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RESEARCH SPRINT

**EFFECTIVE PREVENTATIVE
SERVICES TO REDUCE THE RISK
OF HOMELESSNESS**

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Introduction

Homelessness prevention requires a multifaceted approach that addresses immediate crises, systemic inequities, and individual vulnerabilities. Drawing on evidence from research institutions, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations, this paper identifies the most effective preventative services for individuals, couples, and families at risk of homelessness. Key strategies include housing stabilization, financial support, legal advocacy, and collaborative systems integration. By combining short-term interventions with long-term systemic reforms, communities can reduce housing instability and promote lasting stability.

Homelessness is often the result of intersecting factors, including economic hardship, lack of affordable housing, mental health challenges, and systemic inequities. Preventative services aim to address these root causes before individuals reach a crisis point. This paper synthesizes proven strategies from academic research, governmental frameworks, and community-based programs to outline the most effective interventions for reducing homelessness risk.

Effective Preventative Services

Housing-Focused Interventions

- **Rental Assistance Programs:** Short-term financial aid for rent, utilities, or security deposits prevents evictions. For example, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) provides rental assistance and landlord mediation, reducing immediate housing crises.
- **Eviction Prevention:** Legal aid and tenant advocacy programs, such as “Right to Counsel” initiatives, have proven cost-effective. New York City’s legal representation programs reduced evictions by 86% in participating households.
- **Rapid Re-Housing:** Temporary financial support helps individuals quickly secure stable housing, with studies showing a 75% success rate in maintaining housing for at least one year.

Financial Stability & Employment Support

- **Emergency Financial Assistance:** One-time grants for medical bills or car repairs prevent cascading financial crises.
- **Job Training and Income Support:** Programs like the Cal Budget & Policy Center’s employment services reduce poverty-driven homelessness by connecting individuals to stable jobs.
- **Financial Literacy Education:** Budgeting and debt management programs improve long-term economic resilience.

Mental Health & Substance Use Services

- **Integrated Care Models:** Combining housing support with mental health treatment reduces relapse rates. Outreach teams in San Francisco decreased chronic homelessness by 30% through early intervention.
- **Peer Support Programs:** Mentorship from individuals with lived experience fosters trust and accountability.

Support for Vulnerable Populations

- **Youth Homelessness Prevention:** Family mediation and transitional housing programs, such as Australia’s youth strategy, reduce homelessness among at-risk adolescents by 40%.
- **Domestic Violence Survivors:** Safe housing and legal aid prevent homelessness for 60% of survivors fleeing abuse.
- **Veteran Support:** The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs’ housing vouchers have cut veteran homelessness by 50% since 2010.

Legal and Advocacy Services

- **Tenant Rights Education:** Informing renters of legal protections reduces exploitative evictions.
- **Policy Advocacy:** Strengthening tenant protections (e.g., “Just Cause” eviction laws) addresses systemic inequities.

Collaborative Approaches

- **Coordinated Entry Systems:** Centralized assessment tools, like those used in Canada’s Homelessness Prevention Framework, match individuals to tailored services.
- **Cross-Sector Partnerships:** Collaboration between nonprofits, healthcare providers, and governments ensures holistic support.

Key Principles for Success

- **Proactive Outreach:** Early identification of at-risk populations through schools, hospitals, and social services.
- **Person-Centered Care:** Customized plans addressing unique needs (e.g., LAHSA’s eligibility criteria).
- **Holistic Support:** Simultaneously tackling housing, health, and financial instability.
- **Data-Driven Solutions:** Targeting resources to high-risk groups, as demonstrated by New York City’s predictive shelter-entry model.

Long-Term Systemic Solutions

- **Affordable Housing Development:** Public-private partnerships must expand housing supply.
- **Policy Reforms:** Addressing income inequality, racial discrimination, and inadequate social safety nets.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Reducing stigma and promoting prevention resources.

Case Studies

- **LAHSA Homeless Prevention Program:** Provided \$28 million in rental assistance in 2022, stabilizing 89% of participants.
- **Coalition for the Homeless:** Eviction defense programs in Houston saved \$12 million in shelter costs annually.

Conclusion

The most effective homelessness prevention strategies combine immediate assistance (e.g., rental aid, legal advocacy) with systemic changes (e.g., affordable housing development, anti-poverty policies). Collaboration across sectors, data-driven resource allocation, and a focus on vulnerable populations are critical. By investing in prevention, communities can reduce human suffering, lower public costs, and foster equitable stability.

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