



CSH Literature Review of Supportive Housing: Housing Outcomes

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Information listed in the Outcomes table has been taken directly from the relevant study. Such outcomes do not constitute analysis or advice.

Please direct all questions and concerns about the literature review to pfs@csh.org

#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Shelter / Homelessness	Impact: Stable Housing % / Days
1	Culhane (2002)	3,365	Matched control group	85.6% decline in mean number of shelter days used by intervention group (137 to 19 days) over two years. 6.4% decline experienced by control group.	
2	Gulcur (2003)	225	RCT	0.661 decrease in proportion of time spent homeless by experimental group recruited from street over two years. 0.333 decrease in proportion of time spent homeless by control group recruited from street.	
3	Rosenheck et al (2003)	460	RCT	36.2% fewer days homeless than standard treatment group (13.1 vs 20.5 days) and 35.8% fewer days homeless than case management-only group (13.1 vs 20.3 days) in results averaged across three years.	25% more days in an apartment, room, or house than standard care group (59.4 vs 47.6 days) and 16.9% more days housed than the case management group (59.4 vs 50.8 days) in results averaged across three years.
4	Trotz, Bamberger, and Antonetty (2004)	483	Pre/post study		Two-thirds of residents have stayed housed since the program began in 1998. Of the remaining one third, half moved into permanent housing. 6% were evicted. 5% died.
5	Tsemberis (2004)	225	RCT	Significant decrease in proportion of time spent homeless beyond the decrease seen by control group at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months	Significant increase in proportion of time spent housed beyond increase seen by control group at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months

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6	Barrow, Rodriguez, Cordova (2004)	c.150	Pre/post study		<p>Average of 73% stably housed after one year across three sites. Additional 10% exited to permanent housing. 14% exited to transitional or institutional setting. 3% died.</p> <p>Average of 52% stably housed after two years across three sites. Additional 15% exited to permanent housing. 18% exited to transitional or institutional setting. 4% died.</p>
7	Greenwood et al (2005)	197	RCT	Proportion of time spent homeless decreased from 0.29 to 0.15 at 12 months and remained stable through 36 months	
8	Milby et al (2005)	196	RCT		Days housed increased for all three groups (non-abstinence housed; abstinence contingent housed; and non-housed). Groups did not differ significantly from each other at 12 months
9	Perlman and Parvensky (2006)	19	Pre/post study	Reduced emergency shelter cost averaging \$13,600 per person	
10	Martinez et al (2006)	236	Pre/post study		81% of residents remained in housing for at least one year
11	Kertesz et al (2007)	138	RCT		In this study's primary outcome comparison, the percentages achieving stable housing and employment at 12 months were highest for participants assigned to Abstinence-Contingent Housing, lowest for participants assigned to No Housing, and intermediate for Nonabstinence-Contingent Housing (p=0.17 for Stable Employment, p=0.11 for Stable Housing)
12	Mondello et al (2007)	99	Pre/post study	98% decline in shelter visits	

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#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Shelter / Homelessness	Impact: Stable Housing % / Days
13	Pearson et al (2007)	67	Pre/post study		43% remained in housing the entire year; 41% remained in housing but spent at least one night elsewhere; 16% left the program or died
14	Hirsch et al (2008)	50	Pre/post study		93% remained in housing after one year
15	Hall (2008)	20	Pre/post study	92% decline in shelter bed nights after one year	
16	Latham et al (2008)	586	Pre/post study		77% of youth in housing, 20% homeless and 4% moved out of state after one year
17	Mondello et al (2009)	163	Pre/post study	99% decline in shelter costs over one year	
18	Larimer, Malone, Garner et al (2009)	95	Wait-list control group	Decline from 0.5 shelter nights per person per month in year prior to housing to 0 in 6 months after housing and 0 in 12 months after housing	
19	MA Housing & Shelter Alliance (2012)	555	Pre/post study		Of 555 people enrolled in Feb 2012, 82% remained housed
20	Knoxville Mayor's Office et al (2012)	47	Pre/post study	Emergency shelter stays decreased from 59 nights to 1 night per person pre/post housing	

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#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Shelter / Homelessness	Impact: Stable Housing % / Days
21	Aidala et al (2013)	72	Control group	<p>On average, intervention group members spent 146.7 fewer days in shelter than did comparison group members.</p> <p>The percentage of FUSE II participants with any shelter episode over the study period was reduced on average by 70%.</p>	<p>At twelve months, over 91% of FUSE II participants were housed in permanent housing, compared to the 28% who would have been housed had they not received FUSE II housing and services.</p> <p>By 24 months, FUSE II participants experienced a slight drop to 86% who were in permanent housing. By this point in time, only 42% of comparison group members were in permanent housing.</p>
22	NYC Dept of Health & Hygiene (2013)	1695	Control group	Savings of \$5,427 per person for single adult shelters and \$1,492 per person for family shelters when compared to control group	
23	Thomas et al (2014)	73	Pre/post study		79.5% remained in placements at one year. 84% were still in stable accommodation
24	Basu et al (2012)	201	RCT	<p>0.07 fewer shelter days than control</p> <p>8.13 more days in respite care than control</p>	<p>29.66 fewer days with family/friends than control</p> <p>109.9 more days in paid housing than control</p> <p>62 fewer days homeless than control</p>
25	MA Housing & Shelter Alliance (2016)	900	Pre/post study		66% in stable accommodation
26	Mental Health Commission of Canada (2014)	1,158	RCT		62 per cent of HF participants were housed all of the time, 22 per cent some of the time, and 16 per cent none of the time; whereas 31 per cent of TAU participants were housed all of the time, 23 per cent some of the time, and 46 per cent none of the time

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