Long-term Outcomes of Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Unsheltered Individuals

Homelessness is a complex public health issue in the US.

Around 567,715 people were homeless in 2019.

Permanent supportive housing (PSH) aims to improve the health and living conditions of the homeless population:

- Affordable housing
- Range of health and social services

What are the housing retention, stability, and participant survival outcomes for unsheltered individuals in a PSH program in Boston?

A Medicaid-funded scattered-site PSH program for chronically unsheltered individuals in Boston found high mortality, low housing stability, and poor long-term housing outcomes.

- **Housing retention**
  - At ≥1 year: 82%
  - At ≥5 year: 36%
  - At ≥10 year: 12%

- **Housing stability**
  - Number of persons evicted: 8
  - Number of tenants moved: 28
  - Total number of moves: 45

- **Survival characteristics**
  - Deaths in cohort: 45%
  - Trimobidity: 86%
  - Kaplan Meier probability of survival at 5 years: <50%

14-year longitudinal study (2005-2019)

Open-cohort design

73 chronically unsheltered individuals

Housing Boston’s Chronically Homeless Unsheltered Population: 14-years later

Roncarati et al. (2021) | Medical Care | DOI:10.1097/MLR.0000000000001409