



Commission de la santé mentale du Canada

Early Findings on Outcomes of Participants of a Housing First Program Implemented in a Small Canadian City



Centre de recherche et de développement en éducation

Tim Aubry, University of Ottawa Jimmy Bourque, Université de Moncton Stéfanie Leblance, Université de Moncton



Introduction

- ➤ An investigation of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of a Housing First intervention in Moncton, New Brunswick.
 - Part of a pragmatic, multi-site, randomized field trial in five cities across Canada.
- Housing combined with support (ACT, & ICM) reduces homelessness, and hospitalizations as well as produces other positive outcomes (Nelson, Aubry, & Lafrance, 2007)
 - Best approach in the literature to help people achieve stable housing is "Pathways - Housing First" (Tsemberis, 2010; Tsemberis & Eisenberg, 2000; Tsemberis, Gulcur, & Nakae, 2004)



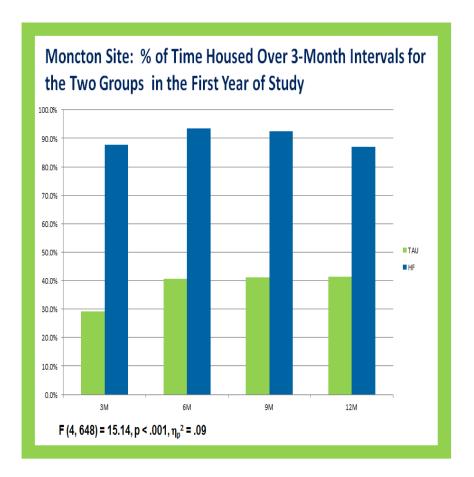
Methods

Individuals receiving Housing First (HF) services (subsidized housing and ACT services) were compared to individuals receiving "treatment as usual" (TAU) services.

Outcomes focused on housing, quality of life, functioning, and community integration.

Results

- HF participants report significantly greater improvement in their quality of life in the domains of living situation, finances, leisure, and safety
- HF participants showed similar levels of improvements as TAU participants in the areas of community functioning, psychiatric symptoms, physical integration, psychological integration, recovery & substance use



Conclusions

- Individuals with severe and persistent mental health problems and chronic histories of homelessness are being successfully housed and reporting an improved quality of life after one year in the program.
- Rich pool of knowledge is being developed that can inform the development of community mental health services in New Brunswick and throughout Canada
- Data collection completed in February 2013 with final report on the project to be released early in 2014