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ABSTRACT

This annotated publications list on homelessness contains citations for 19 publications, most of which deal with problems of alcohol or drug abuse among homeless persons. Citations are listed alphabetically by author and cover the topics of homelessness and alcoholism, drug abuse, public policy, research methodologies, mental illness, alcohol- and drug-free living environments for homeless persons, alcohol and drug treatment services and programs, and homeless youth who use alcohol. (NB)

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## AN ANNOTATED PUBLICATIONS LIST ON HOMELESSNESS

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The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism  
AN ANNOTATED PUBLICATIONS LIST ON HOMELESSNESS

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June 1990

**Argerlou, M., and McCarty, D., eds. Treating alcoholism and drug abuse among homeless men and women: Nine community demonstration grants. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly* 7:1990.**

This special issue provides comprehensive information on the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism/National Institute on Drug Abuse FY 1988 Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals. The issue contains an overview of the nine community demonstration grant projects and a section on the Federal response to alcohol and drug abuse among homeless people. In addition, each of the nine projects is described, including information on program implementation, preliminary results, and evaluation issues.

**Baumohl, J., ed. Alcohol, homelessness, and public policy. *Contemporary Drug Problems* Fall:1989.**

This issue presents papers from experts in the field of homelessness, alcohol and/or other drug abuse treatment, and housing. Topics include a discussion of literature on homelessness and alcoholism from a historical perspective, alcohol use and abuse among homeless adolescents, and housing models for alcohol recovery programs that serve homeless people.

**Baumohl, J. *Research Agenda: The Homeless Population With Alcohol Problems*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, March 1987.**

The author reviews six papers presented at a research conference sponsored by NIAAA. Participants included scholars engaged in current research and experienced treatment providers. The report includes epidemiological research, a synopsis of research supported by NIAAA and the National Institute on Mental Health, and research methodology issues. Program participants concluded that there is a need for future research and service implementation that addresses the growing heterogeneity of the homeless population.

**Dennis, D.L. *Research Methodologies Concerning Homeless Persons With Serious Mental Illness and/or Substance Abuse Disorders*. Proceedings of a 2-day conference sponsored by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, July 14, 1987. Rockville, MD: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1987.**

Five concerns were addressed by researchers at this conference: (1) identify unique design and methodological considerations in conducting research on a homeless population with mental illness and/or substance abuse problems; (2) improve the design of research and expand the cadre of researchers; (3) stimulate the development of more quality applications for research funding; (4) develop research strategies across alcohol, drug, and mental health disorders; and (5) improve communication between researchers and treatment providers.

**Homelessness. Alcohol Health and Research World. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Spring 1987.**

This special edition was produced specifically to meet the needs of researchers and service providers concerned with the issue of homelessness. This volume contains articles by noted experts in the field of homelessness. A special section addresses the epidemiology of alcohol-related problems among homeless people. The health care, followup, and housing needs of homeless people also are discussed. This publication was the first to provide a compilation of research on homelessness and alcohol and other drug problems.

**Homelessness, Alcohol and Other Drugs. Proceedings of a conference held in San Diego, California, February 2-4, 1989. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1989.**

This report is from a conference funded by NIAAA. Participants included experts in the field of homelessness, substance abuse treatment, and health services evaluation. This document contains summaries of reports presented at the conference. These findings have added greatly to the field of homelessness and alcohol and other drug abuse. Highlighting the conference were presentations by representatives of three National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism/National Institute on Drug Abuse FY 1988 Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals located in Boston, Los Angeles, and Louisville. The report addresses the four main objectives of the conference: (1) to disseminate recent research findings on the magnitude and distribution of alcohol, drug, and other disabilities among homeless persons as well as the effectiveness of services targeted to this population; (2) to discuss lessons learned in conducting research on this population; (3) to provide a forum for discussion of recent innovative service strategies for treating this population; and (4) to stimulate ideas for future research in this area.

**Koegel, P., and Burnam, M.A. The Epidemiology of Alcohol Abuse and Dependence Among Homeless Individuals: Findings From the Inner-City of Los Angeles. Executive Summary. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, January 1987.**

Between July 1984 and March 1985, 379 individuals in the inner-city of Los Angeles were interviewed to determine empirically the characteristics of the homeless population. This paper summarizes the findings in four general areas: (1) prevalence and correlates of alcohol abuse/dependence among the homeless, (2) interaction of alcoholism and homelessness, (3) comparison of homeless and household alcoholics, and (4) adaptation of individuals with dual diagnoses of chronic alcoholism and chronic major mental illness. The results indicate the pressing need for an increase in alcohol rehabilitation services and a better understanding of a host of factors relevant to the delivery of care to homeless alcoholics.

**Korenbaum, S., and Burney, G. Alcohol-Free Living Environments for Homeless Individuals. Chevy Chase, MD: S.W. Morris & Company, Inc., October 1986. Prepared for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.**

This is a guide for program planners interested in developing alcohol-free living centers (AFLCs). The manual targets the special needs of homeless individuals who are recovering alcoholics. The guide is organized into five areas: community needs assessment, facility selection, financial concerns, organization, and evaluation and modification. Also included are five examples of AFLCs

in California: New Journeys Re-entry Home (Los Angeles), Crossroads Sober Living Center (Covina), McNay House (Los Angeles), Clare Cooperative Living Center (Santa Monica), and Arlington Hotel (San Francisco).

**Lezak, A.D. *Annotated Bibliography of Literature on Homeless Women Who Are Mentally Ill and/or Have Alcohol Abuse Problems*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Mental Health and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, June 1988.**

The majority of the articles in this bibliography focus on homeless women who are mentally ill and/or who abuse alcohol. This review does not address homeless families but includes ethnographic, social, scientific, and psychiatric research findings dating back to 1973. Common themes for all homeless women emerge from the papers and include women who have been victims of violence, have serious health problems, and are socially isolated.

**Molloy, J.P. *Self-Run, Self-Supported Houses for More Efficient Recovery From Alcohol and Drug Addiction*. Rockville, MD: Office for Treatment Improvement, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, 1989.**

This manual contains historical information on the background of the Oxford House model as well as the philosophy and logistics of self-run, self-supported recovery housing. This document would be helpful to agencies or to a group of individuals interested in establishing Oxford-type housing.

**National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors. *Innovative State Activities Relating to Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services for the Homeless Population*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1987.**

The result of a 1987 survey, this report describes how 32 State governments and the District of Columbia government are assisting homeless individuals with alcohol and other drug problems. Brief summaries discuss each state's and the District's task force/planning activities, programs, and research. Names of contacts for more information are provided.

**Ridgely, M.S.; McNeil, C.T.; and Goldman, H.H. *Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Among Homeless Individuals: An Annotated Bibliography*. Rockville, MD: R.O.W. Sciences, Inc., 1988. Prepared for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.**

This document reviews literature in three areas: (1) prevalence of alcohol and other drug abuse among homeless individuals; (2) treatment and service approaches for homeless populations with alcohol, drug, and mental illness; and (3) evaluation methodology and instrumentation with regard to measurement of the primary and secondary objectives of the demonstration.

**Robbins, R.C.; Tafe, A.; and Argerlo, M. *Alcohol and Drug Free Housing Guide*. Boston, MA: Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Association and the Stabilization Services Project, December 1989.**

This booklet is a practical guide to program planners, local housing authorities, and individuals interested in alcohol and other drug-free housing. It is designed to help the client think through the

steps leading to independent living. It provides information about apartment hunting and working with landlords and realtors. The guide also provides resource information about housing assistance programs and local housing advocacy groups.

**Robertson, M. *Homeless Youth in Hollywood: Patterns of Alcohol Use*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1989.**

This study estimates the prevalence of alcohol problems in this population and documents its variation by gender, age, and homelessness history. The onset of alcohol use and its correlation to alcohol abuse also is explored. In addition, this report compares its findings to nonhomeless adolescents and other groups and describes the contribution of family alcohol problems to homelessness. Alcohol abuse was found to be six to eight times higher among homeless adolescents than among their nonhomeless peers. The author recommends a more thorough description of the course of homelessness among homeless adolescents to identify points of intervention.

**R.O.W. Sciences, Inc. *Services for Homeless People with Alcohol and Other Drug Problems: A Taxonomy for Reporting Data on the Utilization of Services and on Systems Level Linkage Activities*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, May 1989.**

This paper presents a taxonomy for collecting and reporting data on the activities of the NIAAA/NIDA FY 1988 Community Demonstration Grant Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals. The taxonomy also is intended for use by all organizations working with homeless people with alcohol and drug problems and is designed to give uniformity to the definition of project activities. It provides a basis for a standard format that projects can use for reporting information on service utilization, program activities, and implementation.

***Synopses of Community Demonstration Projects for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment of Homeless Individuals*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, September 1989.**

This document describes nine NIAAA-funded community demonstration projects for homeless persons with alcohol and/or other drug-related problems based in Anchorage, AK; Boston, MA; Los Angeles, CA; Louisville, KY; Minneapolis, MN; New York, NY; Oakland, CA; and two in Philadelphia, PA. The grants are to provide, document, and evaluate successful and replicable approaches to community-based alcohol and/or other drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services for individuals with alcohol and/or other drug-related problems who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. The projects are developing innovative approaches to serve the target population through such activities as outreach programs, intensive case management, and supportive housing arrangements. The grantees are conducting individual project evaluations as well as participating in a national evaluation across all the demonstration sites.

**Wittman, F.D. *The Homeless With Alcohol-Related Problems: Proceedings of a Meeting to Provide Research Recommendations*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, July 1985.**

The meeting identified research issues concerning alcohol and homelessness. The six discussion papers presented at the meeting fall into three broad categories: demography and epidemiology, current state services, and the access to housing for low-income people with alcohol problems. Four categories of recommendations also are summarized: description of homeless people who have alcohol problems, alcohol-related services, housing issues, and research and dissemination policies.

**Wittman, F.D., and Madden, P.A. *Alcohol Recovery Programs for Homeless People: A Survey of Current Programs in the U.S.* Berkeley, CA: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, Prevention Research Center, 1988. Prepared for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.**

Three categories of exemplary programs that serve homeless people with alcohol problems are described in this report: (1) Comprehensive programs represent a wide range of approaches that "support an individual's movement from the status of homeless drinker to the permanent status of sober person with a place to live." Detailed descriptions cover operations, facilities, clientele, and budgets. (2) Two general models of alcohol-free housing programs are described: the "self-help" strategy, which draws heavily on the Alcoholics Anonymous Twelve-Step tradition, and the "special program" strategy, which combines programmatic requirements for an alcohol-free residence with expertise in generating low-income housing units. (3) The final category looks at unique programs for specific populations, including services to homeless women with drinking problems in inner-city skid rows, employment programs for homeless people with alcohol and other drug problems, and strategies to encourage reluctant chronic inebriates to accept entry into recovery programs.

**Wright, J.D. *Executive Summary: Correlates and Consequences of Alcohol Abuse in the National "Health Care for the Homeless" Client Population*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, January 1990.**

Nineteen demonstration projects funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust serve as the database for this report. The data are derived from 80,000 health care encounters with approximately 30,000 homeless clients seen between March 1985 and June 1986. The authors conclude that alcohol abuse is perhaps the leading health problem of homeless people.