



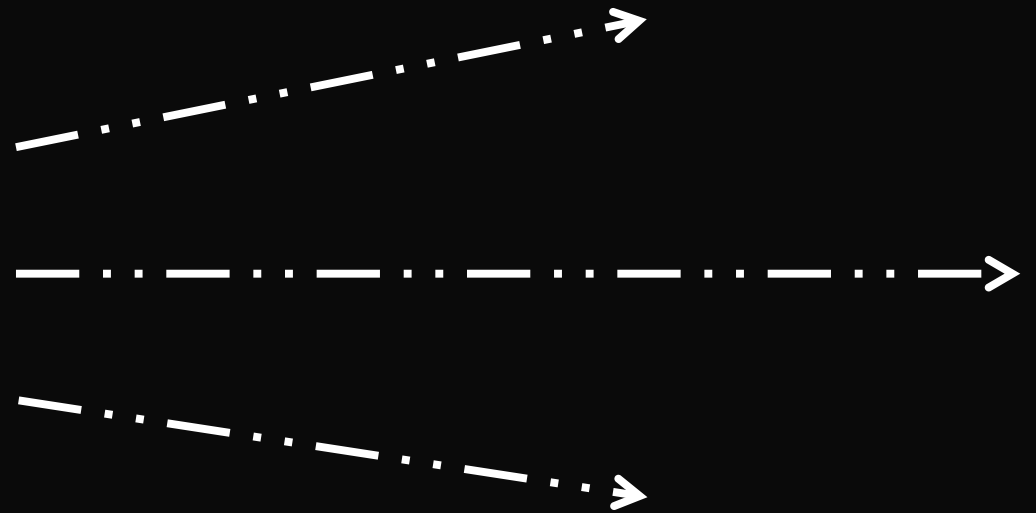
CRITICAL TIME
INTERVENTION

Background, Description and Evidence

Fort Washington Armory Men's Shelter, 1990s



Transitions can result in **discontinuity of support**



multiple complex needs
loss of supportive relationships
fragmented community services

CTI aims to solidify supports as it spans the period of transition



CTI →



CTI differs from traditional case management



Time limited



Focused



Three phases

Focus is on small number of areas

- Psychiatric treatment and medication management
- Money management
- Housing crisis management
- Substance abuse
- Family psychoeducation

Phase One:
Transition

Implement transition plan while
providing emotional support

- Home visit
- “Introduce” clients to providers
- Meet with caregivers
- Substitute for caregivers
- Help negotiate ground-rules for relationships
- Mediate conflicts
- Assess potential of support system

Phase Two:
Try-Out

Facilitate and test client's problem-solving skills and capacity of the support system

- Monitor effectiveness of support system
- Modify as necessary
- Less frequent meetings
- Crisis intervention and troubleshooting

Phase 1

Phase Three:

Transfer
of Care

Terminate CTI services with support
network safely in place

- Consultation but little direct service
- Ensure key caretakers meet and agree on long-term support system
- Formally recognize end of intervention



Fort Washington Armory

(Susser, 1997) R18-MH48041

Design

- randomized trial
- men with SMI following shelter discharge
- 9-month intervention, 18-month follow-up
- N=100

Results

- 3-fold reduction in risk of recurrent homelessness in CTI group
- effect persisted beyond 9 months



NYS Psychiatric Hospitals

(Herman, unpublished) R01-MH59716

Design

- randomized trial
- men & women with SMI following hospital discharge
- 9-month intervention, 18-month follow-up
- N=150

Results

- 5-fold reduction in risk of endpoint homelessness in CTI group
- effect strongest for those with more pre-discharge contact with CTI worker



VA Homeless (Kasprow, 2007)

Design

- “effectiveness” trial
- non-randomized pre-post design
- men & women with SMI following hospital discharge
- multiple sites nationally
- N=484

Results

- 19% more days housed over one year
- lower drug, alcohol and psychiatric problem scores

adapting the model?

