GOOD WORK: A practitioner's guidebook for building a job retention culture for people who experience homelessness / Ware, Laura, et al. /

Chronic Homelessness Employment Technical Assistance Center (CHETA) – Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, March 2008, 191 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/cheta/KeepingUptheGoodWork.pdf>

“This guidebook is a response to the gap in resources for homeless assistance, supportive housing and workforce development practitioners to help tenants of supportive housing, shelter residents and homeless people keep their jobs. It is about how practitioners can help job seekers and workers maintain an attachment to the labor force. The Chronic Homelessness Employment Technical Assistance Center (CHETA) received numerous requests for tangible assistance that would improve job retention outcomes for chronically homeless people. CHETA staff researched the literature and found very little information specific to helping this population stay in the workforce. We pulled some of the best information and resources from the literature on job retention, as well as practices in the field. We then met with employment specialists who were working with this population in the “Ending Chronic Homelessness Through Employment and Housing” initiative and reached consensus with them about which material seemed most useful in their job retention work.”

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS OF HOMELESSNESS / Proscio, Tony -- Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000, 38 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.csh.org/html/supportiveimpact-final.pdf>

This publication announces the results of research done between 1996 and 2000 on more than 250 people living at the Canon Kip Community House and the Lyric Hotel in San Francisco. It also looks at pre-occupancy and post-occupancy use of emergency rooms and inpatient care.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR HOMELESS – Cont'd

GUIDEBOOK ON DEVELOPING PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR HOMELESS VETERANS / Corporation for Supportive Housing -- Washington, DC: National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, May 2006, 54 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nchv.org/docs/vetsguidebook.pdf>

This guidebook, prepared for the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans, is geared towards community-based homeless service providers new to housing, and will introduce and explore the various supportive housing development options available for homeless veterans. New construction, rehab of existing housing, master leasing of units, and scattered-site supportive housing are all viable options to be discussed and evaluated. Readers will be given the tools needed to initiate the development process, identify available capital, operating and services funding for supportive housing, and assess their organization's capacity to develop and/or operate supportive housing.

NEW HOMES, BRIGHTER FUTURES: Profiles of housing programs for young adults / Washington, DC: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2007, 34 p.

<http://documents.csh.org/documents/doclib/NewHomeswithProfilesFINAL.pdf>

This publication is the result of the Corporation for Supportive Housing's efforts to gather and present information on promising supportive and service-enriched housing models for young adults who are homeless, at-risk of homelessness, or otherwise do not have a place to call home. This publication includes profiles of ten (10) such housing projects for young adults, including both permanent and transitional housing models. Each profile provides information on the project's history, eligibility requirements, the services offered, the project's financing, and contact information for the sponsor organization. The purpose of this publication is not to provide an exhaustive or representative selection of housing projects for youth. Rather, the intention is to present information regarding such projects in order to convey the variety and breadth of current approaches to providing housing and services to young adults.

TEMPORARY & TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

SHORT-TERM HOUSING DIRECTORY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY: 2006 / Los Angeles, CA: Shelter Partnership, Inc., October 2006, 98 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.shelterpartnership.org/documents/housingdirectory2006_000.pdf

The 2006 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles County contains a basic overview of the emergency and transitional housing options available to the homeless population of Los Angeles County. Los Angeles County includes the City of Los Angeles and 87 other cities as well as unincorporated areas. The term "short-term housing" refers to emergency and transitional housing programs. An emergency program, often referred to as a homeless shelter, usually allows clients to stay from one day to six months. Emergency programs often provide basic services such as shelter, food, and clothing. In contrast, transitional programs tend to offer more intensive services that focus on preparing clients to live on their own in permanent housing. The length of stay for a transitional program is typically up to two years. The Directory is organized alphabetically by agency and contains basic information about 139 short-term housing provider agencies, including 17 winter shelter programs, some with multiple sites.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

TEMPORARY & TRANSITIONAL HOUSING – Cont'd

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR HOMELESS FAMILIES:

Final report / Burt, Martha R. -- Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2006, 71 p.
Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411369_transitional_housing.pdf

“This report was written in preparation for a larger study sponsored by HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research, to examine the effects of transitional housing on homeless families. The larger study involves following a sample of homeless families for one year after they leave transitional housing, to understand what happens to them and the ways in which TH program participation may have helped them retain housing. Preparation for this work included surveys of transitional housing programs in five communities, to gather the information that would let us describe TH program elements.”

TRANSITIONAL LIVING PROGRAMS MOVE HOMELESS YOUTH CLOSER TO INDEPENDENCE / Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, March 2006, 16 p. (Newsletter)
The Exchange (March 2006) p. 1-16

Available full text via World Wide Web:

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/content/docs/exchange_march2006.pdf

“Like thousands of young people in the United States each year, Catherine* couldn’t go home. Last year, at age 16, she learned she was pregnant, and her parents asked her to leave. She and her boyfriend, Dillon, wanted to move in together, but they didn’t have the money to support themselves—or adequate knowledge of the adult world of bank accounts, parenthood, and personal responsibility. They didn’t just need a place to stay the night: “We needed to learn how to cook, clean, and budget,” Catherine says. The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) recognizes that many homeless and runaway youth are the victims of neglect, abandonment, or severe family conflict. They can’t return to their families, but they are not yet equipped to live on their own. They have to work to support themselves, often without having even a high school degree... They have to seek their own role models, rather than leaning on their parents.” This newsletter includes articles on transitional living and a list of transitional living resources.

VIOLENCE AGAINST HOMELESS & LEGAL ISSUES

HATE CRIMES AND VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE EXPERIENCING

HOMELESSNESS / Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 4 p. (Fact sheet)

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/publications/facts/hatecrimes.html>

Over the past eight years, advocates and homeless shelter workers from around the country have received news reports of men, women and even children being harassed, kicked, set on fire, beaten to death, and even decapitated. From 1999 through 2006, there have been 614 acts of violence by housed people, resulting in 189 murders of homeless people and 425 victims of non-lethal violence in 200 cities from 44 states and Puerto Rico. In response to this barrage of information, the National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH), along with its Civil Rights Work Group, a nationwide network of civil rights and homeless advocates, began compiling documentation of this epidemic.

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

VIOLENCE AGAINST HOMELESS & LEGAL ISSUES – Cont'd

CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HOMELESS PERSONS: Special report to the Legislature on Senate Resolution 18 / Mallory, Pamela R., et al. -- Sacramento, CA: California Dept. of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, 2002, 8 p. Also available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjisc/publications/misc/SR18net/preface.pdf>

This study was performed in response to Senate Resolution 18 (SR 18) introduced by Senator Burton in August 2001. The resolution requests the Attorney General to assess the extent of crimes committed against homeless persons and to develop a plan to improve prevention, reporting, apprehension, and prosecution of these crimes. SR 18 requests the Attorney General to consult homeless persons and their advocates, law enforcement agencies, and the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training in developing the plan.

A DREAM DENIED: The criminalization of homelessness in U.S. cities / National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH); National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty (NLCHP) -- Washington, DC: NCH, 2006, 161 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/crimreport/report.pdf>

An unfortunate trend in cities around the country over the past 25 years has been to turn to the criminal justice system to respond to people living in public spaces. This trend includes measures that target homeless persons by making it illegal to perform life sustaining activities in public. These measures prohibit activities such as sleeping/camping, eating, sitting, and begging in public spaces, usually including criminal penalties for violation of these laws. This report documents the top 20 worst offenders of 2005, as well as initiatives in some cities that are more constructive approaches to the issue of people living in public spaces. The report includes the results of a survey of laws and practices in 224 cities around the country, as well as a survey of lawsuits from various jurisdictions in which those measures have been challenged.

POLICING OUR WAY OUT OF HOMELESSNESS: The first year of the Safer Cities Initiative on Skid Row / Blasi, Gary / UCLA School of Law Fact Investigation Clinic -- Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Coalition to End Hunger & Homelessness, September 2007, 51 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.bringlahome.org/docs/policingourwayoutofhomelessness.pdf>

"One year ago, on September 24, 2006, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa announced the public launch of a "Safer Cities Initiative" on Skid Row in Los Angeles. This report summarizes the results of that initiative, as determined through a months-long research project carried out by two faculty members and twelve advanced law students who comprised the Fact Investigation Clinic at the UCLA School of Law. This report is part of a larger project examining the problem of chronic homelessness in Los Angeles' Skid Row and the role of City and County policy in both contributing to and responding to that problem. Our investigation has included review of about 15,000 pages of public records and the analysis of multiple computer databases provided under the California Public Records Act by the Los Angeles Police Department, the Office of the City Attorney, and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. We also conducted more than 200 interviews of people with special knowledge of one or more aspects of the problem."

CALIFORNIA HOMELESSNESS RESOURCES

VIOLENCE AGAINST HOMELESS & LEGAL ISSUES – Cont'd

HATE, VIOLENCE & DEATH ON MAIN STREET USA: A report on hate crimes and violence against people experiencing homelessness, 2006 / Cononie, Sean; Cross, Lois, et al. -- Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2007, 105 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/2006report_2.pdf

The main objective of this report is to educate lawmakers, advocates, and the general public about the problem of hate crimes and violence against homeless people in order to instigate change and ensure protection of civil rights for everyone, regardless of their economic circumstances or housing status. As part of its mission, the National Coalition for the Homeless is committed to creating the systemic and attitudinal changes necessary to end homelessness. A major component of these changes must include the societal guarantee of safety and protection and a commitment by lawmakers to combat the hate crimes and violent acts against people who experience homelessness.

THE HOMELESS COURT PROGRAM: Taking the court to the streets / Binder, Steven R. -- Washington, DC: American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty, 2002, 68 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

http://www.abanet.org/homeless/HCP_Manual.pdf

The Homeless Court Program (HCP) makes concrete the promise of our democracy to provide justice for all. Through a vibrant partnership forged between the county court system, shelter providers and homeless defendants, homeless people are given the opportunity to build a new life out of past mistakes and problems. Successful HCP initiatives currently exist in California, where the judiciary and the bar have recognized their significant contribution to the justice system and the community. This manual guides other jurisdictions and advocates who seek to replicate San Diego's HCP as a way of helping homeless men and women achieve self-sufficiency.

OUT OF SIGHT - OUT OF MIND?: A report on anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 United States cities / Washington DC: National Law Center on Homeless and Poverty, 1999, 96 p.

Available full text via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.nlchp.org/content/pubs/Out%20of%20Sight.pdf>

This report, detailing anti-homeless laws, litigation and alternatives in 50 U.S. cities, includes data on resource availability and prohibited conduct, analyses of local enforcement trends, a discussion of criminalizing policies, illustrations of constructive alternatives, and descriptions of 45 court cases.



Selected California Libraries Contact List

*California Department of Housing and Community Development
Housing Resource Center - HCD/HRC
1800 Third Street, Rm. 430, Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-9648; jtochterman@hcd.ca.gov*

*California State Library - General Collection
Library and Courts Building, 914 Capital Mall, Rm. 300
Sacramento, CA 95814 - (916) 654-0261
<http://www.library.ca.gov/>*

*California State Library - Government Documents
Library and Courts Building, 914 Capital Mall, Rm. 304
Sacramento, CA 95814 - (916) 654-0069
<http://www.library.ca.gov/>*

*UC Berkeley - Environmental Design Library
Moffitt Library, 5th floor, UC Berkeley, 94720
(510) 642-4818; envi@library.berkeley.edu*

*UC Berkeley - Institute of Government Studies
Library, 109 Moses, UC Berkeley, 94720
(510) 642-1472; <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/>*

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