

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Oftentimes, college professors ask their students to prepare for lessons and even longer assignments by asking them to create annotated bibliographies. The Annotated Bibliography is much more robust (that is, tough or beefy) than a simple bibliographic (or list of sources). The Annotated Bibliography contains a collection of abstracts of different sources related to a single topic.

Example:

Annotated Bibliography: Homelessness

Baker, L. (Ed.) (2016 May/June). Many paths, one destination." *Journal of housing & community development*. 73(3), pp. 6-12.

Abstract

The article focuses on initiatives to end homelessness in the U.S. and offers suggestions for the same. Topics include Housing First program followed by the public housing authorities (PHAs), funding affordable multi-family housing projects through tax credits and using project-based vouchers voluntarily with case management providers for placement of homeless people. Other topics include the need for sharing information about housing programs and the tiny house movement for interim houses. INSET: Client Success Story.

Bassuk, E. and Rosenburg, L. (1988). Why does homelessness occur? A case-control study. *American journal of public health*. 78 (7), pp.738-788.

Abstract

We compared 49 homeless female-headed families with 81 housed female-headed families in Boston. Most housed families were living in public or private subsidized housing. In both groups the mothers were poor, currently single, had little work experience, and had been on welfare for long periods. Many of their children had serious developmental and emotional problems. Homeless mothers had more frequently been abused as children and battered as adults and their support networks were fragmented; the housed mothers had female relatives and extended family living nearby whom they saw often. The frequency of drug, alcohol, and serious psychiatric problems was greater among the homeless mothers. The homeless mothers may have been more vulnerable to the current housing shortage because they lacked support in time of need. This, in turn, may have been due to their history of family violence. Psychiatric disabilities may have been another contributing factor in the minority of homeless women. The notion that a "culture of poverty" accounts for homelessness was not supported by the data since the homeless were less likely to have grown up in families on welfare. The data suggest that solutions to family homelessness in the current housing market require an increase in the supply of decent affordable housing, income maintenance, and assistance from social welfare agencies focused on rebuilding supportive relationships.

Christian, J. and Howson, A. (2013). Homelessness. *Research starters: sociology*. EBSCOhost. Retrieved from: [http:](http://)

ezproxy.uvu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ers&AN=89185530&site=eds-live>.

Abstract

As the number of homeless people has risen, homelessness has become a central feature of life in America. Broadly, homelessness is viewed as either the result of individual choices and/or a poor work ethic, or as a symptom of or response to more complex social problems. Although homelessness is more visible to researchers and policy makers in the twenty-first century than in decades prior, it remains methodologically challenging to count and track homeless people. Nonetheless, statistics show that the homeless population is largely male; that women under 30 years old are a growing proportion of the homeless population; and that while homelessness is a largely urban problem, rural homelessness is rising. Homelessness is mainly attributed to poverty and the absence of affordable housing and contributes to a range of social, emotional and health related problems; yet, many cities and states have mobilized laws to deal with the problems homelessness causes for public space use rather than the problems that homelessness causes for those who are homeless. Consequently, researchers argue that in addition to programs that aim to provide temporary and transitional shelter to homeless people, there needs to be an increase in accessible permanent housing and in federal housing resources.

Gibson, D.W. and Cohn, G. (2017 March) New york spends \$1.2 billion a year on homelessness and yet the problem is only getting worse." New york magazine. 50(6), p.32.

Abstract

The article discusses rising issues concerning homelessness across New York. It mentions issues related to homelessness in places like Los Angeles, California. It presents the views of Christine Quinn, former City Council Speaker, on a high number of shelter population made up of families who have a head of household who is working; and services offered by Win as a shelter provider for women and families.

US Department of Housing and Urban Development (USHUD). (2014). The 2013 annual homeless assessment report (AHAR) to congress. Retrieved from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/ahar-2013-part1.pdf>.

Abstract

The Department of Housing and Urban Development releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness— of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless people and veterans. For the first time, communities reported information on the age of people experiencing homelessness on a single night. These data were used to create estimates of homelessness among children and youth. This report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid re-housing programs, and permanent supportive housing programs. In 2013, the PIT estimates of both homeless people and beds were reported by 420

Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. Both sheltered and unsheltered counts were mandatory this year, and many CoCs reported improved methods for compiling both types of estimates. HUD has standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.