City of Edmonton Community & Public Services Committee February 7, 2023

Edmonton

CS01627 - Effects of Homelessness on the Healthcare Ecosystem

Effects of Homelessness on the Healthcare Ecosystem Presentation

Outline

- Background Information
- Local Data
- Activity Underway
- Future Initiatives



Background



235,000
CANADIANS EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS IN A YEAR





THE NUMBER OF OLDER ADULTS (50-64) AND SENIORS (65+)



28-34% OF THE SHELTER POPULATION IS INDIGENOUS

4.3% OF CANADIANS Are Indgenous



making up a combined
24.4% DF SHELTER USERS

Edmonton

Source: Stephen Gaetz, Erin Dej, Tim Richter, & Melanie Redman (2016): The State of Homelessness in Canada 2016. Toronto: Canadian Observatoryon Homelessness Press

Health Outcomes Homelessness

1. Physical health problems

- Infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis, STIs)
- Chronic diseases (diabetes/hypertension)
- Injuries (assault, brain injury)
- Exposure (frostbite, hypothermia, etc)
- Nutritional deficiencies
- Foot and skin issues

2. Mental health problems

- Alcohol and drug dependence, elevated rates of cognitive impairment
- Personality disorders, psychotic illness, depression/suicide

3. Substance misuse issues

- Acute toxicity/overdose deaths/ hospitalizations
- Chronic exposure to harmful substances



Source: https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/E/2019/eb-homelessness-health.pdf

Homelessness Amongst Gender-Diverse People

 Higher rates of homelessness amongst gender diverse (at a younger age)

 Difficulty accessing shelter spaces when needed and more likely to sleep in a public place



Decreased Life Expectancy

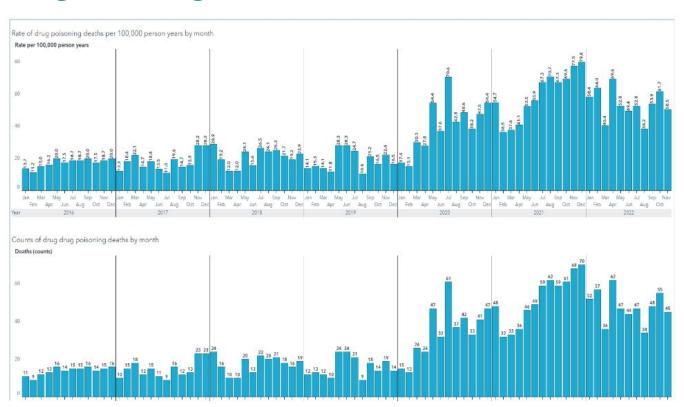
- The average life expectancy of a homeless person in Canada is estimated to 39 years.
 - In Toronto, the median age of death was 48 years
 - In BC, the median age of death for a homeless individual in British is between 40 and 49 years of age

Context: average life expectancy at birth in Alberta is about 81.5 years.

 Leading causes of death identified in BC were: poisoning (28%), suicide (12.4%) and exposure (3.6%).

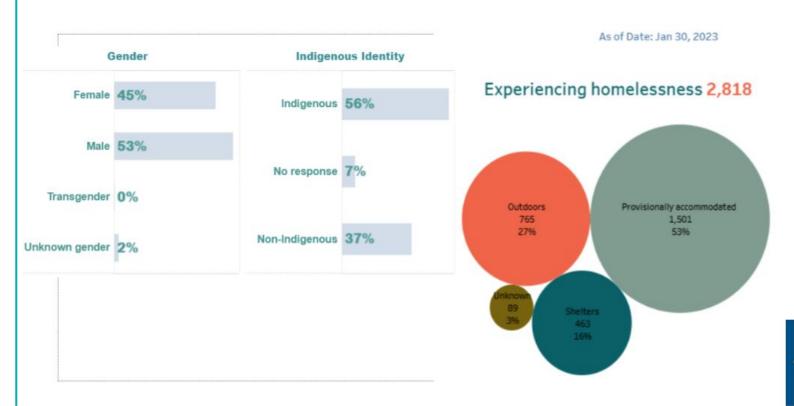


Drug Poisoning Rates



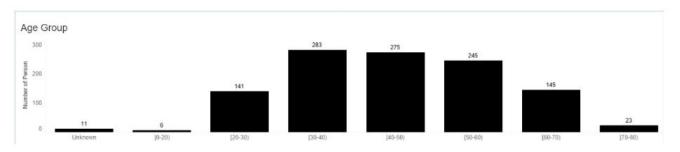


Local Information



Edmonton

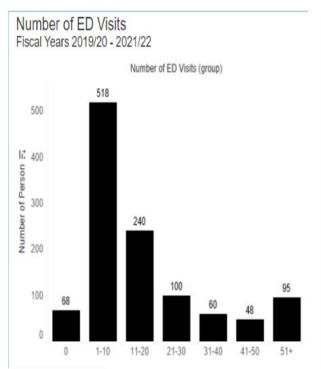
Local Data / Information

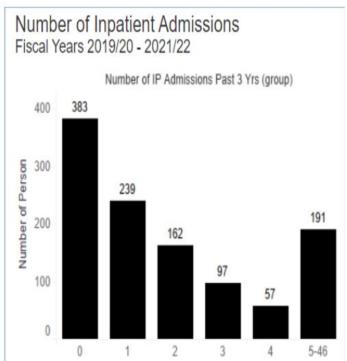


Common Health conditions noted:	
Drug/Alcohol Abuse/Dependence	80%
Skin Infection/injury/contusion	46-57%
Joint/Tendon disorder (incl. pain, sprain, strain)	46%
Poisoning/Adverse effects	46%
Open wound	39%
Pneumonia	30%



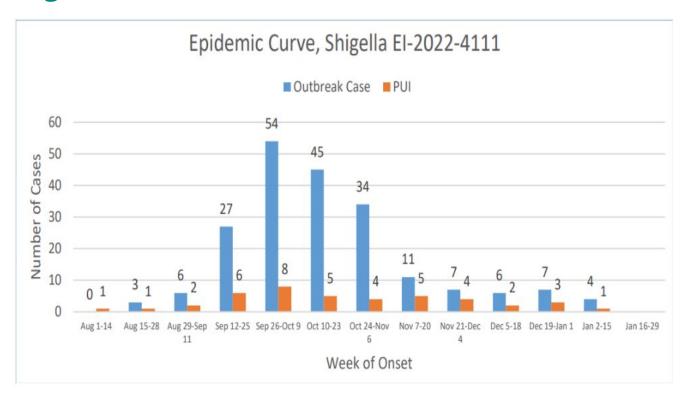
Local Data / Information





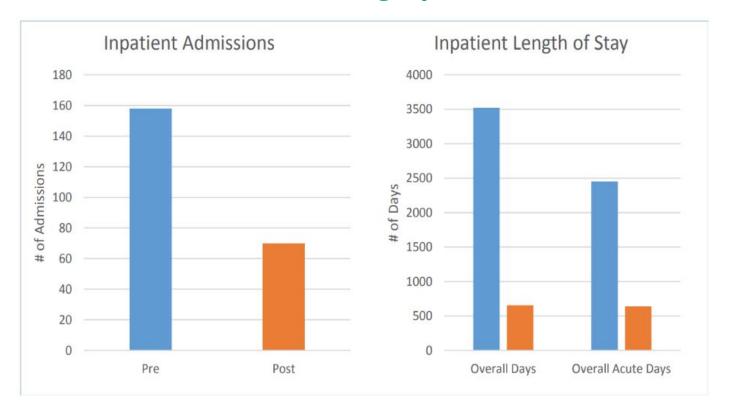


Shigella





Possible Solutions... Housing Options Work





• Increasing complexity and pressures on mental health systems

 All acute mental health admissions are triaged in our emergency departments.

- The numbers of acute mental health hospital admissions over the past 4 fiscal years are as follows:
 - o 2018/19 4,635
 - o 2019/20 4,982
 - o 2020/21 5,789
 - o 2021/22 6,028



Activity Underway

- ED information
- Pregnancy support
- Youth support
- Mental Health
- Housing
- Medical Respite



Future Activities

- A multi-factor challenge
 - Health, education, justice, addictions, social supports
 - Wellness, income, culture, gender
- Solutions needed to improve our overall community environments



Solutions

- Prevention
- Strengthen system response and wrap-around care
 - Transitional supports
 - System integration
- Increase stable low-barrier housing matched to the client



Thank you

Dr Chris Sikora

Lead Medical Officer of Health Edmonton Zone, Alberta Health Services

Selene Tash

Executive Director, Community Health Services - Edmonton Zone, Alberta Health Services

