# A Review of Housing Policies for Homeless on Women Who Confronted To Violence

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## Abstract

Evidence indicates and illustrates that domestic violence is amongst the principal causes of "housing instability" nationally for females and children. In this research, researcher concentration on relationship between domestic violence and housing instability. The "Housing Instability" point to that the superior the amount of risk concerns for" housing instability", the more likely the abused woman described reduced quality of life, and lost their job. Also, identify the impact of formal and informal assistance networks in accommodation problem. Moreover, providing secure stable accommodation for survivor is complicated and difficult. Researcher, review housing policies and housing options for victims and survivors of violence.

**Keywords:** Homeless, Women, Domestic violence, Housing policy

Around 1 in 5 females report being physically attacked by an intimate partner at some point in their lifespan (Grossman, Lundy et al., 2010). Annually, domestic violence domino effect "estimated 1200 deaths and 2 million injuries among women". There are as well consequences to females' and housing stability with study presenting an association among domestic violence and woman homelessness (Baker, Cook et al., 2003, Grossman, Lundy et al., 2010).

Furthermore, Accommodations are an vital part of the effort to evaluate the issue of violence against women (Bennett, Riger et al. 2004; Krishnan, Hilbert et al. 2004). They suggestion a habitation of refuge, an opportunity to increase knowledge, a habitation for victims to consider about their choices, and an environs for females to attain the facilities they requirement to depart forward with their lives when they are prepared to do so (Alhabib, Nur et al. 2010). Accommodations use may be one of a number of help-seeking policies females employ in an endeavor to terminate domestic violence (Berk, Newton et al., 1986). Definitely, a numeral of researches focus the extent to which females who use accommodations daresay that they are central to their capability to manage with violence in their lives (Bowker, 1993). Cannon and Sparks (1989) identify the significant attainments made by the Accommodation movement since its inception, containing the setting up of telephone hotlines, network systems, and comprehensive plan facilities besides to accommodation.

Regardless of significance role, little study that examined domestic violence was a substantial predictor of housing instability for females (Pavao, Alvarez et al., 2007). There is essential for further study on housing instability and domestic violence that moves beyond simply provide evidence the relationship amongst the two but as well efforts to recognize why such an relationship exists.

To evaluate this gap, the current study identifies possible reasons why domestic violence, may possibly consequence in females' homelessness. In many examples, it may be the strategies and plans as much as the difficulties arising from females' experiment with domestic violence that hinder their capability to become stably accommodated after leaving the abuser. Consequently, this study will debate the difficulty of concerns surrounding domestic violence and then insecurity of accommodation.

Literature review

*Defining Homelessness*

The most common component found in the explanation of homelessness is on housing condition, i.e. concerning homelessness to 'houselessness' (Springer, 2000). As stated by Feantsa (2006), homelessness be existent in three "domains": Having an accommodation can be assumed as: having an adequate house over which an individual and his/her household can "exercise exclusive possession (physical domain)"; "being able to maintain privacy and enjoy relations (social domain) and having a legal title to occupation (legal domain)" (Feantsa, 2006). City of Calgary Community and Neighborhood Services assumed a more widespread scheme of explanation of homelessness containing of housing conditions ranging from "rooflessness (living on the street or in emergency shelters), to houselessness (living in various types of shelters or institutions), to insecure housing (living under threat of eviction or violence), and finally to inadequate housing (living in unfit or overcrowded conditions). Nevertheless, homelessness is not all about houselessness rather should include a condition of detachment from society characterized by the absence or attenuation of the afflictive bonds that link settled persons to a network of interconnected social structure" (Bahr, 1973).

Because of the complication set in in the reasons of homelessness and consequences of being homeless, Ravenhill (2012) advocates some home main types of explanation of homelessness. The first is based on the legal description as used in the United Kingdom. Homeless description is based on the Homeless Persons Act 1977 (amended in 1985, 1996, 2002). The explanation place the onus on the person to evidence that they are homeless so that they ask for help. For instance, people with dependent children and without access to housing are considered homeless and appropriate to be housed. The single persons recognized as undeserving, for instance not with child, or not mentally ill are not considered homeless (Alhabshi & Manan, 2012).

The second explanation is based on the person's relation to housing, accommodation need and the kind of tenure they have." Architectural Research and Development Overseas (CARDO)" for instance based their researches of some developing countries such as , Peru, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Egypt, India Bangladesh, Indonesia and China (Alhabshi and Manan 2012). They identified four kinds of homelessness classifications; "tenure-based, shelter-based, suitability and quality based and permanence and stability based". Tenure based mentions "primarily to home ownership or secure land tenure". In Zimbabwe," the National Housing Taskforce" argues that people who are not homeownership in an "officially approved

residential area" is homeless. People who are not living under an accommodation with construction and roof are also considered homeless. Homeless explanation in the United States includes people who lacks a fixed and suitable night time dwelling; "who has a primary night time that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill; an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. This means in the US homelessness include both streets homeless and shelter homeless "(Jozefowicz-Simbeni and Israel 2006). The third definition used accommodation shortage as measure. Lack of housing or its inappropriateness could reason homelessness (Alhabshi & Manan, 2012).

*Number of Homeless Women*

The amount of homeless persons universal is assessed at amongst 100 million and 1 billion. The assessments be different broadly dependent on the principles used to express homelessness. For instance, explanations such as "based on quality of accommodation, would contain many millions of residents, creating a high assessment, even as those more concentrated on shelterlessness would afford a lower assessment. More doubt stand up because of the shortage of data on homelessness in developing world. In the developing countries, where limited homeless services are present, the shortage of information on homelessness is perhaps a creation of the service information paradox, whereby countries with well-developed facilities and services are to be expected to be capable to afford more exact and higher statistics and records for their users (Speak, 2005). Furthermore, where accommodation is known as a right of citizenship it is often divergent to states' interests to highlight the level of homelessness(Jacobs, Kemeny et al., 2003). If the amount of homeless persons universal is vague, the quantity of homeless females and children is even less assured. There are some causes for this. First, if homelessness is explained narrowly," as rough sleeping or pavement dwelling", females are not as much of observable because they have a tendency to hide their homelessness by residing with friends and household on every occasion possible. If this is not the case, and they must sleep irregular, they try to stay less observable for anxiety of abuse (Baptista, 1990).

Likewise, domestic violence is a major reason of females' homelessness in the developed countries (Edgar and Doherty, 2001) and it is tremendously prevalent in numerous developing worlds, where females have a lesser amount of recourse to the law to care for

themselves or their children. In a research for the World Bank, Heise et al. (1994) information an alarming image of violence against females from a collection of developed and developing world. For instance, nearly 58% of females in Uganda have been beaten by a man spouse. In Kenya one research recognized 42% of females being assaulted. In Tanzania the number was 80% in diverse researches (Heise, Raikes et al., 1994). Their capability to leakage such violence is restricted by the statement that, in spite of the acceptance of the "African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR)" by 35 African countries, numerous African states have very lowly records on females' rights to land, accommodation. A similar picture is existent in abundant of Latin America. For instance, in Peru more than 52% of females in one study informed having been abused by their partners (Speak 2005). In Uganda, while gender-based discrimination is illegitimate, females do not have the same rights to accommodation upon the dissolution of marriage (Benschop, 2002). Therefore, they must often stay with their abusive spouses to escape homelessness (Speak, 2005).

*Relationships between Domestic Violence and Homeless*

Even though former study recommends an association, the relationship amongst domestic violence and accommodation instability is not certainly a direct one. Rather, there is a composite interaction of concerns that may affect females' risk of accommodation instability or homelessness after separating from their spouses. These concerns may consequence in substantial obstacles for females in finding and keeping stable accommodation for themselves and their children, and range from inadequate wages to live independently, restricted accessibility of affordable accommodation, probable accommodation discrimination against them as domestic violence survivors, times past of credit or rental difficulties, a criminal history, or ongoing assaults by the partner (Baker, Billhardt et al., 2010).

As females effort to secure accommodation to escape from partners they have economic obstacles that may be linked to difficulties in finding living wage occupations or that consequence from inadequate occupation experience. Past experience to domestic violence has been presented to be associated to future job loss and poverty for females (Byrne, Resnick et al., 1999). Even for females who are at work, remaining employed may be hard, as dealing with the violence and its consequences can compromise stable attendance and work performance. Investigation illustrations that abusers commonly harass females in their place of work, and sabotage females' ability to keep their works. In an example of females with abusive spouses, around 50% of those who worked stated losing an occupation because of the actions of the abuser (Riger, Ahrens et al., 2000). Furthermore, woman victims of

domestic violence worked less hours than females who did not experience of violence (Browne, Salomon et al., 1999); and one in six females who stated domestic violence also described time lost from paid work (Control and Prevention, 2003). Attaining stable accommodation is additional challenged by a shortage of affordable accommodation stock (Baker, Billhardt et al., 2010). Even in cases where females can to afford accommodation, they may be denied accommodation by landlords concerned about the possible risk to other occupants or property damage if the abuser carry on to pose a threat on those premises(Washington, Yano et al., 2010). Other problems may stem from poor rental times past, which may consequence from females' numerous moves to elude a persistent abuser or as a result of evictions that rise from the abuser's activities (Martin & Stern, 2004).In other cases, females may have trouble paying rent on their own which may make possible evictions and subsequent credit difficulties, therefore decreasing their capability to access alternate accommodation (Richie, 1996).

Additional, women is looking for safety through move and separation, she is most at danger from the abuser. Also , women and their children may be dealing with mental and physical health require causing from the abuse, which may weaken their ability to work and to search for housing solutions (Campbell, 2002, Evans, Davies et al., 2008). This confluence of obstacles to permanent stable accommodation coupled with the enlarged danger more interferes by way of females' capability to attain the stability needed to access further facilities that can raise their security and improve their capacity to keep the separation. What is clear from these instances is that females, specifically poor females, who are annoying to seepage abusive spouses, need a collection of amenities to meet their needs. These services and amenities contain "immediate crisis intervention "such as food and housing, longer-term support in overcoming the psychological influence of domestic violence on themselves and their children, and support linked to economic security and accommodation stability. Specially, recent investigation has put emphasis on the critical prominence of tangible resources for females for the duration of this post-separation period (Rollins, Glass et al., 2012); stable accommodation may be one of the most essential of these tangible resources (Baker, Billhardt et al., 2010).

<center>The Impact of Informal Assistance Networks on Accommodation Problems</center>

Household and friends often afford different kinds of support to support females cope with abusive contacts (e.g., emotional, informational, tangible). Nevertheless, even though *emotional* support may be useful, "*tangible* support "may be essential for females to detached

from their partners (Bowker, 1984, Donato & Bowker, 1984). For instance, "tangible support" (e.g., money, transportation) predicted battered females' collaboration with criminal prosecution in a sample of females whose spouses had been charged by domestic violence misdemeanors (Goodman, Bennett et al., 1999).Without "tangible support", females following civil or criminal act may not have been capable to get to the law court for various hearings or find child carefulness so that their kids did not have to witness law court process (Baker, Cook et al., 2003).

<p style="text-align:center">The Impact of Formal Assistance Systems on Accommodation Problems</p>

A majority of battered females search for support from formal support systems (Gondolf & Fisher, 1988). In a review of 12 researches, the" criminal justice system "was the most broadly used service, while females' housings were amongst the smallest amount often used service (Gordon, 1996). Even though law enforcement is amongst the greatest frequently contacted formal support system, battered females also report them to be the least useful (Kim & Gray, 2008). Therefore, the act of pursuing support does not always guarantee females' safety. Definitely, a number of types of participants by formal support systems may actually exacerbate the violence in females' lives (Ellis, 1992). In fact, there is evidence to recommend that females may be more likely to experience post separation violence from their spouses if systems be unsuccessful to support females to become economically independent of their spouses, to live independently from their spouses, and to hold their spouses accountable for the violence (Baker, Cook et al., 2003).

<p style="text-align:center">Shelters</p>

Housings can also afford a safety net to battered females after separation. Most offer temporary housing, support groups, legal support, and children's programs (Baker, Cook et al., 2003). When battered females who live in poverty select to leave their partners, they often must do so under adverse situations, such as in the middle of the night, or must separate far from their partners to maximize their security. A diversity of resources, specifically the accessibility of safe, stable, affordable accommodation, are crucial to poor females' capability to leave their abusers and to stay independent (Menard, 2001). Without access to accommodation resources, many battered females are enforced either to live in poor, unsafe situations or to return to their partners. Even when battered females are able to find housing, only their immediate and short-term accommodation needs are met (Melbin, Sullivan et al.,

2003). For instance , in 1988, in New York City, 31% of the battered females who were in accommodations give back to their partners because they were not capable to find long-term accommodation (Zorza, 1991).

Delinquent of domestic violence often resonate the economic restrictions that battered females face by using finances to rein and victimize the females through whom they are involved, mutually during and after the relationship. A number of batterers females ensure their victims' financial interdependence  by abnegating them straight access to money or through prohibition them to work outer the home (Lloyd, 1997). Others may deter their victims' monetary status through annoying them at work place 'til they are fired up (Lein, Jacquet et al., 2001) and by causing them to be turned out by destructive possessions and behaving aggressively (Menard, 2001). "Therefore, a number of battered females may have no credit and rental records or records that are so badly marred that they represent too great a risk to landlords." The long-term domino effect for many battered females contains the incapability to find and keep up reasonable accommodation, independent of their abusers. for instance in America  housing policies for assaulted females suggestion females a number of form of accommodation in which they can live for a set  duration, or until they can find permanent accommodation. The females frequently pay a small proportion of their wages for rent and usually can stay in the accommodation for 12 to 24 months. Most housing plans contain other assistance,   facilities, for instance housing and employment assistance and psychotherapy  .A number of of these amenities are mandated as a situation of in receipt of aid, and others are voluntary (Melbin, Sullivan et al., 2003).

*International Policies toward Homeless Women*

There are a number of international mechanisms designed to support human rights in different parts of life. Some are" ostensibly non-binding recommendations", while others, once approved, become binding legal agreements. "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), approved in 1948, is one that has gained the force of binding (customary) international law" (Benschop, 2002). Rights to equal treatment in relation to economic, social or cultural issues fall under the protective powers of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) adopted in 1966". While these international mechanisms are assumed automatically to contain females equally there are two main Conventions concerning specially to females and children. "First, is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which grew from,

and highlighted, increasing concern about continuing violation of women's human rights" (Speak, 2005).

Furthermore there are a number of supporting females' rights to safe accommodation and property. These contain the "conventions of International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)," which support the end of gender-based discrimination and increase females' access to housing and other resources. "The Gender Policy Unit of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (HABITAT) also has, as one of its three main objectives, to promote women's rights and empowerment generally within the area of human settlements''(Speak, 2005).

### More Widely Publicize Information on Housing Support Plans As Well As Facilities and Protections Existent to Domestic Violence Sacrifice

The key to a restructuring or strategy change is informing, and teaching all persons who will be in dealings with battered female and their children or responsible for performance plans or program  affecting them this contains teaching and technical support to develop the capability of domestic violence defendant to prepare more extensive housing defense and amenities to battered females.It also includes the improvement of cross teaching plans on violence against females for people, domestic violence plans local housing organizations.

An inventory of housing plans, regulatory updated and divided extensively through domestic violence plans, tenant organization, and housing agencies will be a valuable instrumentation for growing females' availability to agitating plans. Also, Participants in housing plans and domestic violence campaigns targeting public housing tenants can help improve knowledge to domestic violence and housing concern. Similarly, prepare knowledge, training, education to support community cooperation identifying violence against females and housing concern (Menard, 2001).

### Policy Recommendations

To evaluate the associations among" housing instability" and violence, existing housing strategies that identify survivors need to be applied and adopted. This must contain tries to enhancement cognizance of present programs and policies "(e.g., those put forward in Violence Against Women.)" along with regular implementation of and penalties for noncompliance of current defenses. Advocates and policy makers can press for an extended explanation of homelessness that improved identify the kinds of" housing instability" that abused females are more likely to face and contain risk issues recognized in the "Housing

Instability Index" . This is significant because females try to find facilities report high levels of" housing instability" however habitually do not meet the accurately explanation of homelessness. Expansion the explanation to contain risk issues for" housing instability "and prioritizing a rise in funding to provision the continuity of society housing, advocacy, and wellbeing facilities for survivors, containing domestic violence accommodations, transitional accommodation, and rent assistance to permanent accommodation are perilous to the security and health of abused females.

## Conclusions

"Housing instability" is a significant social determining factor of wellbeing for survivors of violence. The investigation from this research begins to evaluate the gap in much required new knowledge on the association among" housing instability", domestic violence, and the influence on survivor's safety.

"The Housing Instability" indicates that the superior the amount of risk issues for" housing instability", the more likely the abused female reported decreased quality of life, and increased lost their job.  The outcomes highlight the requirement for better considerate, communication, and teaching amongst housing and domestic violence advocates, and plans along with an increment priority on broaden strategies and finance for a range of housing funds to meet the multifaceted and connected concerns of "housing instability" and domestic violence.

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