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**Review of *Ending Homelessness: Why We Haven't, How We Can*.
Donald W. Burnes and David L. DiLeo. Reviewed Sondra J. Fogel,
Stephanie Duncan, and Heather Larkin.**

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Donald W. Burnes and David L. DiLeo. *Ending Homelessness: Why We Haven't, How We Can*. Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc. (2016), 314 pages, \$39.95 (hardcover).

Edited by two leading scholars and advocates for those experiencing homelessness, this book provides a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the complexities of the pervasive social and economic problem of homelessness. In recent years, academic interest and scholarship from diverse fields have contributed substantially to our knowledge of homelessness by demonstrating who and how various groups of people become and stay homeless, and by exploring those who serve this group. Furthermore, various governmental and local programs that serve diverse individuals, families, and youth experiencing homelessness have increasingly implemented evidence-supported best practices and have designed new funding mechanisms to engage other stakeholders in ending homelessness.

Without awareness of the various intertwined elements involved in homelessness, how would one begin to understand this seemingly intractable social issue? Read this book for a start. It offers 17 cogent and thoughtful chapters on the multitude of factors contributing to homelessness. Divided into four sections—Where are we now? What have we done (or not done)? Why aren't we further? and What do we do?—the chapters are written by experts in their respected areas, including someone who formerly experienced homelessness. In the second chapter, the author discusses how she went from serving those experiencing homelessness to becoming homeless herself. This chapter reinforces how societal “isms” create insidious barriers to leaving homelessness and gaining housing. Her chapter magnifies the problems in our broken system and with service providers who are truly looking at people as numbers and not human beings. By the end of the first section in this book, readers have gained a historical perspective on this issue and an understanding of government efforts, including the Point-in-Time counts and the difficulty of defining homelessness, to recognizing the breadth and reach of this growing human experience.

Section two presents current efforts to answer the question of what is being done. This section begins with a review of the implementation of permanent supportive housing, using a housing first philosophy, which is now a common approach to

the provision of services for those experiencing chronic homelessness, as well as others. Those readers who are unfamiliar with this topic will likely appreciate the clarity with which this information is presented. It would be wise to take caution in repeating the statistics used, as more current data may be available. (This care is recommended in regard to all statistics presented in the book.) The remaining chapters read as case studies to showcase how communities are working with housing subsidy programs and challenges inherent when organizations are working in silos on this complicated issue.

In the third section, chapters 9–12 give an impressive presentation of homelessness through the lens of housing, the law, and social policy. Dileo, who is also an editor of the book, examined the value of our past and its weight in what has led to homelessness today. His section provides a strong foundation for Chapters 10–12, which individually focus on housing, the law, and then social policy. Chapter 10 speaks of Affordable Housing policies and their impact on the poorest of citizens. The author makes a case for changes that must be made in order for these individuals to ever reach the ability to end their own homelessness. Chapter 11, especially relevant given the current political climate, illustrates the need for changes to present economic policies for the well-being of those who are economically disadvantaged. Chapter 12 primarily focuses on anti-homelessness laws and neoliberal policies that leave unanswered the question as to who in the local, state, federal is responsible for helping people experiencing homelessness. Ultimately, these authors declare that we all bear a collective responsibility for this inhumane condition.

The final section of this book elucidates some of the macro-oriented influences on decision-makers. For example, this section points to the role of big data, outcome studies, funders, and of course, political will as some of the unseen forces shaping macro decisions. These areas are all addressed to answer the question “what do we do?” Perhaps it is fitting that the final chapter is left to Donald Burns, one of the editors of this book and a tireless advocate for people experiencing homelessness and living in poverty, to summarize the material presented and offer guidance on the very important question of what do we do next.

This book is a valuable resource for professionals who work with people experiencing homelessness or anyone interested in

this topic. The contents are extremely useful for those new to the field or who may not have a strong foundation in the history behind the current state of homelessness issues, or in federal guidelines and intervention strategies that have been developed in recent years geared to end homelessness. Each chapter can be read alone, and in any order. While a strength of this book, it also bears noting that some chapters repeat prior presented information in order to set the context for their work. This is easily forgiven and is not uncommon in edited books. Overall, this excellent edited book makes the valuable contribution of educating anybody who has an interest in what actions are being taken in order to “move the needle” towards ending homelessness, and that is extremely valuable.

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Naomi Glenn-Levin Rodriguez, *Fragile Families: Foster Care, Immigration, and Citizenship*. University of Pennsylvania Press (2017), 222 pages, \$59.95 (hardcover).

The nationalist narrative of anti-immigration rhetoric has been heightened in the past few years, especially during the 2016 presidential election. Depicted among this narrative are Central American children crossing borders to gain economic advantage in achieving a brighter future. Latino unaccompanied minors and U.S. citizen children whose undocumented parents have been deported experience the immigration system and child welfare system in a drastically different way than the general child population within the child protection system. Rodriguez’s book reflects the complex systems in which key players, such as social workers, legal advocates, and the court, shape the trajectories of immigrant Latino children who have experienced maltreatment in the border space between San Diego and Tijuana.

This book addresses an important issue that crosses geographical borders as well as different legal systems. Rodriguez explores how Latino immigrant families embody experiences of both the child protection and immigration systems in this