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About CSH

CSH collaborates to advance solutions that use housing as a platform for services to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people, maximize public resources and build healthy communities.

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What is Supportive Housing?

- Non time-limited housing that is affordable
Tenant pays 30% of income toward rent/utilities
- Intensive, but voluntary services

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Supportive Housing is the Solution

80% of supportive housing tenants are able to maintain housing for at least a year.


- Use of the most costly (and restrictive) services in homeless, health care and criminal justice systems declines when living in supportive housing
- Supportive housing tenants choose to participate in services even when they are not a requirement for tenancy

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Core Ingredients in Housing First

1. Centered on Consumer Education and Choice
2. Low Threshold Admissions, Targeted Housing
3. Voluntary, but Robust Services
4. Promotes Housing Retention
5. Separates Property Management and Services
6. Embraces a harm-reduction approach



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Incorporating Housing First Promotes:

Client choice and input

Individualized service plans

Housing retention

Avoid reincarceration

Increase skills

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Housing first is Person Centered

Essential approaches:

- Listening – what are their goals and dreams?
- Individualized services
- Showing compassion and empathy
- Open communication
- Persistence and consistency
- Welcoming
- Peer mentors



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Why Focus on Housing for Justice Populations?

Stable housing decreases incarceration costs

Incarceration devastating communities of color

People with mental illness incarcerated more often and stay longer

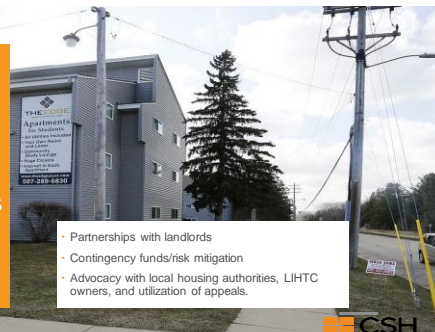
Supportive Housing works! reduced jail/prison stays + increased wellbeing

Aldaba 2013, Bazu 2012, Calhane 2002, Flanning 2009, Li Tene/SW 2012, Hall, 2008, Larimer 2009, Latham 2008, Modelo 2007, NYC Doh 2013, and others.




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How do we address criminal backgrounds in housing?




- Partnerships with landlords
- Contingency funds/risk mitigation
- Advocacy with local housing authorities, LIHTC owners, and utilization of appeals.



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Ohio's Reentry Programs

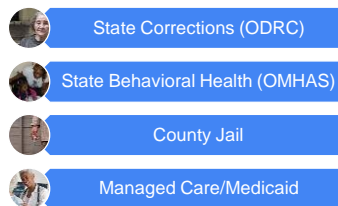


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Multiple Partners Are Critical



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Ohio Reentry Programs

Program	Funder	Target Population	Units or households
Returning Home Ohio	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections	Exiting state prison homeless with serious mental illness or HIV	220 statewide
Community Transition Program	Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services	Exiting state prison, homeless, participated in recovery services while incarcerated	200 supportive housing 200 rapid rehousing
FUSE	Franklin County Office of Justice Policy and Programs	Most frequently incarcerated: within a 3 year period - 150 jail days and 8 arrests for men; 150 jail days and 5 arrests for women	40 units
Fresh Start	CareSource	Individuals with behavioral health and/or physical needs and involved in the justice system	25 units



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Criminal Justice Involved

Many people who are released from jails and prisons cycle between homelessness and incarceration for months or years at great public expense and with tragic human outcomes.

CSH's Returning Home Initiative is designed to:

- improve the lives of tenants
- make more efficient use of public resources
- align and coordinate public and private resources and policies to create supportive housing
- generate cost offsets in crisis systems like jails and shelters
- reduce recidivism and the use of costly emergency services



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RHO & CTP Quick Facts

- Recidivism to state prison remains at 5% for those exiting (typical recidivism is 30%-50%) 2012-2020- numbers have been maintained in recent years
- Program pays for rent, security deposits, utilities, staff, tenant assistance, etc.
- Scattered site model
- Serves a range of risk levels including those with a sex offense and those with histories of violence
- Average length of stay is around 2 years
- Half are on supervision when they move in
- Almost 100% participate in case management and more than half are engaged in clinical services.

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2018 Institute Target Populations

FUSE – Frequent User System Engagement



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CSH's Role: Key Components

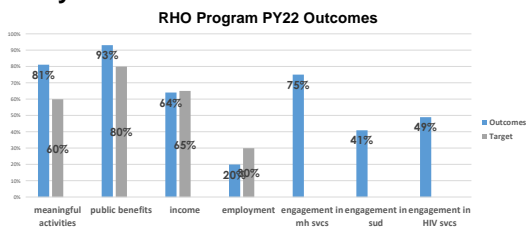
Specialist	Quality Improvement	Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and technical assistance • Enhance and expand • Manage subawards throughout state • Scattered site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure outcomes • Annual evaluations • On-site monitoring • Data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee meetings • Prison staff meetings and training • Manage referrals • Quarterly reporting

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Program Outcomes

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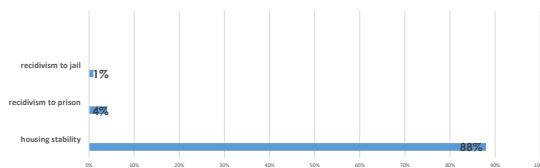
July 2021 – June 2022 RHO Outcomes



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RHO Recidivism and Housing Stability

RHO Program PY22 July 2021- June 2022 housing stability and recidivism of total population



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CTP Outcomes July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022

Recidivism during SFY22



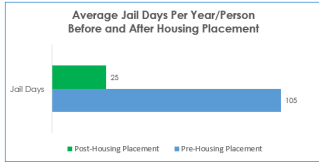
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Community Transition Program

As of June 30, 2022
 Over 1,200 people housed, 226 reunifications
 95% did not recidivate to prison
 83% stably housed after 12 months, including short term subsidies; high rate of service participation (81%)
 More than half obtained reportable employment (55%)

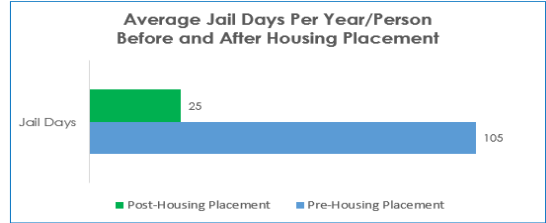
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FUSE Jail Recidivism Outcomes



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FUSE Outcomes for individuals housed more than one year



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Questions?

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