

Housing Program
Reduced Recidivism and Re-Incarceration
Monroe County Needs Assessment

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Executive Summary

Hierarchy of Needs

Targeted Population

In the hierarchy of needs, Maslow states that security and safety are next level needs after the biological need for air and water. Everyone has a need for a roof over your head and sufficient food. Safe, secure, and affordable housing appears to be a very reasonable need, but for many people in the Monroe County area such housing does not exist. For the targeted population - people in chemical dependency recovery and for those re-entering society after incarceration, this is the #1 need.

Safe, Secure, and Affordable Housing

The 2000 study published by Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach emphasized the importance of safe and secure housing for women getting out of Monroe County jail. By a factor of over 3:1 the women cited such housing as the most important thing they needed upon release. However, in 2001 the Fair Market Rents for a One Bedroom apartment was \$504. To afford this Fair Market rent required an annual income over \$20,000 using a 30% of Adjusted Income. The vast majority of the targeted population have a short term income potential of \$10,000 or less. Chief Duffy has placed increased emphasis on the Crescent Area to combat crime and drug use. However, for the targeted populations, many areas within Monroe County have too much crime and drug use.

Current State

Recidivism Re-incarceration Cost

The multiple personal problems that people coming out of jail and people in recovery have and the lack of affordable housing contribute to the cycle of recidivism and re-incarceration. This cycle contributes to 80% recidivism and re-incarceration rates. Monroe County Corrections takes in 22,000 people annually. The Henrietta Corrections Facility annually releases about 1,900. The cost to individuals and society is very large. 10,000 people are in the Monroe County Criminal Justice system primarily due to drug and alcohol abuse at an annual cost of \$300,000,000. 3,000 people participate in some level of chemical dependency treatment each year. The annual cost equals \$30,000,000. These costs have increased steadily over the past five years.

Needs Assessment

Interviews were conducted with 18 treatment and / or housing providers and people in the Monroe County Corrections system. Nine focus groups with people in jail and people currently in out patient treatment programs were also conducted. The needs assessment encompassed the following items:

1. The **need** for the two types of housing and programs – Residential Community Living and Independent Living.
2. The **profile** of the total population and of people interested in the housing.
3. The **benefits** to individuals, providers, and overall society.

Findings:

People

Over 650 additional men and women have a need for either or both types of housing. This additional need impacts about 5%+ of the targeted population. More people desire Independent Living than Residential Community Living. The housing must enable some men and over 50% of the women to live with children. Residential Community Living (RCL) and Independent Living (IL) currently serves approximately 900 people in Monroe County.

Housing	The housing need translates in to an additional 60 to 70 locations over the next twelve to eighteen months. In toto, the community needs a 100% increase in IL and a 50% increase in RCL. East House, the YWCA, Sojourner House, and Wilson Commencement Park currently provide the majority of these living environments and development programs.
Interconnected Programs	The housing, especially RCL housing, requires interconnected program support. The criminal justice system, treatment and other professional providers, faith-based volunteers, and a residential staff work in conjunction on skills that range from treatment and education, to personal and community relationships, to budgeting and shopping.
Profile:	
Sex	Men will comprise a small majority of residents. Men are 80%+ of the people in the Monroe County Criminal Justice system and 75% of those in out patient treatment programs. While women are a much smaller percent of the potential population, they will equal almost 50% of the new residents.
Age	Men and women interested in the housing are older than the total eligible population. They are generally between 35 and 45 years old and have been through the cycle enough times to recognize that they cannot stay away from drugs without three resources:
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A personal commitment stay clean and continue development. A strong network of friends and other support personnel. Professional and / or medical support.
Education Job Skills Health Reuse	The overall population generally has limited education, i.e. less than high school or GED, and have only entry-level job skills. 30% or more have at least secondary mental and / or physical disabilities that make it hard to work and to mix with others. Over 50% of the population will have been in jail and / or treatment programs multiple times.
Latinos	Latinos comprise 10 – 15% of the total population. Because many speak primarily Spanish, they have a need for dedicated housing at least for RCL. The housing should be located in La Avenida area. The Basic Skills provided will include English speaking and writing education.
Benefits:	
Individual	For individuals, an improved ability to live a clean, productive life is the primary benefit of the proposed housing and inter-connected support programs. Improvement will be gradual given the multiple level of issues, the underlying causes, and the many years of falling, restarting, and falling again.
Providers	The current system is backlogged. For treatment and other housing providers, the ability to have residents move to more effective living environments is the major benefit. Clients cannot move to a new location as quickly as needed and some are “lost” in the waiting. Additional living environments will enable them to serve new clients “on the front-end more quickly, lead to more successful outcomes, and potentially serve more people within current resources.

Social

From a social standpoint, two major benefits will accrue. First, for these residents the rate of recidivism and re-incarceration will decline. Secondly, the program elements will enable provider agencies, the criminal justice system, the staff, and faith-based volunteers to work in a coordinated manner. “Disconnectedness”, “a feeling that nothing matters”, and “I can’t make a difference” all impact the effectiveness of the current recovery and re-entry systems.

Measurable Outcomes

No statistically projectable outcomes were obtained. As the new living environments, programs, and processes are implemented, a set of measurable outcomes will be established across the multiple parties. Individual, provider, criminal service, residential staff, and volunteer objectives will be established and measured in the short term and longitudinally.

Capacity

The need far exceeds the community’s current housing, professional support, and volunteer resources. However, we must get started with the recommended approach. We will assess the reduced recidivism and re-incarceration rates as well as improved interdependent development of individuals and communities over a three-year timeframe.

Acknowledgements

I want to thank multiple groups for their support.

Funders	Cornell University through a Community Fellowship helped initiate the assessment. Providence Housing Corporation who has acted as my fiscal Sponsor, and Maggie Bringewatt, the Director, who has advised along the journey. The Fred and Floy Willmott Foundation, Cephias Attica, and Prison Outreach, Inc. provided additional funding.
Time and Experience	The Center for Governmental Research helped in the actual information gathering through a matching grant. Multiple current treatment and housing providers committed both time and experience. Several people including Frank Staropoli, Jim Dillon, and the Rev. Pearl Cunningham participated in focus group interviews.
Advisory Team	My Advisory Team consists of the following people: Kathryn Bryan, Rafael Cestero, Rev. Natalie Hanson, Dawn Hughes, Germaine Knapp, Al Knight, Margaret O’Neill, Mimi Tilton, Peter Waasdorp, Art Wells.
	A special thanks to Rita Augustine, a great person and voice in the community, who passed on to a greater life in March.
	I also acknowledge Dick Palermo, a long time friend and mentor.
Personal Journey	This assessment has been a strong part of my own personal journey. I have learned much from providers, people in the targeted population, and all those listed above.

Objectives:

The assessment had three primary objectives:

1. Identify the housing needs of men and women in recovery and / or re-entering society after incarceration. Attachment A and B outline the specific housing and program options assessed. In summary, they are:
 - Residential Community Living (RCL) for people in out patient chemical dependency treatment and for those recently released from jail. People live in a very structured environment with multiple program requirements.
 - Independent Living (IL) for people who have not used drugs or alcohol for at least nine months. The environment is unstructured with a focus on interdependent community building.
2. Profile of people in chemical dependency treatment and / or in jail. Identify the sub-set of characteristics of those who express high interest in the two housing option. The profile characteristics included sex, age, children, education and work skills, mental and physical health, and alcohol or drug use and incarceration history.
3. Identify the benefits to the individual, housing and treatment providers, and the criminal justice system. Benefit information obtained included outcomes achieved by various providers.

Methodology:

Providers

A questionnaire was used with providers working with either people in a treatment program or in jail. (See Attachment C) Approximately 45-minute interviews were conducted with each provider. Follow-up questions were generally answered via e-mail.

The questionnaire included a population profile and housing options with pre-determined responses to categorize the responses. In general, the profile requested more information than the provider has available. Still, a relatively good profile was obtained. The profile was consistent across the providers interviewed.

Focus Groups

Attachment D provides an outline of the focus group discussion. The discussion emphasized understand why people chose the various housing options, i.e. what they liked and disliked about the various options.

In total, 25 interviews, across 18 provider and support groups, were conducted. In addition, three current Monroe County Corrections counselors were interviewed. Finally, nine focus groups, six with people in the MC Corrections Facility in Henrietta, one with people on probation, and two with Catholic Family Center out patient groups, were held.

Population Overlap

The overlap between people in jail, out patients, and people in current RCL and IL housing was minimized. The jail population was not added to the other population. The jail population eventually enters an out patient treatment and / or provider housing facility. Some overlap between current shelter and future

RCL and IL might exist. However, this is felt to be small. Also, the demand assessed is over and above the current RCL and IL populations.

Graduates Only Finally, only graduates of existing housing and treatment programs in a 90 day window were included in the potential eligible population. Non-graduates were assumed to lack the commitment to continued development and were therefore, excluded from the potential population.

**Background
Alexander
Apartments** Two partners and I have operated a six-unit apartment at 85-87 Alexander Street since Spring 1998. It provides a safe, secure, and affordable living environment for people in chemical dependency recovery who have been clean at least nine months. The residents have graduated from outpatient treatment programs and often have lived in residential community housing. All have cycled through the system multiple times.

**Independent /
Interdependent** The residents live independently. They participate in bi-weekly community meetings. More importantly, they meet and talk one-on-one; help each other with errands and other needs; and participate in community events like Spring and Fall clean-ups and flower gardening.

**Decision
Making** When an opening occurs, the current residents decide on who will be the next resident. They also provide strong input when a resident has to leave because of reuse. Finally, they increasingly decide how best to spend any house improvement funds.

We foster an interdependent living environment. Once we overcame the first year start-up problems, half the residents have been able to remain clean. Half have re-used and no longer live at the apartments.

**Prison
Outreach, Inc.
Rogers House** During 2001, I was the Board Chair of Prison Outreach, Inc. Among other activities, we operated Rogers House for men recently released from State prison. A person lived in the house for up to one year. The house provided six individual bedrooms with a common kitchen, dining room, bathroom, etc. A resident manager plus overnight support and volunteers tried to provide 7X24 hour coverage. A Case Manager connected each person to the specific organization that could help the transition to independent living.

Successes The results in terms of successful transition were very positive. Over multiple years as many as 80% of the men stayed out of the criminal justice system. Rogers House provided an environment in which they learned “how to live”. However, the financial and support model was not sustainable. The annual cost per person exceeded \$20,000 per year. Funding from the County and foundations was insufficient to sustain this cost level. Plus, sourcing men from State Prison was problematic given the toughening parole system and the increased difficulty in bringing people from out of Monroe County to live at Rogers House.

Issues

In December 2001, we turned over Rogers House responsibility to a similar program operated by Spiritus Christi Prison Outreach. They work with women recently released from the Monroe County jail

The on-going Alexander Apartment experience and the aborted Rogers House experience established the motivation for an evaluation of the need for both types of housing and the program support requirements. Attachment E contains a short version of the current Strategic Plan.

Major Findings Housing

The following housing options were assessed:

- Independent Living
 - With parent or relative
 - With spouse or significant other
 - Alone in apartment or house
- Emergency Shelter
- Supportive Living
 - Treatment facility
 - Residential Community
 - Independent Apartment

The thirteen different treatment and / or housing providers surveyed currently support over 6000 people annually..

Current Information

Currently over 600 people reside in various Community Residential units and over 300 reside in various Independent living throughout Monroe County. Below is a list of the providers and populations included in this assessment. The respective annual and 90 Day populations and current sexual split are included.

Provider	Residence Type	Number of People		Sex	
		Annual	90 Day	Male	Female
East House					
Residence	3	220	55	160	60
Supportive	4	80	15	45	35
MainQuest					
Emergency	2	300	75		
In-patient	1				
Residence	3	53	14	35	18
Supportive	4	24	8	24	?
Wilson Commencement Park					
	4	80	20		80

Program	Residence Type	Number of People		Sex	
		Annual	90 Day	Male	Female
Volunteers of America					
	3				
	4				
Pathway Houses					
Supportive	4	67	16	50	17
YWCA					
Emergency	2	275	70		275
Supportive - apts.	4	12	4		25
Steppingstone - apts.	4	100	25		100
Affordable - SRO	2	75	18		75
Vermont Place	5	In Devel't			X
Sojourner House					
Scattered sites	4	50	2		50
Millbank	3	50	4		50
Veterans Outreach					
Emergency	2	60	15	60	
Richard's House	3	25	6	25	
RH Apts.	5	10	2	10	
		35			
The Salvation Army					
Booth Haven	2	817	120	817	0
Hope House	2	625	100	0	625
CFC Homeless and Housing					
Francis Center	2	770	115	770	0
Hope House	2	520	85	0	520
Sanctuary House	2				
Restart					
Freedom House	3	90	9	90	
Liberty Manor	3	30	4		30
Out-patient					
Latino	6	200	20	170	30
Male – AA/Cau.	6	300	40	285	15
Female – AA/Cau	6	175	25		175
Criminal Justice	6	250	32	250	0
Huther-Doyle					
Out-patient		900	120	675	225

Program	Residence Type	Number of People		Sex	
		Annual	90 Day	Male	Female
Total Annual					
Emergency		3367		1847	1520
Residential		548		310	238
Supportive		333		107	226
Independent Apts.		10		10	0
Out Patient		1825		1400	425
Criminal Justice – Henrietta		2900		2345	555

Comment: As noted previously, some overlap exists between and potentially within the categories. For example, people released from jail and then in an out patient program or people at one point in an Emergency shelter and then in a RCL. Any overlap does not impact the assessed need.

Residential
Community
Living
Current 600

East House provides over 33% of the RCL in Monroe County with 220 annual people served. Catholic Family Center Restart, MainQuest, Sojourner House, and The Volunteers of America, and in total serve about 300 people annually. The mission, program aspects, the physical design of the housing, and the selection process of each program varies. A common element is that all provide a structured living environment over at least a six month period in which multiple people live in the same environment.

Additional
Need – 300

Input from Emergency Shelter and out patient care providers formed the basis for the projected additional RCL need. In any 90 day time period, almost 15% of the graduates, i.e. people who participate throughout the entire program, express a high interest in RCL. Only graduates are included because they would be the most likely to select a structured living environment as part of their development effort. Feedback from the MC Correctional inmates and Restart out patients supported a 10-15% level of high interest in this type of housing. The inmates were not counted as a separate population since many will enter an out patient or similar program upon leaving jail.

Given the longer term RCL residence, the 90 day population must be multiplied to reflect the total need over eight months. A 2.5X factor was used to reflect the total housing need above need in any 90 day period.

Room for
Children

For the people wanting RCL, space for children to live and play will be very important. Over 50% of the women want to have the children live with them. Men want to have their children visit and play, but only a small percent would have a child live with them.

Dominant
Option

The vast majority of people live with a significant other or spouse, a relative, or independently in an apartment. No single option dominates. For example, 80%

of the women in the jail focus groups previously lived with children or a boy friend / husband. They primarily want to return to this living situation. For people in an emergency shelter, the individual's selection for future housing varies based on the reasons why the person lives in the shelter, e.g. evicted for lack of payment due to job loss, evicted for drug use or similar behavior, or avoiding an abuse situation.

Everyone wants safe, secure, and affordable housing. Men and women want a safe place for their kids to play. But, what is required to enable such housing is less understood.

Reasons
Men

Men primarily want "space" to live on their own. They want to live without someone telling them what to do; when to get up; when to come to dinner; and what group activities they must participate in. They believe that they can make it on their own. All they need is a good job. They do not want something that reminds them of jail.

Women

The reasons women select previous living environments or new independent living are fairly consistent with the men's reasons. The additional children responsibilities and higher dependency characteristics on existing family or social structures also limit their selection of RCL.

Independent
Living –
Current - 300

Currently Monroe County has over 300 Independent / supportive apartment units. East House, Wilson Commencement Park, Sojourner House, and the YWCA provide the majority of Independent / Supportive living units. The degree of structure and support provided varies by provider. Most have only periodic check-in, but for example, Wilson Commencement Park emphasizes structure and program support.

Additional
Need - 360

10%+ of the graduating population has a strong interest in an IL environment. People who select IL primarily believe they need additional help to continue their development. They emphasize safe, secure, and affordable living in a community environment in which they can support and be supported by fellow residents. A drug and alcohol free environment is very important.

Sourcing

60-70% of the residents would come from various current RCL providers when they graduate. The remaining residents would come from out patient program graduates. Over time, as more RCLs exist, then these new locations, in turn, will provide potential IL residents.

Again, a factor was used to reflect an eighteen month average residence. The 90 day interested population was multiplied by a 6X factor. Obviously, some people will stay only several months in IL and others will stay three years. So, the near term dynamics of the actual demand will vary.

Profile

The table below provides a useful profile of the entire population and of the projected population that would live in either RCL or IL housing:

Characteristic	Total Population	RCL / IL Population
Sex	75% male	50%+ male
Age	80% 25 –45 years	Older within this range
Race	35% White 50% Afro-American 15% Latino / Other	Similar distribution
Children	Women – Majority responsible	50%+ women have children. Some men also with children
Mental / Physical Health	20-30% have at least secondary issues	Similar distribution
Education	50%+ less than 11 th grade	Over 50% with GED or completed High School
Employability	Limited or Entry Level	Similar distribution
Previous Incarceration / Treatment Program	Multiple times	Similar, if not more repeats, given expected older population

Sex

Males equal 75%+ of the out patient and the Criminal Justice populations. However, women comprise almost 50% of the current emergency shelter, RCL, and IL populations. Multiple reasons exist for the higher proportion of women. Women seek IL for a broader set of reasons than men. Abuse, financial resources, and children add to the drug and alcohol issues that most people in the system have. They also see more value in an interdependent living environment.

Age

Based on focus group and provider input, RCL and IL residents will be older than the overall population. 80%+ of the total population is 25-45. The likely population for this housing will average about forty years old. They will have been through the system enough times to recognize the need for more structure and help through the development journey. A man's job and space priorities, and a woman's priority to get back with a boy friend or a relative to take care of immediate needs, gives way to the increased understanding of the journey's difficulty.

Race

The significant aspect of race or ethnicity is the need for housing targeted to the Latino population, especially for RCL housing. Many have limited bi-lingual skills. English writing and speaking education would be one aspect of any program effort with this population. Housing would be located in La Avenida area. The staff and volunteers would have a strong cultural understanding.

In other respects, the racial make-up of the housing population will reflect a similar distribution as the total eligible population.

Children

The vast majority of women have children either in their custody or in the care of a family member. The men also have children, but most do not have custody

and the on-going relationship varies significantly. As noted earlier, about 50% of the women and a small percentage of the men want to have their children live with them in either RCL or IL.

Multiple Issues
Mental
Physical
Health

Many providers echoed a consistent theme. Providers state that the current population is more complex, i.e. has multiple layers of issues, than the out patient population of five to ten years ago. Plus, the treatment process has significantly changed to a predominantly out patient approach. 30% +/- of clients exhibit multiple levels of mental and / or physical issues. A cause and the effect understanding was not probed. However, these multiple issues affect the client's recovery and also the ability to work once they have completed a program.

Education
Employability

Most men and women also lag significantly in education and employment skills. Literacy levels are generally less than the schooling completed. Most people in these populations do not have a high school education or a GED. The vast majority have only had entry level or physically intensive jobs. These factors combined with potential mental and physical problems, treatment, and previous incarceration, affect employability. For women, children responsibility add to the employment issues.

Recidivism
Re-incarceration

The majority of the population also has had multiple cycles through recidivism and re-incarceration. Again, the cause and effect across all of these factors was not evaluated. The factors in combination increase the need for safe, secure, and affordable RCL and IL housing. Essentially, as they make additional steps in recovery, they recognize the need to allow themselves to rely even more on Maslow's initial levels of need. Additional time, their own commitment, and interconnected programs will all help to reduce recidivism and re-incarceration.

Benefits

Individual
Outcomes

Reduced recidivism and re-incarceration, and the resident's ability to become interdependent, productive community members are the clear objectives. Focus group participants who are interested in either housing emphasize these outcomes. Providers broadly recognize these objectives and then specifically apply them to safe, secure, and affordable housing.

Current
Backlog

The current system is backlogged. People waiting on the front-end too often cannot get in to existing housing, because the residents about to leave cannot find the needed housing. With an expanded supply, this problem will be reduced.

Respect

An interconnected approach will increase personal development. The resident will gain respect for himself / herself in this more holistic approach.

Measurement
Issues

But, establishing specific improvement levels is difficult per:

1. Longitudinal information consistent across multiple providers does not exist. Individual providers have facts about the particular population they treat or house while they are in the program. Wilson Commencement Park also tracks past residents over a period of time. Attempts to improve overall tracking and have consistent tracking across organizations have been initiated.

2. The subset of people who would utilize the proposed housing options do not necessarily have the same outcome results as the average population. Because they recognize a need for additional help, they are different than the average person in treatment or in jail. A willingness to accept more structure as a means to stay clean and avoid re-incarceration, signals a higher than average success rate.

Improvement Over Time

Improvements will be step-wise versus steady and in a straight-line. The multiplicity of problems limits the rate of progress that can be achieved with an individual and collectively. Consistent process and quality improvements in the housing, programs, and resources will yield measurable results over time.

**Organization Outcomes
Housing Cost**

Organizational benefits will also accrue. Current shelter and RCL housing providers will have a larger supply of housing options for individual residents. They can reduce the time and the cost related to the current housing that they provide to the individuals that transition to the new RCL and IL housing. The cost per resident declines significantly as a person moves from RCL to IL housing. The program cost is significantly lower. These saving are difficult to capture for multiple reasons, but no less real. It is a way to do more with the same resource level.

Program Resources Time Available

Secondly, by working in conjunction with out patient providers, the RCL team can reduce Counselor time spent on the basic needs and skills development. Trained, primarily faith-based volunteers will provide this support. The Counselors can concentrate on the higher level treatment and other skill development needs. The holistic program approach should also reduce the required treatment time. The skills will be re-enforced by the resident staff and the community with whom the person lives.

Next Steps

Housing Criteria

The following criteria are being used to identify existing housing locations:

Location:

- Safe and secure neighborhood. Residential type location.
- Easy access to bus transportation.
- Good lighting on street and around the residence

Size:

- 10 unit ^{+/-} apartment or bedroom residence of similar size.
- Community meeting area available.
- Parking area available.

Anticipated usage:

- Consistent with current Certificate of Occupancy
- Recognize quarter mile rule

Price:

- Minimal renovation required.
- \$250,000 - \$25,000 per unit.

Ownership and Rental

Importantly, multiple types of housing are being evaluated. Property ownership is not a fundamental requirement. For example, St. Joseph's Villa currently

rents clustered apartments. The location and the program elements are more important than housing ownership.

Availability

IL apartments will be easier to obtain than RCL houses. Apartment buildings with 10+/- units of varying sizes are continually on the market. Location, cost, and renovation are the deciding factors. Large, multi-bedroom houses available for RCL are much less available. Zoning issues then affect how the houses can be used.

Timing

First quarter 2003 is the targeted time for implementing the additional locations. Two or three IL apartments because of their availability and the lower start-up cost will be the initial locations. Over the next three years, we want to add up to ten houses throughout Monroe County. We would add one location approximately every four months. The additions would be paced by:

- Internal and external program resources including volunteers.
- The availability and renovation requirements for each new residence.

Over time, we should have at least two more IL locations relative to RCL houses.

Program

Three elements comprise the program. Different resources will have the lead responsibility for each element per the following:

Residential Community Living

Personal

Skill

Responsibility

Development

Personal Development
 Treatment
 Job
 Education
 Parental
 Other

Professional Counselor

Relationship

Relationship
 Personal
 Network
 Community

RCL Staff

Basic

Basic
 Budgeting / Finance
 Shopping / Cooking
 Planning / Time Management
 Cleaning / etc.

Trained Volunteers

Independent Living

Personal Development

Planning / Goal Setting – Achievement

IL Staff

Relationship

Community

Neighborhood

Trained Volunteers

Interconnected

These elements must be interconnected. The interconnectedness encompasses the various program elements and the various organizations involved. This holistic approach should establish the high expectations for each participant's commitment to their own growth. The resident should have develop multi-faceted skills that will enable him or her to lead a productive, interdependent life.

Resident
Expectations

Staff
Responsibilities

The Housing / Program staff will have the following responsibilities:

- ensure a holistic approach between the staff, other organizations, and volunteers.
- ensure that the volunteers are trained to work with people with multiple issues.
- work with other agencies to establish a longitudinal understanding of outcomes.
- Work with the Criminal Justice System personnel regarding specific people and over lessons learned and improvements.

The staff will include resident managers and contracted personnel to ensure 24X7 RCL support. They will manage the Relationship skills development and work with the RCL volunteers. IL does not require on-site personnel.

However, an overall Program Manager and Case Managers will support the IL volunteers and support the Planning skills development.

+
Stay
Connected

An on-going relationship with criminal justice personnel, and treatment and housing providers must exist to achieve a good transition from where ever a resident comes. Feedback to those organizations will continue while the resident is in RCL and IL, and for at least one year after they leave. The intent is to continue a relationship with residents after they leave. We will understand how they are doing; continue their involvement as volunteers; and serve as a sounding board as necessary.

Our Journeys'
Village

The program approach epitomizes the journey that residents, staff, volunteers, other providers, and graduates are all on. At points in time we come together to work on a particular issue or opportunity. Then, we journey on to be with a different set of people. Our ability to work together as individual people and as an organization will define our success.

Individual and Community Development
Research

Demographic Information

Number of people included:

Treatment

% of the people
Leaving Shelter

AGE	
<20	
20 - <30	
30 - <50	
50+	
	100%
SEX	
Male	
Female	
	100%
ETHNICITY / RACE	
White	
African-American / Black	
Hispanic	
All Other	
	100%
CHILDREN	
None	
One	
Two or More	
	100%
EDUCATION LEVEL	
11 th grade or less	
High School graduate / G.E.D.	
Vocational	
Associate	
Bachelors	
Other	
	100%

Individual and Community Development
Research

Demographic Information – Continued
% of the people
Leaving Shelter

HEALTH	
No significant problem	
Mental Health	
Primary	
Secondary	
Physical Health	
Primary	
Secondary	
Physically Handicapped	
None	
Limited	
Significant	
	100%
EMPLOYMENT	
Previously employed	
Self-supporting	
Able to work	
Limited ability	
Cannot work / low skills	
	100%
INCOME / YEAR	
<\$5000	
\$5000 to <\$10000	
\$10000 to <\$15000	
\$15000+	
	100%
TREATMENT / INCARCERATION	
First time	
Second time	
Three or more times	
	100%

Over the past year how has the profile of those graduating or those being released changed?

Most significant change _____

Second most significant change _____

Focus Group
Research – Housing and Community Living

Residential Community Living

Objective: Provide an environment in which a person develops the personal skills and support network to continue recovery commitment.

Would you be interested in a house living with ten other people currently in outpatient treatment or who have come from the MC jail?

Environment

You could live in the house from six months to one year.

The house would be drug and alcohol free.

Rents would be set at an affordable level.

You would have your own bedroom, and would share a kitchen, dining area, den, bathroom(s), etc.

One or more staff people would be available at the house 24 hours a day.

Volunteers would be available for support and to help on basic needs.

A parent could have a child stay with them and play area would exist.

Services and Support

A staff person would be available to help you individually with the program support you need, e.g. school, training, and child care.

Individual and group support would exist for basic living skills, e.g. parenting, financial budgeting, shopping, and cooking.

Individual and group support for community relationship building.

Responsibilities

House rules, e.g. coming and going, curfew, visitors, etc., would exist.

Your ability to come and go would increase based on behavior and length of stay.

You would have defined roles regarding maintenance, clean-up, cooking, cleaning, etc.

You would be expected to help each other.

Research – Housing and Community Living

Independent Living

Objective: Provide an environment in which a person can develop independent / interdependent community living skills.

Would you be interested in your own apartment in a building with ten other people with similar needs and objectives and who have been clean at least 12 months?

Environment

You could live in the apartment up to three years.

The apartment building would be drug and alcohol free.

Rents would be set at an affordable level.

You would have your own bedroom, kitchen, dining area, den, bathroom(s), etc.

Staff people would available during the initial transition.

Volunteers would be available for support and to help on basic needs.

Two and three bedroom apartments would be available for parents and children.

Services and Support

Individual and group support would exist for basic living skills, e.g. parenting, financial budgeting, shopping, and cooking.

Individual and group support for community relationship building.

Responsibilities

Participate in community meetings every two weeks and in community picnics, etc.

Vote on new residents coming in to a vacant apartment.

Evaluate whether an existing resident should leave based on drug or alcohol use or lack of participation in community meetings.

You would have defined roles regarding maintenance and clean-up.

You would be expected to help each other.

Individual and Community Development
Research
Demographic Information

Number of people included:

Treatment

% of the people
Leaving Shelter

AGE	
<20	
20 - <30	
30 - <50	
50+	
	100%
SEX	
Male	
Female	
	100%
ETHNICITY / RACE	
White	
African-American / Black	
Hispanic	
All Other	
	100%
CHILDREN	
None	
One	
Two or More	
	100%
EDUCATION LEVEL	
11 th grade or less	
High School graduate / G.E.D.	
Vocational	
Associate	
Bachelors	
Other	
	100%

Individual and Community Development
Research

Demographic Information – Continued

	<u>% of the people Leaving Shelter</u>
HEALTH	
No significant problem	
Mental Health	
Primary	
Secondary	
Physical Health	
Primary	
Secondary	
Physically Handicapped	
None	
Limited	
Significant	
	100%
EMPLOYMENT	
Previously employed	
Self-supporting	
Able to work	
Limited ability	
Cannot work / low skills	
	100%
INCOME / YEAR	
<\$5000	
\$5000 to <\$10000	
\$10000 to <\$15000	
\$15000+	
	100%
TREATMENT / INCARCERATION	
First time	
Second time	
Three or more times	
	100%

Over the past year how has the profile of those graduating or those being released changed?

Most significant change _____

Second most significant change _____

Individual and Community Development
 Research
 Housing and Support Needs

For the people who will graduate **over the next 90 Days** what is the anticipated housing / support that they **will “obtain”**?

% of the people Leaving
Support Options

CD Case Network Community
Treatment Mgt. Resources Resources Total

Living Options

Independent living options					
1. With Parents					
2. With Spouse / Partner in previous or new residence					
3. Alone in apartment or house					
3A with children					
3B without children					
4. Emergency Shelter					
Supportive living options					
5A Treatment facility based on individual need					
5B Residential Community with other people having similar needs					
With Children					
Without Children					

Comments: _____

Individual and Community Development
Research

Housing and Support Needs

For the people who will graduate **over the next 90 Days**, what housing / support do they **need** to continue development?

% of the people Leaving

Support Options

CD Case Network Community
Treatment Mgt. Resources Resources Total

Living Options

<u>Living Options</u>	<u>CD</u>	<u>Case</u>	<u>Network</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Total</u>
Independent living options					
1. With Parents					
2. With Spouse / Partner in previous or new residence					
3. Alone in apartment or house					
3A with children					
3B without children					
4. Emergency Shelter					
Supportive living options					
5A Treatment facility based on individual need					
5B Residential Community with other people having similar needs					
With Children					
Without Children					

Comments: _____

Prioritize the significant profile elements that impact the housing and support that people need?
 Age ____ Sex ____ Ethnicity/Race ____ Children ____ Education Level ____
 Health ____ Employment ____ Income ____ Previous Treatment / Incarceration ____

Comments: _____

Individual and Community Development
Research

Treatment Graduates Benefits

Benefits to treatment graduates of needed housing and support?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Benefits to program providers if the needed housing and support are available?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
1. _____

Proof sources for the benefits noted above:

Treatment graduates

1. _____
2. _____

Individual and Community Development
Research

Attachment C

Housing and Support Options

Independent living Options

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. With Parent | Live with either or both parents |
| 2. With Spouse / Partner in previous or new residence | Live spouse or partner |
| 3. Alone in new apartment or house
3A with children
3B without children | Live on their own |
| 4. Emergency Shelter | Live on their own |
| 5. Supportive living options
5A Treatment facility based on individual need
5B Residential Community living with other people having similar needs | Live in Inpatient facility
Shared kitchen, dining, etc. with separate bedroom.
Residence Manager and 24X7 presence |
| With Children | |
| Without Children | |

Support Options

Case Management:

Ensure linkage to support services that individual needs. Intensely work with person, especially over the first 90 days after release on development objectives. Conduct joint meetings with outpatient and other organizations.

Network:

Group or sponsor who generally provides meetings that the person participates in after graduation or release from prison or jail. Network support includes N.A., A.A., parenting, church, etc.

Community Group / Sponsors:

Other residents and volunteers provide informal and formal support, on a one-on-one basis and in community meetings. Focus is on community living issues, roles, and responsibilities. Volunteers from a host organization create the environment for the support.

An individual person could participate in one or multiple support options at any point in time. The research focus is on the support available for 6 – 12 months after graduation or release. Some support can continue for multiple years, e.g. N.A. meeting participation or community meetings / relationships.

Monroe County Correctional Facility
Re-entry Research – Housing and Community Living

Group:

Introduction and purpose:

Introduce each other.

Group purpose: To obtain their input regarding housing options that I am evaluating.

Let them ask questions to ensure good understanding and to break the ice.

Section A:

Previous housing experience: Where did they live before going to jail?

Children

No Children

Home with parents:

With significant other?

Alone, in apartment?

Shelter?

Other?

Did you stay there or did you move around?

If you moved around, why?

What did you most like about the previous living experience? Why?

What did you most dislike about the previous living experience? Why?

Monroe County Correctional Facility
Re-entry Research – Housing and Community Living

Section B:

What are you doing now to prepare for yourself for when you are released and living on your own?

Treatment program:

Group participation:

GED:

Other:

How sure are you that you will be ready to face the daily challenges upon release?

Section C:

Where do you think you will live when you are released?

Children

No Children

Home, with parents?

With significant other?

Alone?

Shelter?

Other?

Have you talked with others about living plans after release? If yes, what has been said?

Monroe County Correctional Facility
Re-entry Research – Housing and Community Living

Section D:

Would you be interested in living in a house with ten other people similar to you for up to a year? You would have your own bedroom, but would share a kitchen, dining area, den, bathroom(s), etc. You would participate in community activities and have house responsibilities. House rules, e.g. coming and going, when you come home at night, etc. would exist. As necessary, you would be expected to help each other. The rent would be set at an affordable level. One or more staff people would live at the house 24 hours a day.

If yes, why?

If no, why not?

For those interested, what would you want at the house to make it a good experience?

For those not interested, what would have to change about such a living situation to make you interested?

How many would be strongly interested in this community living?

How many would be somewhat interested?

Section E:

What other support do you need as you transition from jail? What is most important for you to make progress?

Monroe County Correctional Facility
Re-entry Research – Housing and Community Living

Section F:

For those that are strongly interested or somewhat interested, what would be the key benefits to you of this type of living?

Security:

Affordable:

Help avoid getting into trouble again:

Living with others who are going through the same things:

Living in a supportive house:

Other:

For those that are strongly interested or somewhat interested, what would you expect to be available at the house or through the house staff to help you achieve the above benefit?