Program Snapshot

The Connecticut Collaborative on Re-Entry (CCR) is a supportive housing program aimed at a set of individuals in Connecticut that repeatedly cycle in and out of the homeless service and corrections systems. These individuals have complex unmet needs and histories of long-term homelessness, often combined with chronic health conditions, mental health, and substance use issues. The goal of CCR is to reduce rates of re-incarceration and increase housing stability.

Data-driven targeting is used to identify a population of high-cost, high need individuals who are super utilizers of jail and shelter systems, and whose persistent cycling presents significant human and resource costs. CCR helps individuals obtain housing stability and avoid returns to costly crisis services and institutions, improving individuals’ health, well-being and social outcomes, while reducing public sector costs through the cost-effective combination of affordable housing linked with support services.

Eligibility for CCR is determined through a data match between the Department of Corrections and the CT Homeless Management Information System. This match identifies super-utilizers (the top 75th percentile of jail and shelter users) who are experiencing homelessness. CCR providers coordinate with other providers in their Coordinated Access Network (CAN) to locate and engage potential participants.

As of June 1, 2016, CCR providers have delivered permanent housing and intensive support services through a housing first model to 162 individuals. In 2015, CT Governor Malloy introduced and signed into law ‘Second Chance Society’ legislation which included significant expansion of CCR program capacity, increasing the number of slots available to improve the lives and housing stability of more individuals with significant unmet needs.

CCR: FUSE Model Initiative

CCR is based on the CSH developed FUSE model (Frequent Users Systems Engagement). FUSE helps communities to break the cycle of homelessness and crisis among individuals with complex behavioral health challenges who are the highest users of emergency rooms, jails, shelters, clinics and other costly crisis service systems. Communities spend billions of dollars on services that bounce vulnerable people between shelters, hospitals, jails, treatment programs, foster care and the streets. CSH’s FUSE model works to solve this problem, increasing housing stability and reducing multiple crisis service use—which results in more effective use of public funds.

One of the earliest communities to implement a FUSE model initiative, Connecticut currently has two FUSE supportive housing programs:

- **CT Collaborative on Re-Entry (CCR)**- identifies and targets housing and services to super utilizers of jail and shelter services who are experiencing homelessness.
- **Connecticut Integrated Healthcare & Housing Neighborhoods (CIHNN)**- identifies and targets housing and services to Medicaid-enrolled super utilizers of health services who are experiencing or are at risk of homelessness.
Program History

The Connecticut Collaborative on Re-Entry (CCR) began in 2010 as a structured demonstration (then known as FUSE) implemented by the Connecticut Departments of Correction (DOC) and Judiciary (Court Support Services Division), in partnership with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, the Department of Social Services, the CT Coalition to End Homelessness and CSH.

The pilot placed 30 single adults into permanent supportive housing across 3 Connecticut cities—Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford. Following successful outcomes, the program expanded in 2011 and again 2013, to a 100-unit capacity. In 2015, Connecticut Governor Malloy delivered on his commitment to expand the CCR program by funding an additional 90 units bringing current program capacity to 190.

For more information about CCR, visit csh.org/CT/CCR

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