

Reentry Housing Models

*SHNNY Annual Conference
June 4, 2015*

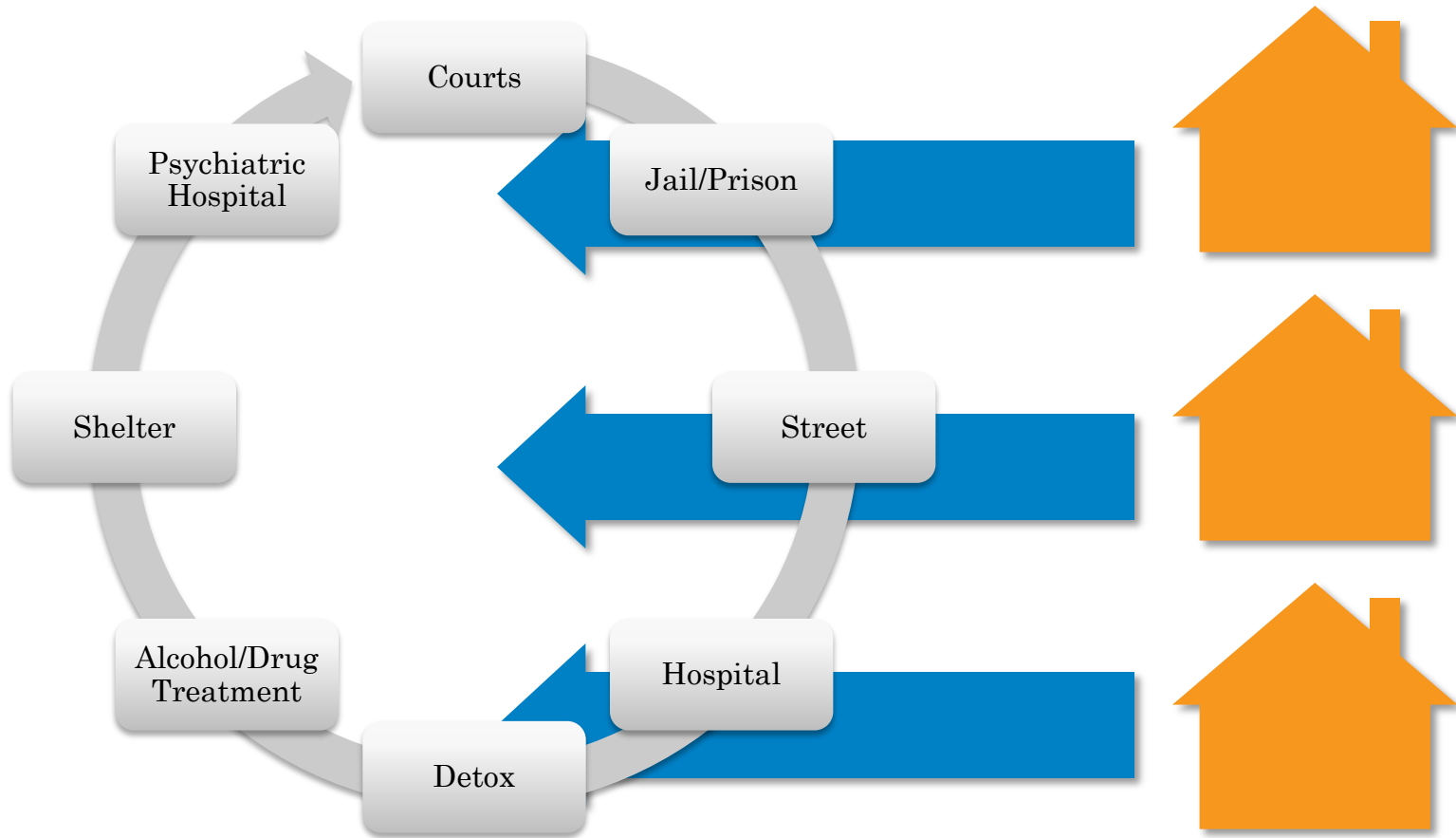
The Source for
Housing Solutions



The Stats

- Nation's largest mental health providers - care for 3x's more people with SMI than hospitals (Fuller, et al, 2010)
- People with mental health issues overrepresented 3-6x's general rates in jail population (Steadman, 2009)
- 10mm people released from prisons and jails annually across U.S.
 - Est. 16% overlap with mental health
 - Est.10% experience homelessness year prior to incarceration
 - 20% of those with MH issues

The Institutional Circuit



Nexus of homelessness & incarceration

Imprisonment, shelter use, mental health hospital use and recidivism after release

- **2014 NYC FUSE study of jail and shelter use. 86% of tenants successful in maintaining housing; reduced shelter costs by 94% and jail use by 59% (Aidala, 2014)**
- **People discharged from prison then shelter = 7x's as likely to abscond from parole (Nelson, 2006)**
- **Each move after release from prison increased likelihood of rearrest by 25% (Etter, 2006)**

Re-entry Supportive Housing: What does it look like?

- Unit set-asides in new SH buildings or existing SH with turnover
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (or State/local rental assistance programs) + Mobile Intensive Case Management Services
- Housing First philosophy must be utilized for this population
- Providers trained in Motivational Interviewing, navigating criminal justice system, harm reduction, recognizing “symptoms” of incarceration/health crises



Stabilization through Services

- Low case manager-to-client ratio (1:10 – 1:15)
- Case manager role as “client advocate” and “failure preventer”
- Emphasis on reduction of “risky behaviors”
- Non-judgmental, client-centered counseling
- Team approach to services delivery



*Jeffrey, Hennepin Co., MN
Client (left)*

“Systems Change” Through Case Coordination

- Monthly implementation monitoring meetings to track recruitment, housing placement, housing retention, and recidivism prevention



- Case conference and intervention in cases of re-arrest or re-hospitalization
- Wraps “system of care” around tenants with supportive housing provider in central coordinating role

Services in FUSE Housing – MeckFUSE RFP

Components of Quality Supportive Housing

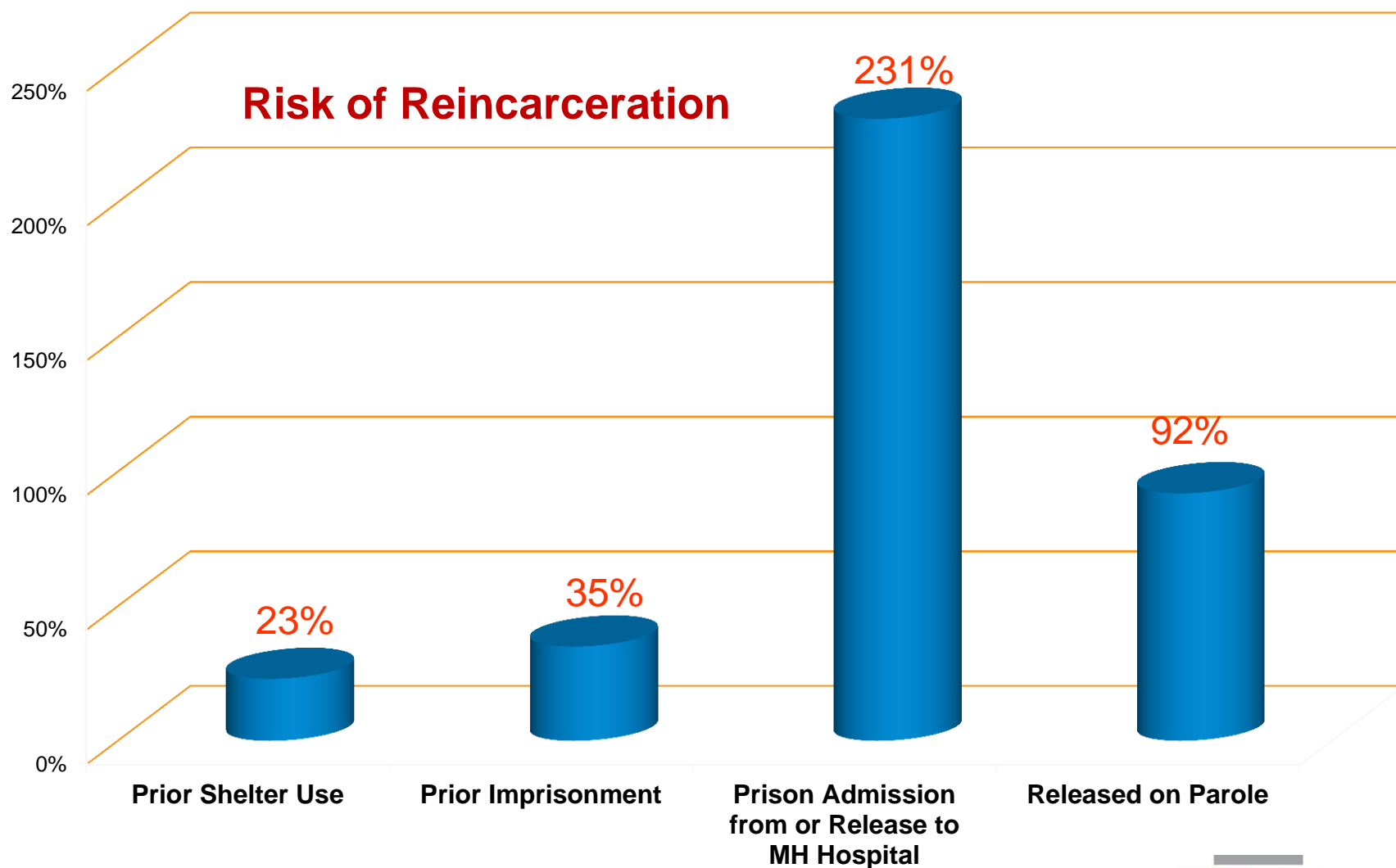
- **Flexible, voluntary, and service-focused services**
- **Choice in housing and living arrangements**
- **Functional separation of housing and services**
- **Decent, safe, and affordable housing**
- **Community integration**
- **Rights of tenancy**
- **Access to housing and privacy**

St. Andrews Court

- **Chicago, Illinois**
- **42 units of permanent supportive housing (new construction)**
- **Serves single male ex-offenders who are homeless**
- **Partnered with Lakefront Supportive Housing (now Mercy Housing Lakefront), an experienced SH developer**
- **Operated by St. Leonard's Ministries**
- **Recidivism rates decrease from 50% to 20%**



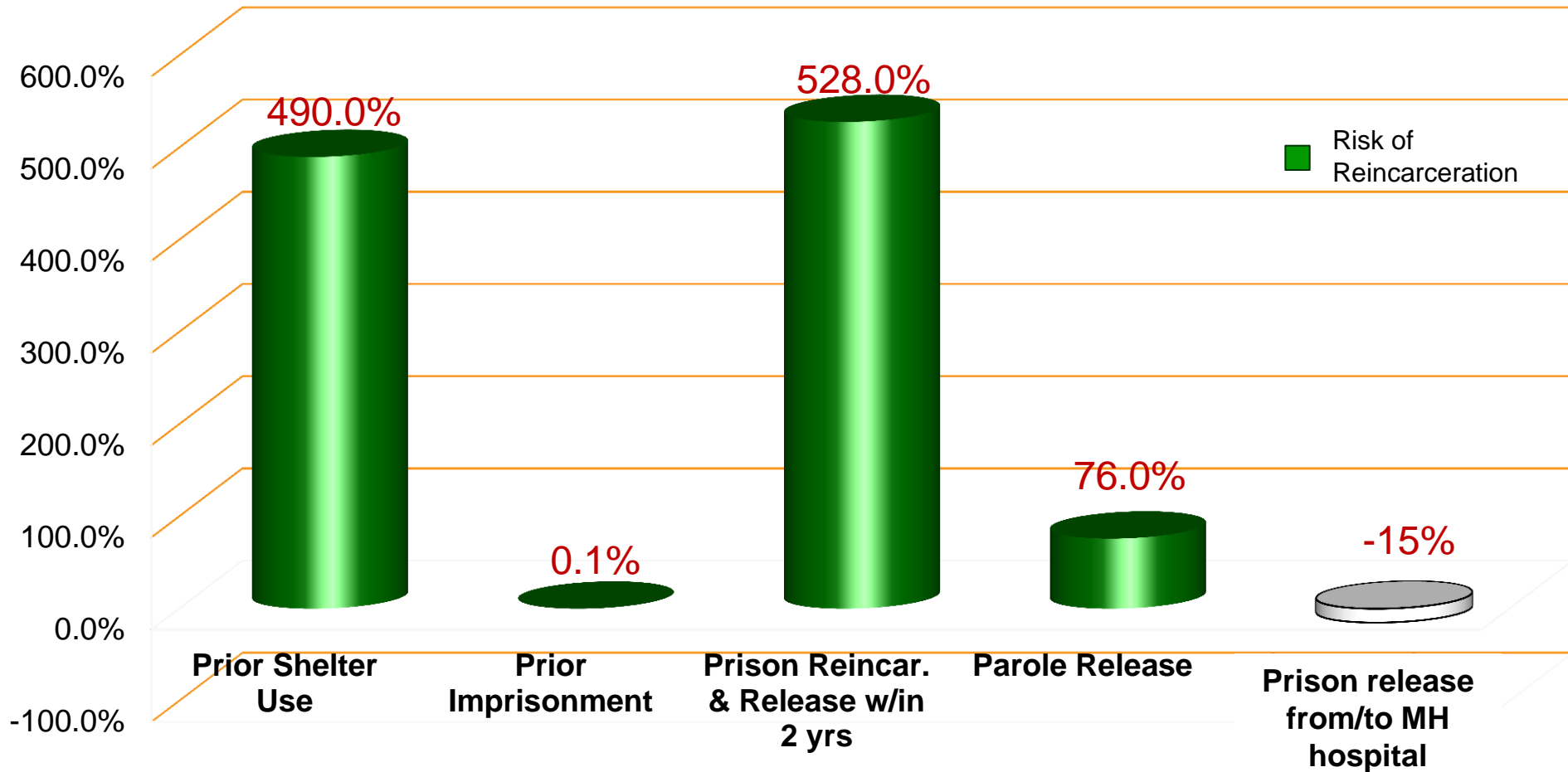
Recidivism after prison release



Stephen Metraux and Dennis P. Culhane, 2004, "Homeless Shelter Use and Reincarceration Following Prison Release" *Criminology & Public Policy*, 3(2):139-160.

Some factors significantly related to *shelter use*

Risk of Shelter Use



Stephen Metraux and Dennis P. Culhane, 2004, "Homeless Shelter Use and Reincarceration Following Prison Release" *Criminology & Public Policy*, 3(2):139-160.

Cost Savings per Person

- **Prior to intervention: over \$40,000-\$60,000/year in health, corrections, and shelter system costs.**
- **After NYC FUSE intervention: reduction in services use of \$15,680 per client per year.**
- **LA 10th Decile predicted algorithm estimated to identify people likely to use appx \$6,000/ month in crisis services.**
- **Likely greater savings over time.**

Policy Implications

- **Homelessness is a reentry problem.**
- **Screening while incarcerated linked with coordinated assessment should identify those most in need of housing assistance.**
- **Homelessness appears to impact recidivism. Need more research.**