



Developing Housing Supports for Reentering Individuals

Second Chances and Safer Communities

Council of State Governments

May 23, 2012

Washington, DC

Agenda for Session

1. Introduction & Context
2. Overview of the “Problem”
3. Discussion of Over-arching Housing Strategies
4. Returning Home & Concrete Examples
5. Discussion and Q & A

CSH is a national non-profit organization that helps communities create permanent housing with services to prevent and end homelessness. Since 1991, CSH has been advancing its mission by providing advocacy, expertise, leadership, and financial resources to develop and operate supportive housing.

The Intersection of Systems and Issues

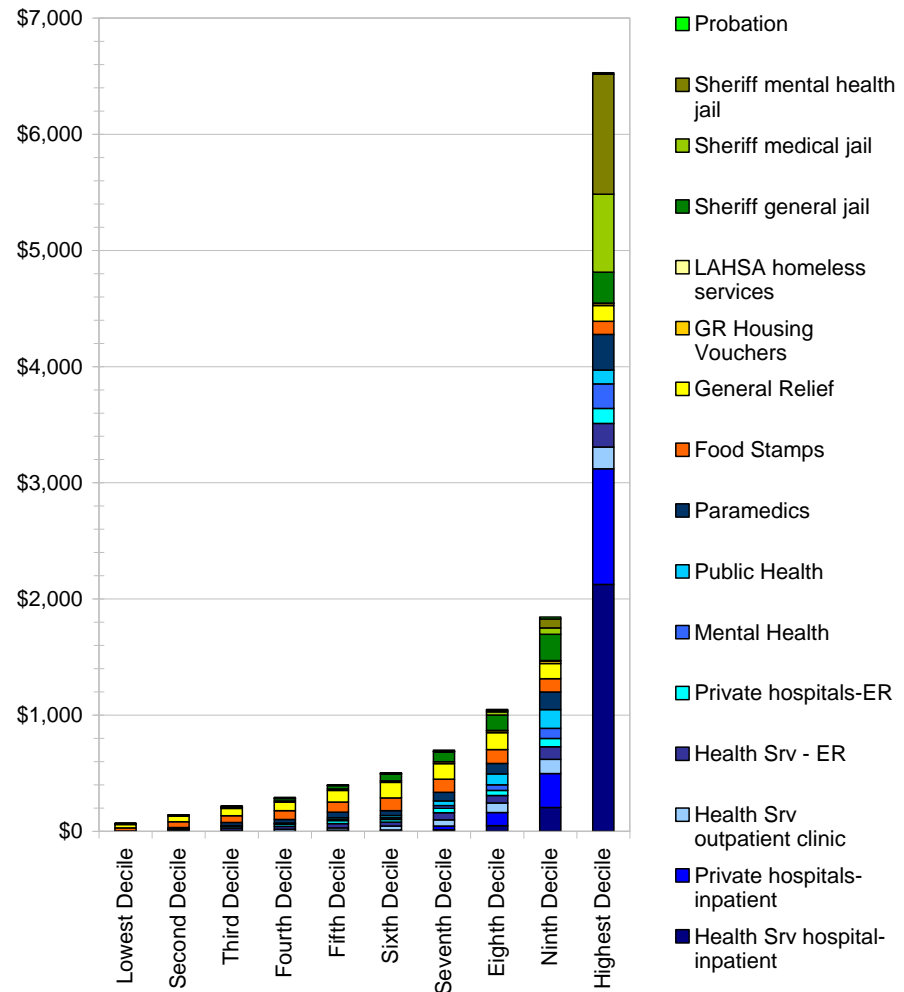


A Small Number of Very High Risk Homeless Persons

At risk for extensive need of health and justice system services

- The most expensive 10% of homeless persons have average monthly costs \$6,529, regardless of whether they are homeless or housed

Source: *Economic Roundtable, 2011*



The greatest cost savings can be achieved by prioritizing high-risk individuals

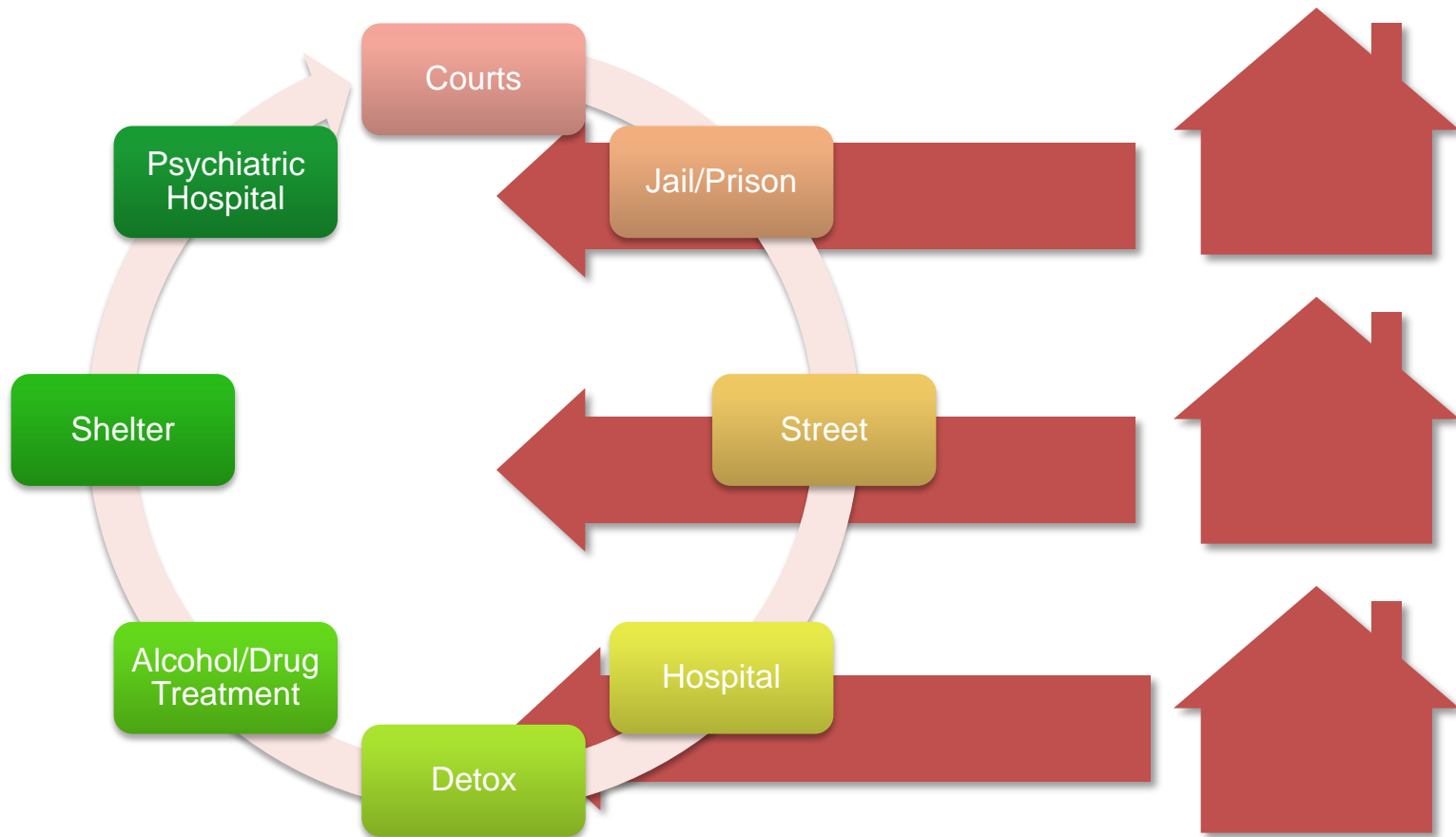
Key Strategies for Accessing Housing/Supportive Housing

- Linkages from incarceration to the community
- Accessing publicly-funded housing
- Cultivating private market/private Landlords
- Creating dedicated housing & supportive housing

Key Strategies for Accessing Housing

- Linkages from Incarceration to the Community
 - Advance Discharge Planning
 - Benefits and Housing Application and Enrollment
 - Prison and Jail “In-reach” Collaboration
 - State of Ohio
 - Los Angeles
 - Correctional and Community Health Linkages

Assertive Recruitment Through Jail, and CJ In-Reach



Publicly-funded Housing

- Public Housing Authorities
 - Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
 - Public Housing
 - PHA Admissions Policies and Opportunities
 - Secretary's letters
- The Need to Mitigate Risk (real & perceived)

Publicly-funded Housing

- McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs
 - Continuum of Care
 - Shelter Plus Care
- State funded “bridge subsidy” programs
- The Need to Mitigate Risk (real & perceived)

Strategies for Accessing Housing

- Private Market/Private Landlords
 - The Need to Mitigate Risk (real & perceived)
 - Identifying and Cultivating Network of Housing Providers
 - 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

Returning Home

Model & Examples

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

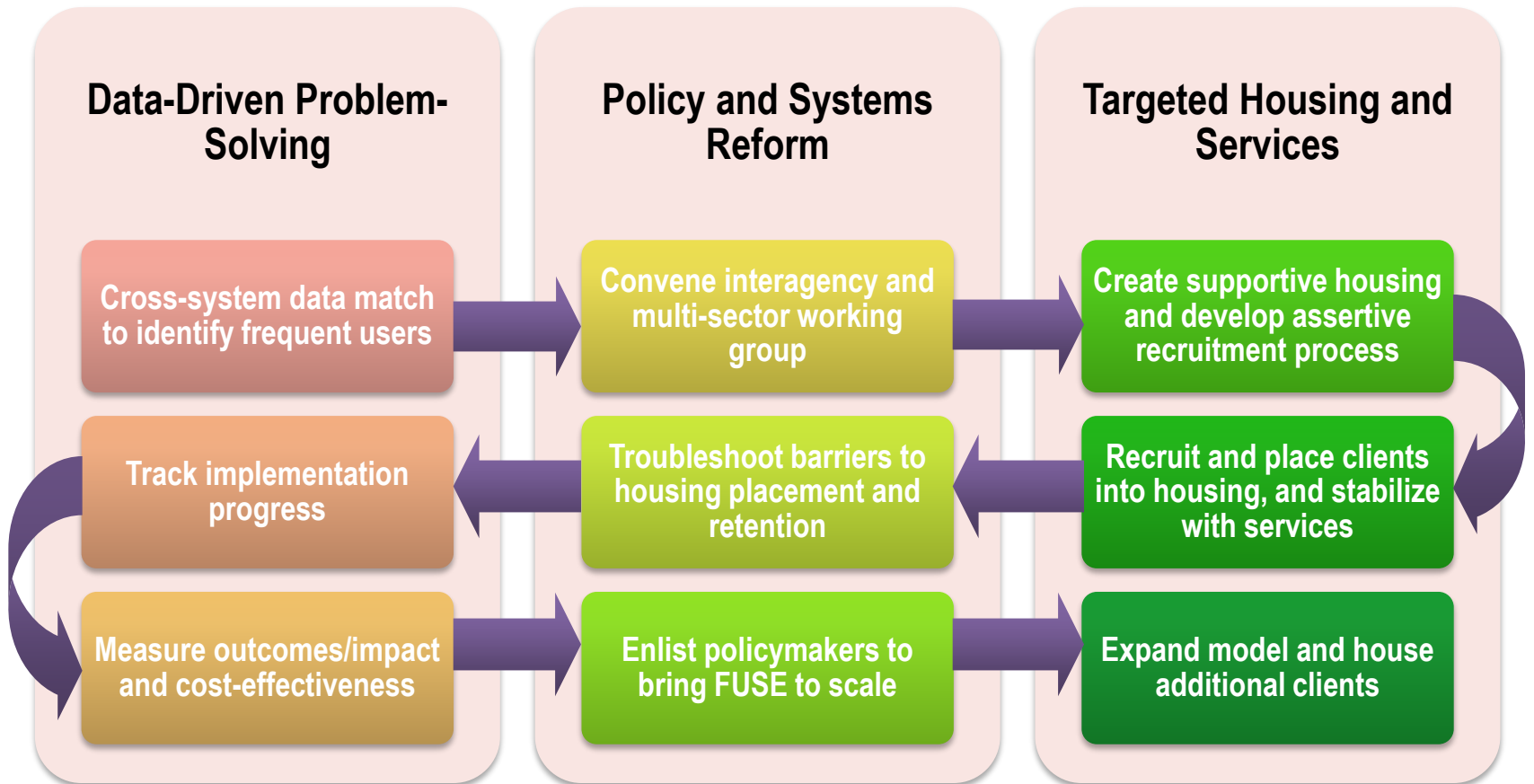
Returning Home Initiative

Central Premise:

Thousands of people with chronic health conditions cycle in and out of jails and prisons and homelessness - 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 the criminal justice system; including jails and prisons.

Three Pillars, Nine Steps



Hennepin County, MN

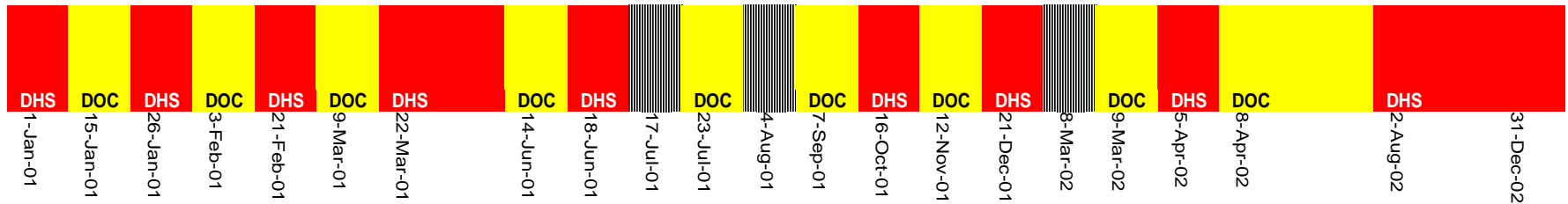
- Data analysis by Hennepin County found that, over 5 years, 266 people used approximately 70,000 nights of stay in shelter, jail, and detox, costing \$4.2 million
- Inter-agency collaboration with county community corrections and housing agencies, and State human services created in response. St. Stephen's Human Services engaged to provide in-reach services and link people to supportive housing up on exit from incarceration.
- Leveraged housing and service resources from state and federal levels as well as philanthropic support; limited county investment for community corrections
- Results:
 - **The FUSE program resulted in fewer nights spent in a shelter or in the county jail.** In total, FUSE participants spent 1,704 fewer shelter nights (43% reduction) and 700 fewer nights in the county jail (39% reduction) between the pre- and post-program periods.
 - **FUSE participants were less likely to be arrested or in the shelter system after entering the program.** 85% of FUSE participants reduced their shelter use and 60% decreased the number of times they were arrested during the 22-month period after entering the program.

State of Ohio/ODRC Pilot

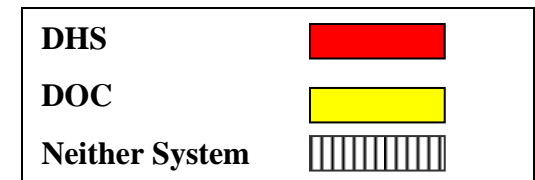
- ODRC-led pilot focused on placing people with mental illness exiting prison into supportive housing
- Inter-agency collaboration led by ODRC
- Targeted prison in-reach programs
- CSH coordination SH provider network
- 75% stably housed and successful
- Evaluation being conducted by Urban Institute

City of New York

Frequent User Case Study



- Collaboration between homeless services, corrections, mental health and housing authority
- Data integration to define target population
- Targeted in-reach and outreach
- Network of non-profit providers (scattered and single-site)



Denver County Sheriff/City of Denver

- Denver's Road Home oversees the city's 10-year plan to end homelessness
 - Small entity within City government
 - Person heading up the plan was an advocate for FUSE
- County sheriff's office – "Captain Sam" – was also an advocate and made financial investment in project
- Head of Denver housing authority bought into program and provided 27 vouchers
- Service provider had contract with county jail to provide mental health services
 - Already had staff in side co. jail with high needs inmates, making in-reach to potential program participants easier

“Placing people into supportive housing costs about half as much as keeping someone in jail or prison, while also promoting public safety and improving life outcomes for people”

- Martin F. Horn, former Commissioner of New York City Department of Correction