Addressing the Unique Needs of Individuals Impacted by Justice Involvement, Behavioral Health Challenges and Homelessness
Outline and Panelists

• Critical Issues and Best Practices in the Intersections of Justice Involvement, Behavioral Health, and Homelessness – Stephanie Welch, Executive Officer, The Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health

• Stories of Lived Experience – Wayne Garcia, Vice President of Criminal Justice Programs, HealthRight360 and program members Shayondelece Sledge and Yvonne Tate

• Diversion and Reentry Programs for Local (jail) and State (prison) Populations – Doug Bond, Chief Executive Officer, Amity Foundation

• Strategies to Impact Challenges and Opportunities Identified – Panelists

• Q and A and Discussion with Panelists
Goals for Presentation

• Identify critical issues and best practices
• Explore how *Housing First* can be effectively and appropriately applied to justice-involved individuals experiencing behavioral health challenges and understand the barriers to doing so
• Listen and learn from experiences of people living in this intersection, what are the challenges and what works to overcome them
• Raise awareness of the differences between serving individuals with multiple interactions with jails vs significant time served in state institutions/prisons
• Discuss how HCFC can support strategies that effectively impact this population at such high risk of homelessness
Estimated Proportion of Adults with Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Population</th>
<th>Prison</th>
<th>Jail</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious Mental Illness</td>
<td>5.40%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>17.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use Disorders</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>53.00%</td>
<td>68.00%</td>
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High % of Co-Occurring SUD/SMI Disorders

**General Population**
- 5% Serious Mental Illness

**Jail Population**
- 17% Serious Mental Illness
- 72% Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder

Is connecting people with needed mental health treatment enough?

Only for a few. Most will need more.

Source: Peterson, Skeem, Kennealy, Bray, and Zvonkovic, Law and Behavioral Health, (2014)
Addressing Criminogenic Needs

Antisocial

The Big Four
(impacting these are the major drivers to reducing criminal behavior)

Higher-risk offenders are likely to have more of the Big Four.

Programs targeting these needs can significantly lower recidivism rates

Criminal Behavior

- Thinking
- Peers
- Personality
- Leisure
- Employment/Education
- Family
- Housing

Past Criminality*

Substance Use

* Past criminality cannot be changed.

Past criminality cannot be changed.
Criminal Justice & Behavioral Health Needs Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low Criminogenic Risk (low)</th>
<th>Medium to High Criminogenic Risk (med/high)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild/Low Severity of Substance Use Disorder (low)</td>
<td>High Severity of Substance Use Disorder (moderate/severe)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Severity of Mental Illness (low)</td>
<td>Low Severity of Mental Illness (mod/high)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Group 7 III-H CR: med/high SUD: mod/sev MI: low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group 8 IV-H CR: med/high SUD: mod/sev MI: med/high</td>
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Low Severity of Mental Illness (low)
Serious Mental Illness (med/high)
Mild/Low Severity of Substance Use Disorder (low)
High Severity of Substance Use Disorder (mod/low)
Medium to High Criminogenic Risk (med/high)
High Severity of Substance Use Disorder (mod/sev)
Homelessness and Criminal Justice

- Of the **11 million** people admitted to jail annually...
- About **15%** report experiencing homelessness in the year prior to arrest.¹
- Rates of homelessness are **higher** among people who have **mental illness and co-occurring substance use disorders**.

Source:
Over **50,000 people** enter homeless shelters directly from prison or jail each year\(^1\)

Since 2011, the number of people experiencing homelessness has fallen, while the number people entering homelessness from correctional institutions has risen\(^2\)

**Source:**
2. CSG Justice Center staff analysis of HUD AHAR data, 2019.
1. Law enforcement policies and procedures that contribute to arrest for behaviors associated with experiencing homelessness.

2. Lack of stable housing viewed as a risk factor and reduces courts’ willingness to divert individuals from jail or prison.

3. Criminal history serves as a barrier to housing, contributing to housing instability and homelessness.

4. Lack of stable housing upon exit from jail contributes to supervision failure, increases risk of recidivism.

Housing Instability and Criminal Justice Involvement: A Cyclical Relationship

Lack of understanding of true scope of problem, collaborative strategies, and investment in effective interventions from the homeless and criminal justice systems.
172 of 18,335 jail entrances people with co-occurring severe mental disorder and substance use disorder who are also homeless

Numerous studies have documented Housing First’s success:

- 85-90% of participants achieve housing stability and avoid returns to homelessness
- Improved mental health outcomes, addiction recovery, less use of opioids and other hard drugs
- Improvements in chronic health conditions, higher survival rates for people with HIV/AIDS
- Fewer emergency department visits and inpatient hospitalizations
- Cost offsets in Medicaid and other publicly funded services
- Reductions in recidivism to jail and prison
Why Isn’t Housing First & Criminal Justice More Connected?

1. Limited history of collaborative planning between criminal justice, behavioral health, and housing/homelessness agencies/sectors

2. Lack of coordination and referral systems connecting criminal justice intercept points and housing

3. Resources are scarce

4. Significant barriers to an array of housing opportunities for people with justice histories exist and have not been addressed adequately, including enforcement of current laws
### Housing First Components: HUD SNAPS Office

| **Adopt Client-Centered Service Methods** | Client-centered services ensure that choice is available for people with complex needs, and ensures their successes in housing and programming. |
| **Remove Barriers to Entry** | Barriers to entry often prevent vulnerable people from accessing necessary services, e.g. credit history, justice involvement history, and active substance use. |
| **Engage Landlords and Property Owners** | Landlords and property owners are critical partners in allowing services providers to have housing options in quickly housing vulnerable individuals and families. |
| **Use Data to Quickly and Stably House Homeless Persons** | Tracking data illustrates key outcome measures, such as how long people stay in the system, to improve system efficiency and quality. |

## Ensuring Housing First Applies to People with CJ Involvement

<table>
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<td><strong>Adopt Client-Centered Service Methods</strong></td>
<td>As choice is a central component to Housing First, there are often not resources allocate to provide choices (flexible rental assistance, PSH, recovery housing) for people with criminal justice histories or other barriers limit such choices</td>
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Council of State Governments Justice Center’s National Inventory of the Collateral Consequences of Conviction, available online at: [https://niccc.csgjusticecenter.org/](https://niccc.csgjusticecenter.org/)
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<td>People with criminal justice histories have the most barriers to accessing housing. A focus on increasing adequate landlords and property owners must focus on addressing the specific needs of the justice involved population.</td>
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Ensuring Housing First applies to people with CJ involvement

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Stories of Lived Experience and Lessons Learned from the Field
HCFC can inform policymakers about the unique challenges of obtaining safe, affordable and permanent housing for individuals with justice involvement.

HCFC can identify specific ways to address these barriers as part of developing the statewide strategic plan to end homelessness.

HCFC can provide training and technical assistance to local CoCs and other housing service providers about the needs and strategies most effective with justice involved populations.
Strategies to Impact Challenges & Opportunities

HCFC can report on how the HEAP funds are impacting individuals who are justice-involved and work to use statewide data to inform decision-making.

CCJ BH can work with the HCFC to ensure that required conditions of parole and probation, as well as court-ordered treatment, can co-exists with Housing First requirements and best practices.

HCFC can identify and disseminate best practices in the application of CES with criminal justice referral entities.

HCFC can encourage the inclusion of justice status as part of the Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool.
Discussion and Q and A