



Reentry Housing

A Tool for Re-entry Planning
& A Public Safety Intervention

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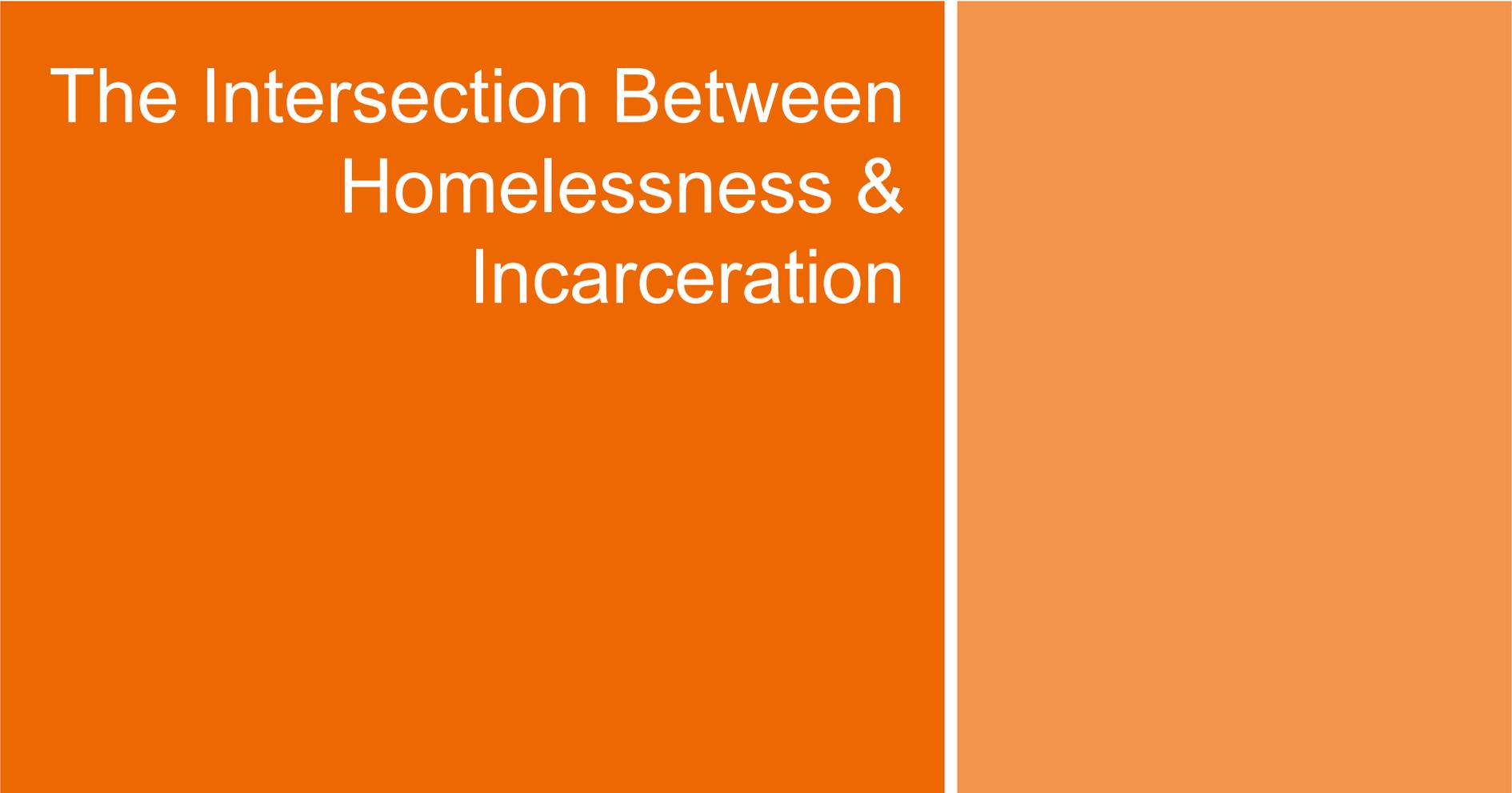
Corporation for Supportive Housing

Our Mission

CSH helps communities create permanent housing with services to prevent and end homelessness.



The Intersection Between Homelessness & Incarceration



The Link Between Homelessness & Incarceration

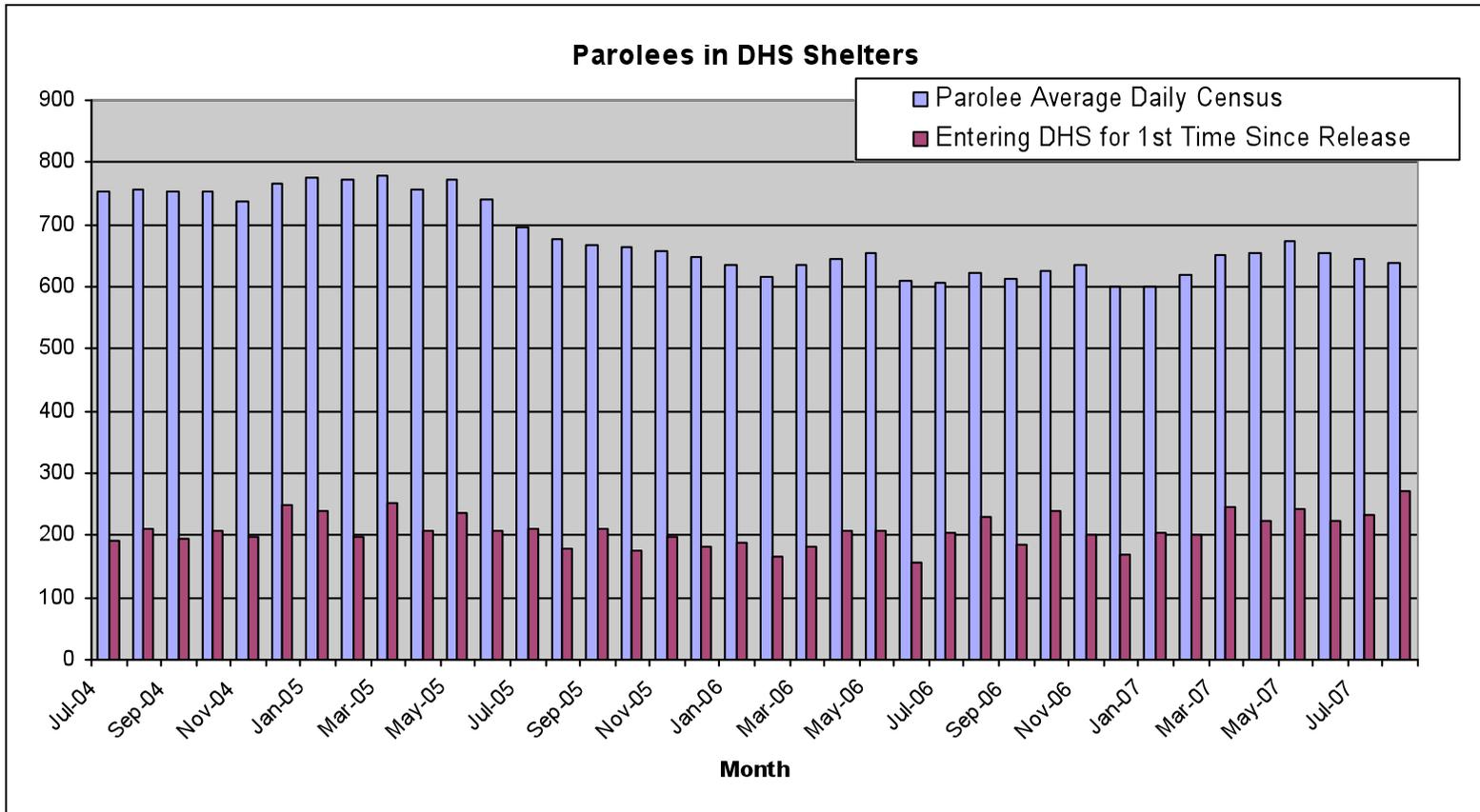
Of people exiting incarceration....

- Three out of four have a substance abuse problem
- More than 10 percent of those coming in and out of jail and prison are homeless in the months prior to incarceration.
- An estimated 42% of inmates in state prisons and 49% in local jails were found to have both mental health and substance use issues.
- More than one in three jail inmates report some physical or mental disability.

The Link Between Homelessness & Incarceration

- A study in NYC documented the interrelationships between shelter use and re-incarceration.
 - 11% entered NYC homeless shelters, of this group, 33% returned to prison within 2 years
 - Survival analysis showed ‘time since release’ and ‘residential instability’ were the most salient risk factors for shelter use
 - Shelter use increased the risk of recidivism.
- A study of releasees from New York State Prison and New York City Jails and found that those who went to shelter were 7x more likely to violate parole as those who were discharged to family or housing.

Parolees in NYC Shelters



The Cost of Homelessness and Parole Violations

90-day stay in shelter prior to parole violation x \$68/day = \$6,120

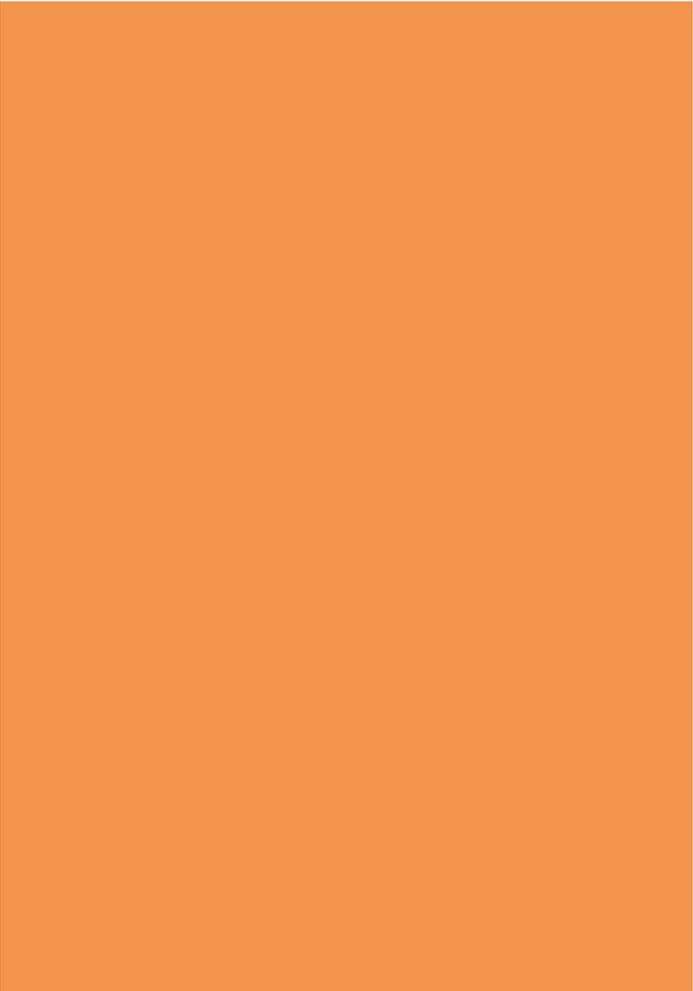
Average VOP results in 120-day prison stays (0.45 years) x \$79/day = 9,480

TOTAL = \$15,600



Returning Home

An initiative to integrate systems
and end the cycle of incarceration
and homelessness.



Central Premise of Returning Home

Thousands of people with chronic health conditions cycle in and out of incarceration and homelessness, and they are ill-served by these crisis systems at great public expense and with limited positive human outcomes.

Placing these people in supportive housing will improve life outcomes for the tenants, more efficiently utilize public resources, and likely create cost avoidance in crisis systems like corrections and shelter.

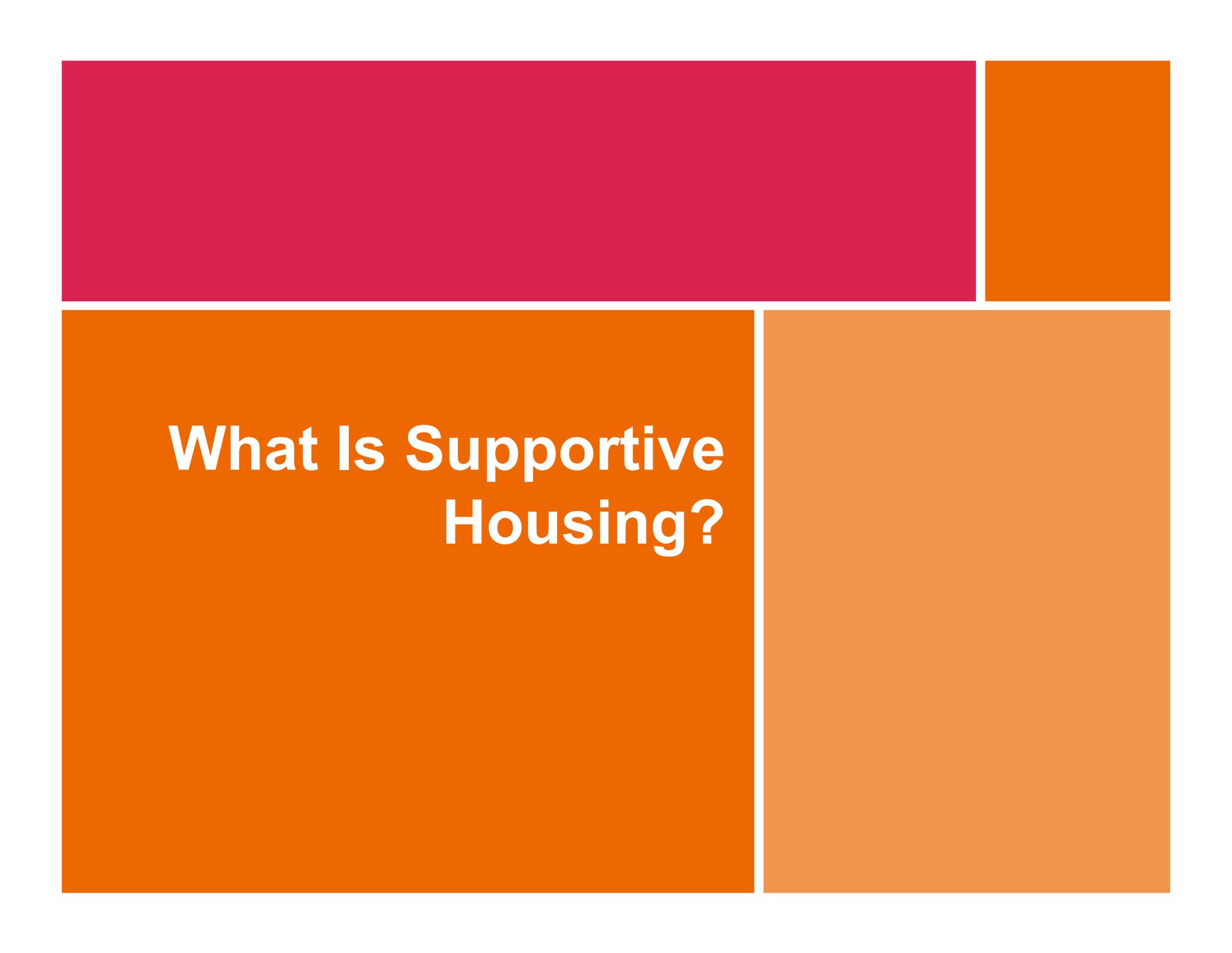
AND.....

Central Premise of Returning Home

Supportive housing plays a critical role in comprehensive re-entry and/or diversion efforts as a proven intervention for people being diverted from jail or exiting incarceration with high needs and histories of homelessness.

Key Assumptions of Returning Home

- Housing and supportive housing provide the stability necessary to enable other programs and services (employment, training, peer mentoring, etc.) to succeed.
- The great majority exiting incarceration do not need supportive housing; but those that do are often among the most likely to recidivate, and place a disproportionate burden on corrections systems



What Is Supportive Housing?

Supportive Housing is...

A cost-effective combination of permanent, affordable housing with services that help people live more stable, productive lives.

Supportive Housing Is...

Permanent affordable housing with combined supports for independent living

- Housing is **permanent**, meaning each tenant may stay as long as he or she pays rent and complies with terms of lease or rental agreement
- Housing is **affordable**, meaning each tenant pays no more than 30% to 50% of household income
- Tenants have **access to an array of support services** that are intended to support housing stability, recovery and resiliency, but participation in support services is not a requirement for tenancy
- May be site-based or scattered site
- Options available for adults who are single, those who choose to share housing, and families with children

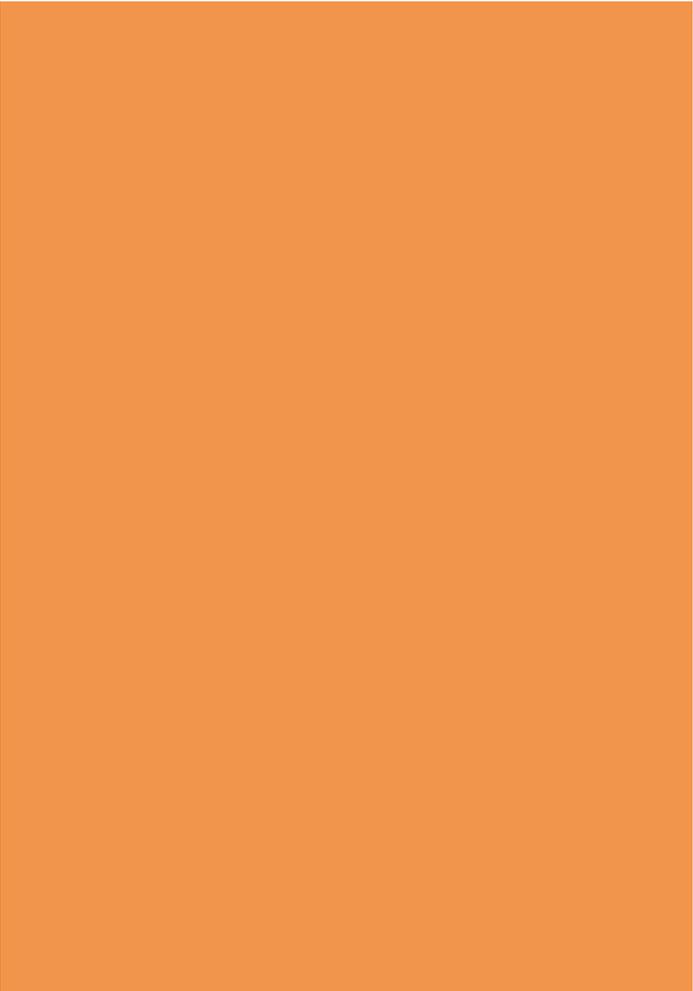
Supportive Housing is for People Who:

- Without housing, cannot access and make effective use of treatment and supportive services - And without supportive services, cannot get and keep housing – even if they can afford it
- Are being discharged or transitioning from institutions: including jails, prisons, hospitals, treatment programs, and foster care without a home to return to
- Cycle through institutional and emergency systems and are at risk of long-term homelessness
- Have not achieved success with transitional programs





Barriers & Strategies
for Accessing
Reentry Housing
Opportunities



Breaking Down the Reentry Population to Target Effectively

Low Need

Individuals who are able-bodied and employable, who face an income/affordability gap; also may need short-term assistance with community reintegration

Moderate Need

Individuals with limited employment history and educational achievement, and who may have substance abuse, health or mental health challenges

High Need

Individuals with disabilities such as serious mental illness and chronic health and substance abuse issues who will need longer-term services

Strategies for Accessing Housing

- Linkages from Incarceration to the Community
 - Advance Discharge Planning
 - Benefits and Housing Application and Enrollment
 - Prison and Jail “In-reach” Collaborations
 - Correctional and Community Health Linkages

Strategies for Accessing Housing

- Publicly-Funded Housing

- Administered by local Public Housing Authorities
- Section 8, public housing
- HUD/Federal criteria
- Annual administrative plans (local discretion determines much of the access for people with criminal records)

Strategies for Accessing Housing

- Private Market/Private Landlords
 - The Need to Mitigate Risk (real & perceived)
 - Identifying and Cultivating Network
 - Connections to Community Organizations
 - Rent Loss Reserve Funds

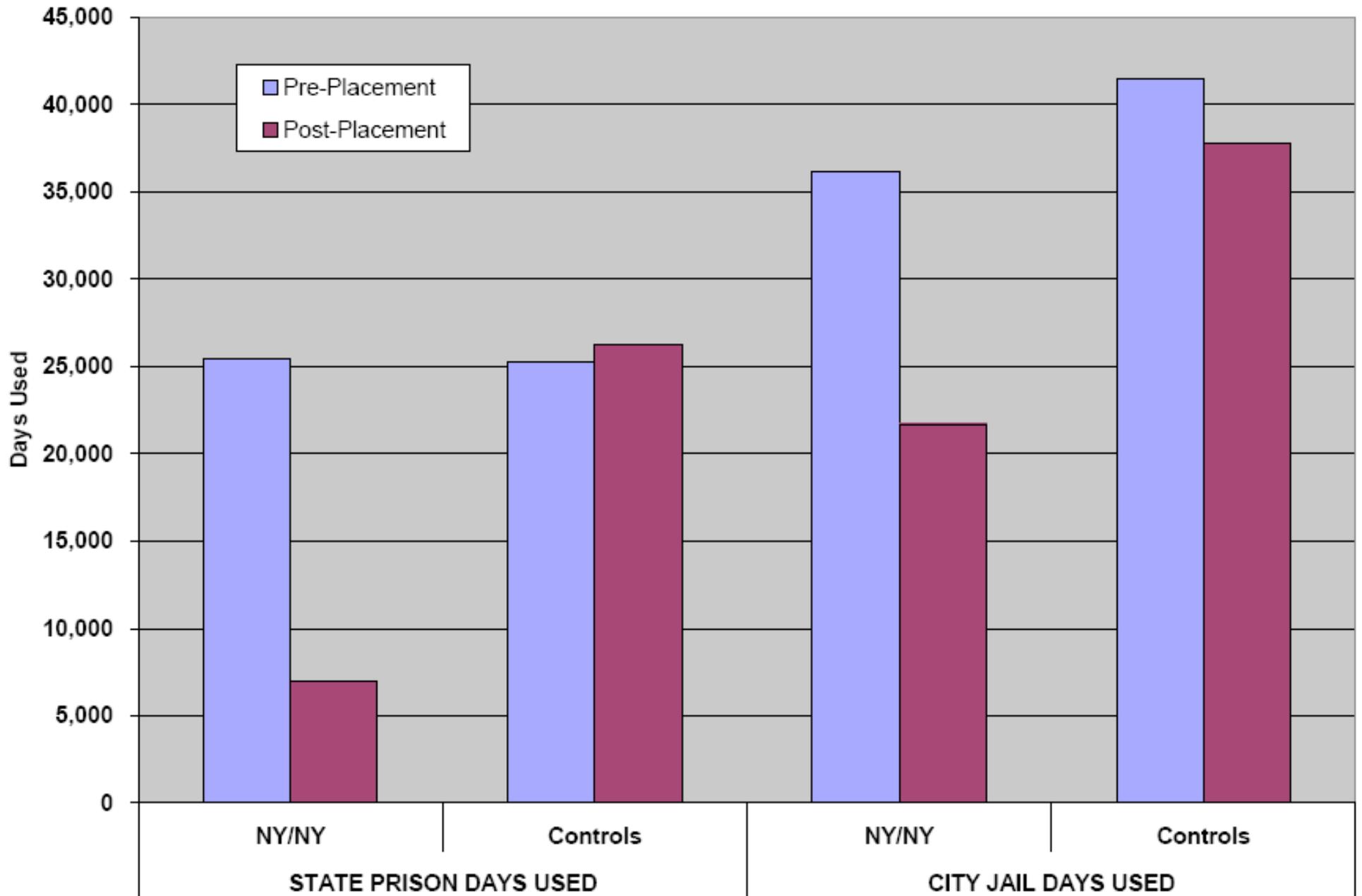
Strategies for Accessing Housing

- **Dedicated Housing & Supportive Housing**
 - Set-asides in affordable and supportive housing
 - Single site buildings - Dedicated
 - Scattered-site/Master Leasing

Supportive Housing Works

1. According to a study of Denver's *Road Home* Housing First effort, people placed into supportive housing had a **76% reduction** in days spent incarcerated. Significant reductions were also reported in emergency room visits, detox, psychiatric care, and shelter use.
2. A study of supportive housing in the State of Maine found a **62% reduction** in incarceration for people placed into supportive housing.
3. In Seattle, studies of supportive housing at 1811 Eastlake demonstrate:
 - 52% reduction in jail bookings
 - 45% reductions in days spent in jail
4. After six months of New York City's supportive housing reentry program:
 - 89% of tenants remained stably housed.
 - 100% of tenants avoided return to shelter.
 - 89% of tenants avoided return to jail.

Supportive Housing Reduces Recidivism



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