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Occupational Transition in the Process of Becoming Housed Following Chronic Homelessness

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# Gaps in Existing Literature

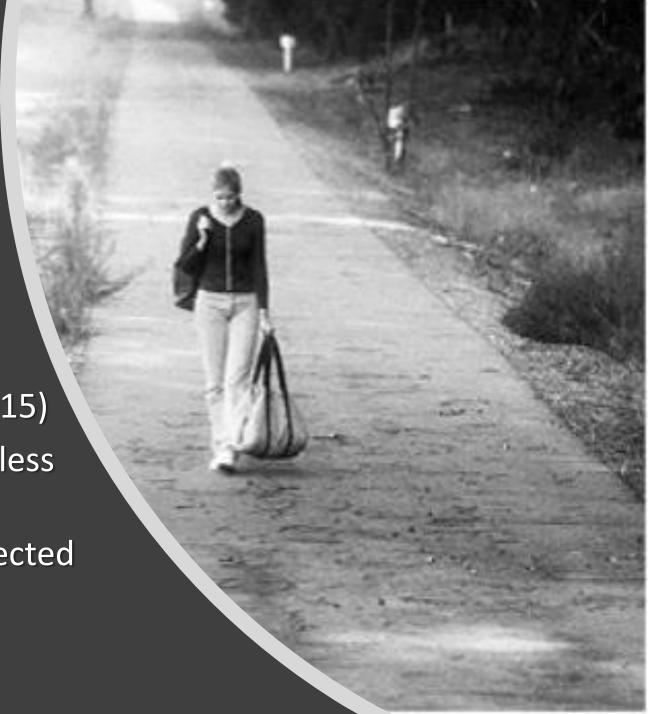
• Only 2 prior studies focused on occupational transition:

Heuchemer & Josephsson (2006)

Raphael-Greenfield & Gutman (2015)

• Few focused on the chronically homeless population

A small urban or rural context is neglected



#### **Research Question:**

What is the experience of occupational transition of chronically homeless persons during the process of being housed?



Purposive
Housing case
managers;
Housing Help
Centre

의 N = 11 을 3F 21-52y (Mdn = 45)

Hx Chronic Homelessness

Housed for 3-24mos



### Procedure

- Semi-structured interviews over 1-2 sessions
  - ■39m-3h 35m
- Recorded & Transcribed
- Managed using NVivo 10 (QSR International, 2012)

## Analysis

 Acquiring a sense of each transcript Step 1 Extracting Significant Statements Step 2 Formulation of Meanings Step 3 Organizing formulated meanings into clusters of themes Step 4 Exhaustively describing the investigated phenomenon Step 6 Describing the Fundamental Structure of the Phenomenon Step 7 Returning to the Participant Step 5

#### Trustworthiness

\*Criteria established by Lincoln & Guba (1985)

#### Credibility:

- Prolonged Engagement
- Peer Debriefing
- Negative Case Analysis
- Member Checking

#### Transferability:

• Rich, Thick Description

#### Dependability:

 Methods Described in Detail to Promote Reproducibility

#### Confirmability:

- Confirmability Audit
- Audit Trail
- Reflexivity

## Health Characteristics

Self-Reported Health (n=11)	n (%)
Mental Illness (Anxiety n=7; Bi Polar n=5; Depression n=5)	9 (81.9)
Substance Use [Severe (daily use) n=3; Moderate (<1/day; >1/week) n=1; Mild (<1/week) n=2; In Recovery n=1]	7 (63.6)
Physical Health (Chronic Pain n=4; MSK n=4; Cardiac n=3; Cog/Neuro n=4; TBI n=2; Diabetes n=1)	8 (72.7)

### Phase III Results

• 6 themes/11 sub-themes emerged

Negotiating Resuming Occupation Meaning of Coping with Occupations as Social Spiritual Substance Familiar the Quiet to Give Back Inclusion Occupations Occupations Use

## Phase III Res

• 6 themes/11

"I realized that...I was heading downtown with bolt cutters in my backpack...and going down to steal bicycles just because I was bored...I was isolating, and drinking...There wasn't that stimuli....of the insanity of my old world. Everything was kind of like, normal now..." [Michael]

Coping with the Quiet

Negotiating Substance Use Resuming Familiar Occupations

Occupations to Give Back

Occupation as Social Inclusion

Meaning of Spiritual Occupations

P

"The pastor, he saw me sitting in the back of the church by myself and came up to me and said "[Luke], why don't you come sit up front here with me and my family and sit with us every day? You don't need to be sitting back here by yourself! . . . there's more light up front. To someone who came from homelessness, that was worth more than anything, because of the aloneness and isolation you feel and your self-worth and self-esteem. And if you've ever had those issues before you became homeless, it's an exponential problem! So that just allowed me to gain strength. Slowly, by listening and reading, I started participating in more meaningful activities at the church." [Luke]

upation Social Iclusion Meaning of Spiritual Occupations

## Occupational transition in the process of becoming housed following chronic homelessness

La transition occupationnelle liée au processus d'obtention d'un logement à la suite d'une itinérance chronique

Carrie Anne Marshall®, Rosemary Lysaght, and Terry Krupa

Key words: Health; Homeless persons; Human activities; Occupational behaviour; Poverty.

Mots clés : Activités humaines; Comportement occupationnel; Pauvreté; Personnes itinérantes; Santé.

#### Abstract

Background. Studying the occupations of formerly homeless persons as they transition to becoming housed following long-term homelessness has the potential to offer a meaningful contribution to the ongoing dialogue on homelessness. Purpose. Occupational transition was explored with a sample of persons with a history of chronic homelessness to contribute an occupational perspective to current scholarship on homelessness and to inform the practice of occupational therapists who support this population. Method. Interpretive phenomenology guided the study. Eleven persons with a history of chronic homelessness were engaged in semistructured interviews 3 to 24 months after becoming housed. Findings. Six themes emerged that highlighted occupation as a means of promoting social and psychological integration, and the meaning and experience of occupational transition. Implications. A more comprehensive support strategy acknowledging the occupations of observed by homeless persons is expected to integrate a proposition of observed by homeless persons is expected to integrate a proposition of observed by homeless persons is expected to integrate a proposition of observed by homeless persons is expected to integrate a proposition of observed by homeless persons in expected to be propositive or propositions.

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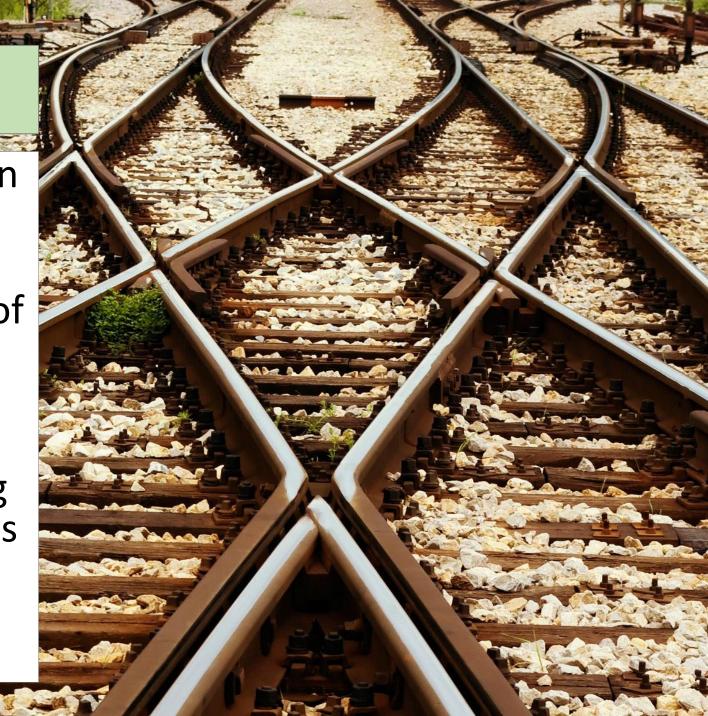
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## **Implications**

- 1. Supports the relevance of an occupational lens on the issue of homelessness
- 2. Highlights the prominence of boredom in the experience of recently housed persons
- 3. Emphasizes the role of the environment in determining the occupations of homeless persons in the transition to being housed





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