



## National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

### Housing for People who are Homeless and Have Serious Mental Illnesses

July 2004

*Resources listed herein are a selection of materials available on this topic. Many are available from your local library or inter-library loan. Unless otherwise noted, all other materials are available from the National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness. Photocopying charges are \$.10 per page; make checks payable to **Policy Research Associates, Inc.** If you have difficulty locating any of the materials listed in this bibliography, please contact the Resource Center at the phone number or e-mail address below.*

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**Housing**  
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**Order #: 12876**

**Authors:** AIDS Housing of Washington.

**Title:** **AIDS Housing and Service Systems Integration (AHSSI) Initiative Final Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2002. (Report: 92 pages)

**Abstract:** This 18-month project aimed to increase permanent, affordable housing resources for individuals and families with HIV/AIDS and to promote integration of supportive service options for difficult-to-serve people living with HIV/AIDS. The planning effort developed and tested more effective solutions for people with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, have histories of mental illness, chemical addiction, and/or other chronic health problems, and have criminal justice involvement. The report addressed systems fragmentation, defined gaps and barriers, presented the AHSSI model, and described how to effectively utilize the report (authors).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122-2965, (206) 322-9444, [www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org).

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**Order #: 12694**

**Authors:** Allen, M.

**Title:** **Waking Rip van Winkle: Why Developments in the Last 20 Years Should Teach the Mental Health System Not to Use Housing as Tool of Coercion.**

**Source:** Behavioral Sciences and the Law 21: 503-521, 2003. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article summarizes the reasons why housing for people with mental illnesses should be provided free of the use of coercion. Many housing programs for people with mental illnesses rely on models that require the person to adhere to treatment as a condition of continuing access to housing. These models that "bundle" housing and treatment are relics of a past in which persons with mental illnesses were afforded little real choice in treatment, housing and other social supports. Conditioning access to housing in this manner is coercive and at odds with current thinking regarding treatment, as well as legal principles that shape the environment in which treatment is provided (author).

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**Order #: 2320**

**Authors:** Bachrach, L.

**Title:** **Residential Planning: Concepts and Themes.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(3): 202-203, 1994. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** The author reviews several concepts in residential planning for individuals with serious mental illnesses including the coordination of residential planning and treatment, flexibility in housing options, consumer preference, on site clinical and auxiliary services, and consumer involvement in the planning process. The author contends that residential planning must be fully integrated with other clinical and supportive services to be truly effective.

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**Order #: 13090**

**Authors:** Basolo, V.

**Title:** **Local Response to Federal Changes in the Housing Voucher Program: A Case Study of Intraregional Cooperation.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 14(18): 143-168, 2003. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This article presents a case study of a successful, voluntary, intraregional cooperative agreement among housing authorities (HA). Theoretical and empirical analyses suggest that a cooperative agreement is more likely to develop voluntarily if two conditions are present: rational self-interest and shared norms and trust among the managers. Agreements can ease the burdens associated with portability, but it is important for the parties to regularly assess implementation issues to ensure the agreement's continuing effectiveness. The article concludes with policy implications based on the findings from this research (authors).

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**Order #: 1489**

**Authors:** Bebout, R.R.

**Title:** **In Search of Pumpkin Shells: Residential Programming for the Homeless Mentally Ill.**

**Source:** In Lamb, H.R., Bachrach, L.L. and Kass, F.I. (eds.), *Treating the Homeless Mentally Ill*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association, 1992. (Book Chapter: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** Virtually all mentally ill adults can be considered at risk for homelessness, although some, called the hidden homeless, exhibit chronic patterns of the residential instability, cycling between marginal placements while never being literally homeless. Clinically managed, functionally integrated housing programs are needed to meet the diverse needs of mentally ill persons who experience homelessness, at least episodically. One system of residential services, the residential continuum model, deserves renewed attention. This model incorporates a range of options that differ on several dimensions simultaneously. In this chapter, the authors examine the advantages and disadvantages of this model for the homeless mentally ill. They start by exploring the characteristics and attitudes that are essential to successful implementation of residential continuum, more important even than the constituent programs. They describe specific programs that they helped develop and manage at Community Connections, Inc., a private nonprofit mental health agency in Washington, DC. Finally, the authors introduce several dimensional constructs in the hope of developing a common language for understanding the tremendous diversity apparent in residential programs across the country (authors).

**Available From:** American Psychiatric Association, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1825 Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 907-7322, [www.appi.org](http://www.appi.org). (COST: \$16.95)

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**Order #: 11841**

**Authors:** Bernstein, N.

**Title:** **Once Again, Trying Housing as a Cure for Homelessness.**

**Source:** New York, NY: The New York Times, June 23, 2002. (Newspaper: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes New York City's ambitious new policy to deal with people who are homeless, giving an old idea a whole new life. The idea is to subsidize more housing so the number of homeless will drop. If the plan succeeds it will move 9,250 homeless families from city shelters to subsidized housing over the next year, nearly triple the number placed this year, and be well above the 1990 peak. Much of the increase will come from giving more of the scarce subsidized apartments to homeless mothers and children and fewer to other needy people. That change is a significant marker of shifting attitudes in the history of the city's homeless policy. This idea is back, with fresh vigor, not only in New York City but nationwide. More sophisticated research, the expensive growth of an improved, service-rich shelter system, and the galloping rise in family homelessness in the welfare-to-work era have made it inescapable, say veterans of homeless policy debates (authors).

**Available From:** National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, [www.nationalhomeless.org/housing/nyt23.html](http://www.nationalhomeless.org/housing/nyt23.html).

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**Order #: 13551**

**Authors:** Black, K., Cho, R.

**Title:** **New Beginnings: The Need for Supportive Housing for Previously Incarcerated People.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2004. (Report: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the housing needs of formerly incarcerated people, particularly those with special needs, and presents a national survey of existing models of re-entry housing. This publication will assist conversations already underway in New York and around the country on the tremendous need for and promise of supportive housing for ex-offenders. Making supportive housing - affordable housing combined with needed support services - available and easy to access has proven a successful strategy for reducing and preventing criminal recidivism and homelessness in places throughout the country (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, information@csh.org, www.csh.org

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**Order #: 936**

**Authors:** Blanch, A.K., Carling, P.J., Ridgway, P.

**Title:** **Normal Housing with Specialized Supports: A Psychiatric Rehabilitation Approach to Living in the Community.**

**Source:** Rehabilitation Psychology 33(1): 47-55, 1988. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article presents a conceptual and historical overview of residential services for individuals with psychiatric disability and challenges the appropriateness and effectiveness of the "continuum of services" model. The authors propose that the goal of residential services should be to assist all people with psychiatric disabilities to choose, get, and keep normal housing and that rehabilitation technology is currently available to accomplish this goal. Data are presented that indicate that despite high costs, most state mental health systems are continuing to make large scale investments in facility-based residential programs (authors).

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**Order #: 12714**

**Authors:** Bratt, R.

**Title:** **Housing for Very Low-income Households: The Record of President Clinton, 1993-2000.**

**Source:** Housing Studies 18(4): 607-635, 2003. (Journal Article: 28 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper reviews the record of federal funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and assesses how three major indicators changed between 1993 and 2000: the number of people who were homeless or who faced other serious housing problems; the net new number of affordable housing units added, including the net new number of households served by HUD housing programs; and changes in the rate of home ownership. This article also presents a summary of how two major rental housing programs fared during the Clinton presidency. In the concluding section, comments by a number of key observers, including several former HUD officials from the Clinton administration, are presented, along with a summation of Clinton's achievements in providing housing for very low-income households (authors).

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**Order #: 11688**

**Authors:** Bridgman, R.

**Title:** **Housing Chronically Homeless Women: "Inside" a Safe Haven.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 13(1): 51-81, 2002. (Journal Article: 31 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines an innovative safe haven model for providing services targeted at hard-to-serve clients - chronically homeless, mentally ill women. This model is designed as an unlimited stay and low-demand environment, with high support from staff. This article challenges conventional static understandings of the concepts of "private" and "public" and explores issues related to spatial privacy and communality, sense of ownership, ideas about the safe haven being both a home and a hostel, planning for flexibility, accountability to public funders, and accommodation of individual needs (authors).

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**Order #: 13034**

**Authors:** Brookings Institution.

**Title:** **Rethinking Local Affordable Housing Strategies: Lessons from 70 Years of Policy and Practice.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2003. (Report: 138 pages)

**Abstract:** This report aims to help state and local leaders meet the modern realities of the affordable housing challenge by looking back at the lessons of the past 70 years of housing policies. The report examines the effectiveness of seven decades of affordable housing strategies in rental housing assistance programs, homeownership policies, and land use/regulatory approaches in carrying out seven overarching goals to promoting healthy families and communities. The review is based on a scan of the voluminous body of research in the housing policy field that is too daunting for most local stakeholders to sort through. Although this is not intended as the definitive summation of all housing literature, it does highlight the most salient findings for today's busy practitioners and policymakers. Finally, based on the findings from the literature review, the report extracts implications for today's state and local affordable housing strategies (authors).

**Available From:** The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, [www.brookings.edu/es/urban/affordablehousing.htm](http://www.brookings.edu/es/urban/affordablehousing.htm)

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**Order #: 906**

**Authors:** Brown, M.A., Wheeler, T.

**Title:** **Supported Housing for the Most Disabled: Suggestions for Providers.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 13(4): 59-68, 1990. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes supported housing services provided to individuals targeted by the Oregon Mental Health Division as most at risk of psychiatric hospitalization. The authors believe that the process of engaging clients and building relationships is the key to the program's effectiveness. Eight skills and supports, such as managing money, structuring time, and setting limits, are outlined, as is a process for determining the correct mix of skill development and modification of the environment for each person. Information on staff skills and attitudes and organizational support is also provided. Case vignettes are used to provide a sense of the process of serving supported housing clients (authors).

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**Order #: 8919**

**Authors:** Burt, M.R., Aron, L.Y., Lee, E., Valente, J.J.

**Title:** **Helping America's Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing?**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 2001. (Book: 355 pages)

**Abstract:** This book, based largely on findings from the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC), provides a wide overview of homelessness, homeless services, and recommendations on what actions need to be taken to alleviate the problem. Chapter topics include: how many people are homeless; homeless families, singles, and others; alcohol, drug, and mental health problems among those who are homeless; issues in child and youth homelessness; patterns of homeless; comparing homeless subgroups within community types; factors associated with homeless status; homeless programs in 1996 compared to programs in the late 1980s; and program structures and continuums of care.

**Available From:** The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, (877) 847-7377, www.urban.org (COST: \$29.50).

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**Order #: 13213**

**Authors:** California Budget Project.

**Title:** **Locked Out 2004: California's Affordable Housing Crisis.**

**Source:** Sacramento, CA: California Budget Project, 2004. (Report: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses California's continued lack of housing that is affordable, even for middle-income families. According to the authors, workers face long commutes between housing they can afford and their jobs, and the high cost of housing leaves families with less income to spend on other necessities. This report found that while renters faced the greatest affordability challenges, high housing costs had pushed homeownership out of reach for many families. The authors assert that as housing costs rose, some families could only afford to live in overcrowded or substandard housing, many families struggled to leave welfare for work, and households across a broad array of age groups and ethnic and racial backgrounds faced significant cost burdens. The report calls for an increased federal commitment to affordable housing in California, more effective use of existing resources for state housing, and increased state support for housing (authors).

**Available From:** California Budget Project, 921 Eleventh Street, Suite 502, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 444-0500, www.cbp.org.

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**Order #: 957**

**Authors:** Carling, P.J.

**Title:** **Major Mental Illness, Housing, and Supports: The Promise of Community Integration.**

**Source:** American Psychologist 45(8): 969-975, 1990. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This article summarizes emerging trends in providing citizens with psychiatric disabilities with decent, affordable housing and the support needed to lead satisfying lives. It is based on research on the effectiveness of non-facility-based community support and rehabilitation approaches, the findings of other disability fields, and the emergence of mental health consumers' own preferences for expanded choices, normal housing, and more responsive services, including consumer-operated services. These new sources of knowledge are facilitating a paradigm shift in which people with psychiatric disabilities are no longer seen as hopeless, or merely as service recipients, but rather as citizens with a capacity for full community participation and integration (authors).

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**Order #: 7077**

**Authors:** Carling, P.J.

**Title:** **Supports and Rehabilitation for Housing and Community Living.**

**Source:** In Solomon, P.L., Flexer, R.W. (eds.), *Psychiatric Rehabilitation in Practice*. Boston, MA: Andover Press, 1993. (Book Chapter: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter focuses on the housing and community living needs of people with psychiatric disabilities. It describes how the field's approach to meeting these needs is changing, and how consumers are affected by the nation's affordable housing crisis. A variety of community program models, and research on their effectiveness is described, along with some critical problems associated with using residential treatment facilities as housing. Supported housing, a new approach based on principles of consumer choice and community integration, is described. Finally, a description of how to work with individuals to achieve their housing and support goals is presented (author).

**Available From:** Centre for Community Change International, 70 South Winooski Street, Suite 286, Burlington, VT 05401, (802) 860-8321, [www.cccinternational.com/catalog/sh36.htm](http://www.cccinternational.com/catalog/sh36.htm) (COST: \$7.00).

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**Order #: 1933**

**Authors:** Carling, P.J.

**Title:** **Housing, Community Support, and Homelessness: Emerging Policy in Mental Health Systems.**

**Source:** *New England Journal of Public Policy* 8(1): 281-295, 1992. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This article summarizes the dramatic changes in the public policy through which public mental health systems are attempting to meet the housing and community support needs of persons with severe and persistent mental illnesses, including those who are homeless. It traces the historical approach to meeting these needs and discusses an emerging set of values and policies, which represents a paradigm shift in the field and now focuses on these persons first as people and as citizens, with rights, responsibilities, and needs like those of all citizens. Implications of this new set of policies for mental health systems are discussed.

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**Order #: 7032**

**Authors:** Carling, P.J., Curtis, L.C.

**Title:** **Implementing Supported Housing: Current Trends and Future Directions.**

**Source:** *New Directions in Mental Health Services* 74: 79-94, 1997. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This article summarizes the supported housing approach to responding to the housing and support needs of people with psychiatric disabilities. The authors describe the critical elements of supported housing and summarize the major implementation challenges that agencies and practitioners face. The authors describe the history of dissemination of the supported housing approach into national and state mental health policies and into local communities, and describe the four emerging models for implementing supported housing. Also included are key strategic decisions to consider in implementing supported housing. The authors conclude by summarizing the most critical challenges that mental health systems, organizations, and practitioners will face in the future (authors).

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**Order #: 8662**

**Authors:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

**Title:** **Research Evidence Suggests that Housing Subsidies Can Help Long-Term Welfare Recipients Find and Retain Jobs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2000. (Report: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This brief report discusses the impact of housing subsidies on the success of welfare recipients to find and maintain employment. The research indicates that government housing subsidies can help to promote work among long-term welfare recipients when they are combined with a well designed welfare reform program. The report explores the policy implications of these findings.

**Available From:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, www.cbpp.org

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**Order #: 8513**

**Authors:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

**Title:** **Section 8 Utilization and the Proposed Housing Voucher Success Fund.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2000. (Report: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper examines the issue of Section 8 voucher and certificate utilization by: summarizing currently available data on the extent to which the Section 8 tenant-based program is effective in helping program participants access affordable housing; describing recent changes to the program that should improve "success rates" for participants; examining the need for a "Housing Voucher Success Fund," as proposed by the Administration in its FY 2001 budget; and discussing the importance of a balanced low-income housing strategy that employs both housing vouchers and housing production tools (authors).

**Available From:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, NE, #510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, www.cbpp.org.

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**Order #: 11846**

**Authors:** Cho, R., Gary, D., Ball, L., Ladov, M.

**Title:** **A Guide to Reentry Supportive Housing: A Three Part Primer for Non-profit Supportive Housing Developers, Social Services Providers, and Their Government Partners.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Guide: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is intended to provide supportive housing providers with a basic introduction to community reentry supportive housing, that is, supportive housing targeted towards formerly incarcerated individuals or ex-offenders, including those living with special needs. The objectives of this guide are: to provide a basic understanding of the need for supportive housing targeted towards returning prisoners; to provide a general overview of the criminal justice system (its values, function, and practice) as relates to the community reentry of ex-offenders; and to discuss crucial issues surrounding both the partners (project sponsors) and the people (target population) involved in community reentry supportive housing (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation For Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10173, (212) 986-2966, www.csh.org/\_uploads/documents/live/GuideReEntrySH.pdf

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**Order #: 12743**

**Authors:** Coalition for the Homeless.

**Title:** **Supportive Housing as a Cost-Effective Way to Reduce Homeless Shelter Capacity.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Coalition for the Homeless, 2001. (Brief: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This briefing paper outlines a strategy for reducing shelter capacity through targeted investments in supportive housing. The authors discuss trends in adult shelter use, comparative costs of supportive housing and shelter, the experience of the New York/New York agreement, the plan to close the 30th Street shelter, and the strategy for reducing shelter capacity through supportive housing investments (authors).

**Available From:** Coalition for the Homeless, 129 Fulton Street, New York, NY 10038, (212) 776-2000, [www.coalitionforthehomeless.org](http://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org).

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**Order #: 1679**

**Authors:** Coalition of Voluntary Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Agencies.

**Title:** **Low Demand Residence Discussion Paper.**

**Source:** New York, NY: The Coalition of Voluntary Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Alcoholism Agencies, Inc., 1989. (Report: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** A Low Demand Residence Work Group was organized through the efforts of several providers in New York State, representing both homeless mentally ill service providers and community residence providers. This discussion paper reflects the information, ideas, and recommendations which emerged from a series of work group meetings. The work group found that the low demand residence can become an important element of a comprehensive system of care for the homeless mentally ill. Whether serving individuals from the street, a shelter, or a drop-in center, low demand residence can offer a safe housing environment which tolerates a wide range of behavior. The proposed program model provides essential services in a non-threatening manner which will eventually lead to the engagement of the client in an individualized program of psychosocial rehabilitation. Provision of services on-site affords a higher degree of accessibility and availability than might otherwise be possible, and maximizes opportunities for engagement (authors).

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**Order #: 904**

**Authors:** Cohen, M.D., Somers, S.

**Title:** **Supported Housing: Insights from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program on Chronic Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 13(4): 43-50, 1990. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation national demonstration program for persons with chronic mental illness. It presents an analysis of organizational, administrative and political changes that have occurred within mental health systems participating in the Program. The authors discuss the housing development process and the need for systems integration (i.e., housing and support services). The need for states, local governments, and mental health providers to work collaboratively to develop comprehensive approaches to housing persons with chronic mental illness is addressed.

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**Order #: 12965**

**Authors:** Conte, C.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing: The Millennial Housing Commission Speaks.**

**Source:** Enterprise Quarterly 7-13, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** After 17 months of study, public hearings in six cities, exhaustive consultations with experts and a good deal of soul-searching, the Millennial Housing Commission has presented a detailed set of options that will help to address America's critical shortage of affordable housing. But a nagging question remains: Are Congress and the Bush administration ready to tackle this growing problem? The bipartisan commission, appointed by Congress and comprised of members from across the political spectrum, builds a powerful case that America needs a renewed and reinvigorated national commitment to affordable housing. It then presents a wide-ranging set of proposals for turning that commitment into concrete results. Major recommendations include a new homeownership tax credit, the first new programs in 20 years to build affordable housing, and a major effort to preserve existing affordable housing. The report also calls for an initiative to encourage comprehensive local planning, an overhaul of public housing programs and the conversion of the Federal Housing Administration into a wholly owned government corporation (author).

**Order #: 12309**

**Authors:** Cooper, E., O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **Priced Out in 2002: Housing Crisis Worsens for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors (21): 1-12, 2003. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue of Opening Doors focuses on the recent Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) publication "Priced Out in 2002: Housing Crisis Worsens for People with Disabilities." The authors discuss the major findings, and methodology of this report, and explore topics including the housing crisis, SSI benefits, highest-cost housing markets, median income by state, housing wages, and housing affordability for people with disabilities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

**Order #: 6265**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **An Introduction to Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1996. (Guide: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The guide examines the problem of homelessness and possible solutions; supportive housing definition, questions and answers; the effect on communities; how supportive housing breaks the cycle of homelessness; and cost effectiveness. Several specific case studies are described and supportive housing studies are discussed.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org).

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**Order #: 11596**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Supportive Housing for Youth: A Background of the Issues in the Design and Development of Supportive Housing for Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Report: 50 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides an initial assessment of the scope and breadth of the needs of homeless and at-risk youth, and highlights several promising residential program models. It concludes with some preliminary systems change recommendations. This exploration is based primarily on conversations and visits with youth providers in five markets. Though literature from other localities has been reviewed, this work was not meant as a complete national survey. Rather, the research presented is a background to the major issues facing some young adults today and some innovative program models that have been developed to address their needs (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [http://documents.csh.org/documents/Communications/familySH/supp\\_hsnng\\_youth.pdf](http://documents.csh.org/documents/Communications/familySH/supp_hsnng_youth.pdf).

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**Order #: 11320**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Supportive Housing After September 11.**

**Source:** Home Front: Winter Issue, 2002. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue of Home Front examines the challenges for supportive housing development created by the current recession and the events of September 11, 2001. A spotlight on the new Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) Business Plan details plans to transform the organization and significantly expand supportive housing development in CSH's second decade. Other features include a Legislative Update on the FY2002 HUD and HHS budgets; news stories on supportive housing from around the country; and updates on regional activities at CSH state offices.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org).

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**Order #: 11550**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Strategic Framework for Ending Long-Term Homelessness.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Report: 39 pages)

**Abstract:** This strategy paper summarizes the current, historic opportunity to undertake a national campaign to end widespread, long-term homelessness over the coming decade. The purpose of this document is to frame those opportunities and challenges, and identify the strategies that are the necessary and achievable components of success. It examines the growing consensus in favor of permanent supportive housing, and identifies strategies to gather the resources and political will for ending long-term homelessness.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.housingworks.org/aidsissues/pdf/StrategicFramework.pdf](http://www.housingworks.org/aidsissues/pdf/StrategicFramework.pdf).

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**Order #: 11797**

**Authors:** Culhane, D.P., Metraux, S., Hadley, T.

**Title:** **Public Service Reductions Associated with Placement of Homeless Persons with Severe Mental Illness in Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 13(1): 107-163, 2002. (Journal Article: 56 pages)

**Abstract:** This article assesses the impact of public investment in supportive housing for people who are homeless 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, people who were homeless but not placed in housing, were similarly tracked. Regression results reveal that persons placed in supportive housing experience marked reductions in shelter use, hospitalizations, length of stay per hospitalization, and time incarcerated (authors).

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**Order #: 12557**

**Authors:** Davidson, A.

**Title:** **HIV/AIDS Housing Solutions.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2003. (Report: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This document reviews each of the housing types in the HIV/AIDS housing continuum and offers ideas for addressing needs in each area. New HIV/AIDS housing programs should focus on filling gaps not covered by other community resources or adapting mainstream resources to meet the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS (author).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, info@aidshousing.org, www.aidshousing.org/usr\_doc/AIDS\_Housing\_Solutions.pdf

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**Order #: 11657**

**Authors:** DeLeon, G.

**Title:** **Residential Therapeutic Communities in the Mainstream: Diversity and Issues.**

**Source:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 27(1): 3-15, 1995. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on furthering a general understanding of residential therapeutic communities (TCs). Distinctions are drawn between residential drug abuse treatment and residential TCs. The diversity of programs within the TC modality is described in terms of modifications of the model and applications to special populations; and the essential elements of the TC model are briefly outlined. Finally, movement into the mainstream has surfaced issues for the TC in terms of policy and practice, several of which are highlighted (authors).

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**Order #: 8711**

**Authors:** Devine, D.

**Title:** **Persons With Disabilities Assisted Under the Section 8 Mainstream Set-Aside Program.**

**Source:** Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research 5(1): 231-235, 2000. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article provides information on the number of Section 8 certificates and vouchers available to low-income persons with disabilities who have been assisted under the Section 8 Mainstream set-aside program during the past five years.

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**Order #: 12313**

**Authors:** Dolbeare, C.N., McGowan, S.S.

**Title:** **Affordable Rental Housing and the American Dream: The Role for Foundations.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Neighborhood Funders Group, 2003. (Report: 26 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is the second in a series of papers developed to assist grant makers in better understanding the nature of affordable housing public policy issues and to encourage public and private investments in housing. This report provides examples of the work advocates and researchers are doing to influence housing-related policy and support low-income families. According to the authors, these strategies include supporting efforts to establish a national housing trust fund; providing services that enable residents to become self-sufficient, and working to change federal and state tax policies. In this report, the authors help grant makers better understand affordable housing public policy issues and encourage strategic public and private investments in rental housing (authors).

**Available From:** Neighborhood Funders Group, One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 833-4690, www.nfg.org.

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**Order #: 13718**

**Authors:** Durham, K.

**Title:** **Housing Youth: Key Issues in Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003. (Report: 34 pages)

**Abstract:** This report explores the issues specific to permanent housing, emphasizing the nuts and bolts of designing and operating supportive housing targeted toward young people. The author 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 (author)

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, www.csh.org.

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**Order #: 8078**

**Authors:** Early, D.W.

**Title:** **The Role of Subsidized Housing in Reducing Homelessness: An Empirical Investigation Using Micro-Data.**

**Source:** Journal of Policy Analysis and Management 17(4): 687-696, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article combined data from the American Housing Survey with a survey of homeless individuals to estimate the effectiveness of subsidized housing in reducing homelessness. The results indicate that subsidized housing has not targeted those most at risk of being homeless. The author states a simple expansion of existing housing programs will have little effect on the number of homeless people (author).

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**Order #: 7997**

**Authors:** Early, D.W., Olsen, E.O.

**Title:** **Rent Control and Homelessness.**

**Source:** Regional Science and Urban Economics 28(6): 797-816, 1998. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of rent control on homelessness. The authors sought to produce more precise estimates of rent control's effect by using microdata on housed and homeless households. The authors also aimed to provide evidence concerning the mechanisms through which rent control might affect homelessness. The results suggest that rent control does increase homelessness by decreasing the rental vacancy rate and increasing the rental price of housing in the uncontrolled sector, but that these effects of rent control are offset by other effects that decrease homelessness.

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**Order #: 13176**

**Authors:** Enterprise Foundation.

**Title:** **2003 Awards for Excellence in Affordable Housing: Supportive Housing and Property and Asset Management.**

**Source:** Columbia, MD: The Enterprise Foundation, 2003. (Report: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication provides case studies of the six award-winning projects of the MetLife Foundation's Awards for Excellence in Affordable Housing for 2003. This report highlights these organizations, which are centered in supportive housing and property and asset management, and discusses the award program itself. The programs chosen and described in this report are meant to serve as a model for other organizations working to build housing, opportunity and community (authors).

**Available From:** The Enterprise Foundation, 10227 Wincopin Circle, Suite 500, Columbia, MD 21044, (410) 964-1230, [www.enterprisefoundation.org](http://www.enterprisefoundation.org).

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**Order #: 11554**

**Authors:** Fannie Mae Foundation.

**Title:** **Results of the Fannie Mae Foundation Affordable Housing Survey.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2002. (Report: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This survey found that affordable housing is a much more important issue to the American public than previously thought. According to the survey, 41 percent believe a lack of affordable homes is a very or fairly big problem, compared to 39 percent who feel that way about the lack of affordable health care, 34 percent about high unemployment, and 20 percent about crime. And almost half of working families say there are few to no good options for families in similar financial situations looking for affordable places to live. The American public believes that lack of affordable homes is a bigger problem in their communities than are job loss and unemployment, crime, and air pollution. Only lack of affordable health care was viewed as a bigger problem. The survey involved a randomly selected and nationally representative sample of 1,004 adults over age 22, who were interviewed by telephone. The survey was conducted from May 28 to June 4, 2002 and concerned respondents' assessments of their living situations and their preferences regarding housing and community. During the same period, a randomly selected sample of 300 adult members of working families was also surveyed by telephone (authors).

**Available From:** Fannie Mae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, North Tower, Suite One, Washington, DC 20016, (202) 274-8000, [www.novoco.com/Research\\_Center/FannieMae\\_Survey061602.pdf](http://www.novoco.com/Research_Center/FannieMae_Survey061602.pdf).

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**Order #: 12726**

**Authors:** Finkel, M., Khadduri, J., Main, V., Pistilli, L., Solari, C., Winkel, K., Wood, M.

**Title:** **Costs and Utilization in the Housing Choice Voucher Program: Draft Final Report.**

**Source:** Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, Inc., 2002. (Report: 88 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides insights into the factors that affect Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program utilization rates and costs in a sample of sites nationwide. The data for this study was derived from existing computerized HUD files, other secondary data sources, and primary data collected on site at a sample of 48 Public Housing Authorities (PHAs). According to the authors, the bulk of the information was gathered during on-site interviews with voucher program staff as part of a one-to-two-day visit made to each of the study sites between December 2001 and April 2002. Aspects of each PHA's local housing market, participant characteristics and PHA policies are discussed, in an effort to assess their impacts on subsidy costs and voucher utilization. This report provides HUD with information to support program decision-making and helps identify areas for technical assistance that can improve utilization rates and assist PHAs in using their increased flexibility to optimize lead programs (authors).

**Available From:** Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 492-7100, [www.abtassoc.com](http://www.abtassoc.com).

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**Section: Background and Policy Issues**

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**Order #: 12347**

**Authors:** Ford, J.P., Gibson, G., Kurtz, L., Snarr, R.H.

**Title:** **Identifying Best Practices in Public Housing for People Who are Homeless and Have a Mental Disability: The Role of Engagement and Collaboration.**

**Source:** Austin, TX: Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, 2002. (Report: 35 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is based on data collected by the Work Group for the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program. This group collects data, identifies and examines trends and issues, and provides policy and program recommendations to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). During the 2000/2001 year, the Work Group addressed barriers and strategies related to accessing affordable housing, particularly Public Housing (PHA). It designed and administered a data collection instrument and gathered information from over 150 PATH programs and over 300 Public Housing Authorities in four states. The material it collected in its one-year effort offers valuable information for advocates, policymakers, and programs on the significant barriers faced by people who are homeless with mental illness in obtaining a home in Public Housing. It also offers insight into ways that some PATH providers and PHAs have worked together to make access to affordable housing a reality for PATH participants. It suggests that there is much more to be done in this area, including a wider data collection effort and is a call to action for advocates, consumers and programs to explore ways to increase utilization of PHA units by people with psychiatric disabilities who are homeless (authors).

**Available From:** Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, 909 West 45th, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 206-5760, [www.mhmr.state.tx.us](http://www.mhmr.state.tx.us).

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**Order #: 11350**

**Authors:** Freeman, L.

**Title:** **America's Affordable Housing Crisis: A Contract Unfilled.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health: 92(5): 709-712, 2002. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This commentary from the American Journal of Public Health argues that for many poor Americans, having a decent home and suitable living environment remains a dream. This lack of adequate housing is not only a burden for many of the poor, but it is harmful to the larger society as well, because of the adverse effects of inadequate housing on public health. Not only is the failure to provide adequate housing shortsighted from a policy perspective, but it is also a failure to live up to societal obligations. There is a societal obligation to meet the housing needs of everyone, including the most disadvantaged. Housing assistance must become a federally funded entitlement (author).

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**Order #: 13159**

**Authors:** Freeman, L.

**Title:** **The Impact of Assisted Housing Developments on Concentrated Poverty.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 14(1-2): 103-141, 2003. (Journal Article: 38 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines the effect of assisted housing developments (AHDs) on the concentration of poverty in surrounding neighborhoods. By analyzing how individual migration choices are affected by the presence of an AHD in a neighborhood, this research focuses on whether project-based housing assistance actually contributes to the geographic concentration of poverty. In contrast to previous studies, the results show that in most circumstances, project-based AHDs do not contribute to the concentration of poverty in surrounding neighborhoods. The authors state that while AHDs are located in the types of neighborhoods that the nonpoor are more likely to leave or avoid, in most cases this appears to be due to the other characteristics of those neighborhoods (authors).

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**Order #: 8502**

**Authors:** Guhathakurta, S., Mushkatel, A.H.

**Title:** **Does Locational Choice Matter? A Comparison of Different Subsidized Housing Programs in Phoenix, Arizona.**

**Source:** Urban Affairs Review 35(4): 520-540, 2000. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the locational patterns of three subsidized housing programs--conventional project-based, Section 8 assisted rental, and shelter plus care supported housing for the severely mentally ill and homeless--in Phoenix, AZ. The authors demonstrate that these programs are reinforcing the existing concentrations of the three types of subsidized housing in some Phoenix neighborhoods. The findings for Phoenix suggest that voucher and certificate policies designed to deconcentrate the poor are not achieving some of the major objectives. Indeed, the policies pursued by different providers of subsidized housing may cumulatively lead to increasing concentrations of all such housing in tracts that are already compromised by concentrations of the urban poor (authors).

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**Order #: 11994**

**Authors:** Harkness, J.M., Newman, S.J., Lipman, B.J.

**Title:** **Housing America's Working Families: A Further Exploration.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy, 2002. (Report: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is the third in a series by the National Housing Conference's research affiliate, the Center for Housing Policy, documenting the critical housing needs of working families. The report uses newly revised federal housing data to provide more precise estimates of the extent of critical housing needs among low-to-moderate-income working families. It also attempts to answer a host of questions about the nature and underlying causes of these needs, including why working families have critical housing needs; are critical housing needs temporary or chronic events in the lives of working families; which working families are most likely to experience persistent housing needs; and finally, what trade-offs do working families make to obtain affordable and decent housing? (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K Street NW, Suite M-100, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-2121, [www.nhc.org](http://www.nhc.org).

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**Order #: 13208**

**Authors:** Hartman, C., Robinson, D.

**Title:** **Evictions: The Hidden Housing Problem.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 14(4): 461- 503, 2003. (Journal Article: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes what is known about evictions, the various ways households are displaced from housing, the relationship between homelessness and evictions, and what is known about various interventions. The authors state that more data is needed to compel greater national attention to developing effective interventions to prevent evictions. They conclude that the most effective way to avoid forced evictions would be to increase the supply of decent, modestly priced units and/or to increase tenants' incomes through social policies such as a higher minimum wage, so called 'living wage ordinances', and increased employment opportunities (authors).

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**Order #:** 13228

**Authors:** Hendricks, S., Helmstetter, C.

**Title:** **Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Battered Women's Shelters: Data Collection Project Twelfth Annual Report.**

**Source:** St. Paul, MN: Wilder Research Center, 2003. (Report: 63 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focuses on the lack of affordable housing, resulting in the use of shelters and transitional housing. Based on a shared data collection system among shelter programs in Ramsey County, the authors conducted this annual study of usage trends including demographics, reasons leading to use of shelters, length of stay, and repeated stays. The authors state that in 2002, more than 4,000 people used emergency shelters or transitional housing, and over 1,200 women used domestic violence shelters. The authors assert that a lack of affordable housing continues to be a main reason why people use shelters. The report also states that employment/income is also a common factor in seeking shelter (authors).

**Available From:** Wilder Research Center, 1295 Bandana Boulevard North, Suite 210, St. Paul, MN 55108, (651) 647-4600, [www.wilder.org/research/reports/pdf/ramseycounty12thannual%207-03.pdf](http://www.wilder.org/research/reports/pdf/ramseycounty12thannual%207-03.pdf).

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**Order #:** 13590

**Authors:** Herb, M., Miller, E., O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **A Housing Toolkit: Information to Help the Public Mental Health Community Meet the Housing Needs of People With Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Arlington, VA: National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 2003. (Toolkit: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** This toolkit provides guidance and hands-on information to public mental health agencies, housing officials, service providers, and families and individuals with mental illnesses who are interested in expanding housing opportunities for people with mental illnesses. The fifteen fact sheets provide detailed information about resources available to finance the creation of new housing and new ways to think about housing options. In addition there are four background briefs to provide a framework for assessing housing needs and housing solutions. These materials are organized so that they can be reviewed as a whole for overall knowledge about housing or individually for information about specific funding programs or housing types (authors).

**Available From:** National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Colonial Place Three, 2107 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, (800) 950-NAMI, [www.nami.org/Content/ContentGroups/Policy/housingtoolkit.pdf](http://www.nami.org/Content/ContentGroups/Policy/housingtoolkit.pdf)

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**Order #:** 2476

**Authors:** Herr, S.S., Pincus, S.M.

**Title:** **A Way to Go Home: Supportive Housing and Housing Assistance Preferences for the Homeless.**

**Source:** Stetson Law Review 13(2): 345-399, 1994. (Journal Article: 54 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the role Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) can play in providing permanent solutions to homelessness. Interestingly, new rules about public housing have given PHAs the latitude to move away from giving preferences to "worst-case" scenarios. According to the authors, PHAs sometimes have trouble in reconciling the objective of maintaining housing projects that are socially and economically viable. To balance these objectives, the authors contend that PHAs could selectively recruit homeless people already involved in service programs. The authors also review major supportive housing programs and call on communities to attack the root causes of homelessness by providing more services.

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**Order #: 8808**

**Authors:** Hoch, C.

**Title:** **Sheltering the Homeless in the U.S.: Social Improvement and the Continuum of Care.**

**Source:** Housing Studies 15(6): 865-876, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors states the homeless problem now enjoys a settled if marginal place in U.S. domestic policy. Programs to treat and remedy the homeless problem have found acceptance integrated within a continuum of care. Current ideas about the homeless problem and its solution emphasize social improvement for the poor--a solution that empirical research does not support. The overemphasis on versions of social dependence as the problem has encouraged the use of shelters and social programs to change individual households rather than improvement of the kind and amounts of low-rent housing in mixed residential communities. Providing supportive housing to remedy the privations of the poor does make good sense, but mainly if organized to strengthen social reciprocity among households in affordable and relatively diverse residential communities. This requires social investment and innovative design and use of affordable housing alternatives. A case study of a non-profit Single Room Occupancy provides an example (authors).

**Order #: 1646**

**Authors:** Hogan, M.F., Carling, P.J.

**Title:** **Normal Housing: A Key Element of a Supported Housing Approach for People with Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 28(3): 215-226, 1992. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article summarizes current thinking in the field about the types of housing environments which are most relevant both to the overall goal of community integration, and to the variety of specific support needs of individuals with psychiatric disabilities. Within the context of a supported housing approach, which focuses on maximizing consumers choices and preferences, using integrated regular housing stock, and making full array of community supports available, the authors propose a number of specific criteria which can be useful to community mental health organizations in planning for, or selecting housing (authors).

**Order #: 11365**

**Authors:** HomeBase, The Center for Common Concerns.

**Title:** **Transitional Housing: A Bridge to Stability and Self-Sufficiency.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: HomeBase, The Center for Common Concerns, 1998. (Report: 163 pages)

**Abstract:** This report was developed in response to requests for information and technical assistance from local governments, service providers, advocates, churches, and community groups looking to develop or enhance transitional housing programs in their communities. This report both introduces communities to the questions to be considered in pursuing transitional housing as a strategy to address homelessness and it lays out concrete recommendations for how to design and operate these programs (authors).

**Available From:** Home Base, The Center for Common Concerns, 870 Market Street, Suite 1228, San Francisco, CA 94102, (415) 788-7961, [www.homebaseccc.org](http://www.homebaseccc.org).

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**Order #: 13401**

**Authors:** Homes for the Homeless.

**Title:** **A Shelter Is Not a Home - Or Is It?**

**Source:** New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2004. (Book: 139 pages)

**Abstract:** In this book, the authors tell the story of family homelessness in New York City while highlighting what has been learned over the last twenty years. Through the exploration of the evolution of New York City's shelter system, this book discusses the permanency of shelters on the poverty landscape. The authors suggest that shelters are a surrogate for traditional low-income housing, and offer a blueprint for successfully moving families out of homelessness (authors).

**Available From:** Homes for the Homeless, Institute for Children and Poverty, 36 Cooper Square, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10003, (212) 529-5252, [www.instituteforchildrenandpoverty.org](http://www.instituteforchildrenandpoverty.org).

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**Order #: 897**

**Authors:** Hopper, K.

**Title:** **Deviance and Dwelling Space: Notes on the Resettlement of Homeless Persons with Alcohol and Drug Problems.**

**Source:** Contemporary Drug Problems 16(3): 391-414, 1989. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** This article explores the relevance of an anthropology of dwelling space to the situation of homeless persons with alcohol and drug problems. The author discusses the dimensions of the problem of resettlement raised by the practices of alcohol and drug use among homeless people, and argues that service providers need to consider the provision of housing as an integral aspect of rehabilitation. Recommendations are made for developing housing, treatment, and recovery programs for homeless alcoholics.

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**Order #: 11984**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Taking Stock: Rural People, Poverty, and Housing at the Turn of the 21st Century.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2002. (Report: 158 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides an inventory of the key national trends and issues affecting America's rural housing conditions, and attempts to take stock of the primary social and economic factors that impact rural housing conditions in the United States. The demographic characteristics of people living in rural America, the economic trends affecting rural communities, and the characteristics and conditions of the United States' rural housing stock are all pertinent to a holistic view of America's rural housing. The subsequent part of this report focuses on five high need regions and populations that have some of the worst housing conditions in America. Case study analyses of specific countries within each of the high needs regions and populations highlight the realities of living in rural America's poverty-stricken areas (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/ts2000](http://www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/ts2000).

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**Order #: 6404**

**Authors:** Hutchings, G.P., Emery, B.D., Aronson, L.P.

**Title:** **Housing for Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities: Best Practices for a Changing Environment.**

**Source:** Alexandria, VA: National Technical Assistance Center for State Mental Health Planning, 1996. (Toolkit: 180 pages)

**Abstract:** This toolkit examines key issues in housing for persons with psychiatric disabilities in eight topic areas: planning; finance; development; rental assistance; consumer preference; managed care; services and supports; and rights and roles of landlords. The authors identify best practices in housing and supports that can be customized to meet the unique needs of particular communities.

**Available From:** NASMHPD Research Institute, Inc., 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333, [www.nasmhpd.org](http://www.nasmhpd.org). (COST: \$20.00)

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**Order #: 12441**

**Authors:** Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.

**Title:** **The State of the Nation's Housing: 2003.**

**Source:** Cambridge, MA: Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, 2003. (Report: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** This annual report finds that while housing was the one bright spot in an otherwise dismal economy in 2002, three in ten U.S. households have housing affordability problems, with 14.3 million households spending more than half of their income for housing. Between 1997 and 2001, the number of lower-middle and middle-income households spending more than half their incomes on housing surged by more than 700,000. The report attributes these affordability pressures to stagnating income among lower-income households and rising housing costs.

**Available From:** Joint Center for Housing Studies, Harvard University, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 495-7908, [www.jchs.harvard.edu](http://www.jchs.harvard.edu)

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**Order #: 13716**

**Authors:** Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University.

**Title:** **The State of the Nation's Housing 2004.**

**Source:** Cambridge, MA: Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, 2004. (Report: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** In this report, the authors discuss the current housing market, and its impact on low-income families. The report states that rents have increased in more areas than they have decreased, and that affordability pressures are unlikely to ease. The authors assert that many of the low-wage jobs created by the economy do not pay enough for a household to afford even a modest one-bedroom rental anywhere in the country. The authors also state that adding to the pressures on low-income households is the cost of supplying new affordable housing. Restrictive regulations and public resistance to high-density development make it difficult to replace or add lower-cost units. The article concludes that prospects for additional income supports or housing subsidies are equally bleak, and that as the federal deficit balloons, the calls to cut spending on social and housing programs are growing even as the demand for and costs of these programs continue to escalate (authors).

**Available From:** Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, Fifth Floor, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 496-9957, [www.jchs.harvard.edu](http://www.jchs.harvard.edu).

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**Order #: 11850**

**Authors:** Joint Center for Housing Studies.

**Title:** **The State of the Nation's Housing: 2002.**

**Source:** Cambridge, MA: Joint Center for Housing Studies, 2002. (Report: 46 pages)

**Abstract:** This report states that extreme affordability pressures threaten the nation's 20 million lowest income families. Despite the strength of the nation's housing industry, there's a widening gap between those who own homes and those who are struggling to keep a roof over their heads. Persistent inequality of income and wealth between owners and renters, as well as between whites and minorities, threatens to widen the gap between those who can afford decent housing and those who cannot. Because homeownership remains the path to financial security for most Americans, households that are priced out of the market tend to fall behind economically. The study illustrates that the health of the nation's economy depends on the availability of affordable housing, which will hopefully help focus state, federal, and local efforts on expanding resources for home buyers and renters who need assistance (authors).

**Available From:** Joint Center for Housing Studies, Harvard University, 1033 Massachusetts Avenue, 5th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02143, (617) 495-7908, [www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/markets/Son2002.pdf](http://www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/markets/Son2002.pdf)

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**Order #: 13081**

**Authors:** Khadduri, J.

**Title:** **Should the Housing Voucher Program Become a State-Administered Block Grant?**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 14(3): 235-269, 2003. (Journal Article: 34 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the potential benefits and hazards of changing the current national Housing Choice Voucher Program to a block grant administered by the states, as proposed by the Bush administration. While this article does not support or analyze directly the administration's proposal, it concludes that state administration is fundamentally a good idea, however, the choice-based nature of the voucher program should be preserved. The authors also suggest that the early stages of implementation should permit changes to the program's subsidy structure and housing quality inspection only in selected states and with careful evaluation. Clearly articulated goals and mandated reporting requirements are also suggested (author).

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**Order #: 13510**

**Authors:** Khadduri, J., Burnett, K., Rodda, D.

**Title:** **Targeting Housing Production Subsidies: Literature Review.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research, 2003. (Literature Review: 109 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the current literature on rental housing markets and on housing policies for low-income renters in an attempt to answer a fundamental question: what constitutes the most effective use of government subsidies that are made available for the production of rental housing? This authors start from the premise that production subsidies are relatively better used in some circumstances than in others, and identify those circumstances more precisely, so that government policy-makers and others can make good decisions about how to use the resources of housing production programs for low-income renters (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org).

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**Order #: 11454**

**Authors:** Krieger, J., Higgins, D.L.

**Title:** **Housing and Health: Time Again for Public Health Action.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 92(5): 758-768, 2002. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** Poor housing conditions are associated with a wide range of health conditions, including respiratory infections, asthma, lead poisoning, injuries, and mental health. Addressing housing issues offers public health practitioners an opportunity to address an important social determinant of health. Public health has long been involved in housing issues. In the 19th century, health officials targeted poor sanitation, crowding, and inadequate ventilation to reduce infectious diseases as well as fire hazards to decrease injuries. Today, public health departments can employ multiple strategies to improve housing, such as developing and enforcing housing guidelines and codes, implementing "Healthy Homes" programs to improve indoor environmental quality, assessing housing conditions, and advocating for healthy, affordable housing. Now is the time for public health to create healthier homes by confronting substandard housing (authors).

**Order #: 13755**

**Authors:** Lipman, B.

**Title:** **Paycheck to Paycheck: Wages and the Cost of Housing in the Counties, 2004.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy, 2004. (Report: 54 pages)

**Abstract:** In this report, the author examines wages for selected vital occupations to see how working families relying on these earnings fare in housing markets around the country. This report represents the first attempt to take the paycheck analyses to the county level on a nationwide basis. In addition, this report surveys the experience of some of the nation's largest and fastest growing counties on how the lack of affordable housing affects their communities. The author includes profiles that compare beginning-of-year 2004 rental costs and homeownership costs in the counties with the prevailing wage rates for six occupations: police officer, firefighter, elementary school teacher, retail salesperson, janitor, and construction laborer (author).

**Available From:** Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K Street NW, Suite M-100, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-2121, [www.nhc.org/centerforhousingpolicy.htm](http://www.nhc.org/centerforhousingpolicy.htm).

**Order #: 12660**

**Authors:** Lipman, B.

**Title:** **America's Newest Working Families: Cost, Crowding and Conditions for Immigrants.**

**Source:** New Century Housing 4(3): 1-40, 2003. (Report Series: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** This is the most recent report, in a series of groundbreaking studies, from the Center for Housing Policy, the research affiliate of the National Housing Conference (NHC). The report documents the critical housing needs of low to moderate income working families and is the first detailed, national look at the housing situation of first generation Americans. This report profiles and compares Immigrant and Native-Born working families. According to the author, findings show that a higher proportion of Immigrants than Native-Born families with critical housing needs work full-time jobs; Immigrants are seventy percent more likely than Native-Born to pay more than half their income for housing; and Immigrants are more likely to be crowded, not just in percentage terms but in absolute numbers (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite M100, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-2121, [www.nhc.org](http://www.nhc.org).

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**Order #: 11879**

**Authors:** Lipman, B.J.

**Title:** **America's Working Families and the Housing Landscape, 1997-2001.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy, 2002. (Report: 35 pages)

**Abstract:** This report serves to underscore the nature and extent of the housing crisis that exists in America today, focusing on the obstacles that face America's working families. The report examines various factors, like critical housing needs, lack of employment, income to housing-costs ratios, and crowding rates, with relation to low-income families. This report seeks to address the lack of federal change despite public's ranking of affordable housing right alongside healthcare as a priority area of concern. The author states that this report is intended to elevate affordable housing to its rightful place on the national agenda (author).

**Available From:** The Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite M-100, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 466-2121, [www.nhc.org](http://www.nhc.org).

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**Order #: 8755**

**Authors:** MacDonald, H.I.

**Title:** **Renegotiating the Public-Private Partnership: Efforts to Reform Section 8 Assisted Housing.**

**Source:** Journal of Urban Affairs 22(3): 279-299, 2000. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the federal housing policy implications of the 1997 legislation resolving the Section 8 contract renewal crisis. The history of housing policy prior to this new legislation is described. The political and economic forces shaping the debate over the new legislation are discussed and analyzed. The future of Section 8 assisted housing is critically evaluated. Several policy recommendations are derived from the critical analysis (author).

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**Order #: 12066**

**Authors:** Mansur, E.T., Quigley, J.M., Raphael, S., Smolensky, E.

**Title:** **Examining Policies to Reduce Homelessness Using a General Equilibrium Model of the Housing Market.**

**Source:** Journal of Urban Economics 52(2): 316-340, 2002. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors use a general equilibrium simulation model to assess the potential impacts on homelessness of various housing-market policy interventions. The authors calibrate the model to the four largest metropolitan areas in California, and explore the welfare consequences and effects on homelessness of three housing-market policy interventions. These interventions include extending housing vouchers to all low-income households, subsidizing all landlords, and subsidizing those landlords who supply low-income housing. The article states that a very large fraction of homelessness can be eliminated through increased reliance upon well-known housing subsidy policies (authors).

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**Order #: 8728**

**Authors:** Marsh, A., Gordon, D., Heslop, P., Pantazis, C.

**Title:** **Housing Deprivation and Health: A Longitudinal Analysis.**

**Source:** Housing Studies 15(3): 411-428, 2000. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** While there is a longitudinal literature that considers the impact of poor socio-economic circumstances upon health, the more specific impact of housing on health is much less frequently studied longitudinally. This article draws on the British National Child Development Study (NCDS) to examine the impact of poor housing upon health through the life course. The key result is that, even when other relevant factors are allowed for, the NCDS data suggest that experience of both current and past poor housing is significantly associated with greater likelihood of ill health. Moreover, for those who are living in non-deprived housing conditions in adulthood, ill health is more likely among those who experienced housing deprivation in earlier life than among those who did not (authors).

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**Order #: 13096**

**Authors:** McAuley Institute.

**Title:** **Unlocking the Door: Keys to Women's Housing.**

**Source:** Silver Spring, MD: McAuley Institute, 2000. (Report: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is a collection of facts and policy recommendations to promote housing and economic security for women and their families. Written by experts from national and local nonprofit organizations, this report is intended to inform advocates and candidates concerned about women's issues, among which housing is a primary concern. This compendium of recent research, statistics and policy recommendations includes issue briefs on 13 topics including women's pay, the housing shortage, and government housing programs. Discrimination against women of color, women with disabilities, and domestic violence victims is also discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 11469**

**Authors:** Millennial Housing Commission.

**Title:** **Meeting Our Nation's Housing Challenges.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Millennial Housing Commission, 2002. (Report: 130 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents facts and figures describing the current state of housing in the U.S., particularly for low income families; explores why affordable housing is important with relationship to family stability and childhood outcomes, neighborhood quality, household wealth, and economic growth; and offers detailed recommendations to address the nation's housing challenges. While the findings and recommendations obviously reflect the great diversity of philosophy and experience represented, some fundamental precepts are agreed on. First, that housing matters, and second, that there is simply not enough affordable housing (authors).

**Available From:** Millennial Housing Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 680, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 565-0060, [www.mhc.gov/MHCReport.pdf](http://www.mhc.gov/MHCReport.pdf).

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**Order #: 10172**

**Authors:** Miltin, D.

**Title:** **Housing and Urban Poverty: A Consideration of the Criteria of Affordability, Diversity, and Inclusion.**

**Source:** Housing Studies 16(4): 509-522, 2001. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper considers recent experiences in poverty reduction within urban areas. The discussion draws out emerging lessons for the provision of affordable and inclusive housing and neighborhood development programs that also address the diverse needs of urban poor communities. In particular, the discussion emphasizes the importance of understanding the livelihoods of the poor and the strategies that lie behind these livelihoods if external interventions are to be successful in addressing the need of low-income urban residents (authors).

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**Order #: 11504**

**Authors:** Minnesota Department of Corrections.

**Title:** **Safe Homes, Safe Communities: A Focus Group Report on Offender Housing.**

**Source:** St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Department of Corrections, 2001. (Report: 38 pages)

**Abstract:** This report on housing for offenders represents a beginning step toward finding solutions that work, both for the offender and his/her family as well as the public at large. The reader will not find a "breakthrough" strategy in the recommendations, but there are important first steps that will hopefully lead to solutions that bring long-term and meaningful change. The bottom line is that it is necessary to cultivate relationships to help offenders get housing. While it is labor intensive work, the results are tremendous in keeping offenders out of prison.

**Available From:** Minnesota Department of Corrections, 1450 Energy Park Drive, St. Paul, MN 55108, (651) 642-0200, [www.doc.state.mn.us/publications/pdf/housing.pdf](http://www.doc.state.mn.us/publications/pdf/housing.pdf).

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**Order #: 2521**

**Authors:** National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

**Title:** **Position Statement of the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors on Housing and Support for People with Long Term Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Alexandria, VA: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, undated. (Report: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This statement sets forth the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) position on housing people with long-term mental illnesses. This should be done, according to the statement, in settings that maximize integration into the community, while promoting independent functioning. Necessary supports should be available regardless of living arrangements. The statement also criticizes proposed legislation, the Housing for the Handicapped program, for its reliance on congregate housing, national competitions, and its restriction to nonprofits.

**Available From:** NASMHPD Research Institute, Inc., 66 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 302, Alexandria, VA 22314, (703) 739-9333, [www.nasmhpd.org](http://www.nasmhpd.org).

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**Order #: 13254**

**Authors:** National Coalition for the Homeless.

**Title:** **People Need Affordable Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet discusses the lack of affordable housing in this country. Statistics regarding rent pricing, need and the demographic breakdown of people who are homeless are included. The authors also give information on federal assistance programs (authors).

**Available From:** National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, [www.nationalhomeless.org](http://www.nationalhomeless.org).

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**Order #: 13767**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **2004 Advocates' Guide to Housing and Community Development Policy.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2004. (Guide: 218 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide offers advocates a fresh perspective and up-to-the-moment information on the full array of issues and concerns of people who work on low income housing. This manual is intended to be useful in all manners of advocacy. Those who want to advocate on behalf of themselves or someone else to assert rights or navigate bureaucracies to access services will be able to use this guide to learn the status of the programs that they may or may not be able to rely on. Those who want to advocate for community change prefer to use this guide to help educate local leaders about housing and community development resources and challenges. Advocates who want to influence and improve regulations and rules that HUD and other federal agencies issue to govern housing and community development programs will find that this guide will inform their causes. This guide is used most frequently by people who want to change or improve federal laws that dictate housing and community development policy or who want to prevent Congress from harming programs that benefit low income people. What is on the horizon legislatively for all programs and proposals is an essential feature of this guide (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, info@nlihc.org, www.nlihc.org/advocates/AG2004.pdf

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**Order #: 13209**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **America's Neighbors: The Affordable Housing Crisis and the People it Affects.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2004. (Report: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the lack of affordable housing for low income people. The authors examine the lack of health insurance, food insecurity and housing problems that plague this population, and break down the effects by income level. The authors conclude that public intervention is required to assure that all people have basic housing, and that this epidemic is as urgent a policy problem as the lack of health insurance this population experiences (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530.

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**Order #: 13307**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **Losing Ground in the Best of Times: Low Income Renters in the 1990's.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2004. (Report: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focuses on the lack of affordable housing during a decade of overall economic growth. Using data from the HUD Special Tabulations of 1990 and 2000 Census, the authors examine national and state-level trends in housing during the decade of the nineties. The report also discusses the policy implications of the results. The authors assert that despite improved income and housing conditions for many Americans, housing problems became more concentrated among the lowest income renter households. The report also states that access to affordable rental units declined for low income renters (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, www.nlihc.org.

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**Order #: 13558**

**Authors:** New Freedom Commission on Mental Health.

**Title:** **Subcommittee on Housing and Homelessness: Background Paper.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, 2004. (Report: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** This background paper lays out key issues facing people with mental illness who are at risk of homelessness, as well as various policy options that might be used to address them. The main issues the subcommittee identified include: housing affordability; the correlation between mental illness and homelessness; the increase in housing demand after the Olmstead decision; stigma, discrimination, and NIMBY attitudes; the response from the affordable housing system; and the response from the mental health system (authors).

**Available From:** SAMHSA's National Mental Health Information Center, P.O. Box 42557, Washington, DC 20015, (800) 789-2647, [www.mentalhealthcommission.gov/papers/Homeless\\_ADA\\_Compliant.pdf](http://www.mentalhealthcommission.gov/papers/Homeless_ADA_Compliant.pdf) (DHHS Pub. No. SMA-04-3884).

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**Order #: 1665**

**Authors:** Newman, S., Ridgely, M.S.

**Title:** **Organization and Delivery of Independent Housing to Persons with Chronic Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Administration and Policy in Mental Health 21(3): 199-215, 1994. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This article provides insights into alternative approaches to organizing -- and in some cases reconceptualizing -- mental health systems. Housing development and delivery are highlighted. It is based on research conducted as part of the national evaluation of the Robert Wood Johnson Program on Chronic Mental Illness (PCMI). The authors focus on four features of the organization and delivery of housing to chronically mentally ill individuals: the structure of the housing development entity; linkages between the housing and mental health systems; targeting of tenant applicants for independent housing; and special issues in providing housing assistance to the homeless mentally ill (authors).

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**Order #: 13746**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J.

**Title:** **The Home Front: Implications of Welfare Reform for Housing Policy.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 1999. (Book: 249 pages)

**Abstract:** This book makes the case for including the housing sector in the continuing development of welfare reform policies. The recent debate has shaped a new standard for safety net programs - not only must they redress problems, they must help move people toward economic self-sufficiency. Until recently, government housing programs have been left out of this debate. In this book, leading housing and welfare experts offer new research on the projected impacts of welfare reform on housing, outline lessons learned from past employment-focused welfare programs, document the need for evaluation of housing programs, and discuss the challenges welfare reform poses for housing administrators at the state and local levels (author).

**Available From:** Urban Institute Press, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 261-5687, [www.uipress.org](http://www.uipress.org), (ISBN 0-87766-685-7, COST \$19.50).

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**Order #: 10407**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J.

**Title:** **Housing and Mental Illness: A Critical Review of the Literature.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2001. (Literature Review: 81 pages)

**Abstract:** This book presents a critical review of the last 25 years of research on the role of housing and neighborhoods in the lives of persons with serious mental illness. Only studies with specific measures of housing and neighborhood attributes are included. This review is similarly limited to research that provides a description of the specific service context of study subjects, particularly the nature and extent of service availability and use. The author found that the majority of the studies suffer from one or more methodological weaknesses. These include unsystematic samples, poor documentation of measures or methods, selectivity bias, and potential endogeneity in key relationships. In addition, a number of the analyses are not grounded in a conceptual framework that can be tested. Further, most studies rely on correlational analysis, which cannot establish causation. As a result much remains unknown. In spite of these weaknesses, some tentative findings can be distilled, as well as hypotheses worth exploring using more rigorous research designs and methods (author).

**Available From:** The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (877) 847-7377, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org).

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**Order #: 8670**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J., Harkness, J.

**Title:** **The Long Term Effects of Housing Assistance on Self-Sufficiency: Final Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999. (Report: 109 pages)

**Abstract:** This report looks at the outcomes of young adults, ages 10-16, in the 1980s who lived as teenagers in U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development public housing or housing assistance developments. The authors compare these outcomes to those of lower-income teenagers who did not receive public assistance, and separate the effects of assistance from the unobserved characteristics of families that might affect both the need for housing assistance and the subsequent careers of the children. The authors found that housing assistance does not have detrimental effects on the long-term self-sufficiency outcomes of youth. Several other significant results are reported and discussed.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/longterm.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/longterm.pdf).

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**Order #: 12310**

**Authors:** O'Hara, A., Cooper, E.

**Title:** **Priced Out in 2002.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 2003. (Report: 43 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is the latest in a series of housing publications created as a joint effort by the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) and the Washington, DC based Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) Housing Task Force. The data included in this report is intended to help housing advocates and self-advocates to build the political will to change government housing policies, and promote a significant expansion of decent, safe, affordable, accessible and integrated housing for people with disabilities. The authors examine the root cause of the housing crisis, which they attribute to the extreme and growing affordability gap between the income of Americans with disabilities and modest rental housing costs. According to the authors, evidence of the housing crisis exists in every community, but is often hidden from view. The authors assert that the findings in this report document extreme housing affordability problems for people with disabilities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11218**

**Authors:** O'Hara, A., Day, S.

**Title:** **Olmstead and Supportive Housing: A Vision for the Future.**

**Source:** Lawrenceville, NJ: Center for Health Care Strategies, 2001. (Report: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** The Supreme Court's Olmstead v. L.C. decision of 1999 had major implications for consumers, multiple state and federal agencies, and health care providers. This report offers a basic primer on supportive housing, as well as a thorough review of states' current Olmstead planning efforts in this area. The authors hope that this report will help spur more state and local stakeholders to expand community-based supportive housing opportunities for people with disabilities (authors).

**Available From:** The Center for Health Care Strategies, P.O. Box 3469, Princeton, NJ 08543, (609) 895-8101, [www.chcs.org](http://www.chcs.org).

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**Order #: 8712**

**Authors:** O'Hara, A., Miller, E.

**Title:** **Going It Alone: The Struggle to Expand Housing Opportunities for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative and the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force, 2000. (Report: 64 pages)

**Abstract:** The goal of this report is to assess and document what is and is not working in local communities to expand affordable housing opportunities for people with disabilities. The purpose of this work was three-fold: to document the barriers which have constrained the disability community's housing efforts; to identify existing examples of communities that have moved most successfully towards "best practices" to expand both homeownership and rental housing options for people with disabilities; and to assess the need for a comprehensive program of housing technical assistance targeted to the disability community. The results of this analysis are presented as eight major findings, and the authors provide policy recommendations based on these findings.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8708**

**Authors:** O'Hara, A., Miller, E.

**Title:** **A Failing Grade: A Report Card on the Affordable Housing System's Response to the Needs of People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, 2000. (Report: 48 pages)

**Abstract:** This report assesses the needs of affordable housing for people with disabilities. Three national surveys of community-based disability organizations, disability homeownership organizations, and public housing authorities were conducted. The general major findings were: the affordable housing system has failed to help people with disabilities; when given the opportunity, non-profit disability organizations are very successful at expanding affordable housing for people with disabilities; and the affordable housing system has not learned how to partner with the disability community. The authors provide a number of recommendations based on the findings.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8914**

**Authors:** O'Regan, K.M., Quigley, J.M.

**Title:** **Federal Policy and the Rise of Nonprofit Housing Providers.**

**Source:** Journal of Housing Research 11(2): 297-317, 2000. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** Two federal programs, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and HOME are now the primary federal housing production programs, and the legislation governing both programs provides explicit support for nonprofit providers of new housing. This article focuses on these two programs to document the change in emphasis, looking at the extent to which resources flow to nonprofit providers. The authors explicate the rationale for this shift and speculate on future federal policy towards nonprofits (authors).

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**Order #: 7036**

**Authors:** Osher, F.C., Dixon, L.B.

**Title:** **Housing for Persons with Co-Occurring Mental and Addictive Disorders.**

**Source:** New Directions for Mental Health Services 70: 53-64, 1996. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses existing housing barriers for persons with co-occurring mental health and addictive disorders and suggests housing, treatment, and support services responsive to the needs of this population. The authors discuss how homelessness and housing instability can exacerbate addiction and mental illness, and how access to appropriate housing is a critical component of care for persons with co-occurring disorders. The authors discuss why persons with dual diagnoses are at risk for housing instability and homelessness, clinical strategies that facilitate stable housing, and housing strategies to facilitate recovery.

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**Order #: 8830**

**Authors:** Pendall, R.

**Title:** **Why Voucher and Certificate Users Live in Distressed Neighborhoods.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 11(4): 881-910, 2000. (Journal Article: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares the location of households using Section 8 vouchers and certificates with the location of other renter households, both low-income renters and all renters. In 1998, Section 8 users were 75% as likely as other poor tenants to live in distressed neighborhoods but 150% more likely than all renters to live in such tracts. These national averages obscure substantial variation among metropolitan areas. Section 8 users concentrate in distressed neighborhoods when rental housing concentrates there, but they avoid distressed neighborhoods with very low rents. Concentration also hinges on race; when assisted households are mostly black and other residents are mostly white, assisted households are much more likely to live in distressed neighborhoods (authors).

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**Order #: 12732**

**Authors:** Pitcoff, W., Pelletiere, D., Crowley, S., Dolbeare, C., Schaffer, K., Trekson, M., Vance, C.

**Title:** **Out of Reach 2003: America's Housing Wage Climbs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2003. (Report: 200 pages)

**Abstract:** This annual report highlights the disparity between the cost of housing and the minimum wage. The report provides housing wage data for cities, counties and towns in every region of the country. Housing wage refers to the minimum hourly wage necessary for a person who works 40 hours per week to afford modest rental housing at fair market rent. In certain areas, this can amount to two to three times the federal or state minimum wage. According to NLIHC, this year's report will include the increase in the national housing wage from 2002 to 2003, the estimated percentage of renters unable to afford fair market rent, a ranking of the least affordable states and metro areas, and the states and metro areas with the largest increases in their respective housing wage from 2003 to 2003 (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [www.nlihc.org/oor2003/index.php](http://www.nlihc.org/oor2003/index.php)

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**Order #: 8831**

**Authors:** Popkin, S.J., Buron, L.F., Levy, D.K., Cunningham, M.K.

**Title:** **The Gautreaux Legacy: What Might Mixed-Income and Dispersal Strategies Mean for the Poorest Public Housing Tenants?**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 11(4): 911-942, 2000. (Journal Article: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors state that the current transformation of public and assisted housing reflects the legacy of the Gautreaux case, which created the first mobility and scattered-site programs. Mixed-income and dispersal strategies now dominate federal housing policy, although their focus has shifted. Drawing on evidence from two preliminary studies of housing transformation in downtown Chicago, the authors argue that these new strategies seem to offer benefits for distressed public housing communities but also involve risks for the most vulnerable current tenants. Increased screening and/or the need to compete with private market tenants may force these families out of the assisted housing market (authors).

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**Order #: 8449**

**Authors:** Public and Assisted Housing Occupancy Task Force.

**Title:** **Report to Congress and to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Public and Assisted Housing Occupancy Task Force, 1994. (Report: 316 pages)

**Abstract:** Section 643 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 directed the Department of Housing and Urban Development to appoint a Task Force that would issue recommendations to Congress and to HUD about occupancy and management issues in public and assisted housing. Following the statute's direction, HUD established a Task Force which included representatives of housing providers, developers, and managers; advocates for elders, residents, and persons with disabilities, and the homeless; and representatives from state housing finance and social services agencies. After working together for 14 months, the Task Force reached consensus on a wide variety of difficult questions that housing consumers and providers face on a daily basis (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 8277**

**Authors:** Putnam, M., Landes, D., Lieberman, B., Chamberlain, D.

**Title:** **Rural AIDS Housing: Issues and Opportunities.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 1998. (Report: 148 pages)

**Abstract:** This report addresses HIV/AIDS housing and services from a non-metropolitan perspective. It targets small communities and the local organizations that are working to meet the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The report's focus was shaped by a collaboration of rural HIV/AIDS services and housing experts from throughout the country. It includes an extensive listing of government contacts for each state; a survey of the state of HIV/AIDS and housing in the rural U.S., including the results of consumer needs assessments in Kentucky and Washington; an examination of the unique barriers to the provision of housing and supportive services to rural residents; case studies of successful rural housing and services programs; an extensive bibliography and glossary; links to other resources; and profiles of the reality of living with HIV/AIDS in rural and non-metropolitan parts of the U.S.

**Order #: 11275**

**Authors:** Rafferty Zedlewski, S.

**Title:** **The Importance of Housing Benefits to Welfare Success.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2002. (Report: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This brief analyzes data from the Urban Institute's 1999 National Survey of America's Families on current and former welfare recipients to assess the importance of housing benefits for welfare success. The data show that despite reporting significantly more personal challenges that make employment difficult, poor families that had left welfare but received housing assistance did better at work than those without it. Also, families leaving welfare tend to retain housing benefits, unlike other work supports such as food stamps and Medicaid. The brief concludes that housing assistance can clearly make a difference in moving families from welfare to work (authors).

**Available From:** The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, [www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/zedlewskihousingbenefit.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/zedlewskihousingbenefit.pdf)

**Order #: 12970**

**Authors:** Rengert, K.

**Title:** **Why Is Affordable Rental Housing Being Lost?**

**Source:** Housing Facts & Findings 4(4): 3-8, 2002. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** The growing concern over the preservation of affordable rental housing stems from a number of converging trends in U.S. housing markets. This article identifies the preconditions that often precipitate a loss of affordable rental housing, current trends that exacerbate such losses, and the populations and areas that are at greatest risk (author).

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**Order #: 3474**

**Authors:** Ridgway, P., Simpson, A., Wittman, F.D., Wheeler, G.

**Title:** **Home Making and Community Building: Notes on Empowerment and Place.**

**Source:** The Journal of Mental Health Administration 21(4): 407-418, 1994. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors contend that some supportive housing developments are creating a new generation of quasi-institutional settings. They suggest that developing units of housing is not as important as enabling each person to create a personalized home. A variety of processes for creating environments and social settings are proposed that can result in empowerment-oriented supportive housing programs. Such efforts require new staff roles and innovative techniques. Anticipated outcomes include improved self-identity and self-esteem increased social status and a sense of security, increased residential stability due to improved person/environment fit, and improved personal competence among residents.

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**Order #: 902**

**Authors:** Ridgway, P., Zipple, A.M.

**Title:** **The Paradigm Shift in Residential Services: From the Linear Continuum to Supported Housing Approaches.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 13(4): 11-31, 1990. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** The field of residential services has used the residential continuum as its predominant model or paradigm for the last decade. The old paradigm is breaking down under pressures that demand attention to basic housing needs. This article describes the basic concepts inherent in the paradigm shift that is moving the field toward supported housing models (authors).

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**Order #: 13193**

**Authors:** Roman, G.C., Travis, J., Feldman, L.

**Title:** **Taking Stock: Housing, Homelessness, and Prisoner Reentry.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2003. (Unpublished Paper: 79 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines how those who have spent time in prison or jail fare in securing safe and affordable housing following their release and discusses housing programming and practice designed to assist returning prisoners. Many are finding that the difficulties in securing affordable and appropriate housing complicate the reentry process, further reducing their already limited chances for successful community reintegration. In this report, the authors draw on current research, policy, and practice to identify housing challenges for returning prisoners, as well as opportunities to improve the current system. The authors also examine the extent to which the population living in homeless shelters or on the streets has been involved in the criminal justice system; the experiences of former prisoners returning to their family homes, both in the private sector and particularly in public or subsidized housing; and the barriers former prisoners and ex-offenders face in securing their own housing. Finally, the report documents efforts to develop housing options for this population.

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)

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**Order #: 11312**

**Authors:** Sard, B.

**Title:** **A Housing Perspective on TANF Reauthorization and Support for Working Families.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2002. (Report: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper is divided into four sections. The introductory section briefly states the case for why housing issues should be considered as part of welfare reform. The second section lists proposed changes in the TANF statute. The third section lists proposed changes in housing programs and new housing initiatives that could proceed through the housing committees, as a parallel process to TANF reauthorization. The housing ideas are further divided into proposals targeted on current and recent TANF families, and proposals to address housing problems more broadly, including those of poor families with children. The fourth section is a set of proposed changes to federal housing programs that would promote marriage and family formation (authors).

**Available From:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, NE, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, [www.cbpp.org/3-12-02hou.pdf](http://www.cbpp.org/3-12-02hou.pdf).

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**Order #: 1929**

**Authors:** Sard, B.

**Title:** **Housing the Homeless Through Expanding Access to Existing Housing Subsidies.**

**Source:** New England Journal of Public Policy 8(1): 187-200, 1992. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** The premise of this article is that homelessness in America today is essentially a product of the lack of affordable housing for very low-income people. The article outlines this central income/housing gap analysis as the factual predicate of the goal to alleviate homelessness through securing subsidized housing resources for the homeless and imminently homeless. It explains why expanding access to existing housing subsidies is a valuable, workable, short-term, at least partial solution to the immediate crisis of lack of affordable housing. It suggests six strategies legal advocates may pursue to expand access for the homeless to the existing housing subsidy resources in their community (authors).

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**Order #: 8011**

**Authors:** Sard, B., Daskal, J.

**Title:** **Housing and Welfare Reform: Some Background Information.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 1998. (Report: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the overlap between housing and welfare assistance. The authors provide an introduction to federal housing assistance and briefly describes the three primary types of federal housing assistance: public housing; tenant-based Section 8; and project-based Section 8. The report then discusses how housing and welfare assistance overlap. A discussion of how welfare policy and impact housing, and vice versa, is provided. The authors focus on the potential opportunities and risks that can accompany changes in either housing or welfare policy.

**Available From:** Publications Service, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 820 First Street, NE, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 408-1080, [www.cbpp.org/hous212.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/hous212.htm).

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**Order #: 11274**

**Authors:** Sard, B., Waller, M.

**Title:** **Housing Strategies to Strengthen Welfare Policy and Support Working Families.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2002. (Report: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This brief offers a policy agenda to reduce the affordable housing gap, encourage location decisions that are more accessible to jobs, and support replication of housing strategies that appear to increase the likelihood of a successful transition from welfare to work. The affordable housing gap has adverse consequences for low-income families trying to work. A growing body of research suggests that providing housing assistance to low-income families and enabling families to live closer to employment opportunities may help welfare recipients get and keep jobs. The reauthorization of welfare this year, and the consideration of major housing bills, provide opportunities to implement changes that would support these welfare policy goals (authors).

**Available From:** The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, [www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/sardwallerhousingwelfare.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/sardwallerhousingwelfare.pdf).

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**Order #: 11333**

**Authors:** Schill, M.H.

**Title:** **Housing in New York City.**

**Source:** New York, NY: The Center for Excellence in New York City Governance, 2001. (Report: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper presents a brief overview of the most important housing issues facing New York City as well as some background on existing policies. Prices for housing in New York City have always been expensive and seem to be increasing at a rapid pace. According to the 1999 Housing and Vacancy Survey, 24.3% of renters in New York City pay more than half their incomes in rent. This actually represents a slight improvement in affordability from 1996. The improvement is largely attributable to increased employment and earnings among very low income New Yorkers. Nevertheless, among very low income New Yorkers, over half of all households have severe rent burdens. In addition, many middle income households who do not live in rent regulated apartments are feeling the pinch of increased housing costs(author).

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**Order #: 8841**

**Authors:** Steele, M.

**Title:** **Housing Allowances in the US Under Section 8 and in Other Countries: A Canadian Perspective.**

**Source:** Urban Studies 38(1): 81-103, 2001. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares the design of Section 8 certificates and vouchers with that of Canadian housing allowances and with aspects of design in many other developed nations. Distinguishing elements of Section 8 are discussed: its minimum standards condition, its use of a three-way contract in which both the government housing agency and the tenant pays a private landlord, its availability to only a limited number of eligibles, the absence of a percentage-of-rent element in its formulas and the low required contribution of its recipients. It is argued on the basis of an array of diverse evidence that these characteristics lead to perverse housing consumption effects, stigma, rent inflation, and unnecessary restrictions on recipient choice. The article also addresses the standard objections to dropping the minimum standards condition and to incorporating a percentage-of-rent element in the formula (author).

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**Order #: 12921**

**Authors:** Stegman, A., Davis, W., Quercia, R.

**Title:** **The Earned Income Tax Credit as an Instrument of Housing Policy.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, 2003. (Discussion Paper: 52 pages)

**Abstract:** High housing costs present by far the most formidable barrier to safe, decent and affordable housing, vastly outweighing substandard or overcrowded conditions. Frequently these high costs frustrate efforts to bolster working families and ease the transition from welfare-to-work. And yet, housing costs the biggest chunk of a working family's budget have received short shrift in efforts to smooth the transition from welfare to work and to provide additional support to families who are working but earning low wages. The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), designed to aid low-income working families and individuals, already plays a role beyond that of an income support. In an era of declining availability of affordable housing, the EITC provides significant relief to households burdened by severe housing costs that consume at least 50 percent of gross income. Adding to the importance of this relief is the lackluster supply of federal housing aid: Less than one in four qualified households actually receives housing assistance administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, such as Section 8 vouchers. This paper examines the effect of the EITC on housing-cost burdens currently and analyze and contrasts three proposals to increase its impact as a housing tool (authors).

**Available From:** The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6000, [www.brookings.edu/default.htm](http://www.brookings.edu/default.htm).

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**Order #: 13009**

**Authors:** Stegman, M., Davis, W., Quercia, R.

**Title:** **Tax Policy as Housing Policy: The EITC's Potential to Make Housing More Affordable for Working Families.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, 2003. (Report: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** An analysis of how the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) could alleviate severe housing cost burdens where housing consumes at least half of household income finds that despite the economic prosperity of the late 1990s, housing became less affordable for millions of working families. Because current housing programs cannot fully close the affordability gap, policymakers should consider expanding support in the tax code for working families to help a greater number meet the high and rising costs of housing (authors).

**Available From:** Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 797-6139, [www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/20031104\\_Stegman.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/20031104_Stegman.pdf)

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**Order #: 11996**

**Authors:** Stegman, M.A., Quercia, R.G., McCarthy, G.

**Title:** **Housing America's Working Families.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy, 2000. (Report: 48 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides the housing community, the housing industry, and policy makers at all levels of government with the information necessary to broaden housing policies to recognize, and deal with, the needs of working families. Given the extraordinary role that housing plays in the lives of all Americans, and the possibility that the scarcity of affordable housing could put a break on economic development in communities across the country, the housing needs of working families clearly justify a higher place on the policy agenda. The stability and economic well being of our communities will be tied directly to the ability to meet the housing needs of these working families (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Housing Policy, 815 15th Street N.W, Suite 538, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 393-5772, [www.nhc.org](http://www.nhc.org)

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**Order #: 5927**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative Inc.

**Title:** **Opening Doors. Recommendations For A Federal Policy to Address the Housing Needs of People With Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Technical Assistance Collaborative Inc., 1996. (Report: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** The information and recommendations in this report are designed to guide the development of future federal housing policy and the use of federal housing funds to address the growing shortage of decent, safe, and affordable housing for people with disabilities. Topics discussed include: housing policy for people with disabilities; the housing needs of people with disabilities; an analysis of the impact of "elderly only" designated housing policies; Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities federal housing policy principles and objectives; and recommendations for replacement of lost housing, expansion of housing options, the Section 811 program, and technical assistance. The report contends that the federal government has an obligation to replace the housing resources that have been taken away from people with disabilities during the previous four years and that will continue to be lost as the designation of "elderly only" housing expands.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 2586**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Creating Housing and Supports for People Who Have Serious Mental Illnesses.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1994. (Monograph: 74 pages)

**Abstract:** This monograph, commissioned by the Center for Mental Health Services, provides a historical perspective and offers practical advice on developing supported housing for people with serious mental illnesses. Topics include: developing a plan bringing key organizations together; housing management; planning for supportive services; basic financing; and mechanisms for coordination. Case studies state projects in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as community projects in Lasalle County, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania are also included.

**Available From:** National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, [www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov](http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov).

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**Order #: 13068**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Federal Housing Resource Guide.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, 2001. (Guide: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This document provides a brief synopsis of the common federal housing resources that are currently available and can be used to expand the supply of affordable housing for people with disabilities and very low incomes. The guide includes federal housing programs and federally subsidized housing programs. Reference charts are provided detailing what activities the various programs provide.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.c-c-d.org/FHRG.pdf](http://www.c-c-d.org/FHRG.pdf)

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**Order #: 11126**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing System Fails People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 11, September 2000. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** Housing costs are increasing at rates higher than inflation and cost of living adjustments, and people with disabilities risk losing their housing, not being able to locate housing in the first place, or foregoing other essentials such as food to pay for their housing. Despite this need, government housing officials and affordable housing providers have made little effort to acknowledge or address the extreme housing crisis confronting people with disabilities. Three surveys were distributed to the major players in the affordable housing community in order to gain a better understanding of the obstacles to creating affordable housing for people with disabilities. This issue of Opening Doors highlights the key findings from the study and discusses how the affordable housing system has failed the disability community (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11951**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Permanent Supportive Housing: A Proven Solution to Homelessness.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 20: January 2003. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue examines the federal government's recent focus on chronic homelessness and provides important research, data, and a concrete solution: permanent supportive housing. Permanent supportive housing is an effective solution for people with disabilities who have experienced long term homelessness. This type of housing is defined as decent, safe, and affordable community-based housing that provides residents with rights of tenancy and is linked to voluntary and flexible supports and services. Because so many people with disabilities experience chronic homelessness, it is important for the disability community to know more about the emerging federal policies, which are intended to end chronic homelessness in ten years. This issue provides specific recommendations directed to key federal programs that could provide the foundation for a significant expansion of permanent supportive housing. This issue also highlights national efforts that are working to end long term homelessness, establish a national housing trust fund, and create permanent supportive housing.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 7103**

**Authors:** Turner, L., O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **Supported Housing and Services: A View From the Field.**

**Source:** The Housing Center Bulletin 3(3): 1-9, 1995. (Newsletter: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses supported housing and its purposes: to assure consumers of mental health services access to affordable, decent and permanent housing of their choice; to provide a flexible and responsive system of community supports that can assist consumers in maintaining independence and a positive quality of life in the community. The authors' technical assistance experiences in helping systems to implement successful supported housing programs are discussed. Common core services in supported housing programs and the process of developing these services are explored from the point of view of service providers.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 6663**

**Authors:** Turner, L., O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **The Consolidated Plan.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, 1995. (Information Packet: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** The Consolidated Plan is a document required of state and local governments by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for application and use of federal housing funds. The Consolidated Plan replaces the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) which since 1990 had been the planning document required of states and local governments who receive federal housing dollars. The authors explain several how-to issues including: why the Plan is important to the disability community; who must submit the Plan and how to do so; and what requirements ensure community input to the planning process. Six major components of the Plan are described including: the planning process; housing and homelessness needs assessment; housing market analysis; strategic plan; action plan; and certifications.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8510**

**Authors:** Turner, M.A., Popkin, S., Cunningham, M.

**Title:** **Section 8 Mobility and Neighborhood Health: Emerging Issues and Policy Challenges.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2000. (Report: 41 pages)

**Abstract:** In the fall of 1999, the Urban Institute, with support from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and The MacArthur Foundation, held a symposium on the issues of Section 8 mobility and neighborhood health. The purpose of the symposium was to assess what is known about the potential impacts of the Section 8 assisted housing program on neighborhoods and to identify implications for both policy development and future research. This report draws on the existing research literature and the symposium discussion to summarize the current state of knowledge and debate on the issues of Section 8 mobility and neighborhood health (authors).

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (877) 847-7377, [www.urban.org/community/sec8\\_mobility.html](http://www.urban.org/community/sec8_mobility.html).

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**Order #: 11389**

**Authors:** United States Conference of Mayors.

**Title:** **National Housing Agenda: A Springboard for Families, For Communities, For Our Nation.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The United States Conference of Mayors, 2002. (Report: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents 60 housing policy recommendations addressing an array of housing challenges for U.S. cities, from rental housing issues to homeownership, public housing, special needs housing and homelessness issues. In 2001, hunger and homelessness rose sharply in major American cities. Requests for emergency food assistance climbed an average of 23 percent and request for emergency shelter assistance increased an average of 13 percent in 27 cities surveyed. With the stock of public housing and subsidized apartments falling far short of the need, the waiting lists for public housing have grown to about one million households. In some large cities, families must wait 10 years or more for an available unit. Permanent housing created through the McKinney Act homeless programs-Shelter Plus Care, the Supportive Housing Programs, the SRO Program-should be renewed through the mainstream HUD Housing Certificate Fund, rather than through renewals of the McKinney Act Programs (authors).

**Available From:** United States Conference of Mayors, 1620 I Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20006, [www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press\\_releases/documents/housingreport\\_052202.pdf](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/news/press_releases/documents/housingreport_052202.pdf)

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**Order #: 12427**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Making the Transition to Permanent Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 52 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This training is aimed at direct service staff and managers who are helping people with histories of homelessness transition into permanent housing (including scattered site housing and congregate models). At the end of this training, participants will be better able to conduct a thorough assessment of residents for housing placement, match residents to appropriate housing, develop housing plans, prepare residents for the transition as well as identify and address obstacles for the individual to access housing (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 8409**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **The Widening Gap: New Findings on Housing Affordability in America.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999. (Report: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** In 1949, Congress declared it a national goal to provide "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." The findings contained in this report, based on data from the Census Bureau's latest American Housing Survey and Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that the gap between struggling Americans and the Nation's supply of affordable housing continues to widen (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org).

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**Order #: 12422**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Community Building in and Around Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In this training, an overview is provided that is designed to show that community building is an integral part of supportive housing services, and an important aspect of the success of the residence. This training aims to assist in determining the steps required for your organization to implement a community building plan relevant to you setting and to assess the training needs of staff and tenants (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 8488**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **The Impacts of Federal Welfare Reform on HUD Public and Assisted Housing: An Initial Assessment.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1997. (Report: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the potential impacts of the federal welfare reform on U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs and on the people and neighborhoods served by HUD. The report first summarizes the changes brought by The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. It then examines the impacts that these changes will have on projected subsidy costs, non-citizens, longer-term empowerment of low-income families, rent default and evictions, the central cities, and homelessness. To help put these issues into context, an attachment to the publication provides demographic and income data about residents of public and assisted housing. The report also examines the ways in which HUD is helping families become more self-sufficient, detailing HUD's employment training and job development programs.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-3691, [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org).

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**Order #: 8487**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Rental Housing Assistance -- The Worsening Crisis: A Report to Congress on Worst Case Housing Needs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000. (Report: 99 pages)

**Abstract:** This report documents the continuing, growing crisis in housing affordability throughout the United States. It contains important new information that is critical to ensuring an informed discussion regarding the appropriate federal responses to this crisis. Specifically, as of 1997: the crisis facing very-low-income renters continues to worsen as 5.4 million renter households, a record high, are experiencing worst case needs for housing assistance; the number of working families with worst case housing needs has increased sharply since 1991; the stock of rental units that are affordable has continued to shrink, with even sharper decreases in units that are both affordable and available to these renters; worst case needs have become more concentrated among families with extremely low incomes; worst case needs have increased most quickly in minority households, particularly among working families with children; and very-low-income families remain most likely to face worst case problems when they live in the suburbs.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/Publications/AFFHSG/WORSTCASE00/worstcase00.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/AFFHSG/WORSTCASE00/worstcase00.pdf).

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**Order #: 12502**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Public Housing Occupancy Guidebook.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Guide: 235 pages)

**Abstract:** The guidebook is designed to serve as a reference tool to assist public housing staff and HUD with a range of issues related to public housing occupancy, from application and rent calculations through ongoing occupancy to lease termination. Highlighted changes contained in the guidebook include a new method for determining imputed income from assets and earned income disallowance (see Chapter 10 for both changes). Consistent with the Multi-family Housing program, PHAs will now use a national passbook saving rate of two percent. Regarding the earned income disallowance requirement, an earned income disallowance calculator has been developed and will be available on the new Rental Housing Integrity Improvement Project (RHIIP) web site coming soon. This calculator will serve to complement the new methodology for calculating the disallowance amount and also create records of data that can track the earned income disallowance activity for each participant. HUD has released a new chapter for the Guidebook that focuses on how PHAs should respond to domestic violence among their tenants. HUD encourages local PHAs to explore preferences for survivors of domestic violence and to begin to develop collaborative relationships with local domestic violence providers to enhance services to tenants. The Guidebook also suggests that PHAs use their discretion wisely to ensure that survivors of domestic violence aren't inappropriately denied access to housing or are evicted due to acts committed by their perpetrator (authors).

**Available From:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.nhlp.org/html/pubhsg/phguidebook.pdf](http://www.nhlp.org/html/pubhsg/phguidebook.pdf), [www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/phguidebook.pdf](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/rhiip/phguidebook.pdf)

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**Order #: 12134**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **American Housing Survey for the United States: 2001.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2002. (Report: 586 pages)

**Abstract:** This survey answers many questions about housing in the United States. It provides data on apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant homes, family composition, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment, fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. National data are collected every other year, from a fixed sample of about 50,000 homes, plus new construction each year. The survey started in 1973, and has had the same sample since 1985, letting readers see homes and households changing over the years. In some metropolitan areas additional samples are added every 4-6 years, to measure local conditions. The surveys are conducted in person and on telephone by the Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Available From:** U.S. Census Bureau, 4700 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233, [www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/h150-01.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/h150-01.pdf).

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**Order #: 12428**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Coordinating Property Management and Social Services in Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This training examines the elements of an effective working relationship between property management and supportive services, whether or not they are provided by one or two separate organizations. The goal of this training is for providers to better understand some of the common pitfalls in the relationship between management and services and to learn strategies to facilitate better collaboration and coordination. At the end of this training, participants will be better able to identify the goals and roles of management and services, recognize areas of shared responsibility, develop strategies that will facilitate effective communication and coordination, and understand the rationale for separating management and service functions (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12248**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **HUD Strategic Plan.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Report: 72 pages)

**Abstract:** This strategic plan, covering fiscal years 2003-2008, includes three programmatic goals and three cross-cutting goals. Programmatic goals are to: increase homeownership opportunities; promote decent affordable housing; and strengthen communities. Cross-cutting goals are to: ensure equal opportunity in housing; embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability; and promote participation of faith-based and community organizations. One of the objectives under the goal of "strengthen communities" is to end chronic homelessness and move homeless families and individuals to permanent housing. Additionally, the plan includes the following shorter term measures: by 2004, 300 Continuums of Care will report to HUD the institutional discharge activities that will help to prevent homelessness; by December 2003, HUD will develop an estimate of the total number of persons experiencing chronic homelessness in the United States; the proportion of HUD homeless funding spent on housing activities increases and the proportion spent on social services declines; the number of communities with at least 75 percent of their beds covered by HMIS will increase by 50 during FY 2004; of those in HUD's homeless projects, 45,000 will become employed and 80,000 will become permanently housed in 2004; from 2004-08, a total of 175,000 people will become employed, and a total of 250,000 will move into permanent housing.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov/offices/cfo/reports/03strategic.pdf](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cfo/reports/03strategic.pdf)

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**Order #: 13139**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Trends in Worst Case Needs for Housing, 1978-1999.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Report: 147 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the trends in worst case housing needs from 1978 to 1999 as well as the new data from 2001. The authors state that compared to 1991 there were 1.6 million fewer units affordable to extremely low income renters in the U.S. in 1999, almost one-fifth of the most affordable units had rent increases or were withdrawn from the rental inventory. This report also discusses trends in sub-standard housing, elderly housing, and income assistance (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/trends.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/PDF/trends.pdf).

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**Order #: 13127**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Rental Market Dynamics: Is Affordable Housing for the Poor and Endangered Species?**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Journal Article: 54 pages)

**Abstract:** This study uses American Housing Survey (AHS) data to examine the shifting supply of rental housing stock in six metropolitan areas: Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Northern New Jersey over the years 1995-1999. The authors track the sources of new rental housing, the reasons for loss of rental housing, and changes in affordability of the existing rental housing stock. Changes in the tenure of a unit were also explored in this study. The authors found that extremely low-rent units were the most likely to be either lost from the stock or otherwise unavailable for analysis. This report also looks at shifts in affordability among units that were rented in both 1995 and 1999. According to the report, the authors found a net gain in rental stock affordable to lower-income renters, where much of the gain came from the availability of formerly non-market units, as well as a filtering-down of previously higher rent units. The authors conclude that all income strata with the exception of very high-income renters benefited from this filtering down of units (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026-3268, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/datasets/ahs/ahsReports.html#2](http://www.huduser.org/datasets/ahs/ahsReports.html#2).

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**Order #: 97**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Report on Federal Efforts to Respond to the Shelter and Basic Living Needs of Chronically Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1983. (Report: 45 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the number of chronically mentally ill persons who live in all types of facilities, both institutional and community-based. This is followed by a discussion of the inadequacy and inappropriateness of many of the institutional and community settings and the need for a continuum of housing options for those who are chronically mentally ill. The report describes ongoing HHS and HUD programs and demonstration projects that provide services to the chronically mentally ill population. It concludes with recommendations for state government action and lists activities that HHS and HUD will undertake to assist states in the provision of housing and support services for this population.

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**Order #: 8829**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Section 8 Tenant-Based Housing Assistance: A Look Back After 30 Years.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000. (Report: 64 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents a short history of the Section 8 Tenant-Based Housing Assistance program, explores the reasons for the program's growth, describes the design elements that contribute to the program's success, and discusses some concerns that have been raised about the program and how the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is addressing them. In particular, the report addresses three related issues: Is the policy of using tenant-based assistance to deconcentrate public housing beneficial to the lives of the families who participate and the neighborhoods involved? Have there been instances where Section 8 recipients end up clustered in particular neighborhoods, and does the clustering of program recipients have negative impacts on the health of those neighborhoods? Are there truly neighborhood problems caused or exacerbated by the way the Section 8 program is operated?

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/look.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/look.pdf).

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**Order #: 8801**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **A Report on Worst Case Housing Needs in 1999: New Opportunity Amid Continuing Challenges. Executive Summary.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001. (Executive Summary: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This report documents a significant decrease - of at least 440,000, or 8% - in the number of renter households with worst case housing needs between 1997 and 1999. This reversal of a ten-year trend of increasing worst case needs provides strong evidence of the effectiveness of the nation's economic and housing policies in helping the very lowest income households. Despite the welcome evidence of the increased capacity of very-low-income renters to pay for housing, there continue to be nearly five million renter households with worst case housing needs - a critical problem that requires continued attention and funding. Moreover, the recent progress is highly vulnerable to an economic downturn which would slow or reverse the income growth among very-low-income households. Due to the fact that rents adjust slowly and that some increases reflect capital improvements, rents would not drop as quickly as incomes in the event of a slowdown.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/publications/affhsg/wc99.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/publications/affhsg/wc99.pdf).

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**Order #: 2585**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Consolidated Planning: Building Communities Together.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1994. (Curriculum: 65 pages)

**Abstract:** This document supplements the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) series of technical assistance workshops held around the country concerning the Consolidated Plan. Beginning in 1994, HUD initiated several major policy and procedural changes, under the title Consolidated Plan, that have dramatic implications for HUD-funded programs serving homeless individuals with serious mental illnesses. This initiative would enable communities to move toward a more comprehensive service system or "continuum of care" for homeless people which would include services ranging from outreach to permanent housing. The Plan combines the government's application and reporting process for four programs without actually merging them. The changes effect Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). Instead of submitting the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS), previously required of local governments receiving HUD formula grants, localities would submit a consolidated plan proposing a comprehensive service system to assist the homeless population in their communities.

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**Order #: 8209**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Waiting in Vain: An Update on America's Rental Housing Crisis.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999. (Report: 30 pages)

**Abstract:** This report updates a report from a year ago, and documents the ongoing shortage of affordable housing in the United States. This study looks at housing data from 1996 to 1998 for its analysis. The report has three key findings: time on waiting lists for public housing and Section 8 vouchers is growing; the numbers of families on waiting lists is increasing; and the lowest income families and seniors have limited options. To explain these findings, the report identifies four key factors: rents are outpacing income for poor Americans; the dramatic loss of affordable housing continues; federal support for affordable housing has been cut; and the expiration of project-based subsidies compounds the crisis.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 907**

**Authors:** Witheridge, T.F.

**Title:** **Assertive Community Treatment as a Supported Housing Approach.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 13(4): 69-75, 1990. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the contributions of the assertive community treatment field to the development of a supported housing approach. The author highlights some of the residential strategies used by assertive community treatment workers, recommending continued experimentation at the local level. The article concludes with a description of the Thresholds Bridge Program in Chicago and a case illustration of the use of supported housing by that inner-city service provider (author).

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**Order #: 3325**

**Authors:** Wittman, F., Baumohl, J.

**Title:** **A Discussion Paper on Alcohol and Drug-Free Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1993. (Presentation: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper describes a conceptual model for thinking about permanent alcohol and drug free (ADF) housing for homeless persons with substance use problems. Discussed are the wide variety of ADF housing and the key issues that must be addressing in planning such programs. Basically, ADF housing follows three simple principles: residents must remain alcohol and drug free; rent must be paid on time; and residents must abide by provisions of the landlord-tenant agreement. Architectural design of the house can be designed to promote communality or to emphasize individuality. Communal houses are designed so that residents carry out activities of daily living together. The degree of communality is determined by the interaction of the physical design and use policy, an interaction critical to the communally-configured house's success in supporting recovery (authors).

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**Order #: 6856**

**Authors:** Allen, M.

**Title:** **Separate and Unequal: The Struggle of Tenants with Mental Illness to Maintain Housing**

**Source:** Clearinghouse Review: 720-739, 1996. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article assesses fair housing and tenant rights law for mental health consumers and challenges advocates to consider new resources and arguments in an effort to secure full tenancy rights. The author examines the history of the need to create community-based treatment, the decisions made by mental health authorities to become housing providers, and the nature of housing and support services that were then provided. The author suggests the need for mental health officials and advocates to work together to make community integration and rights protection central elements of any housing program.

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**Order #: 10589**

**Authors:** American Bar Association - Steering Committee on Unmet Legal Needs of Children and Commission on Homelessness and Poverty.

**Title:** **NIMBY: A Primer for Lawyers and Advocates.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: American Bar Association, 1999. (Manual: 92 pages)

**Abstract:** Establishing a facility such as a shelter, group home, or soup kitchen in a residential community is often a controversial process. This handbook outlines the potential opposition advocates of such projects may face, the zoning procedures to which they must adhere, and the legal resources they can use to counter objections to such facilities. It is designed for lawyers representing organizations that serve children and their families, homeless people, people with physical and mental disabilities, victims of domestic violence, the elderly, individuals recovering from substance abuse, or others who are eligible for social services, shelter, and food (authors).

**Available From:** American Bar Association, 740 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1000, [www.abanet.org](http://www.abanet.org).

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**Order #: 2221**

**Authors:** Anderson, A., Winsor, E.

**Title:** **Reasonable Accommodations for Mentally Disabled Tenants.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Massachusetts Law Reform Institute, 1991. (Report: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** Massachusetts discrimination laws and the Federal Fair Housing Act require human service agencies to provide reasonable accommodations for persons with mental disabilities. This article provides guidance to housing managers, tenants, departments of mental health and mental retardation, service providers and advocates as to the criteria of the reasonable accommodation requirements for mentally disabled tenants (authors).

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**Order #: 2523**

**Authors:** Assisted Housing Management Insider.

**Title:** Use 'Nontraditional' Reference Forms to Check Applicants with No Rental History.

**Source:** Boston, MA: Brownstone Publishers, 1994. (Newsletter: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article advises landlords that automatically reject applicants without references from prior landlords may discriminate against people with mental or physical disabilities. In order to assist property owners with legal screening, the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency has developed a nontraditional reference form. This form, which has been included with the article, permits the use of nontraditional sources such as shelters for references and asks about reasonable accommodations that may be necessary to keep a person housed. It permits a guardian to authorize reference checks, it verifies how well the reference source knows the applicant, it asks about bad conduct and whether it is likely to reoccur. The form also rephrases questions about rent payments to find out about willingness and ability to pay, and it asks about housekeeping habits.

**Available From:** Brownstone Publishers, Inc., 149 Fifth Avenue, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10010, (800) 643-8095, www.brownstone.com.

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**Order #: 6963**

**Authors:** Austin, D., Couch, L., Kaufman, T., Sherwood, W.

**Title:** Community First: A Public Housing Resident's Guide.

**Source:** Washington, DC: The National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1997. (Guide: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is a handbook meant to inform public housing residents of their rights and opportunities to participate in their communities. The guide discusses admission to public housing, rents and other lease requirements, evictions and grievance procedures, future programs to benefit housing residents, welfare reform, severely distressed public housing, fair housing, and the Consolidated Plan. The guide also includes a listing of state housing and homelessness coalitions.

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**Order #: 7343**

**Authors:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law

**Title:** Digest of Cases and Other Resources on Fair Housing for People with Disabilities.

**Source:** Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1998. (Journal Article: 50 pages)

**Abstract:** This digest describes recent orders by courts throughout the United States on housing and land-use issues affecting people with mental or physical disabilities. Most of the cases were decided under the 1988 amendments to the federal Fair Housing Act, prohibiting discrimination based on disability. The vast majority of decisions support the right of people with disabilities to live where they choose, making the compilation a useful tool for advocates, developers and residents of group homes, supported or independent apartments, and other community-living options (authors).

**Available From:** Fair Housing Digest, Publications Desk, Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 15th Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-4232, www.bazelon.org. (COST: \$9.35)

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**Order #: 8139**

**Authors:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

**Title:** **What "Fair Housing" Means for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2003. (Guide: 48 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is completely updated from the 1999 edition, and explains in plain language how three federal laws protect the housing rights of people with mental or physical disabilities. The authors cover such topics as: discrimination when applying for housing; discrimination during tenancy; accessibility requirements; reasonable accommodations; and how to challenge discrimination.

**Available From:** Bazelon Center, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, [www.bazelon.org](http://www.bazelon.org).

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**Order #: 5758**

**Authors:** Beck, P.

**Title:** **Fighting Section 8 Discrimination: The Fair Housing Act's New Frontier.**

**Source:** Harvard Civil Rights Civil Liberties Law Review 31(1): 155-186, 1996. (Journal Article: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** Discrimination against rental subsidy holders and the enactment of the Fair Housing Act (FHA) of 1968 is examined. The author explains that frequently the interests of Section 8 recipients in finding housing conflict with private landlords' interests in freely choosing who will rent their property. This article traces the economic effects of an 1988 amendment to the FHA that prohibits discrimination against housing subsidy holders (author).

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**Order #: 13192**

**Authors:** Center for Law and Social Policy.

**Title:** **One Strike and You're Out: Low-Income Families Barred From Housing Because of Criminal Records.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy, 2003. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet is part of the eight part Every Door Closed fact sheet series on the struggles mothers and fathers face when they finish serving prison or jail sentences and return home. As these parents struggle to make a fresh start, they encounter many legal barriers that make it very difficult for them to successfully care for their children, find work, get safe housing, go to school, access public benefits, or even, for immigrants, stay in the same country as their children. This fact sheet details HUD's "one strike and you're out" policy, which prevents families from renting federally subsidized apartments if any member of the family has a criminal record. In this policy, families may be evicted: for the criminal behavior of a household member or guest; criminal behavior which occurs on or off the premises; regardless of whether or not there has been an arrest or conviction; without satisfying the standard of proof used for criminal conviction; and even if all of the criminal charges against the alleged offender are ultimately dismissed. This fact sheet details the scope of the challenges these families face and offers solutions for federal, state, and local policymakers.

**Available From:** The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, [www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1064841311.02/EDC\\_fact\\_sheets.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/DMS/Documents/1064841311.02/EDC_fact_sheets.pdf)

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**Order #: 2119**

**Authors:** Council of Large Public Housing Authorities.

**Title:** **Applicant Screening and Nondiscrimination: Complying With HUD's Tenant Selection, 504 and Fair Housing Rules.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Council of Large Public Housing Authorities, 1991. (Manual: 128 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual describes a process by which housing authorities can revise their admissions policies and practices to improve applicant screening while protecting the rights of all applicants, including those with disabilities. The manual includes a sample policy excerpt and a series of model procedures that are intended to be helpful for housing authorities in developing their own procedures regarding eligibility determination, tenant selection and reasonable accommodation (author).

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**Order #: 7392**

**Authors:** Davis, B.E.

**Title:** **The State Giveth and the Court Taketh Away: Preserving the Municipality's Ability to Zone for Group Homes Under the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.**

**Source:** University of Pittsburgh Law Review 59(1): 193-232, 1997. (Journal Article: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** Since the enactment of the Fair Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) in 1988, group home operators have led an assault on local zoning ordinances that limit or prevent their ability to locate in residential areas. The courts have responded by curbing or exempting local zoning regulations and altering municipalities' zoning decisions. The author states that a consequence of this judicial action is the erosion of the municipality's ability to perform one of its basic functions -- the regulation of land use. This article presents an argument for the preservation of the municipality's ability to zone for group homes. The author presents an analysis of the definition of "handicap," an analysis and framework for evaluating FHAA claims, a discussion of the issue of preemption, and an examination of the zoning tools the courts have used to place group homes in the community. The author concludes that courts have eroded the entire local zoning process and that this judicial activism generates far more damage than good (author).

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**Order #: 13441**

**Authors:** Equal Rights Center.

**Title:** **The Foundations That Make Us Strong: 2002 Fair Housing Best Practices Manual.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Equal Rights Center, 2003. (Manual: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual features fourteen fair housing organizations with outstanding innovative program designs, and serves to recognize each of the fourteen organizations' contribution to their communities. The manual also provides information about fair housing best practices in the areas of education, outreach, and enforcement. This manual can be utilized by both new and existing fair housing groups to further the cause of fair housing in their respective communities (authors).

**Available From:** The Equal Rights Center, Eleven Dupont Circle, NW, Fourth Floor, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 234-3062, [www.equalrightscenter.org/resources/2002\\_FHBPMManual.pdf](http://www.equalrightscenter.org/resources/2002_FHBPMManual.pdf).

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**Order #: 2344**

**Authors:** Farrar, D.E., Bresler, L., Helie, J.

**Title:** **None Dare Call It NIMBY.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: HomeBase, 1991. (Report: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper informs mediators and others about the problem of siting facilities and services to serve homeless people. It identifies strategies such as litigation and issues such as zoning, which are common to siting conflicts. To be successful in resolving these situations, a mediator must help the opposing sides examine the following neighborhood fears: property values will decline; safety will be eroded; traffic and parking congestion will result; the neighborhood will become saturated with social services; the facility will be poorly managed and maintained; the facility will attract unsavory people. The objective is to assist the parties to invent options which will address their most important concerns.

**Available From:** HomeBase, 870 Market Street, 1228, San Francisco, CA 94102, (415) 788-7961, www.homebaseccc.org.

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**Order #: 7229**

**Authors:** Haar, C.M.

**Title:** **Judges as Agents of Social Change: Can the Courts Break the Affordable Housing Deadlock in Metropolitan Areas?**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 8(3): 633-650, 1997. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the role of state courts in zoning regulations and eliminating legal barriers to affordable housing. The author discusses past incidences of courts altering affordable housing regulation, relying heavily on the New Jersey State Supreme Court's decisions in the Mount Laurel cases. The author states that by emphasizing metropolitan comprehensive planning, the New Jersey courts underline the collective responsibility for eliminating exclusionary zoning. The author concludes that state courts can play an indispensable role in solving regional land use problems if they secure the support of community leadership groups.

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**Order #: 12739**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Fair Housing, the Zoning Process, and Land Use Politics in Rural Areas.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1998. (Report: 31 pages)

**Abstract:** This report addresses the "Not in My Back Yard" (NIMBY) syndrome, which is a common factor in preventing affordable housing development in some communities. This study will provide an outline of common patterns in NIMBY cases, explore the circumstances that would transform a NIMBY situation to a fair housing discrimination case, and outline the grievance mechanisms available to complainants in these types of housing discrimination situations. This report uses examples from four cases to illustrate choices and strategies that may be employed at different points in a NIMBY conflict. In each case, local opponents to an affordable housing project used the permit or zoning process to challenge an affordable housing proposal. Documentation obtained for the cases included copies of zoning applications and minutes from zoning hearings. Copies of fair housing complaints were also obtained for the cases in which they were filed (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, www.ruralhome.org.

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**Order #: 6052**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Overcoming Exclusion in Rural Communities: NIMBY Case Studies.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1994. (Report: 135 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines eight cases of housing developments that overcame NIMBY opposition and were constructed in rural communities across the United States: three low-income multi-family projects; three multi-family farm labor projects; one single-family self-help project; and one special-use housing project for recovering adolescent substance abusers. The eight cases vary widely in terms of the nature of the conflicts and characteristics of the communities in which they took place. These cases provide developers of future rural low-income housing an idea of the variety of hurdles they might face as they build housing near reluctant neighbors (authors).

**Available From:** The Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org/pubs/development/nimby/nimby.pdf](http://www.ruralhome.org/pubs/development/nimby/nimby.pdf).

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**Order #: 8370**

**Authors:** Korman, H., Engster, D., Milstein, B.M.

**Title:** **Housing as a Tool of Coercion.**

**Source:** In Dennis, D. L., Monahan, J. (eds.), *Coercion and Aggressive Community Treatment: A New Frontier in Mental Health Law*. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1996. (Book Chapter: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on the right of people with disabilities to live in the least restrictive environment, the right to choose treatment, and the promise of integration. The authors discuss coercion in service-based housing and whether or not coercion is a fair or good process. They conclude that principles of fair process and reasonable accommodation are not about eliminating coercive influences in service-based housing; they focus on mitigating coercion. The only real means of ending compelled acquiescence to treatment in such facilities is to separate housing from receipt of services.

**Available From:** Kluwer Academic Publishers, 233 Spring Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10013, (212) 620-8000, [www.wkap.nl](http://www.wkap.nl).

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**Order #: 8911**

**Authors:** Law Offices of Goldfarb and Lipman.

**Title:** **Between the Lines: A Question and Answer Guide on Legal Issues in Supportive Housing - National Edition.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Guide: 226 pages)

**Abstract:** This document is a guide to legal issues in developing and operating supportive housing for people who are homeless or at serious risk of homelessness, and struggle with the challenges of mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV/AIDS. 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.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org)

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**Order #: 13652**

**Authors:** Legal Action Center.

**Title:** **Housing Laws Affecting Individuals with Criminal Convictions.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Legal Action Center, 2001. (Guide: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** This summary describes the aspects of the federal public housing laws that govern the admission and eviction of people with criminal histories into federally assisted housing, including: the public housing law requires public housing agencies and providers of Section 8 and other federally assisted housing to deny housing to certain individuals; the public housing law permits public housing agencies and providers of Section 8 and other federally assisted housing to deny housing to households if a member has certain kinds of criminal records; and public housing agencies and providers of Section 8 housing have the right to obtain criminal records for tenants and applicants (authors).

**Available From:** Legal Action Center, 153 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10014, (212) 243-1313, (800) 223-4044, [www.lac.org/pubs/gratis.html](http://www.lac.org/pubs/gratis.html), [lacinfo@lac.org](mailto:lacinfo@lac.org)

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**Order #: 2323**

**Authors:** Mallin, B., Espenscheid, A.

**Title:** **Legal Handbook on Developing Low-Income Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, 1993. (Manual: 129 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this manual is to present the legal framework in which low-income housing is developed. The authors provide a step-by-step approach to developing low-income housing including information on working with public funders. Other topics covered include the acquisition of property, legal considerations during the construction process, the basics of Federal tax credits for low-income housing, negotiating agreements with private developers and occupancy issues.

**Available From:** New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, New York City, 25 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10004, (212) 480-6700, [www.dhcr.state.ny.us](http://www.dhcr.state.ny.us).

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**Order #: 2550**

**Authors:** Mental Health Law Project.

**Title:** **The Fair Housing Amendments and Local Land-Use Regulations Affecting People With Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Mental Health Law Project, 1988. (Report: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This report explains how the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 protects individuals with disabilities from housing discrimination, whether the discrimination results directly from a blatant act or a seemingly neutral practice that has the effect of restricting housing opportunity. According to the authors, reasonable accommodations must be made to afford persons with disabilities the chance for community living. Dispersion requirements for group homes are prohibited; so are zoning requirements designed to keep them out of certain neighborhoods. Local governments may not impose special or conditional use permit requirements on group homes, and the feelings of neighbors cannot be used to block housing for persons with disabilities. The Fair Housing Amendments Act also protects persons with disabilities from being screened for housing in ways other applicants are not.

**Available From:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, [www.bazelon.org](http://www.bazelon.org)

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**Order #: 2513**

**Authors:** MFY Legal Services, Inc.

**Title:** **Rights of Adult Home Residents: Handbook for Adult Home Residents in New York City.**

**Source:** New York, NY: MFY Legal Services, Inc., Community Support Systems Program, 1991. (Guide: 49 pages)

**Abstract:** Using a question and answer format, this guide reviews the legal basis of adult home resident rights, what they are (including a residents' bill of rights), and how they are enforced in New York City. These rights pertain to admission, money matters, government benefits, personal care, linen and laundry, furniture, security, medication, food, heat and air conditioning, mail, telephone usage, visitors, resident councils, evictions, temporary hospitalizations, making complaints, and moving out. The guide also lists organizations that can help adult home residents with legal issues concerning their residence.

**Available From:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, [www.bazelon.org](http://www.bazelon.org)

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**Order #: 1552**

**Authors:** Milstein, B., Pepper, B., Rubenstein, L.

**Title:** **The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988: What it Means for People With Mental Disabilities.**

**Source:** Clearinghouse Review 6: 128-140, 1989. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 as it applies to people with disabilities. It begins with a discussion of the purposes, construction, and overall structure of the Act, followed by a section-by-section analysis of pertinent amended provisions. In addition to discussing the Act's significance for persons with mental disabilities, this article also describes the new national accessibility and adaptability standards, which represent a radical change for persons with physical disabilities (authors).

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**Order #: 13768**

**Authors:** National Fair Housing Alliance.

**Title:** **National Fair Housing Alliance 2004 Fair Housing Trends Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Fair Housing Alliance, 2004. (Report: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** The 2004 Fair Housing Trends Report is based on 2003 complaint data compiled from National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA) member agencies nationwide, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and 95 state and local government agencies. NFHA has collected this type of data on an annual basis since 1996. This report contains information about complaints only and does not reflect the full incidence of housing discrimination in rental, sales, lending and insurance marketplaces (authors).

**Available From:** National Fair Housing Alliance, 1212 New York Avenue NW, Suite 525, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 898-1661, [www.nationalfairhousing.org/html/trends/trends%202004/NFHA%202004%20Trends%20Report.pdf](http://www.nationalfairhousing.org/html/trends/trends%202004/NFHA%202004%20Trends%20Report.pdf)

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**Order #: 7941**

**Authors:** National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

**Title:** **Access Delayed, Access Denied: Local Opposition to Housing and Services for Homeless People Across the United States.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1997. (Report: 94 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines "Not in My Backyard" (NIMBY) opposition and efforts to exclude housing and services for homeless people. The report discusses the results of a survey of 92 transitional housing providers in 71 U.S. cities and small towns and provides statistics on emergency shelter and transitional housing capacity. The report also analyzes the causes of NIMBY opposition, methods of exclusion, effects of NIMBY opposition on providers and homeless people, constructive resolutions of siting conflicts, and proactive efforts to reduce siting barriers. Summaries of relevant legal and legislative developments are provided and recommendations to the federal government, state and local governments, and service providers are made.

**Available From:** The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, [www.nlchp.org](http://www.nlchp.org).

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**Order #: 13721**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **The NIMBY Report: Deconstructing "Deconcentration."**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2004. (Report: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the implications of the deconcentration of poverty, including: the extent to which poverty, despite improvements, remains concentrated; the intersection of poverty concentration and race; the meaning of deconcentration for people with disabilities; how the goal of deconcentration may impede the development of low income housing in some communities. The authors describe how the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) came to consider deconcentration of poverty a worthy policy goal, and explain the value of housing vouchers in promoting deconcentration. The authors also describe how vouchers fall short of their potential and how policies could be changed to enhance the opportunities and choices of voucher holders. The challenge of expanding affordable housing opportunities, and how fair housing laws are being commandeered to combat the siting of low income housing are also discussed (authors).

**Available From:** The National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org).

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**Order #: 12089**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **The NIMBY Report: Using Civil Rights Laws to Advance Affordable Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Report: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This report assists affordable housing advocates and civil rights advocates to together further the development of affordable housing. In this report, the authors discuss comprehensive coverage of the correlation between the Federal Fair Housing Act and exclusionary local land use regulations, recount the successful use of federal and state fair housing laws against a city in Florida for its failure to permit an affordable housing development, illustrate the use of civil rights laws to protect the interests of people who are homeless, review the implementation of Mount Laurel and recent legal challenges to this landmark series of cases, and suggests a balanced and practical approach to using civil rights laws to our advantage without having to litigate (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, Suite 1500, 1012 14th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [www.nlihc.org/nimby/fall2002.pdf](http://www.nlihc.org/nimby/fall2002.pdf).

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**Order #: 11319**

**Authors:** Pepper, B.

**Title:** **Discriminatory Zoning Practices.**

**Source:** Maryland Bar Journal 34(5): 31-33, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is all about opening new doors to people with disabilities. This goal is more than symbolic in the context of zoning, where the ADA can literally open the doors of programs that are critical to peoples' needs. The comprehensiveness of the ADA compels its continued use as a tool to fight discriminatory zoning decisions against people with disabilities. This tool has a role in all stages of the zoning process. It is critical that local decisionmakers, as well as judges and attorneys, understand the ADA and how it applies in the context of land-use planning (author).

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**Order #: 1135**

**Authors:** Pepper, B., Milstein, B.

**Title:** **Rights of Tenants with Disabilities Under the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Mental Health Law Project, 1989. (Report: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This 20-page booklet describes, in question-and-answer format, what tenants can expect when they apply for and live in public or private rental housing, what landlords must do to avoid illegally discriminating against applicants or tenants with physical or mental disabilities, and what a tenant can do if discrimination does occur. The booklet includes detailed notes and a sample fair housing complaint form.

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**Order #: 5678**

**Authors:** Petrila, J.

**Title:** **The Supreme Court's Ruling in Edmonds v. Oxford House: Implications for Group Homes.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 46(10): 1011-1012, 1995. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** In a 1995 case, City of Edmond v. Oxford House, the U.S. Supreme Court held that a municipal ordinance establishing the maximum number of unrelated individuals who could reside in a single family home could be challenged by operators of a group home as discriminatory under the Fair Housing Act. The author explains that the ruling is important because such ordinances have been used as a barrier to the siting of some types of community residences for people who have mental disabilities. The author discusses implications and practical consequences of this ruling.

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**Order #: 2828**

**Authors:** Petrila, J., Ayers, K.

**Title:** **Enforcing the Fair Housing Amendments Act to Benefit People With Mental Disability.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(2): 156-160, 1994. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors examine representative court cases that have applied the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 to restrictions related to people with mental disabilities. The court cases include those testing: restrictions applicable only to people with mental disabilities; restrictive covenants; failure to make "reasonable accommodation;" state and municipal laws that predate the 1988 act; and exclusion because of dangerousness to others. The authors conclude that to date, the courts have been receptive to the use of the act in challenging laws and practices that create barriers for people with mental disability (authors).

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**Order #: 7220**

**Authors:** Piltch, D., Anderson, A.

**Title:** **A Handbook on the Legal Obligations and Rights of Providers of Service-Program Housing Under Federal and State Disability Fair Housing Laws.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, 1997. (Guide: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide features a series of charts that explain the obligations and rights of providers of disability housing under state and federal programs. The charts include termination and eviction requirements for various state and federal housing programs.

**Available From:** Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency, One Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 854-1000, www.mhfa.com.

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**Order #: 2563**

**Authors:** Piltch, D., Anderson, A.

**Title:** **A Handbook on the Rights and Responsibilities of Tenants with Certain Disabilities: Mental Illness, Alcohol or Drug Addiction and HIV/AIDS.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Disability Law Center, 1994. (Manual: 150 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual has been written for individuals with various disabilities including mental illness, alcohol and drug addiction and HIV/AIDS. Its purpose is to explain the various Massachusetts and federal laws relating to discrimination and to demonstrate how these laws can be used in individual cases of discrimination. The manual answers questions most commonly asked by tenants, including what to do if a person thinks he or she may have been denied housing illegally. A chart describes what disabilities are protected under which laws, as well as the types of practices prohibited or required and the types of housing covered by each law. The appendix lists agencies to contact for legal, housing and service assistance.

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**Order #: 2554**

**Authors:** Salkin, P.E., Armentano, J.M.

**Title:** **The Fair Housing Act, Zoning, and Affordable Housing.**

**Source:** The Urban Lawyer 25(4): 893-904, 1993. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews cases which have been decided under the Federal Fair Housing Act, especially those concerning the siting of group homes for people with disabilities. The cases reviewed illustrate how courts have applied the legal concepts of reasonable accommodation and disparate impact to grant injunctive relief against municipalities and, ultimately, to decide the cases before it. The article demonstrates how courts have had to balance local zoning requirements with the requirements of the Fair Housing Act. According to the authors, while the Fair Housing Act has proven itself to be a strong protection with regard to housing for disabled people, it has had little impact on zoning requirements which have restricted the development of affordable housing.

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**Order #: 3810**

**Authors:** Schonfeld, R.L., Pepper, B., Stein, S.P.

**Title:** **Using the Federal Fair Housing Act to Resolve Land-Use and Zoning Disputes.**

**Source:** Garden City, NY: Stein & Schonfeld, 1995. (Guide: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this handbook is to assist housing providers in knowing their rights and the rights of the people they serve under the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA). Contents provide guidance on overcoming land-use and zoning disputes that can delay and impede the ability to provide housing to people with disabilities.

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**Order #: 1202**

**Authors:** Simring, R.B.

**Title:** **The Impact of Federal Antidiscrimination Laws on Housing for People with Mental Disabilities.**

**Source:** The George Washington Law Review 59(2): 413-450, 1991. (Journal Article: 38 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to dispel some of the ambiguities and to resolve the major interpretive dilemmas surrounding the application of section 504 and the Federal Housing Amendments Act (FHAA) in the area of housing discrimination against people with mental disabilities. The ensuing analysis compares and contrasts both sets of statutes and regulations, identifies areas of potential conflict, analyzes relevant case law, and proposes solutions to reconcile obvious discrepancies and to cure blatant omissions. As a guiding principle, this note advocates that courts and HUD should view the FHAA as a symbol of Congress' renewed commitment to integrating people with disabilities into society and to ending discriminatory housing practices.

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**Order #: 8803**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **The Olmstead Decision and Housing: Opportunity Knocks.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 12: December 2000. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This newsletter discusses the U.S. Supreme Court decision *Olmstead v. L.C.* This important lawsuit against the State of Georgia questioned the continued confinement of two individuals after the state hospital's physicians had determined that they were ready to return to the community. The authors discuss the case, its housing implications, and the effect it may have on existing housing programs. The authors state that the decision provides an opportunity to educate the housing system about the needs of people with severe disabilities

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11119**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **What's Wrong With This Picture? An Update on the Impact of Elderly Only Housing Policies on People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 15, September 2001. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** The federal government has enacted sweeping changes to federal housing laws which makes it legal to restrict or exclude non-elderly people with disabilities from certain affordable rental housing. Using data from HUD and two federal studies, TAC and the CCD Housing Task Force have recently updated their assessment of the impact of elderly only laws on the supply of federally subsidized housing available for people with disabilities. Specifically, these data and reports indicate that between 268,500 and 293,500 units of federally subsidized housing are currently designated elderly only (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 12834**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Accessible Housing for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 10(1): 1-12, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the history of the laws that affect accessibility modifications; the impact of these laws on tenants and owners; possible sources for funding accessibility modifications; and the role of the disability community in advocating for the enforcement of these laws. Creating homes with adaptable features or within the framework of universal design is suggested by the authors, as part of an effort to accommodate the needs of people with disabilities (authors).

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**Order #: 12831**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Federal Fair Housing Protections for People With Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 5(1): 1-12, 1998. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of the federal housing laws that protect the rights of people with disabilities to live in housing and communities of their choice. The authors assert that affordable housing resources are critical to assist people with disabilities to afford housing in communities of their choice, yet equally important is an understanding of the protections available to people with disabilities as they seek to live productive and integrated lives in the community. It is with this reasoning, that the authors describe each federal housing law, and discuss what protections each provides (authors).

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**Order #: 11352**

**Authors:** Thiele, B.

**Title:** **The Human Right to Adequate Housing: A Tool for Promoting and Protecting Individual and Community Health.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 92(5): 712-715, 2002. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This commentary from the American Journal of Public Health argues that the human right to adequate housing is enshrined in international law. The right to adequate housing can be traced to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was unanimously adopted by the world community in 1948. Since that time, the right to adequate housing has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions and further defined and elaborated. A key component of this right is habitability of housing, which should comply with health and safety standards. Therefore, the right to adequate housing provides an additional tool for advocates and others interested in promoting healthful housing and living conditions and thereby protecting individual and community health (author).

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**Order #: 1114**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988: A Selected Resource Guide.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1991. (Manual: 43 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide provides an overview of the provisions of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and a sampling of recently acquired resources that address the new prohibitions against discrimination based on disability and familial status. The manual begins with a general overview of the Act, then addresses protection under the law in the following areas: the mentally and physically disabled; familial status; financial lending practices; and the role of the legal community.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, www.huduser.org.

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**Order #: 12251**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Fair Housing: Equal Opportunity for All.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2002. (Guide: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide provides a thorough description of the Fair Housing Act. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) enforces the Fair Housing Act and the other federal laws that prohibit discrimination and the intimidation of people in their homes. These laws cover virtually all housing in the United States - private homes, apartment buildings, and condominium developments - and nearly all housing transactions, including the rental and sale of housing and the provision of mortgage loans. Equal access to rental housing and homeownership opportunities is the cornerstone of this nation's federal housing policy. Landlords who refuse to rent or sell homes to people based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status or disability are violating federal law, and HUD will vigorously pursue them. HUD is committed to ensuring that for everyone seeking a place to live, all housing is fair (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 13191**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Screening and Eviction for Drug Abuse and Other Criminal Activity: Final Rule.**

**Source:** Federal Register 66(101): 28776-28806, 2001. (Legislation: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This final rule amends the regulations for the public housing and Section 8 assisted housing programs, and for other HUD assisted housing programs, such as the Section 221(d)(3) below market interest rate (BMIR) program, Section 202 program for the elderly, and Section 811 program for persons with disabilities, and Section 236 interest reduction program. All of these programs were affected by 1998 amendments to the statute authorizing the public housing and Section 8 programs. These amendments give Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) and assisted housing owners the tools for adopting and implementing fair, effective, and comprehensive policies for screening out programs applicants who engage in illegal drug use or other criminal activity and for evicting or terminating assistance of persons who engage in such activity.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 4224, Washington DC, 20410, (202) 708-0744, [www.hudclips.org/sub\\_nonhud/cgi/pdf/12840a.pdf](http://www.hudclips.org/sub_nonhud/cgi/pdf/12840a.pdf)

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**Order #: 2110**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Fair Housing: It's Your Right.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, 1993. (Brochure: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** Written in both English and Spanish, this brochure summarizes consumer's rights under the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988. It covers key topics including what housing is covered under the Act and what type of protection persons with disabilities receive, among others. A Housing Discrimination Complaint Form is enclosed.

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**Order #: 8668**

**Authors:** United States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Fair Housing: HUD's Implementation of the Fair Housing Act's Accessibility Provisions.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2000. (Report: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 amended title VIII of the Civil Rights act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act) to include disability and familial status as bases for the prohibition of discriminatory housing practices. In this report, the General Accounting Office (GAO) examines the organizations involved in administering fair housing programs, and the primary fair housing functions of those organizations. GAO found that the organizations involved in administering fair housing programs and activities include, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); state and local government agencies, whose participation is voluntary; private and nonprofit grantees; and the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. The primary fair housing functions of these organizations include: enforcing federal fair housing requirements; educating various organizations about fair housing requirements; monitoring the performance of organizations as they administer fair housing requirements; and performing other activities, such as responding to public inquiries, conducting research, and addressing known administrative problems.

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, <http://161.203.16.4/d34t11/147443.pdf>.

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**Order #: 1727**

**Authors:** United States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Homelessness: HUD's Interpretation of Homeless Excludes Previously Served Groups.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1992. (Report: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This report reviews the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) interpretation of the McKinney Act's definition of homeless. The McKinney Act initially authorized 20 programs to assist the homeless, and HUD is responsible for administering five of these programs. According to some homeless assistance providers, for purposes of determining eligibility for HUD's McKinney programs, HUD has narrowed the definition to include persons living only on the street or in shelters. This report provides information on HUD's interpretation of the definition of homeless; ambiguities in HUD's definition of homeless; and the effects of this interpretation on persons who are deinstitutionalized, living doubled up, and living without accommodations in rural areas (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov).

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**Order #: 1203**

**Authors:** Wagman-Roisman, F.

**Title:** **Establishing a Right to Housing: An Advocate's Guide.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Support Center for Low Income Housing, 1991. (Report: 55 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper reviews recent developments promoting recognition of a legally enforceable right to housing provided by a unit of government. It discusses various state and local statutory bases for compelling the provision of housing and housing assistance. While housing is an essential component of any solution to homelessness, advocates generally agree that interdisciplinary work is necessary, both to establish entitlement to housing or housing aid and to secure various services homeless people may need. This article attempts to facilitate the development of an interdisciplinary basis for governmental liability.

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**Order #: 6129**

**Authors:** Zanner, K.J.

**Title:** **Dispersion Requirements for the Siting of Group Homes: Reconciling New York's Padavan Law with the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.**

**Source:** Buffalo Law Review 44(1): 249-282, 1996. (Journal Article: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** The author explains that the deinstitutionalization of individuals who have mental and physical handicaps through the use of residential group home settings has generated a great deal of controversy in recent years. Municipalities and siting agencies have struggled to integrate these individuals into residential communities often encountering the familiar cry of "Not In My Backyard." This article discusses the Padavan Law which attempts to balance the housing rights of individuals with mental handicaps and the interest of the community in where the home is to be located, its history and purpose, and constitutional challenges to the law. Federal legislation, including the Fair Housing Act (FHA) of 1988, is analyzed with particular attention to the language of the house report which provides strong evidence that dispersion requirements violate the FHA. The interaction between the New York's siting procedure and the FHA is also discussed in relation to the Padavan Law.

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**Order #: 8121**

**Authors:** Carr, S., Murray, R., Harrington, Z., Oge, J.

**Title:** **Discharged Residents' Satisfaction with Transitional Housing for the Homeless.**

**Source:** Journal of Psychosocial Nursing 36(7): 27-33, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This article presents information about a metropolitan transitional residence that provides housing and services to families who have been in homeless shelters. A retrospective survey of the residents' level of satisfaction during their stay in this transitional housing program was done. Twenty percent of the discharged residents responded, all of whom were African American female heads of households. The survey indicated that the residents were satisfied with the program, and that it met their needs. Suggestions for improvement related primarily to greater flexibility of rules in the transitional residence. The survey also indicated that most of the women had improved their housing situation since discharge, and all of the women continued to maintain a home for their children.

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**Order #: 1724**

**Authors:** Champney, T.F., Dzurec, L.C.

**Title:** **Involvement in Productive Activities and Satisfaction With Living Situation Among Severely Mentally Disabled Adults.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 43(9): 899-903, 1992. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** Eighty-three adults with severe mental disabilities participated in a study examining effects on life satisfaction of having nothing to do, receipt of a housing subsidy, and enrollment in an intensive case management program. The clients were divided into four groups (receiving subsidized housing and intensive case management, subsidized housing and non-intensive case management, intensive case management and nonsubsidized housing, and nonintensive case management and nonsubsidized housing.) Initially and at ten months, clients reported how much time they spent with nothing to do and their level of satisfaction with supported-living arrangements. A significant association was found between time spent with nothing to do and both satisfaction and change in satisfaction as well as between having a housing subsidy and satisfaction. Results suggest that involving clients in activities of their own choosing would result in much greater increases in satisfaction (author).

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**Order #: 2278**

**Authors:** Curtis, L.C.

**Title:** **Building on Choice in a World of Constraints.**

**Source:** Innovations and Research 2(3): 55-59, 1993. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article is part of a special section on the benefits and disadvantages of supported housing. According to the author, the supported housing approach emphasizes consumer choice in regular housing and supports. By emphasizing consumer choice, this approach places service providers in the role of creating flexible, individualized support systems, and consumers in the role of active community members. The author discusses both the role and the benefits of incorporating consumer choice in service design and delivery, as well as its implications concerning mental health policy (author).

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**Order #: 8066**

**Authors:** Friedrich, R.M., Hollingsworth, B., Hradek, E., Friedrich, H.B., Culp, K.R.

**Title:** **Family and Client Perspectives on Alternative Residential Settings for Persons with Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 50(4): 509-514, 1999. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined the housing preferences of persons with severe mental illness living in three types of community residences, their perceptions of problems in these settings and the relationships between clients' and family members' housing preferences and perceptions of problems. A questionnaire was completed by 180 clients who lived in the following: group settings with 24-hour on-site staff; in supported housing with on-site visits by staff; in homes or apartments with no on-site professional services; and 129 family members. Strong and significant correlations were found between current and preferred residence and between family and clients' perceptions of problems. For those who lived independently, a greater proportion of clients and families reported that social isolation was a problem. The authors state that a continuous need exists for an array of housing with varying levels of structure (authors).

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**Order #: 844**

**Authors:** Goering, P., Paduchak, D., Durbin, J.

**Title:** **Housing Homeless Women: A Consumer Preference Study.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 41(6): 790-794, 1990. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors describe a survey that explored the housing histories, problems, needs, and preferences of a sample of 38 chronically homeless women contacted in metropolitan Toronto hostels and drop-in centers. Despite having multiple mental and physical health problems, the women showed a strong preference for a normal, independent living situation. However, they acknowledged the need for a range of supportive services to maintain themselves in such a situation. The women strongly opposed being housed in settings with mentally ill persons, alcohol or drug abusers, and those involved in criminal activities.

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**Order #: 3848**

**Authors:** Goldfinger, S.M., Schutt, R.K.

**Title:** **Comparison of Clinicians' Housing Recommendations and Preferences of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(4): 413-415, 1996. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** The housing preference of 86 homeless people with serious mental illnesses were compared with the recommendations of two clinicians. Clinicians recommended independent living less often than did consumers. The authors suggest that ignoring the marked discrepancy between consumers' and clinicians' preferences for group living seems likely to result in suboptimal housing outcomes. Housing providers should therefore encourage clinicians to work together with consumers to identify appropriate and mutually agreed upon housing placement.

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**Order #: 2424**

**Authors:** Goldman, H., Rachuba, L., Van Tosh, L.

**Title:** **Methods for Assessing Consumer Preferences for Housing and Support Services.**

**Source:** Baltimore, MD: The Housing Center, University of Maryland, 1993. (Report: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** The growing consumer movement has placed the assessment of consumer preferences for housing and supports at the center stage of planning for community mental health services. Research suggests that allowing consumers to choose where they want to live, with the supports they need and prefer, will help improve their housing stability and quality of life. While assessment of consumer preferences is rapidly becoming standard operating procedure, very little is known about the validity and reliability of these assessments. This paper provides an overview of current methods, discusses the validity and reliability of current instrumentation, and concludes with a proposal for new methods development (authors).

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**Order #: 10088**

**Authors:** Hanrahan, P., Luchins, D.J., Savage, C., Goldman, H.H.

**Title:** **Housing Satisfaction and Service Use by Mentally Ill Persons in Community Integrated Living Arrangements.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 52(9): 1206-1209, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined satisfaction with residential services and days of hospitalization among residents of small scale residential treatment programs known as community integrated living arrangements. The level of satisfaction with the community integrated living arrangement residences was fairly high and was comparable to levels reported in related research on independent living arrangements. The decrease in resident's hospital use in the year after program placement suggests that the community integrated living arrangements help maintain severely mentally ill individuals in the community (authors).

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**Order #: 2607**

**Authors:** Massey, O.T., Wu, L.

**Title:** **Important Characteristics of Independent Housing for People with Mental Illness: Perspectives of Case Managers and Consumers.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 17(2): 81-92, 1993. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** According to the authors, recent developments in community-based service provision emphasize the importance of independent community housing. Yet, little research has systematically addressed the question of what characteristics constitute a desirable living setting. This article describes a study that identified important housing characteristics and compared the perceptions of case managers and consumers. Findings indicated that consumers and case managers agreed on the importance of issues associated with safety, comfort, and privacy. Consumers considered independence and personal choice, convenient location, and proximity to mental health services to be significantly more important in community housing than did their case managers. The importance of both perspectives in the provision of mental health services in the community is discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 5612**

**Authors:** Owen, C., Rutherford, V., Jones, M., Wright, C., Tennant, C., Smallman, A.

**Title:** **Housing Accommodation Preferences of People With Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(6): 628-632, 1996. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This study sought to identify the types of housing preferred by people with psychiatric disabilities seeking accommodations through a community mental health service in Sydney, Australia. Housing options available in the mental health service's catchment area were identified, and the extent of demands on residents' behavior associated with each option was assessed using an established measure. Clients examined descriptions of each housing option and rank-ordered the options based on their preferences. Clients' current levels of functioning and symptoms were also assessed (authors).

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**Order #: 6145**

**Authors:** Peterman, W.

**Title:** **The Meanings of Resident Empowerment: Why Just About Everybody Thinks It's a Good Idea and What It Has to Do with Resident Management.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 7(3): 473-490, 1996. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** It is generally believed that public housing resident management results in improved social, economic, and physical conditions at development sites and in an empowered community of tenants. This article explores the relationship between community empowerment and resident management of public housing. Following a review of the history of resident management in the United States, three different meanings of empowerment relevant to resident management (conservative, liberal, and progressive) are presented, and their relationship to resident management is introduced and discussed. It is argued that none of the versions of resident management associated with these meanings produces an empowered community. This article concludes with a discussion of the usefulness of resident management as a tool for improving the quality of public housing residence (author).

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**Order #: 12481**

**Authors:** Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless.

**Title:** **Housing Locator Consumer Training Manual.**

**Source:** Providence, RI: Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless, undated. (Manual: 56 pages)

**Abstract:** The Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless provides direct services through tenant education training for those without housing. Individuals, families and domestic violence survivors are given quality, comprehensive, and up-to-date information on how to find and retain appropriate and safe housing. This consumer manual has been developed for prospective tenants that addresses the issues of landlord/tenant responsibilities, spending and saving, housing retention, safety, lead poisoning prevention, and advice on overcoming barriers to finding a place to live (authors).

**Available From:** Rhode Island Coalition for the Homeless, 790 North Main Street, Providence, RI 02904, (401) 421-6458, [www.rihomeless.com/Consumer%20Manual.pdf](http://www.rihomeless.com/Consumer%20Manual.pdf)

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**Order #: 3847**

**Authors:** Schutt, R.K., Goldfinger, S.M.

**Title:** **Housing Preferences and Perceptions of Health and Functioning Among Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(4): 381-387, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** Most homeless people who have received services and treatment for serious mental illness want to live on their own, but mental health professionals usually recommend group housing. This study examined the relationship between the types of residential arrangements preferred by homeless persons with serious mental illness and their demographic and clinical characteristics, perceptions of their health and their functional status. Findings indicated a marked preference for independent living. However, participants in the study also expressed substantial interest in staff support to their independent living situation. The desire for independent living was associated with a perceived ability to manage independence, but was also associated with current substance abuse. The authors suggest the need for caution in accommodating living preference of persons who are active substance abusers given their difficulty in maintaining residential stability.

**Order #: 1462**

**Authors:** Schutt, R.K., Goldfinger, S.M. and Penk, W.E.

**Title:** **The Structure and Sources of Residential Preferences Among Seriously Mentally Ill Homeless Adults.**

**Source:** Sociological Practice Review 3(3): 148-156, 1992. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** Residential preferences are described and their correlates are identified among homeless individuals living in transitional shelters for individuals with chronic psychiatric disorders. Most respondents wished to move out of the shelter and live on their own, however, the authors identified three dimensions of variation in residential preferences: preference for moving, preference for group living, and preference for staffed housing. Individuals who were older and who had been homeless for a longer time, those staying in the most centrally located shelter, and women who had been assaulted on the streets were less likely to wish to move. These findings demonstrate that homeless persons' residential preferences must be recognized as heterogeneous and as shaped by unique situational experiences in their life histories. Implications for treatment planning are identified (authors).

**Order #: 6877**

**Authors:** Schutt, R.K., Goldfinger, S.M., Penk, W.E.

**Title:** **Satisfaction With Residence and With Life: When Homeless Mentally Ill Persons Are Housed.**

**Source:** Evaluation and Program Planning 20(2): 185-194, 1997. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study that used the disconfirmation model to test the effect of housing type and housing preferences, clinical status, social characteristics, and personality on satisfaction with housing and with life. The authors collected data from homeless mentally ill shelter users who were randomly assigned to either group or individual housing. Results indicated that subjects were more satisfied with their residential accommodations after moving into permanent housing and preferred independent housing to group living. Housing satisfaction did not vary as a consequence of the discrepancy between type of housing preferred and obtained, and life satisfaction was related to personality measures but was not affected by the move into housing or by the type of housing obtained. The authors conclude that these findings highlight the limits of the applicability of the disconfirmation model, the need to treat satisfaction as multidimensional, and the importance of personality in explaining more general aspects of satisfaction (authors).

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**Order #: 6179**

**Authors:** Seilheimer, T.A., Doyal, G.T.

**Title:** **Self-Efficacy and Consumer Satisfaction with Housing.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 32(6): 549-559, 1996. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** During clinical recovery, mental health consumers express increasing interest in assuming control over their community living arrangements. The authors explain that despite recent policy initiatives toward consumer empowerment in housing services and supports, few studies have explored empowerment issues, such as self-efficacy, in relation to housing satisfaction. This article describes a study which explored the extent to which specific areas of support and self-efficacy predict consumer satisfaction with housing. It also explored how different types of housing, and consumer housing preferences, also explain consumer satisfaction with housing. Findings suggest that consumers prefer less restrictive housing. Further study is recommended to explore the ways that self-efficacy may best be promoted among different groups and different residential settings (authors).

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**Order #: 2115**

**Authors:** Tanzman, B.

**Title:** **Researching the Preferences of People With Psychiatric Disabilities For Housing and Support: A Practical Guide.**

**Source:** Burlington, VT: Center for Community Change Through Housing and Support, 1993. (Monograph: 165 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual is designed to be a guide for systematically collecting information about the housing, support and service preferences of people with psychiatric disabilities. Using actual studies as case highlights, this monograph provides a discussion of the purposes of gathering preference information, ways in which this information can be collected, and how different groups and systems have made use of preference findings (author).

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**Order #: 1756**

**Authors:** Tanzman, B.

**Title:** **An Overview of Surveys of Mental Health Consumers' Preferences for Housing and Support Services.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 44(5): 450-455, 1993. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** The author examined the methodology and results of studies that surveyed mentally ill clients' preferences related to housing and support services to gain an overview of demographic characteristics, current and preferred housing situations, and preferred types of staff supports and social and material supports in a nationally representative sample of clients. Consumers consistently reported that they would prefer to live in their own house or apartment, to live alone or with a spouse or romantic partner, and not to live with other mental health consumers. Consumers reported a strong preference for outreach staff support that is available on call; few respondents wanted to live with staff. Consumers also emphasized the importance of material supports such as money, rent subsidies, telephones, and transportation for successful community living.

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**Order #: 13085**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Solutions that Work: Innovative Strategies to Meeting the Housing Needs of People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 23(1): 1-12, 2003. (Newsletter: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue of Opening Doors describes three best practices including the basic steps to implement these strategies in any state or community. At the core of these successful strategies are strong partnerships and collaborations between the affordable housing system and the disability community. These partnerships ensure that any housing created meets both the needs and preferences of people with disabilities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, www.tacinc.org.

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**Order #: 13055**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S., Moran, L., Shinn, M., Asmussen, S., Shern, D.

**Title:** **Consumer Preference Programs for Individuals who are Homeless and Have Psychiatric Disabilities: A Drop-In Center and a Supported Housing Program.**

**Source:** American Journal of Community Psychology 32(3/4): 305-317, 2003. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors illustrate Fairweather's approach to Experimental Social Innovation and Dissemination with two experimental studies of programs to reduce homelessness for 168 and 225 people with mental illness and often substance abuse. Literally homeless participants were randomly assigned to programs that emphasized consumer choice or to the usual continuum of care, in which housing and services are contingent on sobriety and progress in treatment. A drop-in center that eliminated barriers to access to services was more successful than control programs in reducing homelessness, but after 24 months only 38% of participants had moved to community housing. A subsequent apartment program, in which individuals in the experimental condition moved to subsidized apartments directly from the street, with services under their control, had 79% in stable housing (compared to 27% in the control group) at the end of 6 months. According to the authors groups in this study did not differ on substance abuse or psychosocial outcomes (authors).

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**Order #: 7526**

**Authors:** Varaday, D.P., Preiser, W.F.E.

**Title:** **Scattered-Site Public Housing and Housing Satisfaction: Implications for the New Public Housing Program.**

**Source:** Journal of the American Planning Association 64(2): 189-207, 1998. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines whether public housing authorities can raise the satisfaction levels of residents by pursuing scattered-site policy, or by revitalizing existing housing projects. Interviews were conducted with 211 residents of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) family housing. The results fail to support the hypothesis that those in single-family, scattered-site units are most likely to be satisfied. However, such housing indirectly promotes satisfaction through more neighborhood social interaction. Six other factors beside housing type were also shown to promote satisfaction: age, housing cost burden, welfare reciprocity, major housing problems (inversely), satisfaction with CMHA tenant involvement policies, and neighborhood social interaction. The authors state the results suggest the need, as housing is restructured, to balance adding scattered-site units and revitalization of existing central city developments, and to address management, neighborhood issues, and physical housing conditions.

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**Order #: 13007**

**Authors:** White, A.

**Title:** **Understanding the Impact of Homelessness.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Center for Urban Community Services, 2003. (Presentation: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** The profound and far reaching impact of the homeless experience can not be underestimated if supportive housing providers are to fully appreciate the service needs of the people they house. These handouts outline some common reactions to being without a home and implications for service providers. Also included are areas of assessment for housing, housing preference questions for residents, housing skills and supports checklist, characteristics of the housing negotiation process, tasks related to accessing housing, and adjustments in the move to permanent housing (author).

**Available From:** Center for Urban Community Services, 120 Wall Street, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10005, (212) 801-3300, [www.cucs.org](http://www.cucs.org)

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**Order #: 2113**

**Authors:** Wilson, S.F., Mahler, J., Tanzman, B.

**Title:** **Consumer and Ex-patient Roles in Supported Housing Services.**

**Source:** Burlington, VT: Center for Community Change Through Housing and Support, 1990. (Report: 87 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides an overview of the roles consumers/ex-patients currently have in existing programs, the advantages and potential problems associated with consumer/ex-patient staff, and suggested solutions to these potential problems. It also provides an index of professional and consumer/ex-patient-run supported housing programs which employ consumers as staff. Surveys used for this report focused on programs which incorporate a supported housing approach. The variety of jobs and other roles in which consumers/ex-patients were employed by these programs are extremely broad and therefore the information contained in this report should be applicable to many types of service approaches (authors).

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**Order #: 3790**

**Authors:** Yeich, S., Mowbray, C.T., Bybee, D., Cohen, E.

**Title:** **The Case for a 'Supported Housing' Approach: A Study of Consumer Housing and Support Preferences.**

**Source:** Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal 18(2): 75-86, 1994. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** A basis for the "supported housing" approach is identifying the housing and support preferences of consumers. While the research that has been done in this area has demonstrated that the majority of consumers prefer normal kinds of living arrangements, there is a need for additional research to confirm these results and to identify variables which may relate to housing and support preferences, as well as consumer satisfaction. The purpose of this article is to add to the literature on consumer preferences by presenting results from a study which examined housing and support preferences for a group of homeless individuals with mental illnesses. Findings support results from some earlier research and add some new information to this growing body of literature. Results demonstrated that mental health consumers have strong preferences for normal, independent living situations. The majority prefer to live either alone or with a partner in an apartment or house. Privacy is valued as are the physical characteristics and comfort of the living environment. The most common supports and services that consumers report needing involve financial matters, such as paying the rent and obtaining furniture and supplies (authors).

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**Order #: 12085**

**Authors:** Affordable Housing Finance Magazine.

**Title:** **The Big Blue Book of Affordable Housing Case Studies: Volume I.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: Affordable Housing Finance Magazine, 2003. (Resource Guide: 104 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide includes examples of successful development, rehabilitation, and acquisition ventures from across the country, drawn from the pages of Affordable Housing Magazine. The case studies include projects of all types, such as new construction, rehabilitation and historic preservation, single-room occupancy, preservation of older assisted housing and projects serving special needs populations. This resource also provides valuable guidance on how to compete for various funding sources and how to put them together for affordable housing projects (authors).

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**Order #: 12091**

**Authors:** Affordable Housing Finance Magazine.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing & CD Directory.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: Affordable Housing Finance Magazine, 2002. (Directory: 142 pages)

**Abstract:** In this directory, there are hundreds of listings, with all of the details necessary to find the right vendor, including complete, current information and more. The directory includes an expanded "Deal Finder" section to help developers find joint venture partners. The special section lists project developers looking for joint ventures, as well as those looking to buy or sell their projects. Each organization is listed by category, and is identified as either a for-profit or nonprofit, with details on each organization's experience as a joint venture partner is listed as well. Key contacts at each organization's main office are also listed (authors).

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**Order #: 11390**

**Authors:** AIDS Housing of Washington.

**Title:** **Put Your House in Order: Securing Your Supportive Housing Program's Future through Effective Asset Management.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2002. (Report: 79 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is intended for anyone with a role in managing supportive housing. By supportive housing the authors mean residences targeted to persons with special needs such as HIV/AIDS, mental illness, substance abuse, and other conditions that frequently occur with homelessness. Typically, such settings combine housing with supportive services to stabilize and insure the well-being of residents. This guide is particularly useful for groups who own real estate that is used to house and support special populations in this manner. Groups who lease property for their housing program will find this guide to be an education in long-term issues to anticipate, should they buy real estate in the future. Others who may have an interest in this guide are property managers associated with supportive housing and contract managers or underwriters working for institutions with financial investments in supportive housing (authors).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, [www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org). (COST: \$5.00)

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**Order #: 7355**

**Authors:** AIDS Housing of Washington.

**Title:** **Financing AIDS Housing.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 1998. (Book: 165 pages)

**Abstract:** This comprehensive guide provides sources of funding and technical assistance to develop and operate supportive housing for people living with HIV/AIDS, including all federal programs such as those of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as other available AIDS housing finance tools. Written as a reference tool for use during the planning and development phase of AIDS housing projects, the book includes information about funding sources arranged by agency; national, state and local contact information; application instructions; selection criteria; detailed program descriptions; and tips from AIDS housing developers.

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, [www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org) (COST: \$5.00)

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**Order #: 13827**

**Authors:** Allen, M.

**Title:** **Just Like Where You and I Live: Integrated Housing Options for People With Mental Illnesses.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2004. (Report: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** In this report, the author discusses the integration of people with psychiatric disabilities into the community through housing. The report examines the stigmatization of specialized housing for people with mental illnesses, as well as Olmstead limitations on mental health housing. The author re-examines the core values of community mental health and gives examples of community programs that work (authors).

**Available From:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, [www.bazelon.org](http://www.bazelon.org).

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**Order #: 13825**

**Authors:** Alwin, R.

**Title:** **Community Action and Housing Issues.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Association for State Community Services Programs, 2002. (Issue Brief: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** In this issue brief, the authors discuss the efforts of Community Action Agencies (CAAs). The authors assert that these CAAs are well positioned to tackle the various housing issues of low-income people, and help change lives by moving people out of poverty toward self-sufficiency. The issue brief discusses CAAs development of programs and initiatives focused on rental assistance, the renovation and weatherization of current housing stock, and the creation of affordable homes and rental units, and asserts that these agencies have significantly improved the conditions in which low-income people live. A sampling of such programs in seven states throughout the United States are highlighted (authors).

**Available From:** National Association for State Community Services Programs, 400 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 395, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 624-5866, [www.nascsp.org](http://www.nascsp.org).

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**Order #: 8139**

**Authors:** Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law.

**Title:** **What "Fair Housing" Means for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, 2003. (Guide: 48 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is completely updated from the 1999 edition, and explains in plain language how three federal laws protect the housing rights of people with mental or physical disabilities. The authors cover such topics as: discrimination when applying for housing; discrimination during tenancy; accessibility requirements; reasonable accommodations; and how to challenge discrimination.

**Available From:** Bazelon Center, 1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 1212, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 467-5730, [www.bazelon.org](http://www.bazelon.org).

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**Order #: 8703**

**Authors:** Beyond Shelter.

**Title:** **The "Housing First" Program for Homeless Families: Methodology Manual.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 1998. (Manual: 158 pages)

**Abstract:** This methodology manual provides a step-by-step guide to adapting Beyond Shelter's Housing First Program, which essentially bypasses completely or limits transitional housing and instead moves families who are homeless directly to permanent housing with supportive services provided after the move. The manual is targeted to program developers, directors and front-line staff working with families who are homeless.

**Available From:** Beyond Shelter, 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90020, (213) 252-0772, [www.beyondshelter.org/aaa\\_the\\_institute/publications.shtml](http://www.beyondshelter.org/aaa_the_institute/publications.shtml) (COST: \$25.00).

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**Order #: 10532**

**Authors:** Blumenfeld, J.

**Title:** **The Low Income Housing Tax Credit: How It Can Be Used By Non-Profit Developers.**

**Source:** Shelterforce: 6-10, 1991. (Journal Article: 5 )

**Abstract:** This article describes how the interests of the non-profit developer of affordable housing and the investor's interest in return on an investment can be joined through the creation of limited partnerships. The article addresses four key issues: the partnership; calculating a potential limited partner investment; the investors; and long term ownership and affordability. A brief analysis of tax credit formulas is also provided.

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**Order #: 13818**

**Authors:** Bowmar, K., Mattison, C.

**Title:** **Building the American Dream: A Review of Innovative Housing Programs.**

**Source:** Frankfort, KY: Kentucky Association for Community Action, 2004. (Report: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** In this report, the authors discuss the needs of people living in substandard housing, as well as those who need supportive and transitional housing. This report gives community action agencies, and those in the Community Services Network, tools and resources they can use as they look to model and replicate successful housing programs from around the country (authors).

**Available From:** Kentucky Association for Community Action, 101 Burch Court, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502) 875-5863, [kip@kaca.org](mailto:kip@kaca.org).

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**Order #: 13207**

**Authors:** Bristol, K., Greigg, D.

**Title:** **Supportive Housing Financing Sources Guide.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2004. (Guide: 159 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of the Supportive Housing Financing Sources Guide is to help supportive housing sponsors identify potential financing and funding sources for supportive housing projects and programs. By providing both general information on categories of funding sources (what they are, how they flow, how to access them) and detailed information on more than 40 sources and initiatives with the greatest potential for providing significant project funding, it is hoped that the guide will serve as a resource for organizations seeking to expand the supply of supportive housing (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org).

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**Order #: 1333**

**Authors:** Brooks, M.E.

**Title:** **A Summary of Revenue Sources Committed to Existing Housing Trust Funds.**

**Source:** San Pedro, CA: Housing Trust Fund Project, 1991. (Report: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This report contains a summary listing of revenue sources that have been committed to existing housing trust funds. The report focuses on one of the key ingredients to a successful housing trust fund: the ability to obtain an on-going dedicated source of revenue. A housing trust fund enables the fund to be flexible and dependable in addressing the housing needs of low and very low income residents. Various housing trust funds are listed in alphabetical order grouped first by city, then county, and finally by state. The name of the fund and the date of enactment follows; revenue sources are listed and briefly described for each fund.

**Available From:** Housing Trust Fund Project, 1113 Cougar Park, Frazier Park, CA 93225, (661) 245-0318, [www.communitychange.org/htf.html](http://www.communitychange.org/htf.html).

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**Order #: 11538**

**Authors:** Center for Community Change Housing Trust Fund Project.

**Title:** **A Workbook for Creating a Housing Trust Fund.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 1999. (Toolkit: 75 pages)

**Abstract:** This workbook was written for anyone working to create a housing trust fund. While it is designed for housing advocates, all housing trust funds have required some advocacy. Thus, it should be useful for any effort to create a housing trust fund. Nearly 150 state and local governments have created trust funds to support affordable housing. This workbook explains how to assemble a proposal for a new fund and put together a campaign to get that proposal enacted. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but to provide guidelines for developing a successful housing trust fund (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, [www.communitychange.org/publications/workbook.pdf](http://www.communitychange.org/publications/workbook.pdf)

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**Order #: 11537**

**Authors:** Center for Community Change Housing Trust Fund Project.

**Title:** **Housing Trust Fund Progress Report 2002: Local Responses to America's Housing Needs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 2002. (Report: 85 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is based on the information provided from a survey of all housing trust funds in the United States during 2001 by the Housing Trust Fund Project. Basic characteristics of the housing trust funds were reported through a survey instrument. These findings are presented in Part I: What the Survey Shows. The information is presented for state, city, county, and multi-jurisdictional housing trust funds. Part II discusses Issues at the Heart of Housing Trust Funds. Six sub-sections reflect the key characteristics that are common and, in ways, basic to the success of these trust funds. These are: serving the lowest incomes, a dedicated on-going source of revenue, building the capacity of nonprofit developer partners, long-term affordability, coordination of housing dollars, and flexibility (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org).

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**Order #: 10740**

**Authors:** Center for Community Change.

**Title:** **Home Sweet Home: Why America Needs a National Housing Trust Fund.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 2001. (Report: 50 pages)

**Abstract:** This report outlines today's housing shortage in our nation, including its devastating impact on our country's children. It also projects the economic stimulus that would be created by a National Housing Trust Fund. The current housing situation in twenty states is analyzed, as well as the economic impact on state economies of investing these funds in housing development. These trust funds have already had a substantial positive impact on local economies and have successfully increased affordable housing options for low and moderate income families. The proposed National Housing Trust Fund will follow the example of those successful programs and help millions of Americans who need and deserve quality affordable housing to benefit (authors)

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org).

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**Order #: 10876**

**Authors:** Chamberlain, D., Gale, K.

**Title:** **Placemakers - A Guide to Developing Housing for Homeless People: Presentations and Materials from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Regional Conferences on Housing for Homeless People.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2000. (Conference Summary: 114 pages)

**Abstract:** In assembling this book, the authors selected presentations, stories and tools specific to the development aspect of housing for homeless people. The book does not attempt to document exactly what occurred at each of the conferences nor to reproduce all of the information presented there. Rather, the materials were selected to give an overview of the critical steps in homeless housing development and to provide tools, methods and inspiration. The majority of articles in this guide were adapted from presentations and materials presented at one or more of the five conferences. Additional materials were developed or adapted to support and complement the materials gathered. Each contribution includes a person or organization to contact for more information, and a complete list of conference presenters can be found in the resources chapter (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, <http://170.97.67.13/offices/cpd/homeless/library/placemakers/index.cfm>

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**Order #: 2475**

**Authors:** Coalition for Low-Income Community Development.

**Title:** **CDBG Stories: An Organizing Manual.**

**Source:** Baltimore, MD: Coalition for Low-Income Community Development, 1993. (Manual: 66 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual is designed to provide community organizations with some basic, proven strategies for accessing Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Chapter One presents case studies of two small, neighborhood-run, community development corporations. Chapter Two provides some specific strategies for community organizations to get CDBG funding. Chapter Three discusses how to leverage CDGB funds for other types of funding and Chapter Four describes CDBG funding from a rural perspective. The manual also reviews successful programs developed from CDBG funds and provides detailed descriptions of CDBG laws and regulations (authors).

**Available From:** Coalition for Low Income Community Development, 1118 Light Street, Suite B, Baltimore, Maryland 21230, 410/752-7222, <http://www.clicd.org>.

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**Order #: 13819**

**Authors:** Coalition on Human Needs.

**Title:** **CHN Issue Brief: Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Coalition on Human Needs, 2002. (Issue Brief: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This brief discusses soaring rental costs, the decreasing value of minimum wage, and the overall affordable housing crisis in America. The authors provide current statistics on low-cost rental units and low-income renters to assert the gap in affordable housing. Section 8 vouchers and public housing are also discussed, and discrimination in housing is addressed.

**Available From:** Coalition on Human Needs, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 223-2532, [www.chn.org](http://www.chn.org).

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**Order #: 11302**

**Authors:** Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

**Title:** **Bringing Down the Barriers: Changing Housing Supply Dynamics in Massachusetts.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office for Administration and Finance, 2000. (Report: 108 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines housing trends and barriers to housing production and lays out a program of initiatives to remove unnecessary barriers to the development of housing affordable across a broad range of incomes. The private sector in the state of Massachusetts produces less housing to meet demand than other parts of the country. The market supply does not respond adequately to rising prices. Some of the problem is unavoidable, due to natural limits on land. However, there are other barriers, including restrictive regulations and "not-in-my-backyard" local policies. This housing report culminates work on these integrally related issues by an Executive Office for Administration and Finance task force formed at the direction of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

**Available From:** Citizens' Housing and Planning Association, 18 Tremont Street, Suite 401, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 742-0820, [www.chapa.org/A\\_F\\_HousingReport.pdf](http://www.chapa.org/A_F_HousingReport.pdf).

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**Order #: 3736**

**Authors:** Community Affairs Office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

**Title:** **Breaking Ground: A Beginner's Guide for Non-Profit Developers.**

**Source:** Dallas, TX: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, 1995. (Guide: 35 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is for community-based nonprofit organizations interested in learning more about affordable housing developers, establishing public-private partnerships and helping to meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income families. Its purpose is to provide basic information that prospective nonprofit developers need to know about planning, financing and developing affordable housing. Resources are included for more comprehensive information and assistance.

**Available From:** Community Affairs Office of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, 2200 North Pearl Street, Dallas, TX 75201, (214) 922-6000, [www.dallasfed.org/ca/pubs/breaking.pdf](http://www.dallasfed.org/ca/pubs/breaking.pdf).

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**Order #: 13294**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Financing the Support in Supportive Housing: Challenges and Opportunities in the Medicaid Program.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003. (Report: 92 pages)

**Abstract:** The Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) has initiated an ongoing project to study how Medicaid funds can be used to fund services provided in supportive housing. The project is part of CSH's effort to maintain and expand supportive housing by identifying new ways to fund its development, operations, and services. This series of white papers includes: an introduction to the CSH Medicaid project; the basics of the federal/state Medicaid program; Medicaid in supportive housing: lessons for policy-makers; supportive housing providers' experiences and perspectives on Medicaid; and current opportunities for Medicaid financing.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=458](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageId=458)

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**Order #: 13570**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Profiles of Successful Development Financing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Program Description: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This document provides project profiles of three criminal justice-related supportive housing projects that are in development or currently operating: Project Greenhope and Fortune Academy in New York, and St. Leonard's House in Chicago (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [info@csh.org](mailto:info@csh.org), [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewPage&PageID=420](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewPage&PageID=420).

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**Order #: 13632**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Supportive Housing Property Management Operations Manual.**

**Source:** Oakland, CA: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003. (Manual: 109 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual reflects the best practices many supportive housing providers use to manage and operate quality affordable housing with on-site or accessible supportive services available to tenants with special needs. The authors outline goals, objectives and outcomes for the housing owner and/or its property management agent seeking to become a supportive housing provider. This manual is intended as a tool to train supportive housing staff on how to perform property management tasks in a supportive housing environment, as well as help supportive housing building management staff to manage housing using standards and methods that are consistent with the goals and objectives of the supportive housing owner (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1330 Broadway, Suite 601, Oakland, CA 94612, (510) 251-1910, <http://documents.csh.org/documents/training/SHPMOM/EntireManual.PDF>.

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**Order #: 13572**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Project Financing Issues for Reentry Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Guide: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This document examines the funding sources available for those interested in developing supportive housing projects targeting ex-offenders or other criminal justice-involved persons. Most new residential projects targeting ex-offenders were made possible by accessing development funding streams in other areas of government besides corrections. These include homeless/housing funding, substance abuse funding, mental health funding, and affordable housing funding (including tax credits). The challenge that remains with these patchwork financing schemes has been around the definition of target populations. Since few of these funding streams were designed with returning prisoners in mind, developers have faced the challenge of narrowing their target populations to meet funding program eligibility requirements (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [info@csh.org](mailto:info@csh.org), [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewPage&PageID=420](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.viewPage&PageID=420).

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**Order #: 12462**

**Authors:** Council for the Homeless.

**Title:** **A Home for Everyone: Creating Housing Opportunities for People Who Are Homeless or Below Thirty Percent of Median Income by Maximizing Federal Resources.**

**Source:** Vancouver, WA: Council for the Homeless, 2002. (Report: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** This plan is guiding the efforts of the Council for the Homeless, as well as the Continuum of Care Planning Group, through 2004 and will inspire future work. The goal of the plan is to obtain up to 1,250 new subsidized housing units using federal, state, local and private resources. This would be accomplished through both rental assistance and housing production approaches through 2004 and beyond. These units would be designed for people who are homeless, as well as those imminently at-risk of homelessness (authors).

**Available From:** Council for the Homeless, 2500 Main Street, Vancouver, WA 98660, (360) 993-9571, [bjohnson@icfth.com](mailto:bjohnson@icfth.com), [www.icfth.com/download/Housing\\_plan.pdf](http://www.icfth.com/download/Housing_plan.pdf)

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**Order #: 13837**

**Authors:** Czerwinski, S.

**Title:** **Homelessness: Improving Program Coordination and Client Access to Programs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2002. (Testimony: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This testimony is based on issued reports and testimony from 1998 through 2000. The author discusses federal approaches to assisting people who are homeless, and the actions HUD has taken to overcome the coordination and administrative challenges posed by its homelessness programs. The testimony also examines the inability of people who are homeless to access and use federal mainstream programs that are available to low-income people generally, and issues that should be addressed in considering future homelessness policies (author).

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-6000, [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov)

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**Order #: 11546**

**Authors:** Dolbeare, C.N., Crowley, S.

**Title:** **Changing Priorities: The Federal Budget and Housing Assistance 1976-2007.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Report: 22 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides an overview of actual budget trends from fiscal year 1976 through fiscal year 2000 and estimated changes from 2001 through 2006, as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars. Despite increases in funding for HUD programs for the last three years, an overview of budget trends shows that this nation's investment in HUD and low income housing programs has declined dramatically during the last quarter century. The analysis sets HUD's budget as well as the low income housing assistance budget category in the context of the total federal budget, covering both budget authorities, or the authorized amount of obligations in each year regardless of when the spending occurs, and outlays, or actual spending in each year. It then looks at subsidized housing as a proportion of HUD budget authority, showing separately the impact of renewing expiring contracts. For the years 1977-2000, the additional commitments for HUD-subsidized units is shown. Finally, spending trends for a number of major HUD programs are addressed (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [info@nlihc.org](mailto:info@nlihc.org), [www.nlihc.org/pubs/changingpriorities.pdf](http://www.nlihc.org/pubs/changingpriorities.pdf)

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**Order #: 13821**

**Authors:** Doren, B., Bullis, M., Benz, M.

**Title:** **Predicting the Arrest Status of Adolescents with Disabilities in Transition.**

**Source:** Journal of Special Education 29(4): 363-380, 1996. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore predictors of arrest status with a sample of adolescents with disabilities while in school and examine whether predictors of in-school arrest status would also predict arrest status one year out of school. Student and parent interviews were conducted while students were still in school and then one year after leaving school. Logistic regression analyses revealed an associated between demonstrating lower personal/social-achievement skills and being arrested. In addition, gender and disability status each were associated with being arrested. Furthermore, being arrested at least once while in school was a powerful predictor of being arrested one year out of school. Finally, persons who were identified as learning disabled and who had dropped out of school were substantially more likely to be arrested one year out of school than persons with disabilities with only one of these characteristics (authors).

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**Order #: 12812**

**Authors:** Dufresne, D.

**Title:** **My Own Place: Consumer Ownership and Rental Strategies for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Des Peres, MO: Community Properties, 1993. (Presentation: 240 pages)

**Abstract:** This presentation was used as a seminar on housing and financing strategies for people with disabilities. The author, works extensively in developing personalized residences for individuals, regardless of disability and has created affordable integrated housing for people with disabilities throughout the United States. This presentation was intended to assist providers, advocates, state officials and others in the implementation of the principles of full inclusion for all persons with disabilities into the mainstream of community life. The topics covered include the development of relationships within the community; the rules of purchasing property; who should own property; effectively utilizing federal, state and local housing resources; consumer ownership of real estate; and subsidies and rental options (author).

**Available From:** Community Resource Associates, 736 Crab Thicket Drive, Des Peres, MO 63131, (314) 821-3316.

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**Order #: 13835**

**Authors:** Early, D.

**Title:** **A Microeconomic Analysis of Homelessness: An Empirical Investigation Using Choice-Based Sampling.**

**Source:** Journal of Housing Economics 8: 312-327, 1999. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This study estimates a structural model of the probability of homelessness by drawing data from two sources. The observations on the housed come from the American Housing Survey and the data on the homeless come from a separate study dealing exclusively with the homeless. Since the survey on the homeless targeted a larger fraction of that population, the sample is choice-based. The results suggest that older males with low incomes and high levels of depression are more likely to be homeless. The author asserts that improvement in the number and quality of homeless shelters is expected to increase substantially the number of homeless. The article also states that the policy simulations provide support for cash transfers to the very poor to reduce their likelihood of becoming homeless and for a weakening of housing codes to increase the availability of inexpensive, low-quality rental housing (authors).

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**Order #: 13836**

**Authors:** Early, D., Olsen, E.

**Title:** **Subsidized Housing, Emergency Shelters, and Homelessness: An Empirical Investigation Using Data From the 1990 Census.**

**Source:** Advances in Economic Analysis and Policy 2(1): 1-34, 2002. (Journal Article: 34 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors estimate the effect on the rate of homelessness of a wide variety of potentially important determinants, including several major policy responses to homelessness that have not been included in previous studies. The article improves upon estimates of the effect of previously studied determinants by using measures that correspond more closely to underlying theoretical constructs, especially by accounting for geographical price differences. The authors also conduct numerous sensitivity analyses and analyze the consequences of the undercount of the homeless for point estimates and hypothesis tests. The authors state that targeting the current budget authority for housing assistance on the poorest eligible households will essentially eliminate homelessness among those who apply for assistance. The article also asserts that achieving this goal promptly without concentrating the poorest households in housing projects and without spending more money requires vouchering out project-based assistance (authors).

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**Order #: 13838**

**Authors:** Enterprise Foundation.

**Title:** **Developing and Managing Scattered-Site Rental Housing: A Complete Overview of the Skills and Finances Needed to Run a Successful Program.**

**Source:** Columbia, MD: The Enterprise Foundation, 1999. (Report: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the scattered-site rental housing program, and private or nonprofit property management responsibilities. The authors examine topics including market dynamics, financing strategies, project feasibility analysis, acquisition strategies, project and asset management and potential risks and their solutions (authors).

**Available From:** The Enterprise Foundation 10227 Wincopin Circle, Suite 500, Columbia, MD 21044, (410) 964-1230, [www.enterprisefoundation.org](http://www.enterprisefoundation.org).

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**Order #: 13834**

**Authors:** Friedman, P.

**Title:** **Current Issues in Rural Housing and Homelessness.**

**Source:** Grand Forks, ND: Rural Assistance Center, 2003. (Issue Brief: pages)

**Abstract:** This brief offers suggestions on how to design programs and policies that address rural housing needs. Topics discussed include policy and program issues, USDA programs, HUD programs, the role of faith and community-based organizations in rural housing development, and research findings. The authors also examine several current programs implemented by states and localities (authors).

**Available From:** Rural Assistance Center, P.O. Box 9037, Grand Forks, ND 58202, (800) 270-1898, [www.raconline.org](http://www.raconline.org).

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**Order #: 12818**

**Authors:** Gramlich, E.

**Title:** **CDBG: An Action Guide to the Community Development Block Grant Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 1998. (Guide: 58 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide helps low income groups better understand the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), a \$4 billion federal program, and how to influence decisions about the use of this important resource program. The author explains the rules concerning how CDBG money can be used, with a focus on benefiting lower income people, and the process governments must follow when deciding how to use this money, such as encouraging participation by lower income people (author).

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org).

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**Order #: 1870**

**Authors:** Gramlich, E.

**Title:** **The HOME Program: A Brief Guide for Community Organizations.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, 1992. (Report: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** HOME is a housing 'block-grant' program that gives federal money to each state and to many cities and counties, so that more housing might be made available to low- and moderate-income people. The law creating HOME requires "maximum participation" by nonprofit organizations, and even requires that a minimum of 15% of the money be spent by community-based organizations. This brief guide to HOME is a very basic, overall description of the program. Its aim is to offer general information to the members, leaders, and staff of low-income community organizations (author).

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, [www.comminutychange.org](http://www.comminutychange.org) (COST: \$5.00).

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**Order #: 12794**

**Authors:** Guggenheim, J.

**Title:** **Tax Credits for Low Income Housing: Opportunities for Developers, Non-Profits, Agencies and Communities Under Expanded Tax Code Provisions. 12th Edition.**

**Source:** Glen Echo, MD: Simon Publications, 2003. (Guide: 418 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide explains in understandable language the provisions of the Tax Credit for Low Income Rental Housing program and the basics of other relevant portions of the tax code, and analyzes their impact and significance as well. The basic explanation of these provisions is set forth in Chapters Two and Three. Chapter Four examines the feasibility of development with the low income housing tax by using model pro forma budgets to analyze the financial impact of the tax credit on various types of projects at a range of median income levels representative of metropolitan areas across the country. Chapter Five discusses various aspects of working with the credits, including strategies for coordinating with other forms of governmental aid for low income housing and strategies for maximizing the amount of credits earned in individual projects. This chapter also includes suggestions as to how state and local government agencies can work effectively with the tax credit program. Chapter Six deals with the problem of raising investment capital through syndication and the formation of limited partnerships or limited liability companies. It includes a list of syndicators, direct corporate investors and state and national equity funds. The final chapter, Seven, summarizes the author's conclusions on the program based on material in earlier chapters as well as his experience with the program. The appendixes include data tables showing maximum incomes and qualifying rent levels for various sizes of households and housing units for each metropolitan area in the United States (authors).

**Available From:** Simon Publications, P.O. Box 229, Glen Echo, MD 20812, (301) 320-5771, [joe.guggen@verizon.net](mailto:joe.guggen@verizon.net).

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**Order #: 12556**

**Authors:** Hals, K.

**Title:** **From Locked Up to Locked Out: Creating and Implementing Post-release Housing for Ex-prisoners.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2003. (Report: 170 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is intended to serve as a training resource for community-based organizations to help educate the supportive housing community about how to increase supportive housing opportunities for ex-offenders immediately upon release from incarceration (author).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison Street, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, [info@aidshousing.org](mailto:info@aidshousing.org), [www.aidshousing.org/usr\\_doc/From\\_Locked\\_up\\_to\\_Locked\\_Out.pdf](http://www.aidshousing.org/usr_doc/From_Locked_up_to_Locked_Out.pdf)

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**Order #: 12555**

**Authors:** Hannigan, T., Wagner, S.

**Title:** **Developing the "Support" in Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003. (Report: 211 pages)

**Abstract:** This is a guide to providing services in housing. This manual addresses core housing tenancy and service delivery issues, with details on employment, mental health, HIV/AIDS and substance use services, as well as chapters on community building and facing crisis and conflict (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, <http://documents.csh.org/documents/pubs/DevelopingSupport-full.pdf>

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**Order #: 13714**

**Authors:** Harkness, J., Newman, S., Galster, G., Reschovsky, J.

**Title:** **The Financial Viability of Housing for Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 15(1): 133-170, 2004. (Journal Article: 37 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the financial profile of 153 properties developed for persons with serious mental illness by five nonprofit housing corporations between 1988 and 1992. The authors suggest that although this housing may require more management attention, it is not fundamentally different from market-rate housing for low-income tenants. The authors conclude that the success of these properties demonstrates that such housing can be successfully developed and operated (authors).

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**Order #: 2485**

**Authors:** Hecht, B.L.

**Title:** **Developing Affordable Housing.**

**Source:** Indianapolis, IN: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1994. (Book: 499 pages)

**Abstract:** This book provides a step-by-step analysis of the nonprofit real estate development process, from feasibility to long-term management and includes sample forms and reports. The book also provides descriptions of the existing federal loan, grant, mortgage insurance, rent and operating subsidy programs such as the HOME program, CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) program, and McKinney programs. In addition, common state and local government mechanisms used to finance and subsidize affordable housing development are discussed. Detailed case studies are presented, with accompanying financial pro formas, of three nonprofit organizations that successfully developed very low-income rental housing, homeless housing, and limited equity cooperative housing. Lastly, the author suggests a number of ways the government can promote affordable housing including: the provision of tax relief for nonprofits purchasing or transferring property; establishing flexible second mortgage programs with CDBG funds; and providing technical assistance and HOME funds (author).

**Available From:** Alexander & Edwards Publishing, Inc., 111 Sutter Street, Suite 975, San Francisco, CA 94104, (415) 315-1241, <https://secure.cnchost.com/housingfinance.com/orderform.html> (COST: \$112.00).

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**Order #: 5549**

**Authors:** HomeBase, The Center for Common Concerns.

**Title:** **Building Inclusive Community: Tools to Create Support for Affordable Housing.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: HomeBase, 1996. (Guide: 165 pages)

**Abstract:** The goal of this publication is to assist developers/sponsors of affordable housing to obtain funding and land use approvals with fewer delays and additional costs caused by local opposition in such a way that meets three other objectives including: respect for the legitimate concerns of the local community; respect for the rights of current and prospective residents; and advancing the prospects of future affordable housing proposals in that community. This guide offers materials that embody a proactive approach along with a discussion of the context in which this approach is intended to be used. The authors recommend that sponsors should educate themselves about and analyze the political, legal, community, and media issues related to their development proposals and then plan their approach accordingly. Nine examples are briefly summarized, composed to illustrate the interaction various agencies have in developing housing and services.

**Available From:** HomeBase, 870 Market Street, Suite 1228, San Francisco, CA 94102, (415) 788-7961, [www.homebaseccc.org](http://www.homebaseccc.org) (Suggested donation of \$20.00 per publication).

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**Order #: 12084**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **A Guide to Federal Housing and Community Development Programs for Small Towns and Rural Areas.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2003. (Report: 113 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is meant to serve as a tool for rural communities to help identify public resources that may be used to meet the housing needs of low-income rural populations. It was first published by the Housing Assistance Council (HAC) in 1989, and has been updated occasionally to reflect federal program changes. This report is divided into five sections: U.S Department of Agriculture Programs, U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development Programs, Homeless Assistance Programs, other Federal Agencies' Programs, and Private Investment Programs. Each program description includes a program purpose, eligibility criteria, terms and contacts (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 11719**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Rural CHDOs and HOME.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1997. (Guide: 162 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide begins with a brief introduction to the HOME program, including a review of eligible activities, project costs, and other federal regulations. HOME regulations specifically governing Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) are reviewed in some depth. This guide also discusses the official definition of a CHDO and CHDO set-aside eligible roles in the HOME program, as are strategies for housing organizations to qualify as Community Housing Development Organizations. Financial and technical assistance sources available to CHDOs are outlined, and strategy suggestions for CHDOs to apply for HOME funds are offered (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 11720**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **The Use of HOME in Rural Areas.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1998. (Program Description: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This study describes the use of HOME funds in rural areas between 1992 and 1996, with both case studies and analysis of data from the national program database. The study highlights the amount of HOME activity in rural counties, what kinds of rural areas are receiving HOME awards, what kinds of projects are being funded, and how many housing units are supported through HOME in rural areas. The case studies focus on the efforts of state agencies and rural affordable housing organizations to improve the use of HOME in meeting rural low-income housing needs (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 11721**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Rural Housing Service's Section 504 Loan and Grant Program for Very Low-Income Homeowners: A Guide for Applicants.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1999. (Guide: 90 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is intended to familiarize the reader with the Section 504 Loan and Grant Program. The authors include important sections of RHS Instructions as appendices. This guide discusses RHS rural housing programs, as well as explains the requirements, application process, and calculation of income and assets, for the Section 504 loan and grant program, which provides home repair funds for very low-income homeowners in rural areas (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 11722**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Rural Housing Service's Section 502 Rural Homeownership Direct Loan Program: A Guide for Applicants.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2000. (Guide: 210 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide explains the requirements for the Section 502 direct loan program, which provides mortgage loans to low-income and very low-income households purchasing homes in rural areas, and how to apply. Important segments of FmHA/RHS instructions are reprinted in the text or inserted as appendices (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 13715**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Guide to Fundraising for Rural Housing Nonprofits: Strategies for Raising Operating Funds.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2004. (Guide: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is designed to help staff and boards of rural nonprofit housing developers identify, cultivate, and garner new sources for operating funds. The funding sources covered are corporations and businesses, religious organizations, and foundations. Resources available on the Internet are highlighted throughout the guide. Appendices include information about resource materials, how to contact religious funders, a list of corporate and family foundations supporting rural housing, including foundations serving the entire United States, individual states, and specific geographic regions, and a list of useful how-to resources (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org).

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**Order #: 3449**

**Authors:** Institute for Community Economics.

**Title:** **Managing the Money Side: Financial Management for Community-Based Housing Organizations.**

**Source:** Springfield MA: The Institute for Community Economics, 1994. (Report: 136 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides guidelines for financial management of community-based housing organizations. An overview of accounting methods and types of account systems needed for successful management of community-based housing organizations is provided. In addition, a case study of one such organization as it first plans for and then evaluates its third year of operation is reviewed (authors).

**Available From:** The Institute for Community Economics, 57 School Street, Springfield, MA 01105, (413) 746-8660, [www.iceclt.org/resources.html](http://www.iceclt.org/resources.html).

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**Order #: 13784**

**Authors:** Khadduri, J., Rodda, D.

**Title:** **Using Your HOME Dollars for Rental Production: A Planning Paper for Local Policy Makers.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: HUD USER, 2004. (Report: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper is intended to help local officials think about how to use their HOME dollars for the production of affordable rental housing. The paper provides a framework for decision-making by housing planners and program administrators in the local communities that receive allocations of federal dollars each year under the HOME Investment Partnership Program. It is based on research and theory about where and for whom the development of subsidized rental housing is most effective. The paper draws on an extensive literature review and empirical analysis conducted for HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research in 2003 and early 2004 (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/publications/polleg/homeDollars.html](http://www.huduser.org/publications/polleg/homeDollars.html).

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**Order #: 13785**

**Authors:** Khadduri, J., Rodda, D.

**Title:** **Making Best Use of Your LIHTC Dollars: A Planning Paper for State Policy Makers.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: HUD USER, 2004. (Report: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper is intended to help state officials think about how to make strategic use of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), which since the late 1980s has been the primary vehicle for building or rehabilitating housing with rents affordable to low income families and individuals. The paper provides a framework for state decision-making, based on research and theory about where and for whom the development of subsidized rental housing is most effective. The authors draw heavily on a literature review and empirical analysis conducted for HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research in 2003 and early 2004. It presents the implications of findings from a large body of research. The first section of the paper discusses the geographical allocation of the LIHTC resource among metropolitan housing markets within a state, based on different levels of need for rental housing assistance in general, and project-based rental housing assistance in particular. The second section discusses the targeting of LIHTC to housing developments designed for occupancy by different types of households: the poorest households, large families, the frail elderly, and people with disabilities. The third section relates to the use of LIHTC developments as part of a strategy for individual metropolitan areas within the state. It discusses the potential roles of LIHTC developments in enabling low-income families to live in high quality neighborhoods and in revitalizing neighborhoods that are fragile or distressed (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691,  
[www.huduser.org/publications/polleg/lihtcDollars.html](http://www.huduser.org/publications/polleg/lihtcDollars.html).

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**Order #: 13723**

**Authors:** Landes, D.

**Title:** **Combining Affordable Housing Funding Sources.**

**Source:** Seattle, WA: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2004. (Unpublished Paper: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is an introduction to combining funding sources, and helps affordable housing developers identify some of the issues they may encounter when trying to combine different funding sources. The authors give descriptions of each funding source, along with a number-coded chart showing all combinations of sources, and the challenges and issues of various combinations. Also included is a glossary of terms, and a listing of web pages where regulations of various national programs can be found (authors).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444,  
[www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org).

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**Order #: 12832**

**Authors:** McHugh, K., Miller, E., O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **Challenging Choices: Housing Development 101.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 9(1): 1-12, 1999. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article is designed to help people with disabilities, advocates, and service providers understand the basics of affordable housing development, or Housing Development 101, and provides the framework to begin to determine whether or not developing affordable housing is right for your organization. The authors discuss the steps in the development process, as well as the stages of housing development (authors).

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**Order #: 2631**

**Authors:** Molloy, J.P.

**Title:** **Self-Run, Self-Supported Houses for More Effective Recovery from Alcohol and Drug Addiction.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992. (Manual: 90 pages)

**Abstract:** According to the author, mass replication of self-run, self-supported recovery houses for individuals with substance use disorders became feasible as a result of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The purpose of this technical assistance manual, developed by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), is to increase the knowledge of the general public, state officials, treatment providers and the recovery community about how a self-run, self-supported recovery house works and how replication of such houses throughout the country can be achieved. The new provision of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act is modeled after the experience and replication of Oxford Houses, which were first developed in Silver Spring, Maryland in 1975 (author).

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**Order #: 1158**

**Authors:** National Alliance to End Homelessness and Rural Legal Services of Tennessee.

**Title:** **Recycling Homes for Homeless People: A Guide to Federal Property Disposition Programs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1992. (Report: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** Each year the federal government acquires thousands of houses through foreclosure. Congress has passed laws which require federal housing agencies to allow nonprofit organizations to obtain foreclosed properties for the benefit of the homeless. Nonprofit organizations may use these properties for many purposes, including transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, emergency shelters and meal programs. The government defines "homeless" as individuals or families who lack a fixed, regular adequate nighttime residence. This handbook describes the three largest federal disposition programs. They are managed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), and Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC). Other programs are more briefly described.

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**Order #: 1148**

**Authors:** National Alliance to End Homelessness.

**Title:** **SRO Handbook.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1991. (Report: 234 pages)

**Abstract:** In November 1989 and June 1990, the National Alliance to End Homelessness held two national conferences on the development and use of single room occupancy (SRO) and efficiency housing for homeless people. The conferences examined the process of SRO development, including pre-development and development phases; management and operations issues; and service delivery issues. This report discusses each of these stages in relation to developing SRO housing for the general homeless population, individuals who have mental illnesses, substance abusers, people with AIDS, and small families.

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**Order #: 13828**

**Authors:** National American Indian Housing Council.

**Title:** **Native Americans and Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National American Indian Housing Council, 2004. (Fact Sheet: 1 page)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet examines the housing needs, income, employment data and poverty rate of Native Americans. Also discussed are overcrowding, cost of new homes, Indian housing funding, loan foreclosures, and tribal population (authors).

**Available From:** National American Indian Housing Council, 900 Second Street, NE, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-1754, <http://naihcn.net>.

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**Order #: 11394**

**Authors:** National Association of Realtors.

**Title:** **Section 8 Homeownership Program: A Guide for Realtors.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Association of Realtors, 2001. (Guide: 118 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide is intended to provide realtors with all the information they need about the Section 8 Homeownership program. The guide explains how first-time homebuyers can use rental vouchers to meet monthly home-ownership expenses. HUD has published a rule to allow tenant-based Section 8 holders to use their voucher payment towards the purchase of a home. This worthwhile program is intended to give low-income families the opportunity to purchase a home. This HUD program is not automatically available in all geographical areas. The local agency administering the Section 8 program must opt in to this program, and agency participation must be approved by HUD (authors).

**Available From:** National Association of Realtors, 700 Eleventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 383-1194, www.realtor.org.

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**Order #: 13260**

**Authors:** National Coalition for the Homeless.

**Title:** **Federal Housing Assistance Programs Factsheet.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 2002. (Fact Sheet: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet outlines the various federal housing assistance programs available, including supportive housing for the disabled and the elderly, the housing choice voucher program, single room occupancy, public housing, home investment partnerships program, rural rental loans, and farm labor housing loans and grants. The authors discuss the purpose or goal of each program, along with the general guidelines for qualification (authors).

**Available From:** National Coalition for the Homeless, 1012 Fourteenth Street, NW, #600, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 737-6444, www.nationalhomeless.org.

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**Order #: 2516**

**Authors:** National Congress for Community Economic Development.

**Title:** **Changing the Odds: The Achievements of Community-Based Development Corporations.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Congress for Community Economic Development, 1991. (Report: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents survey findings on the accomplishments of community-based development corporations (CDCs), including numbers of units of affordable housing produced and jobs created. According to the authors, CDCs are among the few mechanisms of positive change in resource poor, low income areas. To qualify as a CDC for the purpose of this study, an organization had to be: a private non-profit entity; serving a low income community; governed by a community-based board, and an on going producer with at least one completed project in housing, commercial/industrial or business enterprise development. Out of the approximately 2000 CDCs in the United States, about half participated in this survey.

**Available From:** National Congress for Community Economic Development, 1030 15th Street NW, Suite 325, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 289-9020, www.ncced.org.

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**Order #: 2314**

**Authors:** National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.

**Title:** **To Protect and Defend: Converting Military Housing and Other Federal Property to Help Homeless Americans.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1994. (Report: 79 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides a comprehensive overview of the Federal Surplus Property Program, a program authorized under Title V of the Stewart B. McKinney Act (1987), which makes unused government properties available to nonprofit organizations and local governments at no cost to serve homeless individuals. The report includes information on the history of the program, how properties are made available and used, as well as information on military base closure properties. Descriptions of over 40 programs using or approved to use property under Title V are also included. In addition, both local and federal barriers to the use of the program, such as inadequate implementation and outreach on the part of various federal agencies and Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) opposition in local communities, are discussed. The report concludes with recommendations to make the program more effective including better dissemination of information to nonprofit organizations and a simplified application process.

**Available From:** The National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, [www.nlchp.org](http://www.nlchp.org).

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**Order #: 13823**

**Authors:** National League of Cities.

**Title:** **Strengthening Partnerships for Housing Opportunities: Practical Approaches to Affordable Housing Challenges.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 2004. (Report: 44 pages)

**Abstract:** This hands-on guide for local officials outlines key components of affordable housing development and strategies, and serves as a housing primer for the next century, drawn from the direct experiences of the authors with city officials, developers, nonprofits, community leaders, and bankers to develop affordable housing strategies in 20 communities across the country. The authors explore both the process and the products of NLC's Strengthening Partnerships program and hope to spur other communities and their leaders to work in a more collaborative and cooperative manner, regardless of the issue they are tackling (authors).

**Available From:** National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 550, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 626-3000, [www.nlc.org](http://www.nlc.org).

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**Order #: 13822**

**Authors:** National League of Cities.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing Resources: A Primer.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 2004. (Report: 51 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents summaries of programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Department of Agriculture, as well as foundations and grant-making institutions that offer funding to cities that address their affordable housing needs. The report offers listings of national foundations and award programs that fund affordable housing initiatives. Also listed in this publication is an extensive list of national organizations involved in housing and community development that may be useful (authors).

**Available From:** National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 550, Washington, DC 20004, (202) 626-3000, [www.nlc.org](http://www.nlc.org).

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**Order #: 13826**

**Authors:** Nolan, C., Magee, M., Burt, M.

**Title:** **The Family Permanent Supportive Housing Initiative: Preliminary Findings Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2004. (Report: 79 pages)

**Abstract:** This report assists the Charles Schwab Foundation in understanding the impact of its innovative approach to meeting the long-term needs of formerly homeless families in permanent supportive housing. This report presents baseline findings from initial interviews with sixty families that were conducted between November 2003 and January 2004, as well as descriptions of four Family Permanent Supportive Housing (FPSH) sites included in the study sample. The authors assert that subsequent evaluation reports will include baseline and follow-up information for a larger pool of families, as well as findings from additional qualitative data collection (authors).

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, www.urban.org

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**Order #: 12878**

**Authors:** O'Hara, A.

**Title:** **The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Project Based Assistance Program: A Primer.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Primer: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper offers a thorough look at HUD's Section 8 Project Based Assistance Program, and what it means to supportive housing. It covers some clarification of technical issues and bureaucratic requirements, the challenges and opportunities that the program offers to public housing authorities, and practical suggestions for developing PHA partnerships to expand permanent supportive housing using Section 8 PBA resources (author).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, www.csh.org.

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**Order #: 1662**

**Authors:** Petherick, G.

**Title:** **State Tax Credit Equity Funds: The New Capital Source for Low Income Rental Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Council of State Housing Agencies, 1992. (Book: 68 pages)

**Abstract:** This book is designed to guide state government and housing officials in deciding whether to establish a state Tax Credit equity fund and, if so, how to proceed. States have used Low Income Housing Tax Credit to stimulate the development and preservation of affordable apartments for low income people. The book describes the benefits of Tax Credit equity funds sponsored by state Housing Finance Agencies (HFAs) and by state chartered nonprofits. It also provides details on these funds, including their relationships to the states, their records in raising funds and financing projects, and the names and telephone numbers of contact persons. Similar information is provided for other equity funds which serve entire states but are organized by national nonprofit organizations or by combinations of for-profit and nonprofit sponsors.

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**Order #: 1874**

**Authors:** Petherick, G.D.

**Title:** **State HFA Program Catalogue: Volume Five: Housing Finance and Technical Assistance Tools.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Council of State Housing Agencies, 1992. (Report: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** State Housing Finance Agencies (HFAs) use a wide assortment of unique tools and programs to foster the creation and preservation of affordable housing for lower income renters and homeowners. This State HFA Program Catalogue was published to fill the need for a reference guide to current HFA programs and the volume contains information on virtually every technical/financial assistance initiative operated by State HFAs. The programs are grouped into categories. Each program fact sheet describes the program, its activity level, the appropriate contact person, the program's beneficiaries, and other information (author).

**Available From:** National Council of State Housing Agencies, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 438, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 624-7710, <http://www.ncsha.org> (COST: \$29.95)

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**Order #: 13820**

**Authors:** Popkin, S.

**Title:** **The HOPE VI Program: What About the Residents?**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2004. (Newsletter: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This newsletter focuses on the HOPE VI program, and examines the impact of welfare reform on the lives of former recipients. The author discusses the dramatic shift in public housing policy, and the effect this has had on the lives of residents. Based on one study tracking the living conditions and well-being of residents from five developments before HOPE VI funds were granted, and another measuring the well-being and living conditions of former residents of eight properties after the housing authority received a HOPE VI grant, the authors present their findings, and discuss policy implications (authors).

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)

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**Order #: 3080**

**Authors:** Reynnellis, M.L.

**Title:** **Federal Funding Sources for Rural Areas.**

**Source:** Beltsville, MD: Rural Information Center, 1994. (Report: 103 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides extensive listings of federal assistance programs available to rural areas, including housing, mental health and homeless programs. National, regional, and local office contacts for each program as well as grant application procedures are also included. The programs included in this report were selected from the 1994 Catalog Of Federal Domestic Assistance.

**Available From:** Rural Information Center, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Room 304, Beltsville, MD 20705, (800) 633-7701, [www.nal.usda.gov](http://www.nal.usda.gov). (COST: \$19.98)

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**Order #: 8214**

**Authors:** Reynolds, S.

**Title:** **Not a Solo Act: Creating Successful Partnerships to Develop and Operate Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1997. (Report: 146 pages)

**Abstract:** Since the development and operation of supportive housing requires expertise in housing development, support service delivery and tenant-sensitive property management, nonprofit sponsors are rarely able to "go it alone." This how-to manual is a guide to creating successful collaborations between two or more organizations in order to effectively and efficiently fill these disparate roles. It provides worksheets and sample legal documents to help groups maximize their potential for success.

**Available From:** Publications, Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, www.csh.org.

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**Order #: 8912**

**Authors:** Shegos, E.H.,

**Title:** **Family Matters: A Guide to Developing Family Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Guide: 346 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual is designed for service providers and housing developers who want to tackle the challenge of developing permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families. This manual will provide information on the development process from project conception through construction and rent-up. It also discusses alternatives to new construction such as leased housing. It contains practical tools to guide decision making about housing models, picking partners, and service strategies.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, www.csh.org

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**Order #: 2771**

**Authors:** Sober Guidebook Planning Committee.

**Title:** **Sober Living Guidebook for Alcohol and Drug Free Housing.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: County of Los Angeles Alcohol and Drug Program Administration, 1993. (Resource Guide: 61 pages)

**Abstract:** This guidebook provides information about the purposes and operations of Sober Living Residences. It was developed to assist housing owners, landlords, residents, treatment and recovery providers with information on how sober housing operates on a day-to-day basis. According to the authors, sober housing is emerging as a significant community resource within Los Angeles county, California, as public regulatory agencies and private entrepreneurs become more active in its oversight and creation, and as a number of public and private funding alternatives become available.

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**Order #: 12434**

**Authors:** Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing Production: Comparing the Expenditures of Six U.S. Cities.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing, 2003. (Report: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines the housing production expenditures of major U.S. and California Cities, including Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, New York, Chicago and Phoenix. The authors find that cities depend heavily on federal government funds for housing development, California cities depend heavily on Redevelopment Agency funds for housing development, and that cities are using innovative mechanisms, including public-private partnerships to increase funding sources (authors).

**Available From:** Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing, 3345 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1005, Los Angeles, CA 90010, (213) 480-1249, www.scanph.org.

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**Order #: 1194**

**Authors:** Stevens, H., Tracy, T.

**Title:** **A Developer's Guide to the Low Income Housing Tax Credit - 3rd Edition.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Council of State Housing Agencies, 1995. (Book: 512 pages)

**Abstract:** This unique book explains how the Tax Credit works and how developers can use this tool to produce and preserve affordable rental housing. It includes updated program rules, guidance on how to "sell" the Tax Credit to investigators, and instructions, with examples, for calculating how much money the Tax Credit can raise for a project.

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**Order #: 11157**

**Authors:** Straka, D., Tempel, C., Lipson, K.

**Title:** **TANF Funding for Services in Supportive Housing for Homeless Families and Young Adults.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Report: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This report sets forth a legal and policy analysis to support a model approach to using federal and state welfare funds to finance essential services for homeless families, families at risk of becoming homeless, homeless youth and young adults aging out of foster care, who face multiple barriers to stability and self-sufficiency. Many states have available large sums of money in the form of a federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant surplus and a potential shortfall in State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditures. These funds are well-suited to fill the gap in financing for supportive housing for homeless families, those at risk of homelessness, and young adults who would otherwise become homeless. In the fifth year of welfare reform, the time is ripe to implement family and young adult supportive housing initiatives (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, Seventeenth Floor, New York, NY 10004,  
<http://documents.csh.org/documents/ke/servicesfunding/TANFReport.doc>.

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**Order #: 2787**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc.

**Title:** **A Guide to Developing a Local Supportive Housing Plan.**

**Source:** Baltimore, MD: University of Maryland, 1994. (Resource Guide: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** A housing plan is: a strategy for providing decent, safe and affordable housing for persons with mental illnesses; a public policy statement regarding the housing needs of persons with mental illnesses; and a planning document which can be used effectively to influence the community's overall housing policies and planning processes. This document describes the elements of a housing plan and how to go about developing an one that is effective (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8474**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc.

**Title:** **Piecing it All Together in Your Community: Playing the Housing Game.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 1999. (Guide: 59 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide provides useful information to help the disability community understand the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) and learn how to best advocate for safe, affordable, and decent housing. The guide describes the ConPlan, outlines what is included in a ConPlan, describes HUD's other strategic plans, such as the Continuum of Care and the Public Housing Agency Plan, and how they relate to the ConPlan, suggest how the disability community can become involved, and offers strategies that work.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8301**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc.

**Title:** **Seizing the Moment: Using HUD's Consolidated Plan to Identify Affordable Housing Opportunities for Homeless People with Serious Mental Illnesses.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 1999. (Guide: 100 pages)

**Abstract:** The information and approaches detailed in this guidebook are designed to help the mental health and homeless communities participate in the Consolidated Plan process, a long-term housing plan that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development uses to determine access to federal housing funding. The guide was written for anyone who wants to learn effective ways to influence housing decisions at the state and local levels, particularly those that impact people who are homeless or at immediate risk of homelessness and have serious mental illness.

**Available From:** National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, Policy Research Associates, Inc., 345 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054, (800) 444-7415, [www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov](http://www.nrchmi.samhsa.gov).

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**Order #: 8802**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., Advocates for Human Potential.

**Title:** **How To Be a "Player" in the Continuum of Care: Tools for the Mental Health Community.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 2001. (Guide: 60 pages)

**Abstract:** This guidebook is designed to provide the disability community with the necessary tools to be active participants in the Continuum of Care process in their community or state. Through participation in the Continuum of Care process, the disability community can expand and improve housing and supports for people who are homeless and have serious mental illnesses. This book covers a Continuum of Care overview; U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's resources and applications; the Continuum of Care framework; and the planning process.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org/cms/admin/cms/\\_uploads/docs/ContinuumofCareGuide.pdf](http://www.tacinc.org/cms/admin/cms/_uploads/docs/ContinuumofCareGuide.pdf).

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**Order #: 11246**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Section 8: The New Housing Choice Voucher Program.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 17: March 2002. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue of Opening Doors discusses the largest federal housing program for people with extremely low-incomes. The articles navigate the Section 8 program for people with disabilities and discuss what the Section 8 program is; who administers the program; how to influence local policies; and how PHAs manage Section 8 applications, waiting lists, and issuing vouchers. This monograph is based on TAC's more comprehensive guide, Section 8 Made Simple: Using the Housing Choice Voucher Program to Assist People with Disabilities.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 13068**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Federal Housing Resource Guide.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, 2001. (Guide: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This document provides a brief synopsis of the common federal housing resources that are currently available and can be used to expand the supply of affordable housing for people with disabilities and very low incomes. The guide includes federal housing programs and federally subsidized housing programs. Reference charts are provided detailing what activities the various programs provide.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.c-c-d.org/FHRG.pdf](http://www.c-c-d.org/FHRG.pdf)

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**Order #: 12920**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **State Housing Agencies: How They Can Help People With Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors (22): 1-12, 2003. (Journal:Entire Issue: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** In this issue, the authors discuss the different types of state housing agencies, including housing finance agencies, state departments of community affairs, and state public housing agencies, and what they do. The issue also covers affordability issues, rental assistance strategies, and tips on how to influence state housing agencies as well as housing policy (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 12830**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Affordable Housing in Your Community: What You Need to Know! What You Need to Do!**

**Source:** Opening Doors 8(1): 1-11, 1999. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article focuses on realistic strategies for getting involved with the development of the strategic plans in your community that control access to housing funding, specifically the ConPlan and the Public Housing Agency Plan. The authors identify tangible activities to involve the disability community in the state and local planning processes going on in their community in an effective and beneficial manner (authors).

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**Order #: 12439**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Section 8 Made Simple: Using the Housing Choice Voucher Program to Assist People With Disabilities: 2nd Edition.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Technical Assistance Collaborative, 2003. (Report: 98 pages)

**Abstract:** This updated guidebook contains practical information to assist people with disabilities and the entire disability community to navigate through the Section 8 program more successfully. This report covers the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program in detail, including: overview of the Section 8 Program; how the Section 8 Program is administered; eligibility, applications, and waiting list process; screening, verification, and appeals; determining the total tenant payment and the Section 8 rent subsidy; getting a Section 8 voucher and obtaining housing; keeping a Section 8 voucher; reasonable accommodation and reasonable modification; Section 8 project-based assistance; and Section 8 homeownership assistance.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 12833**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **The Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 4(1): 1-11, 1998. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article answers commonly asked questions about the Section 8 certificate and voucher programs, providing basic knowledge regarding each program. What the Section 8 certificate and voucher programs are, how each works, who runs them, the application process, and the differences between a Section 8 Voucher and a Section 8 Certificate are some topics discussed by the authors. These programs in relation to people with disabilities is also discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 11556**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Opening Doors: Rural Housing Challenges.**

**Source:** Opening Doors 19: September 2002. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The housing problems of people with disabilities living in large cities, such as New York City and Chicago, often receive national attention. However, a large proportion of people with disabilities actually live in more rural parts of the country. In this issue, the authors discuss the housing challenges facing rural America, including barriers to affordable housing in rural areas, expanding housing opportunities, and available resources for people who are homeless in rural areas. Resources discussed include the Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Program, Section 515 Income Targeting, the Section 521 Program and the Need for Rental Assistance, Section 538 Rural Rental Housing Guaranteed Loan Program, the HOME Program, HOME Income Targeting, HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the Community Development Block Grant program, Low Income Tax credit Program, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, Section 8 Income Targeting, Continuum of Care, and McKinney/Vento Homeless Assistance Resources.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11337**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Special Funding Alert - 9,800 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers for People with Disabilities Available.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Special Issue, May 2002. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This special issue of Opening Doors focuses primarily on a very important Section 8 funding opportunity - the 3,950 Section 8 vouchers for people with disabilities that Congress created for Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) designating elderly/disabled buildings as "elderly only." (For more information on the elderly only designation process, see issue 15 of Opening Doors). Unfortunately, despite the clear intent of Congress to assist people with disabilities, some PHAs eligible to receive these vouchers have neglected to apply for them. Featured in this Funding Alert are: strategies for the disability community to urge PHAs to apply all available Section 8 vouchers, including two other set-asides of Section 8 vouchers for people with disabilities; an outline of how non-profit disability organizations can apply directly to administer vouchers through one of these set-asides; and a brief overview of other available HUD funding opportunities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11313**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **HUD's HOME Program: Can It Really Work for People with Disabilities?**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 16, December 2001. (Newsletter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The HOME Investments Partnership (HOME) Program is the largest federal program available exclusively to create new affordable housing. This issue of Opening Doors is designed to help the disability community learn more about the HOME program, how it works, and how it can be used to expand affordable housing for people with disabilities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 11124**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Permanent Housing and HUD's Continuum of Care.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 13, March 2001. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This issue of Opening Doors discusses the entire Continuum of Care strategy, from the process of developing one to the planning of its strategy to the application for funding. The focus is on permanent housing and the Continuum of Care, and the opportunities to develop and expand permanent housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities through the continuum. The Continuum of Care is the vehicle for obtaining federal homeless assistance funding for communities and it stresses local decision making and preferences. This Opening Doors has information for every Continuum, including: what is the Continuum of Care?; how do I get involved in my local Continuum?; what technical assistance is available?; and the recent Congressional push for increased permanent housing opportunities (authors).

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, Inc., 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 7186**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **The Consolidated Plan: A Key to Expanding Housing for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 3, 1997. (Newsletter: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** The Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) is an application and strategic planning document for the receipt and use of federal affordable housing and community development funding. This article describes ConPlan, its goals and impact, the application process, and its specific relation to the disabled community. The authors state that ConPlan could be an important tool for people with disabilities, and that the best approach to using ConPlan is involvement in the local or state planning process.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 226-5657, [www.tacinc.org](http://www.tacinc.org).

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**Order #: 8702**

**Authors:** Tull, T. (ed.).

**Title:** **Service-Enriched Housing: Models and Methodologies.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 1998. (Manual: 215 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual provides a guide to the provision of services in rental housing in general, with special focus on formerly homeless populations. It includes descriptions of housing models, collaborations, management roles, resident empowerment, neighborhood resources, and funding options. The report is designed for housing developers, management companies, property owners, and social services agencies.

**Available From:** Beyond Shelter, 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90020, (213) 252-0772, [www.beyondshelter.org](http://www.beyondshelter.org). (COST: \$25.00)

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**Order #: 13812**

**Authors:** United States Department of Health and Human Services.

**Title:** **Indicators of Welfare Dependence: Annual Report to Congress 2004.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, 2004. (Report: 122 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides welfare dependence indicators through 2001, reflecting changes that have taken place since the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) in August 1996. The authors focus on benefits under Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, now the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program; the Food Stamp Program; and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. This report uses data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and administrative data to provide updated measures through 2001 for several dependence indicators. Other measures are based on the Survey of Program Participation (SPP), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), and other data sources. Drawing on these various data sources, this report provides a number of key indicators of welfare reciprocity, dependence, and labor force attachment (authors).

**Available From:** Office of Human Services Policy, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 404E, 200 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20201, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/index.htm>.

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**Order #: 11844**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development and Planning.

**Title:** **Guidance on Combining Program Funds of the McKinney Act Programs and the HOPWA Program with the HOME Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development and Planning, 2001. (Guide: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this notice is to guide Participating Jurisdictions (PJs) and private nonprofit organizations in using HOME funds together with HUD Continuum of Care homeless assistance funds under the Stewart B. McKinney Act programs. This office also administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program which is designed to provide housing and services to persons with HIV/AIDS, and can be used to prevent homelessness among persons with HIV/AIDS, and may assist persons who are homeless. This notice illustrates the uses of and compatibility between HOME and the homeless and HIV/AIDS assistance programs and highlights opportunities that can maximize the effect of combining program funds. The notice is designed to expand the reader's familiarity with the McKinney Act programs, the HOPWA program, and the HOME Program (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, www.hud.gov.

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**Order #: 6935**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development.

**Title:** **Understanding the Supportive Housing Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1997. (Guide: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide to HUD's Supportive Housing Program highlights key aspects of the program by providing an overview of the program itself and discussing funding limitations, the application process, and implementing the proposed project.

**Available From:** Community Connections, P.O. Box 7189, Gaithersburg, MD 20898-7189, (800) 998-9999, www.comcon.org.

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**Order #: 6936**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Understanding the Shelter Plus Care Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1997. (Guide: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This guide to HUD's Shelter Plus Care Program highlights key aspects of the program by providing an overview of the program itself and by covering related topics such as: eligible participants, supportive services match, eligible structures, relocation and property acquisition, resident occupancy policies, calculating the grant amount, determining the Shelter Plus Care subsidy, and a comparison of the SRO component of Shelter Plus Care and the original Section 8 SRO program.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, www.hud.gov.

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**Order #: 13224**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Toolkit for Faith-Based and Community Organizations.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Toolkit: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** This toolkit, available online only with versions individually tailored to each state, provides information about local funding sources and ideas for improving and strengthening services in local communities. Information is broken down into: getting started; funding; contacts; HUD resources; and other resources. It includes information on: becoming a non-profit organization; becoming approved for single family housing; frequently asked questions; funding sources; HUD funding for local communities; other state and local funding sources; private funding sources; HUD contacts; state contacts; local contacts; helpful facts, reports, articles, and guides; and HUD acronyms.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/tkmatch.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/tkmatch.cfm) and [www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/localinfo.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/fbci/localinfo.cfm)

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**Order #: 13436**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Using CDBG Funds in Addressing the Challenges of Homelessness.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Funding Announcement: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This notice discusses the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) as an important resource for local governments in their efforts to provide both transitional and permanent housing, as well as supportive services, to families and/or individuals experiencing homelessness. The authors define the purpose of both the CDBG and Continuum of Care programs, including each program's outline and criteria. The authors also discuss funding eligibility for each, and give examples of the proper use of funding under these two programs. Additional resources are also given (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/lawsregs/notices/2003/03-14.pdf](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/lawsregs/notices/2003/03-14.pdf).

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**Order #: 10841**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Guide to Continuum of Care Planning and Implementation.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1999. (Guide: 50 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication provides an overview of HUD's Continuum of Care. The Continuum of Care is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 10881**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Housing Homeless Individuals Through HUD's Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001. (Brochure: 34 pages)

**Abstract:** This brochure was created to share information on the basic elements of the Section 8 SRO program (and how it differs from other rental and homeless assistance programs), present the challenges involved in developing and operating Section 8 SRO projects, and offers strategies to address these challenges. The brochure is designed to be useful for both current and prospective recipients of Section 8 SRO funding, and particularly for organizations that contemplate adding an SRO project to their local continuum of care (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12425**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Crisis and Conflict.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 39 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In this training, discussion and exercises to help participants respond to and manage incidents of crisis and conflict in housing, and to establish policies and procedures with a group comprised of building management. The goal of this training is to provide participants with tools to identify, intervene and follow-up on incidents that fall into this category. The training will also explore programmatic issues that impact intervention and outcome of crisis and conflict situations in supportive housing (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12426**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Issues in the First Year.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This training discusses strategies for managing the transition to supportive housing, including: understanding the stress individuals face when moving into permanent housing and the impact of the homeless experience on new tenants; defining case management and establishing effective boundaries; developing basic policies, procedures and house rules; and developing a service philosophy and menu (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12430**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Financial Management and HUD Compliance**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 80 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This training provides an overview of the key principles of financial management for non-profit organizations, with detailed information on budgeting and compliance issues for supportive housing projects. At the end of this training, participants will have an understanding of key financial concepts, be able to understand and develop supportive housing budgets and understand the requirements associated with HUD funding programs (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)

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**Order #: 2384**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **HUD's Special Needs Assistance Programs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1997. (Manual: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication outlines the programs offered in 1997 by the Office of Special Needs Assistance Programs, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These programs include: Emergency Shelter Grants Programs (ESG); Supportive Housing Program (SHP); Shelter Plus Care (S+C); Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings for Homeless Individuals; and Surplus Federal Property for Use to Assist the Homeless-Title V. An appendix listing contacts at all HUD field offices is also included.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12421**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Developing the Supportive Housing Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 53 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This program covers all aspects of developing a supportive housing program, including: program goals and philosophy; resident populations and tendency mixes; services to promote independence and residential stability; tenant involvement in design; staffing patterns; and program policies and procedures (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12431**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **The Supportive Housing Training Series.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 445 pages)

**Abstract:** The Supportive Housing Training Series currently includes eleven curricula providing best practices and guidance on supportive housing development, operation and services. Each curriculum provides a one-day training for enriching the skills of supportive housing developers and providers. This training series is for anyone who wants to improve his or her skills in supportive housing development, operation and services. These trainings address a wide array of issues, from housing financing and property management to program development and tenant/staff relationships. The series includes trainings that will introduce new staff to the issues they will encounter in supportive housing, as well as trainings aimed at a more experienced audience. This series is designed to be easily accessible to trainers with some experience in the subject material. Each of the units in this series includes a Trainer's Curriculum with guidance for delivering the workshop, and a set of Participant Materials with activities, discussion questions and additional resources (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 1846**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **The HOME Program: HOME Investment Partnerships.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1993. (Report: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of the HOME Program, created under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, is to expand the supply of decent and affordable housing, particularly rental housing, for low- and very low-income persons, including existing rental housing made affordable through tenant-based rental assistance. In part, the report addresses specific activities that HOME funds can be used for including tenant-based assistance, rehabilitation and new construction. The report delineates who can participate in the HOME program, how jurisdictions apply for these funds and how the funds are allocated.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 12424**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Case Management Services.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Curriculum: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This curriculum is part of the Supportive Housing Training Series, put out by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This training is an introduction to the clinical skills needed to help tenants with special needs sustain themselves in supportive housing, including building trust, setting goals, motivating tenants, using referral services and documentation. At the end of this training, participants will be able to identify their role in the helping relationship and increase their skills in providing optimal case management services for tenants of supportive housing (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/shp/training/CaseManagementC.pdf](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/shp/training/CaseManagementC.pdf).

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**Order #: 7520**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **More Than Housing: A Guide to Developing and Managing Supportive Housing for Homeless People.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1998. (Guide: 139 pages)

**Abstract:** Based on the literature available in the field and on the experiences of local programs documented in a study of supportive housing programs funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, this guide offers an overview of what is entailed in developing programs and sources of further assistance. This guide is intended to be used for two types of facility-based programs: (1) transitional housing to assist the movement of homeless individuals and families to housing of their own; and (2) permanent housing with supportive services for persons with disabilities so that they may live as independently as possible. There is a special emphasis on operational aspects of transitional housing and service programs (authors).

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**Order #: 13816**

**Authors:** Urban Institute.

**Title:** **CHAC Mobility Counseling Assessment: Final Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2002. (Report: 66 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides rapid feedback to the Chicago Housing Choice Voucher Program (CHAC) as it implements its mobility program and grapples with the challenges of serving a rapidly changing population. The report also provides a systemic examination of CHAC's mobility program and how it influences neighborhood outcomes. In order to assess the effectiveness of the program, the authors tracked voucher holders who were interested in moving over a period of twelve months, beginning when they first received their moving papers in April - June 2000. The authors discuss the barriers voucher holders face in looking for housing in Chicago; examine services offered to participants in CHAC's mobility program; and identify short-term outcomes for participants in the program (authors).

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)

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**Order #: 13815**

**Authors:** Urban Institute.

**Title:** **A Decade of Hope VI: Research Findings and Policy Challenges.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2004. (Report: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** This report reviews the existing research literature on both the achievements and the challenges of the HOPE VI program. In addition, it draws upon a day-long symposium on the program's strengths and weaknesses, held in the fall of 2003, involving a diverse group of practitioners, policymakers, advocates, and researchers. The authors provide essential background for understanding the performance of HOPE VI, as well as an overview of fundamental changes in public housing policy that began in the 1990s and that influenced the evolution of the HOPE VI program. The authors also discuss the outcomes of HOPE VI, focusing in turn on the public housing sites themselves, the original residents, services and supports for today's residents, and improvements in the surrounding neighborhoods. The report concludes with a review of key lessons learned, priorities for ongoing research, and implications for the future of HOPE VI and public and assisted housing policy more broadly (authors).

**Available From:** Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 833-7200, [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)

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**Order #: 13813**

**Authors:** Welfare, Children and Families Study.

**Title:** **Housing Assistance, Housing Costs, and Welfare Reform.**

**Source:** Baltimore, MD: Welfare, Children and Families Study, Johns Hopkins University, 2002. (Policy Brief: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** In this brief, the authors discuss how housing subsidies play a significant role in alleviating financial strain and helping families make a successful transition from welfare to work. The authors assert that recent welfare leavers without housing assistance pay sixty-four percent of their household income for rent and utilities, compared to twenty-three percent of recent leavers with assistance. The authors also state that thirty-three percent of recent leavers without a subsidy indicate that they are unable to make ends meet from month to month. The article states that families on welfare and without housing subsidies spend more than fifty percent of their income on the cost of housing, and that poor families that have never received welfare and are not the beneficiaries of housing assistance are also affected by the high costs of housing. The authors conclude that despite gains from housing subsidies, housing-assisted families are more likely to reside in undesirable neighborhoods where concerns about crime and social isolation are greater (authors).

**Available From:** Welfare, Children and Families Study, Johns Hopkins University, 3003 Charles Street, Suite 300, Baltimore, MD 21218, (410) 516-8920, [www.jhu.edu/~welfare/20012Brief\\_Jun02.pdf](http://www.jhu.edu/~welfare/20012Brief_Jun02.pdf).

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**Order #: 12554**

**Authors:** Wilkins, C., Greiff, D., Proscio, T.

**Title:** **Laying a New Foundation: Changing the Systems that Create and Sustain Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2003. (Report: 77 pages)

**Abstract:** This report draws on Corporation for Supportive Housing's decade of experience in advocacy and policy work to describe what successful public systems for creating supportive housing might look like and how to build them. Its lessons include a discussion of ten building blocks that have helped change systems (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, <http://documents.csh.org/documents/pubs/LayingANewFoundation.pdf>

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**Order #: 1701**

**Authors:** Zawisza, K., Macklin, H.

**Title:** **Assessing Local Housing Needs: A Guide for Rural Communities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 1992. (Report: 68 pages)

**Abstract:** The National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 requires states and many urban areas to develop a planning document called the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) in order to receive funding for new as well as many existing housing programs. The CHAS consists of five elements, the first of which is a needs assessment that summarizes data on the jurisdiction's needs for housing assistance for very low, low, and moderate-income families. If rural communities are to receive housing assistance, their needs must be reflected in their state's CHAS. This manual is intended to encourage and assist these endeavors by describing methods of identifying housing needs and facilitating the use of Census data (authors).

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600. (COST: \$5.00)

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**Order #: 2524**

**Authors:** Arens, D.A.

**Title:** **What Do the Neighbors Think Now? Community Residences on Long Island, New York.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 29(3): 235-245, 1993. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the contention of many group home operators that, despite initial opposition, their homes do become accepted by neighbors. Through interviews with 75 neighbors of the community residences in Suffolk County operated by Options for Community Living, the findings indicated that most agreed that the residences had been good neighbors. Moreover, according to the author, no adverse impact on property values occurred.

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**Order #: 2049**

**Authors:** Beggs, M.

**Title:** **OK In My Backyard: Issues and Rights in Housing for the Mentally Ill.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: San Francisco Study Center, 1993. (Report: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** In the past two decades, deinstitutionalization of California's mental hospitals has created a growing need for housing of persons with mental illness. Meeting the needs of this population has been difficult given the "not-in-my-backyard" (NIMBY) attitude that determines just how close neighbors will allow persons with mental illnesses to their homes. In an effort to reverse the NIMBY trend, this report describes strategies for approaching the community, discusses the limits of public education in reversing opposition, assesses the new legal constraints on landlords, zoning administrators and neighborhood opponents, describes local efforts to improve housing options and suggests policy changes that could benefit both persons with mental illnesses and their neighbors.

**Available From:** Study Center Press, 1095 Market Street, Suite 602, San Francisco, CA 94103, (415) 626-1650, [www.studycenter.org](http://www.studycenter.org).

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**Order #: 2229**

**Authors:** Dear, M.

**Title:** **Understanding and Overcoming the NIMBY Syndrome.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California, 1992. (Report: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** To comprehend and overcome the NIMBY (not-in-my-backyard) syndrome, planners should understand the nature of typical opposition arguments, the factors that determine community attitudes, and the range of alternative community relations strategies available to them. This paper examines these topics in terms of human services planning (author).

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**Order #: 13095**

**Authors:** Florida Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **Creating Inclusive Communities in Florida: A Guidebook for Local Elected Officials and Staff on Avoiding and Overcoming the Not in My Backyard Syndrome.**

**Source:** Tallahassee, FL: Florida Housing Coalition, 2003. (Guide: 90 pages)

**Abstract:** This guidebook, filled with color photos of affordable housing in Florida, is intended to assist local elected officials and staff in avoiding and overcoming the Not In My Backyard Syndrome (NIMBY). The following topics are included: what is affordable housing?; who lives in affordable housing?; why include affordable housing in your community?; how is affordable housing developed?; how should neighbors be included in the process?; what role does design play?; what is the connection between affordable housing and fair housing?; and how can local government avoid legal liability from NIMBYism? The book also includes a comprehensive compilation of financial resources/subsidies for affordable housing in Florida with contact information and a bibliography of property value studies provided by the National Low Income Housing Coalition. (authors).

**Available From:** Florida Housing Coalition 1376 East Lafayette Street, Suite C, Tallahassee, FL 32301, (850) 878-4219, [www.flhousing.org](http://www.flhousing.org).

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**Order #: 5747**

**Authors:** Galster, G., Williams, Y.

**Title:** **Dwellings for the Severely Mentally Disabled and Neighborhood Property Values: The Details Matter.**

**Source:** Land Economics 70(4): 466-477, 1994. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes research which investigated the effects of dwellings occupied exclusively by tenants who have serious mental illnesses on sales prices of nearby homes. Hedonic price models are estimated for an exhaustive sample of single-family home sales from 1989 to first quarter 1992 in Newark and Mt. Vernon, OH. Results show that proximity within two blocks of rehabilitated dwellings occupied by people with serious mental illnesses had no significant relationship with sale prices. Prices of homes proximate to two small, newly constructed apartment complexes were 40% lower after the complexes opened, although those near three other similar apartment complexes were not (authors).

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**Order #: 2512**

**Authors:** Gerrard, M.B.

**Title:** **The Victims of NIMBY.**

**Source:** Fordham Urban Law Journal 21(3): 495-521, 1994. (Journal Article: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** The article addresses the issue of whether or not anyone is hurt by the NIMBY (Not-In-My-Back-Yard) syndrome. The NIMBY syndrome often applies to the siting of low-income housing, waste disposal and social service facilities. Victims of NIMBY include operators, funders, and users of unwanted projects. Beneficiaries include owners of facilities who would benefit from the status quo, neighbors of blocked land uses, and the environment. The authors conclude that while battles against waste disposal facilities often reduce their environmental impact, opposition to housing and social services projects has overwhelmingly negative consequences for society.

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**Order #: 8137**

**Authors:** Honig, J.

**Title:** **Advocating for Housing for People with Serious Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Advisor: Notes from the Mental Health Legal Advisors Committee 49: 1-2, 17-24, 43-48, 1999. (Newsletter: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a process of advocating for housing for people with serious psychiatric disabilities, using the author's experiences advocating for supported housing in Massachusetts as a basis for the discussion. The author reviews the history of the development of community-based housing for people with mental illnesses, and provides suggestions on how to overcome barriers through advocacy.

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**Order #: 11684**

**Authors:** Kloos, B., Zimmerman, S.O., Scrimenti, K., Crusto, C.

**Title:** **Landlords as Partners for Promoting Success in Supported Housing: "It Takes More Than a Lease and a Key."**

**Source:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 25(3): 235-244, 2002. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the potential value of working with landlords and property managers to promote success in supported housing for people with psychiatric and addictive disabilities. The authors argue that relationships with landlords can promote tenants' housing stability, rehabilitation, social integration, and success in community living. A case history of the program is used to describe efforts to develop working relationships with landlords. It concludes by presenting a model for how tenants, housing programs, and service providers can collaborate with landlords (authors).

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**Order #: 8197**

**Authors:** Lee, C.M., Culhane, D.P., Watcher, S.M.

**Title:** **The Differential Impacts of Federally Assisted Housing Programs on Nearby Property Values: A Philadelphia Case Study.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 10(1): 75-93, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, federally assisted housing units by program type are aggregated by 1/8- or 1/4-mile radii around individual property sales and regressed on sales prices from 1989 through 1991, controlling for area demographic, housing, and amenity variables. Results show that public housing developments exert a modest negative impact on property values. Scattered-site public housing and units rented with Section 8 certificates and vouchers have slight negative impacts. Federal Housing Administration-assisted units, public housing homeownership program units, and Section 8 New Construction and Rehabilitation Units have modest positive impacts. Low-Income Housing Tax Credit sites have a slight negative effects. The results suggest that homeownership programs and new construction/rehabilitation programs have a more positive impact on property values (authors).

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**Order #: 1530**

**Authors:** Lozier, J.N., Johnson, M., Haynes, J.

**Title:** **Overcoming Troubled Relationships Between Programs and the Community.**

**Source:** In Brickner, P.W., Scharer, L.K., Conanan, B.A., Savarese, M., and Scanlan, B.C. (eds.), *Under the Safety Net: The Health and Social Welfare of the Homeless in the United States*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, 1990. (Book Chapter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter considers the experiences of Health Care for the Homeless programs in three cities: Venice, CA; Seattle, WA; and Nashville, TN. In each of these cities, citizens expressed fears for their personal safety and economic well-being when obviously destitute individuals were present in their neighborhoods or business environments. Service agencies were the most immediately available targets of blame for the presence of the homeless and the very real problems often associated with their presence. This chapter discusses several of these events as well as the responses and actions taken by these service providers to overcome such obstacles. The authors conclude that steps to resolve these conflicts not only require good intentions, careful planning, appropriate staffing, and adequate funding, but also essential are political acumen, eagerness to work with others in the community, and determination.

**Available From:** W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110, (212) 354-5500, [www.wwnorton.com](http://www.wwnorton.com).

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**Order #: 13177**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **The NIMBY Report: Getting to YIMBY: Lessons in YES In My Back Yard.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2003. (Report: 31 pages)

**Abstract:** The NIMBY Report features articles from around the country, focusing on instances of community opposition to affordable housing and community-based services and innovative ways to respond to such opposition. This issue looks at attitudes, values and community acceptance of affordable housing. The authors provide suggestions on how to change negative stereotypes of affordable housing, and discuss what shelters and non-profit developers can do to get beyond NIMBY (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 Fourteenth Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org).

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**Order #: 11999**

**Authors:** National Low Income Housing Coalition.

**Title:** **The NIMBY Report: The Olmstead Factor: Integrating Housing for People with Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2002. (Report: 31 pages)

**Abstract:** This report takes a look at community discrimination against housing for people with disabilities, specifically in light of the 1999 Supreme Court Olmstead decision that requires that people with disabilities be integrated into residential neighborhoods when there is no medical need for institutionalization. The seven articles cover a wide range of the NIMBY-related issues that have emerged since the Olmstead decision, including the legal framework of the decision, overviews of how states are adapting to the changes, and the perspective of a disability-rights activist (authors).

**Available From:** National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th Street NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 662-1530, [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org).

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**Order #: 10895**

**Authors:** Oakley, D.

**Title:** **Housing Homeless People: Local Mobilization of Federal Resources to Fight NIMBYism.**

**Source:** Journal of Urban Affairs 24(1): 97-116, 2002. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** City governments and neighborhood organizations frequently utilize zoning restrictions to exclude various community facilities, including services and housing for homeless people. This exclusionary phenomenon is commonly referred to as "not-in-my-backyard" or "NIMBYism." The power of NIMBYism is grounded in the local autonomy afforded municipalities concerning land use policies. However, recent cases suggest that the tradition of local authority over certain types of land uses is being reexamined and, even more frequently, challenged at the extra-local level. Given this trend, the purpose of this paper is to question the assumption that local government will be able to preserve their authority over housing for homeless people (author).

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**Order #: 11903**

**Authors:** Pendall, R.

**Title:** **Opposition to Housing: NIMBY and Beyond.**

**Source:** Urban Affairs Review 35(1): 112-136, 1999. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the author uses research on controversies in the residential development approvals in the San Francisco Bay Area to develop insights on whether this characterization is justified. The authors states that people give many reasons for their opposition to new houses; some are related to their effects on people next door. Qualitative analysis suggests that projects generating NIMBY (not in my back yard) protests are distinct from projects that generate other kinds of protests, especially those against growth more generally (authors).

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**Order #: 8747**

**Authors:** Piat, M.

**Title:** **The NIMBY Phenomenon: Community Residents' Concerns about Housing for Deinstitutionalized People.**

**Source:** Health and Social Work 25(2): 127-138, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports the findings of a study on community opposition to a group home in Montreal, Canada. This qualitative study set out to explore the underlying dynamics of what happens when a community rejects a group home. With the use of a naturalistic paradigm, three incidents of community opposition were studied. Nineteen interviews were conducted with community residents, elected officials, and group home developers. Community residents did not support deinstitutionalization and social integration policies and argued against group homes. The finding of this study have implications for social workers and social planners (author).

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**Order #: 2484**

**Authors:** Pope, A.A.

**Title:** **Building Partnerships with the Community: How to Overcome NIMBY.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1993. (Report: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides information on NIMBY (Not-In-My-Backyard), an acronym used to describe community opposition to the siting of public facilities of various types within the community. The report analyzes the causes, concerns, and tactics used by community groups to stop the development of human services facilities and low income housing. In addition, the report highlights human service projects in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region that have successfully overcome community opposition and built community support (author).

**Available From:** Metropolitan Washington COG, Suite 300, 777 North Capitol Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 962-3200, www.mwcog.org.

**Housing**  
**Section: Community Relations**

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**Order #: 6940**

**Authors:** Technical Assistance Collaborative.

**Title:** **Influencing Affordable Housing Decisions in Your Community.**

**Source:** Opening Doors: Issue 2, September 1997. (Newsletter: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the future of affordable housing and the state and local discretion over access to affordable housing assistance. The article suggests that the measure of housing need is the means for deciding who gets this assistance, and that the case for needed affordable housing for persons with disabilities can be made at the local, state, and federal level. The article provides an overview of the affordable housing delivery system and the types of federal housing resources available; outlines factors that influence affordable housing decisions, especially housing needs data and advocacy; identifies practical strategies for the disability community to document housing need in their communities; and finally, illustrates how to use housing needs information to impact affordable housing decisions.

**Available From:** Technical Assistance Collaborative, 535 Boylston Street, Suite 1301, Boston, MA 02116, (617) 266-5657, www.tacinc.org.

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**Order #: 2128**

**Authors:** Wahl, O.F.

**Title:** **Community Impact of Group Homes for Mentally Ill Adults.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 29(3): 247-259, 1993. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined the impressions of residents of a group home neighborhood one year or more after the establishment of the home. Forty-one residents of group home neighborhoods and 39 residents of control (non-home) neighborhoods responded to a survey about their impressions of how a group home had affected or (for controls) would affect their neighborhoods. More than one fourth of the group home neighbors did not even know that they were living near a home. Most of these residents indicated that they were satisfied with the group home in their neighborhoods. The author found that the actual experience of group home neighbors was far more favorable than what residents of the control neighborhood anticipated, despite lack of differences in demographic characteristics or overall attitudes toward community care of mentally ill persons (author).

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**Order #: 8383**

**Authors:** Zippay, A.

**Title:** **Establishing Group Housing: Community Outreach Methods.**

**Source:** Administration in Social Work 23(2): 33-45, 1999. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports on the results of a survey of mental health administrators from the state of Massachusetts who have implemented community outreach and education efforts as part of their most recent site development plans. Of 72 agencies surveyed, 44 reported that they engaged in community outreach when establishing residential housing. The article focuses on their experiences. (author)

## Housing

### Section: State and Local Program Examples

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**Order #:** 8713

**Authors:** Barrow, S.M., Rodriguez, G.M.S.

**Title:** **Closer to Home: Interim Housing for Long-Term Shelter Residents: A Study of the Kelly Hotel.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000. (Report: 81 pages)

**Abstract:** Recent evidence that a subgroup of individuals who are homeless have become long-term residents of New York City shelters has spurred a search for new approaches to engage them in services and providing appropriate housing alternatives. The Kelly Hotel Transitional Living Community (TLC), developed by the Center for Urban Community Services (CUCS) with first year funding from the Corporation for Supportive Housing, is one pioneering effort to help mentally ill long-term shelter residents obtain housing. This report presents results of an evaluation describing the TLC model, its implementation by CUCS, and outcomes achieved by its initial group of residents.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org).

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**Order #:** 7779

**Authors:** Bebout, R.R.

**Title:** **Housing Solutions: The Community Connections Housing Program: Preventing Homelessness By Integrating Housing and Supports.**

**Source:** Alcohol Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 93-112, 1999. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes the key features of a comprehensive housing program serving formerly homeless and at-risk adults with serious and persistent mental illness. The program combines intensive case management, integrated dual diagnosis treatment, and other clinical services with a range of housing options which are operated under the auspices of a single agency. For individuals with co-occurring substance use disorders, housing responses are guided by a four stage model of treatment and recovery. The authors offer a rationale for the continuum approach's relevance for high risk populations, especially those in poor urban settings where safety and harm reduction are a high priority (authors).

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**Order #:** 13181

**Authors:** Beyond Shelter, Inc.

**Title:** **Housing First: Ending and Preventing Family Homelessness.**

**Source:** Los Angeles, CA: Beyond Shelter, Inc., 2003. (Program Description: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This program description highlights Beyond Shelter, Inc., an organization which implements a housing-first approach to ending homelessness. It has assisted more than two thousand families who are homeless to rebuild their lives through affordable housing in residential neighborhoods throughout Los Angeles county. The process by which families are served, research design, demographics and findings of housing-first research, in correlation with Beyond Shelter, Inc., organization are also discussed (authors).

**Available From:** Beyond Shelter, Inc., 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90020, (213) 252-0772, [www.beyondshelter.org](http://www.beyondshelter.org).

**Housing**  
**Section: State and Local Program Examples**

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**Order #: 6972**

**Authors:** Blake, J.L.

**Title:** **The Times Square: A Case Study in Successful Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Development Training Institute, undated. (Program Description: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This case study documents the lessons learned by Common Ground Community, Inc., the New York City based organization responsible for renovating the Times Square Hotel and turning it into what appears to be a cost-effective, long-term solution to homelessness. The Times Square serves as a model of large scale supportive housing that integrates social services and access to jobs. The case study discusses: the model itself; financing of and gaining community support for the project; providing social services and creating a sense of community for tenants; and managing, growing, and sustaining the organization. Implications for public policy and funders are also discussed.

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**Order #: 13213**

**Authors:** California Budget Project.

**Title:** **Locked Out 2004: California's Affordable Housing Crisis.**

**Source:** Sacramento, CA: California Budget Project, 2004. (Report: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses California's continued lack of housing that is affordable, even for middle-income families. According to the authors, workers face long commutes between housing they can afford and their jobs, and the high cost of housing leaves families with less income to spend on other necessities. This report found that while renters faced the greatest affordability challenges, high housing costs had pushed homeownership out of reach for many families. The authors assert that as housing costs rose, some families could only afford to live in overcrowded or substandard housing, many families struggled to leave welfare for work, and households across a broad array of age groups and ethnic and racial backgrounds faced significant cost burdens. The report calls for an increased federal commitment to affordable housing in California, more effective use of existing resources for state housing, and increased state support for housing (authors).

**Available From:** California Budget Project, 921 Eleventh Street, Suite 502, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 444-0500, [www.cbp.org](http://www.cbp.org).

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**Order #: 11650**

**Authors:** Center for Urban Community Services.

**Title:** **Project Profiles: Supportive Housing Initiatives for Adults Living with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Center for Urban Community Services, 2002. (Program Description: 61 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication is a compilation of project profiles of supportive housing initiatives for adults living with mental illnesses. Descriptions include type of housing and number of units, project sponsor, goals and philosophy, tenancy profile, physical description of the housing, service description, eligibility criteria, project financing, community acceptance issues, and lessons learned. Programs profiled include Ashbury House in San Francisco, CA; The Colony Apartments in Stamford, CT; Deborah's Place II in Chicago, IL; Euclid Hall in New York, NY; Evolving Consumer Households in Boston, MA; Horace Steele Commons in Phoenix, AZ; Lakefront SRO Corporation in Chicago, IL; Project Renewal in New York, NY; The Prince George in New York, NY; The Rio in New York, NY; The Times Square in New York, NY; and Volunteers of America in Jacksonville, FL.

**Available From:** Center for Urban Community Services, 120 Wall Street, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10005, (212) 801-3300, [www.cucs.org](http://www.cucs.org).

## Housing

### Section: State and Local Program Examples

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**Order #:** 7563

**Authors:** Cohen, C.S., Phillips, M.H.

**Title:** **Building Community: Principles for Social Work Practice in Housing Settings.**

**Source:** Social Work 42(5): 471-481, 1997. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews the experience of the Phipps Houses Group, a nonprofit housing developer, in its attempt to foster a sense of community and family well-being in housing developments in an impoverished community. Drawing on the professional literature; interviews with tenants, staff, and members of the community; and a review of workers' records, the article discusses the community development program and gives a profile of tenants. Phipps Houses Group, is presented as a contemporary exemplar of social service practice principles that can be applied in other sites in deteriorated neighborhoods: integration of housing and social work services, unified staff vision of program purpose, importance of on-site service provision, dual focus on individual families and building-wide community, extension of service to the surrounding neighborhoods, and need for ongoing program evaluation. The authors suggest that this private-sector model of linking housing and social services should become more common as direct federal housing development diminishes (authors).

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**Order #:** 9901

**Authors:** Community Connections.

**Title:** **Housing Solutions: The Community Connections Housing Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Community Connections, 1997. (Manual: 52 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual describes an approach to integrating housing supports and clinical services for persons with severe mental illness who are seen as vulnerable to residential instability and housing loss. Both the manual and the intervention are works in progress. The purpose of the manual is three-fold. First, this document is designed as a guide to implementation of the clinically managed housing continuum at Community Connections. For the clinical housing team, it is to be used in training and ongoing supervision. For case managers and their clients, it should be viewed as a user's manual that can prepare them to be informed consumers of services and active partners in the planning process. Secondly, the manual has been used to inform the development of a proposed process and outcome evaluation and to identify essential features of the intervention which distinguish it from other strategies for linking housing and supports. Last, it will eventually be made available for circulation to outside program staff and planners for whom it might serve as a basis for discussion in their respective settings. It is hoped that it will facilitate further learning, about effective ways to insulate vulnerable people against housing loss and to help people escape homelessness when it occurs (authors).

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**Order #:** 5551

**Authors:** Community Information Exchange.

**Title:** **Case Studies on Special Needs Housing.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Community Information Exchange, 1995. (Guide: 100 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication highlights 20 case studies of successful housing and service programs for a diversity of special needs populations. The overview section serves as an index to the case studies and provides a summary of project characteristics, and each case study describes the main services provided. Also included is a checklist of funding and financing sources.

**Available From:** Community Information Exchange, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 710, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 628-2981. (COST: \$15.00)

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**Order #: 2255**

**Authors:** Conrad, E.

**Title:** **Consumer-Run Housing in the Bronx.**

**Source:** Innovation and Research 2(3): 53-55, 1993. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article is part of a special section on the benefits and disadvantages of supported housing. The author details the establishment of Inca Supported Housing in the Bronx, NY. This consumer-run program started with 15 scattered-site apartments, assigned through a lottery process. Support services that have developed include an independent living course for tenants-to-be, and a Sunday afternoon support group. Inca attempts to meet the expectations of the tenants for housing, which include privacy, a quiet neighborhood, housing in the community, and rights as tenants.

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**Order #: 6955**

**Authors:** Corporation for Supportive Housing.

**Title:** **Background Report: Connecticut Supportive Housing Demonstration Program.**

**Source:** New Haven, CT: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1997. (Report: 35 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents Connecticut's plan to implement supportive housing as a solution to homelessness. In partnership with the private sector, the State established the Connecticut Supportive Housing Demonstration Program, which combined state, federal, and philanthropic and corporate resources to finance the development of 281 units of housing statewide. The report discusses the cost-effectiveness of this approach, financing, and community development benefits.

**Available From:** Corporation For Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10173, (212) 986-2966. www.csh.org, information@csh.org (COST: \$10.00).

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**Order #: 11677**

**Authors:** Emerson-Davis Family Development Center.

**Title:** **Supportive Residential Services to Reunite Homeless Mentally Ill Single Parents with their Children.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 51(11): 1433-1435, 2000. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article outlines the Emerson-Davis Family Development Center in Brooklyn, NYC, which was opened in May, 1994. This residence is a renovated former college dormitory, where single parents separated from their families because of their mental illness and homelessness were reunited with their children and provided a healthy and safe home of their own. The article describes the staff, funding, program innovations, service delivery and community involvement associated with Emerson, and concludes that the family reunification process leads to gains for most participants, especially the children, even when reunification is not successful. Emerson services cost only 71 percent of traditional New York City shelter and foster care, and offers substantially more therapeutic and rehabilitative alternatives (authors).

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**Order #: 5573**

**Authors:** Enterprise Foundation.

**Title:** **Beyond Housing: Profiles of Low-Income, Service-Enriched Housing for Special Needs Populations.**

**Source:** Columbia, MD: Enterprise Foundation, 1995. (Program Description: 240 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication provides examples of both supportive housing programs that successfully demonstrate the integration of social services and housing, and property management programs that are sensitive to the needs of low-income people while demonstrating sound property management practices. States with service-enriched housing profiled include: California; Colorado; District of Columbia; Illinois; Kentucky; Maryland; New Jersey; New York; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Rhode Island; Texas; Virginia; and Washington.

**Available From:** The Enterprise Foundation, 10227 Wincopin Circle, Suite 500, Columbia, MD 21044, (410) 964-1230, www.enterprisefoundation.org. (COST: \$15.00)

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**Order #: 12722**

**Authors:** Foster, L., Snowdon, P.

**Title:** **Addressing Long-Term Homelessness: Permanent Supportive Housing.**

**Source:** Sacramento, CA: California Research Bureau, 2003. (Report: 81 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focuses on permanent supportive housing for the long-term homeless population, and is intended to provide the Legislature, the State Agency Task Force on Homelessness, and local jurisdictions with information to better understand and assess the role of permanent supportive housing in addressing long-term housing in California. In addition to describing the strategy and population, this report describes the funding streams that support permanent supportive housing, evaluation outcomes reported in the literature, and major barriers to implementing supportive housing on a widespread basis. The authors identify the needs and service gaps by counties and cities that receive federal homeless funds, and provide baseline information for future planning (authors).

**Available From:** California Research Bureau, 900 North Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 94237, (916) 653-7843, [www.library.ca.gov](http://www.library.ca.gov).

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**Order #: 933**

**Authors:** Hannigan, T., White, A.

**Title:** **Housing Hard-To-Place Homeless Mentally Ill Women, The 350 Lafayette Transitional Living Community: A Status Report.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Columbia University Community Services, 1990. (Report: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** The Transitional Living Community (TLC) at 350 Lafayette Street in New York City is one of four TLCs in the city designed as a temporary residence to help emotionally troubled homeless women make the transition from homelessness to permanent living. Since the TLC at 350 Lafayette Street has served as a model for other TLCs, this review of its first year and a half is intended to serve a broader purpose than simply reporting about a single program. The report discusses staff recruitment problems and procedures, staffing patterns, and some of the program's innovative means of delivering services in the effort to overcome barriers to housing placement. The primary goal of the program is to reintegrate difficult-to-place women in the shelter system into permanent housing within a six-month period.

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**Order #: 8913**

**Authors:** Houghton, T.

**Title:** **A Description and History of The New York/New York Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Report: 61 pages)

**Abstract:** This document provides a description and history of the New York/New York Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals, signed in 1990 by the City and State of New York. The Agreement is the single largest government initiative to house homeless people with mental illnesses. The report chronicles both the beginnings of widespread homelessness and the pioneering efforts initiated to combat it. It first provides detailed descriptions of the various types of housing created by the Agreement and then offers an in-depth history of mental health housing in New York. Finally, it summarizes the events leading up to the historic 1990 Agreement and gives a brief update on the current status of public funding for mental health housing in New York City (author).

**Available From:** Publications, Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org)

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**Order #: 11545**

**Authors:** Housing Assistance Council.

**Title:** **Continua of Care Best Practices: Comprehensive Homeless Planning in Rural America.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, 2002. (Report: 60 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication describes rural partnerships formed under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care system, which encourages links among local organizations and government agencies to provide a full range of services to homeless individuals and families. According to this report, rural areas can successfully plan and implement coordinated shelter and service programs for homeless residents. This report describes four of these success stories, showing how rural places have made it possible for people to access whatever support they need as they move from homelessness to shelter to permanent housing. Each of the four case studies in the report covers a different type of continuum. Cattaraugus County, NY has a strictly local system. A six-county partnership in northwest Alabama exemplifies a regional approach. Rural Arizona's plan illustrates a statewide approach with a specific focus on rural areas, while Ohio has developed a broader statewide continuum of care.

**Available From:** Housing Assistance Council, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 842-8600, [www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/continua.pdf](http://www.ruralhome.org/pubs/hsganalysis/continua.pdf).

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**Order #: 2482**

**Authors:** Lenhart, H.A.

**Title:** **Attacking Homelessness: Portland's Strategy.**

**Source:** The Journal of Housing 53(3): 17-22, 1994. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a program developed in Portland, OR to rehabilitate Single-Room Occupancy hotels for homeless people. Prior to this program, operated by the Downtown Housing Preservation Partnership (DHPP), downtown Portland had lost 60% of its SRO housing. Since the program's creation, DHPP has renovated five buildings, which has added 588 SRO units to downtown Portland. According to the author, a hallmark of these projects is the link between housing and social services, particularly, to address addictions and mental illness. In addition, to stem the tide of homelessness among families, Portland has rehabilitated more than 4,500 units of housing through its Rental Housing Preservation loan program.

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**Order #: 8714**

**Authors:** Lenoir, G.

**Title:** **The Network: Health, Housing and Integrated Services: Best Practices and Lessons Learned.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2000. (Manual: 168 pages)

**Abstract:** The Health, Housing, and Integrated Services Network (HHISN) is a collaboration of public and private agencies that provides housing as well as social and health services to formerly homeless people with disabilities. This manual summarizes the principles, policies, procedures, and practices used by housing and service providers that have proved to be effective in serving HHISN tenants where they live.

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=608](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=608).

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**Order #: 13630**

**Authors:** Menino, T.

**Title:** **Leading the Way II: A Report on Boston's Housing Strategy FY 2004-FY 2007.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: Boston Department of Neighborhood Development, 2004. (Report: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** This report outlines the major accomplishments of the last three years of Leading the Way I (LTW I), that form the baseline for Boston's new housing strategy, Leading the Way II (LTW II). According to the author, this new housing strategy seeks to build upon the best of what has been achieved in the past three years, and assess the new realities of regional and local market forces. The report documents the needs that are created from those market forces and identifies those policy strategies that the City believes can best meet them. The author also puts forward a plan of action that is financially realistic. The report concludes that, like its predecessor, LTW II has established clear and measurable performance outcomes for every major housing issue. Topics covered by the author include: market rate housing production; affordable housing production; inclusionary development policy; vacant public housing; multifamily housing preservation and fair housing (author).

**Available From:** Boston Department of Neighborhood Development, 26 Court Street, Boston, MA 02108, (617) 635-3880, [www.cityofboston.gov/dnd/pdfs/LTW\\_2\\_to\\_print.pdf](http://www.cityofboston.gov/dnd/pdfs/LTW_2_to_print.pdf).

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**Order #: 7939**

**Authors:** Meyer, D., Fromm, D.

**Title:** **Metropolitan Life Foundation Awards for Excellence in Affordable Housing. Case Studies: Award Winners in Supportive Housing and Property and Asset Management, Round Two.**

**Source:** Columbia, MD: The Enterprise Foundation, 1998. (Report: 45 pages)

**Abstract:** The Metropolitan Life Foundation Awards were launched to recognize and share outstanding projects being done by community-based organizations in the areas of supportive housing and property and asset management. This report provides case studies of the six winning projects from 1997.

**Available From:** Enterprise Resource Center, 10227 Wincopin Circle, Suite 500, Columbia, MD 21044, (410) 964-1230, [www.enterprisefoundation.org](http://www.enterprisefoundation.org). (COST: \$10.00)

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**Order #: 6858**

**Authors:** New York City Human Resources Administration Office of Health and Mental Health Services.

**Title:** **Summary and Update of The New York/New York Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals, October 1996.**

**Source:** New York, NY: New York City Human Resources Administration Office of Health and Mental Health Services, October, 1996. (Report: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** This update on the NY/NY Agreement to House Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals reports on the placement of a total of 6,685 homeless mentally ill individuals through June 30, 1996. Of these individuals, 4,190 have been placed into newly developed housing sites. Also included in this report is a summary of client placements under the NY/NY agreement over the period of July 1, 1989 through June 30, 1996. Information on age, sex, referral source, NY/NY eligibility category, date of placement, type of residential placement, longevity of placement, and diagnoses is furnished. The report states that the initiative's success in placing homeless mentally ill individuals into stable housing is reflected in the fact that 72.4% of the first 3,332 individuals placed into NY/NY housing have remained housed for one year.

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**Order #: 11549**

**Authors:** New York State Office of Mental Health.

**Title:** **Supported Housing Implementation Guidelines.**

**Source:** Albany, NY: New York State Office of Mental Health, undated. (Guide: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** The intent of these guidelines is to facilitate the development of Supported Housing in New York State for people with serious mental illness by providing an overview of the Supported Housing concept, including principles and goals. This overview should prove useful for Field Offices, local government, and organizations in the design and/or understanding of specific Supported Housing initiatives. These guidelines also provide specific information on the implementation of Supported Housing, including funding levels, implementation strategies, target population, contracting approaches, and allowable costs (authors).

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**Order #: 7729**

**Authors:** Proscio, T.

**Title:** **Under One Roof: Lessons Learned from Co-Locating Overnight, Transitional, and Permanent Housing at Deborah's Place II.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1998. (Report: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This case study examines lessons learned from Deborah's Place II, which combines three levels of care at one site with the aim of allowing homeless single women with mental illness to move toward independence without losing necessary supports. The report examines both the model's promise as well as its potential difficulties, and is a resource for nonprofits concerned with developing service enriched housing for people who have been homeless and also cope with psychiatric and medical disabilities. Five main conclusions are reached in the case study: co-location can work for a small but significant percentage of homeless single adults; evidence is inconclusive as to whether this model provides a means for smooth movement among different levels of care and a significant increase in the odds of moving long-term shelter residents into permanent housing; the greatest difficulty in integrating three levels of housing and services seems to arise from the presence of an emergency shelter; providing adequate space for common areas can ease a number of potential tensions; and permanent units should be planned with higher-functioning tenants in mind, even though some of the intended tenants may not be ready for that level of independence.

**Available From:** Corporation For Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10173, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org](http://www.csh.org) (COST: \$5.00).

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**Order #: 11717**

**Authors:** Proscio, T.

**Title:** **Monmouth County Supportive Housing Collaboration: Two-Year Evaluation.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2001. (Report: 60 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is an evaluation of the effort made by the state of New Jersey, Monmouth County, and the Corporation for Supportive Housing, to improve interagency and intergovernmental cooperation around the creation of supportive housing for Monmouth County residents with special needs. The author evaluates the first two years of this three year initiative, focusing on the formation of two panels; a state working committee of senior managers from four participating state agencies, and the second, a combination of state and local participants, their choice of mission and settling of agendas, and the process by which they solicited and selected projects to support. It concludes with some recommendations with which the members could decide how or whether, to continue the initiative in the final year, and beyond (author).

**Available From:** Corporation For Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10173, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=599](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=599).

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**Order #: 5570**

**Authors:** Pyke, J., Lowe, J.

**Title:** **Supporting People, Not Structures: Changes in the Provision of Housing Support.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 19(3): 5-12, 1996. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** Mental health services across North America are experiencing rapid change as a result of fiscal restraints, mental health reform, philosophical shifts, and a real desire to make services fit the expressed needs of service users. This paper describes the experiences of residents and staff of a traditional urban "group home" as it changed from congregate living model to providing housing support based on the identified needs of individual consumers (authors).

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**Order #: 7531**

**Authors:** Rohe, W.M., Quercia, R.G., Levy, D.K., Biswas, P.

**Title:** **Sustainable Nonprofit Housing Development: An Analysis of the Maxwell Award Winners.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 1998. (Book: 227 pages)

**Abstract:** Since 1988, the Maxwell Awards of Excellence Program for the Production of Low-Income Housing has identified and recognized affordable housing projects that are innovative in design, financing, or services. The Fannie Mae Foundation conducted an evaluation to measure the long-term performance of past award-winning projects. This study examines how projects that were recognized for innovation have fared since receiving a Maxwell Award, and if they represent current examples of sustainable nonprofit housing production. Overall, the results demonstrate that creative and innovative approaches are indeed sustainable. Most projects are performing well, despite considerable challenges that some projects had to overcome and that others continue to face. Subjects covered in this book include: homeownership developments; rental developments; special-needs developments, recommendations; and case studies.

**Available From:** Fannie Mae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Avenue NW, North Tower, Suite One, Washington, DC 20016-2804, (202) 274-8000, [www.fanniemaefoundation.org](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org).

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**Order #: 13464**

**Authors:** Schill, M.H.

**Title:** **Housing and Community Development in New York City: Facing the Future.**

**Source:** Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1999. (Book: 277 pages)

**Abstract:** This book provides a comprehensive, up-to-date description and analysis of the housing and neighborhood problems facing residents of the nation's largest city, and the policies that have been developed to solve these problems. This book comprehensively explores a full range of policy issues including the analysis of current housing problems and demographics; examination of federally supported housing assistance programs such as public housing and Section 8; scrutiny of the city's response to homelessness and the abandonment of private sector housing; and a look at New York's innovative program to rebuild neighborhoods with public-private partnerships (author).

**Available From:** State University of New York Press, 90 State Street, Suite 700, Albany, NY 12207, (518) 472-5000, [www.sunypress.edu/details.asp?id=54017](http://www.sunypress.edu/details.asp?id=54017), (ISBN: 0-7914-4039-7 COST: \$30.50).

**Housing**  
**Section: State and Local Program Examples**

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**Order #: 13161**

**Authors:** Urban Institute.

**Title:** **Residents at Risk: A Profile of Ida B. Wells and Madden Park.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 2003. (Report: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** Once one of the Chicago Housing Authority's (CHA) largest properties, with 3,200 units in four adjacent developments, the Ida B. Wells community is being demolished to make way for a new, mixed-income community. As the old buildings come down, it remains unclear whether the remaining residents will fit into this new community. According to the authors, a real concern for policymakers and administrators is that the residents who were easy to relocate have already moved, while many of those who remain may be at risk of losing their housing. The purpose of this study is to help inform the city, the CHA, community groups, and private agencies involved in planning and implementing relocation plans for Wells and CHA's other public housing developments by systematically documenting the characteristics and needs of remaining Wells residents (authors).

**Available From:** The Urban Institute 2100 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037, (877) 847-7377, [www.urbaninstitute.org](http://www.urbaninstitute.org).

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**Order #: 8635**

**Authors:** Ware, N.C.

**Title:** **Evolving Consumer Households: An Experiment in Community Living for People with Severe Psychiatric Disorders.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 23(1): 3-10, 1999. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** Evolving Consumer Households (ECHs) are an experimental group housing program for adults with severe psychiatric disorders. The program promotes rehabilitation by using a process of empowerment to increase independence and control. Results of the experiment indicate that ECHs can bring about rehabilitation through empowerment given sufficient staff and "evolution" time. However, like many innovative programs, they will likely encounter resistance from the larger public mental health system (author).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 12879**

**Authors:** AIDS Housing of Washington.

**Title:** **Tools for Outcome-Based Evaluation of HOPWA-Funded Programs.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2001. (Toolkit: 85 pages)

**Abstract:** The materials contained in this guide are intended to assist the Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA) National Technical Assistance Program-funded HIV/AIDS housing agencies in implementing outcome-based program evaluation. This training curriculum also assists AIDS housing providers in defining program goals, selecting program indicators, and implementing data collection methods. Organized around HOPWA's five primary eligible activities, the tools are also designed to facilitate data collection and performance monitoring using the HOPWA program's Annual Progress Report forms. The program outcomes and indicators digest contains potential outcomes and indicators for housing information and referral; housing development; housing operations; rental assistance; and support services. This guide also contains a variety of sample materials, such as program logic models, program evaluation plans, and sample data collection tools. Finally, the guide includes a resource guide for further information about program evaluation methodology and implementation (authors).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, [www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org) (COST: \$5.00).

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**Order #: 13509**

**Authors:** AIDS Housing of Washington.

**Title:** **Evaluation of the Lyon Building Supported Housing Program.**

**Source:** Seattle, Washington: AIDS Housing of Washington, 2002. (Report: 67 pages)

**Abstract:** This report evaluates The Lyon Building, a 64-unit permanent, supportive housing program for people living with HIV/AIDS who also have histories of homelessness, mental illness, and substance use located in Seattle, WA. The report is based on data collected between November of 2001 and October of 2002 and includes analysis of information obtained through staff and client interviews, resident histories, monthly reports on client status and progress, and incident reports. Findings underscore the value and importance of access to stable "harm reduction" housing for individuals who have extensive histories of homelessness and who are struggling with recovery from addictive disorders and mental illness on an ongoing basis. Appendices include forms used for evaluation consent, staff and client interviews, monthly reports on client status and progress, incident reports, and historical data review (authors).

**Available From:** AIDS Housing of Washington, 2014 East Madison, Suite 200, Seattle, WA 98122, (206) 322-9444, [www.aidshousing.org](http://www.aidshousing.org).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 12337**

**Authors:** Andersen, A.

**Title:** Connecticut Supportive Housing Demonstration Program.

**Source:** New Haven, CT: The Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Report: 60 pages)

**Abstract:** An objective evaluation of the Connecticut Supportive Housing Demonstration Program began in 1992. The Program is the joint effort of the State of Connecticut and the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) to produce over 200 units of service-enriched permanent housing for homeless and at-risk populations. The evaluation is intended to determine if stable housing reduces the need for expensive health and social services over time, enhances the quality of life of the residents, and allows residents to pursue their employment and vocational needs. The evaluation also provides a financial analysis of the Program's cost and cost-effectiveness, as well as evaluating the financial stability of the projects participating in the Program. The aesthetic and economic impact of the siting process and perspectives on the development phase are also included.

**Available From:** Corporation For Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10173, (212) 986-2966, [www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=600](http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=Page.viewPage&pageID=600) (COST: \$15.00).

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**Order #: 11646**

**Authors:** Anderson, T.L., Shannon, C., Schyb, I., Goldstein, P.

**Title:** Welfare Reform and Housing: Assessing the Impact to Substance Abuse.

**Source:** Journal of Drug Issues 32(1): 265-295, 2002. (Journal Article: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This article studies the effects of terminating the addiction disability on the housing status of former addiction disability recipients, and explores how disruptions in living situations increased risks for drug and alcohol use, criminal participation and victimization. The authors utilize insights from both individualistic and structural theories of housing or homelessness. A qualitative analysis, featuring in-depth interviews with 101 nonrandomly selected former recipients, revealed that disability benefits promoted housing autonomy, successful cohabitation, and overall housing stability. The termination of benefits, at a time of diminishing social services and a housing market explosion, increased various types of homelessness for respondents and dependency of family and friends. Such negative living outcomes, in turn, further escalated the risk of drug and alcohol use, criminal participation and victimization. Individual-level factors also complicated the matter. Implications for research and policy are discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 5974**

**Authors:** Barrow, S., Cordova, P., Struening, E.L.

**Title:** Evaluation of A-Plus: A Report on Case Management Services and Housing Outcomes.

**Source:** New York, NY: New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1996. (Report: 43 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines case management and housing outcomes in a sample of homeless women with a serious mental illness who were referred to "A Project to Link Up Services" (A-PLUS), which provides psychiatric and case management services to residents of New York City's single women's shelters. A-PLUS is a transitional program designed to help homeless women with serious psychiatric disabilities move from the shelters into more appropriate housing settings and to obtain the supportive services they need to maintain residential stability. Topics discussed include: aims, design, and methods of the outcome evaluation; delivery of case management services; housing outcomes of eligible clients; delivery of case management services; housing status, linkage to mental health services and quality of life; and summary findings. Results show that the program has succeeded in identifying women with mental illnesses in need of services and assisting a significant proportion of them to obtain more appropriate living situations. The authors contend that these findings not only document A-PLUS's effectiveness in serving a portion of the shelter population in special need of assistance, but also endorse the centrality of permanent housing in the effort to ensure that homeless women with mental illnesses will obtain the services they need and the quality of life they desire.

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 6050**

**Authors:** Barrow, S.M., Soto, G.

**Title:** **Closer To Home: An Evaluation of Interim Housing for Homeless Adults.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1996. (Report: 105 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents the results of a 15-month study of a model of interim housing designed to provide temporary accommodations for homeless people living in public places and to facilitate their transition into long-term housing. The study focuses on how six agencies serving New York City's "street" homeless have implemented interim housing to help their clients gain access to housing that suits their preferences and needs. The interim housing programs examined here consist of shared apartments and single or double rooms in SROs and YMCAs. Although the sites vary in administrative structure and in the amenities and service they offer, the interim accommodations all provide greater privacy, stability and protection than the streets, drop-in centers or church shelters. They also give programs a means to engage clients who are ambivalent about services and enhance their interest in seeking housing. A baseline resident profile form is included (authors).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, www.csh.org (COST: \$15.00)

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**Order #: 11666**

**Authors:** Blankertz, L.E., Cnaan, R.A.

**Title:** **Assessing the Impact of Two Residential Programs for Dually Diagnosed Homeless Individuals.**

**Source:** Social Service Review 68(4): 536-560, 1994. (Journal Article: 25 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors evaluate two residential programs for dually diagnosed homeless individuals in Philadelphia and were compared in a quasi-experimental field study. Findings indicated that the experimental model, a hybrid psychosocial and drug rehabilitation program, did significantly better in maintaining clients in care and in successful rehabilitation than did the comparison model, a modified therapeutic community program. However, the overall rate of success in both programs was modest. The authors used Emile Durkheim's concepts of organic and mechanical solidarity to be useful in comparing the structure of the two programs. Because of the small number of clients treated by these programs and the unique characteristics of this urban population, findings are not conclusive but clarify direction for further practice and study (authors).

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**Order #: 7428**

**Authors:** Bratt, R.G., Vidal, A.C., Schwartz, A., Keyes, C.L., Stockard, J.

**Title:** **The Status of Nonprofit-Owned Affordable Housing: Short-Term Successes and Long-Term Challenges.**

**Source:** Journal of the American Planning Association 64(1): 39-51, 1998. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article analyzes a national study of nonprofit housing management. The study sample comprised 17 nonprofit organizations in six cities -- Boston, Chicago, Miami, Minneapolis/St. Paul, New York, and Oakland -- and 34 of their affordable housing developments. From several indicators of management performance and financial viability, the picture emerges that, for the most part, the developments are functioning well and providing affordable housing of decent quality. Beyond this initial "snapshot" of well being, however, loom significant problems, which if left unaddressed will severely threaten the stock of affordable housing studied here (authors).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 7104**

**Authors:** Burek, S., Toprac, M., Olsen, M.

**Title:** **Third-Year Outcomes of Supported Housing in Texas: Measuring the Long-Term Effects of System Change.**

**Source:** Austin, TX: Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, 1996. (Presentation: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper presents the results of a supported housing demonstration program implemented by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation in 1990. The program was designed to provide scattered-site, mainstream housing by providing consumers with state-funded rental subsidies and loans while they waited for federal subsidies. Of the 13 program sites, seven participated in a state level evaluation. Longitudinal survey data collected on 700 consumers over a three-year period were examined to identify key outcome variables over time. Findings indicated that housing stability improved after program entry and that housing remained fairly constant across the three-year period. Findings also suggested that the program helped consumers increase their independence, satisfaction, and success within the community. Implications of these findings for future planning, policy development, and research are discussed.

**Order #: 13550**

**Authors:** Cho, R.

**Title:** **The Impact of NY/NY Housing on Criminal Justice System Involvement Among Homeless Persons with Serious Mental Illness.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 2002. (Fact Sheet: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** The study referenced in this fact sheet examined the impact of NY/NY housing on the use of medical, psychiatric, and emergency shelter services. The study also matched homeless individuals with mental illness who were placed into NY/NY housing with a set of cohorts who also had a similar record of shelter use, matched by various demographic characteristics, indicators of mental illness and substance abuse, and Medicaid eligibility. Criminal justice involvement was then compared for these groups for the two years before and after the first group was placed into supportive housing (author).

**Available From:** Corporation for Supportive Housing, 50 Broadway, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10004, (212) 986-2966, information@csh.org, <http://www.csh.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=document.showDocumentList&parentID=34>

**Order #: 12605**

**Authors:** Clark, C., Rich, A.

**Title:** **Outcomes of Homeless Adults with Mental Illness in a Housing Program and in Case Management Only.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 54(1): 78-83, 2003. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors discuss and compare two types of service programs in ameliorating homelessness among individuals with severe mental illness. Homeless persons with severe mental illness were recruited into the study on their entry into one of two types of homeless service programs. The first was a comprehensive housing program, in which consumers received guaranteed access to housing, housing support services, and case management. The second was a program of case management only, in which consumers received specialized case management services. The authors state that persons with high psychiatric symptom severity and high substance use achieved better housing outcomes with the comprehensive housing program than with case management alone. The authors also state that persons with low and medium symptom severity and low levels of alcohol and drug use did just as well with case management alone. The article asserts that the effectiveness, and ultimately the cost, of homeless services can be improved by matching the type of service to the consumer's level of psychiatric impairment and substance use rather than by treating mentally ill homeless persons as a homogeneous group (authors).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 8855**

**Authors:** Culhane, D.P., Metraux, S., Hadley, T.

**Title:** **The Impact of Supportive Housing for Homeless People with Severe Mental Illness on the Utilization of the Public Health, Corrections and Emergency Shelter Systems: The New York-New York Initiative.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Fannie Mae Foundation, 2001. (Report: 62 pages)

**Abstract:** The study reported here examines services use by persons with severe mental illness (SMI) who are formerly homeless before and after being placed into a large supportive housing program in New York City. Administrative data from large public medical, psychiatric, criminal justice, and shelter service providers were used to assess an aggregate level of services demand for pre- and post-placement periods for this study group and for a set of controls. The extent to which reductions in these services are present and can be attributable to a supportive housing placement stand to foster broader insight into both services use patterns among homeless people with SMI and the effectiveness of supportive housing, especially in terms of cost (authors).

**Available From:** Fannie Mae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, North Tower, Suite One, Washington, DC 20016, (202) 274-8000, [www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/pdf/rep\\_culhane\\_prepub.pdf](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org/programs/pdf/rep_culhane_prepub.pdf).

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**Order #: 8065**

**Authors:** Dickerson, F.B., Ringel, N., Parente, F.

**Title:** **Predictors of Residential Independence Among Outpatients with Schizophrenia.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 50(4): 515-519, 1999. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article sought to identify factors that predict the degree of residential independence among outpatients with schizophrenia. Seventy-two outpatients were assigned to three groups based on their degree of residential independence. The three groups were compared on three measures of social functioning, on the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, and on a battery of neuropsychological tests. Patients' degree of residential independence was related to their frequency of family contact, hygiene skills, relative absence of negative symptoms, and participation in social activities. Aspects of social functioning were significantly associated with independent living status. The authors state future research is needed to determine how family contact, social activities, and hygiene skills may increase residential independence (authors).

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**Order #: 3691**

**Authors:** Dickey, B., Gonzalez, O., Latimer, E., Powers, K., Schutt, R., Goldfinger, S.

**Title:** **Use of Mental Health Services by Formerly Homeless Adults Residing in Group and Independent Housing.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(2): 152-158, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined patterns of mental health service use among 112 formerly homeless adults with serious mental illness placed in either group or independent living. Eighty-one percent remained in housing over the 18-month study period. Findings indicate that formerly homeless individuals with serious mental illness can maintain residential stability over extended periods of time; independent apartment living was not associated with increased hospitalization; all clients used mental health services on a regular basis; clients living alone had service use patterns similar to those living in group home settings; and those clients with substance abuse disorders had poorer housing outcomes. The authors contend that the study findings challenge some widely held beliefs about how clients use services and, more specifically, about the determinants of hospitalization.

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 6866**

**Authors:** Dickey, B., Latimer, E., Powers, K., Gonzalez, O., Goldfinger, S.

**Title:** **Housing Costs for Adults Who Are Mentally Ill and Formerly Homeless**

**Source:** The Journal of Mental Health Administration 24(3): 291-305, 1997. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study that evaluated the costs, under two different housing conditions, to the state mental health agency caring for adults who are homeless and mentally ill. One hundred twelve clients of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, living in psychiatric shelters, were randomly assigned to one of two housing types: Evolving Consumer Households or Independent Living Apartments. The authors collected and compared data on the cost of treatment, case management, and housing over an 18-month period. The authors found that treatment and case management costs did not vary by housing type, but housing costs were significantly higher for those assigned to Evolving Consumer Households. Regardless of original housing assignment, treatment costs were found to be lower for clients who remained where they were originally placed. The authors conclude that providing support for clients that increases housing stability reduces their need for treatment and that independent living arrangements may be a more cost-effective policy choice (authors).

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**Order #: 1904**

**Authors:** Dixon, L., Friedman, N., Lehman, A.

**Title:** **Housing Patterns of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons Receiving Assertive Treatment Services.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 44(3): 286-289, 1993. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines the housing patterns of a group of homeless patients with mental illnesses receiving psychiatric services, case management, and social services from an assertive community outreach team (ACT) modeled after the PACT program originally developed by Stein and Test. The authors attempt to describe the stability and mobility of this population, to document explanations of instability, and to evaluate whether specific clinical, demographic, or housing-related factors were associated with a person's housing status. Thirty-three homeless patients with mental illnesses consecutively recruited to work with the assertive community treatment team were assessed (authors).

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**Order #: 2750**

**Authors:** Dixon, L., Krauss, N., Myers, P., Lehman, A.

**Title:** **Clinical and Treatment Correlates of Access to Section 8 Certificates for Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(12): 1196-1200, 1994. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This study assessed how clients' housing preferences and other variables were related to the acquisition of Section 8 certificates in facilitating independent living for homeless persons with serious mental illnesses. The clients in the study were being served by an experimental assertive community treatment team. Findings indicated that the 34 clients who received certificates (44%) had significantly less psychopathology after three months than did nonreceivers. In addition, they tended to have affective disorders rather than schizophrenia. The study suggests that it is possible to honor the housing preferences of the majority of homeless persons with serious mental illnesses if adequate resources are provided (authors).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 13717**

**Authors:** Early, D.

**Title:** **The Determinants of Homelessness and the Targeting of Housing Assistance.**

**Source:** Journal of Urban Economics 55: 195-214, 2004. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This study combines data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation with the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients to estimate a conditional probability model of homelessness. The author suggests which factors are important predictors of homelessness and argue that gender, age, and race of the household head are more important determinants of whether a household is homeless. The article concludes that using the model predicting homelessness to stimulate the effects of the removal of housing subsidies from the subsidized population indicates that subsidized housing could be targeted better toward those most at risk of being homeless (author).

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**Order #: 11729**

**Authors:** Fakhoury, W., Murray, A., Shepherd, G., Priebe, S.

**Title:** **Research in Supported Housing.**

**Source:** Social Psychology and Psychology Epidemiology 37(6): 301-315, 2002. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** In this paper, the authors review the conceptual issues related to the provision of supported housing schemes, the characteristics of residents, research methods and outcomes, and the factors influencing the quality of care provided. Results show that functioning can improve, social integration can be facilitated, and residents are generally more satisfied in supported housing compared with conventional hospital care. This paper also discusses the patients' preferences toward low restrictiveness and more independent living arrangements. The authors assert that research in the area of supported housing for psychiatric patients has been neglected, and they make suggestions for further study (authors).

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**Order #: 11610**

**Authors:** Fenton, W., Hoch, J., Herrell, J., Mosher, L., Dixon, L.

**Title:** **Cost and Cost-Effectiveness of Hospital vs. Residential Crisis Care for Patients Who Have Serious Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Archives General Psychiatry 59: 357-364, 2002. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This study evaluates the cost and cost-effectiveness of a residential crisis program compared with treatment received in a general hospital psychiatric unit for patients who have serious mental illness in need of hospital-level care and who are willing to accept voluntary treatment. Residential crisis programs may be a cost-effective approach to providing acute care to patients who have serious mental illness and who are willing to accept voluntary treatment. Where resources are scarce, access to needed acute care might be extended using a mix of hospital, community-based residential crisis, and community support services (authors).

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**Order #: 3084**

**Authors:** Fosburg, L.B., Locke, G.P., Holin, M.J.

**Title:** **Evaluation of the Shelter Plus Care Program: Volumes I and II.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1994. (Report: 339 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides information about the Shelter Plus Care program, including program characteristics and the implementation status, 18 months after grant award announcements. The National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 amended Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to create the program. The objective of this program is to permanently house hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities, who are currently living on the streets or in emergency shelters, by providing rental assistance funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that must be matched with an equal or greater dollar value of supportive services from other federal, state, local or private funding sources.

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 11731**

**Authors:** Galster, G., Pettit, K., Santiago, A., Tatian, P.

**Title:** **The Impact of Supportive Housing on Neighborhood Crime Rates.**

**Source:** Journal of Urban Affairs 24(3): 289-314, 2002. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, quantitative and qualitative methods are employed to investigate the extent to which proximity to 14 supportive housing facilities in Denver, CO, affect crime rates. The authors used focus groups with homeowners living near supportive housing as context for interpreting the economic results. The authors' findings suggest that developers who pay close attention to facility scale and siting can avoid negative neighborhood impacts and render their supportive housing invisible to the neighborhood. Implications for structuring local regulations and public education regarding supportive housing facilities follow (authors).

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**Order #: 3848**

**Authors:** Goldfinger, S.M., Schutt, R.K.

**Title:** **Comparison of Clinicians' Housing Recommendations and Preferences of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(4): 413-415, 1996. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** The housing preference of 86 homeless people with serious mental illnesses were compared with the recommendations of two clinicians. Clinicians recommended independent living less often than did consumers. The authors suggest that ignoring the marked discrepancy between consumers' and clinicians' preferences for group living seems likely to result in suboptimal housing outcomes. Housing providers should therefore encourage clinicians to work together with consumers to identify appropriate and mutually agreed upon housing placement.

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**Order #: 8091**

**Authors:** Goldfinger, S.M., Schutt, R.K., Tolomiczenko, G.S., Seidman, L., Penk, W.E., Turner, W., Caplan, B.

**Title:** **Housing Placement and Subsequent Days Homeless Among Formerly Homeless Adults with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 50(5): 674-679, 1999. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined the influence of group or individual housing placement and consumer characteristics on the number of days subsequently homeless among formerly homeless mentally ill persons. A total of 118 homeless shelter residents were randomly assigned to either independent apartment or staffed group living sites, and 110 were followed for 18 months. Overall, 76% of the study participants were housed at the end of 18 months, although 27% had experienced at least one episode of homelessness during the period. Number of days homeless was greater for individuals assigned to independent apartments than for those placed in staffed group homes, but only for members of minority groups. Substance abuse was the strongest individual-level predictor of homelessness. The authors conclude that further experience of homelessness by formerly homeless mentally ill individuals may be reduced by providing effective substance abuse treatment and by paying special attention to consumers identified by clinicians to be at particular risk for housing loss (authors).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 7475**

**Authors:** Goldfinger, S.M., Schutt, R.K., Tolomiczenko, G.S., Turner, W.M., Ware, N., Penk, W.E., Ableman, M.S., Avruskin, T.L., Breslau, J., Caplan, B., Dickey, B., Gonzalez, O., Good, B., Hellman, S., Lee, S., O'Bryan, M., Seidman, L.J.

**Title:** **Housing Persons who are Homeless and Mentally Ill: Independent Living or Evolving Consumer Households?**

**Source:** In Breakey, W.R. and Thompson, J.W. (eds.), *Mentally Ill and Homeless: Special Programs for Special Needs*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Harwood Academic Publishers, 29-49, 1997. (Book Chapter: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter describes an evaluation of two models of housing provision, one in which individuals who are mentally ill and have been homeless are supported in traditionally managed housing arrangements (Independent Living Model) and another in which the consumers themselves assume control of the housing arrangement (Evolving Consumer Household Model). Both housing models were part of the Boston McKinney Research Demonstration Project. The authors found at the 18-month follow-up that individuals in the ECH model had spent less time hospitalized for psychiatric reasons, had fewer episodes and shorter durations of homelessness, and 81% had maintained stable housing. The authors conclude that when appropriately structured interventions are offered, an extremely high proportion of homeless individuals with severe mental illness, including those who abuse substances, can be engaged and placed into stable housing.

**Available From:** Abebooks Inc., P.O. Box 185, 1574 Gulf Road, Point Roberts WA 98281,  
<http://dogbert.abebooks.com/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=312766102>

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**Order #: 5951**

**Authors:** Goldfinger, S.M., Schutt, R.K., Turner, W., Tolomiczenko, G., Abelamn, M.

**Title:** **Assessing Homeless Mentally Ill Persons for Permanent Housing: Screening for Safety.**

**Source:** *Community Mental Health Journal* 32(3): 275-288, 1996. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** Although placement in community housing is a frequent intervention tool with populations of seriously mentally ill homeless individuals, there has been little formal investigation of the criteria used by clinicians in screening individuals for such placement. In this article, the authors describe the screening population of 303 homeless people with severe mental illness for placement in independent apartments. The authors assess level of risk along multiple dimensions and determine the contribution of each risk dimension to the final safety decision. In addition, the authors evaluate the validity of the risk measures with other measures of clinical condition. Assaultiveness was the most frequent risk identified, followed by self-destructiveness, substance abuse, and medication non-compliance. The authors conclude that it is possible to assess risk with measures that are available from shelter and medical records, and call for more research on the role of medication non-compliance in safety decisions and for longitudinal research to validate risk assessment (authors).

**Housing**  
**Section: Research and Evaluation**

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**Order #: 8774**

**Authors:** Goodwin, R., Lyons, J.S.

**Title:** **An Emergency Housing Program as an Alternative to Inpatient Treatment for Persons with Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 52(1): 92-95, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This study evaluated the feasibility and effectiveness of an emergency housing program as a step-down program after inpatient care, as a step-up program from community-based living, and as an alternative to inpatient care for individuals with serious mental illness who sought treatment at an urban medical center. One hundred sixty-one persons admitted consecutively to an emergency housing program were assessed at admission and again at discharge. The change in residents' clinical acuity and psychosocial status between admission and discharge was evaluated. Residents who had been admitted to the emergency housing program from inpatient psychiatric treatment showed a significant decline in acuteness of psychiatric symptoms. Psychiatric symptoms also improved for residents who were admitted to the program from community-based service programs and for residents admitted as an alternative to inpatient treatment, although the differences for these two groups were less prominent. The findings suggest that an emergency housing program is a feasible mode of extended community-based care for many persons with serious and persistent mental illness (authors).

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**Order #: 11664**

**Authors:** Grunebaum, M., Aquila, R., Portera, L., Leon, A.C., Weiden, P.

**Title:** **Predictors of Management Problems in Supported Housing: A Pilot Study.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 35(2): 127-133, 1999. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examines predictors of management problems among residents of a supported single room occupancy hotel (SRO) for people with severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI). Case workers completed questionnaires on the prior six months. They found that medication-compliant residents without drug abuse were rarely disruptive, while those with co-morbid substance abuse were often disruptive. Residents non-compliant with medication also tended to cause management problems whether or not they abused drugs. Supported residences should be staffed and organized to minimize medication non-compliance and substance abuse which are associated with behavioral disruptiveness (authors).

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**Order #: 13088**

**Authors:** Gulcur, L., Stefancic, A., Shinn, M., Tsemberis, S., Fischer, S.

**Title:** **Housing, Hospitalization, and Cost Outcomes for Homeless Individuals with Psychiatric Disabilities Participating in Continuum of Care and Housing First Programs.**

**Source:** Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology 13(2): 171-186, 2003. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares two approaches to housing chronically homeless individuals with psychiatric disabilities and often substance abuse. The experimental Housing First program offered immediate access to independent housing without requiring psychiatric treatment or sobriety; the control Continuum of Care programs made treatment and sobriety prerequisites for housing. A total of 225 participants were interviewed prior to random assignment and every 6-months thereafter for 2 years. Data were analyzed using repeated measures analysis of variance. Participants randomly assigned to the experimental condition spent significantly less time homeless and in psychiatric hospitals, and incurred fewer costs than controls. A sub-sample recruited from psychiatric hospitals spent less time homeless and more time hospitalized, and incurred more costs than a sub-sample recruited from the streets. Recruitment source by program interactions showed that the experimental program had greater effects on reducing hospitalization for the hospital sub-sample and reducing homelessness for the street sub-sample. Three-way interactions including time indicated that in the experimental group, hospitalization and homelessness declined faster for the hospital and street sub-samples, respectively, than for comparable controls. According to the authors, overall results support the Housing First approach (authors).

**Housing**  
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**Order #: 12733**

**Authors:** Hockett, D.

**Title:** **Not a Part of the Plan: A Participatory Monitoring Report on Resident Involvement in Developing the Public Housing Agency Plan.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Center for Community Change, undated. (Report: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is based on the Public Housing Agency Plan Participatory Monitoring Project, which was established to give public housing residents and community organizations in ten cities an opportunity to research and document the manner and extent to which residents were able to work through the Resident Advisory Boards, and effectively participate in and influence the first Annual and Five-Year planning process required under PHRA. The project's primary goal was to use the research findings as the basis for determining what, in any, statutory, regulatory, and administrative changes are needed to strengthen the PHA planning process. The project examined PHA Plan processes in ten PHA jurisdictions to determine whether housing agencies are complying with statutory and regulatory requirements related to resident participation (authors).

**Available From:** Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 342-0519, www.communitychange.org.

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**Order #: 5571**

**Authors:** Hough, R.L., Harmon, S., Tarke, H., Yamashiro, S., Quinlinvan, R., Landau-Cox, P., Hurlburt, M.S., Wood, P., Milone, R., Renker, V., Crowell, A., Morris, E.

**Title:** **Supported Independent Housing: Implementation Issues and Solutions in the San Diego Project.**

**Source:** In Breakey, W., Thompson, J. (eds.), Innovative Programs for the Homeless Mentally Ill. PA: Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, 1996. (Unpublished Paper: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter provides a brief description of the San Diego McKinney Demonstration project and then, in more detail, the kinds of implementation issues that were encountered. Issues arose primarily from two sources: the diverse agendas of the collaborating agencies and the conflicts associated with conducting research in an operating service environment (authors).

**Available From:** University of Southern California, 2250 Alcazar Street, CSA 103 1st Floor, Health Science Campus, Los Angeles, CA 90033, (323) 442-3170

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**Order #: 3914**

**Authors:** Hurlburt, M.S., Hough, R.L., Wood, P.A.

**Title:** **Effects of Substance Abuse on Housing Stability of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons in a Supported Housing Program.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(7): 731-736, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article studies the two-year housing outcomes of a large sample of homeless people who have mental illness, and took part in an experimental investigation of supportive housing. The relationships between housing outcomes and covariates such as gender, psychiatric diagnosis, and substance abuse were of primary focus. Results show that clients with access to Section 8 housing certificates were more likely to achieve independent housing than clients without access to Section 8 certificates, but no differences emerged across traditional and comprehensive case management. Housing stability was strongly mediated by several covariates, especially the presence of problems with drugs or alcohol.

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**Order #: 3913**

**Authors:** Hurlburt, M.S., Wood, P.A., Hough, R.L.

**Title:** **Providing Independent Housing for the Homeless Mentally Ill: A Novel Approach to Evaluating Long-Term Longitudinal Housing Patterns.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 24(3): 291-310, 1996. (Journal Article: 56 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper describes an evaluation of the McKinney Homeless Research Demonstration Project in San Diego, CA, designed to determine if Section 8 certificates increase the likelihood that homeless people with serious mental illness will be able to achieve stable independent living arrangements. Innovative longitudinal summaries of housing outcomes were developed based on clients' patterns of living over time. Results show nine different patterns of living arrangements: stable independent housing; independent housing; stable community housing; community housing; variable housing; episodically institutionalized; consistently institutionalized; unstable housing; and disengaged, meaning too little information was available. In addition, findings show that access to Section 8 housing markedly increased the probability of achieving stable living arrangements and of continued contact with case management services. A subset of clients in all experimental conditions followed less successful housing patterns, indicating the need to develop different service programs for individuals with different needs.

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**Order #: 1755**

**Authors:** Knisley, M. B., Fleming, M.

**Title:** **Implementing Supported Housing in State and Local Mental Health Systems.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 44(5): 456-461, 1993. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors outline the development of supported housing programs by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and by Franklin County, OH, beginning in the mid-1980s. Both the state and the county formulated and followed comprehensive housing development plans. Both entities used creative financing mechanisms, including leveraging, to bring in additional public and private funds, and they worked to involve consumers and families in formulating policies and developing services.

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**Order #: 13766**

**Authors:** Lanzerotti, L.

**Title:** **Housing First For Families: Research to Support the Development of a Housing First for Families Training Curriculum.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2004. (Manual: 71 pages)

**Abstract:** This report shares initial findings with the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH) on the development of the Housing First training curriculum and materials. Portions of this report will be augmented and re-packaged to share with organizations that are interested in implementing Housing First and others that are interested in supporting their efforts. This report is based on interviews with providers who are using a Housing First approach and interviews with individuals who are likely candidates to implement a Housing First-type program in the near future. The providers contacted for this research were identified and selected by NAEH staff for one of several reasons: they responded to a call for information from NAEH; were involved with an organization that NAEH wanted more information about; and/or had requested information from NAEH. In addition to conducting interviews, LFA reviewed program materials, websites, and evaluation reports from additional organizations that operate Housing First programs (authors).

**Available From:** National Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K Street NW, Suite 206 Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-1526, [www.endhomelessness.org](http://www.endhomelessness.org).

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**Order #: 478**

**Authors:** Lipton, F., Nutt, S., Sabatini, A.

**Title:** **Housing the Homeless Mentally Ill: A Longitudinal Study of a Treatment Approach.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 39(1): 40-45, 1988. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** In a one-year study of 49 homeless patients with mental illness, the subjects, selected at admission for inpatient treatment, were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group was placed in an experimental residential treatment program following discharge, and the other group received standard postdischarge care. Subjects were interviewed every four months during the year as well as at index hospitalization and discharge. Although the study remains exploratory due to the small sample size and case attrition, the authors found that compared with the control group, the subjects in the residential treatment program spent significantly more nights in adequate shelter, spent fewer nights in hospitals or undomiciled, and were more satisfied with and committed to their living arrangements (authors).

**Order #: 13673**

**Authors:** Mares, A., Rosenheck, R.

**Title:** **One-Year Housing Arrangements Among Homeless Adults With Serious Mental Illness in the ACCESS Program.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 55(5): 566-574, 2004. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined the various living arrangements among formerly homeless adults with mental illness twelve months after they entered case management. The study surveyed 5,325 clients who received intensive case management services in the Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) program. The article states that living arrangements twelve months after program entry were classified into six types on the basis of residential setting, the presence of others in the home, and stability. The article also states that differences in perceived housing quality, unmet housing needs, and overall satisfaction were compared across living arrangements by using analysis of covariance. The authors assert that one year after entering case management, thirty-seven percent of clients had been independently housed during the previous sixty days, fifty-two percent had been dependently housed during the previous sixty days, and eleven percent had literally been homeless during the previous sixty days. The authors also assert that clients with less severe mental health and addiction problems at baseline and those in communities that had higher social capital and more affordable housing were more likely to become independently housed, to show greater clinical improvement, and to have greater access to housing services. The article states that after the analysis adjusted for potentially confounding factors, independently housed clients were more satisfied with life overall, however no significant association was found between specific living arrangements and either perceived housing quality or perceived unmet needs for housing. The article concludes that living independently was positively associated with satisfaction of life overall, but it was not associated with the perception that the quality of housing was better or that there was less of a need for permanent housing (authors).

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**Order #: 2922**

**Authors:** Matulef, M.L., Crosse, S.B., Dietz, S.K., VanRyzin, G., Kiser, M.L., Puhl, L.M., Ficke, R.C.

**Title:** **National Evaluation of the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program: Final Report.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1995. (Report: 100 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents results from the national evaluation of the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program (SHDP) administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The evaluation of SHDP provides strong support for the creation of a flexible block grant to aid the homeless population. SHDP consisted of two distinct initiatives: the Transitional Housing Program for homeless individuals and families and the Permanent Housing Program for homeless persons with disabilities. A comprehensive summary of the many achievements of the program, which was succeeded by the Supportive Housing Program in 1992, are presented.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Rockville, MD 20849, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/publications/suppsvcs/shdp.html](http://www.huduser.org/publications/suppsvcs/shdp.html) (COST: \$5.00).

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**Order #: 12740**

**Authors:** Metraux, S., Marcus, S., Culhane, D.

**Title:** **The New York-New York Housing Initiative and Use of Public Shelters by Persons with Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 54(1): 67-71, 2003. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines changes in the use of shelters in New York City by mentally ill persons with a history of homelessness who received housing placements through the New York-New York (NY/NY) housing initiative between 1990 and 1999 and the impact of the initiative on the overall demand for shelter beds in the city. The authors assert that heavy users of the shelter system were more likely to be placed in NY/NY housing. The article concludes that providing housing combined with mental health services is an effective approach to reducing shelter among mentally ill persons who have a history of homelessness (authors).

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**Order #: 2503**

**Authors:** Miller, J.V., Donahue, S.A., Felton, H.C., Shern, D.L.

**Title:** **Supported Housing Program Evaluation: Fourth Year Final Report.**

**Source:** Albany, NY: New York State Office of Mental Health, 1993. (Report: 98 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses findings regarding data collected about 2,379 individuals participating in the New York State Supported Housing Program. The report addresses the accessibility and quality of the program using feedback from both the provider and the recipient perspective. Accessibility is assessed by comparing the Supported Housing population to other New York State Office of Mental Health service recipients. Quality is assessed by the level of consumer choice and consumer satisfaction (authors).

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**Order #: 7433**

**Authors:** Nelson, G., Hall, G.B., Walsh-Bowers, R.

**Title:** **The Relationship Between Housing Characteristics, Emotional Well-Being and the Personal Empowerment of Psychiatric Consumer/Survivors.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 34(1): 57-69, 1998. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors examine the relationships between the housing characteristics and dimensions of community adaptation for 107 psychiatric consumer/survivors. The research showed that the number of living companions, housing concerns, and having a private room all significantly predicted different dimensions of community adaptations. Housing with fewer companions was found to increase independent functioning. Having frequent housing concerns and not having one's own room were found to have a direct negative effect upon independence. The authors discuss the implications of these findings for policy and practice in providing housing for this population.

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**Order #: 7713**

**Authors:** Nelson, G., Walsh-Bowers, R., Hall, G.B.

**Title:** **Housing for Psychiatric Survivors: Values, Policy, and Research.**

**Source:** Administration and Policy in Mental Health 25(4): 455-462, 1998. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines supportive housing for psychiatric survivors, and reviews several studies conducted by the authors in communities in southwestern Ontario. The research compared group homes (GH) and supportive apartments (SA), using board-and-care homes (BCH) as a comparison group. GH and SA are part of the residential continuum of services advocated by the newly emerging community treatment-rehabilitation approach. BCH fit within the medical-institutional approach and tend to be much larger than GH or SA. The results showed that survivors' experience in different types of housing reveals difficulties in translating the values of the emerging approach into action. Problems cited by the authors include: tension between the values of stakeholder participation and empowerment and community support and integration; the value of community support and integration at different levels of analysis; and access to the resources of employment, education, and income.

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**Order #: 10412**

**Authors:** Newman, S., Harkness, J., Galster, G., Reschovsky, J.

**Title:** **Bricks and Behavior: The Repair and Maintenance Costs of Housing for Persons with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Real Estate Economics 29(2): 277-304, 2001. (Journal Article: 28 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, comprehensive data on 153 properties offering independent living for persons with mental illness are used to examine the effects on repair and maintenance (RM) costs of building quality, neighborhood quality, building size, proportion of tenants with mental illness, and management experience with mentally ill tenants. The authors found an inverted U-shaped relationship between the proportion of mentally ill tenants in a building and its RM costs, which suggests favorable behavioral effects on mentally ill tenants of living in the same building with others who are mentally ill. The authors also found that amenity features are associated with higher RM costs in properties where more tenants are mentally ill (authors).

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**Order #: 12827**

**Authors:** Newman, S., Reschovsky, K., Kaneda, A.

**Title:** **The Effects of Independent Living on People With Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** The Housing Center Bulletin 2(4): 8-10, 1994. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article represents an initial effort to systematically examine the mental health effects of independent housing on people with severe mental illness and, in particular, the effects of Section 8 certificates. According to the authors, the results are suggestive: raising the possibility that providing more affordable and higher quality housing for people with severe mental illness can convey additional benefits above and beyond those associated with the general Section 8 certificate program, primarily lower rent burdens and physically adequate dwellings (authors).

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**Order #: 2347**

**Authors:** Newman, S., Ridgely, M.S.

**Title:** **Independent Housing For Persons With Chronic Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Administration and Policy in Mental Health 21(3): 199-215, 1994. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** The article describes and assesses the housing component of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program on Chronic Mental Illness (PCMI), a nine-site demonstration program which tested the effects of increasing the supply of affordable, permanent housing available to people with chronic mental illnesses. Issues concerning the organization and delivery of independent housing to individuals with mental illness are examined including the structure of the housing development entity, linkages between housing and mental health systems and the screening of applicants. (authors).

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**Order #: 2364**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J.

**Title:** **The Housing and Neighborhood Conditions of Persons With Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 45(4): 338-343, 1994. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares the housing and neighborhood conditions of individuals with serious mental illness with those of the general population. Data were derived from two surveys: the Community Care Survey administered in 1988-1989 in Baltimore, MD, and in Cincinnati and Columbus, OH, as part of the national evaluation of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program on Chronic Mental Illness, and the American Housing Survey conducted by the United States Census Bureau in 1986-1987. Findings indicate that individuals with serious mental illness generally have worse housing and neighborhood circumstances, as well as higher cost burdens, than the overall population (author).

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**Order #: 5568**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J., Reschovsky, J.D.

**Title:** **Neighborhood Locations of Section 8 Housing Certificate Users With and Without Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(4): 392-397, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines whether participants with mental illness in the federal Section 8 housing subsidy program settle in neighborhoods different from those of Section 8 participants without mental illness. Results indicate that roughly half of all Section 8 users with mental illness would have to move to eliminate neighborhood disparities between them and Section 8 users without mental illness. Section 8 users without mental illness settled in somewhat better neighborhoods than those who have mental illness (authors).

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**Order #: 3424**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J., Reschovsky, J.D., Kaneda, K., Hendrick, A.M.

**Title:** **The Effects of Independent Living on Persons with Chronic Mental Illness: An Assessment of the Section 8 Certificate Program Component of the Program on Chronic Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Milbank Quarterly 72(1): 171-198, 1994. (Journal Article: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper examines outcomes related to independent housing arrangements for persons with serious mental illness and the feasibility of utilizing Section 8 housing certificate to procure housing for this population. The analysis is based on data from the longitudinal survey of Section 8 certificate users in Baltimore and Cincinnati conducted as part of the National Evaluation of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Program on Chronic Mental Illness. Analysis was conducted for two participation time periods: certificate use of 18 months or less, and certificate use beyond 18 months. Results suggest that the certificate program is an effective conduit to independent living, that the overall outcomes associated with certificate use are positive, and that there is no evidence of "creaming" among program applicants.

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**Order #: 7386**

**Authors:** Newman, S.J., Schnare, A.B.

**Title:** **"... And a Suitable Living Environment": The Failure of Housing Programs to Deliver on Neighborhood Quality.**

**Source:** Housing Policy Debate 8(4): 703-741, 1997. (Journal Article: 39 pages)

**Abstract:** This article evaluates the relative performance of housing programs in terms of neighborhood quality by profiling neighborhood characteristics surrounding assisted housing units. The analysis relies on a housing census database that identifies the type and tract location of assisted housing units, such as public housing, developments under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Section 515 Rural Rental Housing Direct Housing Loan Program, the low-income housing tax credit, certificates and vouchers, and state rental assistance programs. The authors conclude that project-based assistance programs do little to improve the quality of neighborhoods and, in the case of public housing, seem to make things worse. Certificate and voucher programs appear to reduce the probability that families will live in the most economically and socially distressed areas (authors).

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**Order #: 12798**

**Authors:** O'Flaherty, D.

**Title:** **Markets, People, and Policy: What Empirical Economics Really Tells Us About Section 8 and Alternatives.**

**Source:** Berkeley, CA: Institute of Government Studies, University of California at Berkeley, 2001. (Monograph: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** In this monograph, the author discusses two different kinds of empirical cross-section studies of modern American homelessness that have contradictory conclusions. According to the author, studies that take as their unit of observation homelessness rates in different cities have generally found that housing market conditions have large effects, while population composition, the size of the mentally ill population outside of state psychiatric facilities, for instance, or the extent of poverty, usually does not. The article states that, by contrast, studies that take individuals as their unit of observation find very weak effects for housing market conditions of the cities where the individuals find themselves, and strong effects for individual characteristics. The author asserts that these two sets of results are complementary, not contradictory, by showing a model of homelessness that implies both kinds of results, and its implications (author).

**Available From:** Institute of Government Studies, University of California at Berkeley, 102 Moses Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, (510) 642-6723, [www.igs.berkeley.edu/events/homeless/papers](http://www.igs.berkeley.edu/events/homeless/papers).

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**Order #: 6602**

**Authors:** Pollio, D.E., North, C.S., Thompson, S., Paquin, J.W., Spitznagel, E.L.

**Title:** **Predictors of Achieving Stable Housing in a Mentally Ill Homeless Population.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(4): 528-530, 1997. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study in which relationships among demographic characteristics, diagnostic groups, presenting problems, and service use were examined in St. Louis, MO. The study focused on two groups of people who have mental illness: a group of 60 formerly homeless persons who had been housed for at least 24 months, and a group of 60 persons who remained homeless. Use of eight types of services over a 26-month period was examined. Individuals whose primary presenting problem was subsistence needs were more likely to be housed than those whose primary problem was mental illness or substance abuse. Those with a diagnosis of personality disorder used fewer services. Housed individuals were more likely to use services than those who were homeless (authors).

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**Order #: 2952**

**Authors:** Prabucki, K., Wootton, E., McCormick, R., Washam, T.

**Title:** **Evaluating the Effectiveness of a Residential Rehabilitation Program for Homeless Veterans.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 46(4): 372-375, 1995. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This study sought to evaluate the effects of a residential rehabilitation program for homeless veterans with serious mental illnesses using several measures of community adjustment. Housing status, financial and vocational status, psychological stability, utilization of coping resources, and extent of social contacts were measured at entry into the residential rehabilitation program and six months after discharge from the program. As a group, subjects assessed at follow-up showed significant improvement in housing, financial and vocational status. Comprehensive residential rehabilitation programs can help homeless veterans improve several aspects of their lives and maintain stability in those areas after discharge (authors).

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**Order #: 13696**

**Authors:** Rog, D.J.

**Title:** **The Evidence on Supported Housing.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal 27(4): 334-344, 2004. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews the evidence base for supported housing that was initially prepared for the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation's (TDMHMR) initiative "Blazing New Trails: Texas Consensus on Psychosocial Rehabilitation Services." In particular, the article describes the principles for guiding the implementation and delivery of supported housing that were accepted by TDMHMR. The article closes with cautionary notes about the evidence base on supported housing; the gaps in knowledge that remain; and the steps that can be taken to continue to add to the knowledge base.

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**Order #: 7907**

**Authors:** Rog, D.J., Holupka, C.S.

**Title:** **Reconnecting Homeless Individuals and Families to the Community.**

**Source:** In Fosburg, L.B., Dennis, D.L. (eds.), Practical Lessons: The 1998 National Symposium on Homelessness Research. Delmar, NY: National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness, 1999. (Book Chapter: 40 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper summarizes what we know about reconnecting homeless people and individuals into the community, including improving their residential stability and employability, and reuniting them with family and friends. While a considerable amount has been learned in recent years about how to connect homeless people with stable housing, much less attention has been placed on testing ways to reconnect homeless people into the job market. The relative success of more comprehensive programs compared to approaches that concentrate only on employment suggest the need for efforts that integrate support services, housing, and job training and development services. Finally, although research continues to show that homeless people have few ties with family and friends, there have been no programs or efforts explicitly designed to improve the social capital of homeless individuals. The paper also discusses the barriers and challenges that continue to challenge reconnecting people back into the community.

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org).

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**Order #: 6426**

**Authors:** Rog, D.J., Holupka, C.S., Brito, M.C.

**Title:** **The Impact of Housing on Health: Examining Supportive Housing for Individuals with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Current Issues in Public Health 2: 153-160, 1996. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article begins by reviewing the research on the relationship between homelessness and health, followed by a review of the housing literature for individuals who have serious mental illness. The authors examine the impact of supportive housing, residential stability and rehospitalization, and quality of life. Factors moderating the impact of supportive housing are also discussed, including consumer preference, housing quality, and housing characteristics.

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**Order #: 1065**

**Authors:** Rosenfield, S.

**Title:** **Homelessness and Rehospitalization: The Importance of Housing for the Chronic Mentally Ill.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 19(1): 60-69, 1991. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** In this study, the relative importance of housing services versus psychiatric factors as determinants of rehospitalization, emergency room use, and aftercare compliance is examined. The analysis investigates the relative importance of housing within a community that has high rates of homelessness versus a comparison community with low homelessness rates. Results indicate that when patients need both housing and psychiatric care, services for housing make the critical difference for community tenure (author).

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**Order #: 12975**

**Authors:** Rosenheck, R., Kaspro, W., Frisman, L., Liu-Mares, W.

**Title:** **Cost-Effectiveness of Supported Housing for Homeless Persons with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Archives of General Psychiatry 60(9): 940-951, 2003. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** Supported housing, integrating clinical and housing services, is a widely advocated intervention for homeless people with mental illness. In 1992, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) established the HUD-VA Supported Housing (HUD-VASH) program. Homeless veterans with psychiatric and/or substance abuse disorders or both were randomly assigned to one of three groups: HUD-VASH, with Section 8 vouchers (rent subsidies) and intensive case management; case management only, without special access to Section 8 vouchers; and standard VA care. Primary outcomes were days housed and days homeless. Secondary outcomes were mental health status, community adjustment, and costs from four perspectives. During a three-year follow-up, HUD-VASH veterans had 16 percent more days housed than the case management only group and 25 percent more days housed than the standard care group. The case management only group had only seven percent more days housed than the standard care group. The HUD-VASH group also experienced 35 percent and 36 percent fewer days homeless than each of the control groups. There were no significant differences on any measures of psychiatric or substance abuse status or community adjustment, although HUD-VASH clients had larger social networks. From the societal perspective, HUD-VASH was \$6200 more costly than standard care. Incremental cost-effectiveness ratios suggest that HUD-VASH cost \$45 more than standard care for each additional day housed. Supported housing for homeless people with mental illness results in superior housing outcomes than intensive case management alone or standard care and modestly increases societal costs (authors).

**Order #: 7857**

**Authors:** Rosenheck, R., Morrissey, J., Lam, J., Calloway, M., Johnsen, M., Goldman, H., Randolph, F., Blasinsky, M., Fontana, A., Calsyn, R., Teague, G.

**Title:** **Service System Integration, Access to Services, and Housing Outcomes in a Program for Homeless Persons with Severe Mental Illness.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 88(11): 1610-1615, 1998. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the hypothesis that greater integration and coordination between agencies within service systems is associated with greater accessibility of services and improved client housing outcomes. As part of the Access to Community Care and Effective Services and Supports (ACCESS) program, data were obtained on baseline client characteristics, service use, and three- and 12-month outcomes. Data on interorganizational relationships were obtained from structured interviews with key informants from relevant organizations in each community. Complete follow-up data were obtained from 1,340 clients. Service system integration was associated with superior housing outcomes at 12 months, and this relationship was mediated through greater access to housing agencies. The authors conclude that system integration is related to improved access to housing services and better housing outcomes among homeless people with mental illness (authors).

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**Order #: 3847**

**Authors:** Schutt, R.K., Goldfinger, S.M.

**Title:** **Housing Preferences and Perceptions of Health and Functioning Among Homeless Mentally Ill Persons.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 47(4): 381-387, 1996. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** Most homeless people who have received services and treatment for serious mental illness want to live on their own, but mental health professionals usually recommend group housing. This study examined the relationship between the types of residential arrangements preferred by homeless persons with serious mental illness and their demographic and clinical characteristics, perceptions of their health and their functional status. Findings indicated a marked preference for independent living. However, participants in the study also expressed substantial interest in staff support to their independent living situation. The desire for independent living was associated with a perceived ability to manage independence, but was also associated with current substance abuse. The authors suggest the need for caution in accommodating living preference of persons who are active substance abusers given their difficulty in maintaining residential stability.

**Order #: 13306**

**Authors:** Schutt, R.K., Hough, R.L., Goldfinger, S.M., Lehman, A.F., Shern, D., Valencia, E., Wood, P.

**Title:** **Predicting Housing Loss Among Mentally Ill Persons: A Multi-city Experimental Study.**

**Source:** Boston, MA: University of Massachusetts Boston, 1998. (Unpublished Paper: 38 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper focuses on factors affecting the risk of experiencing homelessness among single adults with mental illnesses. The risk of experiencing homelessness is a product of both individual and structural factors. Housing affordability, social and health service availability, as well as economic dislocation and other structural factors cause variation in homelessness over time and between areas. Substance abuse, mental illness and other personal factors influence the likelihood that specific individuals will experience homelessness in specific environments. Simultaneous variation and reciprocal causation limit the ability of most research on homelessness to identify the relative importance of these factors. This paper combines data from five parallel studies designed to test the effectiveness of housing and service interventions for persons with severe mental illness who are homeless (authors).

**Available From:** Russell K. Schutt, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology and Director, Graduate Program in Applied Sociology, University of Massachusetts Boston, 100 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, MA 02125, (617) 287-6253, [www.faculty.umb.edu/russell\\_schutt](http://www.faculty.umb.edu/russell_schutt).

**Order #: 6181**

**Authors:** Shern, D., Felton, C., Hough, R., Lehman, A., Goldfinger, S., Valencia, E., Dennis, D., Straw, R., Wood, P.A.

**Title:** **Housing Outcomes for Homeless Adults With Mental Illness: Results from the Second-Round McKinney Program.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 48(2): 239-241, 1997. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** In the early 1990's the National Institute of Mental Health sponsored projects in four cities that served a total of 896 homeless mentally ill adults. Each project tested the effectiveness of different housing, support, and rehabilitative services in reducing homelessness. Most homeless individuals resided in community housing after the intervention. The proportion in community housing varied between sites. A 47.5% increase in community housing was found for those in active treatment. At final follow-up, 78% of participants in community housing were stably housed. The findings indicate that effective strategies are available for offering serious and housing to people who are homeless and have severe mental illness.

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**Order #: 8710**

**Authors:** Shroder, M.

**Title:** **Social Experiments in Housing.**

**Source:** Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research 5(1): 237-259, 2000. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** In the past quarter century, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has funded eight evaluations of social programs in the housing field using random assignment of households or individuals to treatment and control groups. The existence and results of these rigorous studies often are not well known. The object of this article is to describe the completed demonstrations, to outline the scope and objectives of those still under way, to discuss unfinished business -- important issues that experiments might address -- and to summarize the power and limits of the experimental method. The demonstrations examined include rent subsidy, supported housing, and home ownership programs. The article summarizes completed demonstrations along the following dimensions: timeframe, treatments tested, outcomes of interest, sample size, target population, number of treatment groups, number and location of sites, major findings, design issues, replicability, generalizability, information sources, and whether there is public access to the data (author).

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**Order #: 5569**

**Authors:** Singer, R.S., Hart, L.A., Zasloff, R.L.

**Title:** **Dilemmas Associated With Rehousing Homeless People Who Have Companion Animals.**

**Source:** Psychological Reports 77: 851-857, 1995. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** The authors examine the reluctance of homeless people to enter shelters if accommodations could not be made for their pets. Results from a study of 66 individuals given a questionnaire during their initial visit to a veterinary clinic for homeless pet owners. Ninety-three percent of men and 96% of women said that housing would not be acceptable if pets were not allowed. Sixty-one percent of men and 33% of the women stated they would be willing to live anywhere pets were allowed except in a shelter. Reluctance to live in a shelter was significantly greater among chronically homeless men than other subgroups.

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**Order #: 1787**

**Authors:** Smoot, S.L., Vandiver, R.M., Fields, R.A.

**Title:** **Homeless Persons Readmitted to an Urban State Hospital.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 43(10): 1028-1030, 1992. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This study investigated the immediate residential histories of homeless recidivists admitted to Georgia Regional Hospital in Atlanta during a two-month period in 1989. By comparing this group with recidivists who kept their housing placements, the authors hoped to identify the variables associated with homelessness after discharge into the metropolitan Atlanta area. The main variables of interest in the study were the transition into homelessness, demographic characteristics, and self-reported compliance with aftercare plans. Compared with the group with housing, significantly more homeless consumers were African Americans and had a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Homeless consumers had significantly less mean monthly income than those with housing. There was a definite mismatch between the desired housing options and the actual housing placements of the homeless group. Neither group complied very well with aftercare plans (authors).

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**Order #: 7848**

**Authors:** Speigman, R., Many, F.V.

**Title:** Alameda County Shelter Plus Care Study: Final Report.

**Source:** Berkeley, CA: The Public Health Institute, 1998. (Report: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** The Alameda County Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program provides rental assistance and supportive services for homeless persons with alcohol, drug, mental health, and HIV-related disabilities. An 18-month, prospective study of 120 participants who enrolled in the S+C Program in late 1995 and early 1996 found that 65% of the 100 participants contacted for the final interview had obtained subsidized housing. The mean length of time in S+C housing was 14.8 months for those who remained in S+C housing at the final interview and 8.4 months for those who had obtained but departed from S+C housing. Striking improvements were observed in a number of personal statuses, only shortly after program enrollment, both for participants who obtained S+C housing and those who did not (authors).

**Order #: 3395**

**Authors:** Srebnik, D., Livingston, J., Gordon, L., King, D.

**Title:** Housing Choice and Community Success for Individuals with Serious and Persistent Mental Illness.

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 31(2): 139-152, 1995. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** Consumer choice is a central principle of psychosocial rehabilitation and supported housing approaches. This study assessed level of housing choice and the relationship of choice to community success in supported housing demonstration projects in five states. Assessment of level of choice about housing revealed very limited housing options and a high degree of influence from service providers over housing choice. Despite few options, most respondents liked their housing option(s) and felt they had enough information to make a good housing decision. The relationship of choice to community success over time demonstrated that choice was positively related to housing satisfaction, residential stability, and psychological well-being. Discussion focuses on implications of the findings for mental health services and public policy (authors).

**Order #: 8362**

**Authors:** Thalmann, P.

**Title:** Identifying Households Which Need Housing Assistance.

**Source:** Urban Studies 36(11): 1933-1949, 1999. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper proposes a method for identifying housing affordability problems. The housing market being imperfect, high rent-to-income ratios might be the result not only of a taste for spacious housing but also of rent premia. Conversely, some households currently in advantageous housing may face difficulty when they move. A better indicator of affordability compares income to the average rent the market charges for housing deemed appropriate for a household, and a second indicator compares current housing consumption with appropriate consumption. The authors find that more than two households out of three that have high rent burdens could afford appropriate housing. Almost one household in two that cannot afford appropriate housing manages to keep its rent burden low. This paper makes a point for coordinating tenant-based assistance with other instruments of housing aid. (author)

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**Order #: 7746**

**Authors:** Tilsen, T.

**Title:** **Minnesota Supportive Housing Demonstration Program: One-Year Evaluation Report.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Corporation for Supportive Housing, 1998. (Report: 93 pages)

**Abstract:** The Minnesota Legislature created the Supportive Housing Demonstration Program in 1996 to develop more cost-effective long-term solutions to the needs of homeless adults with mental illness, chemical dependency, and/or HIV/AIDS. This stage of the evaluation is based on experience in the first 115 units of the demonstration, where a total of 168 adults were housed and served over the course of the first 12 months. The program reduced the average cost of caring for each participant by 36%, from a per-person monthly cost of \$2,200 down to \$1,400 in supportive housing. Tenants' contact with neighbors, friends, or co-workers, and attendance at support groups all more than doubled. The eviction rate from housing dropped from 21% in the year before entering supportive housing to 6% after entering. More than three-quarters described themselves as satisfied, pleased, or delighted about remaining in their housing. Results thus far suggest that supportive housing does offer significant opportunities for better, lower-cost care for certain homeless and formerly homeless people, particularly those in institutions or emergency shelters.

**Order #: 8032**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S.

**Title:** **From Streets to Homes: An Innovative Approach to Supported Housing for Homeless Adults with Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 27(2): 225-241, 1999. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a supported housing program that provides immediate access to permanent independent housing to individuals who are homeless and have psychiatric disabilities. Following housing placement, assertive community treatment (ACT) teams provide treatment, support, and other needed services. The residential stability of tenants in this supported housing program was compared to that of tenants in a linear residential treatment program that serves the same population, but uses a step-by-step sequence of placements moving to supervised independent living. The 139 tenants of the supported housing program achieved a housing retention rate of 84.2% over a three-year period while the rate for 2,864 residents of the comparison program was only 59.6% over a two-year period. Additional data from direct interviews with the supported housing tenants were used to identify factors that predicted client participation in, and satisfaction with, particular services received (author).

**Order #: 8247**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S., Asmussen, S.

**Title:** **From Streets to Homes: The Pathways to Housing Consumer Preference Supported Housing Model.**

**Source:** Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly 17(1/2): 113-131, 1999. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes essential elements of the Consumer Preference Supported Housing (CPSH) Model of homelessness prevention in use at Pathways to Housing, Inc. in New York City. This intervention prevents homelessness by engaging and housing homeless substance abusers with psychiatric disabilities whom other programs have rejected as "treatment resistant" or "not housing ready." The CPSH model is built on the belief that housing is a basic right for all people. As opposed to the housing continuum model, housing is based on consumer choice and is not connected to compliance or treatment. Housing is provided immediately, and there are separate criteria for housing and treatment needs. Support services are aimed at integration of mental health and substance abuse services (authors).

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**Order #: 8452**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S., Eisenberg, R.F.

**Title:** **Pathways to Housing: Supported Housing for Street-Dwelling Homeless Individuals with Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 51(4): 487-493, 2000. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined the effectiveness of the Pathways to Housing supported housing program over a five-year period. Unlike most housing programs that offer services in a linear, step-by-step continuum, the Pathways program in New York City provides immediate access to independent scatter-site apartments for individuals with psychiatric disabilities who are homeless and living on the street. The authors concluded that the Pathways supported housing program provides a model for effectively housing individuals who are homeless and living on the streets. The program's housing retention rate over a five-year period challenges many widely held clinical assumption about the relationship between the symptoms and the functional ability of an individual. Clients with severe psychiatric disabilities and addictions are capable of obtaining and maintaining independent housing when provided with the opportunity and necessary supports (authors).

**Order #: 13670**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S., Gulcur, L., Nakae, M.

**Title:** **Housing First, Consumer Choice, and Harm Reduction for Homeless Individuals With a Dual Diagnosis.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 94(4): 651-656, 2004. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined the longitudinal effects of a Housing First program for homeless, mentally ill individuals on those individuals' consumer choice, housing stability, substance use, treatment utilization, and psychiatric symptoms. According to the article, two hundred twenty-five participants were randomly assigned to receive housing contingent on treatment and sobriety or to receive immediate housing without treatment prerequisites, and interviews were conducted every six months for twenty-four months. The article states that the experimental group obtained housing earlier, remained stably housed, and reported higher perceived choice. The authors also assert that utilization of substance abuse treatment was significantly higher for the control group, but no differences were found in substance use or psychiatric symptoms. The article concludes that participants in the Housing First program were able to obtain and maintain independent housing without compromising psychiatric or substance abuse symptoms (authors).

**Order #: 13053**

**Authors:** Tsemberis, S., Rogers, E., Rodis, E., Dushuttle, P., Skryha, V.

**Title:** **Housing Satisfaction for Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 31(6): 581-590, 2003. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the provision of residential services to people with mental illness, and the increasing importance of these services since deinstitutionalization and increased community-based services. This large-scale multisite study of housing programs specifically for persons with mental illness examines one of the factors that lead to successful residential tenure for persons with serious mental illness. The authors state that, to date, the Lehman Quality of Life Scale has been used primarily to assess satisfaction with housing in studies of residential services. This article reports on a new measure of housing satisfaction. This new 25-item instrument was developed, field tested in a variety of housing settings across the country, and analyzed for reliability and validity by a group of housing researchers and clinicians. The implications of using this instrument for future evaluation and research on housing for persons with mental illness are examined (authors).

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**Order #: 13035**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing Demonstration Program: Interim Impacts Evaluation.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2003. (Report: 341 pages)

**Abstract:** This program provides insights into what benefits can be achieved by improving the neighborhoods of poor families. The program provided thousands of poor adults and children an opportunity to use HUD vouchers to move out of public housing in high poverty neighborhoods to lower poverty neighborhoods. Using rigorous scientific methods, this study looks at the impact these moves have had on housing, health, employment, education, mobility, welfare receipt, and delinquency. The results presented in this report show the impacts of moving to lower poverty approximately 5-years after the move. Within this relatively short timeframe, moving to lower poverty has had significant positive impacts on: personal safety; housing quality; mental health and obesity among adults; and mental health, staying in school, delinquency, and risky behavior among teenage girls. There are, however, apparently some negative effects on boys' behavior, and no statistically significant effects on employment outcomes for adults or educational achievement for children. Only marginal improvements were found in the quality of schools attended (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.huduser.org/publications/fairhsg/mtoFinal.html](http://www.huduser.org/publications/fairhsg/mtoFinal.html)

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**Order #: 11544**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Evaluation of Continuums of Care for Homeless People.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2002. (Report: 216 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is a significant addition to current knowledge about homelessness. It provides important insights into local responses to the problem and identifies issues that must be resolved as the nation grapples with the difficult and serious problem of homelessness. The completed study provides a rich array of information on the activities of high-performing Continuums of Care and documents the extent of progress of the studied communities along many dimensions of a comprehensive approach to homelessness prevention and remediation. On balance, the report concludes that for the high-performing communities studied, HUD's implementation of the Continuum of Care funding process stimulated increased communication within local communities in their response to homelessness. As a result, respondents generally agreed that more people have received more services and participate in more and better coordinated programs than before as a consequence of the Continuum of Care approach. In the most advanced communities, the response has moved beyond planning to obtain HUD funding to the far broader goal of attempting to integrate all available funding and services to try to end homelessness (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/continuums\\_of\\_care.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/continuums_of_care.pdf)

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**Order #: 11088**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Study on Section 8 Voucher Success Rates: Volume I Quantitative Study of Success Rates in Metropolitan Areas.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001. (Report: 66 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is the third major study by HUD to assess the Housing Choice Voucher Program according to two broad measures: The 'success rate', which is the proportion of families issued a voucher who succeed in leasing a unit within the timeframe provided by the program, and the 'utilization rate', which is the proportion of available vouchers being used to help families. Success rates are presented in a number of ways, including at national levels and for Los Angeles and New York City. The national success rate in large metropolitan PHAs, including Los Angeles, was (68%) the first time this study was held (1985 to 1987), (81%) the second year the study was held (1993), and (68%) for the third study (2000). The 2000 success rate by housing market across the country was (61%) in a very tight market, (73%) in a moderate market, and (80%) in a loose market. The average number of days between voucher issuance and lease date for successful voucher holders across the nation in 2000 was 94 days in a very tight market, 69 days in a moderate market, and 59 days in a loose market (authors).

**Available From:** HUD USER, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026, (800) 245-2691, [www.huduser.org](http://www.huduser.org).

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**Order #: 5797**

**Authors:** United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

**Title:** **Evaluation of Supportive Housing Programs for Persons With Disabilities. Volume I: Findings**

**Source:** Washington, DC: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1996. (Report: 279 pages)

**Abstract:** Volume I presents key findings and conclusions from the evaluation of Supportive Housing Programs for Persons with Disabilities in the following areas: characteristics of projects, sponsors, tenants, and supportive services; implementation and administration of the programs; and attitudes of tenants toward their housing. Findings from the evaluation allow HUD policy makers to strengthen the strategies used to ensure that persons with disabilities are served adequately.

**Available From:** U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street SW, Washington, DC 20410, (202) 708-1112, [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

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**Order #: 1240**

**Authors:** United States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Homelessness: Transitional Housing Shows Initial Success But Long-Term Effects Unknown.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991. (Report: 68 pages)

**Abstract:** This report reviews the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Transitional Housing Program for homeless people. The report discusses the extent to which the program is helping homeless individuals move to independent living and the factors that influence successful transitions, the types of clients assisted and the services provided, and HUD's monitoring and evaluation process for grantees. The General Accounting Office determined that the longer clients spent in the program and the more support services they used, the more likely they were to succeed. Client success was also influenced by the combination of household structure and the lack of mental or substance abuse problems. As might be expected, families or couples without mental health or substance abuse problems were most likely to succeed.

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, <http://161.203.16.4/d18t9/145180.pdf>.

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**Order #: 7564**

**Authors:** United States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Public Housing: Impact of Designated Public Housing on Persons With Disabilities.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1998. (Report: 71 pages)

**Abstract:** This study by the General Accounting Office (GAO) sought to assess: the impact of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 on the availability of public housing for persons with disabilities; and how incremental Section 8 certificates and vouchers that were made available since the passage of the 1992 act were assisting persons with disabilities seeking affordable rental housing. The GAO surveyed all 96 housing authorities that either had Department of Housing and Urban Development approved allocation plans or received certificates or vouchers for the exclusive use of persons with disabilities as of November 1, 1997. Six case studies of housing authorities were also conducted. Results showed that the number of younger tenants with disabilities living in housing designated for the elderly had declined about 25%, but it is too soon to determine the extent to which the Section 8 rental certificates set aside for persons with disabilities have helped meet this population's housing needs. The report states that how successful rental certificates and vouchers will be in providing housing alternative will be influenced by several factors, including statutory restrictions, local housing markets, and the willingness of tenants with disabilities to use the certificates or vouchers.

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov).

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**Order #: 1725**

**Authors:** United States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Homelessness: Single Room Occupancy Program Achieves Goals, But HUD Can Increase Impact.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1992. (Report: 59 pages)

**Abstract:** This report reviews the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings for Homeless Individuals. The report discusses the extent to which the program is providing adequate housing and making available supportive services for the homeless. It recommends ways that HUD can tailor its management practices to better meet program needs (authors).

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, [www.gao.gov](http://www.gao.gov).

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**Order #: 8263**

**Authors:** Unites States General Accounting Office.

**Title:** **Homelessness: Grant Applicants' Characteristics and Views on the Supportive Housing Program.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1999. (Report: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This report examines several facets of organizations receiving funding through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Supportive Housing Program. Specifically it examines: the characteristics of Supportive Housing Program applicants; the types of programs and services for homeless people that this program supports; the importance of the Supportive Housing Program to applicants' programs for the homeless; and the various funding sources, in addition to the Supportive Housing Program grants, that applicants rely on for their programs and services. The report finds that about 90% of the applicants in 1997 are nonprofit organizations. Almost 70% of the applicants have been in existence for between 10 and 50 years; however, most have offered services to the homeless only during the last 20 years. About 64% of the applicants serve fewer than 500 homeless people each year. The majority of programs provide transitional housing with supportive services or supportive services only. The report estimates that Supportive Housing grants represent about 45% of the resources that applicants receive from all sources to support their programs.

**Available From:** U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548, (202) 512-4800, [www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99239.pdf](http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99239.pdf).

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**Order #: 1274**

**Authors:** Ware, N.C., Desjarlais, R.R., AvRuskin, T.L., Breslau, J., Good, B.J., Goldfinger, S.M.

**Title:** **Empowerment and the Transition to Housing for Persons Who Are Homeless and Mentally Ill: An Anthropological Perspective.**

**Source:** New England Journal of Public Policy 8(1): 297-315, 1992. (Journal Article: 3 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper uses an anthropological perspective to examine issues that arise for homeless mentally ill individuals in making the transition from shelter living to permanent residences. The transition occurs as part of a housing initiative driven by the philosophy of consumer empowerment. Project participants are placed in independent apartments or "evolving consumer households" -- shared, staffed residences designed to transform themselves into consumer-directed living situations over time. The effects of an empowerment paradigm upon the organization of space, the nature of social relations, and the management of economic resources in the "ECHs" are discussed to show that consumers and staff sometimes have contrasting views of what empowerment entails. It is suggested that anthropological research can help to illuminate the issues at stake in determining policy for homeless people with major mental illness (authors).

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**Order #: 1115**

**Authors:** Wolf, J., Burnam, A., Koegel, P., Sullivan, G., Morton, S.

**Title:** **Changes in Subjective Quality of Life Among Homeless Adults Who Obtain Housing: A Prospective Examination.**

**Source:** Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology 36(8): 391-398, 2001. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to examine whether overall subjective quality of life and specific domains of quality of life change among homeless adults after they become housed, and if so, what factors predict changes in satisfaction. This study suggested that becoming independently housed may improve some aspects of life for people who are homeless, but not others. The results suggested that people who are homeless prefer to be independently housed relative to remaining homeless or staying in a dependent housing situation, but that independent housing does not necessarily improve other aspects of their lives (authors).

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**Order #: 11804**

**Authors:** Wong, Y.I., Solomon, P.L.

**Title:** **Community Integration of Persons with Psychiatric Disabilities in Supportive Independent Housing: A Conceptual Model and Methodological Considerations.**

**Source:** Mental Health Services Research 4(1): 13-27, 2002. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper proposes a conceptual model of factors influencing community integration that takes into account the differential configuration of housing setting and support structure in supportive independent housing. The conceptual model encompasses a multidimensional conceptualization of community integration and considers an array of housing and service characteristics that are potentially relevant determinants of community integration. On the basis of the proposed model, this paper outlines the methodological considerations for future research with regard to measurement, research designs and statistical models (authors).

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**Order #: 13722**

**Authors:** Yanos, P., Barrow, S., Tsemberis, S.

**Title:** **Community Integration in the Early Phase of Housing Among Homeless Persons Diagnosed with Severe Mental Illness: Successes and Challenges.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 40(2): 133-150, 2004. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors used qualitative methods to explore the response to housing and experience of community integration of formerly homeless individuals diagnosed with severe mental illness recently housed in both independent and staffed residential settings. The authors assert that entering into housing after a long period of homelessness is associated with improvements in community integration for most individuals diagnosed with severe mental illness. The article also states that for a meaningful minority, the adaptation to housing may also be associated with challenges that can complicate the integration process. Implications of findings are discussed in the context of how best to tailor programs to meet the complex needs of persons diagnosed with severe mental illness and to maximize community integration (authors).

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**Order #: 8089**

**Authors:** Zlotnick, C., Robertson, M.J., Lahiff, M.

**Title:** **Getting Off the Streets: Economic Resources and Residential Exits from Homelessness.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 27(2): 209-224, 1999. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examined what factors lead to stable housing among a homeless population. Based on a 15-month study, the following variables demonstrated an association with residential stability in a countywide probability sample of 397 homeless adults: female gender, a history of less than one-year homelessness, absence of a health problem that limited work ability, entitlement-benefit income, and use of subsidized housing. Analyses show that two forms of public support -- entitlement income and subsidized housing -- were the most important variables associated with exits from homelessness into stable housing. Homeless adults with substance use disorders were more likely than other homeless adults to obtain unstable housing. Homeless adults with mental disorders were no less likely than other homeless adults to report stable housing (authors).