

**Background.** Substance use disorder (SUD) occurs at a significantly higher rate in unhoused populations compared to housed populations. Concurrent SUD and being unhoused may serve as a barrier to seeking treatment, and the nature of homelessness may render existing SUD treatment options inaccessible. The objective of this narrative review was to examine qualitative and quantitative studies to identify barriers to SUD treatment access and engagement among individuals who are unhoused. **Method.** The search engines used were Google Scholar, JSTOR, PubMed, and ScienceDirect. Example search terms were: *substance use disorder*, *homeless*, *homelessness*, *barriers to treatment*, *unhoused*, and *treatment entry*. **Results.** A total of 35 papers met inclusion criteria and were analyzed when considering the research question. The literature identified three domains of barriers: treatment center-related, individual, and environmental. The discussion highlights how the lifestyle characteristics of being unhoused uniquely affect the barriers within each domain while also contributing to new barriers that conflict with the current treatment system. The treatment center-related barriers revealed accessibility issues within the current treatment system. The individual barriers indicated the need for more diverse treatment options and the reduction of stigma surrounding both being unhoused and having a SUD. The environmental barriers demonstrated the significant role of an individual's social, economic, and physical environment when attempting to access and engage with SUD treatment. **Conclusion.** Initiatives that address the instability, stigma, and comorbid conditions that impact unhoused people alongside SUD are vital in mitigating the identified barriers.