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1. **Health and access to healthcare in homeless people Protocol for a mixed-methods study**

This mixed-design study seeks to understand the complex relationship between health status and homelessness. Homeless people (HP) are prone to health issues. This study examines their well-being, healthcare requirements, access to healthcare services, life trajectories, and current difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic (Bedmar et al., 2022). The multifaceted and complex issue of homelessness directly impacts health status and access to healthcare.

This study highlighted two significant issues for HP: a high rate of underdiagnoses and challenges locating facilities for healthy and safe confinement. All nations should strive to achieve the goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goals, which include eliminating homelessness, eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, ensuring healthy living, and promoting well-being (Bedmar et al., 2022). When creating policy for healthcare and social care, however, the viewpoints and experiences of HP are frequently ignored. As a result, this mixed-methods study presents an overall picture from HP's point of view. In conclusion, this initiative will provide a chance to draw attention to the severe issues HP is now facing and will vehemently push for changes to HP's social justice, healthcare, and health.

Reference:

Bedmar, M., Bennasar-Veny, M., Artigas-Lelong, B., Salvà-Mut, F., Pou, J., Capitán-Moyano, L., García-Toro, M., & Yáñez, A. (2022). Health and access to healthcare in homeless people. *Medicine*, *101*(7). https://doi.org/10.1097/md.0000000000028816

2. **A longitudinal analysis of the relationship between housing insecurity and physical health among midlife and aging adults in the United States**

This study provides evidence that perceptions of housing insecurity are more common among black participants and midlife adults and that housing insecurity is a factor in physical health problems (Bhat et al., 2022). However, housing instability was more deleterious for black and midlife individuals than for white and older participants, suggesting relationships between housing insecurity and physical health with chronic illnesses. Research shows that boosting housing accessibility and affordability for midlife individuals and communities with a high minority population can eradicate this. This research has far-reaching policy implications for policymakers, activists, and the general public, and stakeholders can use it to address housing insecurity as a public health issue (Bhat et al., 2022). Future research should look at how social supports, housing initiatives, and local, state, and federal laws may mitigate the effects of housing insecurity to lessen its detrimental effects on health.

Reference:

Bhat, A., Almeida, D., Fenelon, A., & Santos-Lozada, A. (2022). A longitudinal analysis of the relationship between housing insecurity and physical health among midlife and aging adults in the United States. *SSM - Population Health*, 101128. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2022.101128