

Design Resources for Homelessness BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aiello, J. (1975). Field Experiment Research on Human Crowding. Paper presented at 55th Annual Meeting of the Western Psychological Association in Sacramento, California.

This article addresses the issue of human crowding, specifically with regard to its impact on arousal and stress. The document reviews an experiment conducted at a Rutgers University residence hall to determine the effects of overcrowding. Ultimately the study found that crowding did in fact have a negative impact, noticeably more to women than men.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Stress, Arousal, Dormitory

Anthony K.H. and Dufresne, M. (2007). Potty Parity in Perspective: Gender and Family Issues in Planning and Designing Public Restrooms. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 267-294.

This article examines the public restroom. It specifically addresses its role in discrimination, health and safety issues as well as the potty parity legislation. It continues the discussion with an overview of organizations working to make changes in restroom policy, new emerging technologies that are impacting restrooms and design changes that can be made to eliminate the aforementioned concerns.

Headings/Keywords: Restrooms, Gender

Bitner, M. J. (1990). Evaluating Service Encounters: The Effects of Physical Surroundings and Employee Responses. *Journal of Interior Design*, 69-82.

This article discusses the impact of customer service encounters. Study results indicated that customer satisfaction largely depends on individual encounters.

Headings/Keywords: Service, Reception, Dignity

Buchanan, R. (2000). Human Dignity and Human Rights: Towards a Human Centered Framework for Design. Carnegie Mellon University. Retrieved from <http://www.defsa.co.za/sites/default/files/downloads/2000conference/09.%20Keynote%20Dr%20Richard%20Buchanan.pdf>.

This article addresses the importance of designing to empower human and their cultures. The paper specifically outlines a framework that offers a new way of thinking about the diversity of design, encompassing the entire spectrum of work from craft to high-tech applications. The goal of the paper is move design forward in this direction as well as discuss potential implications.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity, Culture, Empowerment

Burger, J. (1989). Negative Reactions to increases in Perceived Personal Control. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 56, 246-256.

Though personal control is generally desired and seen to have positive reactions there can also be negative responses as well. This article presents research that addresses the circumstances in which these negative implications may occur and how they can be handled.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity, Personal Control, Support

Cook, C., Brotherson, M.J., Erwin, E. & Weigel, C (2005). Children with Disabilities: Opportunities in the Home Environment. *Implications*, 5, 1-6.

This article discusses the importance of allowing children with disabilities opportunities for self-determination, which is a critical component of learning and development. It is especially important that these opportunities be present in the home environment. The article outlines design strategies to achieve these opportunities.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Disabilities, Self-Determination, Empowerment

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Fallot, R. & Harris, M. (2009). Creating Cultures of Trauma-Informed Care. *Community Connections*, 1-19.

This paper reviews the occurrence and impact of trauma in people that are found within the human service systems. It identifies the importance of training human service professionals to deal with trauma, especially with regard to understanding the path of recovery for those that are in crisis. It also provides an overview of the steps that can be taken to transition professionals to become trauma-informed.

Headings/Keywords: Trauma

Hoffman, L. & Coffey, B. (2008). Dignity and Indignation: How people experiencing homelessness view services and providers. *The Social Science Journal*, 45, 207-222.

This article observes how service professional interact with people experiencing homelessness. Based on over 500 interviews the authors conclude that these experiences are generally negative and many times the person experiencing homelessness feels judged. Further, negative feelings may in fact not just be the opinion of the person, but in fact may be the result of unintentionally embedded feelings toward homelessness. The authors proposes that organizations use information such as these interviews to develop their policies and procedures.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity, Empowerment, Respect, Policy

Paradis, E., Bardy, S., Cummings-Diaz, P., Athumani, A. & Pereira, I. (2011). We're not asking, we're telling: An inventory of practices promoting the dignity, autonomy, and self-determination of women and families facing homelessness. (Toronto: The Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press). Retrieved 8/19/2015 from www.homelesshub.ca/Library/View.aspx?id=55039

This article focuses on women experiencing homelessness. It reviews various reports outlining specific needs service providers should strive to meet specifically for women, which include more empowerment sensitivity, accountability, better integrations and fewer barriers to services. Women specifically like to be recognized for their particular skills and strengths.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Dignity, Family, Self-Determination, Empowerment

Dilani, A. (2009). Psychosocially Supportive Design: A Salutogenic Approach to the Design of the Physical Environment. Paper presented at the 1st International Conference on Sustainable Healthy Buildings in Seoul, Korea. Retrieved on 8/17/15 from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265349464>.

This publication address the importance of design and everyday settings in a clinical setting. It identifies that the quality of an environment is an important factor psychological health through stimulation, engagement and generation of positive emotions. The researcher specifically focuses on implementation of salutogenic design, which is a design approach that aims to prevent illness and maintain human health through active and passive engagement.

Headings/Keywords: Environmental Psychology, Design, Salutogenics

Dion, D. (2004). Personal control and coping with retail crowding. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 15, 250-263.

This article explores the relationship between crowding and personal control. In the past, it was commonly believed that personal control is a very important to coping with crowding, however, this author feels that these studies were insufficiently thorough. This field study explored this relationship further and found that personal control-crowding relationships are dependent upon an individual's crowding experience and the nature of personal control, which is defined as the belief that one's response that can influence an event.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Personal Control

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- Ware, N. C., Desjarlais, Robert R., AvRuskin, T., Breslau, J., Good, B. J., & Goldfinger, S. M. (1992). Empowerment and the Transition to Housing for Homeless Mentally Ill People: An Anthropological Perspective. *New England Journal of Public Policy*, 8, (297-314).

This article examines the issues that could arise for mentally ill individuals facing homelessness when the transition from shelter living to permanent residences occurs. The article specifically discusses evolving consumer households (ECH) which are shared and staffed residences that are designed to help with the transition. The article discusses important factors in empowerment for homeless people with major mental illness, which include the organization of a space, social relations, and the management of economic resources in the ECHs.

Headings/Keywords: Empowerment, Mental Health, Evolving Consumer Households

- Evans, G., Lepore, S. & Schroeder, A. (1996). Role of interior design elements in human responses to crowding. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 70, 41-46

This article explains a study conducted to investigate the impact of interior design on the negative relationship between crowding and mental health. The study found that the more architectural depth (the amount of spaces one must pass through to get from one room to another) the less socially withdrawn residents would be. Residents in crowded space with little architectural depth were found to be more mentally distressed. Overall the study found that when architectural elements assist with helping residents be less socially withdrawn the relationship between crowding and mental distress is lessened.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Architecture, Architectural Elements, Architectural Depth, Stress

- Evans, G. (2003). The Built Environment and Mental Health. *Journal of Mental Health*, 80, 536-555.

This article discusses the impact of the built environment on mental health, both directly and indirectly based on assessments of documented evidence. The article then discusses the challenge of locating research on the relationship between the built environment and mental health as there are many challenges in gathering reliable information.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Stress, Mental Health, Helplessness

- Evans, G. & McCoy J.M. (1998). When buildings don't work: the role of architecture in human health. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 18, 85-94.

This article reviews the impact of built environments on health. People spend most of their lives within buildings, yet not much is known about how buildings affect our health. This article proposes specific interior architectural elements and how they may affect the health of humans. The goal of this article is to incite further thinking and research regarding this topic.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Architecture, Health

- Hulchanski, J.D, Campsie, P., Chau, S., Hwang, S. & Paradis, E. (2009). *Finding Home: Policy Options for Addressing Homelessness in Canada*, Introduction. Toronto: Cities Centre, University of Toronto.

The introduction to this e-book discusses the meaning of the term "homelessness" in terms of origin and implications, what these mean for researchers.

Keyword: Homelessness

- Cohen, M. (1989). Social Work Practice with Homeless Mentally Ill People: Engaging the Client. *National Association of Social Workers, Inc.*, 505-509.

This article discusses the importance of the engagement phase of social services practice with mentally-ill people facing homelessness. The author states that people facing homelessness can be helped the most when they feel as though they are in control of the helping process, so an empowerment based plan is best. People are more likely to be engaged in the process when they

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feel as though they have some self-determination. This service approach has shown to be highly effective.

Headings/Keywords: Mental Health, Empowerment, Self-Determination, Service, Personal Control

- Orth, U. & Wirtz, J. (2014). Consumer Processing of Interior Service Environments: The Interplay among Visual Complexity, Processing Fluency, and Attractiveness. *Journal of Service Research*, 17, 296-309.

This article addresses the impact of interior design in service environments. Through both a field study and experiments, the author found that interior visual complexity reduces attractiveness in a service environment. Through these results the author comes to the conclusion that it is better for service environments to reduce their complexity and appear organized.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Service

- Feldman, R. & Westphal, L. (1999). Participation for Empowerment: The Greening of a Public Housing Development. *Places Journal*, 12, 34-37.

This article discusses the ability that participatory design has in public programming to restore the feeling of empowerment. Empowerment can be enhanced by giving people the opportunity to have control in the interior environment around them. The author believes that by focusing on the principles of empowerment to guide the design process it is possible to impact social justice.

Headings/Keywords: Empowerment

- Vischer, J. (2007). The effects of the physical environment on job performance: towards a theoretical model of workspace stress. *Stress and Health*, 23, 175-184.

This article discusses the effect that the physical environment has upon stress, particularly in a work setting. The article reviews research regarding this topic and proposes a model for the effects of the relationship between the two phenomena.

Headings/Keywords: Stress, Built Environment, Office

- Poirier, L.M. (1986). Maslow Interpreted for the Residential Environment. Retrieved from the University of Rhode Island DigitalCommons@URI.

This article discusses the application of Maslow's Model of Needs as design criteria in an effort to understand the essentials of humans. This is particularly relevant in a residential environment as it could help a designer create a more satisfactory environment for its inhabitants.

Headings/Keywords: Environmental Psychology, Basic Needs

- Chibucos, T., Potthoff, J. and Rosenberg, H. Women's Satisfaction with Residential Drug/Treatment Facilities: Interior Design Implications. Bowling Green State University. Retrieved from http://iaps.architecturez.net/system/files/pdf/15_1998_020.content.pdf.

This article addresses the impact interior design has on women in treatment and rehabilitation centers. Women in these settings generally do not have any control, so the authors conducted research to determine the effect a more purposeful interiors can have upon women's success rate in these centers.

Headings/Keywords: Women, Rehabilitation, Treatment, Personal Control, Interior Design, Substance Abuse

- Kratzer, D. (2014). Privacy, Security and Dignity: POE of Safe Haven Dorm Partition Environment. Paper Presented at the ARCC/EAAE Conference. Retrieved from <http://arcc-journal.org/index.php/repository/article/view/306>.

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This paper presents findings based on research conducted at a homeless shelter managed by Project H.O.M.E. in Philadelphia. The research examined the importance of territory, boundaries and personal safety. A team designed dorm stations based on the belief that the built environment can provide for social needs, impact behavior and support change.

Headings/Keywords: Boundaries, Territory, Safety, Dormitory, Built Environment, Homelessness, Urban Environment, Personal Control

Tang, L. C. (2014). Reworking Homelessness: Dignity and Power at two Oahu Shelters. Retrieved from Universitetet I Oslo. Retrieved from <https://www.duo.uio.no/handle/10852/40452>.

This thesis is based on fieldwork conducted in Hawaii regarding how people handle homelessness. The author visited a family shelter and a men's shelter to understand the difference of people in the two, most importantly how the resident uphold dignity while facing homelessness.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity, Family, Men

Bassuk, E., Rosenheck, R. & Salomon, A. (1998). Special Populations of Homeless Americans. Presented at the ASPC Homeless Symposium. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.368.7506&rep=rep1&type=pdf>.

This paper discusses the diverse population of people facing homelessness. It states that while each group have some similar experience, they each face their own type of adversity and have special needs that need to be met.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Diversity

Rothbaum, F., Snyder, S. & Weisz, J. (1982). Changing the World and Changing the Self: A Two-Process Model of Perceived Control. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 42, 5-37.

This article presents evidence regarding the value of perceived self-control. It discusses primary and secondary control in detail to demonstrate how the wide range of innate behaviors people have to help them maintain control.

Headings/Keywords: Personal Control

Swick, K. (2005). Helping Homeless Families Overcome Barriers to Successful Functioning. *Early Childhood Education Journal*, 33, 195-199.

This article discusses the key stressors in the lives of homeless families which often combine with barriers, such as unemployment, to lead to homelessness. The author then provides strategies for helping homeless families overcome these barriers.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Family, Children, Stress

Calabrese Barton, A. and Finley, S. (2003). The power of space: constructing a dialog of resistance, transformation, and homelessness. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 16, 483-487.

This article discusses homelessness as an economic and social issue. It challenges the conventional notion of homelessness in Western society by providing a better understanding of how it occurs.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness

Bassuk, E., Hopper, E. & Olivet, J. (2010). Shelter from the Storm: Trauma-Informed Care in Homelessness Services Settings. *The Open Health Services and Policy Journal*, 3, 80-100.

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This article addresses people's exposure to trauma who are facing homelessness. Its research shows that it is safe to assume that individuals experiencing homelessness have been exposed to trauma and that homelessness itself can be viewed as a traumatic experience that increases the risk of further victimization and retraumatization. It then addresses the importance of homeless services to offer Trauma-Informed Care as it can help with the long-term healing of these individuals.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Trauma

Armstrong, M., Dollard, N., Latham Hummer, V. & Robst, J. (2010). Innovations in Implementation of Trauma-Informed Care Practices in Youth Residential Treatment: A Curriculum for Organizational Change. *Child Welfare*, 89, 79-97.

This article discusses the trauma children in the welfare system can experience in the relationship with their caregiver. When these traumatic situations occur they can lead emotional disorders. The article then discusses trauma-informed practices and treatments that can support healing.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Trauma

Hummer, V. & Dollard, N. (2010). *Creating Trauma-Informed Care Environments: An Organizational Self-Assessment. (part of Creating Trauma-Informed Care Environments curriculum)* Tampa FL: University of South Florida. The Department of Child & Family Studies within the College of Behavioral and Community Sciences. Retrieved from [http://www.cfbhn.org/assets/TIC/youthresidentialself%20assess%20fillable%20FORM%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.cfbhn.org/assets/TIC/youthresidentialself%20assess%20fillable%20FORM%20(2).pdf)

This document provides an organizational self-assessment regarding trauma-informed care. It can assist with determining next steps, if any, that are needed to further this kind of treatment within an agency.

Headings/Keywords: Trauma

Guarino, K., Soares, P., Konnath, K., Clervil, R., & Bassuk, E. (2009). *Trauma-Informed Organizational Toolkit*. Rockville, MD: Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Daniels Fund, the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Retrieved on 8/17/15 from www.homeless.samhsa.gov and www.familyhomelessness.org.

This toolkit assists shelters and agencies to ensure they are appropriately handling trauma treatment and provides a roadmap to becoming properly trauma-informed.

Headings/Keywords: Trauma

Bjelajac, P., Elliot, D., Fallot, R., Glover Reed, B. & Markoff, L. (2005). Trauma-Informed or Trauma-Denied: Principles and Implementation of Trauma-Informed Services for Women. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 33, 461-477.

This article discusses principles that define trauma-informed care and the importance of implementing this service for women.

Headings/Keywords: Trauma, Women, Gender

Ulrich, R. (1991). The Effects of Interior Design on Wellness: Theory and Recent Scientific Research. *Journal of Health Care Interior Design*, 97-110.

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This article addresses the importance that interior design in health care centers go beyond simply achieving functionality. Design should also create environments that promote wellness and that are psychologically supportive.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Mental Health

Gifford, R. & Veitch, J. (1996). Choice, perceived control, and performance decrements in physical environment. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 16, 269-276.

This article addresses the concept that personal control produces more favorable outcomes. The authors discuss their study regarding this concept and the surprising outcome they achieved, which ultimately leads them to believe this is a complicated issue.

Headings/Keywords: Personal Control

Walsh, C. A., Rutherford, G. E., & Kuzmak, N. (2009). Characteristics of Home: Perspectives of Women Who Are Homeless. *The Qualitative Report*, 14(2), 299-317

This article reviews research regarding perceptions of women facing homelessness. It analyzes data to gain understanding of how women perceive the home, which can help understand the needs of homeless women and how to help them build their futures.

Headings/Keywords: Women, Homelessness

United States. Women's Bureau, & National Center on Family Homelessness. (2011). *Trauma-informed care for women veterans experiencing homelessness: A guide for service providers*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau.

The guide discusses insight into factors that leads women veterans to homelessness. It gathered information through listening sessions and found that trauma greatly impacts women veterans' ability to readjust to normal life which often leads to homelessness. Lastly, the guide offers suggestions and resources for improving services for this population.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Homelessness, Veterans, Trauma

Bubolz, M. M., & Sontag, M. S. (1993). Human ecology theory. In Doherty, W.J. (Ed.), *Sourcebook of family theories and methods: A contextual approach* (pp. 419-450). New York: Springer US.

This article discusses human ecological variables and how these variables impact interaction with people's environments, and specifically the creation, use and management of resources.

Headings/Keywords: Theory, Built Environment

Miller, A. B., & Keys, C. B. (2001). Understanding dignity in the lives of homeless persons. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 29(2), 331-354.

The article presents a study of dignity as critical to understanding the experience of homelessness and improving services and programs for the homeless. The authors conducted interviews with homeless men and women to identify environmental factors that validate dignity. The outcome suggests that dignity is an important factor to consider when understanding the experience of homelessness.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity, homelessness

Clarke, I. (2009). Design and dignity in hospitals. *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, 419-428.

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This article, written by an architect, discusses importance of designing to promote dignity in hospitals. It states that dignity plays a significant role for not only the patients in hospitals, but also relatives and staff. The author also expresses the belief that the importance of designing to promote dignity extends far into the more fundamental aspects of human experience of healthcare systems, and ultimately into its therapeutic effectiveness, core quality and economic efficiency.

Headings/Keywords: Dignity

Hui, M.K., & Bateson, J.E.G. (1991). Perceived control and the effects of crowding and consumer choice on the service experience. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 18, 174-184.

This article addresses perceived control and its importance as a variable in a consumer's emotional and behavioral responses to the physical environment and their encounters with human services. The author presents a study that reviews how perceived control impacts two situational features in a service experience-- the number of consumers in a setting and consumer choice.

Headings/Keywords: Personal Control, Service, Crowding

Schmidt, D.E., & Keating, J.P. (1979). Human crowding and personal control: An integration of the research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 86(4), 680-700.

This article presents theoretical discussions that suggest when crowding is experienced, which include situational density that forces the blocking of goals, the interruption of behaviors or cognitive overload can occur. The authors then provide literature and research that suggests that crowding is a label applied to a setting when situational density results in a loss or lack of personal control.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Personal Control

Kaya, N. (2001). Satisfaction in a dormitory building: The effects of floor height on the perception of room size and crowding. *Environment and Behavior*, 33(1), 35-53.

This article examines the effects of floor height on the perception of room size and crowding as an important aspect of satisfaction with dormitory style living. The analysis was created through survey research and found that residents on the higher floors perceived their rooms to be larger, less crowded and were overall more satisfied.

Headings/Keywords: Architecture, Crowding, Built Environment

Pothukuchi, K. (2003). Working women's hostels in Bangalore, India: Incorporating life-cycle issues in shelter policy. *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research*, 20(2), 91-109.

This article reviews the increasing use of residential hostels by women in India. Research has found that women tend to migrate to these types of shelters because they are typically single sex, collective residences and usually governed by strict rules. The article suggests recommendations to enable hostels to be more effective and empowering shelter alternatives for women.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Homelessness, Shelter, International

Mottet, L., & Ohle, J. (2006). Transitioning our shelters: Making homeless shelters safe for transgender people. *Journal of Poverty*, 10(2), 77-101.

This article discusses the process of making homeless shelters safe for transgender people by providing information about this population as well as their experiences with poverty and homelessness.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Homelessness

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Anderson, R. (1997). Street as metaphor in housing for the homeless. *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*, 6(1), 1-12.

This article examines the various meanings of "street" for people experiencing chronic homelessness in Toronto. Its findings conclude that since the "street" can become a marker for a person's identity it is important that shelter built environments promote empowerment for their residents.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Built Environment, Empowerment

Penuei, W., & Davey, T.L. (1999). "I don't like to live nowhere but here": The shelter as mediator of U.S. homeless youth's identity formation. *Mind, Culture, and Activity*, 6(3), 222-236.

This article examines how children living in shelters understand their surrounding, specifically with regard to personal development. As the article's literature review demonstrates that homeless shelters provide few such resources for children and youth to form healthy identities, the author studies how children in two particular shelters react to their situations and discusses the implications of identity formation for children living in shelters.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Children, Identity

Elias, J.E., & Inui, T.S. (1993). When a house is not a home: exploring the meaning of shelter among chronically homeless older men. *The Gerontologist*, 33(3) 396-402.

This article reports the results of a study of chronically homeless older men living in downtown Seattle. The study examined their experience and behavior, and found that both are intertwined with the participants' perceptions of self as well as their use of alcohol. Additionally, the study found that for these men shelters temporarily provide safety, support and community.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Gender, Mental Health, Dignity, Substance Abuse

Bassuk, E. & Rubin, L. (1987). Homeless children: A neglected population. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 57(2), 279-286.

This article reviews interviews with children in a family shelter in Massachusetts. The interviews shows that the children had developmental delays, severe depression and anxiety, and learning difficulties were common among the children. The author suggests that about half the children were in need of psychiatric evaluation.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness

Pearce, K.D. (1995). Street kids need us too: Special characteristics of homeless youth. Research update. *Parks & Recreation*, 3(12), 16,18, 20 and 22.

This article reviews how public recreation services can have a positive effect on homeless youths by participating in recreation programs. The article suggests that outreach workers should receive training to deal with the special problems of these youths.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness

Burlingham, B., Peake Andrasik, M., Larimer, M., Marlatt, A., & Spinger, C. (2010). A house is not a home: A qualitative assessment of the life experiences of alcoholic homeless women. *Journal of Social Work Practice in the Addictions*, 10(2), 158-179.

This article reports on a qualitative study of chronically homeless, alcoholic women to understand their perceptions of housing. Interviews found a consistent pattern of the women having experienced inadequate home life from an early age, and therefore policies of reestablishing the traditional home for these women must consider the life experiences in addition to their immediate need for shelter.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Homelessness, Substance Abuse, Mental Health

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Grunberg, J., & Eagle, P.F. (1990). Shelterization: How the homeless adapt to shelter living. *Psychiatric Services*, 41(5), 521-525.

This article reviews the coping strategies that homeless people develop to adapt to life in the shelters, a process referred to as "shelterization". Shelterization is characterized by a decrease in interpersonal responsiveness, a neglect of personal hygiene, increasing passivity, and increasing dependency on others. The authors suggest that the shelterization process may be improved by helping homeless persons establish positive social networks and affiliations with social service and mental health providers through onsite psychosocial rehabilitation programs.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Mental Health, Safety

Hurlburt, M.S., Wood, P. A., & Hough, R.L. (1996). Providing independent housing for the homeless mentally ill: A novel approach to evaluating long-term longitudinal housing patterns. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 24(3), 291-310.

This article reports on a study that evaluated the effectiveness of providing independent housing to severely mentally ill persons who are homeless. The literature review indicates that these persons possess a strong desire for access to independent housing; however, little is known about the ability of mentally ill homeless persons to remain in independent housing successfully. Overall the study found that access to independent housing had very positive effects on residential stability.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Disabilities, Mental Health

Goering, P., Durbin, J., Trainor, J., & Paduchak, D. (1990). Developing housing for the homeless. *Psychosocial Rehabilitation Journal*, 13(4), 33-42.

This article discusses homeless shelter design preferences from potential residents. The authors use these preferences to form four principles generic to developing housing for the homeless and a hypothetical housing model to illustrate how these principles can be implemented.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Interior Design, Built Environment

Neiman, L. (1988). A critical review of resiliency literature and its relevance to homeless children. *Children's Environments Quarterly*, 5(1), Street Children and Children in Homeless Families, 17-25.

This article reviews children's ability to manage difficult circumstances such as homelessness through their resiliency. The author critically reviews literature about resiliency to understand how it helps children cope with adversity. Additionally, the author discusses implications for research on mental health prevention planning for homeless children.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness

La Gory, M., Fitzpatrick, K., & Ritchey, F. (1990). Homeless persons: Differences between those living on the street and in shelters. *Sociology and Social Research*, 74(3), 163-167.

This study reviews two groups of people facing homelessness, one group residing on the street and one group residing in shelters. The study found that people who chose a shelter were generally more educated, socially affiliated, have experienced greater vulnerability in the past and were female.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness

Baum, A. (1976). Spatial and social aspects of crowding perception. *Environment and Behavior*, 8(4), 527-544.

This article studies human crowding as an experiential variable rather than just a reaction to high population density. The author reviews the suggestion that there is a conceptual distinction

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between the physical conditions of density with spatial restriction and the psychological experience of crowding.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Built Environment

- Lowry, P. (1993). Privacy in the preschool environment: Gender differences in reaction to crowding. *Children's Environments*, 10(2), School Design: A Continuous Process, 130-139.

This study researches the need for children to have privacy during developmental ages, particularly in a preschool setting. The study suggests privacy can be achieved through the built environment, and then conducts studies to support this suggestion as well as explore different reactions to it based on gender.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Children, Built Environment, Gender, Environmental Psychology

- Winchip, S., Inman, M., & Curtis Dunn, P. (1989). Stress due to crowding in multifamily dwelling interior spaces. *Home Economics Research Journal*, 18(2), 179-188.

This study examines the relationship between perceived environmental stress and family social climate according to stage in the life cycle for families living in multi-family dwellings. Various families were interviewed and concluded that early-stage families perceived less stress and that high cohesiveness and low conflict reduced stress.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Built Environment, Stress, Children, Environmental Psychology

- Anantha Krishna, K.S. (1991). Effect of architectural and spatial variables on the perception of crowding. *Architectural Science Review*, 34(3), 95-108.

This article reviews a field study conducted to investigate different behavioral responses in two different built environments, one less crowded and one more crowded. The study concluded that four architectural variables impacted the perception of crowding: physical density, social density, partitioning and illumination.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Built Environment

- McCain, G., et al. (1981, April). Social disorganization as a critical factor in "crowding." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association Convention.

This article reviews crowding factors related to negative psychological and physiological reactions to life in an institution. The study found that increased social disorganization caused increased stress and negative effects associated with crowded living conditions.

Headings/Keywords: Stress, Crowding

- Baum, A., & Valins, S. (1974). Architecture, social interaction, and crowding. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 36(8), series II, 793-799.

This article reviews the effects that a built environment can have on the behavior and mood of its residents, particularly in the area of social interaction and crowding. This study is important as with this knowledge designers can create an environments that encourage health and productivity.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Interior Design, Crowding, Environmental Psychology, Mental Health, Architecture

- Parlakian, R. (2010). A home away: Meeting the needs of infants, toddlers, and families experiencing homelessness. *Zero to Three (J)*, 30(3), 21-26.

This article explores the variables and commonalities of families facing homelessness, particularly those with small children. The first few years of a child's life are extremely important to their development of trust, security and bonds with their parents and this development may be

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impacted when homelessness is a factor. The article offers information to support families in this situation.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Children, Mental Health

- Schweitzer, M., Gilpin, L., & Frampton, S. (2004). Healing spaces: elements of environmental design that make an impact on health. *Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine*, 10(Supplement 1), S-71.

This article discusses the impact the aesthetic of an interior can have on individuals. The author surveys research to determine those environmental elements that can have the most positive impact on reducing stress, promoting healing and positivity.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Interior Design, Stress, Health, Mental Health, Environmental Psychology

- Lewis, C. A. (1994). Human health and well-being: The psychological, physiological, and sociological effects of plants on people. *Horticulture in Human life, Culture and Environment* 391, 31-40.

This article reviews research that suggests plants reduce stress, promotes peace and assist in building self-esteem. The author further discusses the impact plants can have on combating the effects of institutionalization and improving an environment.

Headings/Keywords: Stress, Mental Health, Empowerment, Interior Design

- Acosta, O., & Toro, P. A. (2000). Let's ask the homeless people themselves: A needs assessment based on a probability sample of adults. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 28(3), 343-366.

This article reviews a study that sampled homeless adults over a period of six months to determine their preference for offered services. The study determined that the results were based on a variety of demographics. In general the most important services were affordable housing options, educations, safety, access to medical treatments, and job training.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Service

- Stamps, A. E. (2005). Visual permeability, locomotive permeability, safety, and enclosure. *Environment and Behavior*, 37(5), 587-619.

This articles reviews studies that indicate specific regions of the human brain respond to enclosures. This reaction can be explained by the effects of enclosure on safety. Based on this information, an experiment was conducted to determine what variables of enclosure influences the feeling of safety.

Headings/Keywords: Safety, Built Environment

- Valentine, G. (1990). Women's fear and the design of public space. *Built Environment* (1978), 288-303.

This article discusses factors that affect women's fear of harassment in public space and their willingness to use that space. The study springs from the premise that fear is a very important factor limiting women's activities. The author reports how the design of public space has been suggested by others as the major influence on women's sense of safety in that space.

Headings/Keywords: Safety, Built Environment, Gender

- Kim Godwin, Y. S., Clarke, P. N., & Barton, L. (2001). A model for the delivery of culturally competent community care. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 35(6), 918-925.

The purpose of this article is to propose a Culturally Competent Community Care (CCCC) model, which can assist community health nurses to provide culturally competent care in all types of communities. The authors report this is essential for reducing racial and ethnic health disparities.

Headings/Keywords: Health, Service, Ethnicity, Culture

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Hidayetoglu, M. L., Yildirim, K., & Akalin, A. (2012). The effects of color and light on indoor wayfinding and the evaluation of the perceived environment. *Journal of environmental psychology*, 32(1), 50-58.

This study reviews the effects of color and light on indoor wayfinding as well as the overall subjective judgements of the environment. The study also explores how problems with buildings that have complex floor plans and successive spaces can be addressed through the use of color and brightness.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Built Environment

Lawton, C. A. (1996). Strategies for indoor wayfinding: The role of orientation. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 16(2), 137-145.

This article reviews strategies for indoor wayfinding in relation to strategies for outdoor wayfinding. The author also explores the how these orientation strategies relate to spatial concepts and also how orientation strategies vary by gender.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Stress, Built Environment, Interior Design

Lawton, C. A., Charleston, S. I., & Zieles, A. S. (1996). Individual-and gender-related differences in indoor wayfinding. *Environment and Behavior*, 28(2), 204-219.

This article examines gender differences in way-finding behavior in an unfamiliar indoor environment. Overall the study found there were several differences in the way men and women handle wayfinding efficiency.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Built Environment, Interior Design

Raybeck, D. (1991). Proxemics and privacy: Managing the problems of life in confined environments. In Harrison, A.A. & Clearwater, Y.A. (Eds.), *From Antarctica to Outer Space* (pp. 317-330). New York: Springer.

This document reviews the problems associated with a crowded environment that lacks privacy. It then provides suggestions for improving the perception of privacy and crowding in order to alleviate potential problems.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Privacy

Karlin, R. A. (1980). Social effects of crowding on humans. In Cohen, M.N., Malpass, R.S., & Klein, H.G., (Eds.), *Biosocial mechanisms of population regulation* (pp. 225-46). New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Press.

This document examines the stimuli that are triggered by crowding. The document discusses the perception, processing and effects of crowding. The author also discusses those conditions that prompt the labeling of "crowded" in a setting.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding

Baldwin, S. (1985). Effects of furniture rearrangement on the atmosphere of wards in a maximum-security hospital. *Hospital and Community Psychiatry*, 36(5), 525-528.

This paper reviews a study of the effects of short-term alterations in ward settings. Over two periods of two weeks each social furniture arrangements were slowly introduced to promote improvements in the overall psychosocial atmosphere. Overall the study suggests that modifications in the furniture arrangements can produce positive changes in ward environments.

Headings/Keywords: Mental Health, Interior Design

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- Pable, J. (2012). The homeless shelter family experience: Examining the influence of physical living conditions on perceptions of internal control, crowding, privacy, and related issues. *Journal of Interior Design*, 37(4), 9-37.

This article examines the growing segment of parents with children experiencing homelessness. Sources indicate that homeless shelter dormitory bedrooms are crowded and lack privacy, which often lead individuals to feel a lack of personal control. The case study reviewed in this document altered a homeless shelter bedroom by adding control features such as lighting, curtains and storage. The study then examined the effects of this change on the perceived personal control of the resident. Results found that the altered bedroom offered more perceived control such that parents felt they were able to parent more efficiently.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Personal Control, Children, Homelessness, Interior Design, Privacy

- Swick, K. J., Williams, R., & Fields, E. (2014). Parenting while being homeless. *Early Childhood Education Journal*, 42(6), 397-403. doi:10.1007/s10643-013-0620-7

This article explores the complications and stressors of parenting while facing homelessness. Resources and strategies that may support parenting are offered.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness

- Carter, A. W. (2015). Equipping homeless shelter providers with child-centered play therapy skills. *Journal of Poverty*, 19(4), 399.

This article reviews the growing need of homeless shelters to provide services for families with children and specifically highlights the need for homeless shelters to provide frontline services and trained professionals for families. The article also discusses ways that child-centered play therapy skills can be used to improve the quality of adult-child interactions between shelter providers and children staying at homeless shelters.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness

- Bassuk, E. & Rosenberg, L (1988). Why does family homelessness occur? A case-control study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 78(7), 783-788.

This study compared a group of female-headed families facing homelessness to a group of housed female-headed families, both of similar socioeconomic backgrounds. The study found that the mothers facing homelessness had frequently been abused as children, had a higher frequency of substance abuse and lacked a support system. Findings suggested that the homeless mothers were vulnerable because they did not have support in times of need and that having available affordable housing and assistance from social welfare agencies focused on rebuilding supportive relationships could help combat this issue.

Headings/Keywords: Children, Homelessness, Service

- Hwang, Steven (2001). Homelessness and Health. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, (164)2, 229-233.

This article discusses the serious health implications associated with homelessness. People experiencing homelessness are at an increased risk of dying prematurely or suffering from a wide array of health problems as they generally do not readily have access to health care. The author suggests that more research is needed to identify a better way to administer health care to this population.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Health

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- Pable, J. (2007). Interior Design Homeless shelter design: a psychologically recuperative approach. *Journal of Interior Design*, 32, 93–108.

This article discusses the importance of architectural design in homeless shelters that offer residents a sense of healing and refuge. A theory to action grid is used to apply Abraham Maslow's self-actualization theory alongside crime prevention through environmental design principles and Alexander's patterns to the design of an intake patio.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Built Environment, Architecture, Homelessness, Mental Health, Environmental Psychology, Healing

- Strickland, A. and Hadjiyanni, T. (2013). "My School and Me"—Exploring the Intersections of Insideness and Interior Environments. *Journal of Interior Design*, 38, 17–35.

This article explores how interior environments intersect with the self-making process, particularly in learning environments. The article reviews a study that followed high school students to determine how interiors impact their development and establishment of self in order to understand this dynamic.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Interior Design, Self Determination

- Danko, S., Eshelman, P. and Hedge, A. (1990). A Taxonomy of Health, Safety, and Welfare Implications of Interior Design Decisions. *Journal of Interior Design*, 16, 19–30.

This article reviews research that indicates that interior features and environmental amenities can have an empowering influence on people, elevating their sense of self-worth and contributing to their long-term physical and emotional wellness. To better enable designers to understand their role in affecting the safety, health, and well-being of occupants, this article describes emerging health concerns related to the indoor environment and offers design research that links these concerns to interior design decisions.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Mental Health, Environment Psychology, Safety, Health, Empowerment

- Smith, D. and Macdonald, J. (2015). Design as a Rehabilitative Tool for People with Acquired Brain Injury: Mapping the Field. *Journal of Interior Design*, 40, 21–38.

This article reviews a range of factors that could influence the design, construction and use of an environmental setting for people with acquired brain injury. The authors evaluate and identify the role an environment can have in a person's rehabilitation to support their protection while simultaneously promoting independence and learning.

Headings/Keywords: Environmental psychology, Interior Design, Mental Health, Healing, Health, Disabilities, Trauma

- Businelle, M., Poonawalla, I., Kendzor, D., Rios, D., Cuate, E., Savoy, E., Reitzel, L. (2015). Smoking policy change at a homeless shelter: Attitudes and effects. *Addictive Behaviors*, 40, 51-56.

This article reviews the impact of smoking policy changes in homeless shelters. Studies indicate that homeless adults are exposed to more smokers and smoke in response to environmental cues more than other socioeconomically disadvantaged groups. This paper reviews a study that evaluated the actual effects of smoking bans in homeless shelters. The study found that sheltered homeless adults do support the creation of large outdoor smoke free zones while support for shelter-wide smoking bans is more limited. Overall findings indicate potential consequences of partial and shelter-wide smoking bans.

Headings/Keywords: Health, Homelessness, Built Environment, Substance Abuse

- Langer, E. J., & Saegert, S. (1977). Crowding and cognitive control. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 35(3), 175-182.

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This article reviews a study that tested the effects of crowding in a field setting on complex cognitive and behavioral tasks. The outcome found that when a person was given information about the effects of crowding their cognitive control was increased. The subject not only felt more comfortable, behaved more effectively, experienced less interference from others, and felt less crowded when provided with such information but also performed complex cognitive tasks more effectively.

Headings/Keywords: Crowding, Personal Control

Hamilton, A. B., Poza, I., & Washington, D. L. (2011). "Homelessness and trauma go hand-in-hand": Pathways to homelessness among women veterans. *Women's Health Issues, 21(4)*, S203-S209.

Studies have shown that women veterans are up to four times more likely to be homeless than non-veteran women. This paper discusses the reasons why women veterans experience homelessness, and offer some solutions for caring for this particular demographic.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Veterans, Homelessness, Trauma

Somerville, P. (2013). Understanding homelessness. *Housing Theory & Society, 30(4)*, 384-415.

This paper reviews literature on the nature of homelessness. The author's primary goal is to combat the diminishment of homeless people and emphasizes the need to understand homelessness as multidimensional occurrence. Lastly, the paper discusses the need to look at the whole life of a homeless person, rather than just at selected episodes.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness

Perlman, S., Willard, J., Herbers, J. E., Cutuli, J. J., & Eyrich Garg, K. M. (2014). Youth homelessness: Prevalence and mental health correlates. *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research, 5(3)*, 361-377.

This article addresses the increasing rate of youth homelessness. It offers suggestions for identifying successful counting methods to gauge how many youths are experiencing homelessness while also exploring the prevalence of mental health issues among these adolescents.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Children, Mental Health

Finfgeld-Connett, D. (2010). Becoming homeless, being homeless, and resolving homelessness among women. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing, 31(7)*, 461-469.

This article investigates the experiences of homeless women in order to make educated suggestions regarding social services to help this demographic. Studies found that in general these women experienced challenging circumstances as youths that left them unprepared to prevent and/or resolve homelessness in adulthood. The author found that highly valued services would include physical health and mental health care as well as child care assistance.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Trauma, Mental Health, Homelessness

Fisher, B., Mayberry, L., Shinn, M., & Khadduri, J. (2014). Leaving homelessness behind: Housing decisions among families exiting shelter. *Housing Policy Debate, 24(2)*, 364-386.

This article reviews the decision influencers for families experiencing homelessness, particularly in regard to housing and utilization of services. Subsidized housing was the most desired intervention, while transitional housing made subjects the least comfortable and was the type

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participants were most likely to leave. Location was important as families preferred being near children's schools, transportation and family. Program restrictions on eligibility constrained family choices and uncertainty in housing caused considerable anxiety. Ultimately, stability was important to all families.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Family, Children

Johnson, G., & Chamberlain, C. (2008). Homelessness and substance abuse: Which comes first? *Australian Social Work*, 61(4), 342-356.

This paper investigates whether problematic substance use normally precedes or follows homelessness. Based on group interviews of homeless participants, the study found that one-third had substance abuse problems before they became homeless and two-thirds developed these problems after they became homeless. The study also found that young people were more at risk of developing substance abuse problems after becoming homeless than older people and that most people with substance abuse issues remain homeless for 12 months or longer.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Substance Abuse

Siviter, B. (2013). Do you know what is meant by dignity and respect? *Nursing and Residential Care*, 15(10), 680-682.

This article discusses the importance of professionals providing residents with non-judgmental care as a means to promoting autonomy. This author discusses the meaning and importance of building dignity within residents in a care giving situation.

Headings/Keywords: Service, Dignity

Kuller, R., Mikellides, B., Janssens, J., Faculty of Engineering, L., Department of Architecture and the Built Environment, Institutionen för arkitektur och byggd miljö. Departments at LTH. (2009). Color, arousal, and performance- a comparison of three experiments. *Color Research and Application*, 34(2), 141-152.

This article reviews a study on the physical and psychological effects a room color has on participants. The study found that color does in fact has a strong impact on people, and outlines various reactions to color from the participants.

Headings/Keywords: Interior Design, Mental Health

Connellan, K., Gaardboe, M., Riggs, D., Due, C., Reinschmidt, A., & Mustillo, L. (2013). Stressed spaces: Mental health and architecture. *Herd-Health Environments Research & Design Journal*, 6(4), 127-168.

This article reviews research on the effects of mental health centers architectural designs on users. Based on the findings the authors outline key themes and suggest that there is growing evidence for the benefits of therapeutic designs.

Headings/Keywords: Architecture, Built Environment, Mental Health

Nemiroff, R., Aubry, T., & Klodawsky, F. (2011). From homelessness to community: Psychological integration of women who have experienced homelessness. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 39(8), 1003-1018.

This study examined the psychological integration of homeless women into a community. Results found that women with dependent children, living in higher quality housing, and having more

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positive contact with neighbors experienced higher levels of psychological integration. These findings reinforce the importance of providing women high quality, affordable housing in disadvantaged neighborhoods to facilitate psychological reintegration into the community.

Headings/Keywords: Gender, Homelessness

- Neale, J., & Stevenson, C. (2013). A qualitative exploration of the spatial needs of homeless drug users living in hostels and night shelters. *Social Policy and Society*, 12(4), 533.

This paper reviews qualitative data to consider the spatial needs of homeless drug users staying in hostels and night shelters. Analytical findings indicated that privacy, personal space, social interaction, and safe spaces were extremely important. In addition, a need for support, amenities and boundaries were identified, and lack of these amenities could result in residents returning to the street, increased drug use, unsafe injecting practices and ultimately, worsening health.

Headings/Keywords: Substance Abuse, Homelessness, Interior Design, Built Environment, Safety

- Perry, S. L. (2013). Urban hybrid space and the homeless. *Ethnography*, 14(4), 431-451.

This article reviews data from a group of homeless persons residing in a 24-hour donut shop that doubles nightly as a shelter. This article examines the role of 'urban hybrid spaces' – spaces that serve dual roles as legitimate business establishment and homeless habitation or hangout – in facilitating the construction and enactment of more dignified identities for the homeless. The data found that participants seek to maintain a verbal, symbolic and performative 'patron identity' so that they are understood as someone who is housed, employed, autonomous, associates with other such people and occupies the donut shop legitimately. The author argues that this identity is uniquely facilitated by the social and physical context provided by the donut shop.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Dignity, Self-Determination

- Chamberlain, C., & Johnson, G. (2013). Pathways into adult homelessness. *Journal of Sociology*, 49(1), 60-77.

This article outlines five typical pathways into adult homelessness. The pathways include housing crisis, family breakdown, substance abuse, mental health and youth to adult. The authors then discuss each pathway in detail regarding why people on some pathways remain homeless for longer than others.

Headings/Keywords: Homelessness, Children, Mental Health, Substance Abuse

- Stroupe, J. M. (2014). Design for safety in the critical care environment: An evidence-based approach: Considering the caregiver-patient-family experiences. *Critical Care Nursing Quarterly*, 37(1), 103.

This article reviews research about critical care built environments where it is important to maximize operational efficiency, address the reduction of errors, and create spaces that are supportive for patients, families, and staff. This article explores various solutions to addressing these issues from each perspective and compare their effectiveness.

Headings/Keywords: Built Environment, Environmental Psychology, Safety

- Henwood, B., Cabassa, L., Craig, C., & Padgett, D. (2013). Permanent supportive housing: Addressing homelessness and health disparities? *American Journal of Public Health*, 103(2), S188-S192.

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This article discusses permanent supportive housing (PSH) as an intervention to address long-term homelessness and discusses evidence that policy is shifting toward using PSH rather than shelters and transitional housing. Individuals that transition from homelessness to PSH experience a high burden of disease and health disparities. The authors explore how PSH can be created to improve physical health outcomes and based on their research, conclude that permanent supportive housing can improve health.

Headings/Keywords: Health, Built Environment, Homelessness