

RESEARCH REPORT



Special Housing Needs: A Synthesis of Research Undertaken to Date in Canada



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SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

**A Synthesis of Research
Undertaken to Date
in Canada**

Report produced for Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

December 1988

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Canadian Council on Social Development



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since 1986, Federal/Provincial social housing programs have been targeted to households in need. According to CMHC officials, this includes:

- 1) households which pay 30 per cent or more of their income for shelter or which occupy crowded or inadequate dwellings and for which an adequate and suitable dwelling available in their market area would consume more than 30 per cent of their income;
- 2) households which have a need for special purpose accommodation to meet special housing needs in addition to or separate from those related to affordability, adequacy, and crowding.

In June, 1987, members of the special needs working group of the National Housing Research Committee (NHRC) expressed some concerns about research related to special housing needs undertaken in Canada. First, it was perceived that existing research has generally examined the special housing needs of a particular subgroup within the wide spectrum of households which experience these needs. Those households range from the traditionally hard-to-house population including the homeless and collective households such as roomers, boarders and lodgers to those who require housing that includes a care component such as the mentally or physically disabled and the elderly. Secondly, it was perceived that while previous research has examined a range of different types of issues, including those related to the estimation of the magnitude and nature of special housing needs and options for addressing the needs, the different types of special housing needs have generally been considered in isolation.

In order to develop a coordinated action plan for future research in the area of special housing needs, members of the NHRC working group agreed that it would be useful to take stock of the research undertaken in Canada to date. Acting on that suggestion, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) initiated this synthesis study of research undertaken in Canada to date on special housing needs. The terms of reference were drawn up by CMHC in consultation with an advisory committee of the NHRC working group.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

In keeping with the terms of reference, the principal objectives of this study were:

1. To develop a framework that can be used to organize research undertaken in Canada to date and analyse critical research issues related to special housing needs.
2. To identify key Canadian research that articulates and addresses the special service and accommodation concepts and issues inherent in responding to people with special housing needs.
3. To identify key issues examined by relevant research, in order to classify the existing literature within the special housing needs framework and identify areas for further research.

4. To present the issues identified in previous research within a framework that clarifies the state of present knowledge and highlights knowledge gaps.
5. To develop recommendations regarding the direction of future research efforts to close these gaps.

1.2 Definition of Terms

For this study, a distinction is made between basic housing needs and special housing needs. For clarity, both are defined here.

Basic Housing Needs: It is assumed that basic housing needs for all households relate to the requirement for physically adequate, affordable, and suitable accommodation. These terms are specifically defined as follows:

Physical Adequacy: The dwelling unit is considered to be adequate if it has basic plumbing facilities (inside hot and cold running water, inside toilet including chemical and bath or shower), and the dwelling unit does not require major repairs.

Affordability: If the household spends less than 30 per cent of its income for shelter, then the dwelling unit is considered to be affordable.

Suitability: The dwelling unit is suitable in size if it has enough bedrooms to accommodate a household based on a comparison of its size and composition with the National

Occupancy Standard. For a description of the National Occupancy Standard, see Appendix A.

Special Housing Needs: For this study, persons with special housing needs are defined as those persons who require "special" physical design and/or support services without which their basic shelter needs cannot be fulfilled. In other words, these persons would be unable to live independently even if their basic shelter requirements were fulfilled (i.e., an adequate, affordable, suitably sized unit is provided) because of their needs for either special design features or support services.

Social Housing: Social housing includes federally and/or provincially subsidized housing such as public housing, public and private non-profit housing, and co-op housing, as well as units assisted under rent supplement programs.

2.0 METHODS

This synthesis study involved four major elements: the development of a conceptual framework for special housing needs to be used to organize research undertaken to date and to analyse critical research issues; identification of key Canadian research related to special housing needs; review and analysis of relevant research; and development of recommendations regarding the direction of future research on special housing needs. This section presents a description of the method used for each element.

2.1 Development of a Special Housing Needs Framework

From the outset, we recognized that research on people with special housing needs has been conducted from a diverse set of perspectives and using widely varying theoretical approaches. For example, research on the physically disabled has been conducted by psychiatrists, sociologists, economists, architects, environmental psychologists, and community planners. The challenge for this synthesis study was to develop a framework that could be used to classify research on special housing needs regardless of the sub-group whose needs it studied or the field in which it was generated.

Drawing on their knowledge of the literature and research experience in the areas of housing, personal social services, law and social development, family violence, and corrections, the

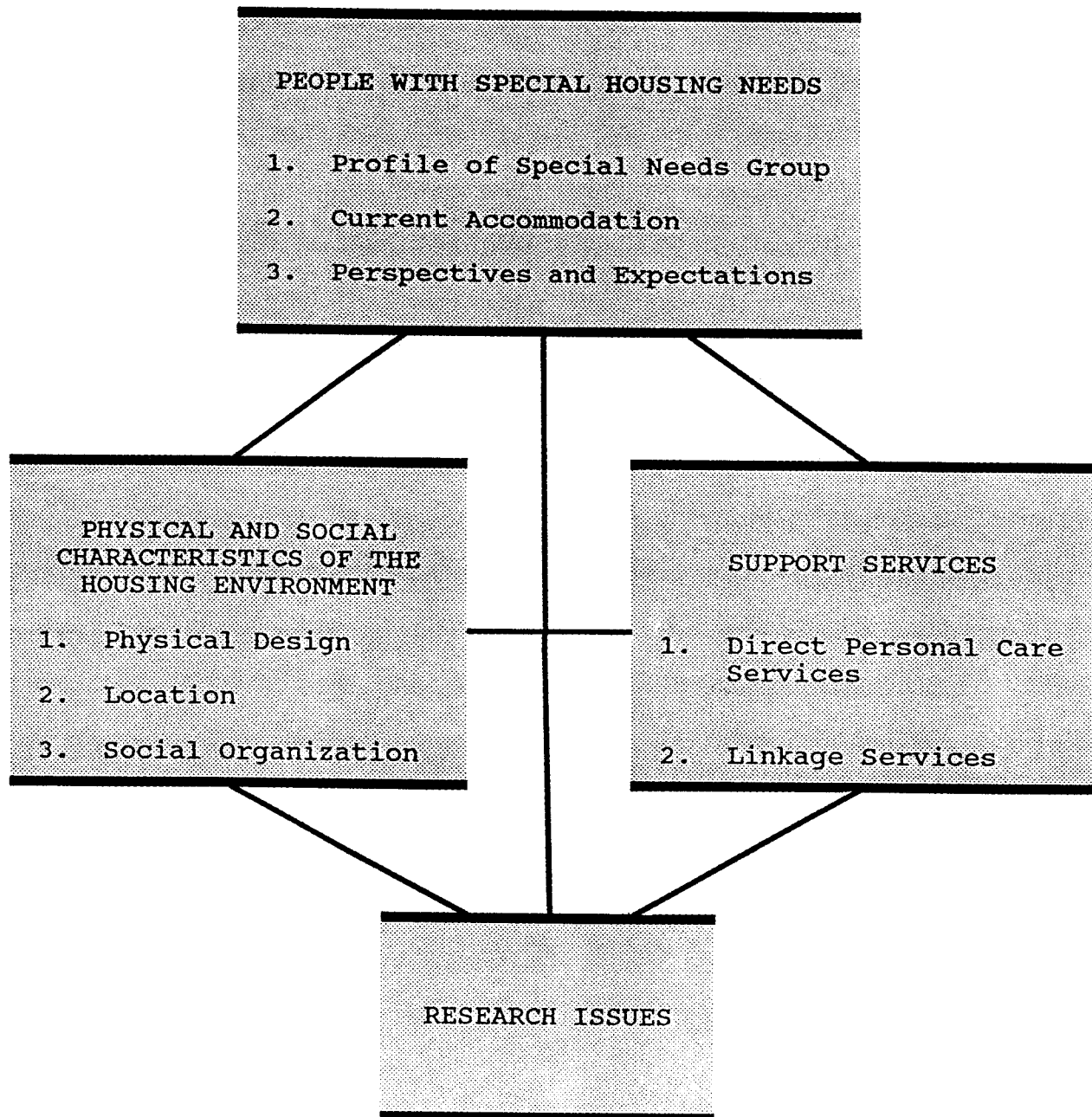
investigators proposed a three-part conceptual framework designed to classify research under three major components:

- 1) research which profiles the people who have special housing needs;
- 2) research related to the physical and social characteristics of the housing environment; and
- 3) research related to support services.

A graphic illustrating the relationship among these components is included in Figure 1.

A draft version of the conceptual framework was discussed with the project Advisory Committee, and subsequently revised to incorporate their suggestions. Each section of the framework is described in more detail in Section 3.0.

SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



2.2 Identification of Key Canadian Research

The research plan called for the use of two methods to identify Canadian research on special housing needs: a conventional library literature search and interviews with key contacts.

The conventional library literature search used the electronic data bases and the terms listed in Appendix B.

Unfortunately, in the course of this library search, the terms were not translated into French to ensure that research published in either French or English was identified. As a result, the research on special housing needs undertaken in Quebec is underrepresented in this synthesis study and in the annotated bibliography.

The second method used to identify Canadian research on special housing needs was interviews with key contacts knowledgeable about housing research and/or special housing needs in Canada. The primary list of thirty key contacts, which was drawn up in consultation with Advisory Committee members, included members of the Special Needs Working Group of the National Housing Research Committee; representatives of key centres of knowledge located in universities and specialized research institutes; providers of social housing and support services in the public, voluntary and private sectors; advocacy groups; and representatives of groups with special housing needs. (See Appendix C for a list).

Each contact was sent a letter that described the project and requested their assistance in: 1) identifying key Canadian research on special housing needs; and 2) identifying issues requiring

research. For a copy of the letter, see Appendix D. The letters were followed by a telephone interview.

Some of the people contacted in this first round provided the names of other researchers whom they believed to be especially qualified to comment on a particular area of special housing needs research. Every attempt was made to follow up on this secondary list of contacts with the same letter sent to the primary contacts, followed by a telephone call.

We reviewed all the studies acquired through this process, and recorded the issues and questions for further research identified through the interviews for consideration in our process of developing recommendations for future research.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

A synthesis of the literature reviewed is presented in this section. For clarity, we have organized the synthesis of research reviewed according to the sections and subsections of the conceptual framework.

This synthesis study began by searching for research specifically focussed on special physical and social characteristics of the housing environment and special support services required to enable people with special needs to live in social housing. We found very little research conducted in social housing settings or focussed specifically on accommodating people with special housing needs within the social housing setting.

Since the framework is applicable to all types of accommodation, we broadened the scope of the research reviewed. However, this presented a new problem: the realities of time and budget constrained the number of studies it was possible to review. For some groups such as the frail elderly and the physically disabled, there has been considerable research effort on housing needs. For others, such as immigrants, refugees, and ex-offenders, we found very little research on special housing needs.

We decided to focus our selective review of the research undertaken in Canada to date on five groups of people who might have special housing needs: the physically disabled, battered women, the chronically mentally ill, single adolescent mothers, and the homeless. Although this synthesis review of research was

necessarily selective, we believe that the subsequent recommendations for future research which were developed on the basis of that review and conversations with experts on special housing needs pertain to all people who experience those needs.

In order to facilitate the development of a coordinated action plan for future research in this area, recommendations have been developed for three types of research: basic theoretical research, empirical research, and community development research.

3.1 PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS: A PROFILE

This synthesis study defined persons with special housing needs as those persons who require "special" physical design and/or support services without which their basic shelter needs cannot be fulfilled. In other words, persons with special housing needs would be unable to live independently even if their basic shelter requirements were fulfilled (i.e., an adequate, affordable, suitably sized unit is provided) because of their needs for either special design features or support services.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS

1. Profile of Special Needs Groups

Special needs populations include, but are not restricted to:

Battered women	The homeless
Single adolescent mothers	Immigrants
Chronically mentally ill	Refugees
Physically disabled	Mentally handicapped
Offenders and ex-offenders	Frail elderly
Young adolescent who cannot go home	

Estimates of the size of the population must recognize that not all people in these groups have special needs with respect to accommodation.

2. Current Accommodation

Patterns and trends in accommodation

3. Perspectives and Expectations

Theoretical and value perspectives of advocates, consumers groups and researchers

In developing the conceptual framework, we hypothesized that people who experience special housing needs include, but are not limited to battered women, single adolescent mothers, physically disabled persons, mentally handicapped persons, the chronically mentally ill, the homeless, offenders and ex-offenders, immigrants, refugees, natives, the frail elderly, and young adolescents who cannot go home. In identifying these groups, we recognize that not all persons within the groups have special housing needs. We also recognize that people do not necessarily fit neatly into the categories we have identified. There may be some who fit into several categories and some who have special housing needs but are not members of any of these groups.

Further, we hypothesized that understanding special housing needs requires that we develop a profile through reviewing research that estimates the size of the population; describes the current accommodation patterns; and provides some insight into the theoretical and value perspectives of advocates, consumer groups, and researchers. This section provides a synthesis of that review and recommendations for research directions.

3.1.1 Estimating the Size of the Population

Canadian research that provides some of the basic information necessary to develop a profile of people with special housing needs includes the regular Census of Canada; national, provincial, and local surveys conducted by governments, consumer and advocacy

groups, and academics; community needs assessments which generally precede the establishment of special purpose housing; and task force reports. (e.g., Canadian Health and Disability Survey 1983-84; Toews and Barnes 1986; Kennedy and Dutton 1987; ECOH 1987). Table 1 summarizes a range of national population estimates available for people with physical, mental, or psychiatric disabilities; battered women; and people in other special circumstances including the homeless.

TABLE I
PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS: POPULATION ESTIMATES

Group	Population Estimate(s)	Research Source
Physically Disabled	12.5 per cent of Canadians (nearly 3 million people) 13.2% of population reported some level of disability (3.3 million people)	Canada Health Survey 1978-79; Canadian Health and Disability Survey 1983-84;
	13.2 per cent of population reported some level of disability (3.3 million people)	HALS 1986
Chronically Mentally Ill	180,000 - 200,000	Toews and Barnes 1982; 1986
Battered Women	One in ten Canadian women is physically, psychologically, or sexually abused by her husband/partner	MacLeod 1980;
	In 1985, 42,000 women and 55,000 children stayed in crisis shelters	MacLeod 1987;
	In 1985, 600,000 women asked for shelter or other assistance because they were battered	MacLeod 1987
Single Adolescent Mothers	29,695 single unwed mothers 15-24 years old	Census 1986
	In 1981, 23,474 - 26,397 new family units called "single teenage mother and her child" formed	Schlesinger 1985
The Homeless	100,000 - 250,000 Canadians stayed in temporary and emergency shelters in 1986	McLaughlin 1987

Although these estimates were developed using accepted scientific methods, it is inappropriate to use them as estimates of the number of people with special housing needs. Rather, since not all people within the groups in Table 1 have special housing needs, for each group the estimate represents an upper bound. In fact, we found very few studies that attempted to determine the proportion of the population who have special housing needs as defined by this synthesis study, or as defined by earlier studies (e.g., Perryman 1980).

Any attempt to interpolate from the data bases that currently exist meet with an immediate and obvious problem: the estimate depends on the definition used to develop the original data base. The more restrictive the definition was, the smaller the estimate will be. To illustrate, we can look at two ends of the research spectrum, research estimating the size of the population of physically disabled persons and research estimating the size of the population of homeless persons.

The International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps developed by the World Health Organization has provided the definitional framework for most studies of the disabled in Canada in the past decade. The usual operational definition is activity or functional limitation, which measures a disability in terms of the degree to which it interferes with an individual's major activity and day-to-day living over a specified time period.

There have been four national surveys to date that provide progressively more refined estimates of the size and information on the general characteristics of the disabled population: the Canada Health Survey conducted in 1978-79 by Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada; the Canadian Health and Disability Survey in 1983-84 which was included as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey conducted by Statistics Canada; the 1986 Census which included a question on disability on the questionnaire which was completed by every fifth household; and the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a post-censal survey that can be linked back to the 1986 Census of Population.

From the first two surveys, it is estimated that 12.5 per cent of Canadians (nearly three million people) suffer some form of disability (Canada Health Survey 1981; Medicus 1982; Secretary of State 1986). We know that the people included in these figures are not homogenous: they vary both in terms of the type and severity of disability experienced. We also know that there are over 300,000 disabled children, that the rate of disability varies by province and is higher in rural than in urban areas, and that those with a disability generally have a lower education and income than the Canadian population (Secretary of State 1986). These estimates provide some information on the number of people who might have special housing needs and their demographic characteristics. It is anticipated that data from the Census and HALS, when they are available, will be useful to researchers attempting to refine the picture.

In comparison, the United Nation's definition of homelessness which distinguishes between absolute and relative deprivation of shelter was developed and accepted very recently. The United Nation's decision to declare 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, coupled with a sense of urgency not experienced in Canada since the Great Depression, resulted in a spate of research based on the U.N. definition. Research in Canada has been conducted at the community level by social planners and community development specialists (e.g., Edmonton and Vancouver Coalitions on Homelessness 1987; Task Forces in Toronto (1985) and Montreal 1987); and at the provincial level by government departments responsible for housing, social services, and income security (e.g., Quebec 1988; New Brunswick 1988; Ontario 1988).

The first, and to date only, national survey to document homelessness in Canada was conducted by the Canadian Council on Social Development in January 1987. It focussed specifically on that segment of the homeless population that uses temporary and emergency shelters. From responses to a snapshot survey of shelters, the Council estimated that at least 100,000 and possibly as many as 250,000 people were identifiable as homeless for some part of 1986 (McLaughlin 1987).

The Council's national study and all of the provincial and local studies demonstrate the diversity of the homeless population. The homeless include two-parent families; single-parent families; battered women; people with physical, mental, or psychiatric disabilities; ex-offenders; native Canadians; immigrants; refugees;

youth who cannot go home; elderly persons; low-income singles; transient workers; and street people (Ross 1982; McLaughlin 1987; ECOH 1987; Oberlander 1987; Qadeer 1988; Québec Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu 1988). The homeless include members of all the other groups in this study identified as people who might have special housing needs. Therefore, the reader is cautioned that the estimates in Table 1 include some double- or even triple-counting, to the extent that the people are in more than one category. The reader is further cautioned that the estimate of Canada's homeless is based on a very restrictive definition and therefore can be viewed as a lower bound on the actual number of homeless in this country.

In summary, the research undertaken to date does not provide us with clear and precise estimates of the number of people who have special housing needs.

3.1.1.1 Recommendations for Research

1. Develop a comprehensive definition of special housing needs

Basic research is needed to develop a comprehensive definition of special housing needs that cuts across traditional categories and can be used to estimate the size of the population. Once a definition is developed, future research should be based on the same standard definition so that the findings from one study can be readily related or compared to those from another study. The definitions developed by Perryman (1980) and for this study are both good points of reference.

2. Develop national, provincial, and local data bases

Estimates of people in various categories such as physically disabled, mentally ill, etc. are available. However, not all

have special housing needs. Therefore, research is needed to estimate the population in each category with special housing needs. Since many individuals with special housing needs may fit into several categories, care should be taken to avoid multiple counting of the same individual. This requires some type of cross referencing in aggregate studies such as Census data.

Empirical research devoted to developing national, provincial, and local data bases that can be used to estimate the size of the population of persons with special housing needs should be continued. This includes the use of the Census and special national, provincial, and local surveys.

Several of our contacts stressed the need for statistical data that allows comparisons by demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and marital status. There is very little data available at any level that allows such comparisons.

3. Develop and enhance services to improve the quality of research on special housing needs.

An uncomfortably large number of the studies we reviewed lacked a clear theoretical perspective and/or scientific rigour. This might be the result of limited training or experience of the researchers, or of inadequate funding for the research.

Universities and other educational institutions should be supported in their efforts to provide training in applied research methods. Practical resources such as consulting services, guidelines, "how-to" books, and workshops would assist community groups ensure they are using scientifically sound methods.

3.1.2 Accommodation

Accommodation for people with special housing needs ranges along a continuum from fully integrated housing in which people live independently in their own home with access to on-call services, to institutions that provide complete care. In between are various models of group homes, half-way houses, transition houses, and boarding homes that offer varying degrees of supervision and support.

For this section, we looked for research that describes the patterns and trends in accommodation for various groups and examines factors affecting the development and expansion of special forms of accommodation.

The Chronically Mentally Ill:

The research examined indicates that the policy of deinstitutionalization operative in Canada over the past twenty years has had a profound effect on the accommodation of three groups of people: the chronically mentally ill, and the physically and mentally handicapped. For example, Statistics Canada estimates that there has been a reduction of approximately two-thirds of the mental hospital beds from the peak numbers. In the province of Saskatchewan alone, in 1955 there were approximately 4,000 long stay patients in two grossly overcrowded mental hospitals. Now there are fewer than 200 in the one remaining mental hospital. A few others are accommodated in beds in general hospital psychiatric

units. The pattern is similar for other provinces (Silzer in CCSD 1984; Toews and Barnes 1986).

The people who once were (or would have become) long stay patients in institutions are now accommodated in four ways. Some have gone on to lead normal lives in totally independent living situations. Some have been defined out of the mental health care universe and diverted into other institutions such as nursing homes and chronic care hospitals. These include some elderly and mentally retarded persons. The third group is people with significant psychiatric disabilities who are in quasi-independent living situations in the community. Fourth, the research literature is replete with examples of discharged chronic mental patients living in squalid conditions in boarding rooms, single-room-occupancy hotels, in hostels, and on the streets (Silzer in CCSD 1984; Caponni in CCSD 1984; Toews and Barnes 1986; AMO 1986).

Studies in the fields of psychiatry and community mental health provide other statistics that describe the accommodation patterns and problems of the chronically mentally ill and are, therefore, of relevance to this synthesis study of research on special housing needs. It is estimated that between 1/2 and 2/3 of all patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals return to their families; however, over time, family breakdowns result in a significant number of these people being turned out on the street (ECOH 1987). Other studies in Canada have estimated that 23% of discharged patients needed housing at discharge but only 44.5% of this need was met by referrals--most to commercial boarding homes

(e.g., Community Resources Consultants of Toronto and Clarke Institute of Psychiatry 1981); deficiencies in supply have meant that 26-31% of discharges may be delayed (Community Resources Consultants of Toronto and Clarke Institute of Psychiatry 1981; Barton 1983). Finally, it is estimated that between 17 and 40% of hostel residents had either "known or probable" psychiatric histories. Approximately 68% of persons on hostels' 'barred' or 'caution alert' lists have psychiatric histories (Barton 1983; Ontario Social Development Council 1987; ECOH 1987; McLaughlin 1987).

The Physically Disabled:

In the case of the physically disabled, research on accommodation arrangements undertaken by Medicus (1982) estimates that 91.5 per cent of the disabled population lives in the community; the other 8.5 per cent lives in institutions. There is some difference in the type of accommodation used by persons with a disability compared to those without. Those with a disability are slightly more likely to live in an apartment and less likely to live in a house, although 68 per cent of disabled persons own their home. Over 15 per cent of moderately to severely disabled persons live alone, compared with 8 per cent of non-disabled persons (Medicus 1982; Secretary of State 1986).

Considerable research and advocacy effort has gone into understanding the special housing needs of this group and

developing policies and programs that expand the range of housing options for the physically disabled.

Battered Women:

While there are many issues inherent in housing battered women, and many strong opinions based on practical experience, this review found that very few empirical studies have been undertaken in Canada specifically addressing the question of their special housing needs. MacDonald (1987) notes that changes in public policies, along with hard work and public education efforts by community and interest groups, have resulted in a wider range of accommodation options for battered women today than existed ten or twenty years ago.

For those who choose to flee a violent home, there is a developing network of short-term crisis centres. Data from the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence show 240 short-term crisis shelters (transition houses) that provide a place to live and other services for a few weeks, and a dozen safe house networks, mostly in rural and isolated areas, that provide accommodation for a few days (NCFV 1988).

Women not currently living in a transition house or second-stage housing project either return home or compete with other low-income families for social housing or other affordable housing in the community.

The Homeless:

Affordable housing is seen as a central issue in the research and, as a result, changes in accommodation options for the homeless and those at risk of being homeless because of low income or other problems have been documented. Demolition and conversion of older downtown hotels, rooming houses, houses and apartment buildings in the downtown areas of our cities are cited as factors which have greatly reduced the stock of private sector options available to people with very low incomes (Thompson 1981; Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto 1983; Bairstow 1986; ECOH 1987; Montreal Task Force 1987).

The research reviewed indicates that there has been a significant increase in the demand for emergency hostels in this decade. Specifically, this research has found that there has been an increase in the number of people requiring some form of emergency accommodation, an increase in the length of time people are remaining in emergency hostels, and a change in the population of hostel users. Hostels report that they are serving more young people under the age of 25; employable men willing to work; families who cannot find or afford permanent accommodation; single elderly women; women with children; and ex-psychiatric patients (Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto 1983; Metro Toronto Working Committee on Emergency and Short-Term Accommodation 1985; McLaughlin 1987).

Single Adolescent Mothers:

Research on the accommodation of unmarried adolescent mothers has looked at short-term housing for pregnant adolescents and at the longer-term patterns of young mothers who keep their babies. Most either live with or receive support from their families in the first few months after the birth of the child, but they tend to become more independent as the child grows older and as they increase their education and employment skills. MacKay (1983) found that only one-fifth of the 87 mothers in his Ontario study lived alone immediately after giving birth. By the time the child was 18 months, one-half lived alone; one-third of this group was in social housing.

Accommodation problems faced by young adolescent mothers include affordability; discrimination by landlords who consider them high risk tenants because they have children, because they are poor, or because they are on welfare; age discrimination built into social housing regulations and policies (CCSD 1971; Pozsony 1973; Hedderwick and Pelkey 1975; Delgatty 1977; Jordan 1981; Barton 1983; MacKay 1983; Klodawsky 1984).

From this review, it is clear that the accommodation patterns and trends for all groups are affected by the availability of affordable housing and by public recognition of the particular group's need as 'special'. The manner in which their special housing needs are met appears to depend on the extent to which the consumers are organized, the strength and philosophy of the

advocacy groups, and the specific government policies and regulations that guide and direct accommodation programs.

3.1.2.1 Recommendations for Research

- 1. Develop better statistical data on accommodation patterns of people with special housing needs.**

We need better basic statistical data on the current accommodation patterns of people with special housing needs. For both research and planning purposes, it would be useful to distinguish among people currently living in private sector housing and the various forms of social housing. The regular Census of Canada and other special surveys are appropriate vehicles for collecting this information.

- 2. Study the factors affecting accommodation patterns of people with special housing needs.**

Continued theoretical and empirical research that identifies factors that affect the accommodation patterns and trends of people with special housing needs can guide the development of healthy public policies and effective programs for people with special needs. It appears that the manner in which special housing needs are met depends, in part, on the extent to which the consumers are organized, the strength and philosophy of the advocacy groups, and government policies and regulations that guide and direct accommodation programs.

- 3. Maintain and expand inventories of housing and support services available to people with special housing needs.**

We need to maintain and expand national, provincial, and local inventories of housing and support services available to persons with special housing needs. These inventories are a valuable resource to the researcher interested in monitoring progress or comparing different models of housing, and to the community attempting to develop housing for people with special needs.

3.1.3 Perspectives and Expectations

The third element in developing a profile of people with special housing needs was to review research, reports, and position statements that provide some insight into the theoretical and value perspectives and the expectations of advocates, consumer groups, and researchers. Developing a clear understanding of this element is important to both policy planning and program implementation because, literally, the way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe.

A central theme in position statements from consumer groups and advocates for people with special housing needs is the assumption or view that accommodation must allow for as normal a lifestyle as possible: a lifestyle which is both independent and integrated into the community. Virtually all the research on the physically disabled and the chronically mentally ill reviewed for this synthesis study explicitly adopted this value perspective (e.g., Howell 1976; Falta and Cayouette 1977; Gunn 1982; Derksen 1980; ILRC 1985; Toews and Barnes 1986; Trainor and Boydell 1986; Hodgins and Gaston 1987). The values of independence and integration were implicit in much of the research on other groups, as well.

At this point in time, then, it appears that the values of independence and integration influence most of the research and most of the recommendations for addressing the problems faced by people with special housing needs.

In addition, for each group, there are specific theoretical issues that influence the research perspective. For example, the researchers whose work on the homeless was reviewed for this synthesis study adopted a structuralist perspective. That is, they took the position that for most people, homelessness and the problems people encounter in meeting their basic housing needs are the result of structural factors including: a shrinking supply of affordable housing in the private market; limited public income and social housing support; a changing labour market that results in high unemployment among those with limited skills; and deinstitutionalization without a corresponding increase in community facilities to meet both the physical and mental health requirements (e.g., Daly 1987; Hulchanski 1987; ECOH 1987; McLaughlin 1987; Oberlander 1987; Ward 1988). We did not find any Canadian research that adopted the view that the individual is at fault if he or she is homeless.

Research in the field of domestic violence generally takes the position that the battered woman is a victim of crime. However, unlike other crime victims, in order to remove herself from her assailant she must also leave her home, her belongings, and sometimes her children. She often has to rely on the community for the basic needs of shelter and food (Jaffe and Burris 1984; Beaurdy 1984; MacDonald 1986; MacLeod 1987).

The main obstacle to understanding the perspective and expectations noted was that research on a specific group frequently assumes that the reader is familiar with background theory and

jargon used in the field. The researcher who plans to undertake studies across groups of people with special housing needs will have to take particular care in the use of terminology.

3.1.3.1 Recommendations for Research

- 1. Develop a better understanding of the different perspectives and expectations different groups of actors bring to the policy planning and program design and implementation process.**

Different actors at each level of government, and from consumer and advocacy groups bring different perspectives and expectations to the policy planning and program design and implementation process. Friction and conflict are inevitable, but the tensions can be more effectively debated and resolved if we have a clear understanding of who the main actors are; their values, goals, and expectations; their perceptions of the process; and how their perceptions and expectations might be expected to change over time.

- 2. Strengthen research and the credibility of recommendations by explicit acknowledgement of theoretical perspective and assumptions, expectations and goals.**

Throughout this synthesis study we found that the topics researchers, consumer groups, and advocacy groups focus on depends on their perspective. As a result, in order to interpret the recommendations they make, it is critical to be able to understand their perspective, their assumptions, their expectations, and their goals. However, many authors assumed the reader was familiar with these, and did not explicitly acknowledge them. We believe that to do so would add strength and credibility to the research in the area of special housing needs, particularly as it tries to look across groups of people.

3.2 PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING ENVIRONMENT

For all persons, including those with special needs, physical and social characteristics of the housing environment affect:

- * the individual's ability to live and function independently exercising his/her rights and responsibilities;
- * the protection of self and property; and
- * the development of healthy communities.

We hypothesized that environmental factors that can be controlled or modified to accommodate persons with special housing needs include physical design, location, and social organization. This section is a synthesis of a selective review of Canadian research on those factors.

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING ENVIRONMENT

Concerned with: Development of healthy communities
Recognition of the rights and
responsibilities of individuals
Protection of self and property

1. Physical Design
 - Fire safety
 - Crime prevention
 - Accessibility
2. Location
 - Social housing project in the community
 - Services within social housing project
 - People within the social housing project
3. Social Organization
 - Organization of the housing project
 - Tenant participation in design and delivery of housing and support services

3.2.1 Physical Design

Most research on physical design factors of housing for people with special needs has been research on the physical design requirements of housing for the disabled. Considerable research in that area has been conducted by CMHC and the National Research Council, as well as by interest groups and by individual engineers, architects, and design-related professionals. (e.g., Cluff and Cluff 1983; Young and Hasell 1981; Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada 198-; Ryan 1987).

The results of much of that research are embodied in the National Building Code in the form of comprehensive accessibility requirements for all buildings excluding houses, boarding houses, and certain industrial buildings. The requirements include those related to the needs of persons in wheelchairs and persons with hearing or visual disabilities. However, while the National Building Code serves as the federal government's Code for its own buildings, it is essentially a model with no legal status with respect to provincial governments and municipal agencies until formally adopted by them (Secretary of State 1984). Accessibility criteria have been made available for public use in design guidelines, and supplementary to that, program-specific publications from CMHC such as "Specific Disabilities and Home Modifications for Independent Living: A guide for the delivery of R.R.A.P. for disabled persons."

Although the criteria for making housing accessible to disabled persons are readily available, there is apparently still resistance on the part of some architects, developers and contractors to making all types of housing barrier-free. Research undertaken to date indicates that this resistance hinges on two factors: a lack of know-how and a tendency to overestimate the complexities and costs of what is essentially a simple, inexpensive, straight-forward undertaking (Falta 1984). The research has also found that not only must generally accepted design criteria be considered, but also the individual user's requirements and assessment of the environment, availability of funding and construction limitations (Cluff and Cluff 1983).

The research examined in this study indicates that a primary concern of residents and staff in transition houses for battered women is safety and security from attack by an abusive spouse directed against any resident of the house, including children (e.g., McLaughlin 1984; Craft and Wynn 1985). The same concerns were found for second-stage housing where the families and their neighbours might be at risk (Yukon Transition Home Society 1987; WISH 1987). In the absence of clearly established guidelines for such housing, groups developing transition and second-stage housing consult with others in the field and with the police when they plan their facilities.

No research was identified on physical design features which could affect the safety and security of battered women living independently in the community or those who return to the abusive

partner, although studies show that about one-third of the women who stay at a transition house return to their partner (e.g., Smith 1984; McLaughlin 1984; MacDonald 1986) and a quarter to a third were abused again (Smith 1984).

Research on the homeless shows that hostels and other short-term shelters accommodate large numbers of strangers in shared spaces, often dormitory-style. The Canadian research indicates that many of the clients of these shelters are experiencing a personal or family crisis; some have health problems such as cold injury, respiratory and skin diseases, or mental illness; most have with them a few treasured possessions; and all are under stress. Under these conditions, fire safety, security of person and possessions, accessibility, and privacy are relevant physical design issues (e.g., City of Toronto Alternative Housing Subcommittee 1986; Conseil municipal de la Ville de Montréal 1987; Québec Ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de la Sécurité du revenu 1988). We found no research that looked in depth at these issues from a physical design perspective.

This synthesis study found no Canadian research that looked at the effects of physical design factors on mental health.

3.2.1.1 Recommendations for Research:

- 1. Continue research on cost-effective technical solutions to physical design problems.**

Continuing effort is required in both research and development of new cost-effective technical solutions for affordable, accessible housing for all persons with special needs. This

extends to continuing research, development, and evaluation of new technologies which have application to persons with special needs, such as assistive devices and methods for altering appropriate community responses to crises at home.

2. Continue research on 'portable' adaptations that can increase the range of housing options for people with special needs.

We need to continue research on 'portable' adaptations to give people with special needs a wider range of housing options than they currently have. Two ongoing issues are high cost and permanency of any physical adaptation. Landlords in both the private and non-profit sectors are reluctant to incorporate adaptations that are costly to change if the unit is to be used by a non-handicapped individual. Similarly, the perception of high cost and permanency has resulted in a general resistance to making all types of housing accessible and appropriate for people with special needs. Thus, we must continue research efforts to find appropriate alternatives.

3. Study the psycho-social implications of physical design.

We found no Canadian research that examined the psychological and social requirements of people with special needs, except for some reference to lack of privacy. We need to critically examine the mental health and social consequences of various design alternatives currently used to house people with special needs.

4. Continue to translate research results into design guidelines.

All groups that serve people with special housing needs benefit from having available current information in the form of design guidelines to use in planning, building, or renovating a facility. Similarly, planners who receive proposals would like to have a ready checklist to ensure that special needs are accommodated.

3.2.2 Location

The review of research and reports for this synthesis study looked for research that has examined two general location issues: locating housing for people with special needs within a community and locating people with special needs within a social housing project. An overriding issue is the optimum link between housing and support services.

Most of the research reviewed found that locating housing for people with special housing needs within a few blocks of shops, banks, churches, medical and entertainment facilities, and other services has a positive effect on independence and satisfaction with housing (e.g., Perryman 1980; Carpenter and Eades 1984; Phillips 1981). Single mothers in general, and young adolescent mothers in particular, prefer to be located within easy access of day care, educational facilities, and transportation (CCSD 1971).

However, there are factors other than user preference that influence the location of housing for people with special needs. It appears from this review that the main factors influencing the location decision are as follows:

- 1) The constraints of urban land supply and cost which means that not all projects can be immediately adjacent to all services.
- 2) Municipal by-laws related to zoning determine the location of special purpose housing for various user groups (Czucar 1983). We found little reference to the legal implications of

exclusionary or inclusionary zoning, but note that reference was made to the need for research in this area.

- 3) Community attitudes can make it difficult to find a location for social housing or group homes, particularly for adolescents. Two issues frequently raised are the impact of these facilities on property values and on crime in the neighbourhood. The 'not-in-my-backyard' syndrome can prevent housing for particular user groups from being developed by delaying rezoning decisions or other tactics in the development process.
- 4) The availability of transportation. A number of studies have shown that conveniently located and readily available transportation can significantly reduce the negative effects of distance from services (SPARC 1977; Young and Hasell 1981; Ontario Advisory Council on the Physically Handicapped 1987).
- 5) Whether the area is urban or rural. It is generally accepted that cost is a major barrier to providing a complete range of housing and support service options in small cities and rural areas. However, several studies have concluded that the needs of people in such areas are not adequately met by having all projects concentrated in large centres (MacLeod 1987; MacDonald 1986; Quadeer 1987; McLaughlin 1987). For example, the lack of transition homes and second stage housing for battered women in rural and remote areas is of considerable concern to people involved in assisting victims of family violence.

In addition to cost, the lack of shelters in these areas has been attributed to a dispersal of need over large geographic areas, a lack of sponsors for such shelters in less densely populated areas, scarcity of suitable existing housing, and a preference for temporary help from the local community of family rather than using specially designed projects (Status of Women FPT Final Report 1986). The role of these factors and models used to overcome the inherent problems have not been systematically addressed in Canadian research.

- 6) Finally, planners, consumer advocates, and researchers agree that the degree of concentration of housing for people with special needs is a factor that should be considered in the location decision. They share the concern that stigmatization and ghettoization can occur when people with special needs are concentrated in pockets of an urban centre, effectively creating institutions without walls (Loewen 1974; Toews and Barnes 1986).

Another location issue addressed in Canadian research is whether people with special housing needs should be grouped together within a project or scattered throughout. Proponents of integrated housing for the disabled have long argued that handicap-adapted units should be dispersed throughout a project to allow freedom of movement and choice and to enhance their opportunities for integration into the community (Falta and Cayotte 1977; Gunn 1982). However, Carpenter and Eades (1984) found that disabled tenants in a medium-density social housing project in Ottawa who

expressed the greatest satisfaction with their unit locations were those living close together on a cul-de-sac.

This issue has been studied, but not resolved in research that questioned whether second-stage housing should be a separate building or apartments dispersed throughout a social housing project (WISH 1987; Orr 1980). An annual report of the Women in Second Stage Housing (WISH) project in Winnipeg, which consists of eight suites and a resource centre integrated into a thirty-suite income-based block cites two positive effects of that arrangement which warrant further study for all people with special needs:

- * Integration provides a natural community setting where families experience all the normal ups and downs of apartment living and learn to problem solve accordingly.
- * Dispersment of suites facilitates interaction with a wider number of people in the block. Families get to know their neighbours.

3.2.2.1 Recommendations for Research:

1. Develop theoretical and empirical models of location of housing for people with special needs.

There is an ongoing need to understand the effects of the location of a project that will house people with special needs within a community and the location of people with special needs within a project. The range of alternatives currently in use by the various groups of people with special needs lends itself well to both theoretical and empirical research that can generate sound location decisions and policies.

Questions about location pertaining to zoning, legal rights, and integrated methods of community planning all warrant much more research attention.

2. Develop a better understanding of how to house people with special needs in small towns and rural areas.

Although one-quarter of the Canadian population lives in rural areas, and it is generally acknowledged that the lack of housing and services in rural areas results in inequities and hardships for people with special needs, most research concentrates on urban areas. For one group, battered women, the lack of transition homes and second stage housing in rural and remote areas has been attributed to a dispersal of need over large geographic areas; a lack of sponsors for such shelters in less densely populated areas; a scarcity of suitable existing housing; and a preference for temporary help from the local community or family, rather than using specially designed projects. Some research effort should be devoted to investigation of these problems for all groups, and to evaluation of existing rural housing and service programs models.

3.2.3 Social Organization

The social organization of housing, that is, the management of the housing project and the extent to which tenants participate in the design and delivery of their housing and support services, is the third component of environmental factors that can be controlled or modified to accommodate persons with special housing needs.

Since housing, health care, and social services are primarily provincial jurisdictions, we have a situation in which a number of different models exist across the country. Some are well documented. For example, the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled (CRCD) and the Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPOH) have documented the housing and support service options available to the handicapped in each province (CRCD 1982; COPOH 1983). Both are excellent resources for the researcher interested in comparative studies.

At a more general level, a resource memorandum issued by the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF 1983) describes three basic forms through which cooperatives have been organized to meet special housing needs:

Fully integrated: households with special needs live in their own self-contained units on the same basis as other members of the housing cooperative. Where necessary, these units may be specifically modified to suit particular needs. As much as possible, the household with special needs shares full and equal membership in the cooperative.

Group homes: with or without resident staff which are physically integrated into the cooperative project.

These households tend to maintain a separate social identity. In many cases, the households are seen as settings that 'clients' occupy for limited periods of time, until they are able to move on to more independent living. There is a tendency for the households and people to be seen as categorically different from other cooperative members.

Segregated arrangements: the cooperative is designed for the exclusive use of individuals and families with similar specialized needs. The households have ordinary membership status in the cooperative, although there may be a tendency for the cooperative to be developed by and maintain extensive ties with an outside support group.

Using a theoretical approach to studying the social organization of housing for people with special needs, Beaudry (1985) has classified the current system of shelters for battered women, including emergency transition houses, second stage transition houses, specialized houses that serve native and immigrant women, and safe homes, in a four-fold typology according to their philosophical perspective: radical liberationist and moderate liberationist, which are linked to the feminist perspective; and pure protectionist and legal protectionist, which represent the conventional social service orientation. Each differs in how the battered woman is perceived, how services are delivered, and the relationship with government(s). Beaudry's typology provides a useful framework for any research comparing the long-term effects of different models of shelter.

Although there are strong opinions on appropriate models of management and on whether or not eligibility for housing should be made contingent upon the use of rehabilitation or other services, we did not find research that compared different approaches to

these issues for battered women or for any of the other groups we studied.

One of the concerns voiced by many of the key contacts with whom we spoke was that they have been so busy developing programs to meet the need that they have had very little time to evaluate their efforts. Clearly, both basic research such as the typology developed by Beaudry (1985) and empirical research such as that conducted by Loewen (1976) and Wattie (1985) on social organization deserve a place on the agenda for future research.

3.2.3.1 Recommendations

1. Evaluate existing models of the social organization of housing for people with special needs.

The variety of programs that exist offer an opportunity to compare and contrast the effects of different models of social organization on the people they were intended to serve: people with special housing needs. Although there are strong opinions on appropriate models of management and on whether or not eligibility for housing should be made contingent upon the use of rehabilitation or other services, we did not find research that compared different approaches to these issues.

2. Develop a better understanding of the relationship between public policies and the social organization of housing for people with special needs.

The model of social organization adopted by a housing project for people with special needs is influenced by prevailing housing, health care, and social service policies, as well as by a host of regulations. As policies and regulations evolve and change, we need to examine their independent and interactive effects on the outcome of the project. This implies that researchers need to cultivate cooperation from and among all levels and many departments of government. It further implies the need to develop clear outcome measures. Although long-term studies are rare in the field of housing for people with special needs because of the complexity of the field, this is an area well-suited to such an approach.

3.3 SUPPORT SERVICES

For some people with special needs, support services are essential to enable them to fulfill their basic shelter needs. For others, support services are essential to give them a real choice of accommodation, to help them integrate into the community, and to help them achieve stability in their living environment, which in turn is essential to their physical, mental, and emotional well-being (Konecny 1974; CRCD 1982; COPOH 1984; Hough 1984; ILRC 1985; Trainor and Boydell 1986; Metro Toronto 1986; Bairstow and Crenna 1986; MacLeod 1987). For example, some physically disabled persons require 24-hour attendant care in order to live outside an institution. Others do not require 24-hour attendant care, but they need support services to ensure that they have the opportunity to participate as full citizens in the community, to develop personally, and to effectively meet their financial and family responsibilities. They need services such as literacy, employment, skills development, and nutrition training; daycare; infant/child stimulation; and respite care.

There are a number of models of service delivery in Canada for each of these types of support services. Some services are provided through citizen advocacy, case management, and broker models. Others are provided by organizations representing special needs groups. Still others are provided by the formal social service delivery system. Each service delivery model varies in the way that it attempts to coordinate services, provide consumers with

information on services and support, and facilitate a person's opportunity to participate in selecting service providers. We must not forget, either, that many people receive the help they need from informal sources, including family, friends, and neighbours.

For this synthesis study, all of these factors are taken into account and the services categorized as direct personal care services or linkage services. As with the previous sections, it was beyond the scope of this study to review the entire body of literature on support services. Rather, the review was focussed on research that addressed the following issues:

- 1) What support services are essential to enable an individual with specific special needs to live outside an institutional setting?
- 2) What is an appropriate response to a particular special need? Is it advocacy or counselling? peer group self-help or professional service provider?
- 3) What does the research tell us about linking and coordinating housing and support services?

SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Direct Personal Care Services
 - Employment (job training and placement)
 - Health services (home care, medication)
 - Social services (counselling, life skills programs)
 - Recreation (leadership training)
 - Cultural services (cultural awareness programs)
 - Home support (respite care, homemakers)
2. Linkage Services
 - Legal advocacy
 - Co-ordination
 - Transportation
 - Information
 - Referral/advocacy

Services should be considered according to the form of service delivery

- The formal professional agency
- Self-help organizations
- Informal support of family, friends and neighbours

3.3.1 Direct Personal Care Services

Taken together, the Canadian research we reviewed gives a generic listing of the most common direct personal care needs of people who meet our definition of 'persons with special housing needs,' and a generic listing of direct personal care support services that can address those needs. They are:

- 1) Attendant Care: Some physically disabled persons require personal assistance for hygiene, dressing, transfers, and bed care. Limitations in hours of service, geographic location of the service, availability of the services in a workplace, and availability of the services in shelters (including those for battered women) constrain their choices of accommodation. (Konecny 1974; McDonald 1986).
- 2) Physical and Mental Health Care: Persons with special needs may, at times, need the services of a psychologist, a psychiatrist, or a physiotherapist. Some need home medical care. Battered women often need medical attention because of injuries sustained in a beating and the homeless frequently suffer foot problems, respiratory diseases, addictions, and other health problems. (Ottawa-Carleton Regional District Health Council 1984; MacLeod 1980; Ross 1982).
- 3) Educational Upgrading and Life-skills Training: For some people in each group there is a need for educational upgrading to help them improve their employment opportunities and life-skills training to help them develop practical skills such as

budgeting, how to open a bank account, housekeeping skills, language training, dealing more effectively with their children, social skills, and ending isolation. (Barnsley 1980; Jaffe and Burris 1982; MacLeod 1980; Guerstein and Hood 1975; MacKay 1983).

- 4) Child Care: Child care may be necessary to enable people with special needs to use the other services, including educational upgrading. However, inflexible hours, a shortage of facilities for infants, and difficulty with transportation restrict the use of formal day care services by some people with special needs. For example, several studies note that the majority of single adolescent mothers use informal sources of child care such as family or friends (Hedderwick 1975; Pozsonyi 1973; MacKay 1983).
- 5) Housekeeping and Home Maintenance Help: Some people, because of physical or mental limitations, are not able to perform all housekeeping and home maintenance tasks, but are otherwise capable of living outside an institution. (Konecny 1980).
- 6) Respite Care: In virtually all situations, there comes a time when a primary care-giver needs to be away for a few hours or days. For those times, the special needs person has to make alternate arrangements with family, friends, neighbours, or an agency for help.
- 7) Legal Assistance: Battered women and people in conflict with the law need readily available legal assistance. (McLaughlin 1983; Jaffe and Burris 1983).

- 8) Financial Assistance: Many people with special housing needs require financial assistance to meet their basic housing needs and/or financial assistance to meet the additional expenses associated with the use of direct personal care services. (e.g., COPOH 1984; Bairstow and Crenna 1986; ECOH 1987).

Although the research allows us to develop this list, there is relatively little research evidence on which support services are most effective or appropriate in addressing particular special needs when they occur and in enabling people to live outside an institutional setting.

From this selective review of Canadian research, it appears that there are two fundamental problems in designing, delivering, and evaluating support service policies and programs that provide direct personal care. First, even within a group, not all people have the same combination of needs; nor do they have the same pattern of appearance and resolution of those needs over time. Thus, a very flexible approach to service delivery is required, regardless of where the individual is living. Second, it appears that voluntary organizations are often on the leading edge of designing and delivering innovative programs. However, for the most part, they are so busy trying to meet the need for service that they do not have the time or financial resources to evaluate their efforts in any systematic way. An issue which over-arches both is how to co-ordinate the housing and direct personal care service policies and programs most effectively. Thus, a very wide

range of research questions regarding direct personal care services needs to be addressed. As our model implies, the issue of linkage and co-ordination of services is so important that it is considered separately in the next section.

3.3.1.1 Recommendations for Research

1. Develop a better understanding of the experience of the special needs person in social housing who needs direct personal care services.

There has been very limited research in Canada that assesses the effectiveness and appropriateness of direct personal care services designed to enable people to live outside an institution from the perspective of the users. In particular, we need comparative evaluations of models of service delivery already in place, and controlled assessment of the comparative advantages of self-help, voluntary sector, and conventional social service approaches to service provision.

2. Develop a better understanding of the effectiveness of different temporary and emergency shelter program models as a form of intervention to address broader social problems.

In general, systematic scientific enquiry has not kept pace with the growth of temporary and emergency shelter programs designed to address broader social problems. For example, there is very little credible research which specifically addresses emergency shelters as a form of intervention for battered women. In the case of battered women, we need to test the effectiveness of different shelter models in ending violence as well as the differences between first and second stage shelters and the efficacy of safe homes. The effectiveness of shelters should also be tested along side other intervention strategies such as counselling programs for the batterer, public education programs, and legislative changes. Parallel arguments can be made for each of the other social issues for which the temporary shelter approach is used as part of an intervention strategy.

3.3.2 Linkage Services

Many of the studies we reviewed point out that, although specialized services might exist to meet the direct personal care needs listed in the previous section, people often need help to access the service. The people identified in the research as those most likely to need linkage services include:

- 1) people with behavioural problems or with multiple problems;
- 2) those not identified as the responsibility of any one Ministry;
- 3) those in the transitional group caught in the gap between childrens' and adults' services;
- 4) battered women who do not seek or require emergency shelter but need to find other services;
- 5) native and immigrant people who face cultural barriers, language barriers, and discrimination in accessing services;
- 6) people living in temporary and emergency shelters who are ready to move back into the community, but need assistance to locate suitable housing and to reestablish social networks within the community.

Our review of the research found that the linkage services considered essential by most groups include: facilitating/co-ordinating support service personnel; peer counselling; information and referral; individual advocacy; and transportation. Each enables a person with special needs to use existing community

resources and to participate in employment and other aspects of community life. (e.g., SPARC 1977; McLaughlin 1983; ILRC 1985; Ontario Advisory Council on the Physically Handicapped 1987; Metro Toronto 1985; ECOH 1987; Conseil Municipal de la ville de Montreal 1987; MacLeod 1987).

Furthermore, as we noted in the previous section, the need for more effective co-ordination between federal and provincial policies and programs in the areas of housing, welfare assistance, and support services is a critical issue. No one quarrels with the logic of a co-ordinated approach, but the logistics for doing so have not yet been devised. Although we read many thoughtful statements by practitioners, we found that there has been very little research in Canada that addresses this issue.

3.3.2.1 Recommendations for Research

1. Evaluate services designed specifically to link people with special needs to the help they need.

We have noted several models of linkage services that have been designed to provide people with information and to otherwise help them get the direct personal care services they need. In part, the development of these services is attributable to a growing concern that too many special needs housing programs are institutional in character. Direct personal care services in these homes, including boarding homes and group homes for the mentally ill, tend to be attached to physical settings, and not portable as clients' needs change. When an individual no longer needs the direct personal care services, he or she must move. Frequently, the program model has no provision for follow-up contact or occasional use of part of the service package. New models are now appearing in which housing is permanent (for example, a bachelor apartment) and services are portable and come in from outside on an 'as-needed' basis. Advocates of this approach claim that it is more effective, more humane, and less costly

in the long run. We need research that monitors and evaluates this approach and research that compares the various types of linkage service models currently in use.

2. Develop a better theoretical and practical understanding of efficient, effective ways to link and co-ordinate housing and support service programs at the policy, program design, and program implementation levels.

Programs to build housing for people with special needs often include no provision for support services, since support services are not part of the mandate of housing corporations. It is left up to the non-profit sector to package the programs and subsidies available from many sources. This usually involves negotiations with other federal, provincial, and municipal government departments, and community and private agencies, along with fund-raising activities. The process is complicated when the various government departments have not harmonized their policies and program requirements in advance.

We believe that research that compares and evaluates existing models of co-ordination of housing and support services would be useful in planning, developing, and implementing more efficient and effective policies and programs.

3. Assess the capacity of the voluntary sector to provide housing and support services for people with special needs.

In Canada, responsibility for developing housing for people with special needs has shifted to the voluntary sector, largely as a result of deinstitutionalization, with governments providing most of the financing. Local non-profit organizations set goals, package resources, and develop and manage housing and support programs. While the volume of housing produced each year by these organizations is relatively small, their impact has been strong and positive; housing developed by them is generally responsive to local needs.

We need research that examines the capacity of the voluntary sector in this role. For long-term planning purposes, it would be useful to know how much more responsibility this sector is willing and able to assume, and the factors that increase or diminish its capacity. For example, what types of technical assistance do community-based housing organizations need, and what is the most effective way to provide transfer of experience?

4.0 DEVELOPING COORDINATED ACTION PLANS

This synthesis study was initiated as a stock-taking exercise of the research undertaken in Canada to date in the area of special housing needs. The purpose of the exercise was to develop a general shopping list which could serve as a guide to members of the National Housing Research Committee working group on special housing needs in their effort to develop coordinated action plans for future research.

This synthesis study has focussed on research, but research does not occur in a vacuum. The issues studied and research approach both operate in a public policy context and are affected by a variety of external forces. Not all people with special housing needs want to participate in studies. They are often suspicious of the objectives and motives of the organization or individual conducting the study and they are concerned about confidentiality of their responses. Some front-line service providers question the value of devoting very limited resources to research when their programs and staff operate on very small and fragile funding bases.

Finally, we recognize that different organizations have different research agendas, time frames, and bureaucratic constraints that will influence the items they choose from the shopping list and the direction of their research efforts. We urge the National Housing Research Committee to develop coordinated action plans for future research that take into account all of

these factors and encourage funders to consider both short- and long-term theoretical, empirical, and community development research as the basis for informed development of public policies and programs for people with special housing needs.

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APPENDIX A
NATIONAL OCCUPANCY STANDARDS

NATIONAL OCCUPANCY STANDARD (N.O.S.)

- . A standard which is used to determine the number of bedrooms a household should have.
- . Used at both stages in the model:

Stage 1 - To identify households which are crowded

Stage 2 - To determine the income required to afford a rental unit suitable in size to eliminate the household's crowding problem; this is the income which is compared to the household's income to determine if it is in core need.

The N.O.S. is sensitive to both household size and household composition.

Specifically, the standard states that a "'Suitable Dwelling' for purposes of determining core housing need means a dwelling which can accommodate a household according to the following prescriptions:

- A maximum of 2 and minimum of 1 person per bedroom, where:
 - Parents are eligible for a bedroom separate from their children
 - Household members aged 18 or more are eligible for a separate bedroom unless married or otherwise cohabiting as spouses
 - Dependents aged 5 or more of opposite sex do not share a bedroom".

APPENDIX B
TERMS USED FOR LIBRARY SEARCHES

Data Base	Description
DIALOG	online search service providing access to different data databases including social science information database (social science citation index, sociological abstracts)
DOBIS	the data base of the National Library
OONL (CAN\OLE)	data base of Canadian Materials except articles. Includes CAN\OLE. National Library of Canada
ICURR	Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research data base search
PAIS	the data base that provides broad coverage of the social sciences including public administration, housing, demography, economics, and public policy. Years of coverage are 1972 to present. National Library of Canada.
Manual Search	Canadian Council on Social Development library
	Canadian Periodical Index (1979-1987)
	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation acquisition list (1970-1987)

The terms used for library searches were:

- special housing needs
- independent living
- community living
- community housing
- supportive housing
- housing for special needs groups
- de-institutionalization
- physical design of housing for special needs
- environmental design of housing for special needs
- residential design of housing for special needs
- housing support services
- on-site support services for special needs
- personal social services
- disabled
- handicapped
- mentally handicapped
- physically handicapped
- mentally ill
- psychiatrically disabled
- single adolescent mothers
- single young mothers
- battered women
- ex-offenders
- immigrants
- refugees

Unfortunately, in the library search, these terms were not translated into French to ensure that the research published in either English or French was identified. As a result, the research on special housing needs undertaken in Quebec is underrepresented in this synthesis study and in the annotated bibliography.

APPENDIX C
LIST OF CONTACTS

CONTACTS

Larry J. Allan	Alberta Municipal Affairs, Edmonton
Margaret Bateman-Ellison	Home Economics Dept., Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax
Laurie Beachell	Council of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped, Winnipeg
Claudia Barnett	New Brunswick Housing Corporation, Fredericton
Tom Carter	Institute of Urban Studies, Winnipeg
Jean-Remi Champagne	National Research Council Institute for Research in Construction, Ottawa
Nancy Christie	Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, Toronto
Ron Corbett	Rural and Small Towns Program, Mt. Allison University, Sackville
Trudy Don	National Association of Transition Houses, Toronto
Floyd Dykeman	Rural and Small Towns Program, Mt. Allison University, Sackville
Havi Echenberg	National Anti-Poverty Organization, Ottawa
June Eyton	Research Resource Division for Refugees, Centre for Immigration and Ethno-Cultural Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa
Sylvia Goldblatt	Housing Consultant, Ottawa
Martha Goodlings	Family Support Branch, Ministry of Community and Social Services, Toronto
Brian Gray	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa
Hecsh Hanley	National Victim Resource Centre, Ottawa
Colleen Hanrahan	Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation, St. John's
Joan Harvey	Design for Health Division, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa

Norman Haw	Canadian Paraplegic Association, Vancouver
Charles Hill	Housing, Band Support and Capital Management, Dept. of Indian and Northern Affairs, Hull
Ben Hoffman	National Association Active in Criminal Justice, Ottawa
Anita Jacobson	Community Occupational Therapy Association, Toronto
K. Jacobson	Canadian Council on Homemakers Services, Toronto
Don Johnston	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa
John Kenward	Canadian Home Builders' Association, Ottawa
Carl Lakaski	Mental Health Division of Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa
Ed Lam	Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Ottawa
Heather Lang-Runtz	Canadian Association of Housing and Renewal Officials, Ottawa
Lynn MacDonald	Faculty of Social Welfare, University of Calgary, Calgary
Susan MacDonnell	Tenant Support Services, Ontario Ministry of Housing, Toronto
Ann McAfee	City of Vancouver Planning Department, Vancouver
Barbara McKenon	Canadian Mental Health Association, Ottawa
Lynn Morrow	Policy and Planning Division, City of Toronto
Jody Orr	Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto, Toronto
Larry Peterson	Urban Core Support Network, Toronto
Donna Pettey	Canadian Mental Health Association, Ottawa

Margaret Riddell	Cheshire Home Foundation, Toronto
Marcia Rioux	G. Allen Roeher Institute, Toronto
Claude Roy	Canadian Association of Housing and Renewal Officials, Montreal
Elaine Scott	Family Violence Prevention Division Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa
Joan Selby	Cooperative Housing Foundation, Ottawa
Nancy Sidle	Community Occupational Theraphy Association, Toronto
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Mike Yee	Alberta Municipal Affairs, Edmonton
Jim Zamprelli	Manitoba Housing, Winnipeg

APPENDIX D
LETTER TO CONTACTS



CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CONSEIL CANADIEN DE DÉVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL

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February 15, 1988

Dear :

The Canadian Council on Social Development (CCSD), a national voluntary organization, has contracted with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) to prepare a report which will take stock of the research undertaken to date on special housing needs in Canada. The Council has a long history of interest in the field of social housing. Founded in 1920, the organization has continued to conduct independent research, policy analysis, community consultation, and non-partisan advocacy activities addressing a broad range of public concerns, including social housing matters, in the social development field.

This project was initiated by CMHC in response to interest expressed by members of the National Housing Research Committee. Members of this committee indicated that a report which would synthesize existing Canadian research in the area of special housing needs would assist them in developing action plans for future research in this area.

Specifically, the objectives of this study are to:

1. develop a conceptual framework that can be used to classify existing research and the critical research issues identified;
2. identify key Canadian research that addresses the special accommodation and service issues inherent in responding to people with special housing needs;
3. identify key issues examined in the relevant research, and thereby classify this literature within the special housing needs framework; and
4. identify areas for further research.

The final report will present the issues identified in the literature, clarify the state of present knowledge, highlight knowledge gaps, and present recommendations regarding the direction of future research efforts in this area.

For the purposes of this study, a definition of persons with special housing needs has been developed. This definition includes those persons who require "special" physical design or support services without which their basic shelter needs cannot be fulfilled. In other words, these persons would be unable to live independently in a social housing setting even if their basic shelter requirements were fulfilled (i.e., an adequate, affordable, suitably sized unit is provided) because of their needs for either special design features or support services.

These special requirements may include, for example, personal support services, aids or devices, or adjustments to the social or physical housing environment. Social housing includes federally and/or provincially subsidized housing such as public housing, public and private non-profit housing, and co-op housing, as well as units assisted under rent supplement programs.

The study will include a selective assessment of research issues in order to meet the project deadline of April 29 and to stay within the resources available. This approach requires the assistance of a small group of persons, such as yourself, who are knowledgeable about social housing, persons with special housing needs, and their support service requirements.

We will contact you in the next few weeks to ask the following questions:

1. In your view, what are the key pieces of research that should be addressed by this study?
2. How can we access those pieces of research?
3. In your view, what issues require further research?
4. Do you know of knowledgeable people in these areas whom we should contact?

We look forward to discussing these questions with you in the near future. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call us at (613) 728-1865.

A copy of the report of this project will be available from CMHC on completion.

Yours truly,



Richard Weiler,
Policy Associate



CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Le 15 février 1988

Madame/Monsieur,

Le Conseil canadien de Développement social (CCSD), organisme national indépendant et bénévole, a passé un contrat avec la Société canadienne d'hypothèque et de logement (SCHL) pour préparer un rapport qui fera le point des recherches effectuées jusqu'à présent sur les besoins de logements spéciaux au Canada. Le Conseil s'intéresse depuis longtemps au logement social. Fondé en 1920, notre organisme mène des recherches indépendantes, des analyses de politique, des consultations communautaires et des activités de représentation non partisane axées sur un large éventail de préoccupations nationales dans le domaine de développement social, y compris le logement social.

La SCHL a pris l'initiative de ce projet en réponse à l'intérêt exprimé par les membres du Comité national de recherche sur le logement. Un rapport qui ferait une synthèse des recherches canadiennes existantes sur les besoins de logements spéciaux aiderait les membres à élaborer des plans d'action pour des recherches futures en la matière.

Précisément, les objectifs de notre étude sont les suivants :

1. élaborer un cadre conceptuel permettant de classer les recherches actuelles et les questions de recherche primordiales identifiées;
2. identifier les recherches-clés au Canada qui traitent des questions reliées aux services et à l'hébergement spéciaux nécessaires pour satisfaire les personnes ayant besoin de logements spéciaux.
3. cerner les questions-clés étudiées dans les recherches pertinentes et ce faisant, classer cette documentation dans le cadre des besoins de logements spéciaux et,
4. identifier les domaines à étudier dans les recherches ultérieures.

Le rapport final présentera les questions identifiées dans la documentation, clarifiera l'état des connaissances actuelles, soulignera les lacunes des connaissances et présentera des recommandations pour l'orientation des futures recherches dans ce domaine.

Aux fins de cette étude, nous avons adopté une définition des personnes ayant besoin de logements spéciaux. Celle-ci comprendra les personnes qui requièrent des aménagements ou des services de soutien «spéciaux», sans lesquels leurs besoins élémentaires de logement ne peuvent être satisfaits. Autrement dit, ces personnes ne pourraient vivre de manière indépendante dans des logements sociaux, même si leurs besoins élémentaires d'hébergement étaient remplis (si un logement convenable, abordable et de dimension adéquate leur était fourni), en raison des aménagements ou des services de soutien spéciaux requis.

Les mesures spéciales nécessaires peuvent inclure par exemple des services de soutien individuel, des prothèses ou des appareils, ou encore des aménagements du cadre physique ou social du logement. Les logements sociaux comprennent les logements subventionnés par le fédéral et (ou) les provinces, les logements coopératifs et sans but lucratif privés et publics, ainsi que les logements bénéficiant de suppléments de loyer.

Dans notre étude, nous réaliserons notamment une évaluation sélective des questions de recherche, afin de respecter l'échéance du 29 avril et de ne pas dépasser les ressources disponibles. Dans notre démarche, nous désirons solliciter l'aide d'un petit groupe de personnes comme vous, bien renseignées sur le logement social, la population requérant des logements spéciaux et ses besoins en services de soutien.

Nous communiquerons avec vous au cours des prochaines semaines pour vous poser les questions suivantes :

1. A votre avis, quels sont les principaux documents que nous devrions étudier?
2. Comment pourrions-nous y avoir accès?
3. Selon vous, quelles sont les questions qui nécessitent de plus amples d'études?
4. Connaissez-vous des personnes bien renseignées que nous devrions contacter?

Nous nous réjouissons de discuter de ces sujets avec vous dans un avenir proche. Si vous avez des questions, n'hésitez pas à nous appeler au (613) 728-1865. Vous pourrez vous procurer un exemplaire de rapport sur cette étude auprès de la SCHL.

Veuillez agréer, Madame/Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Richard Weiler
Conseiller en politiques

APPENDIX E
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BATTERED WOMEN:

Barnsley, Jan. Feminist Action, Institutional Reaction: Responses to Wife Assault, Vancouver: Women's Research Centre, 1985.

This discussion paper examines how institutions respond to women's issues. The focus of this paper is the Vancouver United Way's 1977 Symposium and subsequent Task Force on Family Violence, which operated from 1977 to 1979. The first part of the paper outlines the background work for the examination of the institutional response. In the second section the terms and assumptions on wife battering are clarified. Feminist work in identifying and defining the issue of wife battering is the focus of the third part of this paper. The following sections consist of a description and analysis of the United Way Symposium and Task Force, review of the Task Force report, event subsequent to the publication of the report. The final part of the paper discusses the nature and implications of institutional response and outline considerations for resisting the institutionalization of women's issue.

Barton, Debbie. Housing in Ottawa-Carleton: A Women's Issue, Canada Community Services Project, Employment and Immigration Canada, 1983.

This study attempts to document the problem of housing for women with special needs, such as alcohol and drug abusers, legal offenders, emergency and crisis housing, unwed mothers, and the psychiatrically disabled. The information gathered through questionnaire, personal and telephone interviews with the agencies responsible for the policy, implementation and provision of housing programs for the women in Ottawa-Carleton area. The report concludes with fourteen recommendations directed towards the appropriate area of government responsibility for improving the housing situation for women.

Breton, M. "Nurturing abused and abusive mothers -- The hairdressing group". Social Work with Groups, 1979, 2 (2), pp. 161-174, (Canadian)

"An Attempt to apply the small group approach to the prevention and treatment of child abuse is described in terms of its rationale and its implementation with one group of Canadian women. Goals of the project were to overcome two major problems of abusive parents: social isolation and inability to seek out help for themselves and their children. Based on research indicating that abusive parents lack nurturing skills, hairdressing and serving lunch were chosen as ways to provide nurturing for women, thereby helping them to learn nurturing rather than abusive behaviour. All the women were emotionally, financially and socially deprived and

had children who had been physically abused. During the early group sessions, the leaders assumed clear parenting, caregiving, and nurturing roles, encouraging the women to regress to the child role until they indicated that they were ready to start giving. Leaders reinforced, and encouraged other-centered behaviour in the mothers. The group workers current goal is to re-orient the group systematically toward becoming a mutual aid system. Whether this will be accomplished is not certain, but significant benefits of the methods have already been demonstrated." (from "Overview and Annotated Bibliography of the Needs of Crime Victims", Ministry of Solicitor General, 1983)

Brett, Barb. South Peace Report on Battered Women and their Children, Dawson Creek:South Peace community Resources Society, Dawson Creek, B.C., 1987.

The results of a study to assess services available to battered women and their children in the South Peace area. The information was gathered through two sets of questionnaires sent to the agencies that provide services to battered women and women victims of wife assault. Based on the survey findings, the last section of this report outlines some recommendations for improvements.

Canada, Standing Committee on Health, Welfare and Social Affairs. Report on Violence in the Family: Wife Battering. Ottawa, Ont.: The Committee, 1982.

"The results of an Inquiry into Violence in the Family for which the Committee made the decision to study wife battering rather than the wider range of domestic violence. In Canada it is estimated that every year one-tenth of the women who live with men are battered. The Committee examined the needs of battered women and how these are met by the criminal justice system. The report concluded with seventeen recommendations that would help battered women in our society and work towards the prevention of the problem. The recommendations are specifically in the areas of R.C.M.P. training; funding for shelters; treatment for wife batterers; long-term research; jurisdiction of federally-appointed judges over family matters; and federal-provincial conferences." (from "Family Violence: A Selective Bibliography", Ontario Teachers' Federation, 1985)

Cole, Susan G. "Home Sweet Home?" In Still Ain't Satisfied: Canadian Feminism Today, pp. 55-67. Edited by Maureen Fitzgerald, Connie Guberman, and Margie Wolfe. Toronto: Women's Press, 1982.

"There are an estimated 24,000 battered women in Canada, beaten because it is permitted by a lenient police and court system, and a society which does not prevent the violence from happening. A first step in helping these women is for professionals in both the legal system and traditional social agencies to change their behaviour towards abused wives. But our whole society must change its attitudes and beliefs in order for wife beating to cease. Until sex roles are eliminated and wife beating is no longer a logical extension of male domination, the beatings will continue. Two main areas have to be addressed in the eradication of sexism. First, the issue of education beginning with the children in the classroom, and second, the silence that still surrounds wife abuse." (from "Family Violence: A Selective Bibliography", Ontario Teachers' Federation, 1985)

Colin Meredith, Abt Associates. Overview and Annotated Bibliography of the Needs of Crime Victims, Ottawa: Ministry of the Solicitor General Canada - 1983.

This report consists of an overview and annotated bibliography of the literature relating specifically to the needs of victims. Particular emphasis is placed on Canadian literature which addresses the needs of specific groups of crime victims including spouse abuse victims. The bibliography refers to research on the profile of the assaulted wife, the effects of the assault, the reaction to the assault and the needs of the victim including protection from abuse and intimidation, emergency shelter counselling, legal information and financial support.

Doucette, Joanne. Violent Acts Against Disabled Women, Toronto: The Disabled Women's Network Toronto (D.A.W.N. Toronto), 1986.

This report documents the final results of a survey done in the Fall of 1986 on the incidence of violent assault against disabled women in Canada. The informations were obtained through questionnaire. This questionnaire was divided into eight sections: background information, child physical abuse, child sexual abuse, adult physical abuse, adult sexual abuse, medical assault, and a section for comments.

Dutton, Donald G. The Criminal Justice System Response to Wife Assault. Ottawa: West Coast Social and Behavioural Research Enterprises for Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, 1983.

Domestic dispute represents the largest category of requests for police assistance in spite of the fact that less than 10% come to the attention of the police. The study reviews correct practices and policies and programs comprising the justice system's response to wife assaults. The study notes a number of limitations within the system which discourage reporting. Recommendations are proposed including suggestions on the organization of services.

Gurstein, Penny and Nancy Hood. Housing Needs of One Parent Families. Vancouver: Y.W.C.A. in co-operation with the Department of Human Resources, Provincial Office of the Status of Women, and CMHC, 1975.

Focussing on the "working definition of housing" that includes many services which are traditionally treated separate from housing, this study reports on physical, psychological, and social needs of one-parent families. Information gathered through questionnaires, personal and telephone interviews, group discussions, and information exchange sessions with single parents living in social housing (including projects solely for one-parent families) and private market housing. The main issues were income, discrimination, isolation or integration, and support services.

Higgins, J.G. "Social Services for Abused Wives". Social Casework, 1978, 59 (5), pp. 266-271, (Canadian)

"An inventory of social services available to battered wives in the United States and Canada is given. The services are classified as emergency, transitional, legal, counselling, public information, and planning. This overview briefly describes the type of aid usually found in each category and the types of groups offering such aid. Police departments are most likely to encounter the battered wife first. Few are prepared to deal with the problem but some are setting up special procedures for handling family crisis intervention. Typical aid is of an emergency nature with referral to community agency. Some police departments have incorporated follow-up into their protocol. Hospitals are beginning to set up units to deal with battered wives. Crisis lines and information centers set up by concerned community groups are also available. A growing movement is the provision of emergency housing for battered women and their children. Such housing, with financial help, generally is provided by community service organizations or religious groups. Such groups usually can arrange for legal aid also. Counselling services are reviewed. The weakest

feature of existing wife abuse services is the small number of men requesting help. The present system focuses almost completely on the victim and contributes little to the understanding of wife abuse or to methods which can be used to prevent it. There is also need for public information and planning to make people aware of the many services already offered and to avoid duplication. The biggest problems are the lack of emergency shelters and limited funds for immediate aid to the victim." (from "Overview and Annotated Bibliography of the Needs of Crime Victims", Ministry of Solicitor General, 1983)

Jaffe, Peter; Burris, Carol. An integrated response to wife Assault: A community model. Solicitor General of Canada: 1983

This study addresses the treatment of the abused spouse by the community. Special attention is given to the role of the justice system. The study includes proposals regarding the needs of the victim including a victim advocacy service. It provides a summary of research on wife abuse.

Lewis, D. A Brief on Wife Battering with Proposals for Federal Action. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1982.

"This document seeks to portray the practical realities faced by women who are battered, and indicates how such institutions of Canadian society as the family, and the welfare and legal systems serve to keep these women in a vulnerable and dangerous position. The convention of defining wife battering as an individual, private problem rather than as criminal assault is criticized. The paper concludes with suggestions for specific federal initiatives to improve the circumstances of battered women." (from Overview and Annotated Bibliography of the Needs of Crime Victims", Ministry of Solicitor General, 1983)

MacLeod, Linda. Wife Battering in Canada: The Vicious Circle. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1980.

The report on the incidence and characteristics of wife battering. It examines common myths about wife battering as well as the legal, medical, and counselling procedures which perpetuate those myths. The report mostly focusses on the social system that lays a ground work and accepts wife battering throughout the society. In the final section, this report proposes changes which will protect women from being battered and revise procedures that leave women who have been battered with nowhere to turn. Most of the facts for this report are gathered from groups and agencies taking an active role in the intervention/ prevention of wife battering.

MacLeod, Linda. Battered But Not Beaten: Preventing Wife Battering in Canada. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1987.

This is the report of findings from a written questionnaire sent out to all known transition houses, associated safe-house networks, provincial/territorial associations of transition houses, and second-stage shelters. Includes information on incidence, socioeconomic characteristics, program and sheltering initiatives, and recommendations for program and policy changes.

McLaughlin, Audrey. Kaushee's Place: Yukon Women's Transition Home. Whitehorse: Yukon Women's Transition Home, March 31, 1983.

Final report of a three-year demonstration project jointly sponsored by National Welfare Grants, Health and Welfare Canada; Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Yukon Region); And Department of Health and Human Resources, Government of Yukon. The report is an account of the development of a transition house for battered women in Yukon. Among the topics under discussion are: The assessment of the need and support for transition house; the role of transition house ; and some considerations about resident profile, women in rural communities, children in transition house and models of management.

McLaughlin, MaryAnn. Homelessness in Canada: The Report of the National Inquiry. Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development, 1987.

This report contains statistics on shelters for battered women and their children in 1987. It also includes recommendations from some provinces pertaining to housing options required by women when they leave the shelter.

National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. "Transition Houses and Shelters for Battered Women in Canada." Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1987.

A list of all transition houses and shelters for battered women and their children, and provincial and territorial associations of transition houses known at time of printing.

Ontario. First Report on Family Violence: Wife Battering. Toronto: Report of the Standing Committee on Social Development, Government of Ontario, 1982.

"This report was submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at the conclusion of hearings on wife battering conducted by the Standing Committee on Social Development. Recommendations are mainly addressed to the Ontario Ministries of the Attorney General, the Solicitor General,

Community and Social Services, and Education. Special attention is given to needs of rural, Francophone, immigrant and native women. The report affirms the criminality of wife battering and deals with corresponding changes in policing and the judicial system. Additional recommendations concerns research on causation, transition house funding, education of the general public and professionals in health care and social services and, finally, an agenda for federal-provincial discussions." (from "Overview and Annotated Bibliography of the Needs of Crime Victims", Ministry of Solicitor General, 1983)

Orr, Judy . The Support Services Network for Battered Women in the Hamilton Area, Hamilton, Toronto: Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton and District, 1980.

The report contains a descriptive analysis of the network of support services for battered women in the Hamilton area. It includes an analysis of gaps in support services for battered women in the Hamilton area and makes several recommendations accordingly. To provide the basis for a descriptive analysis a series of interviews with 10 service providers and agencies are conducted.

Schlesinger, Benjamin. "Abused Wives: Canada's Silent Screamer." Canada's Mental Health 28, no. 2 (June 1980): 17-20.

"The author presents facts about the realities of wife abuse in Canada and discusses these in the context of the literature on wife beating. The numbers presented include an estimated 50,000 battered wives in Metropolitan Toronto and eight hundred abused wives seeking help in Vancouver in one eighteen-month period. Wife abuse takes place at all socio-economic levels of society in Canada, but despite its prevalence, there are very few convictions of abusers." (from "Family Violence: A Selective Bibliography", Ontario Teachers' Federation, 1985)

Small, Shirley Endicott. Wife Assault: An Overview of the Problem in Canada. Toronto: Education Wife Assault, 1980.

"A small booklet which clearly outlines the facts about wife abuse in Canada. The patriarchal attitudes of Canadian society which "have the weight of thousands of years of tradition behind them" are discussed, as is the inadequacy of the legal and judicial systems to curb the violence. Common myths about wife assault are outlined, along with the part sex-role stereotyping plays in wife assault. Small concludes that the way wife assault is conceptualized largely determines the social response to the problem. "More appropriate conceptions and solutions might arise if the starting point was the reality as experienced by battered women themselves." (from "Family Violence: A

Selective Bibliography", Ontario Teachers's Federation, 1985)

Smith, Pamela. Breaking Silence: Descriptive report of a Follow Up Study of Abused Women Using a Shelter, Regina:Regina Transition Women's Society, Regina, Saskatchewan, 1984.

The main findings of the study about the women's experiences and opinions before, during and after their stay at transition house. The information gathered through interviews with 105 women participants. Results of this study suggest that shelters are the most effective resources in assisting women victimized by family violence in compare with many other resources. This report includes some recommendations based on the results of the interviews with women participants.

Trad, Hermine. "Research on follow-up services of transition houses in Ontario" :Sarnia, Ontario: 1986.

Designed to identify and describe the characteristics of the present Follow-up Services provided by transition houses in Ontario, this study surveys all interval and transition houses in Ontario in operation before 1985 (45 in number). It concludes that: the shelters regard Follow-up Services as important but there are uncertainties about the ways to provide these services effectively; in spite of the observed need for Follow-up Services, there is resistance from the women clients to planned services which are impending the efforts by shelter workers; most shelters have adopted a flexible attitude to serve the needs of women; and that shortages and financial restraints limit the provision of Follow-up Services.

Vancouver Transition House and the Women's Research Centre.

"Battered and Blamed": A Report on Wife Assault From the Perspective of Battered Women. Vancouver, B.C.: Women's Research Centre, 1980.

"This research was undertaken jointly by workers at the Vancouver Transition House and the Women's Research Centre because of their belief that research on wife battering being done by researchers in professional agencies and academic institutions was not satisfactory. Their research which looks at the problem in context as it actually occurs, is based on the battered women's actual experience, and is concerned with the role and responsibilities of the agencies and institutions that deal with wife abuse." (from " Family Violence: A Selective Bibliography", Ontario Teachers' Federation, 1985)

SINGLE ADOLESCENT MOTHERS:

Barton, Debbie. Housing in Ottawa-Carleton: A Women's Issue, Canada Community Services Project, Employment and Immigration Canada, 1983.

This study attempts to document the problem of housing for women with special needs, such as alcohol and drug abusers, legal offenders, emergency and crisis housing, unwed mothers, and the psychiatrically disabled. The information gathered through questionnaire, personal and telephone interviews with the agencies responsible for the policy, implementation and provision of housing programs for the women in Ottawa-Carleton area. The report concludes with fourteen recommendations directed towards the appropriate area of government responsibility for improving the housing situation for women.

Canadian Council on Social Development, The One-Parent Family, Ottawa, CCSD, 1971.

"The Council's report is based on interviews with 113 single parents and 44 representatives of service organizations, made during the spring and summer of 1971. In regard to housing, it found that unmarried mothers have an especially difficult time with housing. The frequency of occupancy in, the problems with public housing are discussed in some detail and the argument is made that "public housing may intensify mental stress" when it is the only alternative available (pp. 91). Other problems such as discrimination, the need for temporary accommodation and the concentration of single parents in substandard living units, were also discussed." (from "Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature", University of Toronto, 1984)

Delgatty, M., Report on the YWCA Single Parent Housing Survey, Winnipeg: YWCA, 1977.

"The Winnipeg YWCA undertook a survey of single parents to ascertain their needs for housing and related support services. Single parents were found to vary in needs and characteristics, but many reported were: income, refusal to rent because of children, or because on welfare, or because single, or a combination of these." (from "Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature", University of Toronto, 1984)

Fowler, E. Single Parent Family Study Report. Niagara Falls, Ontario: The Social Planning Council of Niagara Falls, 1983.

"A study of the needs and problems faced by the single parent families in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. In

Niagara there are 2320 single parent families, of whom 350 are headed by a father." (from "One Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Gurstein, P. & N, Hood. Housing Needs of One Parent Families, Vancouver: Y.W.C.A., 1975.

"The research in this publication was undertaken in order to provide a comprehensive document on the housing problems faced by single parents in the Vancouver area, and to describe some of the alternatives available to them. Four major housing-related issues were identified: income, discrimination, isolation or integration, and support services. Housing alternatives in Vancouver were described in some detail, as were suggestions made by single parents and professionals to alleviate some of the housing problems which single parents face." (from "Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature", University of Toronto, 1984)

Hanson, S.M.H. and J.A. Trilling. "A Proposed Study of the Characteristics of the Healthy Single-Parent Family", Family Perspective. 17 (spring 1983). 79-88.

"The proposed study will investigate single-parent families and describe the characteristics which make this family unit strong and healthy. In addition, a comparison will be made between healthy single-parent families according to the sex of the custodial parents and the custodial arrangements that have been made on behalf of the children." (from "One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Heath, J. A Report on Single Parents. Vancouver: Vancouver School Board, 1980.

"A demographic analysis of the 1976 Census data related to singly parents in British Columbia." (from "One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Hedderwick, W. & K. Pelkey, "A Study of Single (Unmarried) Parents in the Community", Children's Aid Society, Toronto, 1975.

This study is based on interviews with three groups of unwed mothers when their children were six, twelve, and eighteen months of age. The purpose of the study was to survey how unwed mothers who kept their children are caring as single parent families in the community, and to analyze the adequacy or gaps of the services which assist unwed mothers to establish single parent families in the community. In terms of living arrangements, it was found that the single mothers tended to move toward living on their own.

Hogan, M.J., Buehler, C. and B. Robinson. "Single Parenting: Transitioning Alone", (in) H.I. McCubbin and C.R. Figley (eds) Stress and the Family: Coping With Normative Transitions, New York: Brunner-Mazel, 1983, 116-132 (vol. 1).

"Most single-parent families experience a pile-up of changes and demands. Single parents must take on several roles combining nurturing and earning responsibilities, roles which are assumed by two parents in most families. The children, depending on their developmental stage, may acquire new responsibility. Single parents may be separated, with or without legal sanction, divorced, widowed, or never-married. The family may be headed by a mother, a father, or parents may have joint custody of their children. The larger the family, the more complex the organization; children may be at different developmental stages such as preschool, adolescent, and/or adult." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Jordan, E., The Housing Needs of Female-Led One Parent Families, Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, November 1981.

"Jordan divides these families into two groups, according to housing needs: older, widowed women who are more likely to own a home, and younger, divorced, separated or never-married women who tend to rent. Problems related to housing include income, over-crowding, and availability of community services, especially child-care. Her conclusions are based on a review of literature of the housing needs of female-headed families." (from "Housing and Single Parents: An Overview Of The Literature", University of Toronto, 1984)

Klodawsky, F., Spector, A.N., and C. Hendrix. Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature. Toronto: Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 1984.

"This 48 page monograph reviews the literature related to housing and single parents in Canada and the United States. There is also a 50 item annotated bibliography." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Klowdasky, Fran, Aron Spector and Damaris Rose. Single Parent Families and Canadian Housing Policies: How Mothers Lose. Ottawa: CMHC, 198_.

A detailed statistical description of single parent's housing and demographic characteristics using census and survey materials. Evaluates selected Canadian housing programs, reviews housing policies in other countries, and provides policy recommendations.

McKay, H., Unwed Adolescent Mothers in Ontario. Canadian Council on Special Development, Ottawa, projected publication date: April, 1983.

This study is based on interviews with 87 mothers in four Ontario cities, when their children were six, twelve and eighteen months old. In regard with housing, the study found that housing was the lowest need in terms of the number of mothers affected, but was the one which was the highest unmet need over the study period. Housing problems were tied to low income, discrimination by landlords due to the presence of children. One-fifth of the mothers lived on their own at the time of their child's birth. At eighteen months, one-half of the mothers were living on their own.

Pozsonyi, J., A Longitudinal Study of Unmarried Mothers Who Kept Their First-Born Children, London, Ontario: Family and Children's Services, 1973.

"This study is based on interviews and questionnaires completed at six month intervals with fifty-nine unmarried mothers in London, Ontario. It notes a trend towards independent living as the children of these mothers became older. The author sees a problem in the concentration with female single parent families in low rental housing projects." (from "Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature", University of Toronto, 1984)

Schlesinger, B. (ed) One in Ten: The Single Parent in Canada. Toronto: Guidance Centre, Faculty of Education, University of Toronto, 1979.

"Twenty-one papers discuss the various categories of one-parenthood related to the Canadian scene." (from "The One-Parent Family in The 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Schlesinger, Benjamin. (ed.) The One-Parent Family in the 1980's: Perspectives and Annotated Bibliography 1978-1984. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1985.

Five reviews of the literature dealing with varied aspects of one-parent families. One focuses on single teenage parents. Includes estimates of the numbers, based on data from the Census of Canada and annual Vistal Statistics Reports, reviews of community surveys, other research, and special projects, suggestions for further research, and an annotated bibliography.

Schlesinger, B., The One-Parent Family, 4th Edition, University of Toronto Press, 1978.

"In 1973, nine percent of live births were illegitimate and eighty percent of unmarried mothers kept their babies.

Needs identified for these mothers were assistance in housing, finances, employment and education as well as help in parenting and emotional adjustment." (from *Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature*, University of Toronto, 1984)

Schlesinger, B. "One-Parent Families: Coping in a Two-Parent Family System," (in) D.P. Lumsden (ed). Community Mental Health Action. Ottawa: The Canadian Public Health Association, 1984, 119-127.

"A short overview of the various categories of single parent families found in Canada. Some of their problems and positive aspects of family life are discussed." (from *"The One-Parent Family in the 1980s"*, University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Schlesinger, B. Canadian Family Studies: A Selected Annotated Bibliography, 1970-1982. Chicago: Council of Planning Librarians, 1983.

"This bibliography contains 88 items including those related to single-parent families in Canada." (from *"The One-Parent Family in the 1980s"*, University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Schlesinger, B. "One Parent Families and their Children in Canadian Society," (in) D. Radcliffe (ed) The Family and Socialization of Children: Report of a Workshop. Ottawa: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1980, 82-114.

"A discussion of one-parent families and their children in Canadian society." (from *"The One Parent-Family in 1980s"*, University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Schorr, Alvin L., "The Child and the Community", in *The Child in the City*, volume 1, W. Michelson et al (eds), University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1979.

"In discussing one-parent families, Schorr says "Housing Built for these families is precisely the same as that designed for conventional two-parent families. Yet, one-parent families live differently" (pp. 131)." (from *"Housing and Single Parents: An Overview of the Literature"*, University of Toronto , 1984)

Smith, M.J. "The Social Consequences of Single Parenthood: A Longitudinal Perspective," Family Relations, 29 (Jan. 1980), 75-81.

"Loneliness and the lack of social support have been described as the more serious social consequences of the single-parent family status. Secondary analysis of interviews with a national sample of families over six years

revealed many shifts in the household composition of one parent families over time, a slightly lower level of community participation, and a feeling of powerlessness among single-parent, family heads." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, and Ontario Welfare Council. And the Poor Get Poorer. Toronto: 1981

"This study analyzed the impact of government transfers in terms of their impact upon the poverty status of recipients. Among other results, it found that a mother with one child receiving Family Benefit support and in public housing would achieve poverty line income level. It also pointed out that the availability of public housing throughout Ontario was such that only a minority would be able to take advantage of it." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto. Metro's Suburbs in Transition, Part 1, (Background Report) Toronto: 1979.

"The concentration of single parent households in suburban public housing projects is described and evaluated. Problems of social isolation and of dependence upon inadequate public transportation are noted. As well, a reluctance on the part of municipal governments to meet the needs of 'solitary' parents is identified and attributed to the perception of them as problem tenants in public housing." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

Soper, M. "Housing for Single-Parent Families: A Women's Design" (in) New Space for Women, G. Wekerle et al. (eds) Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1980.

"Soper describes the development of a conceptualization for public housing in LeBreton Flats, Ottawa, which specifically attempted to incorporate facilities geared to women. Single parents were identified as an important group to be considered and two phases of housing need, in the transition from marriage to single parenthood, were identified. The first consisted of short-term emergency facilities and the second was to be geared to longer-term transition needs." (from "The One-Parent Family in the 1980s", University of Toronto Press, 1985)

HOMELESS:

Al-Issa, B. H. Calgary's skid row: Population and services.
Un-published master's thesis, The University of Calgary,
Calgary, Alberta, 1984.

"A study of Calgary's skid row population and the local services catering to them. Commencing this study is a lengthy review of literature concerning skid row populations elsewhere and the social responses that have evolved to meet the problem. The local research, including interviews with several skid row denizens, corroborate findings elsewhere. Destitution, powerlessness, inadequate shelter and considerable alcohol use are typical conditions. Skid row services often do not meet the needs of the individuals of that area. Many are forced into the rehabilitative sector because of homelessness, or other hardships and convert the service into a survival aid. The study concludes with a list of recommendations dealing with housing, social assistance, medical care, casual work employment, and rehabilitation". (from "Homelessness: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987.)

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Evaluation of 90 Shuter Street, Toronto. Ottawa: CMHC, Prepared by Alan Etherington & Associates, 1987.

90 Shuter Street, initiated as a model of supportive housing, is an 11 story high-rise designed as a "stack of rooming-houses" for low-income, single people in downtown Toronto. The project provides both shelter and support services for the residents, and has a special relationship with ten social service agencies that provide off-site services. This evaluation identifies key components of the model and its transferability, and assesses its impact on residents.

City of Toronto. By Ourselves: A Case Study of Cityhome's Low Income Single. Toronto: City of Toronto Alternative Housing Subcommittee, 1987(?)

Report of a survey of the singles population living in Cityhome's rooms and the two emergency shelters owned by the City of Toronto. Includes descriptions of projects in Toronto, Vancouver and Ottawa; results and recommendations on general characteristics of the population surveyed, satisfaction with current living conditions, and long-term housing needs. Analysis and recommendations look at location, design/amenities, management, and social support.

Daly, Gerald. A comparative Assessment of Programs Dealing with the Homeless Population in the United States, Canada, and Britain., Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The purpose of this paper is to describe and compare the strategies and the types of programs which have been developed in the three countries. It suggests that a variety of projects and services, including permanent housing, are required to address the complex problems associated with homelessness. It also indicates that long-term programs are essential in order to achieve success in this area and utilization of the concept of the cooperative or self-help housing to allow the homeless individuals to be involved in building their own housing.

Edmonton Coalition on Homelessness. Homelessness in Edmonton. Edmonton: ECOH, 1987.

Report of a survey and interviews with agencies providing service to the homeless and with homeless people. Describes the composition of Edmonton's homeless population, needs and gaps in service, and recommendations for changes in income, housing, and support services.

Fischer, P. J., & Breskey, W. R. (1986). Homelessness and mental health: An overview. International Journal of Mental Health, 14, 6-41.

"Presents an overview of literature on homelessness and mental health. The authors examine the definitions of this population and give estimates of its size and suggest a typology based on personal circumstances and life history. They describe sociodemographic characteristics of the population and its service needs. They note that although gaps in research prevent a comprehensive understanding of the homeless, there is enough information to start developing policies that will lead to more effective services". (from "Homelessness: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987.)

Hauch, Christopher. Coping Strategies and Street Life: the ethnography of Winnipeg's Skid Row, Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1985.

This research paper provides an overview of life in Skid Row in Winnipeg. The focus of the study, to a large extent, is on social and economic phenomenon, and to a lesser extent, to rules of behaviour that are specific to street life. The research is performed over an eight years period. It involves participants observation and collection of data from files of a Skid Row area social agency. The format for information gathering and presentation is that of ethnography with many of the categories of ethnographic interests.

Hill, K., & McClain, J. "Redefining the inner city",
Habitat, 25, 2-9, 1982.

"This paper reports on the changing character of the Canadian city as functions formerly served by the urban core are being erased by reconstruction and the demands of the middle class. The various subpopulation groups in the inner city who have been displaced by gentrification and urban renewal are examined. Finally, the functions formerly served by the inner city are identified and ways to ensure their continued existence for these groups are suggested".
(from "Homelessness: A Selected and Annotated bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987.)

McClain, J. "Chronic housing problems". Perception, 5, 16, 17, 1982

"Notes the two trends of a growing heterogeneous homeless population and a diminishing supply of affordable accommodations in the core area of Canadian cities as a result of slum clearance and urban renewal. The facilities offering temporary accommodation are said to be inadequate to meet the varied needs of a homeless population which now includes families, mothers with children, and ex psychiatric patients".
(from "Homelessness: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987.)

McLaughlin, MaryAnn. Homelessness in Canada: The Report of the National Inquiry. Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development, 1987.

This report summarizes a year-long study of homelessness in Canada. It includes reports of a snapshot survey of agencies which provide shelter and related services to those in need of temporary and emergency help, as well as reports and recommendations from workshops all across the country.

Metropolitan Community Services Department & Metropolitan Planning Department. No place to go, a study of homelessness in Metropolitan Toronto: Characteristics, trends and potential solutions. Toronto: Author, 1983.

The purpose of the study is to identify the need for assisted housing in Metro Toronto. It includes evaluation of alternative programs available to meet assisted housing needs and sets out a long-term housing solutions for low-income assisted housing for Metro Toronto. The study consists of a mail out "needs" survey of 10,000 tenant and senior homeowner households and "qualitative" analysis of hostels and social service agencies. The total surveyed homeless was 3,440. The study presents the following: profile of the homeless; outline of changing characteristics of Toronto's hostels; the obstacles and the ways in which to find permanent housing; and suggestions of long-term solutions.

Metropolitan Toronto. Task Force on Housing for Low-income Single People: Final Report, The Author, 1983.

This task force was established to develop concrete solutions to the findings of No Place to Go: A Study of Homelessness in Metropolitan Toronto. The report consists of four chapters: 1) the introduction outlining the framework within which the task force was established, the objectives of the task force, and the methodology employed to investigate the issue; 2) profile of the target population and their housing needs; 3) detail of the overall findings; 4) recommendation of the task force.

Millet, Cathy. At the End of the Rope: A study of women's emergency housing needs in the Halifax and Dartmouth area, Women's Emergency Housing Coalition, 1983.

This study is funded by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It focuses on the numbers of women contacting social service agencies in the Halifax and Dartmouth area with serious housing needs, and on whether the nature and numbers of these women indicates a need for establishing an emergency shelter. Three components of this study are: looking into the situation on a Canada-wide scale by contacting the women's shelters to document facilities and services in other cities; sending questionnaire to a variety of community and government-based organizations which work with women in the Halifax-Dartmouth area; and finally, interviews with women who had found themselves homeless. In conclusion, the study indicates on "lack of affordable housing, discrimination against renting to social assistance clients, growing numbers of apartments not accepting children or restricting the numbers of the children, requiring income testing to base rent on a percentage of income, and general lack of rental housing forcing low-income people to compete with others for an already scarce commodity".

Ministry of Housing, Province of Ontario. A Place to Call Home: Housing Solutions for Low-income Singles in Ontario, Ontario: The author, 1986.

Review of the needs of roomers, boarders, lodgers and homeless people across Ontario. The information and policy recommendations in the report are the result of seven months of research, public hearings and consultation. The report examines the issues related to both supply and regulation for roomers, lodgers, and homeless accommodation. It proposes measures for supply of affordable, accessible accommodation for low-income single people; development of adequate standards in accommodation and tenant protection, and response to specific areas of need in Ontario including the problem of the homeless.

Ross, Aileen. D. The Lost and Lonely: Homeless women in Montreal, Montreal: McGill University Printing Service, 1982.

The report on the results of a study, conducted during 1977 and 1978, of Skid Row women utilizing Montreal's Chez Doris and Maison Marguerite, two shelters catering to the needs of homeless women. The data were collected through observation of, and informal interviews with, the 20 alcoholic and/or drug addict women who were in and out of jail for many years and through accounts of their behaviour by the staffs of the two shelters. Topics discussed are: the major problems faced by the women, their survival techniques, the shortcomings of existing community services and, finally, some of the problems associated with rehabilitation.

Sanchez, V. (1985). A Study of hard-to-house and homeless women in Calgary. Calgary: Alberta Social Services and Community Health.

"The purpose of this study was to better determine the actual population of hard-to-house women in Calgary, their demographics, and their needs with respect to emergency accommodation. The availability of existing services and recommendations for improvements have also been included. Data and information were gathered between December 1, 1984 and April 31, 1985 through surveys and interviews with various agencies and individuals concerned with the current shortage of temporary housing for hard-to-house women. In addition to a literature review, visits to Edmonton's and Vancouver's facilities for the hard-to-house were also part of the examination of services. The study concludes with 27 suggestions for future planning". (from "Homelessness: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987)

Social Planning Council of Metropolitan. People Without Homes: A Permanent Emergency, Toronto: the author, 1983.

This paper focuses on the issue of emergency housing for low income people in Metro Toronto. It states that people with low income in Toronto are undergoing a crisis in affordable housing. The causes of this "permanent emergency" are examined and the following three policy issues are discussed in the attempt to find a solution: 1) the role of emergency hostels; 2) access to emergency hostels and the quality of information; and 3) the role of the voluntary sector.

Stark, Y. (1982). Houselink community homes: Alternative housing for ex-psychiatric patients. Habitat, 25, 40-44.

"Traditional commercial boarding houses for ex-psychiatric patients are criticized for not providing residents with the opportunity to develop or enrich their life skills. The community-based non-profit Houselink housing program in Ontario, an alternative to profit-making homes, is described. The homes foster an independent atmosphere and place emphasis on self-help and mutual supportiveness. Results have shown that Houselink residents tend to have improved levels of community adjustment, primarily in the areas of interpersonal relationships and life skills".(from "Homelessness: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography", City of Calgary, July 1987)

Thompson, Ron. "Needs and Facilities Study for the Downtown Male Population", Regina: The Downtown Crisis Housing Foundation, Inc., 1981.

This study examines the housing needs of older, downtown men who are the victims of commercial redevelopment of downtown Regina and the disappearance of many former low rental rooming units. It includes: profiles of the area and population under study; optional facilities ; options for the design of the facilities for target population; administration of alternative facilities; and recommendation based on the findings of the study.

PHYSICALLY DISABLED:

Appleman, Line. Alternative Residential Resources: A preliminary report, Constance-Lethbridge Rehabilitation Centre, 1987.

This report presents the findings of the first phase of a research project. It is divided into two chapters: the first chapter deals with the institutional-residential setting and its impact on the people who live there. It discusses the institutional model, with its social and economic consequences, and its main role in the development of residential resources for the disabled persons. It also presents a description and critique of the residential resources that have been developed in recent years by the institutional network. The second chapter outlines some alternatives in developing residential resources. First, the origins and different forms of the alternative movement in Quebec. Second, it presents a variety of experiments in alternative residential resources in order to give the reader an understanding of the underlying philosophy. This is followed by the principles governing the development of alternative residential resources.

Brown Joan C., A Hit-And-Miss Affair: Policies for Disabled People in Canada, Ottawa: Canadian Council on Social Development, 1977.

This is an overview of the policies for physically disabled people in Canada. The policies under examination in this book are directed towards prevention of disability; minimizing disability effects through medical, educational, and vocational rehabilitation; access to income and income security for disabled people; and living with disability including facilities and services available to disabled population.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (1982). Accessible Residential Communities - Issues and Solutions, Ottawa: CMHC 1982.

This study, prepared by Associated Planning Consultants Inc., is a report of research on accessible residential communities. The report raises a number of issues, recommendations including detailed suggestions on how to create a more barrier free physical environment in our communities.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation " Specific Disabilities and Home Modifications for Independent living: A guide for the delivery of R.R.A.P. for disabled persons." Ottawa: CMHC 1987.

One of several guides produced by C.M.H.C. for use by those involved in a professional or technical way with the RRAP program. The material is presented according to general disability categories and related modifications. It also deals with specific physical conditions, eg. cystic fibrosis and related modifications.

Canadian Council on Social Development. Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects, Ottawa: CCSD, 1985.

Revised papers presented at an invitational symposium of consumers, advocates, researchers, policy makers and organizations concerned with deinstitutionalization of physically, mentally or psychiatrically disabled persons. Part one provides an overview of deinstitutionalization issues from a variety of perspectives. Part two and three deal with the costs and effects of deinstitutionalization respectively. Part four provides a wrap-up based on two basic questions: (1) how can we support and create competent communities, communities which encourage all the people to participate? (2) How much does it cost to create competence in the community; what can we learn from successful community support programs already in place?

Canadian Organizing Committee for the International year of Disabled Person, Independent Living: Accommodation and Assistance. Ottawa: 1981

This report is a paper included in a larger report Directions, published by the committee dealing with the rights, needs and opportunities of disabled persons in Canada. This report provides by illustration an understanding of the distinctive type independent living arrangements developing in Canada.

Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, Housing and Support Services for Physically Disabled Persons in Canada (2nd Edition), CRCD (1982).

This directory attempts to provide as overview of housing options available to the physically disabled across Canada. The directory provides an approach to locating accessible housing and appropriate support services. The information organized by city and province includes discussion of support services, information services and housing. The document also provides a useful selected biography.

PHYSICALLY DISABLED:

Appleman, Line. Alternative Residential Resources: A preliminary report, Constance-Lethbridge Rehabilitation Centre, 1987.

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Canadian Council on Social Development. Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects, Ottawa: CCSD, 1985.

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Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled, Housing and Support Services for Physically Disabled Persons in Canada (2nd Edition), CRCD (1982).

This directory attempts to provide as overview of housing options available to the physically disabled across Canada. The directory provides an approach to locating accessible housing and appropriate support services. The information organized by city and province includes discussion of support services, information services and housing. The document also provides a useful selected biography.

Carpenter Rodney; Eades Brent, Disabled Persons in Medium Density Housing Design Considerations, Ottawa:C.M.H.C., 1984.

Examining problems and possibilities associated with making medium-density, low-rise housing accessible for physically disabled people, this book offers practical design recommendations and advice to architects, builders, housing officials and disabled consumers.

Cluff, A.W. and P.J. Cluff. Cost and Design of Housing for Disabled Persons Case Studies. Toronto: Associated Planning Consultants for CMHC 1983.

The report of a detailed analysis of 17 case studies of housing for the physically disabled selected on the basis of location, type of accommodation and financing, conversion vs purpose built, and disability type. Data were analyzed to determine the functional status of the user and the opportunities, functional adequacy and accessibility of the disability related design features within the housing. Cost information is also provided.

Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped. The Canadian Disabled Housing Survey, 1984.

This series was prepared by the Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped with financial assistance from C.M.H.C. The survey conducted in each province in 1982-83 provides a wealth of information for physically disabled persons. Each provincial manual identifies government housing programs and related support services. A brief evaluation of accessibility and a series of housing projects illustrating various independent living models.

Disabled Alliance for Self Help Inc. The Housing Needs of the Disabled in London and District. London: 1983.

A study undertaken by disabled persons to assess adequacy of the Paratransit system in London, the need for suitable subsidized housing for the handicapped, and to develop a resource library. It is concerned with both physically and emotionally handicapped persons.

Falta Associates, Accessibility Costs for Housing, Ottawa: C.M.H.C., 1984.

This study examines the costs associated with producing housing which is free of physical barriers to disabled persons. It specifies the nature and cost of those design features which promote accessibility in a variety of housing types. The approach taken in this study is based on the needs of the wheelchair user. The information is presented in a series of cost analysis tables which relate to new construction.

Gunn Jonathan p., Housing for the Disabled in Manitoba, Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, 1982.

The purpose of this study is to identify what is available and what is required in terms of housing for the disabled in Manitoba. It includes the nature of the disabled population in Manitoba; types of housing presently available to this population; detailed case studies of selected residential setting; and examination of the current conditions with respect to the provision of housing and support services.

Health and Welfare Canada. Rehabilitation and the Handicapped: A Layman's Guide to Some of the Literature - A Bibliography, Ottawa: 1976.

A sampling of the extensive literature available to the interested lay person in the area of rehabilitation. Includes: general references, rehabilitation of physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, juvenile delinquency, criminals, narcotic addiction, the blind & visually handicapped, deaf & hearing impaired, the disabled homemaker, delivery of rehabilitation services, education for special people, employment, recreational activities, vocational rehabilitation, half-way houses, rehabilitation centres & sheltered workshops, self-help devices, psychological aspects, sociological aspects, architectural barriers, clothing and building for the handicapped, transportation and mobility for the handicapped, living with the handicapped.

Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada - The Health of Canadians: Report of the Canada Health Survey. Ottawa: 1981.

This comprehensive survey includes consideration of the characteristics of the physically disabled population.

Hough, E. and G. Torrance. Accommodation and Support Care Needs of the Severely Physically Disabled in Ottawa-Carleton, Ottawa: Ottawa-Carleton Regional District Health Council 1984.

This comprehensive report while directed to requirements in the Ottawa area is useful to other communities. It provides a methodology for assessing service requirements for this group by age. It offers a good description of the various types of accommodation settings required by persons with different disabilities. It also provides a summary of a literature review dealing with epidemiological and other trends in severe disability and developments in accommodation and support care for the severely physically disabled.

Howell, M., P. Rowe and D. Hanlon. Housing Problems of the Physically Disabled in St. John's. St. John's: The Community Services Council 1976.

The first in a series of studies of community needs intended to generate public discussion and to encourage the improvement of services provided in St. John's. Includes discussion of the difficulties faced by the handicapped in locating adequate housing, existing housing agencies, and steps to be taken to provide improved housing for the disabled.

Independent Living Resource Centre. Independent Living for Persons with Disabilities in Canada. Winnipeg: The Independent Living Resource Centre for the Department of the Secretary of State, 1985.

This report presents the philosophy behind and development of the independent living movement in North America including both Canadian and American experience. The report deals with the various approaches employed in defining and designing independent living projects. The report addresses the approach to determining required support services. It addresses the challenges to governments, professionals and others in actively supporting the development of such centres. It provides information on the distinctive requirements of persons with different disabilities in developing viable independent living programs. A useful bibliography on this subject is included.

Institute of Urban Studies, Housing for the Disabled in Manitoba: University of Manitoba, 1982.

This comprehensive study undertaken by the Institute and supported by CMHC provides a comprehensive understanding of the available and required housing for disabled persons, the physically and mentally handicapped and mentally retarded. It is of general value for a number of reasons. It provides a review of the literature on housing and the disabled. It describes the various types of housing settings required for each group of disabled persons according to a person's level of independence.

Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation. Ten Ten Sinclair. Winnipeg: 1975.

Describes the physical design and support services of a 75-apartment experimental project designed as an intermediate living arrangement for disabled and non-disabled young people. The goal is to equip as many people as possible with the skills necessary to move to private living situations.

Medicus Canada. Data Handbook on Disabled Persons in Canada.
Ottawa: Medicus Canada for CMHC 1981.

Population estimates and quantitative descriptions of health, physical functioning and socio-demographic characteristics of the disabled population developed from the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey and relevant regional data. Emphasis is on characteristics of the disabled population relevant to the formulation and development of housing policies and programs for disabled persons.

Ontario Ministry of Health. Survey of Non Institutionalized Physically Handicapped Persons in Ontario. Toronto: Ministry of Health 1982.

A report of interviews with 1,764 handicapped persons identified through a province-wide survey. Reports detailed socio-demographic characteristics, physical problems and functional limitations, and need-related characteristics including housing. All information is presented in tables as number reporting and per cent of sample.

Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada. Changes: Disability and the Challenge of Renovation. *No Date.*

This booklet produced by the Barrier Free Design Centre of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of Canada with the support of the federal government is a guide to developing an accessible home environment. The booklet provides valuable information on planning and undertaking construction. It addresses those parts of the physical setting which may require modification. It addresses safety and fire requirements.

Ottawa-Carleton Regional District Health Council (1984). Accommodation and Support Care Needs of the Severely Physically Disabled in Ottawa-Carleton, (Ottawa-Carleton Regional District Health Council - 1984)

This comprehensive report while directed to requirements in the Ottawa area is useful to other communities. It provides a methodology for assessing service requirements for this group by age. It offers a good description of the various types of accommodation settings required by persons with different disabilities. It also provides a summary of a literature review dealing with epidemiological and other trends in severe disability and developments in accommodation and support care for the severely physically disabled.

Patricia Ryan & Associates, Creekview 202 Project Evaluation Report, Vancouver: Canadian Paraplegic Association, B.C. Division, 1987.

This report presents the result of an evaluation of the Creekview 202 Project. Sponsored by the Ministries of Health and Human Resources and administered by the Canadian Paraplegic Association, B.C. Division, this study involves six men with severe disability (five of six on respirator) moving out of the hospital to a co-operative home. Three factors under assessment in this study are: costs to the provincial government of maintaining these residents in the two sites; health status ; and standard of care.

Perryman, Gavin. "Access to Housing, A Residential Perspective: A Report of the Special Needs Housing Study." Social Planning and Research Department of United Way of the Lower Mainland, B.C., March 1980.

This study was funded by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and a Research Group Development Grant from the National Department of Health and Welfare. It was conducted by the United Way. The purpose of the study was to understand the housing needs that are not being met by the current housing market. It includes the definition of the needs as described from the point of view of those experiencing the needs - the user. It is intended to focus on those in the population who have need for unique design in the housing unit; need for social and community support services easily accessible to the housing units; need for special physical facilities in close proximity to the housing unit; and who have on affordability problem. The study was on the information gathered through the interviews with groups of people suggested from directories of services and organizations in each municipality.

Phillips, Phillips Consultants. Measurement of the Distance of Existing Housing Projects used by Disabled People to Community Contact Points. Vancouver, 1981

This study funded by the Alberta Housing and Public Works Policy and Planning Branch tabulates the distances between mobility housing units and their closest community contact points such as convenience stores, transit stations and so on. The study makes a number of recommendations for the future planning of social housing projects dealing with coordination of planning effort, use of registries, means of determining sites and other related matters.

Secretary of State. Profile of Disabled Persons in Canada.
Ottawa: 1986.

A selective review of the findings of the Canadian Health and Disability survey undertaken by Statistics Canada in 1983-84. Information on social aspects of the results is given in short, easy to read texts and graphics. Includes information on provincial distribution, age, type of disability, education, economic activity, income, accommodation, and transportation.

Social Planning Council of Hamilton and Districts (1986), A Study of Housing and Support Care for the Physically Disabled in Hamilton-Wentworth.

This work focuses on a study of the housing and support care needs of the physically disabled in Hamilton-Wentworth. The study includes a profile of a sample of the physically disabled community, the housing needs of this group, the housing demands of physically disabled persons including required support services and identification of requirements, difficulties and problems confronting physically disabled persons in their seeking suitable accommodation.

Statistics Canada. HALS: A National Database on Disabled Persons: Making Disability Data Available to Users. Ottawa: Statistics Canada 1987.

A general description of the four national attempts to estimate the size and describe the characteristics of the disabled. Includes a brief description of the method and data available from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey conducted as an integral part of the 1986 Census of Population.

Young, W. and D. Hasell. Housing Needs Assessment of the Elderly and Disabled in the Saskatoon Area of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan College of Home Economics 1981.

Documents conditions and needs in the near environment (interior) in homes of rural and urban elderly and disabled persons to determine the feasibility of programs in housing and work simplification.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED:

Barton, Debbie. Housing in Ottawa-Carleton: A Women's Issue, Canada Community Services Project, Employment and Immigration Canada, 1983.

This study attempts to document the problem of housing for women with special needs, such as alcohol and drug abusers, legal offenders, emergency and crisis housing, unwed mothers, and the psychiatrically disabled. The information gathered through questionnaire, personal and telephone interviews with the agencies responsible for the policy, implementation and provision of housing programs for the women in Ottawa-Carleton area. The report concludes with fourteen recommendations directed towards the appropriate area of government responsibility for improving the housing situation for women.

Bigelow, D.A. and Beiser, M. Rehabilitation for the chronically mentally ill: a community program. Canada's Mental Health; Vol. 26 No. 2, p. 9-11, 1978.

"Describes the growth and development of a program designed toward providing direct treatment services to the chronically ill in the community, thus minimizing or removing the need for hospitalization. Results suggest such a program decreases the number of psychiatric admissions, shortens the stay for those who must be hospitalized, provides a higher quality of life in areas which patients value the most, and accomplishes all this at a cost lower than that of traditional hospitalization." (from Selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Cost and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

Canadian Council on Social Development. Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects, Ottawa: CCSD, 1985.

Revised papers presented at an invitational symposium of consumers, advocates, researchers, policy makers and organizations concerned with deinstitutionalization of physically, mentally or psychiatrically disabled persons. Part one provides an overview of deinstitutionalization issues from a variety of perspectives. Part two and three deal with the costs and effects of deinstitutionalization respectively. Part four provides a wrap-up based on two basic questions: (1) how can we support and create competent communities, communities which encourage all the people to participate? (2) How much does it cost to create competence in the community; what can we learn from successful community support programs already in place?

Canadian Mental Health Association. A Lucky Few: A Report on the Housing Needs of Psychiatrically Disabled Individuals in Ottawa-Carleton , Ottawa: CMHA, 1986.

This study was conducted by Canadian Mental Health Association, in Ottawa-Carleton region and funded by the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, documents the existing number of supportive housing spaces, and the need for supportive housing options for psychiatrically disabled. It includes the views of 65 individuals who are representatives of agencies who refer mentally disabled individuals to housing resources, representatives of agencies delivering a housing service, family and friends of the psychiatrically disabled, and individuals recovering from mental illness. The primary purpose of the study is to describe the types of housing resources and funding mechanisms that are available with regards to the housing needs of psychiatrically disabled individuals.

Crossley, B. and Denmark, J.C. "Community Care-A Study of the Psychiatric Morbidity of a Salvation Army Hostel.", British Journal of Sociology 20 (December 1969): 443-450

The assessment of the need for aftercare facilities for patients released from mental hospitals. Many expatients in need of aftercare reside at Salvation Army hostels where the staff is not trained for this type of work. The study is based on the interviews with 51 residents of Salvation Army hostel with psychiatric disorder. It concludes that there is a great need for some type of aftercare accommodation which are suitable for these groups.

D'Arcy, C. and Fritz, W. "A mental health system in transition: Profiles of change." Canadian Journal of Psychiatry; Vol. 24 No. 2, p. 121-131 1979

"Presents a profile of changes occurring in the Saskatchewan mental health system. Data indicates increases in psychiatric admissions, readmissions, discharges, and outpatients in both the public and private sectors. Suggests the status of mental illness is elastic, capable of being expanded or restricted by the prevailing organizational structure dealing with mental illness. Advocates increased research toward the development of evaluative tools designed to accurately assess the effectiveness of programs, the choice between service delivery systems, and the means of resource allocation. Discusses the native Canadian population as a special case." (from Selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Cost and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

Deslauriers, G-M. "La désinstitutionnalisation actualisée à Clair-Foyer." Perception; Vol.6 No.2, Nov/déc, P.12-15 1982.

" The centre d'accueil Clair-Foyer has undertaken a process of deinstitutionalization over a two-year period, and has been commended for the high quality of both its institutional and community residential services. When the centre compared per diem costs of both types of services it found it was able to provide services to twice as many residents in the community setting within the same budget as the institutional costs".(from selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

France, I.Contract Aftercare Project (CAP): Stage One Evaluation, Toronto: City of Toronto, Housing Department, 1987.

CAP project was a major recommendation of the Mayor's Task Force on Discharged Psychiatric Patients (the Gerstein Report). There are two stages to evaluation of this project. The first stage, represented by this report, is an information base with respect to the owner/operators and the residents . Information was gathered through questionnaires to each group in five approved homes. It acquired data on the general characteristics of the residents; rental procedures; physical condition; support services; and living conditions.

Goodacre, R. H. Coles, E. M. MaCurdy, E. A Coates, D. B. and Kendal, F. M. "Hospitalization and hospital bed replacement." Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal; Vol. 20, p,7-14 1975.

"Outlines a study comparing home and hospital treatment for psychiatric patients in terms of admissions avoided, number of admissions, total days hospitalized, and implications for bed replacement. Patients equated on a number of variables were randomly assigned to either home treatment alone, hospital treatment alone, or hospital and home treatment combined. Results indicated that, apart from reducing the rate of initial admissions, the addition of home treatment evidenced no significant effect upon number of admissions, total days hospitalized, or readmissions." (from selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

Health and Welfare Canada. Rehabilitation and the Handicapped: A Layman's Guide to Some of the Literature - A Bibliography, Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Departmental Library Services, 1976.

A sampling of the extensive literature available to the interested lay person in the area of rehabilitation. Includes: general references, rehabilitation of physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, juvenile delinquency, criminals, narcotic addiction, the blind & visually handicapped, deaf & hearing impaired, the disabled homemaker, delivery of rehabilitation services, education for special people, employment, recreational activities, vocational rehabilitation, half-way houses, rehabilitation centres & sheltered workshops, self-help devices, psychological aspects, sociological aspects, architectural barriers, clothing and building for the handicapped, transportation and mobility for the handicapped, living with the handicapped.

Hodgins, Sheilagh, "Community Programs for Chronic Patients: toward a conceptual framework"; Canada's Mental Health Vol.35 No. 1, 1987.

The study recognizes that community services for persons suffering from major psychological disorders have often been developed without consideration of their effectiveness. The author on the basis of a province wide research project in Quebec, understanding of the deinstitutionalization process and analysis of criteria or objectives for effective community mental health programs, suggests a conceptual approach towards consideration and development of the community programs.

Houselink Community Homes. Handbook of Alternative Community Housing for Psychiatric Patients, Toronto: Canadian Mental Health Association, 1980.

This handbook is intended to assist in the development of alternative housing options and enhance the exchange of ideas and information between programs for the deinstitutionalized psychiatric patients in Canada. It provides information in following areas: the development of alternative housing and the present situation in Canada; listing of all the programs in Canada and their key characteristics; new programs that are currently being developed followed by a section describing on-going plans for the future publication of revised editions of this handbook; and finally a bibliography of books, articles, and resource materials.

Menuck, M. "The Rehabilitation of Psychiatric Patients." Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal; Vol. 23 No. 2, p. 111-119, 1978.

"Provides an overview concerning psychiatric rehabilitative strategies. Suggests rehabilitative measures conducted outside the hospital allows patients to be discharged to the community while still receiving continuous assistance, and that rehabilitation and follow-up is less expensive than extended hospitalization." (from selected Annotated Bibliography "Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

Ontario Public Service Employees Union, Ontario's Mental Health Care Breakdown. Toronto: OPSEU; 1980.

"Provides a comprehensive view of problems concerning service delivery to the mentally ill and developmentally handicapped in Ontario. Also provides a critique of government deinstitutionalization programmes, suggesting they are a ploy to reduce mental health care costs rather than a serious attempt toward developing community-based alternatives to institutional care." (from Selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects", Canadian Council on Social Development, 1985)

Perryman, Gavin "Access to Housing, A Residential Perspective: A Report of the Special Needs Housing Study." Social Planning and Research Department of United Way of the Lower Mainland, B.C., March 1980.

This study was funded by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and a Research Group Development Grant from the National Department of Health and Welfare. It was conducted by the United Way. The purpose of the study was to identify the housing needs that are not being met by the current housing market. It includes the definition of the needs as described from the point of view of those experiencing the needs - the user. It is intended to focus on those in the population who have need for unique design in the housing unit; need for social and community support services easily accessible to the housing units; need for special physical facilities in close proximity to the housing unit; and who have an affordability problem. The study was based on the information gathered through the interviews with groups of people suggested from directories of services and organizations in each municipality.

Supportive Housing Coalition. Community Housing for Consumers of Mental Health Services in Metropolitan Toronto, Toronto: SHC, 1987.

The Paper is an analysis of current housing situation in Metro Toronto as an essential element for development of a more effective system of supportive housing for consumers of mental health services. It is based on several assumptions. The first is that mental health services, including housing, are best provided in the community. The second is that large communities like Metro Toronto must develop and provide these services in a co-ordinated way. The final assumption is that co-operation and co-ordination between government agencies would enhance the community efforts in this regard. Section one of the paper analyzes the housing problems for the consumers of mental health services in Metro Toronto. The second section of the paper deals with planning for the improvement of housing services. The third section focuses on the short term response to the problem and its implications. The final section views the change through improvement at intergovernmental mechanisms. Each section follows by several recommendations.

Toews, John; Barnes Gordon. Chronic Mental Disorders in Canada: A Need Assessment Project, Ottawa: Canadian Mental Health Association, 1982.

The purpose of this study is to document the status of mental health services for the chronically mentally ill in Canada. The components of this study are: a position paper reviewing the history of the problem, the role of the Canadian Mental Health Association, and the growing concerns over the issue of deinstitutionalization; a needs assessment survey of 222 mental health professionals regarding their opinions of the service system for the chronically mentally ill in their province; provincial forums in which those who responded to the needs assessment survey were asked to discuss in a general way the strength and weaknesses of the service system of their provinces, and a summary of the proceedings of the national meeting of those professionals involved in the care of the chronically mentally ill.

Wasylenki, D. Fischer, L. Goering, P. Lancee, W. Psychiatric Aftercare in Metropolitan Toronto. Ontario Ministry of Health; Toronto, 1981

"Describes some of the difficulties associated with providing effective aftercare services for discharged psychiatric patients. They include inadequate discharge planning, lack of patient interest and cooperation in rehabilitation, the use of chemotherapy and reliance upon a medical model, institutional transference, lack of residential alternatives, deficits in social/recreational services, and unemployment. Provides some suggestions toward overcoming these problems." (from Selected Annotated Bibliography of "Deinstitutionalization: Costs and Effects", Canadian Council on Social, 1985)

Wattie, Brenda. A Follow-up Study on Schizophrenic Patients in four Canadian Provincial Locations, the Department of National Health and Welfare; 1985.

This research project is a study of pathologically comparable groups of patients were identified and interviewed some time after their diagnosis of schizophrenia. Considerable information was collected on factors which were considered to potentially impact on their functional outcome. The study in part deals with the impact of housing variables on a person's health status. Better outcomes were present in accommodation situations which were not crowded. Those renting, owning do better than those in parental homes, lodging arrangements or residential care.