



Impact of the Domestic Violence Housing First Model on Survivors' Safety and Housing Stability: Six Month Findings

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Study Aim



Examine whether the DVHF model is effective in increasing housing stability and reducing abuse over six months.

Method

In-person interviews in English or Spanish with 406 unstably housed DV survivors who had recently sought services from one of five DV agencies in the Pacific Northwest.

What is Domestic Violence Housing First (DVHF)?

DVHF involves using mobile advocacy and/or flexible funding to help survivors of domestic violence obtain safe and stable housing.

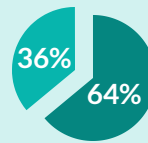


At six months:

- Retention rate of 92% (375 participants)
- 30 participants had received no services and were excluded from analyses

Analysis compared two groups:

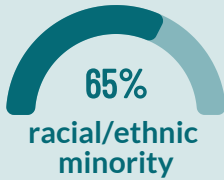
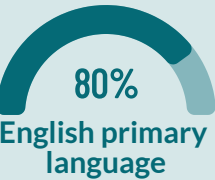
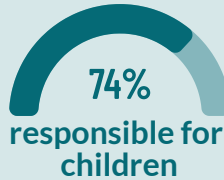
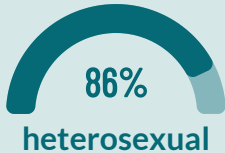
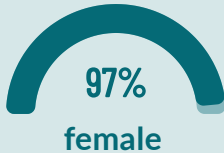
Receiving SAU (Services As Usual)



Receiving DVHF Services

Participant Sample

19-62 years old average age: 35



35% Hispanic/Latinx
 35% White, non-Hispanic
 19% Black
 12% US Indigenous
 <5% Asian, Middle Eastern
 15% More than one race/ethnicity



housing status at program entry:

- 42% homeless or living in a shelter
- 22% with family/friends without paying rent
- 3% transitional housing or treatment program
- 9% with family/friends and paying rent
- 24% in homes they owned or were renting

Results



Compared to survivors who received SAU, survivors who received the DVHF model reported:



Overall, both groups noted a significant and steep decline in violence between baseline and 6 months. Group differences were only found for economic abuse.

Contact Us

More information about DVHF: <https://wscadv.org/projects/domestic-violence-housing-first/>

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