

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) outcomes

1/8/2023

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1. Reduced **criminal behavior**/recidivism (reduced arrests and incarceration) by those placed in PSH (Clifasefi et. al., 2013; Pleggenkuhle, et. al., 2015; Fontaine, 2013; Jadidzadeh, et. al., 2022).
2. No increase in **violence or crime** in the surrounding neighborhoods (Griffiths & Tita, 2009; Dillman, et. al., 2017) Woo & Joh, 2015; Santiago, et. al., 2003).
3. Decreased **concentration of poverty**/homelessness/formerly homeless people in cities using PSH (Alexander-Eitzman, et. al, 2013).
4. Reduced **alcohol** consumption by those living in PSH, even among those with severe alcoholism (Collins, et. al, 2012).
5. Slightly negative or no impacts on **property values** for neighboring properties (Lee, et. al., 2010; Craw, 2020; Wassmer & Wahid, 2018; Du Prees & Sale, 2012) with occasional increases in nearby property values (Galster, et. al., 2004).
6. Reduced **tax-payer-funded Medicaid expenses** incurred by PSH residents, with specific reductions in tax-payer-funded Medicaid expenses for behavioral health, physical health services, emergency department visits, uses of sobering centers, hospitalizations, and ambulance use (Hollander, et al., 2021; Peng, 2020; NAS, 2018b; Larimer, et. al., 2009; Chalmers McLaughlin, 2010), especially for those in neighborhoods with less poverty/more single-family homes (Wong, et. al., 2022; King, et. al., 2007).
7. Reduced **shelter costs** for municipalities (Ly & Latimer, 2015).
8. Reduced **homelessness** in the community (Corinth, 2017; NAS, 2018a; Peng, 2020).
9. Improved **housing stability**/decreased incidences of homelessness among those placed in PSH (NAS, 2018a; NAS, 2018b; Peng, 2020).
10. Greater use of routine **healthcare** sources (e.g. primary care rather than emergency departments and hospitals) (NAS, 2018b) by PSH residents.
11. Earlier intervention in **health** problems for PSH residents (Peng, 2020).
12. Improved **health** (mental and physical) for PSH residents (Cristanti, et al., 2017; NAS, 2018a; NAS, 2018b; Peng, 2020).
13. Reduced **mental health crises** for those placed in PSH (Cristanti, et al., 2017).
14. Reduced **STI transmission and HIV/AIDS**-related illness among those housed in PSH (Peng, 2020; Lim et. al., 2017).

15. Reduced **mortality** (i.e. longer life) for those placed in PSH (NAS, 2018b).

16. Greater participation in **education** by PSH residents (NAS, 2018b).

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