

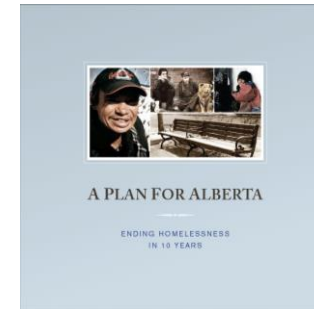
# **Annotated Bibliography : Family Homelessness Intervention Research Highlights 2000-2014**

**Part I - Interventions for Homeless Families to end Homelessness**

**Part II - Prevention of Family Homelessness**

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## Background

In 2014, the *Housing and Homelessness Research Strategy for Alberta* was developed to identify research priorities to advance knowledge and understanding of housing and homelessness in Alberta. This research strategy is one of the first outcomes of an innovative research partnership between the Alberta Interagency Council on Homelessness and the Alberta Centre for Child, Family and Community Research and will serve to generate and mobilize evidence to inform Alberta Interagency Council on Homelessness priorities, decisions and recommendations relevant to *A Plan for Alberta: Ending Homelessness in 10 Years*.

It was identified in the consultation to inform this research strategy that there was particular interest in family homelessness. This annotated bibliography provides information on a *very brief survey* of research studies in Medline (peer reviewed literature in English language) and Google search (grey literature) from the years 2000-2014 around 1) interventions for homeless families to end homelessness and 2) prevention of family homelessness. These articles are listed in chronological order with most recent studies first.

## Recommended Citation

Felix-Mah, R., & Roberts, E. (2014). *Annotated Bibliography: Family Homelessness Intervention Research*. AB: Alberta Centre for Child, Family & Community Research.

**Keywords:** housing, family homelessness,



## Part I - Interventions for Homeless Families to End Homelessness

Citation	Abstract
Center for Social Innovation. (In Progress). <i>The Impact of Housing and Services on Homeless Families</i> .	In 2008, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development launched a multi-year study of housing and services interventions for homeless families. The Center for Social Innovation partnered with Abt Associates, Inc. to develop the study design, recruit participants, and conduct the evaluation. Across twelve US cities, more than 3000 families experiencing homelessness will participate. The study will examine a variety of housing interventions to determine: effectiveness of the interventions in the short- and long-term; impacts on the well-being of parents and children, and on family preservation and self-sufficiency; and whether some interventions are more effective for particular families. <a href="http://www.center4si.com/projects/projects.cfm?project=35dcfb7f-6de8-4d4f-9fbe-3a055036337a">http://www.center4si.com/projects/projects.cfm?project=35dcfb7f-6de8-4d4f-9fbe-3a055036337a</a>
Coonan, M. & Haig Friedman, D. (In Progress). <i>New Lease for Homeless Families: Evaluation Study</i> .	CSP is as the evaluation partner for the New Lease for Homeless Families' pilot program—a unique initiative that brings together multiple stakeholders in homelessness prevention in Massachusetts: a group of affordable housing owners offering between 10-15% of their vacant units per year to families coming out of motels, hotels and shelters, and New Lease, a new not-for-profit organization connecting the units to homeless families and partnering with the Department of Housing and Community Development and nonprofit service providers to support the families as they transition to permanent housing. This evaluation will measure specific outcomes related to this intervention model and how it may change the larger systems of reducing family homelessness in Massachusetts. <a href="http://www.umb.edu/csp/research?nossl#Moving%20Home">http://www.umb.edu/csp/research?nossl#Moving%20Home</a>
Sleath, B. (In Progress). <i>Evaluating an Intervention to Prevent Family Homelessness</i> .	This project focuses on one of the more vexing and growing social problems of our day, homeless families. The Wake County (North Carolina) Continuum-of-Care Collaborative (Wake CCC) is a cross-section of public and private human-service providers, including Pan Lutheran Ministries of Wake County, the designated grantee and a major provider of homeless services in Raleigh, North Carolina. Wake CCC representatives have developed an improved best-practice service model for homeless women with psychiatric and/or substance abuse disorders who are caring for their families. During this phase, the Wake CCC developed a model with wrap-around services provided by a strengths-based mentor advocate. In the current phase of the project, the Sheps center, in cooperation with the Coordinating Centers (Vanderbilt University) and Policy Research Associates, Inc), has begun to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of these services to prevent family homelessness The assessment of these services will include measures of program integrity, housing stability, mental health and substance use outcomes, social outcomes, and the cost of services provided. <a href="http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/project/evaluation-prevent-family-homelessness/">http://www.shepscenter.unc.edu/project/evaluation-prevent-family-homelessness/</a>
Hayes, M., Zonneville, M., & Bassuk, E. (2013). <i>The SHIFT Study: Final Report (Service and Housing Interventions for Families in Transition)</i> .	The Service and Housing Interventions for Families in Transition (SHIFT) Longitudinal Study examines the effectiveness of different housing and service models in helping families who are experiencing homelessness establish and maintain residential stability and self-sufficiency. Research has documented the importance of housing vouchers, sometimes in combination with case management, in

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	<p>increasing residential stability and other positive outcomes. However, studies of the impact of specific types of housing programs on families are far more limited (Bassuk &amp; Geller, 2006). The SHIFT study contributes to our knowledge of the needs and characteristics of homeless families and children and the corresponding supports and services necessary to ensure residential stability among various subgroups of families. <a href="http://www.familyhomelessness.org/media/389.pdf">http://www.familyhomelessness.org/media/389.pdf</a></p>
<p>National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). <i>Promising Strategy: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the Charitable Assistance to Community's Homeless, Inc. (CATCH Program)</i>.</p>	<p>Charitable Assistance to Community's Homeless, Inc. (CATCH) is an agency that blends resources from regional government, area congregations of faith, local businesses, and charitable organizations to provide families with the support they need to quickly exit homelessness and achieve stable housing and employment, using a rapid re-housing model. The program currently operates in two communities in Southwest Idaho. A new partnership between CATCH and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW), the state agency responsible for administering the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, will allow CATCH to offer rapid re-housing assistance to homeless families statewide. <a href="http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/012f9d2b6af5c36f7a_c6m6bebh.pdf">http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/012f9d2b6af5c36f7a_c6m6bebh.pdf</a></p>
<p>National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). <i>Promising Strategies: Utah Workforce Services and The Road Home, A Public/Private Partnership to End Family Homelessness</i>.</p>	<p>A partnership between the Utah Department of Workforce Services (Workforce Services) and The Road Home has helped over 1,000 families quickly exit homelessness. Workforce Services co-locates staff at The Road Home to help families get connected to benefits and provide the intensive employment services they need to quickly find jobs. Workforce Services also provides Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) resources to The Road Home to cover the first four months of families' rent while rapidly re-housed parents are searching for employment. The Road Home offers housing search assistance, mobile case management services, and any additional rental assistance that families require to achieve housing stability. Both agencies' resources are being used to provide an integrated employment and housing intervention that helps families stabilize in their own housing quickly and avoid future homelessness. <a href="http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/3dc987b56fb1d727c2_a5m6i29ud.pdf">http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/3dc987b56fb1d727c2_a5m6i29ud.pdf</a></p>
<p>Zierler, A., Martinsson, S., &amp; Weib, T. (2013). <i>Accommodating Homeless Families in the Private Rented Housing Sector: Experiences from a Supported Housing Project in Vienna</i>.</p>	<p>This article presents the findings and analysis of the evaluation of Haus Felberstrabe; a project in Vienna that offers supported transitional housing for homeless families with the goal of accessing accommodation in the private rented housing sector. The project was initiated with the goal of testing a new approach within homelessness services policy and the results are presented in the context of a discussion of the policy of the Wiener Wohnungslosenhilfe (the homeless services in Vienna), its development and refer to the context of housing policy in Vienna. The results show individual factors that determine access to accommodation in the private rented housing market provide scope of action for homeless services. Immediate effective social support with a strong goal-orientation can influence and improve the capacity of vulnerable families in terms of stable housing. Empowerment and learning strengthens individuals. However, structural factors like rising costs for housing, lack of housing and low income levels and risk of poverty remain and require further policy development and political action that supports affordable housing. <a href="http://feantsaresearch.org/IMG/pdf/sm_et_al_paper.pdf">http://feantsaresearch.org/IMG/pdf/sm_et_al_paper.pdf</a></p>

Citation	Abstract
<p>HomeGround Services.(2012). <i>Housing homeless families: An evaluation of the Accommodation Options for Families program (AOF)</i>. Australia.</p>	<p>The Accommodation Options for Families (AOF) program has housed and supported a high-needs group whose existence was well known by entry point agencies prior to AOF and their need for a tailored intervention has been proven as a result of providing AOF. These families place a significant demand on multiple service systems yet they were able to move out of crisis and achieve a greater level of stability as a result of the program. Furthermore, they reported that they felt less stress and anxiety, and were better able to manage finances and meet their children's needs e.g., meals, access to healthcare and educational support.</p> <p>AOF was developed by the Victorian Government to respond to the findings of the Rooming House Taskforce. The program aims to reduce the number of families who are currently residing in, or at risk of residing in rooming house accommodation which is sub-standard and unsafe for families and children. The program operates across Metropolitan Melbourne through a number of experienced housing and support providers. The program provides support to families to access interim accommodation and longer term sustainable housing.</p> <p><a href="http://www.homeground.org.au/assets/evaluation-of-accommodation-options-for-families-aof-report.pdf">http://www.homeground.org.au/assets/evaluation-of-accommodation-options-for-families-aof-report.pdf</a></p>
<p>Meschede, T., Chaganti, S., &amp; Mann, A. (2012). <i>Rapid Re-Housing and Short-Term Rental Vouchers for Homeless Families: Summary Report of a Pilot</i>.</p>	<p>While the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has successfully reduced chronic homelessness among individual and homelessness among veterans (NAEH, 2012), family homelessness continues to increase and has reached crisis proportions. While the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has successfully reduced chronic homelessness among individual and homelessness among veterans (NAEH, 2012), family homelessness continues to increase and has reached crisis proportions.</p> <p><a href="http://iasp.brandeis.edu/pdfs/Author/meschede-tatjana/Rapid%20Re-Housing%20and%20Short-Term%20Rental.pdf">http://iasp.brandeis.edu/pdfs/Author/meschede-tatjana/Rapid%20Re-Housing%20and%20Short-Term%20Rental.pdf</a></p>
<p>National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2012). <i>Promising Strategies: Mercer County Board of Social Services and Mercer Alliance to End Homelessness</i>.</p>	<p>The Mercer County Board of Social Services (MCBOSS) and Mercer Alliance to End Homelessness (Mercer Alliance) are transforming the County's response to family homelessness and they are seeing results. In a two year period, the number of families in shelter or transitional housing on any given day declined by 20 percent and the number of families residing in motels over the course of a month declined by 66 percent. This was achieved through expanding rapid re-housing and shifting how Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) resources are used to help families move quickly out of shelter programs and into housing and jobs. <a href="http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/880fb35b6224742820_x4m6id5cn.pdf">http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/880fb35b6224742820_x4m6id5cn.pdf</a></p>
<p>Burks, S., Gordon, R, Onubogu, C., Roberts, B, Sanddovel, S. (2011). <i>An Interim Evaluation of the Massachusetts Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program</i>.</p>	<p>In 2009, the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) received \$18.4 million from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to begin implementation of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This program is targeted to provide assistance to families and individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness, or who are on the brink of homelessness. After completing the HPRP's first year of implementation, DHCD sought to perform an interim evaluation of the program. This report details the results from the evaluation, including detailed</p>

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	<p>analyses from interviews with grantee agency providers, and a cost effectiveness analysis. Additionally, the report provides recommendations for improvement for the remainder of the program, and for future prevention-based programs.</p> <p><a href="http://ase.tufts.edu/uep/degrees/field_project_reports/2011/Team_5_Final_Report.pdf">http://ase.tufts.edu/uep/degrees/field_project_reports/2011/Team_5_Final_Report.pdf</a></p>
<p>National Centre on Family Homelessness. <i>Strengthening at risk and homeless young mothers and children</i>. (2010). <i>Young Family Critical Time Intervention: Successful Transitions from Homelessness to Stability</i>.</p>	<p>The Young Family Critical Time Intervention (CTI) model was designed to provide continuous assistance to young homeless families as they transition from shelters to stable housing. CTI is a time-limited, structured case-work model that utilizes housing first and provides continuity of care from homelessness to housing. As adapted for young homeless families, it focuses on both the strengths and needs of young parents. The first implementation of the Young Family CTI model was the Second Chances Program in Westchester County, NY, which included a program evaluation component and resulted in positive outcomes such as reduction in risky behaviors and an increase in income and independence.</p> <p><a href="http://www.familyhomelessness.org/media/180.pdf">http://www.familyhomelessness.org/media/180.pdf</a></p>
<p>United Way Massachusetts Bay and Merrimack Valley. (2009, 2010). <i>Housing First for Families Initiative: Evaluation Reports</i>.</p>	<p>In addition to providing a summary of each grantee's efforts to implement Housing First for Families, grantees' logic models were used to develop templates for Midyear and Yearend progress reporting, as well as to develop a tool to measure common outcomes among families served across organizations. In January 2009, Housing First for Families grantees completed Midyear Progress Reports. The Midyear Progress Reports provided information about the extent to which grantees had implemented the activities outlined on their logic models. In addition, the report template requested information about barriers experienced in providing services, steps taken to overcome barriers, and specific strategies utilized in service provision.</p> <p><a href="http://supportunitedway.org/files/Year%202%20Report%20to%20UW_FINAL.PDF">http://supportunitedway.org/files/Year%202%20Report%20to%20UW_FINAL.PDF</a>  <a href="http://supportunitedway.org/files/YEAR%203%20UW%20Final%20Report_FINAL.pdf">http://supportunitedway.org/files/YEAR%203%20UW%20Final%20Report_FINAL.pdf</a></p>
<p>Einbinder, S. &amp; Tull, S. (2007). <i>The Housing First Program for Homeless Families: Empirical Evidence of Long-term Efficacy to End and Prevent Family Homelessness</i>.</p>	<p>In August 2003, funded by the Seaver Institute, The Institute for Research, Training and Technical Assistance at Beyond Shelter began an ambitious research project to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the agency's Housing First Program for Homeless Families (Housing First Program). Two hundred previously homeless families who had successfully completed the Housing First Program in the years spanning 1997 through 2001 were contacted over a 16-month period. Trained Beyond Shelter staff members interviewed each family, collecting information from them describing their present-day circumstances. Analyses of this data indicate that Beyond Shelter's Housing First Program greatly enhanced these families' chances to maintain residential stability; during the 2 to 7 years since completing the Housing First Program, 89.5 percent remained consistently housed without any repeated episodes of homelessness. Additional indicators of program effectiveness reported here, as well as other indicators to be disseminated in future publications, offer consistent and abundant support for the efficacy of the "housing first" approach for ending and preventing family homelessness. This</p>



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	<p><i>Policy Brief</i>, the first in a series, describes how the study was conducted and presents initial findings from this program evaluation. <a href="http://partnering-for-change.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Seaver_PolicyBriefExpandedPolicyImplications4.27.09.pdf">http://partnering-for-change.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Seaver_PolicyBriefExpandedPolicyImplications4.27.09.pdf</a></p>
<p>Latham, N. The Shifting Gears Initiative (2004-2007): <i>Summary of Evaluation Results and Case Studies of Three Initiative Participants</i>.</p>	<p>In June 2004, the Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation launched the “Shifting Gears Initiative: Fast Track to Housing for Bay Area Families”. Shifting Gears was a multi-year initiative that worked toward a better future in which periods of family homelessness in the Bay Area are shortened, formerly homeless families are more successful at retaining housing, and fewer at-risk families become homeless. The initiative convened a learning community for a cohort of nine outstanding Bay Area homeless family service providers.</p> <p>When comparing results from the final year of the Shifting Gear initiative with the year prior, we see dramatic results for participating organizations and the families they serve. Aggregate results for all nine participating organizations are presented. Accessed from: <a href="http://www.lfagroup.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/shifting-gears.pdf">http://www.lfagroup.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/shifting-gears.pdf</a></p>
<p>Bassuk, E.L., Huntington, N., Amey, C.H., &amp; Lampereur, K. (2006). <i>Family Permanent Supportive Housing: Preliminary Research on Family Characteristics, Program Models, and Outcomes</i>. National Center on Family Homelessness.</p>	<p>Available resources have not kept pace with the growing numbers of families and children who are precariously housed or who are already on the streets. This report synthesizes evaluation results from thirteen supportive housing programs that serve families. <a href="http://www.csh.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/Report_FamilyPSH.pdf">http://www.csh.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/Report_FamilyPSH.pdf</a></p>
<p>Charles and Helen Schwab Foundation. (2005). <i>Housing First Collaborative: Year One Evaluation Report</i>. Accessed from:</p>	<p>In May 2003, the Schwab Foundation hired LaFrance Associates, LLC (LFA) to document the implementation and assess outcomes of the Housing First pilot project in Santa Clara County.<sup>1</sup> The evaluation design is both formative and summative: our goal is to provide ongoing information that will support learning and reflection among the project funders and other project stakeholders, as well as to assess the effectiveness of this program in rapidly re-housing homeless families and preventing recurrence of homelessness. <a href="http://www.schwabfoundation.org/files/PDF/year_one_report.pdf">http://www.schwabfoundation.org/files/PDF/year_one_report.pdf</a></p>
<p>Beyond Shelter. (2005). <i>Pew Partnership for Civic Change Program Evaluation: Beyond Shelter's Housing First Program for Homeless Families</i>. Available From: Institute for Research, Training, and Technical Assistance at Beyond Shelter, 520 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90020, (213) 252-0772,</p>	<p>This fact sheet begins with a brief overview of the basic methodology of Beyond Shelter's Housing First Program for Homeless Families. In 1999, the program was designated one of 19 innovative programs nationwide to be included in a two-year national evaluation initiative. The evaluation is described, and the study's implications for ending and preventing homelessness among families with children are assessed. Information about 97 families enrolled in the program over a two-year period generated detailed, scientifically valid evidence of the program's outcomes. The rigorously designed research protocol of the Pew study described here will enable replications by other organizations and encourage their contributions to the growing knowledge bases about housing first for homeless families.</p>



Citation	Abstract
<p>Ward, E. (2003). <i>The Massachusetts HomeBASE Program: Lessons Learned from a Statewide Housing-First Policy for Homeless Families</i>. Accessed from:</p>	<p>Massachusetts is the only state in the US to maintain an emergency shelter entitlement for homeless families with its own dedicated line item in the state budget. In an attempt to rein in the cost and volume of participants in the system, the state underwent a major reform that culminated in the launch of a new program, HomeBASE, on August 1, 2011. The program adopted a housing-first approach to serving families at imminent risk of homelessness that offered financial assistance for families to secure their own housing unit rather than entering an emergency shelter. This thesis looks at the implications of the housing-first policy shift and determines whether the program was able to achieve its intended goals: to reduce the cost and volume of the EA system.</p> <p><a href="http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/73712/811562849.pdf?sequence=1">http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/73712/811562849.pdf?sequence=1</a></p>

## Part II - Prevention of Family Homelessness

Citation	Abstract
Coonan, M. & Saunders Lane, T. (In Progress). Family-to-Family Project Evaluation	The Family-to Family Project (FtF) commissioned the Center for Social Policy to evaluate its Family Homelessness Prevention Program during the period 2011-13. Through this initiative, FtF provides one-time cash grants of \$500 - \$3600 to 225 families who are at risk of losing their homes. Three partner agencies (Project Hope, Home Start, and Travelers Aid) refer candidate families to FtF for assistance and provide wrap around services such as case management. The intention of the project is to support families to maintain their housing stability with modest cash assistance and to generate solid evidence of the efficacy of this approach for preventing homelessness. <a href="http://www.umb.edu/csp/research?nossl#Moving%20Home">http://www.umb.edu/csp/research?nossl#Moving%20Home</a>
Cortes, A., Dunton, L., Henry, M., Rolston, H., & Khadduri, J. (2012). Linking Human Services and Housing Assistance for Homeless Families and Families at Risk of Homelessness.	The growing concern about family homelessness has renewed the focus among policymakers, researchers, advocates, and practitioners on using mainstream programs to prevent and end homelessness. The underlying belief is that programs explicitly for homeless people cannot be expected to do the whole job of preventing and ending family homelessness. Indeed, ever since the start of specialized federal funding for homeless people, it has been recognized that mainstream programs such as Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provide much greater resources than targeted programs for helping families leave homelessness. It is within this context that the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) commissioned a study that focuses on local programs that link human services with housing supports to prevent and end family homelessness. <a href="http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/12/LinkingServices2HomelessFamilies/index.pdf">http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/12/LinkingServices2HomelessFamilies/index.pdf</a>
National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2012). Ending Family Homelessness: National Trends and Local System Responses.	This paper is designed to provide stakeholders in the Homeless Families Initiative with information on national trends that are suggesting significant changes in the country's approach to ending family homelessness and guidance for responding to these changes by creating well-designed local systems. Part one of this paper is based on a literature review and analysis of national research on the characteristics of homeless families, typologies of homeless families, and the components of a coordinated system. Part two provides a framework for determining the right balance of interventions in Washington's Pierce, King and Snohomish Counties and examines potential changes to the use of existing resources. <a href="http://b3cdn.net/naeh/373f5f2c70595fe58c_j6m6bwe0q.pdf">http://b3cdn.net/naeh/373f5f2c70595fe58c_j6m6bwe0q.pdf</a>
Fitzpatrick, S., Harding, J., Irving, A., Pawson, H., & Sosenko, F. (2011). Evaluating Homelessness Prevention in Newcastle.	Newcastle City Council (NCC) and Your Homes Newcastle (YHN) invited Heriot-Watt University and Northumbria University to evaluate their work on homelessness prevention, with a view to extracting transferable lessons for other local authorities. <a href="http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/6128/1/Fitzpatrick_et_al_2011_Homelessness_Newcastle_EXEC_SUMMARY.pdf">http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/6128/1/Fitzpatrick_et_al_2011_Homelessness_Newcastle_EXEC_SUMMARY.pdf</a>

Citation	Abstract
National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2011). Hennepin County, MN: Promising Strategy for Assessment of the Targeting of Homelessness Prevention. Accessed from:	Hennepin County, Minnesota has operated a homelessness prevention program since the state legislature established the Family Homelessness Prevention and Assistance Program (FHPAP) in 1993. In 2010, the County decided to evaluate the program to make sure that it was providing prevention funds to families that would actually have become homeless without them. It did this by using administrative data to compare the characteristics of families who received assistance with the characteristics of families who became homeless. The idea was to see if families that FHPAP assisted had the same characteristics as those that became homeless, and were therefore the ones most likely to have become homeless themselves, if not for the FHPAP assistance. <a href="http://www.endhomelessness.org/page/-/files/3642_file_Promising_Strategy_Prevention_Targeting_in_Hennepin.pdf">http://www.endhomelessness.org/page/-/files/3642_file_Promising_Strategy_Prevention_Targeting_in_Hennepin.pdf</a>
New Mexico Appleseed. (2011). Keeping Families Together: Preventing Foster Care, Homelessness and Repeat Maltreatment. Accessed from:	Each year, more than 5,000 children in New Mexico are abused or neglected. Keeping Families Together (KFT) is a new, evidence-based intervention for families in the child welfare system that is predicted to help prevent repeat child abuse among homeless families by alleviating conditions that contribute to abuse and neglect. It is also predicted to generate a public sector cost savings of approximately \$10,000 per family. By providing Permanent Supportive Housing to homeless families with CYFD involvement, KFT leverages all of the support systems available to create conditions for success as parents, tenants, and members of the community <a href="http://www.nmappleseed.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/KFT-report-formatted-final.pdf">http://www.nmappleseed.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/KFT-report-formatted-final.pdf</a>
National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2009). Ending Homelessness for Families: The Evidence for Affordable Housing.	This paper reviews research showing that homeless families are far more similar to other poor families than to homeless adults without families, but they do not have the resources to secure housing. It examines patterns of shelter use and returns to stable housing and shows that housing that families can afford is sufficient to end homelessness – or to prevent it – for most families. Extensive research demonstrates that housing subsidies solve homelessness for the majority of families. In some jurisdictions, programs have succeeded in re-housing families even without ongoing subsidies. Supportive housing is only needed to help a small proportion of families with greater needs. Although most families do not need supportive housing and can attain stable housing with subsidies alone, they often have other needs that make them a good match for affordable housing with less intensive resident services. <a href="http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/b39ff307355d6ade38_yfm6b9kot.pdf">http://b.3cdn.net/naeh/b39ff307355d6ade38_yfm6b9kot.pdf</a>
Ryan, P. & Merlo, R. Preventing Family Homelessness: Results of the final evaluation of the Family Homelessness Prevention Pilot. (2005). Accessed from:	In light of past research on the pathways to family homelessness—resulting from the combined effects of structural factors such as barriers to affordable housing and employment, and individual characteristics such as family violence, substance abuse, financial problems and other health issues (Walsh 2003; Kolar 2004)—the Family Homelessness Prevention Pilot (FHPP) was designed as an early intervention program to prevent families from drifting into homelessness. Its objective was to increase individual families' capacity to prevent homelessness as well as to build community capacity within the service system to respond more effectively to families at risk. <a href="http://www.aifs.gov.au/conferences/aifs9/ryan.pdf">http://www.aifs.gov.au/conferences/aifs9/ryan.pdf</a>

Citation	Abstract
	<a href="http://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/05_2012/fhpp_final_report.pdf">http://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/05_2012/fhpp_final_report.pdf</a>
New York City Family Homelessness Special Master Panel. (2003). Family Homelessness Prevention Report.	<p>The SMP report includes findings and recommendations to prevent family homelessness and improve homelessness prevention efforts underway. While we consider all of the recommendations to be important, there are several that deserve special attention because of their potential to affect major positive improvements in the experiences of families at risk of becoming homeless and families seeking alternatives to shelter. These recommendations address several broad policy areas: Affordable housing, early identification, cross-agency coordination, community services, legal representation.</p> <a href="http://www.nyc.gov/html/dhs/downloads/pdf/preventionreport.pdf">http://www.nyc.gov/html/dhs/downloads/pdf/preventionreport.pdf</a>