

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries, including the United Kingdom (Murray and Lewis 1998). The prevalence of schizophrenia is estimated to be 1% of the population (Murray and Lewis 1998).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with schizophrenia. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a strategy for the care of people with schizophrenia, which emphasizes the importance of providing a range of services to meet the needs of individuals (WHO 1993). This strategy has been adopted by many countries, including the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom has a long history of providing care for people with schizophrenia. In the 1950s, the majority of people with schizophrenia were cared for in large, institutional hospitals. However, in the 1960s and 1970s, there was a move towards providing care in the community. This was based on the belief that people with schizophrenia could live more normal lives if they were provided with a range of services, including housing, education, and employment (Murray and Lewis 1998).

In the 1980s and 1990s, the focus of care for people with schizophrenia has shifted from a focus on medication to a focus on providing a range of services to meet the needs of individuals (Murray and Lewis 1998). This has led to the development of a range of services, including community mental health teams, day care, and supported housing.

One of the key challenges in providing care for people with schizophrenia is the need to provide a range of services to meet the needs of individuals. This is because people with schizophrenia have a wide range of needs, including the need for medication, the need for a range of social and educational activities, and the need for a safe and secure home (Murray and Lewis 1998).

One of the ways in which the needs of people with schizophrenia can be met is through the provision of supported housing. Supported housing is a type of housing that provides a range of services to meet the needs of individuals. This can include the provision of medication, the provision of a range of social and educational activities, and the provision of a safe and secure home (Murray and Lewis 1998).

There are a number of advantages to supported housing. One of the main advantages is that it provides a range of services to meet the needs of individuals. This can help to improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia and reduce the need for hospital care (Murray and Lewis 1998). Another advantage is that supported housing can help to reduce the costs of care for people with schizophrenia.

There are a number of challenges associated with supported housing. One of the main challenges is the need to provide a range of services to meet the needs of individuals. This can be a costly and complex task. Another challenge is the need to ensure that supported housing is available to all people who need it.