

#### Housing First: How & Why It Works

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#### Housekeeping

- We invite you to be present with us!
  - Stay for the duration of the training
  - Participate in discussion
- Questions and comments welcome throughout
- Sign-in and sign-out
- QR codes
- Course evaluation is required to receive a certificate
- Certificates will be distributed via email next week



#### Today's Agenda

- ✓ Housing First vs. housing first
- √ 5 key principles vs. fidelity measures
- ✓ Housing Choice and Structure
- √ Separation of Housing and Services
- √ Service Philosophy
- √ Service Array
- √ Program Structure
- ✓ Q&A





#### **Learning Objectives**

- Differentiate between a high fidelity Housing First model and a low-barrier approach to housing.
- Assess your agency's current fidelity to the Housing First model.
- Identify three ways to move your current service provision closer to a high fidelity Housing First model.



#### Checking In...

By show of hands, tell us how you're feeling after yesterday...

- I learned a lot and I'm excited to dive back in today!
- That was a lot of info and I'm still wrestling with some ideas.
- I feel overwhelmed! I'm not sure I can keep up with all of this!



#### Fidelity vs. Approach



- A low-barrier housing approach.
- Relies on the 5 key principles.
- Seeks to meet someone's basic needs first, then provide wrap-around support services.

# housing first

- An evidence-based program model.
- 38 distinct fidelity measures.
- Utilizes ACT/ICM teams.
- Permanent supportive housing.

Housing First

#### **Key Principles of Housing First**

Immediate access
to permanent
housing with no
housing readiness
requirements

Participant choice and self-determination

Multiple pathways of recovery orientation

Individualized & participant-driven supports

Social and community inclusion



#### Fidelity Measures

- Without the five key principles, it's not Housing First
- High fidelity Housing First actually requires adherence to 38 individual principles in 5 categories
  - Housing Choice and Structure
  - Separation of Housing and Services
  - Service Philosophy
  - Service Array
  - Program Structure





#### Housing Choice and Structure



## 1.1. Program participants have much choice in the location and other features of their housing.

- Apartment viewing
  - Typically 3 apartments
  - o Where?
  - Close to/far away from
- Furniture shopping
  - Furniture is a necessity
  - Philadelphia Furniture Bank
- Other housewares





### 1.2. Program helps participants move into the units of their choosing. (under 6 weeks upon securing a housing subsidy)

- Be up-front and realistic about move-in timeline
- Master-leasing hugely helpful for this
  - If not, maintaining strong relationships with landlords who have units and will rent to your population is vital
- Maintain vacancy rate of 8%
  - Also beneficial for emergency relocations
- Access to emergency shelter in interim



## 1.3. Housing tenure is assumed to be permanent, with no actual or expected time limits, other than those defined under a standard lease or occupancy agreement.

- Not rapid re-housing
  - Putting individuals with PSH-level needs in RRH rarely works
- Housing and supportive services are available for as long as the individual needs
  - Sometimes this means through end-of-life
- Leases between Pathways and landlord are renewed yearly, as are "Use & Occupancy Agreements" with participants



## 1.4. Program participants pay a reasonable amount of their income (less than 30%) for housing costs.

- Participants asked for 30% program contribution
  - Increases investment in maintaining the unit
  - No contribution if no income
- Utility allotment for each month
  - Ex. \$65/mth for electric, \$30/mth for gas
  - Participants cover the cost of overages
  - Requires some life skills coaching!





## 1.5. Program participants live in scattered-site private market housing which is otherwise available to people without psychiatric or other disabilities.

- Centers choice
- Prevents NIMBYism
- No more than 20% of units
- Rapid start up & ease of relocation
- Normative context for neighborly behavior





## 1.6. Program participants are not expected to share any living areas with other tenants



- No shared housing or roommates
  - Acuity of mental illness and substance use makes this challenging
- Single adults
  - Piloting work with some couples on our SUD-focused teams
- Work to reunite parents with children, if desired
  - Housing First and harm reduction work very challenging with kids



#### Low Barrier-Approach

#### Common variations from high fidelity model—

- Often single site/congregate setting
- May include shared housing
- May contract out property management
- Move-in timeline not as quick
- Case managers tasked with finding units
- Case managers liaise with landlords
- No budget for furniture or housewares





#### **Reassess!**

- Did you change any of your scores?
- Are you closer or farther from fidelity?
- · Why?
- What changes could you make to your program or service provision to get you closer to fidelity?



#### Separation of Housing and Services



### 2.7. Program Participants are not required to demonstrate housing readiness to gain access to housing units.

- Everyone is housing ready!
- No sobriety mandates
- No requirements for engaging in mental health treatment
- Be aware of what tasks participants are asked to complete independently, this can enforce housing "readiness" inadvertently

Immediate access to permanent housing with no housing readiness requirements



### 2.8. Continued tenancy is not linked in any way with adherence to clinical, treatment, or service provisions.

65% access treatment for **OUD** within six months of getting housed 72% receive onsite primary healthcare services

- Our primary goal is to keep the participant housed
- We must visit participants in the home, everything else is optional
- Redefining "success"
- No requirements to engage in medical or behavioral health care, community inclusion, supportive employment, etc.

#### The Role of Harm Reduction

- Housing is harm reduction
- Focus on the reduction of specific behaviors or patterns
- Set up systems to reduce risk
- Provide supportive monitoring for safety maintenance
- Do not expect overnight miracles
- Meet them where they're at but don't leave them there
- Functional, not beautiful
- Highly individualized





#### **Accountability without Termination**

Lease violations— too much noise, too many visitors, non-payment of rent, illegal activity, etc.

- May be relocated
- Ongoing clinical conversations to prevent recurrence
- If evicted, short term housing provided until rehousing is possible and another unit is identified
- Staff help with relocation





### 2.9. Program participants have legal rights to the unit, with no special provisions added to the lease or occupancy agreement.

- In a Master-leasing situation, program may be the "lease-holder," but unit belongs to the participant
- "Use and Occupancy" agreement mirrors a standard lease





## 2.10. Program offers participants who have lost their housing, access to a new housing unit with no standardized limits on the number of relocations.

- Relocation considered routine with 20-30% losing first unit
  - Relocation to a 3<sup>rd</sup> apartment is roughly 10-15%
- Program assists with relocation
- No "Larry rule" policies
- Program does not perform lock-outs
- This doesn't mean "anything goes"

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Our work is often habilitative, rather than rehabilitative. If participants have never lived independently before, the learning curve for being a good tenant is significant!

## 2.11. Program participants continue receiving program services even if they lose housing.

- "Service only"
  - Can be temporary or permanent based on circumstances
- Assist participants with identifying alternative housing
  - Safe haven, shelter, SRO, sober living, etc.
- Participants continue to receive services while incarcerated, receiving inpatient medical or behavioral health services, etc.
  - Exception for nursing home facilities



## 2.12. Program staff are not located at participants' residences and are mobile, with the ability to deliver services in locations of participants' choosing.

- Housing First is a community mental health program
- All services are mobile (case mgmt, nursing, primary care, psychiatry, etc.)
- This centers client choice and builds comfort and rapport





#### Low Barrier-Approach

#### Common variations from high fidelity model—

- May prioritize folks who demonstrate greater housing "readiness"
- Expect participants to be moving towards sobriety eventually
- Define "success" narrowly, based on provider goals (not participant goals)
- See eviction as a failure and may be hesitant to rehouse
- Discharge folks in need of "higher level of care"
- Office-based services, not mobile





#### **Reassess!**

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### Service Philosophy



### 3.13. Program participants choose the type, sequence, and intensity of services on an ongoing basis.

- Radical acceptance of the participant's point of view
- Participants are allowed to change their minds
- We prioritize the participant's goals and timeline
- Eventually, participants will usually make their way around to addressing the tasks we would've hoped for
- Sometimes housing isn't goal #1





## 3.14. Program participants with psychiatric disabilities are not required to take medication or participate in formal treatment activities.



- Participants need to undergo a psychiatric evaluation in order to be "authorized" for treatment
- This can be as simple as an informal conversation with one of our psychiatrists on a street corner
- Further services are offered (consistently), but not required



3.15. Program participants with substance use disorders are not required to participate in formal treatment activities.

Treatment is always an option, never a requirement

We don't view harm reduction as a gentle onramp to abstinence 3.16. Program utilizes a harm-reduction approach to substance use (it does not require abstinence and works to reduce the negative consequences of use).

Narcan/overdose response training for all staff, participants, community partners

Education on safer use practices

3.17. Staff consistently utilize principles of motivational interviewing in daily practice.

Learning about our participants *from* our participants

Delivering interventions appropriate to one's stage of change

3.18. Program uses an array of techniques to engage participants who are difficult to engage.

If they don't want what you're offering, offer what they want

Get creative!

## 3.19. Program does not engage in coercive activities to promote engagement or treatment adherence among participants.

- We only offer services participants request
- Non-punitive communication about potential consequences of actions
- Housing status is not threatened during challenging times
- Participants become better at decision-making by getting to practice making decisions
- Coercing someone into change doesn't lead to lasting results



## 3.20. Program conducts person-centered treatment planning.

- Our assessments and treatment plans are designed to be completed by the participant with the assistance of staff
- Personal Goal Plan
- Overdose Prevention Plan
- Personal Safety Plan
- Strengths & Needs Assessment
- Environmental Matrix Assessment





#### **Treatment Planning**

- All assessment paperwork completed by the client with assistance from staff
  - Learn about your participants from your participants
  - Promotes buy in
  - Clearly outlines the role of the individual, staff, and community
- Participants don't want to be "saved" by us

We don't do things for people.

We do things with them,

so that eventually they can

do them independently.



## 3.21. Program systematically deliver specific interventions to address a broad range of life areas.

- Permanent supportive housing
- Specialty case management via ACT/ICM
- Integrated care
- Community inclusion
- Supported employment
- Health services navigation
- Alumni group





# 3.22. Program increases, and is a strong advocate for, participants' self-determination and independence in day-to-day activities.

- We don't do things for people. We do things with them, so that eventually they can do them independently.
  - Cooking
  - Cleaning
  - Grocery shopping
  - Transportation
  - Financial management



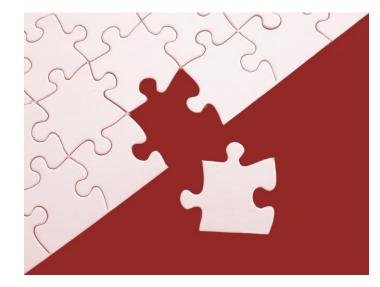


#### Low Barrier-Approach

#### Common variations from high fidelity model—

- "But they don't want housing"
- Adherence to "rules" > meeting client needs
- Believe treatment for mental health or SUD is needed for all
- Program rules and regulations promote abstinence
- Expect linear, regular "progress"
- Do not address social or recreational needs





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### Service Array



# 4.23. Program offers services to help participants maintain housing, including assistance with subsidies, utility setup, neighborhood orientation, landlord relations, property management, budgeting, and shopping.



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- Program manages subsidies
- Master-leasing handles apartment leasing, utilities, landlord relationships, & property management
- Peer specialists and other team members assist with identifying community resources, shopping, and budgeting
- Representative payeeship offered

# 4.24. Psychiatric services are provided directly by the program.

Two staff psychiatrists

One works with MHfocused teams
One works with SUDfocused teams 4.27. Nursing services are provided directly by the program.

Registered nurse on each clinical team

Staffing shortages
Use of LPNs
Technology

# 4.25. Integrated, stage-wise substance use treatment is provided directly by the program.

- Collaboration with Project HOME & Prevention Point
- Center of Opioid Excellence (COE) designation
- Low-threshold, onsite MOUD treatment
  - Same Day Entry
  - Home Induction
  - Harm Reduction Approach
  - Non-Traditional Settings
  - Flexible Programming
  - Inclusive of peer supports





# 4.26. Supported employment services are provided directly by the program.



- Assistance with seeking, gaining, and keeping employment
- Employment Liaison on each team
- Vocational Specialist
- Monthly employment workshops
- Work First initiatives



# 4.28. Services supporting social integration are provided directly by the program.

- Restaurant club
- YMCA
- 12-step/mutual aid groups
- Gardening club
- Hiking club
- Events calendar
- Baseball games
- Flea market trips





4.29. Program responds to psychiatric or other crises twenty-four hours a day by phone and links participants to emergency services as necessary.

Clinical team members rotate on-call support

Staff respond to afterhours emergencies within 15 minutes via telephone or 2 hours if needed in person 4.30. Program is involved in inpatient treatment admissions and works with inpatient staff to ensure proper discharge.

Support with accessing crisis or inpatient/outpatient MH support as needed

Substance Use Specialists facilitate admissions to D&A treatment

#### Low Barrier-Approach

#### Common variations from high fidelity model—

- Rely on community partners for everything outside of case management
- No in-house nursing services
- No in-house substance use treatment services
- Psychiatrists not harm-reduction oriented
- External supported employment services
- Little to no community inclusion efforts
- No emergency on-call supports





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### Program Structure



5.31. Program gives priority enrollment to individuals with multiple obstacles to housing stability.

111 status SPMI SUD

Screen people "in," not screen people "out"

5.33. Program has a minimum threshold of contact with participants to ensure safety and well-being.

1x/week per model

1x/month per funder

5.32. Program consistently maintains a low participant staff ratio (10:1) excluding the psychiatrist and administrative support.

5.34. Program staff function as a multidisciplinary team; clinicians know and work with all program participants.

5.37. Program has a staff member with professional status on team who meets local standards for certification as a peer specialist or meets specified qualifications.



5.35. Program staff meet frequently to plan and review services for each program participant.

Master-list meeting, Integrated care meeting, Relocation meeting

Clinical team meeting, Case consultations



5.36. Program uses a daily organizational meeting to conduct a brief, clinically relevant review of all participants and contacts in past twenty-four hours, and to develop a daily staff schedule.

Morning rounds M-F 9-10 am



### 5.38. Program offers participants opportunities for representation and input in program operations and policies.



- Tenant's meeting
- Annual participant satisfaction surveys
- MOUD program design
- Participant advocate program
  - Philadelphia City Council
  - SAMHSA HHS Region 3
     Opioid TaskForce Town Hall
  - National conferences



#### Low Barrier-Approach

#### Common variations from high fidelity model—

- Screening people out of services
- High levels of need but low levels of contact
- No shared caseloads
- No interdisciplinary team members
- Significantly higher staff to client ratio
- Infrequent communication regarding caseload
- Little to no client input in program design or review





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### Moving On



#### Discharge

- Success looks different for every participant
- Based on their goals, not ours
- Services are time-unlimited
- Step-down team
- Graduation is possible!







#### **Alumni Association**

- Level even lower than Team 6 BCM (Discharge from services)
- Option for participants to graduate if they choose
- Network of graduates to facilitate transition and maintain connection
- Opens flow serves more people in need





#### **Measuring Success**

Racial equity

Not HIV testing or decreased hospital visits

Optimism, being happy, having a sense of self-worth

No physical dependence on substances

Being able to have stable housing, showering, and staying neat







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