



NATIONAL CENTER FOR
HOUSING
+ HEALTH



National Research Agenda for Supportive Housing

April 2026



The growth of supportive housing over the last 30 years is grounded in research showing how in what ways it works best. As supportive housing evolves, communities need timely evidence to preserve, improve, and scale it for the future. This Research Agenda was initiated by CSH and is now a joint project of CSH and the National Center for Housing and Health. CSH and the Center are releasing the **National Research Agenda for Supportive Housing to catalyze the next generation of research that centers people and communities and drives positive change**. This research will be clearly communicated and tied to potential actions that communities, funders, and policymakers can take.

We invite you to review the Research Agenda and consider how you can implement it. Can you:



Answer one or more of the research agenda questions through work you are planning to do?



Fund a study designed to address one of the topics included?



Provide feedback on which of these topics is most important to you or your community and why?



Suggest additional topics to include in future versions of the agenda?

Share your thoughts and ideas by emailing contact@housinghealthcenter.org.

**Together we can build the next generation
of research for supportive housing.**





1.1 million households
need supportive housing

Purpose of National Research Agenda for Supportive Housing

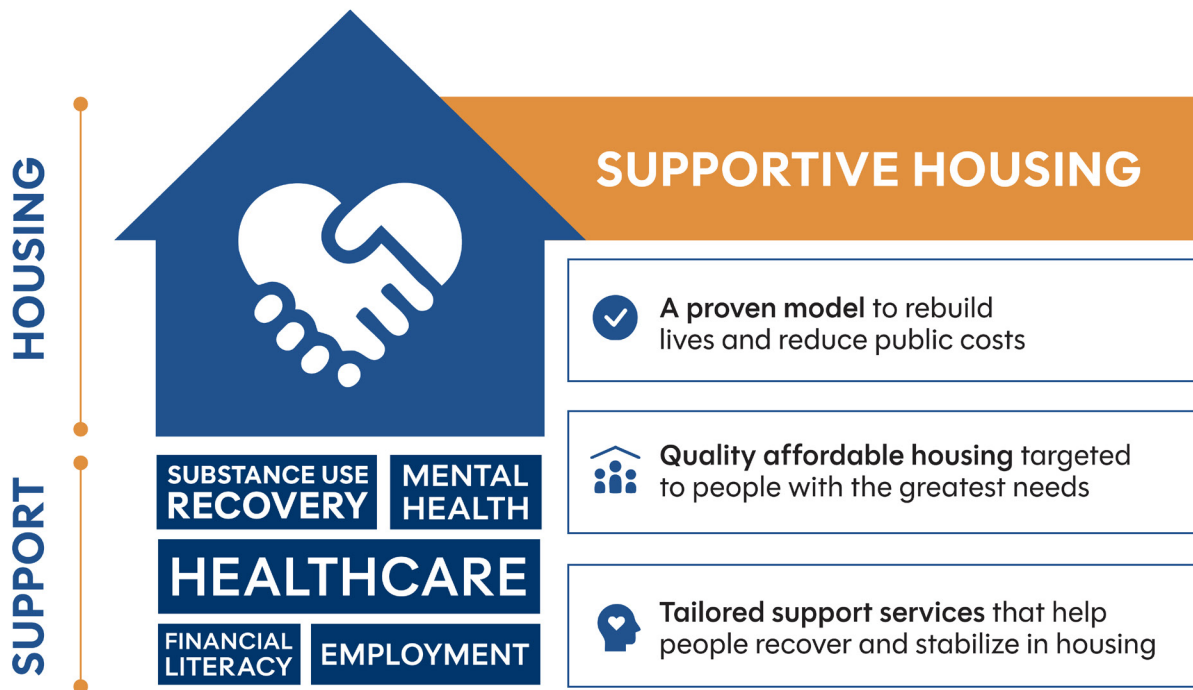
Despite strong evidence of positive outcomes, federal and state investments in supportive housing do not keep pace with the need. Roughly [1.1 million households need supportive housing](#). Funding for existing supportive housing is under constant threat as narratives informed by political interests question its effectiveness in the face of continued homelessness. Sustaining quality supportive housing is challenging with inadequate funding, which leads to issues such as staff turnover and lower building quality.

Research can deepen understanding of the conditions under which housing is effective. **Now, more than ever, the field needs more research to provide a roadmap to defend, strengthen, and scale supportive housing for the future.** The CSH National Supportive Housing Research Agenda will catalyze new research that makes the case for sustained and expanded investment, identifies key ingredients of success, and answers questions that matter to people and communities.

Supportive Housing

Supportive housing is a model of affordable housing designed specifically for people who need services to recover and thrive in their community. It serves people who are facing complex physical and behavioral health challenges while also experiencing homelessness, institutionalization, or housing instability.

People in supportive housing pay 30% of their income toward rent and are accountable to a lease with the same rights and responsibilities as any other tenant. The services people receive in supportive housing are intensive and delivered using a low staff-to-client ratio. Services are personalized and typically address mental health and addiction recovery, employment, income, and physical healthcare.



Research Agenda Development

Throughout 2025, CSH was in conversation with organizations that provide supportive housing, people with lived experience, researchers, policymakers, and funders about their perspectives on research needs and opportunities. A Coordinating Council (see Appendix 1) offered ongoing guidance and shared their valuable perspectives on the development of the research agenda. CSH also gathered information from additional respondents through interviews, an online survey, and focus groups.

These conversations informed preliminary themes that were shared with approximately 40 participants during an in-person Research Convening in Chicago in November 2025. CSH incorporated the feedback it received during the Convening into this final Research Agenda.

We are deeply grateful to everyone who shared their experiences and perspectives. Their contributions helped ensure that this agenda reflects the priorities of people and communities connected to supportive housing.

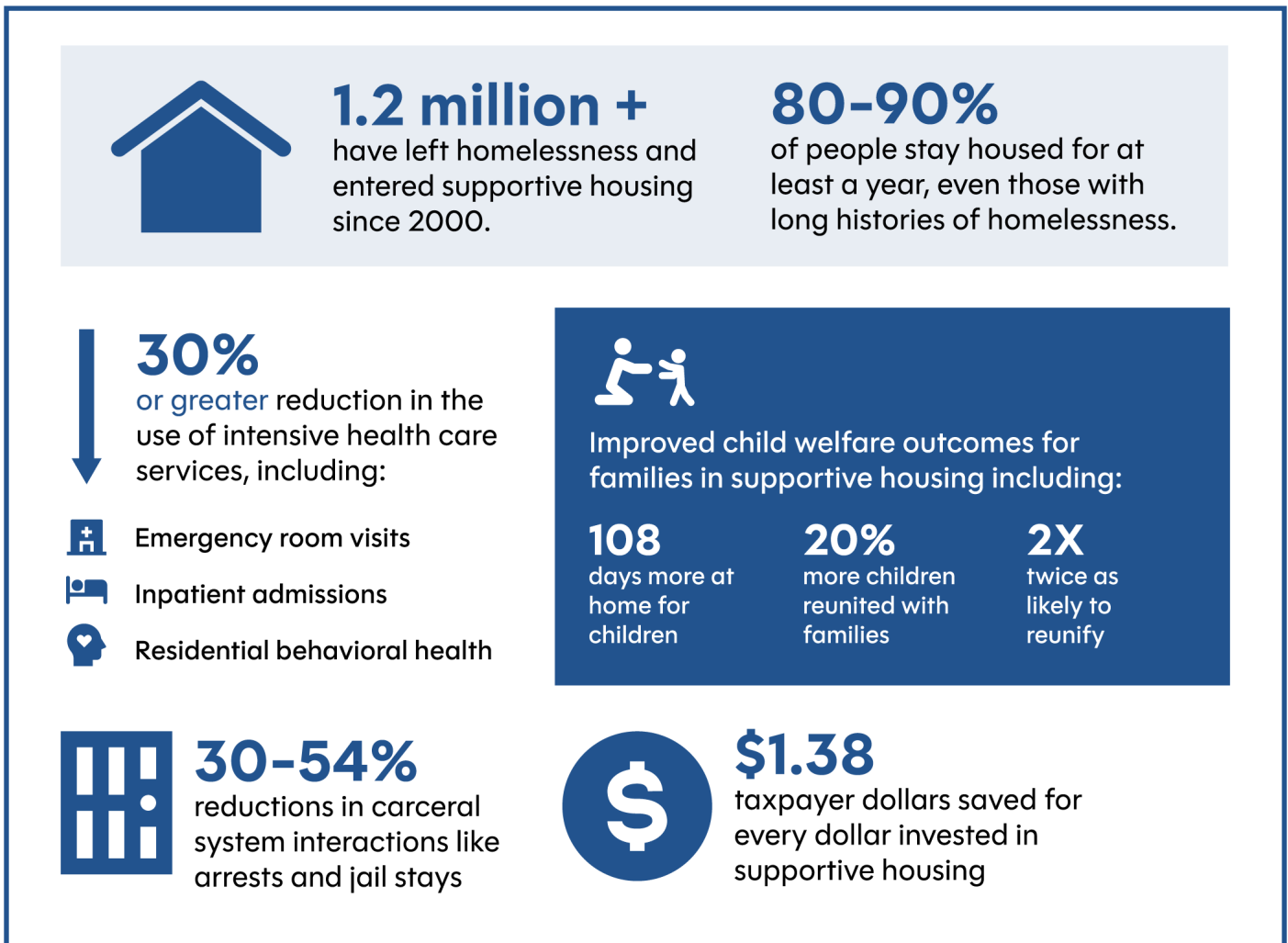
State of Supportive Housing Research

This Research Agenda is grounded in the substantial body of existing evidence on supportive housing. **Research to date strongly demonstrates that supportive housing helps people maintain stable housing, reduces unnecessary interactions with corrections and emergency departments, and increases access to primary and behavioral healthcare.** Research also shows that supportive housing can improve health outcomes, increase access to employment, and improve child welfare outcomes. This 30-plus-year evidence base remains critically important. **Figure 1** highlights the existing body of evidence on supportive housing. Additional evidence can be found at [The Evidence for Supportive Housing](#) from CSH (Corporation for Supportive Housing).

The Research Agenda uses this foundation as a launchpad to the next generation of research on supportive housing. Additional inquiry is needed to understand **how supportive housing can best meet the needs of people and communities as their needs shift in today's context.** Significant gaps remain around long-term impacts and how supportive housing interacts with other systems such as behavioral health, justice, and child welfare. There is also a need to study innovative best practices emerging across the field.

Figure 1: Evidence for Supportive Housing

(See Appendix 2 for citations)



Guiding Principles

The approach and values underlying research matter just as much as the specific questions being answered. All research conducted as part of this agenda should follow these six principles:

1. Center people and communities as essential partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People with lived experience and the communities that support them should help shape every phase of the research process. Their questions, solutions, and experiences should be at the center of any research. This helps to identify blind spots, define relevant outcomes, and translate findings into real-world results.• Storytelling and qualitative methods are important to provide context to results.• For the broadest reach, this work should be grounded in the needs of people who have experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly due to a variety of factors.
2. Take a system level view.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homelessness and the lack of access to supportive housing primarily exist due to system level factors, not individual shortcomings. Research should focus on potential opportunities for system transformation rather than individual deficits.• Understand supportive housing as connected to, and an effective strategy for many systems including justice, health, behavioral health, child welfare, and others. Prioritize opportunities to simplify and streamline funding and access across systems.
3. Focus on strengths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While it is important to understand gaps and what isn't working, we must also elevate strengths and opportunities.• Respect the solutions that people have developed through their lived experience and use research to explore, understand, and measure them.
4. Honor the past and shape the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ground ourselves and this research agenda in decades of prior research but remain open to understanding how things change.
5. Communicate clearly and simply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Too often the results of research remain inaccessible to audiences that might be best positioned to act on it. Research results should be summarized and shared in plain language.
6. Connect research to action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prioritize research with the potential to lead to positive action. Directly tie the results of this research to potential policy and funding actions.• Consider how potential research will be used and its primary audience. Intentionally design research with this purpose and audience in mind.



Research Agenda Framework

The most relevant research needs and opportunities vary based on a person's role and experience with supportive housing. Providers want research that helps them better meet urgent needs in existing supportive housing. Funders and policymakers want to understand who supportive housing works best for and what return on investment it offers. Researchers seek to harness the power of administrative data to compare supportive housing to other interventions and models. People with lived experience want research that builds upon their questions about what does and does not work in supportive housing. Community members want to understand how supportive housing could contribute to safe and stable communities where all people can thrive.

The framework for future evidence building reflects all these needs so the field can work collectively to conduct this research. Items that were flagged as particular priorities by those informing this Research Agenda are identified with a (*). However, priorities will vary based on individual perspective and changing context. **The Research Agenda is organized into three primary areas of inquiry:**



1. What is supportive housing? For whom and how does it work best?



2. How do we strengthen supportive housing?



3. How do we scale and sustain supportive housing?



AREA OF INQUIRY 1:

What is supportive housing? What are its key features? For whom and how does it work best?

Supportive housing began as a solution to the rise of people living unsheltered who needed support to access and keep housing. It exists in large part because people have been unable to get the housing, mental health, substance use, and income support they need from other systems. Because most communities do not have a true continuum of housing with support, it can be difficult to determine where supportive housing stops and other interventions begin. Supportive housing has also never had one consistent funding stream, leading to large variations in how it is funded and implemented across the country.

As a result, the field still needs more clarity about the key features of the model, who benefits most, and what alternatives should be available.



DEFINING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions	Potential Impact of Research
*Range of Intervention Types	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where and how does supportive housing fit within the broader array of institutional and clinical care? Who needs supportive housing compared with other kinds of interventions (both more and less intensive)? What are the relative strengths and weaknesses of other interventions compared to supportive housing? How do key outcomes in supportive housing compare to outcomes in other interventions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support communities to allocate and grow resources Support funders and policymakers in meeting gaps in the current continuum
*How Much/How Long?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How long do people need supportive housing and what happens when they leave? What services can help people successfully transition out of supportive housing? How long do people need services? What considerations impact the level of intensity of services needed? How can supports be flexible (e.g., tiered or adjustable) in a way that meets needs and maximizes available funding? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support funders, policymakers, and providers in more effectively planning out resources



DEFINING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions

Potential Impact of Research

Need for Supportive Housing

- What is the current scale of supportive housing in the country, and what is the projected current and future unmet need?
- How does this vary by geography? Housing type (single vs. scattered site)? Population?
- How might this be impacted by proposed funding or policy changes?

- Provide clear rationale for funders and policymakers to comprehensively meet needs
- Provide policymakers with data on the impact of funding shifts

Elements of the Supportive Housing Model

- What are the minimum fidelity standards for quality supportive housing?
- How does this vary by population and housing type (single- vs. scattered-site)?
- What common elements do the most successful supportive housing initiatives have? How can these be added at scale?
- How do service requirements impact tenant engagement?

- Strengthen the field's understanding of what elements of the model are most necessary
- Provide funders with guidance on standards
- Support efforts to preserve and expand quality supportive housing

Population

- Who benefits most from supportive housing? How does it need to vary to meet the needs of:
 - People with experiences of chronic homelessness
 - People with mental health and substance use challenges
 - People exiting jail, prison, or other institutions
 - Transition age youth
 - Survivors of domestic violence
 - Families
 - Older adults
 - Single women

- Help providers to effectively meet varied needs of tenants
- Identify points of alignment across systems and sectors serving varying populations

Staffing

- What staffing models and ratios work best for which supportive housing types and populations?
- What is the impact of a properly compensated, trained, and supported supportive housing workforce, including property management, services providers, maintenance, etc.?
- What is the impact of staff turnover or retention?
- What are best practices for including peer specialists as part of the staffing model for supportive housing? What are the outcomes of this inclusion?
- How can technology support and enhance services?

- Provide rationale for funders to align staffing levels and compensation with desired outcomes
- Inform practitioners of staffing ratios and mixes needed for best outcomes



AREA OF INQUIRY 2:

How do we strengthen supportive housing?

While much is known about the needs of supportive housing tenants, emerging evidence suggests that service needs have changed over time, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic. Changing substance use patterns, traumatic brain injury, and safety issues mean that services must adapt. More research is needed to understand which new models effectively meet these acute needs. Furthermore, there is not enough evidence on the relationship between supportive housing and related areas like economic security and mobility. **Research to date indicates the potential for supportive housing to support tenants on a path to self-sufficiency** but not enough is known about the most effective approaches to doing so and the outcomes that might result.



STRENGTHENING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions	Potential Impact of Research
*Meeting Acute Service Needs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What service models and approaches are most effective in meeting acute service needs such as those for people actively using opioids? With co-occurring serious mental illness? Medical needs? Traumatic brain injuries or other neurological conditions? • What are the pathways to shift between supportive housing and more intensive care (e.g., respite, nursing care) as needs change? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give practitioners concrete strategies to meet needs of supportive housing tenants
*Economic Security and Mobility	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are best practices for connecting or reconnecting people to benefits? How can “benefits cliffs” that keep people from building income be addressed? • What approaches support tenants in connecting to work and income support? • What role can supportive housing play in helping individuals and families achieve economic mobility? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support policymakers in connecting supportive housing to other priorities related to economic development and employment • Give providers best practices related to employment and income for people in supportive housing
Promoting Safety	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the best ways to promote safety and deal with antisocial and other violent behaviors? • How might these approaches differ based on housing type and other factors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safety at the property and community level



STRENGTHENING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions

Potential Impact of Research

Health and Well-Being

- How and in what ways does supportive housing improve quality of life?
- Do reductions in stress contribute to ability to pursue goals such as employment?
- Does supportive housing contribute to improved disease management or improved medication adherence?

- Provide evidence that supportive housing leads to increased ability to pursue goals
- Provide evidence for healthcare and other systems that supportive housing contributes to prevention

Mortality

- What are the causes and rates of mortality in supportive housing as compared to the general population and people without housing?
- What are rates of fatal overdoses in supportive housing vs. other populations? What emerging practices in supportive housing impact this?

- Document the relationship between supportive housing and mortality

Substance Use

- How does supportive housing impact substance use including access to and use of treatment?
- Is there a difference in outcomes for people using substances who are placed in site-based or congregate supportive housing compared with scattered-site housing?

- Provide evidence of the relationship between supportive housing and substance use
- Provide funders and policymakers interested in substance use with insights



STRENGTHENING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions	Potential Impact of Research
Mental Health	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does supportive housing impact long-term mental health? • How does supportive housing impact outcomes for people with severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide evidence of the relationship between supportive housing and long-term mental health
Community Connection	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What works to connect supportive housing tenants to the community? What is the impact of approaches working to reduce isolation and loneliness? • Is there a relationship between isolation and increased levels of substance use or overdose deaths? • What are best practices for implementing resident service councils? What impact do they have on the community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give providers concrete details that can improve service delivery
Housing Quality and Design	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do tenants have to say about the quality of the housing stock? What common conditions do they describe? • What elements of building design are most important to residents? What are the outcomes of trauma-informed design? • Can things like access to green space promote healing and well-being? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform future affordable and supportive housing design that promotes safety, dignity, and well-being
Preservation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What approaches work to promote long-term stability of supportive housing projects and portfolios? • How are providers and their communities managing increases in operational expenses and other factors that threaten the sustainability of existing supportive housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the preservation of existing supportive housing



AREA OF INQUIRY 3:

How do we scale and sustain supportive housing?

Much of the growth of supportive housing to date is due to evidence showing its cost effectiveness relative to alternatives such as hospital emergency rooms and jails. While this evidence continues to be important, research should be expanded to include elements such as educational attainment, lifetime earnings, and multi-generational poverty reductions. **More evidence of the extent to which supportive housing may benefit other systems such as long-term care, managed care, child welfare, and aging services could also support sustained and expanded funding for supportive housing.**



SCALING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions	Potential Impact of Research
*Long-Term Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the long-term impacts of supportive housing? How does this vary by race, gender, and other factors? • Are there generational reductions in poverty from children who grew up in supportive housing? • What would or could happen without any affordable housing or supportive housing? • How does supportive housing impact educational attainment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policymakers and funders with clear evidence of the impacts of supportive housing
*Return on Investment/Cost Effectiveness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the cost of providing supportive housing offset by cost savings or avoidance in various systems? • What is the long-term return on investment including factors such as career pathways, reductions in poverty, and prevention of crime or violence? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide updated and expanded analysis of the cost effectiveness of supportive housing
*Narrative Change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence and communication approaches can help to build political will around supportive housing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the potential for research to lead to action



SCALING SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Research Topics and Questions

Potential Impact of Research

Community Impacts

- How does supportive housing impact communities? How and in what ways are community members impacted by supportive housing in their neighborhoods and communities?
- What impact does supportive housing have on housing costs or property values?

- Provide evidence of the impact of supportive housing on communities

Cross-System Outcomes

- What value does supportive housing provide to child welfare, health, justice, aging, and other systems?
- What are the ingredients of strong partnerships between sectors such as housing and health?
- How can supportive housing delay or prevent nursing home placement? What is the cost savings or avoided costs associated with this?
- How and to what extent does supportive housing serve as prevention for child welfare (i.e., help prevent child maltreatment reports, child poverty, etc.)?

- Provide other systems with evidence of the impact of affordable housing with supports

Housing Supply

- What legislative, zoning, or policy changes do the most to make it easier to build housing?
- How can we reduce the cost of developing new supportive housing? Are there construction approaches or techniques that are faster and cheaper without sacrificing quality?
- What are local communities doing that is working to add local housing stock or preserve existing affordable housing?

- Identify strategies that can streamline the creation of supportive housing

Streamlining Supportive Housing Creation

- What are the barriers to supportive housing creation? How can they be addressed?
- How and to what extent do staffing shortages and related issues such as compensation impact supportive housing's ability to scale? What strategies and practices have been successful in helping providers or communities address workforce challenges in supportive housing?
- What impact does streamlining the availability of funding for supportive housing have on the pace at which it can be created?

- Connect funders and policymakers with evidence on barriers to creating more supportive housing and how to remove them



Advancing the Research Agenda

The development of this research agenda has been a collaborative effort, and its implementation must be as well. At a time when supportive housing is facing unprecedented challenges, we have an opportunity to learn more about how supportive housing can help people and communities thrive. We invite you to consider how you can be part of this effort.

Together we can build the evidence needed to show how supportive housing can best support people and communities in meaningful and lasting ways.

About Us



CSH (Corporation for Supportive Housing) advances affordable and accessible housing aligned with services by advocating for effective policies and funding, investing in communities, and strengthening the supportive housing field. Since our founding in 1991, CSH has been the only national nonprofit intermediary focused solely on increasing the availability of supportive housing. Over the course of our work, we have created more than 512,500 units of affordable and supportive housing and invested more than \$2.2 billion in communities. Our workforce is central to accomplishing this work. We employ approximately 170 people across 30 states and U.S. Territories. As an intermediary, we do not directly develop or operate housing but center our approach on collaboration with a wide range of people, partners, and sectors. Learn more at www.csh.org.



The National Center for Housing + Health (NCH+H) is an innovative resource dedicated to advancing the alignment between affordable housing and healthcare. The Center brings together innovations, proven models, and practical strategies and policies that help housing providers, healthcare organizations, policymakers, and community and system leaders work better together — and make a bigger difference for people and communities. Learn more at www.housinghealthcenter.org



Appendix 1: Coordinating Council Members

Name	Organization	Location
Akram Al-Turk	University of Texas, Austin	Austin, Texas
Celina Alvarez	Housing Works of California	Los Angeles, California
Lucy Briseno	Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency	Salem, Oregon
Lindsay Dennis	Advocate	Seattle, Washington
Sarah Gillespie	Urban Institute	Washington DC
Beth Gregory	Colorado Coalition for the Homeless	Denver, Colorado
Lillian Herbers-Kelly	Horizon House	Indianapolis, Indiana
Margot Kushel	University of California San Francisco	San Francisco, California
Daniel Malone	DESC	Seattle, Washington
Massah Massaquoi	CSH	Baltimore, Maryland
Maya Beit-Arie	CSH	Boston, Massachusetts
Stephanie Mercier	CSH	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Ryan Moser	CSH	New York, New York
Matthew Morton	Constellation Lab	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Joy Moses	National Alliance to End Homelessness	Washington DC
Theodore Patton	CSH Tenant Knowledge Exchange	Los Angeles, California
Heather Reynolds	University of Notre Dame, LEO	South Bend, Indiana
Lisa Thompson	Colorado Coalition for the Homeless	Denver, Colorado

Appendix 2: Works Cited

In developing this research agenda, we learned from and were inspired by other related research agendas. These include:

1. National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2020, April). A research agenda for ending homelessness. <https://endhomelessness.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/2020-Research-Agenda-Final-4.21.2020.pdf>
2. True Colors United. (2020). LGBTQ youth homelessness research agenda. <https://truecolorsunited.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/LGBTQ-Youth-Homelessness-Research-Agenda--Final.pdf>
3. U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2023). From evidence to action: A federal homelessness research agenda, 2024–2028. https://www.usich.gov/sites/default/files/document/From%20Evidence%20to%20Action_A%20Federal%20Homelessness%20Research%20Agenda%20November%202023.pdf
4. The National Research Agenda Project for a 21st-Century Approach to Child Welfare. (2022). Building a 21st-century research agenda: Using evidence to promote better family outcomes (Executive Summary). Annie E. Casey Foundation; Casey Family Programs; William T. Grant Foundation. <https://framerusercontent.com/assets/ZbUu92H764UDhxqTvLRQqyV5OQQ.pdf>

The statistics and ranges listed in Figure 1 are based on the following studies:

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