



# National Resource Center on Homelessness and Mental Illness

## Youth

September 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.*

## Youth

**Order #:** 2143

**Authors:** Able-Peterson, T., Bucy, J.

**Title:** **The Streetwork Outreach Training Manual.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993. (Manual: 150 pages)

**Abstract:** This manual is intended as a guide for people concerned about youth who live alone on the streets. This manual describes some of the varied activities, knowledge, and skills an outreach program needs to provide services to these youth (authors).

**Available From:** National Technical Assistance Center for Children's Mental Health, Georgetown University Child Development Center, 3307 M Street NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 687-5000, [www.georgetown.edu/research/gucdc/cassp.html](http://www.georgetown.edu/research/gucdc/cassp.html).

**Order #:** 12961

**Authors:** Baer, J., Ginzler, J., Peterson, P.

**Title:** **DSM-IV Alcohol and Substance Abuse and Dependence in Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 64(1): 5-14, 2003. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to describe endorsement rates of substance use criteria among homeless adolescents and to evaluate the reliability of diagnostic formulations among a group of adolescents who use more frequently and more heavily than other samples of adolescents. Substance use rates and DSM-IV abuse and dependence criteria were assessed among 198 (109 male) homeless youths between the ages of 13 and 19, as part of a larger study. Endorsement rates and reliability analyses were completed for diagnostic criteria assessed for alcohol, marijuana, amphetamines and heroin. Consistent with other studies of homeless youth, data revealed high rates of substance use and high rates of substance dependence. Both dependence and abuse diagnoses were associated with greater rates of use. DSM-IV criteria showed acceptable internal reliability, although variability was observed when applied to different substances. Of the drugs assessed, problems with heroin use appeared to be best, and marijuana use least, represented by dependence criteria. Criteria pertaining to continued use despite interference with role obligations and the experience of craving were consistently related to other dependence criteria. DSM-IV substance dependence criteria appear to have good internal reliability within a sample of adolescents who use at extremely high rates. Continued development of diagnostic systems for adolescent substance use should consider the social context of use, differential patterns of symptoms across different substances and the inclusion of additional criteria found reliable among adolescent samples (authors).

**Order #:** 13483

**Authors:** Baker, A., Olson, D., Mincer, C.

**Title:** **The WAY to Work: An Independent Living/Aftercare Program for High-Risk Youth.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: CWLA Press, 2000. (Book: 131 pages)

**Abstract:** The Work Appreciation for Youth (WAY) program is much more than an employment program. It is a long-term aftercare program for youth leaving the foster care system and encompasses youth development, dropout intervention, and independent living skills. This report is based on a 15-year study showing what happens to these at-risk youth leaving residential treatment who have been provided long-term follow-up services focused on school, work, and personal development. The results speak for themselves: low attrition rates, remarkable school success, strong employment experience, and overall evidence that the young people in WAY have been set on a solid path toward self-sufficiency.

**Available From:** CWLA Press, 440 First Street, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20001, (202) 638-2952, [www.cwla.org/pubs/pubdetails.asp?PUBID=8048](http://www.cwla.org/pubs/pubdetails.asp?PUBID=8048) (COST: \$16.95).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 8822

**Authors:** Bao, W., Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R.

**Title:** Abuse, Support, and Depression among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.

**Source:** Journal of Health and Social Behavior 41(4): 408-420, 2000. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the effectiveness of social support networks on psychological well-being among 602 homeless and runaway adolescents. The respondents were interviewed in shelters, drop-in centers, and on the streets in cities of Midwestern states (Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas). The path model was used to test the direct effect of family abuse and precocious independence on adolescent depressive symptoms and indirect effects through social support networks. Results indicate that although abusive family origins contribute directly to depressive symptoms, there are indirect effects of family abuse and early independence drive homeless adolescents to rely on peers for social support. While support from friends on the street reduces depression, association with deviant peers increases depression (authors).

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**Order #:** 8752

**Authors:** Baron, S.W.

**Title:** Street Youths and Substance Use: The Role of Background, Street Lifestyle, and Economic Factors.

**Source:** Youth and Society 31(1): 3-26, 1999. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the role that various background, labor market, and street lifestyle factors play in street youths' drug and alcohol use. Using a sample of 200 homeless male street youths, the author found that exposure to parental substance abuse increases street youths' risk of alcohol and hard-drug use. Further, histories of physical abuse are related to the use of psychedelic drugs. The data also indicate that long-term homelessness influences hard-drug use, whereas drug- and alcohol-using peers influence the use of alcohol, marijuana, and psychedelic drugs. Participation in property crime increases street youths' use of all types of drugs and alcohol, whereas drug distribution is linked to greater soft drug use. Finally, job histories and depression are linked to alcohol and hard-drug use, whereas self-blame for unemployment increases alcohol use (author).

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**Order #:** 13484

**Authors:** Barth, R.

**Title:** On Their Own: The Experiences of Youth After Foster Care.

**Source:** Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal 7(5): 419-440, 1990. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the author studies the experiences of fifty-five former foster youth in San Francisco Bay Area, including Sacramento, who have been emancipated from one to ten years. The author found that members of the group were often struggling with ill health, poor education, severe housing problems, substance abuse, and criminal behavior. The article states that a sizable number of the group suffered from headaches, dental, vision, weight, sleeping, drug or alcohol, sexual and hearing problems, depression, loneliness, thoughts of suicide, and vomiting, but only about one-third of those affected obtained treatment. The author concludes that the odds of moving easily into independence are stacked against foster children, and that foster youth need academic remediation and demonstrated problems in such areas as self-control, managing home and school learning demands, and peer and adult relationships (author).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 7948

**Authors:** Bhugra, D.

**Title:** **Young Homeless and Homeless Families: A Review.**

**Source:** In Bhugra, D. (ed.), *Homelessness and Mental Health*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 41-58, 1996. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter reviews current knowledge of homeless children, adolescents, and families. The chapter examines the demographics, prevalence, and causes of homelessness in each group and discusses the impact that homelessness can have upon each of them. The author also discusses the implications for service provision.

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**Order #:** 5806

**Authors:** Bickman, L.

**Title:** **A Continuum of Care: More Is Not Always Better.**

**Source:** *American Psychologist* 51(7): 689-701, 1996. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes an \$80 million project designed to test whether a continuum of mental health and substance abuse services for children and adolescents is more cost effective than services delivered in the more typical fragmented system. The study showed that in a successfully integrated continuum there was better access, greater continuity of care, more client satisfaction, and less restrictive environments. However, the cost was higher, and clinical outcomes were no better than those at the comparison site. The article concludes that reform of mental health systems alone are unlikely to affect clinical outcomes. Cooperation is needed between mental health providers and researchers to better understand how to improve services as delivered in the community.

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**Order #:** 7175

**Authors:** Bickman, L., Summerfelt, W., Noser, K.

**Title:** **Comparative Outcomes of Emotionally Disturbed Children and Adolescents in a System of Services and Usual Care.**

**Source:** *Psychiatric Services* 48(12): 1543-1548, 1997. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This study compared six-month functional and symptom outcomes of children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance who received services in an exemplary system of care with outcomes of children who received traditional care. Baseline data on symptoms, functioning, and family characteristics were collected from 350 families selected from among those who sought services for children from community agencies in Stark County, OH. Six-month outcome measures of children's symptoms and functioning were compared among the two groups. The authors concluded that the effects of systems of care are primarily limited to system-level outcomes such as access to and cost of care and do not appear to affect clinical outcomes such as functioning and symptoms (authors).

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**Order #:** 13485

**Authors:** Blome, W.

**Title:** **What Happens to Foster Kids: Educational Experiences of a Random Sample of Foster Care Youth and a Matched Group of Non-Foster Care Youth.**

**Source:** Child Adolescent Social Work 14(1): 41-53, 1997. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the author investigates the high school and post high school educational experiences of 167 youths formerly in foster care using longitudinal data from the U.S. Department of Education's 1980 High School and Beyond survey and its three follow-ups. The article states that results show foster youth had a more than double high school drop-out rate and a lower general equivalency diploma completion rate, and that foster youths had less financial support than those in the control group. The author asserts that more discipline problems, educational disruption as a result of school changes, and less assistance with homework from guardians were reported with foster youth than the control group (author).

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**Order #:** 6868

**Authors:** Boesky, L.M., Toro, P.A., Bukowski, P.A.

**Title:** **Differences in Psychosocial Factors Among Older and Younger Homeless Adolescents Found in Youth Shelters.**

**Source:** In Smith, E.M., Ferrari, J.R. (eds.), Diversity Within the Homeless Population: Implications for Intervention. Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Press, 19-36, 1997. (Book Chapter: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter describes a study that attempted to: document the characteristics of a large and representative sample of homeless adolescents by assessing many domains, including family environment, social network, psychopathology, and substance abuse; and investigate age differences among homeless adolescents. The study included 122 adolescents between the ages of 12-17 who had spent the previous night at a shelter for homeless youth in the Detroit metropolitan area over a one-year period. Results found most homeless adolescents came from poor to working class backgrounds, and that non-whites, especially African Americans, appeared to be overrepresented in the adolescent homeless population. Also, age was found to be related to gender, with females tending to be younger than males, and older homeless adolescents being both more disturbed and more likely to have been forced to leave home. The authors discuss the implications of this study for research and intervention with homeless adolescents.

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**Order #:** 11971

**Authors:** Boris, N.W., Heller, S., Shepard, T., Zeanah, C.

**Title:** **Partner Violence Among Homeless Young Adults: Measurement Issues and Associations.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 30(5): 355-363, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the findings of a study done to test the reliability of the Partner Violence Interview and examine validity by measuring differential correlates of partner violence. According to the authors, The Partner Violence Interview is a reliable, comprehensive instrument suited to high-risk populations. The article concludes that homeless young adults commonly experience severe partner violence, and preventative intervention is clearly indicated for this group (authors).

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**Order #:** 7976

**Authors:** Bronstein, L.R.

**Title:** **Intervening with Homeless Youths: Direct Practice Without Blaming the Victim.**

**Source:** Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal 13(2): 127-138, 1996. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines characteristics of homeless youths, diverse practice methods that have been applied to this population, and related theories. Three models of practice are described, with examples, as potentially applicable to individual and family intervention with this population (author).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13601

**Authors:** Buckner, J., Mezzacappa, E., Beardslee, W.

**Title:** **Characteristics of Resilient Youths Living in Poverty: The Role of Self-Regulatory Process.**

**Source:** Development and Psychopathology 15:139-162, 2003. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the characteristics that differentiate resilient from nonresilient school-age youths, with a focus on self-regulation skills. According to the authors, resilience was operationally defined using well-established instruments that measured children's emotional well-being and mental health. Controlling for differences in the experience of negative life events and chronic strains, the authors assert that resilient youths were notably different from nonresilient youths in terms of having greater self-regulatory skills and self-esteem, as well as in receiving more active parental monitoring. Study findings are discussed with regard to the theoretical framework of self-regulation and their implications for preventive intervention (authors).

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**Order #:** 8347

**Authors:** Buckner, J.C.

**Title:** **Displaced Children: Meeting the Health, Mental Health, and Educational Needs of Immigrant, Migrant, and Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Adolescent Medicine: State of the Art Reviews 9(2): 323-334, 1998. (Book Chapter: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter explores the common needs of displaced children in the United States, focusing on three subgroups - children of immigrants, children from families of migrant farmworkers, and youth who are homeless, either with their families or on their own. Although these groups are not fully inclusive of all who experience residential instability and displacement (e.g., victims of natural disasters), together they illustrate the nature of the problem. Many of the challenges and needs of displaced children are common across age groups, but there are also differences between younger children and adolescents. (authors)

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**Order #:** 6932

**Authors:** Bureau of Primary Health Care.

**Title:** **Directory of Outreach and Primary Health Services For Homeless Children.**

**Source:** Bethesda, MD: Health Resources and Services Administration, 1997. (Directory: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This directory provides information about 10 programs funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care to provide a comprehensive array of services to children and adolescents who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. The programs profiled provide high-risk children with outreach and primary health care services. The directory is intended to be a reference tool for programs serving the health care needs of homeless and at-risk children and adolescents.

**Available From:** Bureau of Primary Health Care, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, East West Towers, 4350 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, <http://bphc.hrsa.gov>.

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**Order #:** 8888

**Authors:** Bureau of Primary Health Care.

**Title:** **Understanding the Health Care Needs of Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Bethesda, MD: Bureau of Primary Health Care, 2001. (Monograph: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper is focused on youth (ages 12 - 21) who are homeless, including runaways, throwaways and street youth, who do not live with parents or guardians. Many of their health concerns can be similar to adults who are homeless, however due to their age, high-risk behaviors and legal concerns, homeless youth require specialized services. Health care and social services geared exclusively to youth who are homeless can provide a place for youth to obtain needed services without the help of parents, to ensure successful transitions from childhood to adulthood, and from homelessness to being housed. This paper discusses the issues to consider in planning youth health care services and lists examples of program models.

**Available From:** Bureau of Primary Health Care, Division of Programs for Special Populations, Health Care for the Homeless Branch, East West Towers, 4350 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 594-4430, <http://bphc.hrsa.gov/>.

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**Order #:** 7303

**Authors:** Busen, N.H., Beech, B.

**Title:** **A Collaborative Model for Community-Based Health Care Screening of Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Professional Nursing 13(5): 316-324, 1997. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes an innovative health-screening project for 150 homeless youth between the ages of 11 and 23 in Houston. The study project was a collaborative effort between several community agencies that shared the multiple goals of identifying the homeless adolescents population, documenting the rate of HIV seroprevalence and level of risk, and identifying community services and resources. Results showed the study population had a history of runaway behavior; physical, sexual, and substance abuse; and high rates of HIV seroprevalence and hepatitis B. Implications for nurses working with homeless youth are also addressed (authors).

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**Order #:** 13135

**Authors:** Cardinale, M.C.

**Title:** **Resilience and Struggle in the City That Care Forgot: Collected Oral Histories of Homeless Teenagers and Young Adults in New Orleans, Louisiana, 2002.**

**Source:** New Orleans, LA: Department of Political Science, Tulane University, 2003. (Unpublished Paper: 123 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focuses on teenagers who are homeless in the city of New Orleans, LA. The author conducted thirty interviews with twenty different individuals, ages thirteen to twenty four, who were homeless at a local drop in center in Louisiana. Based on his findings, this paper examines how southern culture and history in the Deep South region of the United States shape are shaped by the subculture of teenagers who are homeless. Oral histories were gathered to examine aspects of the youth street subculture in New Orleans using a cultural relativity research approach (author).

**Available From:** Matthew Cardinale, University of California, Irvine, 3151 Social Science Plaza A, Irvine, CA 92697, (949) 735-5557, [mcardina@uci.edu](mailto:mcardina@uci.edu).

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**Order #:** 13128

**Authors:** Cardinale, M.C.

**Title:** **Political Attitudes, Efficacy, and Alienation Among Homeless Teenagers and Young Adults in New Orleans, Louisiana.**

**Source:** New Orleans, LA: Department of Political Science, Tulane University, 2003. (Unpublished Paper: 106 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper analyzes many practical and socio-psychological explanations for political disenfranchisement and democratic inaccessibility that teens who are homeless experience with regard to political activity. Voting, picketing, interest-group organizing, and lobbying are discussed. The author examines previous academic research, as well as local teens' viewpoints obtained through interviews at a local drop-in center. The paper also discusses systematic obstacles keeping people who are homeless from organizing on their own behalf (author).

**Available From:** Matthew Cardinale, University of California, Irvine, 3151 Social Science Plaza A, Irvine, CA 92697, (949) 735-5557, mcardina@uci.edu.

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**Order #:** 8827

**Authors:** Cauce, A.M., Paradise, M., Ginzler, J.A., Embry, L., Morgan, C.J., Lohr, Y., Theofelis, J.

**Title:** **The Characteristics and Mental Health of Homeless Adolescents: Age and Gender Differences.**

**Source:** Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders 8(4): 230-239, 2000. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the demographics, psychosocial characteristics, and mental health of homeless adolescents in Seattle, WA. Youth participants were drawn from three sites that attracted youth in a myriad of residential circumstances. Over two-thirds of the sample had mental health problems that met DSM-III-R criteria. Rates of disruptive behavior disorders varied by age and gender, with boys and younger adolescents most often fitting the criteria. The sample also had a higher prevalence of depressive disorders than the general population. A large number (10%) qualified for a diagnosis of schizophrenia. The authors conclude that generally homeless youth often come from disturbing and troubling childhood backgrounds and by adolescence frequently exhibit psychosocial and mental health problems.

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**Order #:** 12993

**Authors:** Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

**Title:** **Join the Voices of Recovery: Celebrating Health. Helping Addicted Youth Find Recovery.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 2003. (Webcast: 57 minutes)

**Abstract:** Hosted by Ivette Torres, Associate Director for Consumer Affairs, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), this webcast explores the complexities faced by students who are experiencing problems with and addictions to alcohol and/or drugs. The panelists identify the barriers they face in seeking treatment and support to battle their dependence. The webcast also looks at the range of experiences of youth who have overcome dependence and now are leading healthy lives. In telling their stories the panelists highlight effective treatment modalities and innovative strategies for meeting the treatment needs of this special population (authors).

**Available From:** National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month, c/o Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rockville, MD 20857, [www.recoverymonth.gov/2003/multimedia](http://www.recoverymonth.gov/2003/multimedia).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 3053

**Authors:** Clark, H.B., Unger, K.V., Stewart, E.S.

**Title:** **Transition of Youth and Young Adults with Emotional/Behavioral Disorders into Employment, Education and Independent Living.**

**Source:** Community Alternatives 5(2): 19-46, 1993. (Journal Article: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** This study provides a preliminary investigation into types of supports and services that adolescents and young adults with emotional/behavioral disorders may need, as well as the values and best practices embodied within programs designed to serve them during their transition period to independent living. Initially, 254 programs were surveyed to learn about their orientation and population, and to identify programs that were eligible for site visits. Based on the survey and site visit information, recommendations are made as to program values that appear to be important to successful transition programs and types of support, services, and best practices that are essential for successful transitioning of these individuals.

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**Order #:** 11459

**Authors:** Cochran, B.N., Stewart, A.J., Ginzler, J.A., Cauce, A.M.

**Title:** **Challenges Faced by Homeless Sexual Minorities: Comparison of Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Homeless Adolescents with Their Heterosexual Counterparts.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 92(5): 773-777, 2002. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** The goal of this study was to identify differences between gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) homeless youths and their heterosexual counterparts in terms of physical and mental health difficulties. A sample of 84 GLBT adolescents was matched in regard to age and self-reported gender with 84 heterosexual adolescents. The two samples were compared on a variety of psychosocial variables. GLBT adolescents left home more frequently, were victimized more often, used highly addictive substances more frequently, had higher rates of psychopathology, and had more sexual partners than heterosexual adolescents. Homeless youths who identify themselves as members of sexual minority groups are at increased risk for negative outcomes. Recommendations for treatment programs and implications for public health are discussed (authors).

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**Order #:** 1472

**Authors:** Cohen, E., MacKenzie, R.G., Yates, G.L.

**Title:** **HEADSS, A Psychosocial Risk Assessment Instrument: Implications for Designing Effective Intervention Program for Runaway Youth.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 12(7): 539-544, 1991. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors present data obtained with the psychosocial interview instrument, HEADSS (Home, Education, Activities, Drug use and abuse, Sexual behavior, Suicidality and depression) that was administered during a one year period to High Risk Youth Clinic clients at their initial visits. Of the 1,015 new patients, 63% were homeless/runaway youths and 37% were living with their families. Utilizing the HEADSS interview instrument, the authors compare homeless/runaway youths to non-homeless youths in a number of areas, including risks for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Results showed that homeless teens tended to be younger, female, and white compared to their nonhomeless counterparts. They were more likely to be depressed and actively suicidal. They demonstrated all forms of drug abuse. They engaged in first sexual intercourse at an earlier age, and experienced a higher incidence of sexual abuse and prostitution. They were six times more likely to be at risk of HIV infection (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 2962

**Authors:** Cook, J.A., Solomon, M.L., Farrell, D., Koziel, M., Jonikas, J.

**Title:** **Psychiatric Rehabilitation for Transition-Age Youths with Severe Mental Illness: Program Model and Client Outcomes.**

**Source:** In Henggeler, S.H., Santos, A. (eds.), *Innovative Services for Difficult to Treat Populations*. New York, NY: American Psychiatric Press, Inc., 1997. (Book Chapter: 63 pages)

**Abstract:** The challenges of comprehensive service delivery to adolescents with serious emotional disturbances making the transition to the adult service system stem from the need to coordinate several large systems of care: mental health, education, and rehabilitation. This article describes a program designed to address these multiple needs using a community-based psychosocial rehabilitation context combined with supported employment services. Federal policies and research which influences the structure and priorities of the programs are reviewed. In addition, issues concerning the tailoring of the program for older adolescents are discussed. Program components are presented, with a focus on case management, educational services, and vocational rehabilitation. Finally, the authors present a set of programmatic principles for serving youths with mental illnesses along with strategies for their incorporation in different organizational contexts (authors).

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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 #:** 8286

**Authors:** Costello, E.J., Erkanli, A., Federman, E., Angold, A.

**Title:** **Development of Psychiatric Comorbidity With Substance Abuse in Adolescents: Effects of Timing and Sex.**

**Source:** *Journal of Clinical Child Psychology* 28(3): 298-311, 1999. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of childhood psychiatric disorders on the prevalence and timing of substance use and abuse and tests for sex differences. A representative sample of 1,420 children, ages 9, 11, and 13 at intake, were interviewed annually. By age 16 more than half the sample reported substance use and 6% had abuse or dependence. Alcohol use began by age 9, and smoking in the 13th year. The mean onset of dependence was 14.8 years, and mean onset of abuse was 15.1 years. Substance use began earlier in boys, but not girls, who later developed abuse or dependence. Disruptive behavior disorders and depression were associated with a higher rate and earlier onset of substance use and abuse in both sexes. Family drug problems were the strongest correlate of early onset. Despite differences in prevalence of psychopathology, boys and girls showed more similarities than differences in the course of early substance abuse, and its associations with psychopathology (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13454

**Authors:** Courtney, M., Terao, S., Bost, N.

**Title:** **Midwest Evaluation of the Adult Functioning of Former Foster Youth: Conditions of Youth Preparing to Leave State Care in Illinois.**

**Source:** Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2004. (Report: 61 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents preliminary findings for a sample of 474 Illinois foster youth from the first wave of the Midwest Evaluation of Adult Outcomes of Former Foster Youth study. This report examines the transition to adulthood for 732 youth in three states: Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, that are aging out of the child welfare system, and addresses the experiences of youth who are seventeen years old and still under the jurisdiction of the state child welfare system. According to the authors, the study found that foster youth who become ineligible for government-funded services because they age out of the child welfare system face formidable challenges making the transition to adulthood. The authors assert that many youth in the study had significant reading deficits and school disciplinary problems, suggesting that their odds of completing high school are considerably lower than for others in their age group. The report states that many have been involved in the juvenile justice system and many also receive services for mental health and substance abuse problems (authors).

**Available From:** Chapin Hall Center for the Children at the University of Chicago, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773) 753-5900, [www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract\\_new.asp?ar=1359&L2=61&L3=130](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract_new.asp?ar=1359&L2=61&L3=130).

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**Order #:** 13455

**Authors:** Courtney, M., Terao, S., Bost, N.

**Title:** **Midwest Evaluation of the Adult Functioning of Former Foster Youth: Conditions of Youth Preparing to Leave State Care.**

**Source:** Chicago, IL: Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, 2004. (Report: 60 pages)

**Abstract:** This report presents preliminary findings from the first wave of the Midwest Evaluation of Adult Outcomes of Former Foster Youth study. This report examines the transition to adulthood for 749 youth in three states (Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin) who are aging out of the child welfare system, and is based on survey data that will be collected at three points in time from a sample of youth who were in foster care for at least one year prior to their 16th birthday. The authors assert that the majority of these youth were placed in the care of the state child welfare system due to abuse and neglect. The first wave of data pertains to the experiences of youth who are seventeen years old and still under the jurisdiction of the state child welfare system. The report states that many foster youth experience mental health and substance abuse problems for which they receive psychological treatment, at three times the rate of a comparable national sample. According to the authors, almost one-quarter of foster youth reported having been tested or treated for sexually transmitted diseases, more than four times the proportion reported by the national sample, and nearly two thirds of the males and half of the females had been arrested, convicted of a crime, or sent to a correctional facility. The report suggests that the odds of completing high school are considerably lower for these foster youth than for a comparable national sample with over half of the sample not yet reading at the seventh grade level (authors).

**Available From:** Chapin Hall Center for the Children at the University of Chicago, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, (773) 753-5900, [www.chapinhall.org/article\\_abstract\\_new.asp?ar=1355&L2=61&L3=131](http://www.chapinhall.org/article_abstract_new.asp?ar=1355&L2=61&L3=131).

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**Order #:** 8642

**Authors:** Covenant House New Jersey.

**Title:** **The Runaway and Homeless Youth Law Project.**

**Source:** Newark, NJ: Covenant House New Jersey, 1999. (Report: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This publication provides an overview of the work of lawmakers in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, providing a chart on each of the following topics: the definitions of runaway and homeless youth that appear in numerous state statutes; the access modalities identified by states to non-foster care, emergency shelters for runaway and homeless youth; and the statutory notice requirements for programs when runaway and homeless youth are admitted to crisis shelter without prior parental assent. It also provides charts on just the states that the following subjects apply to: special efforts to plan for and coordinate services to runaway and homeless youth; states that have mentioned medical treatment and health issues in the runaway and youth law portions of their legislative codes; states with laws that have placed an express limit on the number of days a runaway or homeless youth may reside in an emergency shelter before requiring judicial or parental ratification; and special legislative provisions regarding the appropriation of funds for runaway and homeless youth programs. A runaway and homeless youth laws map is also provided. It also defines and discusses New Jersey's Transitional Living Programs (TLPs) for youth.

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**Order #:** 2502

**Authors:** Cwayna, M.D.

**Title:** **Knowing Where the Fountains Are.**

**Source:** Minneapolis, MN: Deaconess Press, 1993. (Book: 140 pages)

**Abstract:** In this book the causes of homelessness among adolescents are explored with both first-hand accounts and a review of the societal factors contributing to the problem. Homeless youths tell their own stories, revealing the misconceptions the public holds about them and candidly sharing their experiences, their frustrations, and their hopes. The author contends that in order to develop responses which will truly meet the needs of homeless youths, providers and policy-makers must first listen to them (author).

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**Order #:** 2275

**Authors:** Dadds, M.R., Braddock, D., Cuers, S., Elliot, A., Kelly, A.M.

**Title:** **Personal and Family Distress in Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Community Mental Health Journal 29(5): 413-422, 1993. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** In this study, 117 homeless adolescents were compared to a sample of non-homeless adolescents on the self-reported incidence of personal and family problems. The homeless youths reported a higher incidence of behavioral and emotional problems, and parental marital discord, as well as lower levels of parental care and acceptance. The authors suggest that the overall results point to the importance of incorporating family distress models in the understanding and remediation of adolescent homelessness (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13762

**Authors:** Daniel, S., Goldston, D., Harris, A., Kelley, A., Palmes, G.

**Title:** **Review of Literature on Aftercare Services Among Children and Adolescents.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 55(8): 901-912, 2004. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This review critically examines the literature that pertains to the rates of aftercare service use, the effectiveness of aftercare services, and predictors of aftercare service use. Studies were selected on the basis of MED-LINE and PsychINFO computer searches, covering the period between January 1992 and August 2003. Reports that were selected included data on outpatient aftercare service use among youth who were aged 18 years and younger and who were discharged from child and adolescent inpatient facilities. The literature documents only a small amount of evidence about the effectiveness of aftercare services, but the evidence suggested that aftercare services for youth with substance use problems may have beneficial effects. Few studies examined predictors of aftercare service use and discontinuation, but previous recent mental health service use and decreased family dysfunction appeared to be related to aftercare service use (authors).

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**Order #:** 6993

**Authors:** Davis, M., Stoep, A.

**Title:** **The Transition to Adulthood for Youth Who Have Serious Emotional Disturbance: Developmental Transition and Young Adult Outcomes.**

**Source:** The Journal of Mental Health Administration 24(4): 400-427, 1997. (Journal Article: 28 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews studies that depict the developmental transition from adolescence to young adulthood of persons who have experienced serious emotional disturbance (SED) as children or adolescents. The authors discuss how youth with SED enter the transition phase delayed in their developmental maturation and face additional challenges relative to their nondisabled peers. The authors state that as a group, they are undereducated, underemployed, have limited social supports, and experience such problems as homelessness, involvement in criminal activity, and drug use. This article defines the transitional youth population, describes the developmental tasks of transition, and summarizes the results of longitudinal studies that have tracked functional outcomes of transitional youth into young adulthood. The discussion focuses on the relevance of these findings to service provision (authors).

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**Order #:** 8130

**Authors:** DeRosa, C.J., Montgomery, S.B., Kipke, M.D., Iverson, E., Ma, J.L., Unger, J.B.

**Title:** **Service Utilization Among Homeless and Runaway Youth in Los Angeles, California: Rates and Reasons.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 24(3): 190-200, 1999. (Journal Article: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes the service utilization patterns of homeless and runaway youth in a "service-rich" area, identifies demographic and other correlates of utilization, and contextualizes the findings with qualitative data. Survey data were collected from a sample of 296 youth aged 13-23 years, and qualitative data were collected from 46 youth. Drop-in centers and shelters were the most commonly used services (78% and 40%, respectively). Utilization rates differed by ethnicity, length of time in Los Angeles, and city of first homeless episode. Shelter use was strongly associated with use of all other services. Despite generally positive reactions to services, barriers were described including restrictive rules, confidentiality and reporting problems, and negative interactions with staff. Youth suggested improvements including more targeted services, more long-term services, revised age restrictions, and more and/or better job training and transitional services.

## Youth

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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 #:** 8751

**Authors:** Embry, L.E., Vander Stoep, A., Evens, C., Ryan, K.D., Pollock, A.

**Title:** **Risk Factors for Homelessness in Adolescents Released from Psychiatric Residential Treatment.**

**Source:** Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 39(10): 1293-1299, 2000. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to measure the incidence of homelessness among youths discharged from an inpatient facility as well as to identify factors that place these youths at risk for homelessness. Reports of homelessness during five years of follow-up interviews with 83 adolescents consecutively discharged from an inpatient facility were used in conjunction with chart reviews. One third of the youths experienced at least one homeless episode after discharge. Youths who had a history of substance use, physical abuse, running away, or being in state custody were more likely to become homeless than those without such factors. Having a thought disorder, however, was inversely related to becoming homeless after discharge. The authors conclude that youths discharged from a residential treatment facility are at high risk for becoming homeless (authors).

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**Order #:** 8007

**Authors:** Ensign, J., Gittelsohn, J.

**Title:** **Health and Access to Care: Perspectives of Homeless Youth in Baltimore City, U.S.A.**

**Source:** Social Science and Medicine 47(12): 2087-2099, 1998. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, a combination of qualitative techniques from participatory rural appraisal and rapid assessment procedures was used to investigate the perceptions of health needs of shelter-based youth in Baltimore. The most common youth-identified health problems included STDs, HIV/AIDS, pregnancy, depression, drug use and injuries. The youth also spoke of environmental safety threats of violence and victimization by adults, as well as racism and sexism in their lives. Youth reported that trusted adult figures such as grandmothers are important sources of health advice. Many homeless youth with less than ideal family situations remain in contact with and continue to seek advice from parents and other family members. The authors state health interventions with urban street youth need to acknowledge the primacy of the social context for these youth, as well as the reality of violence as a daily health threat (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 7173

**Authors:** Family and Youth Services Bureau.

**Title:** **A Guide to Enhancing the Cultural Competence of Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs.**

**Source:** Silver Spring, MD: National Clearinghouse on Runaway and Homeless Youth, 1994. (Guide: 109 pages)

**Abstract:** In June 1993, the Family and Youth Services Bureau brought together a working group to discuss strategies that local runaway and homeless youth programs could use to enhance the cultural competence of their governing boards, program managers and staff, and services. This guide is intended to help these programs better meet the needs of an increasingly diverse population of young people.

**Available From:** National Clearinghouse on Runaway and Homeless Youth, P.O. Box 13505, Silver Spring, MD 20911, (301) 608-8098, [www.ncfy.com/pubs.htm](http://www.ncfy.com/pubs.htm).

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**Order #:** 7164

**Authors:** Family and Youth Services Bureau.

**Title:** **Youth With Runaway, Throwaway, and Homeless Experiences: Prevalence, Drug Use, and Other At-Risk Behaviors.**

**Source:** Silver Spring, MD: National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth, 1995. (Report: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This research summary reports on a study that focused on three populations of young people: youth in shelters; street youth; and youth in households. Four areas of focus were prevalence of at-risk behaviors; relationship between substance abuse by youth and substance abuse by their families; proportion of young people exposed to drug prevention efforts and their need for access to health care services; and total number of beds available to young people in youth shelters. Findings conclude that these youth face challenging family circumstances including: familial substance use; poverty; placement in institutional settings; suicide; throwaway experiences; harsh street realities; difficulty meeting basic needs; substance abuse; victimization; delinquency; unprotected sexual activity; and under-utilization of critical services.

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**Order #:** 1352

**Authors:** Feitel, B., Margetson, N., Chamas, J., Lipman, C.

**Title:** **Psychosocial Background and Behavioral and Emotional Disorders of Homeless and Runaway Youth.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 43(2): 155-159, 1992. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** One hundred fifty clients of a shelter for homeless youths in New York City were interviewed to obtain information about their backgrounds and the incidence of behavioral and emotional disorder. Most of the respondents came from backgrounds characterized by severe emotional deprivation and physical or sexual abuse. Of the 140 who completed the full interview, 90% fulfilled DSM-III-R criteria for an emotional or behavioral disorder. Fifty-nine percent had conduct disorder, three-quarters were depressed, 41% had considered suicide, and more than one-quarter had attempted suicide (authors).

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**Order #:** 2798

**Authors:** Fleisch, B.

**Title:** **Approaches in the Treatment of Adolescents with Emotional and Substance Abuse Problems.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993. (Report: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** This report identifies treatment approaches useful to programs, local service agencies, and states seeking to respond to the growing problem of adolescents with co-occurring mental illnesses and substance use disorders. Special attention is paid to the range of services provided through the entire treatment process, from initial intake to aftercare (author).

**Available From:** National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20852, (800) 729-6686, <http://store.health.org/catalog/ProductDetails.aspx?ProductID=14476>.

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## Youth

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**Order #: 10604**

**Authors:** Flisher A.J., Kramer, R.A., Grosser, R.C., Alegria, M., Bird, H.R., Bourdon, K.H., Goodman, S.H., Greenwald, S., Horowitz, S.M., Moore, R.E., Narrow, W.E., Hoven, C.W.

**Title:** **Correlates of Unmet Need for Mental Health Services by Children and Adolescents.**

**Source:** Psychological Medicine 27: 1145-1154, 1997. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** Little is known about the extent and correlates of unmet need for mental health services in community samples of children and adolescents. Data were obtained from the 1285 parent/youth pairs interviewed at four sites in the USA and Puerto Rico in the Methods for the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders (MECA) Study. Unmet need was defined to exist if psychopathology and associated functional impairment were present but no mental health services had been received in the previous six months. Of the total sample, 17.1% had unmet need. Adjusting for demographic variables, logistic regression analyses revealed that unmet need was significantly associated with: indicators of economic disadvantage, such as being on public assistance and not being covered by health insurance; opinions of the parents and children or adolescents that the latter had poor mental health; parental psychopathology; poor school grades; and parent-reported access barriers such as concern that the child would want to solve the problem unassisted, would refuse to attend mental health services, or would be hospitalized or taken away against the parents will. No youth-reported access barriers were significantly associated with unmet need. The economic correlates of unmet need may attain increased importance in the light of the current reform in health care financing in the USA. Access may be facilitated by increasing parental knowledge of mental health services and enabling children and adolescents to initiate contact with services independently of their families (authors).

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**Order #: 13413**

**Authors:** French, R., Reardon, M.

**Title:** **Engaging With a Mental Health Service: Perspectives of At-Risk Youth.**

**Source:** Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal 20(6): 529-548, 2003. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the process of engagement for teens who have mental illness, and are at-risk of becoming homeless. In this article, the authors used a qualitative methodology to interview at-risk clients of a mental health service and four primary themes crucial to the engagement process were identified. According to the authors, the data indicated the importance of considering the young person and their multifarious life-experiences; the attractiveness and accessibility of the service; and the follow-up offered by the service provider. The implications for mental health services that provide counseling for young people are discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 7294**

**Authors:** Geber, G.

**Title:** **Barriers to Health Care for Street Youth.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 21: 287-90, 1997. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This study investigates the barriers to health care faced by runaway adolescents. A convenience sample of 89 street youth located through community agencies was surveyed to elicit their perceptions of barriers to care. Results indicated that these youth experience a wide range of barriers to health care, both objective and subjective. They also experience fears with regard to receiving health care, many of which seem developmental in nature. The relative isolation of these youth compounds the objective barriers they face, yet many overcame these barriers and received needed care (author).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 12883

**Authors:** Ginzler, J., Cochran, B., Domenech-Rodriguez, M., Cauce, A., Whitbeck, L.

**Title:** **Sequential Progression of Substance Use Among Homeless Youth: An Empirical Investigation of the Gateway Theory.**

**Source:** Substance Use and Misuse 38(3-6): 725-758, 2003. (Journal Article: 33 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors examined the sequence of substance-use initiation in 375 street youth (age 13-21) who were interviewed from 1994-99 in Seattle, WA. Based on the "gateway theory," participants were categorized into six profiles to describe the order in which they initiated use of various substances (i.e., alcohol, marijuana, other drugs), or classified as nonprogressors if they had not tried all three classes of drugs. Youth progressing in the hypothesized gateway order (i.e., alcohol preceding marijuana, followed by other drugs) initiated their use at an earlier age than youth who had not progressed through all three substance classes. However, there was no relationship between a substance initiation profile and current substance-use. Implications include the recognition that street youth may follow different patterns of use than normative groups, and that interventions geared toward youth who use substances heavily must include contextual factors, in addition to substance-use history (authors).

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**Order #:** 2359

**Authors:** Greenblatt, M., Robertson, M.

**Title:** **Life-Styles, Adaptive Strategies, and Sexual Behaviors of Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Hospital and Community Psychiatry 44(12): 1177-1180, 1993. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports the findings of a study of homeless adolescents in Hollywood, CA. Findings indicate that over three-quarters of the adolescents interviewed had experienced more than one homeless episode in their lifetime and almost 25% of them had experienced more than ten homeless episodes. In addition, aggressive and violent behavior were common among the respondents and many had mental disabilities (including major depression) and substance abuse problems. Almost half of the adolescents in the study had attempted suicide. Nearly all the adolescents were sexually active and aware of AIDS, yet only about half practiced safe sex. The authors contend that further research of homeless adolescents is needed to develop appropriate and successful programs for this population (authors).

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**Order #:** 8235

**Authors:** Greene, J.M., Ennett, S.T., Ringwalt, C.L.

**Title:** **Prevalence and Correlates of Survival Sex Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 89(9): 1406-1409, 1999. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the prevalence and correlates of survival sex among runaway and homeless youths. A nationally representative sample of shelter youths and a multi-city sample of street youths were interviewed. Approximately 28% of street youths and 10% of shelter youths reported having participated in survival sex, which was associated with age, days away from home, victimization, criminal behaviors, substance use, suicide attempts, sexually transmitted disease, and pregnancy. The authors conclude that intensive and ongoing services are needed to provide resources and residential assistance to enable runaways and homeless youths to avoid survival sex, which is associated with many problem behaviors (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #: 10084**

**Authors:** Hoagwood, K., Burns, B., Kiser, L., Ringeisen, H., Schoenwald, S.K.

**Title:** Evidence-Based Practice in Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 52(9): 1179-1189, 2001 (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors review the status, strength, and quality of evidence-based practice in child and adolescent mental health services. The authors describe major dimensions that differentiate evidence-based practices for children from those for adults and summarize the status of the scientific literature on a range of service practices. The readiness of the child and adolescent evidence base for large scale dissemination should be viewed with healthy skepticism until studies of the fit between empirically based treatments and the context of service delivery have been undertaken. Acceleration of the pace at which evidence-based practices can be more readily disseminated will require new models of development of clinical services that consider the practice setting in which the service is ultimately to be delivered (authors).

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**Order #: 11582**

**Authors:** Hoagwood, K., Olin, S.

**Title:** The NIMH Blueprint for Change Report: Research Priorities in Child and Adolescent Mental Health.

**Source:** Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 41(7): 760-767, 2002. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** The National Institute of Mental Health established a special subgroup of its National Advisory Mental Health Council to review major research findings on child and adolescent psychiatric disorders over the past decade and to recommend research priorities for the next decade. This workgroup on Child and Adolescent Mental Health Intervention Development and Deployment published its report, titled Blueprint for Change: Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Health, in August 2001, and several new research announcements reflecting these new directions have been issued since that time. This article summarized the rationale for and background to the report, its major conclusions, and the reasons why interdisciplinary and translational approaches to research questions in child and adolescent mental health will help to maximize scientific advances.

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**Order #: 12800**

**Authors:** Homes for the Homeless.

**Title:** Children Having Children: Teen Pregnancy and Homelessness in New York City.

**Source:** New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 2003. (Report: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This report describes the rising teenage birth rate in the homeless population. In this study, almost half of homeless heads of household in New York City shelters were teenage mothers. These young mothers appear to be least equipped to deal with the everyday challenges of parenting, childcare, education, and employment, let alone finding and keeping a permanent home. Unlike other homeless families who at least have a foundation for advancement, they usually grew up in unstable environments and are deprived of opportunities by the early burden of parenthood (authors).

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

## Youth

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**Order #:** 12108

**Authors:** Homes for the Homeless.

**Title:** **The Age of Confusion: Why So Many Teens are Getting Pregnant, Turning to Welfare and Ending up Homeless.**

**Source:** New York, NY: Homes for the Homeless, 1996. (Report: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focuses primarily on two highly charged social ills: teenage pregnancy and long-term dependence on public assistance. The authors document a history of unintended pregnancy, premature motherhood and failure to plan for the future. The authors assert that what becomes evident is that for many young women, these factors are a clear formula for long-term welfare dependence and homelessness. The need for self-sufficiency and self-determination is discussed (authors).

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

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**Order #:** 8364

**Authors:** Hoyt, D.R., Ryan, K.D.

**Title:** **Personal Victimization in a High-Risk Environment: Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 36(4): 371-388, 1999. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** Criminal opportunity theories identify four basic constructs that are central to models of victimization: proximity, exposure, victim attractiveness, and guardianship. Proximity was controlled, allowing the examination of the potential effects of exposure, victim attractiveness, and guardianship in more detail. Discrete-time event history models were used to estimate the contemporary-time predictors of personal victimization and the time-lagged effect of prior victimization from a five-wave longitudinal study of street youths. The study found strong support for exposure hypotheses with increased victimization risk associated with time on the streets, substance abuse, and affiliation with deviant peers. Selected indicators of victim attractiveness and guardianship hypotheses were significant but, overall, the support for these two dimensions was more limited. Prior victimization was associated with approximately a 2.5 times increase in the odds of subsequent victimization. This study suggests several interpretations of this effect, and it argues for additional situation-specific research to provide further elaboration of victimization theories. (authors)

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**Order #:** 11689

**Authors:** Hutson, S., Jones, S.

**Title:** **Community Self-Build for Young Homeless People: Problems and Potential.**

**Source:** Housing Studies 17(4): 639-656, 2002. (Journal Article: 18 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the author's evaluation of the first self-build scheme for disadvantaged young people in Wales is set alongside evaluations of similar schemes set up in England in the 1980's and 90's. Community self-build differs from traditional self-build where individuals, usually with skills and employment, build their houses for ownership. Community self-build is agency-initiated, builders are unskilled and usually work for state benefits and the finished houses belong to a housing association. This article outlines how housing regulations, state benefits and training structures hinder community self-build projects (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 7274

**Authors:** Kipke, M., Montgomery, S., Simon, T., Iverson, E.

**Title:** "Substance Abuse" Disorders Among Runaway and Homeless Youth.

**Source:** Substance Use & Misuse 32(7&8): 969-86, 1997. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This study used systematic sampling methods to recruit a sample of 432 homeless youth from both service and natural "hang-out" sampling sites. According to DSM-III criteria, the majority of respondents were classified as having an alcohol and/or illicit "drug abuse" disorder (71%). The results from multivariate logistic regression analyses indicate that cumulative length of time homeless is positively associated with risk for an "abuse" disorder. The implications of these findings and recommendations for service interventions are discussed (authors).

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**Order #:** 6908

**Authors:** Kipke, M.D., Simon, T.R., Montgomery, S.B., Unger, J.B., Iveresen, E.F.

**Title:** Homeless Youth and Their Exposure to and Involvement in Violence While Living on the Streets.

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 20: 360-367, 1997. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this research was to explore homeless youths' histories of exposure to violence, perpetration of violence, and fear of violent victimization, and to examine the extent to which these constructs are associated with demographic variables. A sample of 432 youth (between 13 and 23 years old) who were homeless or at imminent risk for homelessness were taken from both service and street sites. The percentage of youth who reported exposure to each type of violence was calculated. Multiple regression analyses were used to examine differences in the risk of exposure to violence across gender, ethnicity, age, and length of time homeless. Findings indicated that homeless youth are at high risk for exposure to a variety of forms of violence as both witnesses and victims. The overall rates of exposure to violence and patterns of association with demographic variables are significantly higher than those reported in national samples of adolescents (authors).

---

**Order #:** 8818

**Authors:** Klein, J.D., Woods, A.H., Wilson, K.M., Prospero, M., Greene, J., Ringwalt, C.

**Title:** Homeless and Runaway Youths' Access to Health Care.

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 25(5): 331-339, 2000. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This articles describes use of health services and self-reported access to regular and emergency care by homeless adolescents and street youth. The study concluded that significant numbers of homeless youth did not have a regular source of health care. Those who had a regular source of care were more likely to have continuity between routine and emergency care. Integration of health services with other agencies serving youth in shelters or on the street may improve access to care for those without a routine source of care and provide better continuity for these high-risk youth (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 2632

**Authors:** Koroloff, N.M.

**Title:** **Moving Out: Transition Policies for Youth with Serious Emotional Disabilities.**

**Source:** The Journal of Mental Health Administration 17(1): 78-86, 1990. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** According to the author, moving from the children's service system to the adult service system is a difficult process for adolescents with serious emotional disabilities. This article examines how state-level policy can facilitate the orderly planning and delivery of transition services for adolescents. Several types of transition policies currently in use by states are described, and nine important components of transition policy are identified. These components include: strong mechanisms for interagency planning and coordination; involvement of adult-servicing agencies prior to the time the adolescent leaves the child service system; process for initiating transition planning at an early stage; process for automatically initiating transition planning; a variety of settings serving as the points of identification and initiation of transition planning; responsibility for planning and delivering services assigned to a particular person; parents and adolescents explicitly included in the transition planning process; interdepartmental mechanism at the state level for the planning and coordination of services; and the concept of transition services must be broadly construed to include all aspects of successful independent adult living (author).

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**Order #:** 13588

**Authors:** Lanzerotti, L.

**Title:** **From Opening Doors to Closing Shop: A Case Study of Youth Industry's Impact on Homeless Youth and the Organization's Decision to Close.**

**Source:** San Francisco, CA: Roberts Enterprise Development Fund, 2002. (Case Study: 32 pages)

**Abstract:** This case study is about Youth Industry, its origins and development, and ultimately how and why it closed its doors. While Youth Industry was a unique organization, the purpose in writing this case study is to highlight what they were doing right as well as to explore the factors that led to the closing of the organization, and to identify lessons that can be learned from Youth Industry's life cycle as an organization (author).

**Available From:** Roberts Enterprise Development Fund, P.O. Box 29566, San Francisco, CA 94129, (415) 561-6677, [www.redf.org/pub\\_yi.htm](http://www.redf.org/pub_yi.htm)

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**Order #:** 8947

**Authors:** Lindsey, E.W., Kurtz, P.D., Jarvis, S., Williams, N.R., Nackerud, L.

**Title:** **How Runaway and Homeless Youth Navigate Troubled Waters: Personal Strengths and Resources.**

**Source:** Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal 17(2): 115-140, 2000. (Journal Article: 26 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports on partial findings from an exploratory study of the research question, "how do former runaway and homeless adolescents navigate the troubled waters of leaving home, living in high-risk environments, and engaging in dangerous behaviors, to make successful developmental transitions into young adulthood?" Little attention has been paid to how runaway or homeless adolescents are able to make successful transitions into adulthood. This qualitative study involved interviews with 12 former runaway or homeless youth (aged 18-25 yrs). Findings related to the personal strengths and resources that enabled youth to make successful transitions: learning new attitudes and behaviors, personal attributes, and spirituality. Recommendations for program development and intervention with homeless or at-risk youth are discussed (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 8381

**Authors:** Litrownik, A.J., Taussig, H.N., Landsverk, J.A., Garland, A.F.

**Title:** **Youth Entering an Emergency Shelter Care Facility: Prior Involvement in the Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Systems.**

**Source:** Journal of Social Service Research 25(3): 5-19, 1999. (Journal Article: 15 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the extent of prior service system involvement of youth entering an emergency shelter care facility, identifies characteristics of the youth that are related to prior involvement with the mental health and juvenile delinquency systems, and explores the relationships between prior system involvement and outcomes. Two hundred ninety five youth between 11 and 17 years of age reported on their prior involvement with mental health and criminal justice systems. More than one quarter indicated prior arrest, 10.5% reported a hospital admission, and 43.1% said they had received counseling. Implications for the coordination of services from multiple sectors are discussed (authors).

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**Order #:** 11444

**Authors:** Logan, D., King, C.A.

**Title:** **Parental Identification of Depression and Mental Health Service Use Among Depressed Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 41(3): 296-304, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** To examine a proposed pathway to service use among depressed adolescents, this study assessed the effects of parental perceptions of family burden due to adolescents' depression, adolescent-parent communication, parents' depressive symptomatology, and comorbid substance use disorders on parental identification of adolescent depression and use of mental health services. A two-stage screening process was used to recruit 44 depressed adolescents and their parents from pediatrics clinics between 1997 and 1999. Measures included structured diagnostic interviews with adolescents, the Child and Adolescent Services Assessment, the Child and Adolescent Functional Assessment Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory (for parents), and the Communication Subscale of the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment. When history of service use was controlled, two predictors - parental perceptions of family burden and presence of a substance use disorder in the adolescent - were most strongly related to parental depression-identification. The data support the role of parental identification of depression as a mediator between the parent/adolescent characteristics and reports of mental health service use. Enhancing parents' abilities to identify and understand signs of depression may facilitate service use among depressed adolescents (authors).

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**Order #:** 8062

**Authors:** MacLean, M.G., Embry, L.E., Cauce, A.M.

**Title:** **Homeless Adolescents' Paths to Separation from Family: Comparison of Family Characteristics, Psychological Adjustment, and Victimization.**

**Source:** Journal of Community Psychology 27(2): 179-187, 1999. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article investigates three paths to adolescents' separation from their families -- running away, being kicked out, and being removed from the home -- and how they are related to family background characteristics, current psychological symptomatology, familial relationships, and victimization on the streets. A sample of 356 homeless adolescents was grouped according to who instigated their separation from family (themselves, 35.4%, their parents, 33.7%, or authorities, 17.7%). Adolescents removed from their family had the most problematic family background and the runaways had the least. However, no differences were found in current family relationships, psychological symptomatology, or rates of recent victimization. The findings suggest that the traumatic experience of homelessness may supercede the differential background factors, resulting in equally high rates of distress and victimization (authors).

**Authors:** MacLean, M.G., Paradise, M.J., Cauce, A.M.

**Title:** **Substance Use and Psychological Adjustment in Homeless Adolescents: A Test of Three Models.**

**Source:** American Journal of Community Psychology 27(3): 405-427, 1999. (Journal Article: 23 )

**Abstract:** In this article, three models of adolescent substance use, the deviance-prone, affect-regulation, and normative development models, are assessed regarding their ability to predict the substance use of a high-risk homeless adolescent sample with high rates of deviance, depression, and substance use. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses that included tests for curvilinear and gender interaction effects were performed. Results supported the deviance-prone model most strongly, with delinquency but not aggressive behavior predicting substance use. The affect regulation model received support for females but not for males. With respect to the normative development model, results did not indicate that moderate substance users were better off than abstainers in terms of negative affect or interpersonal relationships (authors).

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**Authors:** Marpsat, M., Firdion, J.M., Meron, M.

**Title:** **The Difficult Past of Homeless Young People.**

**Source:** Population and Societies 363: 1-4, 2000. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines the factors that contribute to, and define the young homeless population in France. The authors examine commonalities this group, such as a modest social background, low educational attainment, complex cultural itineraries, and family problems. The article also compares past experiences among the older and younger respondents of this survey, and summarizes key similarities and differences in the histories of both the younger and older homeless population (authors).

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**Authors:** Martinez, T.E., Gleghorn, A., Marx, R., Clements, K., Bowman, M., Katz, M.H.

**Title:** **Psychosocial Histories, Social Environment, and HIV Risk Behaviors of Injection and Noninjection Drug Using Homeless Youths.**

**Source:** Journal of Psychoactive Drugs 30(1): 1-10, 1998. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines a study on the prevalence of HIV high-risk sexual and drug use behavior in a population of homeless youth. The authors recruited 186 homeless, runaway, and street youth in three northern California cities using systematic street-based sampling methods, and assessed psychosocial histories, currently daily activities, and sexual and drug-related risk behaviors using qualitative and quantitative techniques. Youths reported high lifetime rates of injection drug use (45%), recent drug and alcohol abuse (100%), and current homelessness (84%). Injection drug using youths were more likely than noninjection drug using youth to report traumatic psychosocial histories, including parental substance use and forced institutionalization, use of alcohol and other noninjection drugs, a history of survival sex, and the use of squats or abandoned buildings as shelter. The authors state that these findings underscore the need for multifaceted service and prevention programs to address the varied needs of these high-risk youth (authors).

**Authors:** McCaskill, P.A., Toro, P.A., Wolfe, S.M.

**Title:** Homeless and Matched Housed Adolescents: A Comparative Study of Psychopathology.

**Source:** Journal of Clinical Child Psychology 27(3): 306-319, 1998. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares a probability sample of 118 homeless adolescents (ages 12-17) from six shelters from throughout the Detroit metropolitan area to a matched sample of 118 housed adolescents using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC) and the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). Analyses, including ones controlling for a set of 10 risk and resilience factors, indicated that the homeless showed more disruptive behavior disorders and alcohol abuse or dependence on the DISC and greater levels of symptomology on the BSI. There were no significant group differences on drug abuse or affective disorders, and psychotic disorders were rare in both groups. The authors state this pattern of findings is not entirely consistent with popular stereotypes about homeless youth nor with many existing studies that have often failed to include an appropriate comparison group (authors).

**Authors:** McMillen, J., Tucker, J.

**Title:** The Status of Older Adolescents at Exit From Out-of-Home Care.

**Source:** Child Welfare 78(3): 339-360, 1999. (Journal Article: 21 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, administrative data and case record reviews were used to assess the exit status of a sample of older youths leaving out-of-home care in one Midwestern state. The authors state that most left without a job or a high school diploma, and that many left with neither, and that the most common living arrangement at the time of exit was with relatives, some through planned reunification and some through unplanned reunification. The article asserts that the majority of the youths exited out-of-home care in unplanned ways, and that the number of placements and the completion of high school predicted employment status. Implications for independent living programs for older youths are discussed (authors).

**Authors:** McMorris, B.J., Tyler, K.A., Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R.

**Title:** Familial and "On-the-Street" Risk Factors Associated with Alcohol Use among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.

**Source:** Journal of Studies on Alcohol 63(1): 34-43, 2002. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This study investigated factors associated with alcohol use among homeless and runaway adolescents, using a risk-amplification model. Homeless and runaway adolescents were recruited and interviewed by outreach workers directly on the streets, in shelters, and in drop-in centers in four Midwestern states. The average age was 16 years, ages ranged from 12-22. This study sheds light on the nature of alcohol use in a high-risk population. Family background and "on-the-street" factors must be taken into consideration when treating alcohol misuse in street youth. The alternative is a vicious cycle whereby homeless youth may become homeless adults (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13647

**Authors:** Mears, D., Travis, J.

**Title:** **The Dimensions, Pathways, and Consequences of Youth Reentry.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Urban Insititute, 2004. (Report: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** In this report, the authors describe youth reentry and its policy relevance to communities nationwide. Drawing from the insights and comments from the participants in the Youth Reentry Roundtable held in May 2003, they identify critical facts about youth reentry, including the specific programming and policy challenges that must be addressed. The purpose of the Roundtable was to generate a national discussion about the challenges involved in reintegrating young people and to offer policymakers a critical opportunity to improve outcomes. Recommendations are provided for next steps in research and practice. The goal of the report is to highlight the importance of youth reentry and what can be done to ensure the successful transition of young people back into their families and communities so that they can become contributing members of society (authors).

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

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**Order #:** 13498

**Authors:** Mech, E.

**Title:** **Foster Youths in Transition: Research Perspectives on Preparation for Independent Living.**

**Source:** Child Welfare 73(5): 603-623, 1994. (Journal Article: 20 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors discuss five studies that span from 1965 to 1991, and provide a valuable picture of the functioning of adults who have been in foster care. The authors also discuss the follow-up measures of post placement functioning, including: education, employment, housing, support networks and cost to the community. The article asserts that the trends that emerged provide insight into what must be strengthened in Independent Living Programs (author).

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**Order #:** 2003

**Authors:** Morrissette, P.

**Title:** **Engagement Strategies with Reluctant Homeless Young People.**

**Source:** Psychotherapy 29(3): 447-451, 1992. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses methods for engaging homeless adolescents including ways to maximize contact at initial interview, rapport building strategies, and ways to manage possible transference and countertransference. An extensive case illustration is included.

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**Order #:** 965

**Authors:** Mundy, P., Robertson, M., Robertson, J., Greenblatt, M.

**Title:** **Prevalence of Psychotic Symptoms in Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 29(5): 724-731, 1990. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This study was designed to gather data on psychotic symptoms in a sample of 96 homeless adolescents. The sample included adolescents located in street sites as well as those currently using shelters. The results indicate that 29% of the sample reported four or more psychotic symptoms on the Diagnostic Interview Schedule psychotic symptom index. These results suggest that psychotic symptoms are a relatively prominent feature of the self-report of psychopathology among homeless adolescents. These symptoms not only included paranoid ideation, which may be generally elevated as part of the stress of street life, but also included reference and auditory hallucinations. Symptoms were correlated with reports of affective disturbance, abusive life experience, and substance use.

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13270

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

**Title:** **Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, 1999. (Fact Sheet: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet discusses the dimensions, causes and consequences of homelessness among youth. An overview of program and policy issues, and a list of additional resources for further study, are provided (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 #:** 13891

**Authors:** National Health Care for the Homeless Council.

**Title:** **Homeless Young Adults Ages 18-24: Examining Service Delivery Adaptations.**

**Source:** Nashville, TN: National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2004. (Report: 42 pages)

**Abstract:** This report is organized around four main topics: health care, housing, education and employment, and social support. In sections devoted to each of these topics, brief descriptions of service barriers are followed by recommended short and long-term strategies for overcoming them. Young adults in the U.S. are uniquely vulnerable to homelessness. Estimated numbers of young adults who experience an episode of homelessness each year range from approximately 750,000 to 2 million, and are believed to be increasing. This is a problem facing both young individuals and families. The predominant theme of this report is that late adolescence/early adulthood is a developmental stage during which appropriate supports can make an especially important difference (authors).

**Available From:** National Health Care for the Homeless Council, P.O. Box 60427, Nashville, TN 37206, (615) 226-2292, [council@nhhc.org](mailto:council@nhhc.org), [www.nhhc.org/Publications/younghomelessadult1.pdf](http://www.nhhc.org/Publications/younghomelessadult1.pdf)

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**Order #:** 12172

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

**Title:** **Alone Without a Home: A State-by-State Guide to Laws Affecting Unaccompanied Youth.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2003. (Book: 124 pages)

**Abstract:** The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty and the National Network for Youth have joined in releasing this new resource on the laws that affect unaccompanied youth. The resource offers a guide to legal trends and state and territorial statutes and makes policy recommendations relating to: definitions of child, youth and runaway; youth in need of services; status offenses, including running away, truancy and curfews; emancipation; rights of youth to enter contracts; definitions and consequences of harboring runaway youth; and services and shelters for unaccompanied youth. Also included are summaries and legal citations for relevant laws in each state and six U.S. territories.

**Available From:** The National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 1411 K Street NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638-2535, [www.nlchp.org](http://www.nlchp.org). (COST: \$29.00)

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13786

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

**Title:** **Legal Tools to End Youth Homelessness.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2004. (Report: 27 pages)

**Abstract:** This booklet is an introduction to some of the federal laws that can support young people who have run away from home or have been forced out of their homes. Set in question and answer format, the authors provide facts and statistics regarding youth homelessness, programs to help, and suggestions on how to obtain aid. The authors also include websites and phone numbers for educators, advocates, and lawyers who can help (authors).

**Available From:** National Law Center on Homelessness and 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 #:** 11880

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

**Title:** **SSI: The Rights of Homeless Children and Youth.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Center on Homelessness and Poverty, 2002. (Guide: 1 pages)

**Abstract:** This fact sheet discusses why SSI benefits are provided to children and how to file an application for these benefits. Details on how long it takes to receive children's SSI benefits, and who can apply are all listed on this sheet.

**Available From:** National Law Center on Homelessness and 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 #:** 7910

**Authors:** National Network for Youth.

**Title:** **Toolkit for Youth Workers: Street Outreach.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Network for Youth, 1998. (Resource Guide: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This resource guide lists resources covering street outreach to homeless youth and other street populations.

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**Order #:** 7909

**Authors:** National Network for Youth.

**Title:** **Toolkit for Youth Workers: Runaway and Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: National Network for Youth, 1998. (Toolkit: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This toolkit provides an overview of runaway and homeless youth. Topics covered include definitions of situations involving young people who are without a home, demographics, causes and consequences of leaving home, programs and services, and federal grant programs.

**Available From:** National Network for Youth, 1319 F Street, NW, Fourth Floor, Washington DC 20004, (202) 783-7949, [www.nn4youth.org/](http://www.nn4youth.org/).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 10162

**Authors:** Noell, J.W., Ochs, L.M.

**Title:** **Relationship of Sexual Orientation to Substance Use, Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Attempts, and Other Factors in a Population of Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 29(1): 1-6, 2001. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship of sexual orientation and gender to four sets of factors: family history, incarceration, substance use, and depression and suicide, in a population of homeless adolescents. A sample of homeless adolescents was recruited in Portland, OR and assessed using semi-structured interviews at baseline, three months and six months. A total of 532 youths (216 females and 316 males) provided data on sexual orientation and other variables. Heterosexual and non-heterosexual youths were compared on all sets of factors, primarily using logistic regressions. Results indicated that 44.9% of females identified as lesbian or bisexual, while only 13.9% of males identified as gay or bisexual. Gay, lesbian, bisexual, and "unsure" (GLBU) youths were less likely to have been in foster care or arrested, but were more likely to have spent time in a locked mental health treatment facility. More than one-third of all participants reported use of injection drugs. GLBU youths were more likely to have recently used amphetamines and to have injected drugs, however, gay-bisexual males were less likely to have recently used marijuana. GLBU status was associated with recent measures of depression and suicidal ideation, but not with lifetime measures. Associations of sexual orientation with several lifetime measures were different than with prospective measures, demonstrating the limitations of using lifetime measures rather than recent or prospective measures. This population of homeless adolescents appears to be higher in its high rate of injection drug use and the large proportion of females who identify as lesbian or bisexual than found in other studies. The high rates of depression and suicidal ideation, especially among GLBU youth, are of great concern (authors).

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**Order #:** 13787

**Authors:** O'Brien, P.

**Title:** **Youth Homelessness and the Lack of Permanent Relational Planning for Teens in Foster Care: Preventing Homelessness Through Relationship.**

**Source:** Brooklyn, NY: You Gotta Believe, 2004. (Report: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This report discusses the issue of youth homelessness, and the lack of relational planning for older foster care children. The author examines the number of youth who are homeless in New York City, and nationwide, and the relationships these youngsters lack as compared to youth who are not homeless. Suggestions are given on how to help youth live independently, and the author also dispels common myths about how youth become homeless (author).

**Available From:** You Gotta Believe, 1220 Neptune Avenue, Suite 166, Brooklyn, NY 11224, (800) 601-1779, [www.yougottabelieve.org/articles/homelessness.htm](http://www.yougottabelieve.org/articles/homelessness.htm).

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**Order #:** 1241

**Authors:** Pires, S.A., Silber, J.T.

**Title:** **On Their Own: Runaway and Homeless Youth and Programs that Serve Them.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Georgetown University Child Development Center, 1991. (Report: 282 pages)

**Abstract:** This monograph describes who homeless and runaway youth are, what their needs are, and the kinds of services that are being provided in seven communities around the country, including Albuquerque, Boston, Chicago, Des Moines, Iowa City, San Diego, and Seattle. Its purpose is to provide technical assistance to service providers, to foster greater exchange of information among providers, and to encourage more program-to-program technical assistance. It is meant to be a teaching tool for policy makers regarding the service needs of runaway and homeless youth, the barriers faced by providers, and program strategies that should be considered for replication.

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13858

**Authors:** Rashid, S.

**Title:** **Evaluating a Transitional Living Program for Homeless, Former Foster Care Youth.**

**Source:** Research on Social Work Practice 14(4): 240-248, 2004. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** In this article, the authors assess the outcomes of former foster care youth using transitional living programs and compare outcomes achieved by former foster care youth who participated in an employment training program with similar youth who did not. Based on a study that sampled twenty-three former foster care youth using transitional living services in Northern California, hourly wage, money saved, and employment status outcomes at discharge were examined. Housing outcomes were also examined six months post discharge. The article asserts that hourly wage, housing situation, employment, and money saved were among the variables that demonstrated improvement post intervention, and at a six-month follow-up, ninety percent of youth with known housing situations were in permanent, stable housing. The article concludes that transitional living and employment training programs may be effective interventions for former foster care youth with few resources (authors).

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**Order #:** 11837

**Authors:** Reeg, B., Grisham, C., Shepard, A.

**Title:** **Families on the Edge: Homeless Young Parents and Their Welfare Experiences. A Survey of Homeless Youth and Service Providers.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: The Center for Law and Social Policy, 2002. (Report: 44 pages)

**Abstract:** Despite being almost universally eligible for welfare, many homeless young parents are not receiving needed services, and many aren't even aware that the welfare program exists, according to this report released by the National Network for Youth and CLASP. Even when homeless youth know about Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), they have trouble accessing or keeping benefits. This report also discusses how the TANF living arrangement rule for minors may be operating as a barrier to TANF services rather than as an opportunity to help homeless young parents find safe housing. It concludes with recommendations for federal and state policymakers (authors).

**Available From:** The Center for Law and Social Policy, 1015 15th Street, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 906-8000, [www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1037307545.54/edge\\_report.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/Pubs/DMS/Documents/1037307545.54/edge_report.pdf)

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**Order #:** 12546

**Authors:** Rew, L.

**Title:** **Characteristics and Health Care Needs of Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Nursing Clinics of North America 37(3): 423-431, 2002. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the significant and growing number of adolescents who separate early from their families and become homeless. These youths are heterogeneous in terms of gender, race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, but the majority come from families that have been disruptive or dysfunctional in some way. Homeless adolescents are vulnerable to a variety of physical and psychological problems related not only to their family histories but to the stressful environments in which they try to survive. Although numerous federal, state, and local programs have been developed to meet their needs for shelter, health care, and education, much remains to be done to ensure their healthy development and to prepare them for responsible life in the larger society (author).

**Authors:** Rew, L.

**Title:** A Theory of Taking Care of Oneself Grounded in Experiences of Homeless Youth.

**Source:** Nursing Research 52(4): 234-241, 2003. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** Homeless adolescents are vulnerable to poor health outcomes owing to the dangerous and stressful environments in which they live. Despite their vulnerability, many of them are motivated to engage in self-care behaviors. The specific aim of this study was to explore self-care attitudes and behaviors of homeless adolescents. Individual interviews were conducted with 15 homeless adolescents. Interviews were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed using the constant comparative method of grounded theory. Findings revealed a basic social process of taking care of oneself in a high-risk environment. This basic social process was supported by three categories: Becoming Aware of Oneself, Staying Alive With Limited Resources, and Handling One's Own Health, each including two processes. Findings support Orem's conceptualizations of self-care and self-care agency and suggest the need for programs to support further healthy growth and development among homeless adolescents (author).

**Authors:** Rew, L. Taylor-Seehafter, M., Thomas, N.Y., Yockey, R.D.

**Title:** Correlates of Resilience in Homeless Adolescents.

**Source:** Journal of Nursing Scholarship 33(1): 33-40, 2001. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This article describes a study of homeless adolescents and reasons they give for their homelessness, relationships among resilience and selected risk and protective factors, identification of differences in risk and protective factors by gender and sexual orientation, and determines best predictors of resilience. Results of the study concluded that the highest percentages of adolescents had histories of sexual abuse, and/or were thrown out of their homes by their parents. Many left home because of this sexual abuse, others left because their parents disapproved of their alcohol and/or substance abuse, others felt that they had to leave because they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Lack of resilience was significantly related to feelings of hopelessness, loneliness, life-threatening behaviors, and connectedness, but not to gender or sexual orientation. Participants who perceived themselves as resilient, although disconnected from other people, were less lonely, less hopeless, and engaged in fewer life threatening behaviors than those who perceived themselves as not being resilient. They survived by adapting to street life and by becoming overly self-reliant (authors).

## Youth

Order #: 10927

**Authors:** Rew, L., Taylor-Seehafer, M., Fitzgerald, M.L.

**Title:** Sexual Abuse, Alcohol and Other Drug Use, and Suicidal Behaviors in Homeless Adolescents.

**Source:** Issues in Comprehensive Pediatric Nursing 24(4): 225-40, 2001. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** Previous research has shown that homeless youth have high rates of suicidal ideation, sexual abuse, and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. However, little is known about how these rates differ by gender and ethnicity. Our objective was to describe patterns of sexual abuse, alcohol and other drug use, and indicators of suicidal behaviors in homeless adolescents and to determine gender and ethnic differences in these factors. We used secondary data analysis of data from surveys completed by 96 homeless youth whose average age was 17.9 years. Over 60% of the sample reported a history of sexual abuse; the majority were under the age of 12 years when they first tried alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; 56.3% had injected drugs; and 46.9% had tried inhalants. During the past 12 months, 35.1% had seriously considered suicide and 12.3% had actually attempted suicide at least once. Significantly more Hispanics than Whites had considered suicide. A disproportionate number of Hispanics (95% of the sample) reported a history of sexual abuse. Participants with a history of sexual abuse were significantly more likely than those who did not have a history of sexual abuse to have used alcohol and/or marijuana and to have considered suicide in the past 12 months. We found that sexual abuse history is greater in this sample than in the general population and is particularly prevalent among Hispanic/Latino subjects. As in other studies, sexual abuse was more common among females than among males. High prevalence of sexual abuse, alcohol and other drug use, and suicidal behaviors in this sample of homeless youth underscores the need to develop and test community-based interventions to improve their health status.

Order #: 7723

**Authors:** Ringwalt, C.L., Greene, J.M., Robertson, M., McPheeters, M.

**Title:** The Prevalence of Homelessness Among Adolescents in the United States.

**Source:** American Journal of Public Health 88(9): 1325-1329, 1998. (Journal Article: 5 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports on the 12-month prevalence of homeless episodes among adolescents in the United States. Personal, audiotaped interviews were conducted in 1992 and 1993 with a representative household sample of 6,496 adolescents aged 12 to 17 as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Respondents reported whether they had spent the night in any of a variety of locations other than home during the previous 12 months. Altogether, 7.6% of the youths questioned reported that they had spent at least one night in a youth or adult shelter (3.3%), a public place (2.2%), an abandoned building (1.0%), outside (2.0%), underground (0.4%), or with a stranger (1.1%). Boys were much more likely than girls to report having experienced a homeless episode. The study suggests that homelessness among adolescents is not simply an urban problem and that prevention programs targeting homeless youths should be implemented nationwide (authors).

Order #: 1681

**Authors:** Robertson, J.M.

**Title:** Homeless and Runaway Youths: A Review of the Literature.

**Source:** In Robertson, M.J. (ed.), Homelessness: A National Perspective. New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1992. (Book Chapter: 11 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter reviews the current and historic literature on homeless and runaway adolescents. Mental and physical health problems, legal status, and the availability and use of services are discussed. The author concludes that although limited, the literature on runaway and homeless youth has evolved from early descriptive articles to more methodologically sound empirical studies. Recent reports have documented that running away is multidetermined, some of these youths are not "runaways" at all but abused or abandoned children, aptly termed throwaways or pushouts. Provision of services remains seriously deficient and the inconsistent enforcement of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act of 1974 leaves adolescents wary of identifying themselves to social service agencies (author).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 7347

**Authors:** Robertson, M.J.

**Title:** **Homeless Youth on Their Own.**

**Source:** Berkeley, CA: Alcohol Research Group, 1996. (Report: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** This report provides a profile of homeless youth, documents their diversity, their service needs, and barriers to meeting their needs. The report covers topics such as the cause of youth homelessness, their special problems, and issues in providing services to homeless youth. The author states that in the short term, emergency and transitional services are needed for those who are currently homeless, but strategies are also needed to intervene early with at-risk youth. The report concludes that a comprehensive national policy is needed to deal with homeless youth and youth at risk of homelessness.

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**Order #:** 856

**Authors:** Robertson, M.J.

**Title:** **Homeless Youth: An Overview of Recent Literature.**

**Source:** In Kryder-Coe, J.H., Salamon, L.M., and Molnar, J.M. (eds.), *Homeless Children and Youth: A New American Dilemma*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers, 1991. (Book Chapter: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** This chapter provides an overview on the contemporary population of homeless adolescents. The discussion addresses the prevalence of homelessness among youth, their characteristics and special problems, the causes of their homelessness, and major gaps in services.

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**Order #:** 8074

**Authors:** Robertson, M.J., Toro, P.A.

**Title:** **Homeless Youth: Research, Intervention, and Policy.**

**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: 31 pages)

**Abstract:** This paper provides a profile of homeless youth in the United States, documenting their diversity and service needs. It also describes various intervention approaches for homeless youth and discusses relevant social policy. The authors provide recommendations for future research.

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

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**Order #:** 8576

**Authors:** Rohde, P., Noell, J., Ochs, L.

**Title:** **IQ Scores among Older Homeless Adolescents: Characteristics of Intellectual Performance and Associations with Psychosocial Functioning.**

**Source:** *Journal of Adolescence* 22(3): 319-328, 1999. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines intellectual performance and the association of IQ with the quality of psychosocial functioning in a sample of homeless older adolescents. Fifty homeless older adolescents (ages 16-21) completed the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale -- Revised (WAIS-R) and a questionnaire assessing psychosocial functioning and sexual risk factors. The WAIS-R scores were comparable to population means, with performance IQ scores tending to be higher than verbal IQ scores. The IQ was unrelated to the duration of homelessness. Higher IQ scores were significantly correlated with only a minority of the measures of psychosocial functioning, including less self-reported depression and lower self-reported delinquency, but also less self-control in high-risk sexual situations, less perceived peer support for safer sex, and a higher perceived likelihood of acquiring HIV (authors).

**Authors:** Rohde, P., Noell, J., Ochs, L., Seeley, J.R.

**Title:** **Depression, Suicidal Ideation, and STD-Related Risk in Homeless Older Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescence 24(4): 447-460, 2001. (Journal Article: 13 pages)

**Abstract:** This study's goals were to examine the frequency of depression and related constructs of suicidal ideation and hopelessness in a sample of homeless older adolescents and their associations with behaviors that may increase the risk of sexually transmitted disease (STD). Diagnostic interviews and blood/urine samples were obtained from 523 homeless adolescents. Overall, approximately 12 percent had a current DSM-IV diagnosis of major depression and 6.5 percent had dysthymia, with higher rates for female and older participants. Depression appeared to precede rather than follow homelessness and was associated with biologically verified STDs (in older participants), infrequent condom use, a non-heterosexual orientation (in older participants), and lifetime homosexual experience. Unlike depression, suicidal ideation and hopelessness were associated with higher rates of intravenous drug use but lower rates of multiple sex partners and, in young homeless women, less sexual coercion. Depression is frequent in homeless older adolescents and has a complex association with STD-related behaviors (authors).

**Authors:** Rosenthal, D., Mallett, S.

**Title:** **Involuntary Sex Experienced by Homeless Young People: A Public Health Problem.**

**Source:** Psychological Reports 93(3): 1195-1196, 2003. (Journal Article: 2 pages)

**Abstract:** This article discusses the incidence of involuntary sex among homeless young people. The authors assert that this risk is considerably higher than in the general population, and that the most common reason for unwanted sex is being drunk or high at the time. The article states that there is a need for programs that provide homeless young people with knowledge and decision-making skills to enable them to avoid unwanted sex and thus exposure to adverse sexual health outcomes (authors).

**Authors:** Ryan, K.D., Kilmer, R.P., Cauce, A.M., Watanabe, H., Hoyt, D.R.

**Title:** **Psychological Consequences of Child Maltreatment in Homeless Adolescents: Untangling the Unique Effects of Maltreatment and Family Environment.**

**Source:** Child Abuse & Neglect 24(3): 333-352, 2000. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined the differential effects of various forms of abuse, as well as their combined effects. The study also sought to separate the factors uniquely associated with abuse from those associated with the more general problems present in an abusive family environment. Data were collected from 329 homeless adolescents. Preliminary analyses indicated some degree of matching for family background variables. Chi-square analyses revealed significant differences across groups for rates of assault, rape, depression/dysthymia, and attempted suicide. Multivariate analyses indicated significant differences in severity of internalizing problems and cognitive problems. Without exceptions, the group with histories of both physical and sexual abuse exhibited the most severe symptomatology and was at greatest risk for revictimization. Multiple regression analyses suggested that abuse histories were predictive of internalizing problems while family characteristics were more predictive of externalizing problems. The findings indicate that both abuse type and family characteristics contribute to the development symptomatology. Future prospective and longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the sequelae of abuse as well as possible cause and effect relations between abuse, family, characteristics, and psychological outcome (authors).

## Youth

**Order #:** 8215

**Authors:** Schaffner, L.

**Title:** Searching for Connection: A New Look at Teenaged Runaways.

**Source:** Adolescence 33(131): 19-27, 1998. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article presents the results of a qualitative study of 26 runaways in a rural New England shelter. Runaway behavior was viewed from the perspective of the teenagers themselves. The findings challenge popular notions that runaways are incorrigible delinquents who want to leave home, that the decision is impulsive, and that they hope never to return. Rather, many of the teenaged runaways left home in search of freedom from what they considered abusive treatment, whether physical, sexual, or emotional. Running away was also found to be "last resort" behavior. Nor was running away necessarily an irreparable break with family; many youths expressed the desire for reconciliation. Thus, running away was revealed to be a dynamic emotional experience for youths, which reflects changes in their social bonds with family, peers, and adults in the educational, legal, and medical systems (author).

**Order #:** 8764

**Authors:** Shadburne, S.

**Title:** Street Talk and Tuxes.

**Source:** Hohokus, NJ: Susan Shadburne Productions, 1998. (Videotape: 55 minutes)

**Abstract:** This video reveals the lives of individual street kids - their devastating histories and dreams for a brighter future - then follows them to the only annual prom for homeless youth in the country. Here, for one brief night, they dance, eat, dance, laugh, and forget their lives in the only traditional rite of passage they know. NOTE: To serve the interests of authenticity, strong language has not been edited.

**Available From:** Susan Shadburne Productions, LLC, 1221 Northwest Summit Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97210, (503) 222-6676.

**Order #:** 7054

**Authors:** Shane, P.G.

**Title:** What About America's Homeless Children?

**Source:** Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1996. (Book: 247 pages)

**Abstract:** This book examines the social factors that create homeless situations for children and the personal and educational problems that can result from them. The health risks - including unsanitary living conditions, poor nutrition, physical assault, and lack of access to health care - are explored. Also presented are ethnographic case studies of children in urban shelters, families in a shelter program, and people who "survived" a homeless youth experience. The history of programs, both governmental and nongovernmental, and policies for homeless youth are also examined. The book concludes with recommendations for policies and programs that can prevent homelessness for children.

**Available From:** Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320, (805) 499-0721, www.sagepub.com. (COST: \$26.00) (ISBN 0-8039-4983-9)

## Youth

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**Order #: 13500**

**Authors:** Sheehy, A., Oldham, E., Zanghi, M., Ansell, D., Correia, P., Copeland, R.

**Title:** **Promising Practices: Supporting Transition of Youth Served by the Foster Care System.**

**Source:** Tulsa, OK: National Resource Center for Youth Services, undated. (Report: 107 pages)

**Abstract:** This report focused on the design and delivery of independent living services and supports. The authors outlined a series of criteria that the research team believed were necessary in order to fully prepare youth for a successful transition out of foster care. The authors also examined the number of programs that delivered directly, or indirectly through referrals, important services for youth in foster care (authors).

**Available From:** National Resource Center for Youth Services, 4502 East 41st Street, Building Four West, Tulsa, OK 74135, (918) 660-3700, [www.nrcys.ou.edu/PDFs/Publications/Promising\\_Practices-1.pdf](http://www.nrcys.ou.edu/PDFs/Publications/Promising_Practices-1.pdf).

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**Order #: 7449**

**Authors:** Slegers, J., Spijker, J., van Limbeck, J., van Engeland, H.

**Title:** **Mental Health Problems Among Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica 97(4): 253-259, 1998. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reviews 18 surveys of mental health problems among homeless adolescents and reports on a pilot study of the same topic conducted in Amsterdam. Fifty homeless youths under the age of 24 were interviewed at the four service centers for homeless adolescents in Amsterdam. In total, 78% of homeless adolescents had at least one lifetime diagnosis of a psychiatric or substance abuse disorder, and 64% had at least one one-month diagnosis. The authors state that more research is needed on this subject in order to address the needs of these adolescents, if possible at an early age.

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**Order #: 11131**

**Authors:** Slesnick, N., Meade, M.

**Title:** **System Youth: A Subgroup of Substance-Abusing Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse 13(3): 367-384, 2001. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined shelter residents and compared the experiences of system and non-system youth. While many youths residing at homeless shelters will return home, many are placed in group or foster homes. Few researchers have examined the experiences of adolescents with a history of these out-of-home placements. Although longitudinal research is needed, findings argue that without intervention efforts targeted at identified problem behaviors, youth are at risk to continue their system involvement into adulthood (authors).

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**Order #: 10508**

**Authors:** Smith, P.B., Buzi, R.S., Weinman, M.L.

**Title:** **Mental Health Problems and Symptoms Among Male Adolescents Attending A Teen Health Clinic.**

**Source:** Adolescence, 36(142): 323-332, 2001. (Journal Article: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to examine the frequency and nature of mental health problems and symptoms among a group of 51 inner-city male adolescents attending a teen health clinic at a large county hospital in the southwestern part of the United States. They were administered a problem area checklist and a problem symptom checklist. The problem area checklist covered a range of mental health issues, including peer/friendship, relationship, and family problems; problems with money, time, and the law; substance use; and eating disorders. The problem symptom checklist queried participants about anger, nervousness, depression, fear, loneliness, suicide, aggression, and self-esteem. The results indicated that these young males experienced significant mental health problems and symptoms, such as relationship problems, problems with time and money, and symptoms of anger, depression, and aggression. Further, scared/afraid feelings correlated with five of the eight problem areas. The authors recommend investigating ways to target young males who present at such clinics in order to address their mental health problems and symptoms, as well as studying how their environment affects their overall health.

## Youth

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**Order #:** 5836

**Authors:** Snyder, W., Ooms, T.

**Title:** **Empowering Families, Helping Adolescents: Family-Centered Treatment of Adolescents With Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Problems.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1994. (Monograph: 204 pages)

**Abstract:** This monograph follows up on conference panels that focused on family issues in adolescent treatment of drug and alcohol related deaths, injuries, and suicides. The authors clarify issues and treatment models and explain the steps necessary to implement a family-centered approach to adolescent treatment. Issues examined include: the troubled adolescent in context; family systems theory and practice; the family-centered clinical approach; and transformation of the larger system. A check list for guiding the change is included.

AVAILABLE FROM: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Rockwall II, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, (301) 443-7373. (DHHS # 94-3008).

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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 #:** 6992

**Authors:** Stroul, B.A., Pires, S.A., Roebuck, L., Friedman, R.M., Barrett, B., Chambers, K.L., Kershaw, M.A.

**Title:** **State Health Care Reforms: How They Affect Children and Adolescents With Emotional Disorders and Their Families.**

**Source:** The Journal of Mental Health Administration 24(4): 386-399, 1997. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This article reports on the Health Care Reform Tracking Project, a national study designed to describe and analyze state health care reforms and their impact on children and adolescents with emotional disorders and their families. The authors summarize the results of the baseline survey of states conducted in 1995, exploring the nature and extent of the reforms in which states are engaged, most of which involve applying managed care technologies to their Medicaid programs. Trends across states are identified with respect to mental health service delivery, particularly with respect to children and adolescents. The authors conclude with a discussion of issues and concerns related not only to mental health service delivery for children and adolescents with emotional disorders and their families, but also to the systems of care that have been developing over the past decade to serve them (authors).

**Authors:** Terrell, N.E.

**Title:** **Street Life: Aggravated and Sexual Assaults Among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.**

**Source:** Youth & Society 28(3): 267-290, 1997. (Journal Article: 23 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines aggravated and sexual assaults among 240 runaway and homeless adolescents in Des Moines, IA. Unlike previous research studies on homeless and runaway adolescents that used small samples, this study limited samples to persons in youth shelters, and/or used clinical data, the current study contacted homeless and runaway adolescents where they congregated and lived. A social learning approach to victimization was used to show that deviant behavior among adolescents directly relates to coercive, aggressive, harsh, and abusive parental techniques. The results partially support the proposition that homeless and runaway adolescents are at risk of life-threatening situations on the streets (aggravated and sexual assaults) due to aggressive and abusive parents. In addition, there are strong indications that the street life situations of homeless and runaway adolescents have significant impacts on the probability that they will become assaulted, aggravatedly and/or sexually.

**Authors:** Thompson, S., Kost, K., Pollio, D.

**Title:** **Examining Risk Factors Associated with Family Reunification for Runaway Youth: Does Ethnicity Matter?**

**Source:** Family Relations 52(3): 296-304, 2003. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This study investigated the likelihood of family reunification across ethnic groups of 14,419 youth using runaway, shelter services nationwide. Among White, African American, Hispanic, Native American, and Asian ethnic groups, youths who reported abuse or neglect by their parental figures or had parents who were unemployed were less likely to reunify following a runaway episode. However, completing youth shelter services markedly increased the likelihood of reunification. Implications for cultural sensitivity in service delivery, particularly regarding family issues, are discussed (authors).

**Authors:** Twaite, J.A., Lampert, D.T.

**Title:** **Outcomes of Mandated Preventive Services Programs for Homeless and Truant Children: A Follow-Up Study.**

**Source:** Social Work 42(1): 11-18, 1997. (Journal Article: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined factors predicting favorable outcomes for families participating in mandated preventative services (MPS) programs, which included a truancy diversion program and a program for adolescents from homeless families. Case records of 100 families referred out of the program between 1989 and 1994 were reviewed to ascertain social workers' ratings of five factors predicting successful outcomes. Criterion measures included compliance with the termination plan and ratings of the child's adjustment six months after MPS termination. Results indicated that the criterion measures were related significantly to four predictive factors: severity of the child's pathology, intensity of parental involvement in treatment, parental attendance, and parental understanding of the child's pathology (authors).

**Authors:** Tyleer, K.A., Hoyt, D.R., Whitbeck, L.B.

**Title:** **The Effects of Early Sexual Abuse on Later Sexual Victimization Among Female Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence 15(3): 235-250, 2000. (Journal Article: 16 pages)

**Abstract:** This article investigates the effects of early sexual abuse on later sexual victimization among 361 female homeless and runaway adolescents in four midwestern states. Results indicated that early sexual abuse in the home had a positive direct effect on sexual victimization of adolescents on the streets. Early sexual abuse also increased the likelihood of later sexual victimization indirectly by increasing the amount of time at risk, deviant peer associations, and incidents of survival sex. Young women who leave dysfunctional and disorganized homes often characterized by abuse continue on negative developmental trajectories once they reach the streets. The social context of street life puts these adolescents in close proximity to potential offenders and exposes them to crime and criminals. The combination of a negative developmental trajectory and high-risk street environment increases these young women's chances of being sexually victimized (authors).

**Authors:** Tyler, K.A., Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R., Yoder, K.A.

**Title:** **Predictors of Self-Reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Sex Research 37(4): 369-377, 2000. (Journal Article: 9 pages)

**Abstract:** This article investigates factors associated with self-reported sexually transmitted diseases among 569 homeless and runaway adolescents in four Midwestern states. Youth were interviewed by outreach workers directly on the streets, in shelters, and in drop-in centers. Results indicated that family abuse was positively related to substance use, affiliation with friends who sold sex, and time on own. Early family abuse indirectly increased the likelihood of self-reported sexually transmitted diseases through time on own, substance use, friends selling sex, and risky sexual behaviors. Finally, substance use and affiliation with friends who sold sex was positively associated with risky sexual behaviors, which in turn was related to self-reported sexually transmitted diseases (authors).

**Authors:** Unger, J.B., Kipke, M.D., Simon, T.R., Johnson, C.J., Montgomery, S.B., Iverson, E.

**Title:** **Stress, Coping, and Social Support Among Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Research 13(2): 134-157, 1998. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** This article evaluated the extent to which stress, coping strategies, and social support were associated with depressive symptoms, poor physical health, and substance abuse in homeless youth. Data were obtained from a random sample of 432 homeless youth recruited from service provision sites and the streets in Los Angeles. Stressful life events were associated positively with symptoms of depression, poor physical health, and substance use. Use of emotion-focused coping strategies increased the risk of depression, poor health, and substance use disorders, where as problem-focused coping decreased the risk of alcohol use disorder and poor health. Social support decreased the risk of depression and poor health only. The authors state the results indicate that effective coping skills and social support may counteract the negative effects of stressful life events on physical and psychological health in homeless youth (authors).

## Youth

Order #: 7200

**Authors:** Unger, J.B., Kipke, M.D., Simon, T.R., Montgomery, S.B., Johnson, C.J.

**Title:** **Homeless Youths and Young Adults in Los Angeles: Prevalence of Mental Health Problems and the Relationship Between Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders.**

**Source:** American Journal of Community Psychology 25(3): 371-394, 1997. (Journal Article: 24 pages)

**Abstract:** This study measured symptoms of depression, low self-esteem, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, suicidality, self-injurious behavior, and drug and alcohol use disorders in a sample of 432 homeless youth and young adults, aged 12-23 years, living in Hollywood. Results indicated extremely high prevalence of mental health problems as compared with corresponding rates of mental health problems found among housed youths in previous studies. Prevalence of mental health problems differed by age and ethnicity. According to the authors, extremely high rates of mental health problems and substance abuse disorders in this sample suggest the need for street-based and non-traditional mental health services targeted toward these youths and young adults (authors).

Order #: 2638

**Authors:** Unger, K.V.

**Title:** **The Transition Process for Adolescents with SED and Young Adults with Mental Illness.**

**Source:** Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, 1994. (Report: 36 pages)

**Abstract:** The purpose of this report was to gather comprehensive information on the status of adolescents, age 16 to 25, and their mental health needs. The findings indicate that within this age range there are two distinct groups: older adolescents who have been diagnosed with a serious emotional disturbance (SED) in infancy, childhood or early adolescence; and young adults who have developed symptoms of a serious mental illness in their late teens or early twenties. The report identifies gaps in policy, research and service delivery for these adolescents and makes recommendations for federal and state leadership roles, policy development and program initiatives (author).

Order #: 12889

**Authors:** Votta, E., Manion, I.

**Title:** **Factors in the Psychological Adjustment of Homeless Adolescent Males: The Role of Coping Style.**

**Source:** Journal of American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 42(7): 778-785, 2003. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** This cross-sectional study explored differences in and the association of self-reported coping style, negative life events, self-esteem, and perceived social support with the psychological adjustment (i.e., depressive symptoms, internalizing and externalizing behavior problems) of adolescent males who were homeless and nonhomeless. Data was collected from 100 youths accessing an emergency shelter and two comparison groups of nonhomeless youths: 70 youths accessing local community drop-in centers and 54 high school youths who had never accessed a shelter or drop-in. Data were collected from January 2000 to January 2001 in Ottawa. Homeless youths reported a higher prevalence of family dysfunction, school difficulties, suicide attempts, legal problems, and substance use than nonhomeless youths. Youths who were homeless differed from youths who were nonhomeless for each outcome measure, reporting a greater use of the disengagement coping style, higher negative life events index, less perceived parental support, and higher levels of depressive symptoms and internalizing and externalizing behavior problems. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that disengagement coping and self-worth accounted for significant amounts of variance in depressive symptomatology, and both internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in homeless youths. Findings reflect the merit of considering coping style as a factor in the prevalence of psychological maladjustment among homeless youths (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 13502

**Authors:** Wertheimer, R.

**Title:** **Youth Who "Age Out" of Foster Care: Troubled Lives, Troubling Prospects.**

**Source:** Washington, DC: Child Trends, 2002. (Brief: 8 pages)

**Abstract:** In this brief, the author charts the trends in foster care, racial and ethnic disparities among the foster care population and characteristics of children in and leaving the system. This research brief also offers program and policy options for reducing the number of children in foster care and supporting youth of all ages (authors)

**Available From:** Child Trends, 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 100, Washington, DC 20008, (202) 362-5580, [www.childtrends.org](http://www.childtrends.org).

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**Order #:** 11117

**Authors:** Whitbeck, L., Hoyt, D., Yoder, K., Cauce, A., Paradise, M.

**Title:** **Deviant Behavior and Victimization Among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.**

**Source:** Journal of Interpersonal Violence 16(11): 1175-1203, 2001. (Journal Article: 29 pages)

**Abstract:** This study used a high-risk population of runaway and homeless adolescents to investigate the effects of a history of caretaker abuse and deviant subsistence strategies on victimization among adolescents. Based on a multisite sample of 974 homeless and runaway adolescents, logistic regression models were used first to examine factors predicting involvement in sexual and nonsexual deviant subsistence strategies and then to investigate the effects of deviant subsistence strategies on physical and sexual victimization when adolescents were on the streets. Results indicated that when controlling for all other factors, including histories of physical and sexual maltreatment in families of origin, street behaviors, sexual orientation, and informal support systems, engaging in nonsexual deviant subsistence strategies increased the likelihood of physical victimization more than two times. Engaging in sexual deviant subsistence strategies increased the likelihood of sexual victimization almost four times. The results are interpreted in terms of life course developmental theory and lifestyle exposure theories (authors).

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**Order #:** 6910

**Authors:** Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R., Ackley, K.A.

**Title:** **Families of Homeless and Runaway Adolescents: A Comparison of Parent/Caretaker and Adolescent Perspectives on Parenting, Family Violence, and Adolescent Conduct.**

**Source:** Child Abuse & Neglect 21(6): 517-528, 1997. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** Almost all of what is known about the families of runaways and homeless adolescents is based on adolescent self-reports. The validity of such research is currently being questioned by policy makers. The purpose of this study was to compare runaway and homeless adolescent reports and parent/caretaker reports on measures of parenting, family violence, and adolescent conduct. Reports of 120 runaway adolescents and their parents/caretakers from four Midwestern states were compared on measures of parental monitoring, parental warmth and supportiveness, parental rejection, physical and sexual abuse, and adolescent conduct. Comparison groups of nonrunaway adolescents and their mothers in two-parent and single-parent families from the same geographical area were also used for parenting and adolescent conduct measures. The findings suggest that runaway and homeless adolescents accurately depict the troubled family situations that they choose to leave. The policy implications for recent debates involving criminalization and mandatory return to parental custody of homeless and runaway youth are discussed (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #:** 8682

**Authors:** Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R., Bao, W.N.

**Title:** **Depressive Symptoms and Co-Occurring Depressive Symptoms, Substance Abuse, and Conduct Problems Among Runaway and Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Child Development 71(3): 721-732, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article examines factors that contribute to depressive symptoms and to co-occurring depression, substance abuse, and conduct problems among 602 runaway and homeless adolescents. The respondents were interviewed in shelters, drop-in centers, and directly on the streets in four Midwestern states. Results indicate that although family-of-origin factors contribute to depressive symptoms and comorbidity among runaway and homeless adolescents, experiences and behaviors when the adolescents are on their own also have powerful effects. The authors discuss the findings from a life-course perspective focusing on mechanisms through which street experiences accentuate or amplify already high levels of psychological distress and behavioral problems among this population of young people (authors).

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**Order #:** 12847

**Authors:** Whitbeck, L.B., Hoyt, D.R., Johnson, K.D., Berdahl, T.A., Whiteford, S.W.

**Title:** **Midwest Longitudinal Study of Homeless Adolescents: Baseline Summary Report.**

**Source:** Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 2002. (Report: 10 pages)

**Abstract:** This report summarizes findings from the Midwest Longitudinal Study of Homeless Adolescents (MLSHA), a four state study of runaway adolescents. The project is in its second year and this is its first report. The report contains detailed information from interviews that the survey outreach workers conduct every three months with runaways who agree to stay in touch over the three-year period, typically from age 16 to 19. About 65 percent of the initial group of 455 teens have stayed in touch with interviewers, who are in many cases one of the few adults who express interest in their lives. During the interviews, new insights are gained about the lives of these teens. For example, there are different gradients of runaways, from "couch surfers" who leave home and sleep on the sofas of friends and relatives before going back home, to hard-core runaways with their own subculture. The study is important for a number of reasons, including troubling signs that runaway teens are poorly equipped for adult life (authors).

**Available From:** University of Nebraska, 739 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588, (402) 472-5562, [www.endhomelessness.org/pub/MidwestStudy.pdf](http://www.endhomelessness.org/pub/MidwestStudy.pdf).

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**Order #:** 958

**Authors:** Whitbeck, L.B., Simons, R.L.

**Title:** **Life on the Streets: The Victimization of Runaway and Homeless Adolescents.**

**Source:** Youth and Society 22(1): 108-125, 1990. (Journal Article: 17 pages)

**Abstract:** The research reported here was based on a study of chronic runaways in a small Midwestern urban community of 250,000. Data were collected with the cooperation of the city's only agency specializing in the needs of homeless youth and another agency that provides shelter for runaway youth. The data indicated that young people not only can be found on streets of smaller urban areas, but they are subject to the same sorts of risks reported by runaways in larger cities. The focus of this study is on the victimization of young people on the streets and in the settings from which they have run.

## Youth

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**Order #: 11399**

**Authors:** Wise, B., Cuffe, S., Fishcer, T.

**Title:** **Dual Diagnosis and Successful Participation of Adolescents in Substance Abuse Treatment.**

**Source:** Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment 21:161-165, 2001. (Journal Article: 4 pages)

**Abstract:** A retrospective record review of one year of admissions to a residential adolescent substance abuse treatment program examined the prevalence of comorbid psychiatric disorders and factors associated with successful treatment participation. Psychiatric and substance use disorders were diagnosed by DSM-IV criteria. Successful participation was based on multiple factors assessed by the treatment team. Consistent with prior studies, there was considerable comorbidity with both disruptive and other disorders. It is concluded that further research on the relationship between ADHD, conduct disorder and substance abuse treatment is needed.

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**Order #: 8058**

**Authors:** Wolfe, S.M., Toro, P.A., McCaskill, P.A.

**Title:** **A Comparison of Homeless and Matched Housed Adolescents on Family Environment Variables.**

**Source:** Journal of Research on Adolescence 9(1): 53-66, 1999. (Journal Article: 14 pages)

**Abstract:** This article compares the family environments of a probability sample of 118 homeless adolescents (ages 12-17) residing in shelters to matched comparison group of 118 housed adolescents using a variety of self-report measures. Even after controlling for potential effects of behavioral disorders and alcohol dependence or abuse, homeless adolescents were found to have experienced significantly more parental maltreatment and were scolded by their parents more often than housed adolescents. The homeless youths reported feelings of less parental love and less cohesion within their families. They reported significantly more parent-to-adolescent and adolescent-to-parent verbal and physical aggression, and more family conflict in general. The implications of these results are discussed (authors).

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**Order #: 8584**

**Authors:** Woods, E.R., Samples, C.L., Melchiono, M.W., Keenan, P.M., Fox, D.J., Chase, L.H., Burns, M.A., Price, V.A., Paradise, J., O'Brien, R., Clayton Jr., R.A., Brooke, R., Goodman, E.

**Title:** **The Boston HAPPENS Program: Needs and Use of Services by HIV-Positive Compared to At-Risk Youth, Including Gender Differences.**

**Source:** Evaluation and Program Planning 23: 187-198, 2000. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** The Boston HAPPENS (HIV Adolescent Provider and Peer Education Network for Services) Program is a linked services network of care for HIV-positive, homeless, and at risk youth in Metropolitan Boston funded by the Special Projects of National Significance Program. This report studies the needs and use of services by HIV-positive youth compared with negative and untested at-risk youth, including gender differences. HIV-positive youth are accessing coordinated care and there are gender differences in the needs for services. Health care policies should facilitate the development and evaluation of comprehensive, youth-specific health services for these hard to reach populations (authors).

## Youth

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**Order #: 10499**

**Authors:** Wu, P., Hoven, C., Cohen, P., Liu, Z., Moore, R., Tiet, Q., Okezie, N., Wicks, J., Bird, H.

**Title:** **Factors Associated With Use of Mental Health Services for Depression by Children and Adolescents.**

**Source:** Psychiatric Services 52(2):189-195, 2001. (Journal Article: 6 pages)

**Abstract:** This study examined patterns of mental health service use among depressed children and adolescents and factors associated with help seeking and treatment modalities. The sample consisted of 206 children and adolescents aged 9 to 17 years who were assessed as part of a larger survey of mental health service use in five service systems and in the community and who met DSM-III-R criteria for depressive disorders. It concluded that whether a depressed child receives mental health services and the types of treatment received are influenced by different individual and family factors and by the type of symptoms exhibited. Better understanding of these factors will help in meeting the service needs of depressed children and adolescents.

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**Order #: 7109**

**Authors:** Yates, G., Pennbridge, J., Swofford, A., MacKenzie, R.

**Title:** **The Los Angeles System of Care for Runaway/Homeless Youth.**

**Source:** Journal of Adolescent Health 12: 555-560, 1991. (Journal Article: 7 pages)

**Abstract:** Runaway and homeless young people generally do not seek help unless they are in a severe personal crisis. For the past seven years, the Division of Adolescent Medicine, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, has developed a program model to intervene effectively with these youths and divert them from high-risk behaviors such as prostitution and drug use. The program model has five major components: networking and consolidation; outreach; short-term crisis shelter; comprehensive medical and psychological care; and long-term shelter and case management. This collaborative approach has brought together other youth agencies in the community to build and strengthen the network of existing services. In the process, a comprehensive system of care for homeless street youth throughout Los Angeles County has been steadily developing.

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**Order #: 8127**

**Authors:** Yoder, K.A.

**Title:** **Comparing Suicide Attempters, Suicide Ideators, and Nonsuicidal Homeless and Runaway Youth.**

**Source:** Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior 29(1): 25-36, 1999. (Journal Article: 12 pages)

**Abstract:** This article considers variables that best distinguish among attempters, ideators, and nonsuicidal youth in a sample of 527 homeless and runaway adolescents from four Midwestern states. Univariate results indicate that attempters are significantly more likely than ideators and nonsuicidal youth to have experienced physical or sexual abuse by an adult caretaker, to have experienced sexual victimization while on their own, and to have a friend who attempted suicide. Multivariate analyses reveal five variables that best distinguish among the three groups: self-esteem, depression, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and having a friend who attempted suicide. Further analysis suggests that the accumulation of these risk factors greatly increases the chance that these youth will engage in suicidal behavior (author).

**Authors:** Yoder, K.A., Hoyt, D.R., Whitbeck, L.B.

**Title:** Suicidal Behavior Among Homeless and Runaway Adolescents.

**Source:** Journal of Youth and Adolescence 27(6): 753-771, 1998. (Journal Article: 19 pages)

**Abstract:** This article considers risk factors associated with suicidal ideation and the likelihood of a suicide attempt in a sample of 297 homeless and runaway youth from four Midwestern states. The authors hypothesized that sociodemographic characteristics, family factors, suicide exposure, street factors, externalizing behavior, and internalizing behavior would be related to suicidal ideation and to the likelihood of a suicide attempt. Over half the sample (53.9%) endorsed some level of suicidal ideation, and over one quarter (26.3%) attempted suicide in the year prior to the interview. Analysis indicated that sexual abuse by a family member, knowing a friend who attempted suicide, drug abuse, and internalization were highly related to suicidal ideation. In the absence of suicidal ideation, sexual abuse, sexual victimization while on their own, and internalization were related to the likelihood of a suicide attempt (authors).