

Don Ball Foundation for Recovery Hope



Recovery Hope USA

December 4, 2018

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Overview of Fletcher Group, Don Ball Foundation
3. Importance of State Housing Agencies
4. Our Challenge - The Epidemic We Face
5. The Model Works
6. Facility and Financing
7. What People are Saying About Us
8. Fletcher Group Services and Partners
9. Working with State Housing Agencies

Fletcher Group

- ❖ Not for Profit with founded by Ernie and Glenna Fletcher--former Kentucky Governor and First Lady
- ❖ Gov. Fletcher established Recovery KY and is working with the Don Ball Family to take the program nationally
- ❖ **Brings the “soup to nuts” expertise to establish debt free recovery facilities with a proven sustainable model**

Recovery Hope--What is Role of State Housing Agency? Is it Doable?

What is the Role of State Housing Agencies?

Facilitate planning and prioritization of housing funding scoring models.

- ❖ Leading it addressing major social issues of individuals experiencing homelessness and substance use disorders (may qualify as a disability)
- ❖ Tax Credits
- ❖ Section 8 Housing Vouchers
- ❖ Other “Soft Funding” HOME Funds, CDBG
- ❖ Aligning priorities and scoring criteria
- ❖ Housing is a primary aspect of health and is being increasingly addressed by Medicaid in relation to social determinants of health

Recovery Hope--What is Role of State Housing Agency? Is it Doable?

Is it Doable?

- ❖ Short answer: YES
- ❖ 18 Centers have been established in Kentucky over the past 10 years
- ❖ All are operational; none are in arrears
- ❖ Diversified Operational Funding
 - Department of Corrections
 - Section 8
 - SNAP
 - Medicaid
 - Community fundraising

Is it Doable?

“Fahe is part of Recovery Kentucky because the evidence of success for the participants is overwhelmingly positive. Over the past 10 years, every project that is part of Recovery Kentucky has proven to be sustainable. It is our belief that the model can be adapted and successful in other states”

Jim King--CEO of fahe

Our Challenge - Homelessness

The top causes among unaccompanied individuals*

1. Lack of affordable housing
2. Unemployment

*“...nearly half of prime age men who are not in the labor force take pain medication on a daily basis, and that two-thirds of those men—or about 2 million—take prescription pain medication on a daily basis.”***

3. Poverty
4. **Mental illness and the lack of needed services**
5. **Substance abuse and the lack of needed services--only 10% access treatment.**

*Homelessness in America: Overview of Data and Causes; https://www.nlchp.org/documents/Homeless_Stats_Fact_Sheet

Alan Krueger, an economist, **Where Have All the Workers Gone?;

<https://www.brookings.edu/bpea-articles/where-have-all-the-workers-gone-an-inquiry-into-the-decline-of-the-u-s-labor-force-participation-rate/>

Substance Use Disorders (Opioid Use Disorders) A Significant Public Health Challenge

- ❖ In 2014, last year data are available, SAMHSA reported 20.2 million adults aged 18 or older had a past year substance use disorder--8.4% of adult population
- ❖ In 2017 CDC reported 72,000 drug overdose deaths
- ❖ January 2017 Point-in-Time count, the most recent national estimate of homelessness in United States, identified 553,742 people experiencing homelessness

Sources: The CBHSQ Report, June 29, 2017, SAMHSA. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/report.2790/ShortReport-2790.html>

Ingraham, C. Fentanyl use drove drug overdose deaths to a record high in 2017, CDC Estimates. August 15, 2018 **Washington Post**.

National Alliance to End Homelessness, State of Homelessness.

<https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness-report/>

Our Challenge - Offenses by Category*

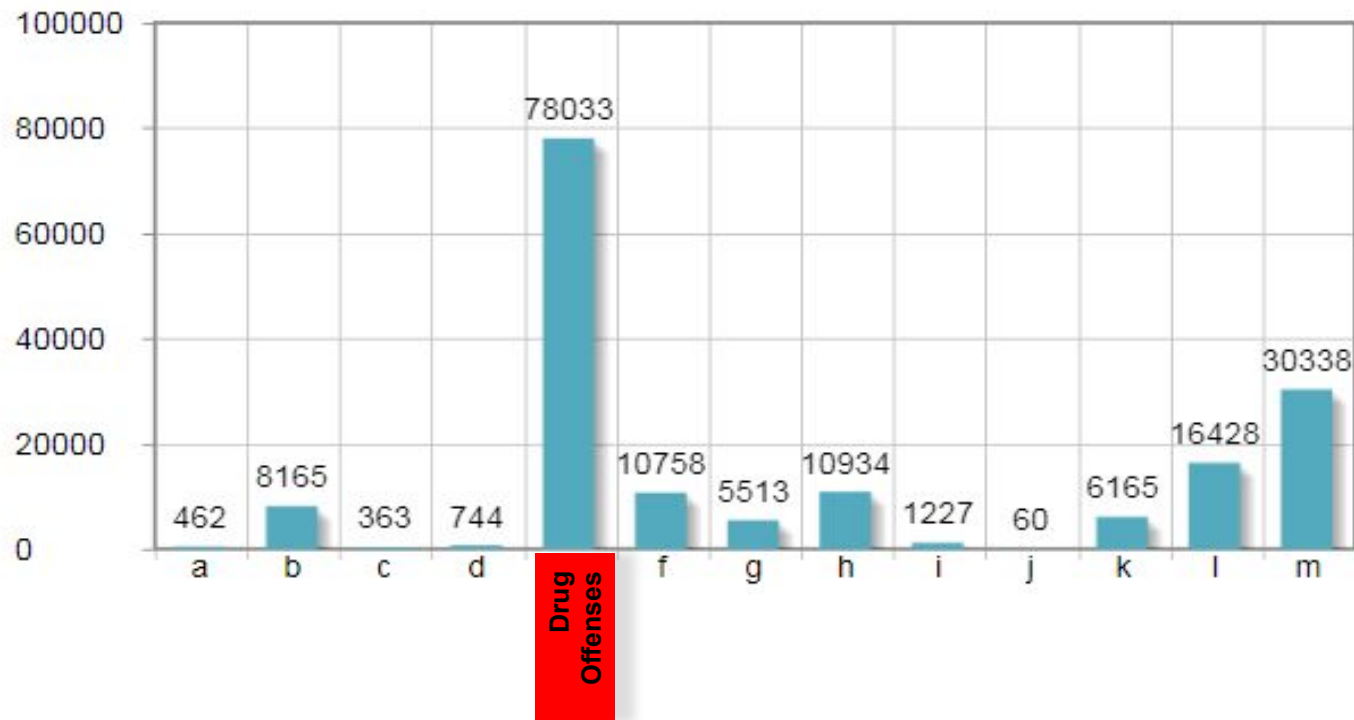
Chart Label	Offense	# of Inmates	% of Inmates
a	Banking and Insurance, Counterfeit, Embezzlement	462	0.3%
b	Burglary, Larceny, Property Offenses	8,165	4.8%
c	Continuing Criminal Enterprise	363	0.2%
d	Courts or Corrections	744	0.4%
e	Drug Offenses	78,033	46.1%
f	Extortion, Fraud, Bribery	10,758	6.4%
g	Homicide, Aggravated Assault, and Kidnapping Offenses	5,513	3.3%
h	Immigration	10,934	6.5%
i	Miscellaneous	1,227	0.7%
j	National Security	60	0.0%
k	Robbery	6,165	3.6%
l	Sex Offenses	16,428	9.7%
m	Weapons, Explosives, Arson	30,338	17.9%

*Federal Bureau of Prisons

https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_offenses.jsp

Offenses

Statistics based on prior month's data -- Last Updated: Saturday, 27 October 2018



Our Challenge - Recidivism

- National recidivism rates
 - Reported at 67.8% within three years of release
 - Of these individuals over half (56.7%) were arrested by end of the first year
 - **For drug offenders the arrest rate is 76.9%**

National Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, June 2014
Georgia Source: Report of the Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform--2018

Recidivism

The absence of any relationship between states' rates of drug imprisonment and drug problems suggests that expanding drug imprisonment is not likely to be an effective national drug control and prevention strategy*

***More Imprisonment Does Not Reduce State Drug Problems--Data show no relationship between prison terms and drug misuse**

<https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2018/03/more-imprisonment-does-not-reduce-state-drug-problems>

Recovery Kentucky Model Overview

- ❖ Provides recovery from substance use disorders that often leads to chronic homelessness and/or criminal justice involvement
- ❖ Joint effort:
 - Kentucky Housing Corporation (HUD)
 - Department of Corrections
 - Kentucky Department for Local Government
 - Cabinet for Families and Children (USDA)

18 Centers Caring for Over 2,100 Residents

- ❖ 72.7% referred from Criminal Justice
- ❖ 38% reported homelessness
- ❖ Average age: 33 yrs old (18 to 68 yo)
- ❖ 51.6% males, 48.3% females
- ❖ Stays on average range from 9 to 24 months, shorter stays associated with higher recidivism
- ❖ Waiting lists of two to three months at centers are typical

Source: Logan, T., Miller, J., Cole, J., & Scrivner, A. (2018) Findings from the Recovery Center Outcome Study, 2018 Report. University of Kentucky, Center for Drug and Alcohol Research

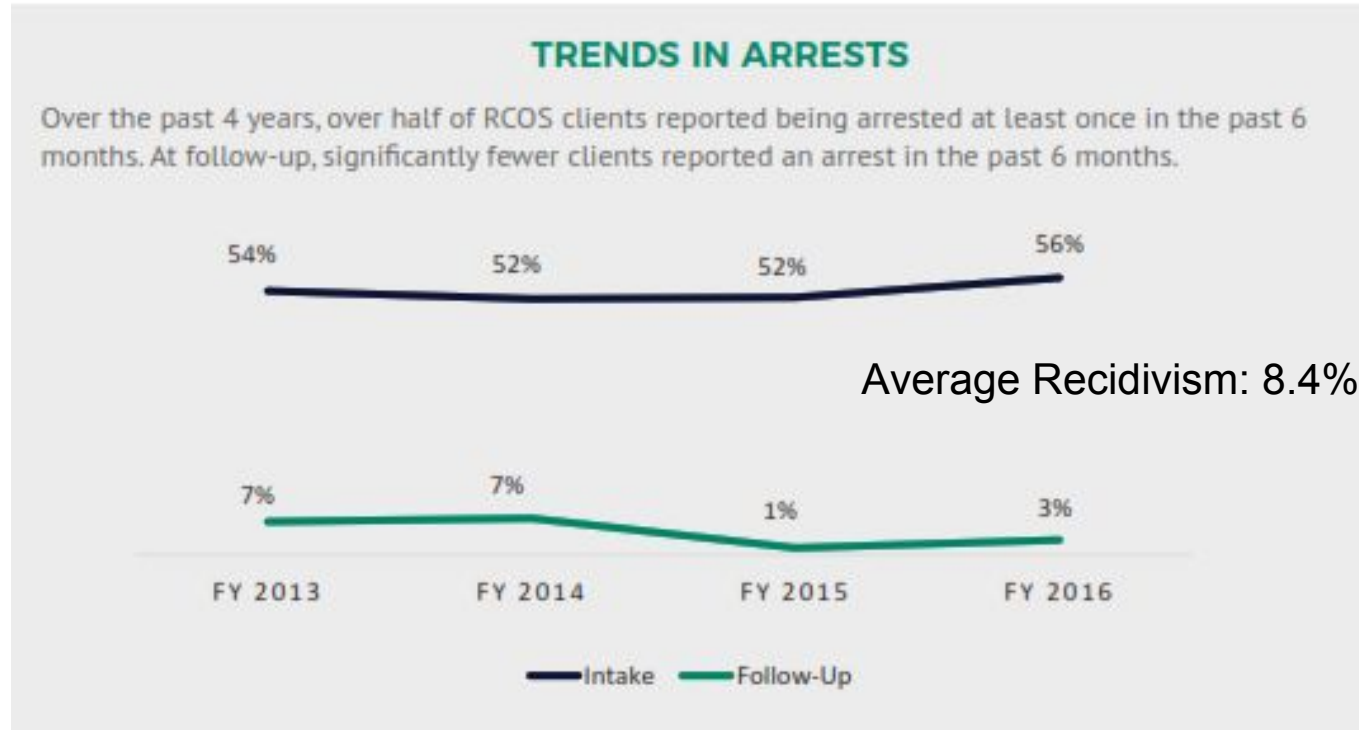
Highlights

- ❖ Successfully halts the cycle of substance use disorders, dependency, poverty, and criminality
- ❖ Documented outcomes equal to or exceed the most effective programs
- ❖ Transitional Housing (up to 24 months)
- ❖ Social Recovery Model--a peer-based 12-step program
- ❖ Instills accountability and responsibility for stable, independent living
- ❖ Provides life skills, employment, and supportive sober housing

Does the program work?

Metric	@ Intake	@ One Year	Relative Outcome
Any Illegal Drug Use	83%	5%	94%
Opioid	63%	2%	96.8%
Homelessness	38%	2%	94%
Depression	66%	11%	83%
Anxiety	74%	9%	88%
Unemployment	54%	24%	65% improvement
Arrest	56%	3%	5.4% recidivism
Incarceration	76%	13%	17.1% recidivism

Outcomes - Arrest



University of Kentucky Recovery Kentucky Survey Results - 2018

Facility and Financing



Regional
Men's
Recovery
Center

Owensboro,
Kentucky

Construction

LIHTC	\$500,000
(over 10 years, \$5 M)	
Home Funds	\$250,000
Affordable	
Housing Trust	\$150,000
Federal Home	
Loan Bank	\$500,000

Total \$5,900,000

Facility and Financing



Typical Operating Source of Funds

Housing Choice Vouchers	\$200,000
Dept of Corrections	\$550,000
CDBG	\$300,000
SNAP	\$150,000
Local	\$100,000
Total	<u>\$1,300,000</u>



Owensboro, Kentucky

What People Are Saying About Us?

“At the 2018 National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA) annual conference in Texas, Kentucky Housing Corporation was recognized for Recovery Kentucky’s program excellence.

What People Are Saying About Us?

The Healing Place of Louisville (a Recovery Kentucky Center) program was named **“A Model That Works”** by the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**.

The Louisville Courier-Journal called the Recovery Kentucky Centers a **“bright spot” for dealing with prescription-drug abuse**, in one of a series of articles following a two-year investigation of the state’s prescription drug abuse epidemic.

Kentucky Housing Corporation’s Recovery Kentucky Program Director, Mike Townsend, points out that Kentucky is **the only state providing services at this level** and offers the opportunity to serve as a model for other states.

Partners

❖ Federal Agencies

- HUD -- supportive of the efforts
- USDA
 - SNAP
 - Distance Learning Grants

❖ Governors Offices--important to help reach across silos

❖ State Housing Authorities

- Essential for the success of financing and sustainable operations
- Funding Streams -- LIHTC, Section 8, Housing Trust Funds

❖ Criminal Justice System -- Corrections, Parol, Probation and Drug Courts

- Provided per diem operational funding
- Win-Win collaboration

❖ fahe

- Provide the financial analysis and development of capital funding for recovery center construction

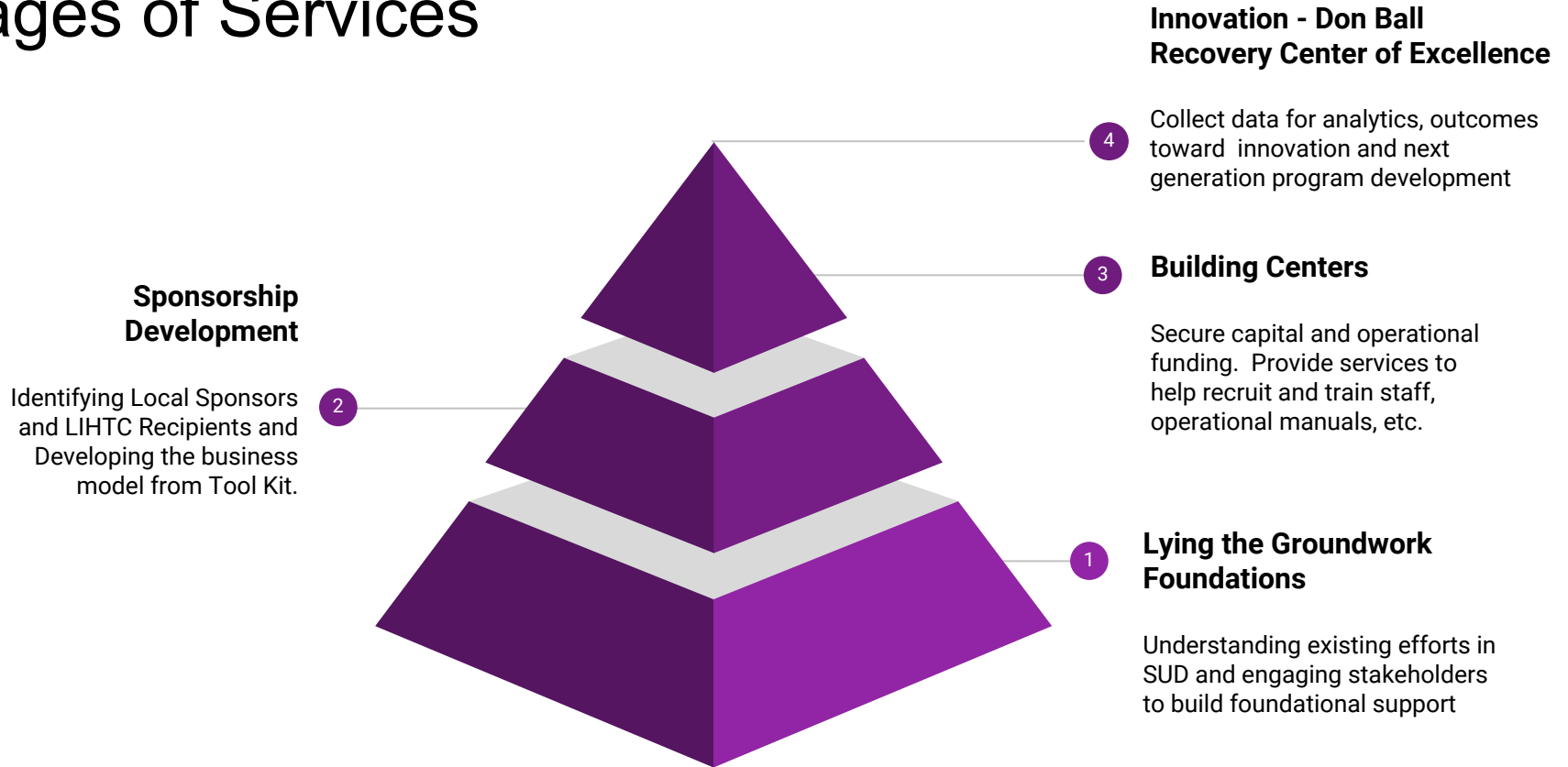
Partners

- ❖ Appalachian Regional Commission
 - POWER Grant
 - Working in highly affected states
- ❖ HRSA
 - Center of Excellence for Expanding Treatment for OUD
- ❖ Unite - Founded by Congressman Hal Rogers - host the largest annual opioid and Rx drug conference
- ❖ University of Kentucky
 - Center for Drug and Alcohol Research
 - Kentucky Injury Prevention Center (KIPRC)
 - NIDA--HEALing Communities Grant
 - Harm Reduction
 - Naloxone training and distribution to at risk individuals

Partners

- ❖ Kentucky Community Technical College System (KCTCS)
 - Distance Learning
 - Workforce development
- ❖ Chamber of Commerce
 - Second Chance for re-entry for those leaving corrections
 - Workforce development and Employer Relations

Stages of Services



State Initiatives

- ❖ Kentucky
- ❖ Indiana
- ❖ Tennessee
- ❖ Georgia
- ❖ West Virginia
- ❖ North Carolina
 - Healing Place in Louisville

Working with State Housing Agency Directors

Support and leadership from the Housing Agencies and their Directors is critical!

1. How should we approach the agencies?
2. How do we get the agencies focused on their role in the fight against the opioid epidemic?
3. How do we address the competition for these dollars?
4. How can we best demonstrate the effectiveness at meeting Housing goals?