

FIELDWORKS

Ideas for Housing and
Community Development Practitioners

The StreetWorks Collaborative: A Continuum of Care for Homeless Youth



Building the team: StreetWorks outreach workers have a moment of relaxation on a team-building retreat.

ber agencies have pledged to provide easy access to their programs, outreach workers can immediately connect homeless youth with a continuum of services while building trusting relationships with these individuals that may last for years.

Homeless Youth in Minnesota

In October 2000, the Wilder Research Center conducted a survey of homeless youth in Minnesota that uncovered some startling realities.

see **STREETWORKS**, page 2

In 1994, Freeport West, Inc., a Minneapolis/St. Paul community organization, responded to the increasing and often overlooked problem of youth homelessness in the Twin Cities region by initiating a coordinated street-based outreach program known as StreetWorks.

StreetWorks is a collaborative effort among 13 youth-serving agencies that offer an array of housing options and services, including emergency

shelter, transitional housing, drop-in centers, meal sites, clothing, HIV/STD prevention, medical care, mental health counseling, alcohol and chemical dependency treatment, employment opportunities, educational programs, and life skills programs.¹

StreetWorks identifies homeless youth on the streets of the Twin Cities through its 33 outreach workers who canvass the streets from 2:00 p.m. to midnight every day. Because mem-

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¹ The agencies that comprise the StreetWorks collaborative are as follows: American Red Cross, Minneapolis Chapter; Breaking Free; The Bridge for Runaway Youth; Catholic Charities, Hope Street; District 202; Freeport West, Inc., Project SOLO; Hmong Minnesota Pacific Association, Inc.; Lutheran Social Service, Homeless Youth Programs; Pillsbury United Communities, Brian Coyle Center; YMCA, Point Northwest; Youth Intervention Project, Red Door Clinic; and YouthLink, Project OffStreets.



StreetWorks outreach workers gain identity by carrying the “green bag” filled with resources commonly needed by youth on the streets.

On any given night, 660 youth are homeless and without shelter in Minnesota; the average age that these youth first begin living on their own is 13 years. Sixty-seven percent of these youth had previous out-of-home placements in detention centers, foster care, or drug and alcohol treatment facilities and later became homeless. Twenty-three percent of the metro area homeless youth report having traded sex for shelter, food, clothing, or other necessities.

A disproportionate number of homeless youth have attempted to commit suicide or have been victims of sexual abuse or domestic violence in a relationship. A national study conducted in 1998 found that the single factor that correlated most highly with youth prostitution was having been on the streets for more than 30 days. In addition, homeless women are more than seven percent more likely than the average woman to have a child by age 20.

The Cry for Help

The different challenges facing homeless adults versus homeless youth and the limited resources of most homeless programs result in a national homeless system primarily targeted toward adults. In many cases, programs work under the assumption that the needs of homeless youth can be more effectively addressed through child welfare or child protection agencies.

Unfortunately, it is not at all uncommon for older children and young adults to slip through the cracks. Even those children of whom the state is aware – youth aging out of foster care and juvenile delinquent placements – are often inadequately prepared for self-sufficiency. Many youth are homeless because they escaped physical or sexual abuse at home; simply providing affordable housing or shelter will not help them become healthy or productive citizens. Many lack independent living skills or are dealing with emotional or mental health problems that result from abuse or neglect.

“The needs of this population,” said Richard Wayman, Director of StreetWorks, “are different than the shelter, housing, and supportive service needs of single adults or families.”

The Twin Cities region is one of the few regions in the country that recognizes and appropriately serves the distinct and separate needs of unaccompanied, homeless youth. Furthermore, the StreetWorks collaborative is one of the few programs supported by Continuum of Care that addresses the gamut of problems that face homeless youth.

The StreetWorks Model

The StreetWorks model pairs outreach workers together for scheduled periods of “street work” in specific geographic areas. During these periods, the outreach workers conduct crisis intervention, supply basic assistance, and build relationships. Outreach workers do not conduct long-term case management but rather act as a “conveyor belt” toward supportive services and housing options.

The workers gain identity on the street by carrying what has become known simply as the “green bag,” a duffel bag that youth come to recognize as a mark of someone who can offer assistance. Contents of the bag include resources commonly needed by youth on the streets: food vouchers, bus tokens, change for phone calls, condoms, first aid supplies, toothbrushes and toothpaste, snacks such as granola or candy bars, feminine hygiene products, duct tape, and basic clothing items. The bag also includes the tools of the outreach worker: business cards, pamphlets about available resources for homeless youth, and listings of all available youth services, addresses, and telephone numbers.

StreetWorks Success

In 2001, StreetWorks outreach workers made new contacts with over 19,000 youth and reached out to a total of over 32,000 youth. Of those, 874 were helped by StreetWorks to achieve the following outcomes:

- 205 young people found safe shelter (including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent housing).



On the Street: Two outreach teams meet up for a rare photo.

- 452 reviewed life skills training to better equip them for permanent housing arrangements.
- 153 reunified and returned home with a family member.
- 47 exited an abusive or exploitative situation.
- 546 were helped in a crisis situation or through advocacy on their behalf.
- 110 received medical services, 105 received mental health services, and 40 received chemical health services.
- 128 entered an education program, 173 found a job or received training for employment or job-seeking skills.
- 369 were assisted with transportation to or from services.

- 533 had their immediate needs met either on the street or through case management.
- 727 received ongoing case management after building a relationship with an outreach worker.

StreetWorks combines the resources of member agencies to reach more clients and increase the visibility of available programs and services to homeless youth. The StreetWorks collaborative is a model that can be replicated in any community where organizations share the dual goal of reaching youth on the streets and providing services to enhance youth stability and independence.

For more information, contact:
Rich Wayman, Collaborative Director,
StreetWorks, (612) 252-2735,
streetworks@qwest.net

WE'VE MOVED

HUD USER has moved. Please update your information accordingly:

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(800) 927-7589 (toll-free
TDD)
(202) 708-3178 (Washington,
DC area)

Fax:

(202) 708-9981

Internet:

www.huduser.org

Sound Families: Providing Transitional Housing for Families

In July 2000, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation made a \$40 million grant to establish the Sound Families program – the largest private foundation gift ever provided to assist the homeless. As a partnership between the Gates Foundation, local city and county governments, and the University of Washington, the gift is being used to fund grants to construct 1,500 supportive housing units for families in transition out of homelessness in the Puget Sound region of Washington State. The supportive housing units provide services such as childcare and job training.

The Devastation of Homelessness

Homelessness is a problem that has devastated the lives of thousands of Americans and has become a regular feature of the human landscape. The Seattle metropolitan area, like many urban centers, first suffered a loss of affordable housing from the demolition of thousands of units during the skyscraper building boom of the 1980s. Following this reduction in affordable units, the housing market tightened further as a result of rapid increases in housing prices in the Puget Sound region.

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, the hourly wage required to afford a 2-bedroom apartment in the Seattle metropolitan area (King County) is \$16.25 – more

see FAMILIES, from page 9

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

The Foundation was created in 2000 by the merger of the Gates Learning Foundation, which focused on expanding access to technology through public libraries, and the William H. Gates Foundation, which focused on improving global health.

In 2001, the Gates Foundation gave over \$1 billion in grants in support of more than 2050 grantees. Listed below are just a few of achievements made by a sample of programs supported by the Foundation in its four main focus areas:

Global Health. By the end of 2001, The Vaccine Fund had committed more than \$800 million to government programs in 53 developing countries to provide immunizations for children.

Education. Principals and superintendents in all 50 states received grants to support improved technology and leadership training through the foundation's State Challenge Grants for Leadership Development.

Libraries. All 110 Navajo Nation Chapters received computers and training, bringing the first public access computing stations to many of these remote communities.

Pacific Northwest. The Community Access to Technology program made grants to 21 organizations, serving rural communities, youth programs, the homeless, and persons with disabilities in more than 64 locations throughout Washington state.

The Foundation also supports other causes of importance to the Gates family with funds categorized as Special Programs.

Additional information about the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation may be gained from the Foundation's Web site <http://www.gatesfoundation.org>

The City of Spokane Homeless Management Information System

To effectively address the needs of their homeless population, communities must be able to count the number of homeless individuals and gain a better understanding of the challenges those individuals face. In 1995, the Human Services Department of the city of Spokane, WA took on the challenge of counting the homeless and began developing a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that contains a database and a Homeless Coalition Web site.

Spokane's HMIS was designed to achieve an accurate count of homeless individuals living in the city in order to better understand their needs and to improve communication among homeless providers. Spokane's Human Services Department has now received nationwide attention for its success in developing the database. In 1998, the system received the John J. Gunther Best Practices Blue Ribbon Award from HUD and the Association of Washington Cities Municipal Achievement Award. Since 1999, the Human Services Department has worked with the University of Pennsylvania on numerous reports about the prevalence of homelessness, and on a report on the effects of welfare reform.

Developing the System

From the beginning, the Spokane's Human Services Department collaborated with organizations that help the homeless to develop Spokane's data

intake system. The collaboration resulted in the installation of a networked, computerized system and the creation of standardized forms – intake, assessment, discharge, and follow-up – that homeless providers use when working with each homeless client or household. When a homeless person seeks services at any of the participating organizations, she must complete an intake form or a contact log form. Those who participate in more intensive services, such as case management or sheltering, must complete the detailed assessment form at intake and again at discharge. All forms are then entered into Spokane's centralized system.

The data is used to measure needs and outcomes over time as the homeless transition through the various services. To include those who do not routinely connect to services, multi-agency outreach teams systematically canvass places where homeless people gather, complete contact log forms for those they meet, and enter the information in the database.

The Human Services Department also maintains a Web site that provides professionals with updated client data from the intake system and information about specific homeless services available to clients. For example, the Web site provides information on the target population of certain service providers and on daily shelter vacancies.

The Core and Unique Features

Since its inception in 1995, the number of organizations reporting to the database has increased steadily, enabling the system to capture and track more information about the homeless population in Spokane. In 2001, Spokane made significant improvements to the system that included updating the intake and assessment forms to add specific geographic information and to track needs within specific communities and neighborhoods. Some of the core and unique features of the system are as follows:

- To ensure confidentiality and build trust, no names are used in the system; client information is matched by birthday, initials, and gender.
- The HMIS methodology allows the user to create unduplicated counts and household and demographic descriptions based on user-defined parameters. Further, Spokane has developed strategies for generating both "time interval" and "single point in time" unduplicated counts.
- Survey forms are not static and are designed for use in a variety of settings. The committee that regularly reviews and redesigns the forms is comprised of people from organizations that provide a variety of services to the homeless.

see SPOKANE, page 6

- The HMIS has been used successfully to respond to a wide variety of public policy needs, as well as planning, reporting, and evaluation at both the provider and the government levels. The city routinely uses HMIS data to complete HUD's Annual Progress Report forms and annual reporting for other grants received, as well as to provide support for various community development plans.
- The HMIS uses Microsoft Access for the development of the forms and the database, making it a highly flexible and simple system that does not require ongoing consultant support to modify and update.
- Spokane's system can be implemented and maintained at a lower cost than a more technologically complex system. Still, the database accommodates a wide range of sophistication among participating organizations.

Capabilities of the System

Using HMIS, Spokane can generate statistics like these, which were gathered for calendar year 2001:

- 8,817 individuals and 5,989 households were homeless during 2001.
- 6,074 homeless adults, 311 youth living independently, and 2,432 children were counted.
- 2,244 homeless individuals represented ethnic or racial minorities. Native Americans constituted the greatest percentage of homeless individuals by ethnicity.
- 4,248 households did not report income or reported having no income, 524 received Technical Assistance for Needy Families or Assistance for Families with Dependent Children, and 356 households were employed.

- 417 homeless households reported having served in the military.

In addition to demographic information, Spokane's HMIS provides housing, employment, education, training, health care, and employment exit and outcome data that can be used by community planners, government officials, and funders.

Measuring homelessness has traditionally been either incomplete or largely anecdotal. The Spokane Human Services Department has taken a large step in counting the homeless and quantifying poverty in their region – the first step toward understanding the needs of this community and providing appropriate services to help them out of homelessness and into a more stable situation.

For more information, contact:
Kimberley McCollim, Human Services Assistant, city of Spokane Human Services Department,
(509) 625-6130,
kmccollim@spokanecity.org

Tell Us Your Story

HUD USER would like to hear from you for two upcoming issues of FieldWorks. The January/February issue will address housing market conditions, such as preserving existing stock and affordable housing approaches in soft or tight markets. The March/April issue will focus on fair housing and the effects of demographics on homeownership, the success rates of different models

(including local initiatives) for promoting fair housing objectives, and evidence of and efforts to address discrimination in housing and lending. Please send your story of 1,000 words or less on the above topics to HUD USER, c/o FieldWorks, P.O. Box 23268, Washington, DC 20026-3268 or email them to helpdesk@huduser.org.

Solutions at Work: Understanding Homelessness

“If you provide the resources that an individual needs to work and live productively, you provide a real opportunity for self-sufficiency. Every person we help move out of homelessness reaffirms this powerful truth,” says Macy DeLong, founder of Solutions at Work, an organization that facilitates a permanent transition out of homelessness for the population of Cambridge, MA.

Led and run by currently and formerly homeless individuals, Solutions at Work can attribute much of its success not only to hard work and dedication, but also to an institutional understanding of what it means to be homeless and what it takes to transition into a more stable situation. Since its founding in 1989, Solutions at Work has helped more than 75,000

people move permanently out of homelessness – a significant achievement, given that one-fifth of people who have previously lived in shelters return to them.

In 2001, Solutions at Work won the Dr. Joseph H. Brenner Leadership Award from the Community Legal Services Counseling Center and the Small Business of the Year Award from the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce. In addition, DeLong was presented the Cambridge YWCA “Tribute to Outstanding Women” award in September 2001.

The Limitations of Shelter Services

Although there are shelters that provide transitional services to

the approximately 8,000 homeless in the Greater Boston area, the services offered by Solutions at Work are unique. Its staff understands what it is to be homeless, and therefore, appreciates the importance of individualizing solutions. In many homeless shelters, clients are treated uniformly, with little variation in the services provided to men, women, youth, families, or the mentally ill. On entering Solutions at Work, however, the first question asked is, “What do you need to get your life back?” followed by, “Do you want to work?” Solutions helps its clients find the job, clothing, or apartment and develop the skills that they need to get back on their feet.

A Look at Homelessness Nationwide

The U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) performed an assessment of the status of hunger and homelessness in 2001. USCM surveyed 27 major cities whose mayors were members of the USCM’s Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Major findings related to homelessness include:

- Eighty-one percent of the survey cities report an increase in requests for emergency shelters in the year prior to the survey.
- The average increase in request for emergency shelter cities was 13 percent.
- Requests for emergency shelter by homeless families with children increased in 73 percent of the survey cities in the year prior to the survey.
- An average of 37 percent of the requests for emergency shelter by homeless people overall and 52 percent of the requests by homeless families alone are estimated to have gone unmet during the last year.

- People remained homeless for an average of six months.
- In 52 percent of the cities, emergency shelters may have to turn away homeless families due to lack of resources; in 44 percent they may also have to turn away other homeless people.
- Lack of affordable housing leads the list of causes of homelessness identified by the city officials.
- Officials report that the Federal Government’s Continuum of Care policy has made a difference in their communities’ efforts to address homelessness, and that the increase in HUD funding to address homelessness has resulted in more homeless families and individuals accessing transitional and permanent housing and reaching self-sufficiency in their cities.

A complete copy of the report can be downloaded from the USCM’s Web site <http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/hungersurvey/2001/hungersurvey2001.pdf>.

Solutions at Work: Programs and Services

While Solutions at Work offers diverse counseling services, it largely functions through several major programs that address the particular needs of the homeless. Employment is a significant challenge for transitioning people who want and need to work, but how many employers will consider a candidate with no resume, no references, no address, and dirty clothes? Solutions at Work programs provide employment and skills development for people who are or have been homeless.

In 2001, eight people with histories of homelessness were employed in six permanent staff positions. Solutions also offered temporary labor to 28 homeless people and provided longer-term transitional employment and job skills development to 22 people transitioning out of homelessness. At the end of the year, 10 individuals moved into mainstream employment, one went on to higher education, and eight continued with Solutions at Work.

Another substantial part of Solutions' efforts is concentrated in two programs: The Cambridge Furniture Bank and Moving Up. The Cambridge Furniture Bank collects and recycles good quality used furniture, appliances, and household items and gives them to families and individuals who are moving out of homelessness and into housing. During 2001, 932 individuals and 27 corporations donated furniture and household goods, clothing, and supplies, which the Cambridge Furniture Bank then distributed to 575 households. Moving Up is a below-cost moving service primarily for the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS. Solutions also pro-

Quick Facts about the Homeless in the Boston area

- The estimated number of uncounted homeless in Greater Boston: 8,000
- The percentage of state-funded shelter employees in Massachusetts who are formerly homeless: 7%.
- The average cost of keeping one person in an emergency shelter for one year: \$16,425.
- The net impact on the economy per successful transition: \$35,425.
- Cost to clothe one child from kindergarten through 12th grade: \$11,678.
- Estimated percentage of homeless families with one parent: 86%.
- Cost of one transitional employment position: \$9,240.
- Average first-year earnings of a former transitional employee: \$19,000.

Source: Solutions at Work

vided relocation services to 78 families and individuals who could not afford the cost of a traditional moving company.

Four additional programs round out the services offered by Solutions:

■ **The Children's Clothing Exchange.** This program provides a partner system where families can trade for the clothing they need. For example, one family may trade an eight-year-old's winter clothes for a ten-year-old's summer wear, while another family may exchange a child's sandals and shorts for long pants and a down jacket. Those with nothing to trade are asked to sign up to do volunteer work or, if volunteer work is not possible, they are asked to do something somewhere else in the

community. In 2001, 985 families clothed 1,500 children through the Exchange.

- **Wheels.** This program matches functional, donated cars with people who need a car to access jobs, housing, and services. Solutions matched nine cars with new owners in 2001.
- **Get Connected.** As Solutions' computer training center, Get Connected allows people to access e-mail and increase their computer skills. Using the time and skills of one graduate of the transitional employment program, Solutions also was able to distribute refurbished, donated computers to 27 people.
- **Speak Up.** This advocacy program is designed to develop or expand leadership skills among

homeless and formerly homeless people so they may advocate for themselves about the issues that most affect them. In 2001, members made 23 presentations to local groups about homelessness; seven members attended and made presentations at the annual National Low Income Housing Coalition Conference; 28 people participated in legislative advocacy; and 280 homeless voters were registered.

Finally, even though Solutions is organized around these specific programs, it is also available for those seeking general assistance. In 2001, Solutions staff provided more than 1,000 people with information, referrals, and short-term counseling. In addition, they provided 88 voice-mail boxes to homeless people.

A Model for the Future

Solutions at Work is not a shelter, meals, or job skills program. Rather, Solutions' counseling focuses on employment and life skills training. Clients learn how to get and keep a job, how to manage money, and how to stay away from drugs and alcohol. Solutions provides meaningful jobs that allow people to directly and positively impact others. The organization has helped thousands of people bridge the gap to self-sufficiency using a unique approach that brings real solutions to the challenges of transitioning from homelessness to a more stable environment.

For more information, contact: Macy DeLong, Founder and Executive Director, Solutions at Work, (617) 492-0300, macydelong@hotmail.com

than three times the federal minimum wage of \$5.15. As a result, in 2001 there were more than 9,000 homeless individuals in the Puget Sound region.

Sound Families Awards Grants

Since the pilot round of awards in late 2000, Sound Families has awarded grants for 24 projects that will help fund the development of 293 supportive housing units. Three examples of funded projects are Housing Hope, the Low Income Housing Institute, and the Auburn Transitional Housing for Families.

Housing Hope is building an 11-unit housing facility. Four of the units will house eight small families in transition. The remaining seven units will serve as permanent housing. The target population for the project is extremely low-income, homeless, pregnant women or new mothers and their infants. Housing Hope has developed a learning curriculum designed to strengthen the ability of the residents to work and care for their families. Together with its partners, Housing Hope will provide case management, employment training, and child-care for one year following the completion of the transitional program.

The Low Income Housing Institute is building Meadowbrook View, a mixed-use structure with 51 units of housing affordable to families earning 30 to 60 percent of the area median income and 15 transitional apartments including eight 3-bedroom and seven 4-bedroom units. In addition, families will be able to take advantage of substantial on-site services and case management, including a food, clothing, and housewares bank; access to daycare for young children; an after-school and

summer school program; medical services, mental health, and substance abuse assistance; employment services; and a youth counselor.

The Auburn Transitional Housing for Families project has rehabilitated a 12-unit apartment building, converting 2-bedroom units to low-income, transitional family housing. St. Stephen's Housing Association, a small faith-based service organization, has partnered with Catholic Community Services and the developer Common Ground for this housing project.

Progress in the Provision of Housing and Services

Thus far, 9 of the 24 Sound Families programs have completed 126 units that are either occupied or in the process of being rented. Many of the housing projects have been able to use a portion of the rental income for property management, including some supportive services. As Paul Carlson, Homeless and Supportive Housing Specialist with Sound Families, said, "The provision of services is critical to the success of supportive housing programs for the homeless or very low-income."

The housing units being built through Sound Families fill a gap that the Gates Foundation saw in the Puget Sound region's continuum of care approach from shelter to permanent housing for families in transition out of homelessness. By significantly increasing the amount of supportive housing available, Sound Families hopes to relieve much of the pent-up demand that is now overwhelming the emergency housing system.

For more information, contact: Paul Carlson, Homeless and Supportive Housing Specialist, city of Seattle, Office of Housing and Sound Families, (206) 233-7088, paul.carlson@seattle.gov

Homelessness Internet Resources

The Internet contains abundant information and resources on homelessness and organizations that help the homeless. HUD's Web site has a page on homelessness (<http://www.hud.gov/homeless>) that offers information on housing, food, job training, and health care for the homeless, including resources directed specifically to homeless veterans and children. In addition, the site provides links to local homeless assistance agencies through the following link: <http://www.hud.gov/homeless/hmlsagen.cfm>.

Interagency Council on Homelessness (www.ich.gov) coordinates 18 federal agencies in the delivery of housing and services to reduce and end homelessness across the U.S.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness (<http://www.naeh.org/>) is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to mobilize the nonprofit, public, and private sectors of society in an alliance to end homelessness. The Web site offers key facts on homelessness and its causes, information on policy and legislation, success stories of organizations that help the homeless, publications and resources, links to other sites, and ideas for individuals to join the fight against homelessness.

The National Coalition for the Homeless (<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/>) has a mission of ending homelessness through grassroots organizing, public education, policy advocacy, technical assistance, and partnerships in the areas of housing justice, economic justice, health care justice, and civil rights. Its Web site provides information and resources both for the homeless themselves and for homeless advocates, including recent articles relevant to the current homeless situation and a directory of local homeless service organizations.

The National Health Care for the Homeless Council (<http://www.nhchc.org/index.html>) is a membership organization whose mission is to help bring about reform of the health care system by advocating for universal health care and for the improvement of current systems intended to serve people who are poor and homeless; by researching critical issues; by training and organizing health care providers, service agencies, and homeless people themselves to improve care; by publishing newsletters, monographs, action alerts, policy statements, training videos and books; and by collaborating with a broad range of public and private entities interested in the problems of health care and homelessness.

American Bar Association Commission on Homelessness and Poverty (<http://www.abanet.org/homeless/>) is a 13-member commission of attorneys and lay people devoted to fostering the development of legal pro bono homeless programs and educating the law profession and the public about the legal problems of the very poor.

Beyond Shelter (www.beyondshelter.org) is a private, nonprofit agency whose mission is to combat chronic poverty, welfare dependency, and homelessness among families with children through the provision of housing and social services and the promotion of systemic change.

Corporation for Supportive Housing (www.csh.org) supports the expansion of permanent housing opportunities linked to comprehensive services for persons who face persistent mental health, substance abuse, or other chronic health challenges and are at risk of homelessness.

UPCOMING EVENTS

NOVEMBER 21 – 22

Housing First: Models and Methodologies.
Los Angeles, CA.
Beyond Shelter, Inc.
Contact: (213) 252-0772 or
www.beyondshelter.org

DECEMBER 1 – 4

No Harm Reduction Conference.
Seattle, WA.
Harm Reduction Coalition
Contact:
<http://www.harmreduction.org/conference/4thnatlconf.html>

DECEMBER 5

The National Rural Housing Conference.
Washington, DC.
Housing Assistance Council
Contact: (202) 842-8600 x108 or
2002conference@ruralhome.org

DECEMBER 7

The National Coalition for the Homeless 1st Annual “Bringing America Home for the Holidays” Awards Gala.
Washington, DC.
The National Coalition for the Homeless
Contact: Hilary Whyte
(202) 737-6444 x17,
hwhyte@nationalhomeless.org;
Anna Inazu, (202) 737-6444, x25,
ainazu@nationalhomeless.org

DECEMBER 21

National Homeless Persons’ Memorial Day.
Contact: (202) 737-6444 or
mstoops@nationalhomeless.org

JANUARY 29 – 31, 2003

Framing the Future: Family Unification Program National Training Conference.
Washington, DC.
Child Welfare League of America
Contact: (202) 639-4908
housing@cwla.org, or
<http://www.cwla.org>

MARCH 19 – 21, 2003

2003 Annual Ready, Work, Grow Conference.
Baltimore, MD.
The Enterprise Foundation
Contact: <http://www.enterprise-foundation.org/resources/trainingconf/conferences/workforceConference/workforceconference.asp>

APRIL 4 – 5, 2003

It Takes a Community to End Family Homelessness: New Directions in Best Practices.
New York, NY.
Homes for the Homeless, the Institute for Children and Poverty, and the Political Science Quarterly
Contact: Amanda Glatzel
(212) 529-5252 or conference@homesforthehomeless.com

MAY 5 – 7, 2003

Shaping America’s Agenda for Homeless Veterans.
Washington, DC.
National Coalition for Homeless Veterans
Contact: http://www.nchv.org/news_annualconference.cfm
or nchv@nchv.org

JULY 16 – 19, 2003

The National Alliance to End Homelessness 2003 Annual Conference.
Washington, DC.
The National Alliance to End Homelessness
Contact: (202) 638-1526
or naeh@naeh.org

FIELDWORKS

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