



Cross Sectors: Supportive Housing Partnerships with Workforce, Child Welfare, and Reentry Systems

1

Partnerships to advance work and reduce isolation for people with Serious Mental Illness



2

Medicaid's HCBS

Every state has a plan to cover Home and Community Based Services, use different authorities, and target specific populations (e.g. all adults with disabilities, specific waivers for I/DD, waivers for SMI or SUD).

All 50 States have elected to cover supported employment to some extent (Source: KFF Medicaid HCBS Survey 2025)

Vocationalizing supportive housing and homeless systems is difficult and requires partnerships.

3



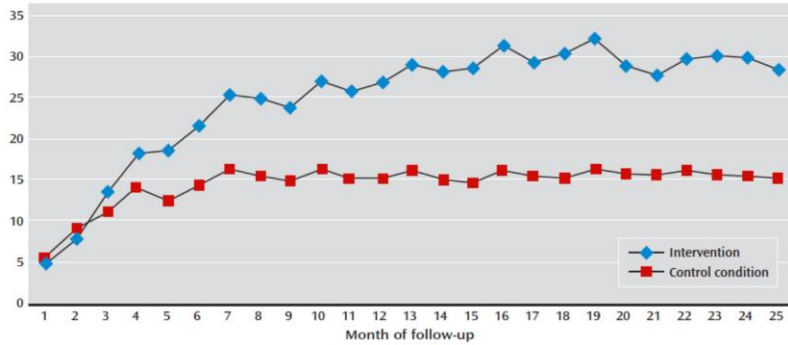
Individualized Placement and Support – Supported Employment

- Evidence-based practice for people with serious mental illness or intellectual disabilities who want to work.
- Randomized control trials (RCT) of IPS SE - 28 studies in the U.S. and other countries show a significant IPS advantage
- Mean competitive employment rates for the 28 studies:
 - 55% for IPS
 - 22% for controls

4

IPS Typically Has Better Monthly Employment Rates Example: Mental Health Treatment Study (MHTS)

FIGURE 2. Monthly Paid Employment Rates Among Social Security Disability Insurance Beneficiaries With Mental Disorders Receiving a Multifaceted Intervention or Care as Usual^a

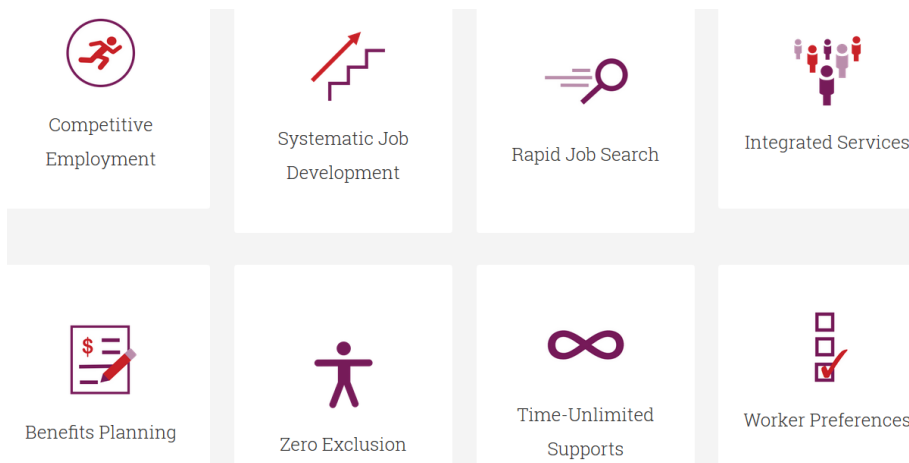


^a Significant difference between groups, starting at month 5 ($p < 0.05$) and continuing through month 25 ($p < 0.0001$).

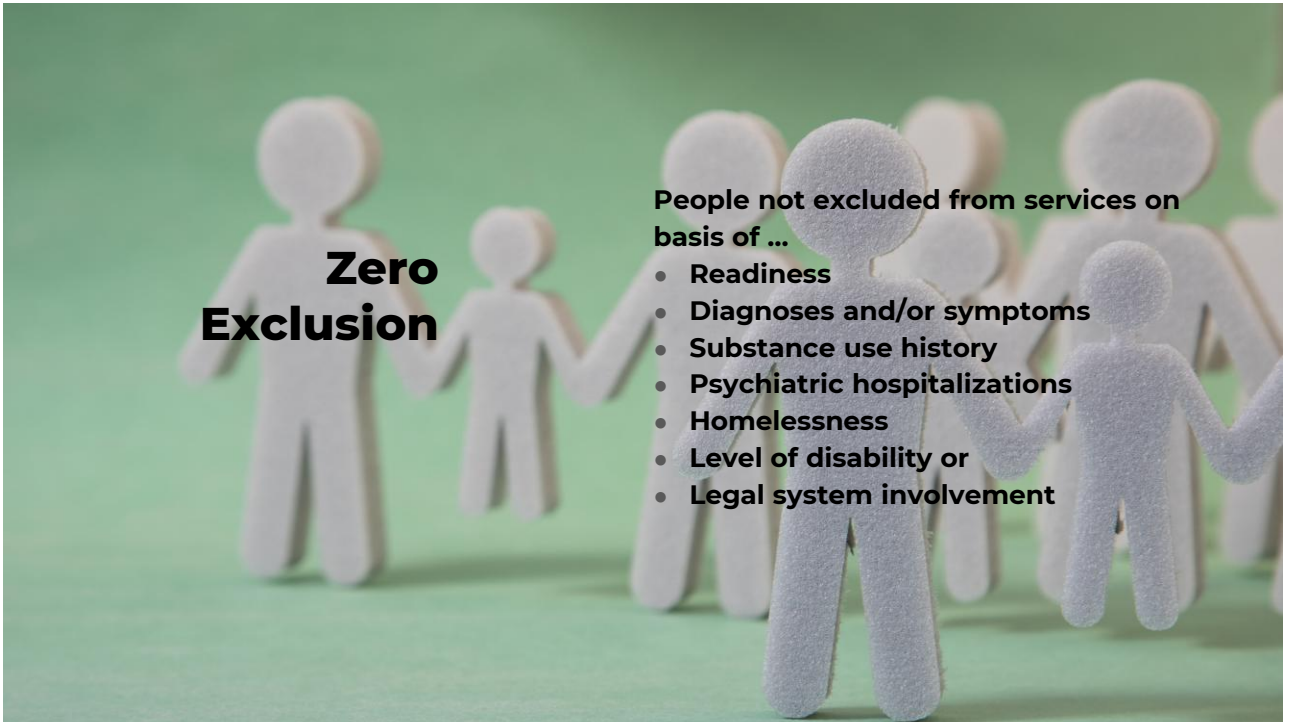
5

The Foundation of IPS

www.ipsworks.org



6



Zero Exclusion

People not excluded from services on basis of ...

- Readiness
- Diagnoses and/or symptoms
- Substance use history
- Psychiatric hospitalizations
- Homelessness
- Level of disability or
- Legal system involvement

7



Time- Unlimited Supports

Job supports are

- Individualized and continuous - As long as each worker wants or needs the support
- Employment Specialist and participant - Face to face contact at least monthly post job-placement

8

CSH and PATH launched RCT



Posted on December 2, 2024

CSH and PATH Collaborate to Launch Pilot Testing Individual Employment Support of Supportive Housing Tenants

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Los Angeles, CA | December 2, 2024 – CSH (Corporation for Supportive Housing) a national nonprofit intermediary and Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) today announced it is collaborating with PATH, a California-based affordable and supportive housing provider, on a groundbreaking randomized controlled trial (RCT) testing the impact of evidence-based supported employment services for people recently experiencing homelessness and who have a range of disabilities and mental health challenges. Westat, a national consulting and research firm overseeing and evaluating RCT, began enrolling study participants in Los Angeles through PATH.

CSH and Westat initiated the Supportive Housing and Individual Placement and Support (SHIPS) pilot to examine whether Individual Placement and Support (IPS), in comparison with the usual employment services offered to supportive housing tenants, will help recently homeless people who are experiencing

9

The Fountain House Model/Social Practice

Supportive Housing, Clubhouse Model & Social Practice

The **clubhouse model**, pioneered by Fountain House in 1948, incorporates a nonclinical treatment approach called **social practice** that uses an intentional community to help people recover from mental illness. The community, which is made up of trained professionals known as social practitioners and individuals recovering from serious mental illness called members, is designed to provide what's known as psychosocial rehabilitation. With psychosocial rehabilitation, people living with serious mental illness learn emotional, cognitive and social skills and get holistic support in all aspects of their lives.

The goal is to address the social symptoms of serious mental illness that cannot be directly managed through medication alone while also giving ongoing access to support with case management, applying for benefits, transitional employment and housing opportunities, wellness activities, and daily meals. Today, there are over 200 clubhouses operating in nearly 40 states and 30 countries around the world that utilize this approach.

Research Shows:

- Research involving Fountain House members showed that 85% of members who initially had high levels of loneliness were found to be less lonely 12-18 months after joining the clubhouse.
- An extensive body of research also demonstrates **clubhouses' substantial benefits** in quality of life, self-efficacy, and other outcomes, ultimately **reducing overall societal costs by \$1,379 per year** for every individual receiving clubhouse services (when economic modeling considers costs for mental health, physical health, disability, criminal justice and productivity).

Our Recommendations and Next Steps Continued

Fountain House and CSH are pursuing the approach's design and implementation through continued internal programmatic refinement and external partnership development. These include:

- Demonstration, Research and Evaluation**
We are crafting a full picture of the impact of implementing social practice in the Fountain House CAP through continuation of the current demonstration and research project. Key elements include furthering social environment creation to maximize member engagement and success and capturing data over sufficient time to understand its adoption and further identify adaptations or innovations.
- Pilot Development**
In addition to CAP, Fountain House is undertaking a more expansive demonstration of its Brava development project that combines 228 units of supportive housing and a 16,000 sq ft new clubhouse in a single building. More broadly, Fountain House has begun working with CSH regarding joint efforts to identify pilot sites, broaden stakeholder engagement and engage supportive housing experts in advancing CCH. Additionally, Fountain House has already engaged the broader Fountain House United (FHU) network in these discussions, and there is substantial interest in the next steps to further the integration of clubhouses and supportive housing in the 11 states FHU includes.
- Policy and Program Development**
The initial CCH work generated substantial insights that form the basis for several next-generation questions that Fountain House and CSH are working to pursue. The questions include: (1) the trade-offs between different types of housing (congregate vs. scattered site) for the implementation of CCH; (2) whether CCH could or should be a standalone support or layered on top of existing programs or services; and (3) how integration of current tenant selection systems outside the control of the housing provider can be navigated.
- Education**
Social practice – the foundation of CCH – is relatively unknown outside of clubhouse settings, highlighting the need for an education campaign that introduces the approach and demonstrates how its integration into supportive housing can improve outcomes for people living with serious mental illness. In addition, education efforts are needed to help social practitioners better understand supportive housing, and to help both supportive housing providers and clubhouses understand how to implement a CCH model.
- Workforce Development and Training**
Understanding and developing the role of the social practitioner and coordination strategies between social practitioners and supportive housing staff in a CCH model are critical to the approach's success.

10



Partnering with Child Welfare Systems

11

Keeping Families Together

Two generation approach to supportive housing for families facing child welfare involvement, housing instability and complex need/histories



- 90 percent of the pilot families remained housed;
- 61 percent of child welfare cases closed in an average of 10 months after move-in;
- 100 percent of children returned to their families from foster care and stayed with their families;
- abuse and neglect reports decreased dramatically; and,
- roughly 63 percent of families had no further involvement with the child welfare system

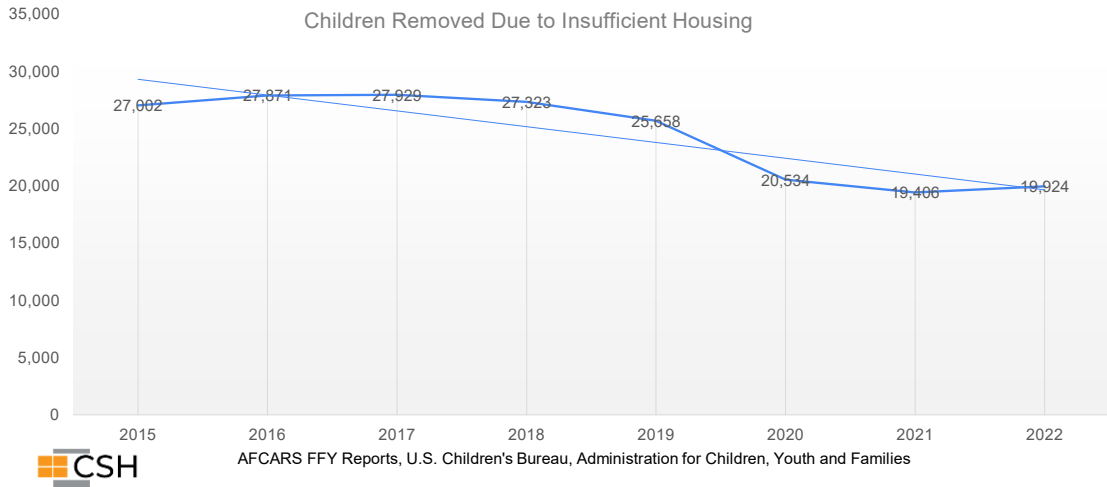


[csh.org](https://www.csh.org)

12

Child Welfare Data on Housing

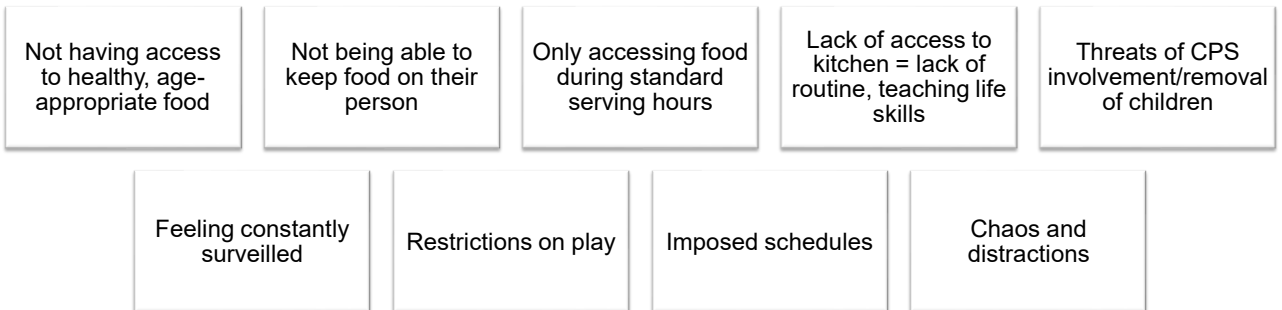
Housing Instability is a factor/characteristic for children entering out of home placement.



13

Challenges to Family Routines

Families in shelter and project-based transitional housing reported...



csh.org

[Families Experiencing Housing Instability: The Effects of Housing Programs on Family Routines and Rituals](#)

14

Actionable Strategies

Implement framework to create system to identify/assess family housing stability integrated within child welfare and/or community-based prevention

- *Champion and take initial steps to plan/implement*

Develop interagency child welfare and housing liaison positions/teams to maintain partnerships, align and connect those with identified housing needs to available resources

- *Formalize or enhance interagency positions/teams*

Apply principles/guidance for partnership development to connect child welfare and community-based prevention agencies with housing and homelessness response systems

- *Cross train and invite to planning meetings (Family First, CFSP, etc.)*
- *Execute formal interagency agreements (MOU, MOA)*



[csh.org](https://www.csh.org)

15

Actionable Strategies

Deploy common technology to help staff connect those with identified housing needs to available resources

- *Develop/Integrate into internal shared web page, phone or other applications*

Prioritize data development to support system effectiveness/efficiency and inform housing plans

- *Develop/monitor data dashboard with identified housing needs, trends, efficiencies/effectiveness such as time to/successes in achieving family housing stability*



[csh.org](https://www.csh.org)

16

Justice System Investments in Supportive and Rapid Rehousing in Ohio



© All rights reserved. No utilization or reproduction of this material is allowed without the written permission of OSF.

17

invisible PEOPLE VIDEOS NEWS LEARN MORE ABOUT GET INVOLVED **DONATE**

🔍 LOCATION ▲ TOPIC ▲

Returning Home: Prison, Homelessness, or Housing? The Choice That Changes Everything

BY **INVISIBLE PEOPLE** | MAY 23, 2025 | **INCARCERATION** | DOCUMENTARIES

Prison, Homelessness, or Housing? The Choice That Changes Everything

Watch later Share

"THIS HOUSE SAVED ME FROM PRISON"

Watch on

RECENT STORIES

jarvis

Kim

John

Shane & Crystal

RECENT ARTICLES

Maura Mendenhall

Con Bonita, Canada

It's here! Returning Home, our newest documentary on housing and reentry, is now live – watch it above or [CLICK HERE](#) to view it if the video isn't displaying.

18

© All rights reserved. No utilization or reproduction of this material is allowed without the written permission of CSH.

Multiple partners across Ohio



State Corrections (ODRC)



State Behavioral Health (OMHAS)



County Jail (Franklin County OJPP)



Managed Care (CareSource)

19

What brings Justice partners to the table?



Options for hard-to-place; cost-effectiveness; part of comprehensive strategy to reduce overcrowding/avoid growth in incarcerated population; potential for leverage from other sources/systems.

20

Eligibility and Basics

Returning Home Ohio	Community Transition Program	FUSE/JRR	Fresh Start
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODRC 2007 • 220+ units in 9 counties • Serious mental illness, HIV+, as ID'd by ODRC • Homeless/unstable options to exit. • Pre-release or within 120 days of exit from state prison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMHAS 2017 • 200 PSH, 85 RRH, in 60+ counties • Participated in recovery services while incarcerated • Score 4+ on JD-VI-SPDAT • Typically combo of SUD, MH and/or physical health issues. • Pre-release or within 120 days of exit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin County Office of Justice Planning 2019 (using state prison diversion \$) • 40 ppl, 150 jail days or 5 stays (women)/8 stays (men) in 2 years • Behavioral health needs and homelessness/housing instability. • JRR – uses JD-VI-SPDAT and targets individuals in Drug Court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CareSource pilot 2020 • 30 ppl incarcerated, in FC jail with high risk for COVID morbidity + behavioral health needs.

21

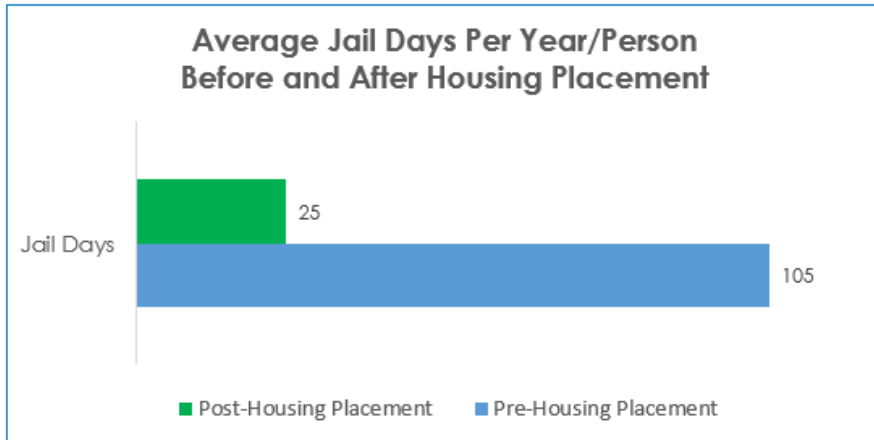
Outcomes

- For the two statewide programs (RHO and CTP)
 - Less than 5% exit to state prison, year after year.
 - CTP 3-year recidivism rate = 7% vs. 30% for all DRC. (CTP and RHO are both moderate and high risk on ORAS)
 - Approximately 70% participate in clinical services
 - Retention in housing (measured in CTP) is 95% at 12 months
 - Length of stay is typically under two years.
 - Majority of exits are positive (measured in RHO and CTP) – out of 208 exits, only 32 exited to incarceration (jail or prison), and 471 remained housed at end of year. 679 hhlds served = 95% successful.

22

© All rights reserved. No utilization or reproduction of this material is allowed without the written permission of CSH.

FUSE Jail Recidivism 1 Year Outcomes



23

Thanks for Being Here!

Housing and Services –
they go great together!



24