

NHCH 2013 CONFERENCE

HOUSING CHOICE: ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL

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CENTRAL CITY CONCERN

About Central City Concern

- **Who we serve** – yearly, more than 13,000 individuals experiencing homelessness and extreme poverty (single adults, older adults, teens, parents and children throughout the tri-county metro area.)
- **Who we are** – Formed in 1979 as a 501(c)3 non-profit organization providing housing, health and employment services to more than 13,000 unduplicated individuals yearly
- 46% of our employees self-identify as in recovery from substance use disorders; 25% have experienced Central City Concern's programs first hand.
- **What we believe** – every person we serve has unique skills & talents that can enrich the health, security, sustainability, and quality of life for us all.

Transformative Care

Supportive Housing

Direct access to housing which supports lifestyle change.

Legitimate income for self-sufficiency

Attainment of income through employment or accessing benefits.

Homelessness

Addictions
Mental Illness
Chronic Health Problems
Trauma
Lack of Insurance
Unemployment
Criminality

Integrated Healthcare

Services highly effective in engaging people who are often alienated from mainstream systems.

Positive Peer Relationships

Relationships that nurture & support personal transformation and recovery.

CCC Supportive Housing

Direct Access to Housing Supportive of Lifestyle Changes

- Serving people overcoming homelessness, addictions, mental illness, chronic health conditions and/or criminal history
- A quality building cultivates a community of supportive peers and an atmosphere of dignity and respect.
- Collective team effort with Mentors, Property Management, Case Management, Behavioral and Primary Care providers, Benefits and Employment Specialists



Choice Matters

Commitment to People, not Models

HF/Permanent Supportive Housing

- Assertive Community Treatment 1:10
- Primary Behavioral health
- Substance use treatment offered
- Primary healthcare coordination
- Acquisition of Benefits and Entitlements
- Permanent Rental Subsidy
- Scattered Site
- Transportation Support
- Socialization programming
- Supported Employment

Alcohol & Drug Free Community Housing

- Peer Recovery Mentor 1:30
- Self-initiated Substance use treatment
- Co-occurring mental health
- Community (congregate) housing
- Supported Employment
- Mediation
- Recovery Community Supports
- Short-term Rent Assistance
- Support in securing permanent and often felony friendly housing
- Resource and Referral
- Community Building Events

Documented outcomes Housing First

- Overall reduction in emergency services (72% for DHFC and 60% for CEP)
- Numerous studies indicate reduced utilization of inpatient bed days
- Reduced utilization of emergency department
- Reduced utilization of detox units
- Reduced utilization of corrections beds

The evolution of HF at CCH

Evidence
based
practice

And

Practice
based
evidence

- Immediate access to permanent housing is not always desired. Being prepared to offer housing ready supports
- Addressing AOD use issues in PSH with time limited out of community treatment options
- Responding to long-term needs:
 - ▣ Education/vocation
 - ▣ Sustainable co-occurring recovery
 - ▣ Community integration – structured life

Continuum of Care within PSH

People
drive
models –

Models
should not
drive
people

- Housing First with broad community and agency housing opportunities
- Ft. Lyon Education, Employment and Treatment Collaborative
- S+C Durkin clean and sober transition wing at Civic Center Apartment
- Turning Point – Oxford House Model

Creating an environment which can respond to the dynamic changing needs of homeless persons

152 ADFC Transitional Housing Unit 3 Yr. Outcomes

July 1,2008 - June 30, 2011

- 878 Served
- 789 Exits
- 58% exits in recovery and permanent housing (457)
- 35% Employed at exit (276), 71% of SE employed
- 6% exit with SSI,SSDI (51)
- 80% remain housed clean and sober 12 months post exit
- 95% reduction in drug use and 93% reduction in crime

Newer Models

- Housing Rapid Response
- Critical Time Intervention- SSVF
- Others?

Outcome Studies and Literature

- Tri-County Supported Housing and Services Needs Assessment 2012:
<http://www.centralcityconcern.org/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=135450>
- Supported Employment and ADFC Housing Study
Portland State University Regional Research Institute, 2010:
<http://www.centralcityconcern.org/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=89434>
- Criminal Activity and Substance Use Study
Portland State University Regional Research Institute, 2008:
<http://www.centralcityconcern.org/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=53398>
- Estimated Cost Savings Following Enrollment into Community Engagement Program:
<http://www.centralcityconcern.org/LiteratureRetrieve.aspx?ID=53400>
- Housing First for Homeless Persons with Active Addiction: Are We Overreaching? STEFAN G. KERTESZ, KIMBERLY CROUCH, et al. 2011?

Supreme Court's *Olmstead* v. L.C

Mandates that people with disabilities who have long been inappropriately institutionalized be able to receive the housing and support they need to be able to live in the most integrated setting possible in a community of their choice.

CSH

- Choice is paramount: People should be provided maximum choice in housing options- scattered and single site settings.
- Quality tenant experience is important, not the configuration or number of units. Some tenants prefer the benefits of single site supportive housing including a sense of community, shared experience and peer support.
- Availability of support and services onsite. Some people appreciate having a support system co-located with their residence, providing an ease of access, particularly in communities where transportation is a barrier

HEARTH ACT

The primary goal of HEARTH is to improve community capacity to carry out the mission of preventing and ending homelessness through *systems transformation* because systems can overcome barriers, achieve efficiencies, and bring best practices to scale in a way that individual programs cannot. Specifically HEARTH increases flexibility of HUD resources and in return increases focus on system-wide results. Additionally, systems level measures are expected to drive other funding decisions. The primary system level measures for CoCs include:

- Length of time homeless
- Recidivism (subsequent return to homelessness)
- Overall reduction in number of persons who experience homelessness
- Reduction in first time homeless

Supportive Housing: Choice Matters



What works in your community?

- What does your city and state 10 Year Plan prioritize?
- What do your constituents want and need?
- What's available and funded in your community?
What's not and why?
- What works for whom?
- How or is employment programming a part of the package?