



ESTIMATED SUPPORTIVE HOUSING NEED - 260,000 HOMES

What do we hope to achieve?

Ensuring that once they leave jail or prison, criminal justice-involved individuals have access to the housing and support services that contribute to stable employment, wellness, and reduce the risk of recidivism.

What do we know so far?

Promising Trends:

- Strong federal support is taking hold for criminal justice reforms focused on reducing incarceration rates, re-investing savings into community-based resources and promoting fair housing access.
- State and local governments are increasing investment in innovative housing and service solutions targeted at super utilizers of justice and other crisis services systems.
- Legislation has increasingly reformed criminal justice policies around sentencing and correctional strategies by de-criminalizing drug use and sanctioning jail diversion strategies.

Problematic Trends:

- Over three-quarters of individuals released from prison will re-offend within five years and over two-thirds will be rearrested within only three years.
- Estimated rates of serious mental health range from 9-16% in jails and prisons, perhaps twice that rate for women as the fastest growing group of people being incarcerated, in a system where the fewer than half of the 56% - 64% of inmates reporting symptoms of mental health distress ever receive treatment.
- A criminal record remains a significant barrier to accessing affordable and market housing.

How is CSH making a difference?

Building Capacity and Program Innovation: Replicate CSH FUSE (Frequent Users Systems Engagement) - a proven supportive housing intervention to break the cycle of homelessness and incarceration for super utilizers of crisis services.

Promoting Community Level System Change: Support federal, state and local governments on reinvesting resources to increase community-based supports; expand Pay for Success to pay for supportive housing; promote the integration of data between homeless and criminal justice systems to improve targeting of super utilizers

Increasing Housing Choice: Offer educational peer-learning opportunities to housing authorities on how to reduce stringent criminal background screening policies; advocate for repeal of policies that violate Fair Housing laws including blanket criminal justice screening.





ESSENTIAL PARTNERS

Federal, State and Local Housing Agencies: Increase availability of supportive housing; improve access policies to address fair housing concerns.

Thought leaders in criminal justice reform: Communicate the positive impacts of evidence-based interventions such as supportive housing on re-offending; support the redirection of public safety resources towards community-based housing.

Federal Agencies: Advocate legislative and administrative policy changes to improve housing access policies; increase funding for evidence-based work.

Systems Serving Individuals with Criminal Justice Involvement: Enact improved policies related to sentencing and court reform; improve data sharing between agencies.



CALCULATION OF SUPPORTIVE HOUSING NEED

CSH used census counts of jail, prison, probation and parole systems from the Bureau of Justice Statistics as the primary driver for this needs assessment totaling roughly 1.7MM people incarcerated and 4.6MM people under community supervision at a point in time. CSH then developed estimates of supportive housing need for each system driven by academic studies and reports indicating rates of experiencing homelessness, before and after incarceration, and informed by rates of behavioral, cognitive and primary health issues in custody. CSH assumes a similar profile of people involved with jail and probation, and prison and parole, respectively. However, the needs assessment for supportive housing is applied only to the custodial systems of jail and prison. The community corrections need is being considered as largely captured by homeless systems analysis and a missing data projection of 10% in the overall national supportive housing needs assessment. This, however, may not capture the full need for community corrections and this is an area for further data development. CSH estimates that 19% of people in jail (139,001), and 10% of people in prison (119,211) have needs consistent with supportive housing, for a total supportive housing need projection of 258,212.

This is part of a national supportive housing needs assessment prepared by CSH. The goal of this assessment is to use the best data available to make clear and transparent projections of supportive housing need, foster development of national level data, and promote discussion and refinement of this assessment over time. CSH is using a point in time, or average daily census, approach to assemble data across different systems of care. The intention is to show current snapshot of need in each system and does not represent need over time or annualized need for any single system of care. For further information on the national needs assessment, data and sources, please visit www.csh.org/data.



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- ❖ Advancing solutions
- ❖ Using housing as a platform for services
 - ❖ Improving lives of vulnerable people
 - ❖ Maximizing public resources
 - ❖ Building healthy communities