Residential Support Services



RESIDENTIAL SUPPORT SERVICES
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OVERVIEW

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL APARTMENTS

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION

Crisis Respite Apartments (CRA)

- Purpose: Provide brief periods of crisis respite, support services, linkage to treatment and other community services
- Prevention of CSU, ER re-admission/rehospitalization
- Transition from a higher level of care into the community

Crisis Respite Apartments (CRA)

- Serves: Individual with a severe and persistent mental illness, SPMI, that seriously interferes with their ability to live in the community and at least one of the below:
- Serves: Individuals who are transitioning and need support.
- CRA bridges the gap in the individuals housing
- CRA supports skill building and personal care

How does CRA Bridge the Gap?

- When the individual:
- a. Transitioning or recently discharged from a psychiatric inpatient setting and their residential placement is not ready,
- b. no longer meets continuing inpatient setting, hospital/CSU, awaiting GHV or Section 811 housing,
- c. approaching max out time from jail or prison,
- d. end of lease and move in date to new apartment has been delayed.

How does CRA support Skill Building?

- Promotes Independence:
- Individuals are supported, encouraged to maintain independence i.e. scheduling, daily living skills of cooking, cleaning, menu planning, social skills, interpersonal skills and in many situations sharing apartment/house space with roommate.

CRA Criteria

Crisis Respite Apartments are accessible for persons meeting ADA Settlement criteria and who meet the following requirements:

- 1. Individual is medically stable;
- 2. Individual does not demonstrate danger to self or others, and is able to safely remain in an open, community-based placement;

Crisis Respite Apartments (CRA) Criteria continued

3. Individual demonstrates need for short-term crisis support; and/or

4. Individual has a circumstance which destabilizes their current living arrangement and the provision of this service would provide short-term crisis relief and support.

Crisis Respite Apartments (CRA)

- How to refer to CRA: Contact the provider start the conversation when the individual is ready for discharge and meets eligibility criteria.
- Referrals to CRA come from state hospitals, private hospitals, jails, CSU's and providers.
- CRA's are time limited authorizations are 60 days.
- CRA's are in all 6 DBHDD Regions.

Community Residential Rehabilitation (CRR)

Community Residential Rehabilitation programs offer supported housing in temporary settings and include:

- Staff support in residential settings, continuous monitoring and supervision.
- Skills training, community integration activities and personal support services/activities to restore and develop skills in functional areas that interfere with the individual's ability to safely live in the community, continue with recovery and **increase self-sufficiency.**

Community Residential Rehabilitation (CRR)

- There are three Residential levels of care:
- Level I: 24-hour/on-site supervised; 5 hours of skills training. Referral process starts at discharge or once individual has been identified needing Level 1 CRR support.
- Level II: 36-hour/on-site supervised; 3 hours of skills training
- Level III: minimum of one contact per week; 1 hour of skills training

How does CRR support Self Sufficiency?

- Skills Training/Building to move individual towards independence and self sufficiency,
- Transitioning individuals to levels of care that supports their needs,
- Ensuring individuals are not in levels of care that does not support the needs,
- Individual choice, and
- Listening to individuals needs, wants and concerns.

Community Residential Rehabilitation (CRR)

- Referrals to CRR levels I-III: from regional field office, state hospitals, jails, private hospitals, CSU's and providers.
- Link to Provider List: https://dbhdd.georgia.gov/sites/dbhdd.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/2015%20AMH%20Directory%208.14.15.pdf