

Borderline Intellectual Functioning and Lifetime Duration of Homelessness among Homeless Adults with Mental Illness

Fonctionnement intellectuel limite et durée de l'itinérance chez les adultes itinérants ayant une maladie mentale

ANNA DURBIN, YONA LUNSKY, RI WANG, ROSANE NISENBAUM, STEPHEN W. HWANG, PATRICIA O'CAMPO AND VICKY STERGIOPOULOS

Appendix 1: Definitions of inclusion criteria

Absolute homelessness

Homelessness refers to those who lack a regular, fixed, physical shelter. *Absolute* homelessness includes those living rough in a public or private place that is not ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodation for a human being (e.g., outside, on the streets, in parks or on the beach, in doorways, in parked vehicles, squats, or parking garages). Individuals were also considered to have absolute homelessness if their primary night-time residence is a supervised public or private emergency accommodation (e.g., shelter, hostel). Specifically, being homeless is defined as having no fixed place to stay for more than the upcoming seven nights, and have little likelihood of obtaining accommodation in the upcoming month or being discharged from an institution, prison, jail or hospital with no fixed address.

Precariously housed

This refers to people whose primary residence is a single room occupancy, rooming house or hotel/motel. In addition, individuals are considered precariously housed if they have had two or more episodes of being absolutely homeless in the past year, as defined above.

Serious mental disorders

Serious mental disorders are defined by diagnosis, duration and disability using. They are based on observations from referring sources, indicators of functional impairment, history of recent psychiatric treatment and the presence of an eligible diagnosis including major depressive, manic or hypomanic episode, post-traumatic stress disorder, mood disorder with psychotic features, psychotic disorder as identified by the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview.