



Housing Categories and Definitions

John R. Kasich, Governor
Mark Hurst, M.D., Director

Promoting Wellness and Recovery

September 2018

Housing is a cornerstone to recovery for individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders. These definitions are set forth by OhioMHAS for OhioMHAS housing as a framework for policies, programs, funding and data collection. OhioMHAS recognizes that local systems may have their own definitions as well as federal or state funding sources may also have definitions to define housing types. It is not our intention to replace or to supersede existing housing definitions.

There are four categories of housing which have several types of housing or residential placement under each.

1. Permanent Housing
2. Residential Care
3. Time-Limited/ Temporary
4. Residential Treatment

1. Permanent Housing

A community-based housing setting without a designated length of stay in which individuals and families live as independently as possible. A housing setting that does not have any time limits except those determined by a lease subject to tenant landlord law. Permanent Housing can include a house, apartment, scattered site apartment or a larger housing complex that is in the community of the individuals' choice. Services and supports are not mandatory. Supports can be on-site or off-site depending on individual need and specific setting. Length of stay is determined by the individual not a program. Types of housing under this category include:

- o **Private Apartments** — Apartments or housing within the community with a private landlord. May or may not have a HUD Section 8 voucher or Housing Choice Voucher (Section 811 is also an example). Housing is not connected to local behavioral health system, although individuals may receive outpatient services (i.e. case manager, meds only).
- o **Home Ownership** — Refers to a house which anyone can own. Individual holds the mortgage or deed. This type of housing is not sponsored, licensed or supervised. Consumer is designated head of household or in a natural family environment.
- o **Permanent supportive housing (PSH)** — PSH is long-term community-based housing, which includes supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated with other public or private service agencies.

PSH opportunities provide access both to affordable housing and to a flexible and comprehensive array of supportive services designed to help tenants to achieve and sustain housing stability and to move toward recovery. Housing is covered by Ohio tenant landlord law. PSH is an evidence-based practice for people with mental illnesses and is typically defined by the following features:

- Tenant households execute leases (or sub-lease) agreements with the same rights and responsibilities as other households renting housing in the community;
- Supportive services are readily available to tenants and may be on-site or off-site, are designed to promote housing stability and include access to crisis services 24 hours a day, seven days a week;
- Supportive services are flexible and individualized, adjusted to meet the tenants' evolving needs and preferences;
- On-going participation in supportive services is not required for tenants to retain their housing; and
- Access to the housing opportunity and the services is not time-limited.

Housing First: Provides immediate access to permanent supportive housing to individuals who are homeless and who have mental health and/or substance use disorders. There are 5 principles to this model: 1) Housing- immediate access to housing with no readiness conditions; 2) Choice- consumer choice and self-determination; 3) Recover- recovery orientation; 4) Support- individualized and person-driven supports; 5) Community- social and community integration.

- o **Recovery Residence** A recovery residence is an alcohol- and drug-free living environment with various levels of recovery-based services such as peer support, employment assistance, and community/house meetings. Program rules may be applicable to all residents to provide structure, however, a standard tenant landlord lease or general lease agreement also applies. Treatment services may be received on site and billed separately by a service provider. Homes are agency or owner operated with various levels of staffing. Residents often live in a family-like, congregate setting. Recovery Housing is defined by the following features:
 - ☒ Level 1: Peer-led, democratically run homes that include community/house meetings, on-site and off-site support groups and outside clinical services. No on-site paid staff. Generally single family residences.
 - ☒ Level 2: Homes that include a structured, peer-accountable, and highly supportive setting. Involvement in clinical treatment services is available and encouraged. Primarily single family residences, but can include other types of dwellings. This environment must include at least one staff position.
 - ☒ Level 3: The highly structured setting offers supervised living and qualified staff that are connected to a larger, often clinical organization. Support services include life skill development such as budgeting and employment skills. Community providers may offer services onsite for residents. Peer support and recovery action planning are still the central focus of support.
- o **Service Enriched Housing** is a housing setting in which a person living in an apartment or shared living setting where he/she entered into an agreement that is NOT covered by Ohio tenant landlord law. Housing is contingent upon adherence to rules or specific services. Financial sponsorship and/or provision of some degree of on-site supervision. May be Board or provider or private owner owned and managed.

2. Residential Care

A living setting that includes room, board, and personal care. Rules in program or services agreement is attached to housing are applicable. Staffing 24 hours a day/seven days per week, assistance with activities of daily living in congregate setting is included with this living environment as defined in the license. Facilities are owned and operated by a private owner or agency affiliated with or within an inpatient continuum. This type of housing is licensed by the State of Ohio.

Types of residential care setting include:

- o **Child Residential Care/Group Home** — A congregate living environment where children reside for short or longer periods in order to receive care and supervision 24 hours a day for two or more consecutive weeks. Most children served in these settings have emotional or behavioral challenges, are medically frail and/or require special medical treatments due to physical condition or diseases, or have developmental disabilities. Child Residential Care/Group Home may provide supervision, social services and accommodations, but treatment services are provided separately and service intensity will vary from client to client. The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and OhioMHAS are the primary state regulatory agencies for these programs.
- o **Group Home** — a congregate living environment licensed by a state department to provide care to adults. Reasons for this placement level of care are more environmental in nature than psychiatric. Home may provide supervision, social services and accommodations, but treatment services are provided separately and service intensity will vary from client to client. May or may not be a long-term more permanent housing depending on level of care needed for consumer. Licensed by the state, includes room and board and may or may not include personal care or mental health services. May also be called Residential Support, Next-Step Housing, or Supervised Group Living. Adult Residential Care/ ACF: Adult Care Facility (Adult Group Home/Adult Family Home) and Adult Residential Care (now referred to as Class 2 and Class 3 facilities).

- o **Residential Facility Class 2:** Residential facilities require OhioMHAS licensure if they operate a publicly or privately operated home or facility serving individuals with mental illness. Class 2 facilities provide accommodations, supervision, and personal care services to any of the following: 1) One or two unrelated persons with mental illness; 2) One or two unrelated adults who are receiving residential state supplement payments; or 3) Three to sixteen unrelated adults.
- o **Residential Facility Class 3:** Residential facilities require OhioMHAS licensure if they operate a publicly or privately operated home or facility serving individuals with mental illness. Class 3 facilities provide room and board for five or more unrelated adults with mental illness.
- o **Residential Care Facility** — licensed through the Ohio Department of Health — may or may not share a bedroom. Residential care facility is a home or facility that provides either of the following:
 - (a) Accommodations for 17 or more unrelated individuals, and supervision and personal care services for three or more of those individuals who are dependent on the services of others by reason of age or physical or mental impairment;
 - (b) Accommodations for three or more unrelated individuals, supervision and personal care services for at least three of those individuals who are dependent on the services of others by reason of age or physical or mental impairment, and, to at least one of those individuals, supervision of special diets or application of dressings or provide for the administration of medication to residents to the extent authorized. Can be called Assisted Living.
- o **Residential ODODD Facility** — Refers to any Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities-licensed group home or community facility (that is not an ICF-IID) where supervision, services and/or accommodations are provided. Examples: Group home for persons with developmental disabilities; Residential facility for persons with developmental disabilities.

3. Time-Limited/Temporary

A short-term setting that can include room, board and personal care. A non-permanent setting that provides support needed for residents to return to previous housing setting; to move into a more permanent housing setting or a break from current housing. Participation in treatment and/or services are part of facility rules. This short term setting is not intended for long term occupancy and not a permanent housing environment. Program rules include length of stay.

- o **Adult Foster Care** — Living situations in which the client resides with a non-related family or person in that person's home for purpose of receiving care, supervision, assistance and accommodations. Treatment services are billed separately. Licensed through the state.
- o **Homeless Emergency Shelter** – Provides temporary residence for homeless individuals and families.
- o **Recovery Residence Level III** – Offers supervised living and have staff that are connected to a larger organization. Support services include life skill development such as budgeting and employment skills. Community providers may offer services onsite for residents. Peer support and recovery action planning are still the central focus of the support.
- o **Respite Care** — Short-term living environment, it may or may not be 24-hour care. Reasons for this type of care are more environmental in nature. May provide supervision, services and accommodations. Treatment services are billed separately.

- o **Temporary Housing** — Non-hospital, time-limited residential program with an expected length of occupancy and goals to transition to permanent housing. Includes room and board with referral and access to treatment services that are billed separately.
- o **Transitional Housing** — Time-limited, usually connected to a program with a completion timeframe. Services and supports required as part of program.

4. Residential Treatment

A licensed facility that is staffed 24 hours a day/seven days a week that provides room, board, personal care and clinical services on-site as part of the treatment stay. However, consumer choice continues to be a part of the treatment process. Entrance into facility is determined by clinical/medical need. Facility is owned and operated by a certified provider agency for the clinical/medical services provided on-site and may be affiliated with or within an inpatient continuum. This type of housing is licensed and is not subject to tenant landlord law. **Reasons for this level of care are more clinically driven than environmental.**

Types of residential care setting include:

- o **Crisis Care** — Provision of short-term care to stabilize person experiencing psychiatric emergency. Offered as an alternative to inpatient psychiatric unit. Staff 24 hours a day/seven days a week. Treatment services are billed separately.
- o **Detox** – A drug treatment modality that includes 24 hour medically supervised detoxification followed by ongoing treatment. Patients reside at the treatment center.
- o **Residential Facility Class 1 (Residential Treatment Mental Health)** — Provides room and board, personal care and certified mental health services to one or more adults, or children or adolescents. Admission into facility is determined by clinical/medical need. Provider is licensed and certified by OhioMHAS. Not a long-term placement as clinical services are on-site.
- o **Detox** – A drug treatment modality that includes 24 hour medically supervised detoxification followed by ongoing treatment. Patients reside at the treatment center.
- o **Recovery Residence Level IV (Residential Treatment Substance Use)** – Level IV residences include more structure and paid professional staff. Treatment services are received on site and billed separately, if applicable. Provider is licensed and certified by OhioMHAS

Other Definitions:

Housing Supports/ Housing Retention Activities — Housing supports assist individuals to obtain, maintain and live as independently as possible in the community. These are services, including staff, that are available to support and are typically non-Medicaid (not medically necessary) services that can include some of the following: housing specialists, assistance with rent, utilities, deposited, services that assist with filling out housing applications, housing inspections or front desk staff.

Housing Development and Management — Housing and residential activities performed by Board or provider that enhance client services and supports within the community. These activities ensure housing environments are safe, decent and affordable, and housing is available to meet individuals' needs and level of care. Examples of Housing Development and Management include (but are not limited to): Writing grants, attending community housing meetings and coalitions, participating at the State level on housing committees, administrative oversight of grants and capital projects.