Justice Center
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Building Partnerships between Housing and Justice Systems in California

December 9, 2021

California Health Care Foundation

CSG Justice Center

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

We are a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, serving state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.

Today's Agenda

- Introduction and Series Overview
- Reducing Homelessness for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Prisons and Jails
- Report Focus Area: Collaboration and Connection
- Housing Fundamentals
- Building Partnerships with Housing Providers
- Partnerships to Increase Housing Opportunities in Fresno County
- Breakout Session
- Resources and Next Steps

Council on Criminal Justice and Behavioral Health

Brenda Grealish, Executive Officer

Webinar Series: Reducing Homelessness for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Prisons and Jails

- **Session 1: Building Partnerships between Housing and Justice Systems in California**
- Session 2: Screening and Assessment
- Session 3: Connecting to Existing Housing
- Session 4: Developing New Housing
- Session 5: Rental Assistance and Supportive Services

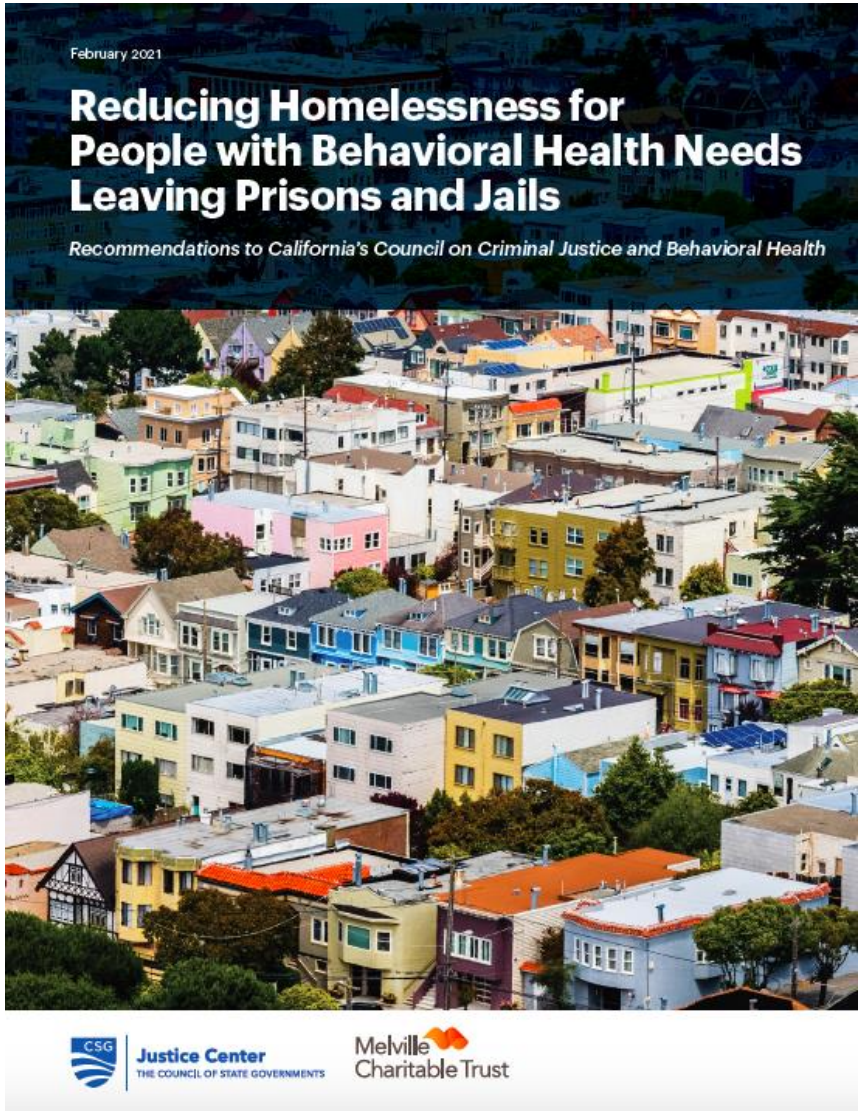
Reducing Homelessness for People with Behavioral Health Needs Leaving Prisons and Jails

Key data, challenges, and recommendations

CA Housing Report: What's Inside and Where to Find It

- The issues in California and national **context**
- **All recommendations** with detailed **action items**
- **Data** appendix and methodology

https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/reducing-homelessness-for-people-with-behavioral-health-needs-leaving-prisons-and-jails/



A Shared Population between Housing, Criminal Justice, and Behavioral Health

Up to **10 percent** of people in jail may need **ongoing housing assistance** *and* **intensive mental health services**

Another **8–16 percent** may need **ongoing housing assistance** *and* **less intensive mental health services**

See Sources slide at end.

Top Housing Challenges in CA

- Silos between systems
- Lack of data on housing needs
- Lack of resources and stigma
- Regulatory barriers to access
- Lack of available housing

Report Focus Area:
Collaboration and Connection

Collaboration and Connection Recommendations at a Glance

Recommendation	Challenges Addressed	Why it Matters
1. **Facilitate** cross-system collaboration		Ensures coordination and maximizes resources
2. **Identify** those at risk of homelessness		Spurs early planning and reduces future homelessness risk
3. **Assess** housing needs prior to release		Matches people to appropriate housing options
4. **Connect** people to the homeless assistance system		Helps prevent "falling through the cracks" upon reentry
5. **Quantify** housing and service needs		Supports funding requests and captures changing trends

Collaboration and Connection
Recommendations at a Glance (continued)

Recommendation	Challenges Addressed	Why it Matters
6. **Increase** resources to meet immediate housing needs		Improves access to existing housing via financial assistance & incentives
7. **Leverage** supportive services to connect with housing		Increases chances of securing and maintaining housing
8. **Prioritize** target population for existing housing		Reduces competition for scarce housing resources
9. **Equip** staff across systems to meet needs		Combines resources and expertise to address underlying issues
10. **Develop** new affordable housing supply statewide		Provides long-term solution given scope of need and lack of supply

Collaboration and Connection Action Items: Focus Areas for Local Partners

Local-Led Actions	Timing	Cost
Invite homelessness services to existing interdisciplinary meetings ➢ e.g., Continuums of Care, Public Housing Authorities		$ $ $
Pilot direct intake (referral or direct data input) into local CE systems in jails that opt into developing expanded in-reach capacity		$ $ $
Engage peers to provide housing case management and navigation services ➢ Potentially in tandem with other supports such as record expungement assistance		$ $ $

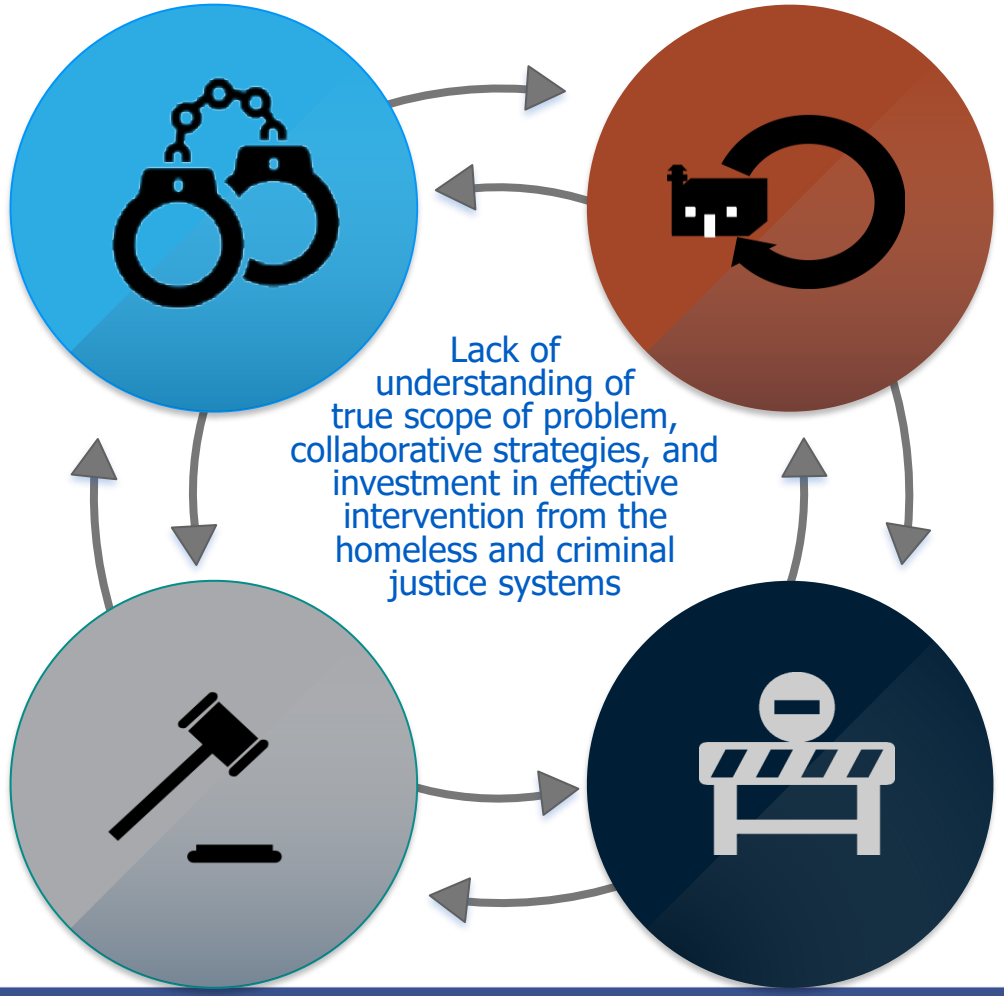
Collaboration and Connection: Focus Areas for Local Partners (continued)

Local-Led Actions	Timing	Cost
Engage CoC leadership to strengthen prioritization of people with behavioral health needs leaving incarceration in local CE systems and new project funding decisions		$ $ $
Organize, publicize, and deliver trainings on select topics at the regional level ➢ Progressive engagement model training, understanding of cross-system resources and constraints, collaborative comprehensive case planning, and racial justice and housing as a social determinant of health and component of treatment		$ $ $

Housing Fundamentals

Housing Instability and Justice Involvement: A Cyclical Relationship

1. Law enforcement policies and procedures that contribute to arrest for behaviors associated with experiencing homelessness



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

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

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

CSG Justice Center

Meeting Different Diversion and Post-Release Needs: A Continuum of Housing Options

1. **Licensed Housing** plays a key but specialized role
2. **Transitional Housing** fills immediate inventory gaps
   - Key element: Pathway to permanent housing
3. **Recovery Housing** is a key resource for people who choose a substance-free environment or must meet conditions of release
   - Key element: Guardrails against homelessness due to relapse
3. **Permanent Housing** reduces justice involvement and public costs; increases housing retention and service engagement
   - Key element: Adherence to Housing First principles (housing without preconditions; services offered assertively)

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Recovery Housing Policy Brief* (Washington, DC: HUD, 2015), https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4852/recovery housing policy brief.
2. Jocelyn Fontaine, et al., Supportive Housing for Returning Prisoners: Outcomes and Impacts of the Returning Home Ohio Pilot Project, (Washington, DC: Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, 2012), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/25716/412632 Supportive Housing for Returning Prisoners Outcomes and Impacts of the Returning Home Ohio Pilot Project.PDF.
3. Anirban Basu et al., "Comparative Cost Analysis of Housing and Case Management Program for Chronically Ill Homeless Adults Compared to Usual Care, *Health Services Research* 47, no. 1, pt 2 (2012): 523 543. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3393008/.

Housing First and Criminal Justice Outcomes

Less contact with law enforcement

Reduced returns to jail

Stability in the community

Increased participation in community-based services

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Permanent Supportive Housing: Evaluating the Evidence for Improving Health Outcomes Among People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness* (Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2018), https://www.nap.edu/catalog/25133/permanent-supportive-housing-evaluating-the-evidence-for-improving-health-outcomes.

Building Partnerships with Housing Providers

Key strategies and outcomes

Partnership-Building Strategies

- Sit at the same tables and establish shared buy-in
- Align funding and other resources
- Formalize collaboration
- Make people with lived experience central

Connect with Existing Housing Infrastructure: Continuums of Care and Coordinated Entry

Key Resources	Allocates yearly HUD homeless assistance project funding, coordinates assessments and prioritization of resources, oversees some rental assistance (ARP vouchers, rapid rehousing, PSH)
Engagement	Begin by participating on CoC board and inviting CoC leaders to key justice system planning groups
	Establish Coordinated Entry intake points as part of discharge planning process **and** explore updating Coordinated Entry standards to increase prioritization of people w/ justice involvement
	Note: CoCs receive a competitive funding boost by having local criminal justice agency partnerships through NOFA process

Local Public Housing Authority

Key Resources	Public Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers (tenant based, project based, ARP Emergency Housing Vouchers)
Engagement	Work with PHA leadership to **explore prioritization of justice-involved population in existing programs**
	Understand the application process including **appeals and potential restrictions based on criminal justice history** and advocate for change based on HUD guidance (e.g., criminal record lookback periods)
	Advocate for **use of project-based subsidies** to support feasibility of new development

Landlords

Key Resources	**Landlords are key partners for any effort to connect people under supervision to housing** (including market rate housing, affordable housing, rapid rehousing, or permanent supportive housing)
Engagement	Recruitment: **Speaking their language**, liaisons with real estate backgrounds
	Incentives: **Funds for participation, risk mitigation**

Other Owners of Private Housing and Land

Key Resources	Private multifamily apartment buildings, unused land or buildings (such as local surplus land, church property, vacant stores)
Engagement	Develop **referral partnerships and connections with services to provide housing stabilization** (ex: landlord-tenant mediation)
	Share the benefits of rental assistance as **guaranteed income supporting ongoing operating costs**
	Explore with owners of unused buildings/land if redevelopment/repurposing for housing is mutually beneficial

Key Outcomes of Housing Partner Collaboration

- Builds connections with and helps prioritize this population for mainstream housing resources
- Helps target scarce housing resources to those with highest needs
- Generates new resources and partnerships for development
- **Ensures people do not fall between the gaps of our public systems**

County of Fresno

Multi-sector partnerships to increase housing opportunities

Fresno County: Undertaking Cross-System Collaboration

Jolie Gordon-Browar – Fresno County Department of Behavioral Health Division Manager, Adult Services

Mitch Collins – Turning Point of Central California, Inc. Diversion & First Street Center Program Director

Melanie Johnson – Fresno County Probation, Assistant Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Quality Control/Program

Multi-Agency Collaboration with a Forensic Focus

The County of Fresno has prioritized the development of partnerships between DBH and our Justice colleagues. Our goals are to create alternative service lines tailored to meet the needs of individuals with behavioral health or SUD issues who are coming into contact with law enforcement or leaving incarceration.

Relationships are developed with a focus on multi-agency collaboration.

Services and programs are a combination of county- operated and contractor operated (determined by resources and funding).

DBH Forensic Behavioral Health and SUD Services

"A Hybrid Approach"

Current Forensic Programs:

- Adult and Youth Collaborative Treatment Courts Teams
- AB 1810 Diversion (DSH) and MH Diversion Court
- Rural and Metro Crisis Intervention Teams
- JJC and Adult Jail BH Services (WellPath) with DBH embedded Utilization Review Clinician
- AB 109 MH/SUD programming
- Parole Coordination Program

On the near horizon:

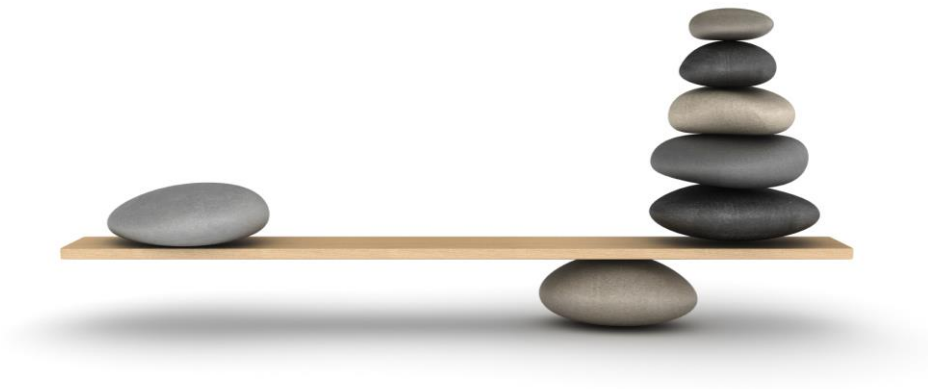
- Jail MAT services
- SB 317, AOT, CDCR Data Sharing Project

Connect

Connect people with housing assistance

- Turning Point Belgravia Center is a residential program specifically designed to provide rapid short-term housing.
- Belgravia is only available to people who are leaving jail or prison and placed on formal probation, AB109, and Pretrial.
- Belgravia acts as an on-ramp to facilitate successful reentry through the coordination of services.

Leverage



Leverage services to increase chances of securing and maintaining housing

- Turning Point/DBH have worked with Probation to implement a step-up system to acquire resources and stability and to incrementally increase independence over the course of 4–6 months. This effort better prepares the individual for living in the community.

1

- ☐ Enrolled in SUD OP if appropriate
- ☐ Completed Phase 1 MH Groups
- ☐ Completed psychiatric assessment & obtained medication
- ☐ Begun to explore transportation options
- ☐ Applied for Medi-Cal
- ☐ Begun weekly therapy
- ☐ Completed ISP Sessions 1 / 2 / 3
- ☐ Consistent attendance for case management, therapy & groups
- ☐ 4 weeks of consistent clean drug screens
- ☐ 4 weeks with no crisis hospitalizations or incarcerations

Date Completed: _____

2

- ☐ Attending Phase 2 MH Groups
- ☐ Applied for SSI
- ☐ Successful use of 4 hour social passes during business hours
- ☐ Taking bus 50% of time to appointments
- ☐ Engaging in therapy & case management
- ☐ Less than 3 medication education with nurse
- ☐ Consistent attendance for case management, therapy & groups
- ☐ 4 weeks of consistent clean drug screens
- ☐ 4 weeks with no crisis hospitalizations or incarcerations

Date Completed: _____

3

- ☐ Successful use of weekend or overnight social passes
- ☐ Transportation independence (to and from appointments)
- ☐ Completed at least 50% of phase 2 groups
- ☐ HRRT w/ treatment team to discuss housing options
- ☐ Consistent attendance for case management, therapy & groups
- ☐ Applied for GR & EBT
- ☐ 4 weeks of consistent clean drug screens
- ☐ 4 weeks with no crisis hospitalizations or incarcerations

Date Completed: _____

Leverage Cont. Housing Options

- Triage shelter
- Transitional housing
- Unlicensed/supervised shared living home
- Licensed board and care facility
- Independent low income/subsidized housing
- Family housing
- Independent housing

Leverage Cont. Behavioral Health Services

- Behavioral Health Assessment
- Individualized Treatment Plan
- Psychiatric Medication Evaluation
- Medication Education
- Medication Management/Support
- Individual, Group, and Family Therapy
- Psychoeducation and Rehabilitation Groups
- Intensive Case Management
- Crisis Intervention

Leverage Cont. Behavioral Health Services (continued)

- Linkage to Community Resources
  - Placement/Housing
    - 90-Day Triage Shelter
    - Temporary/Rapid Housing
    - Independent Shared Living Home
    - Board and Care
    - Independent Low-Income Housing
    - Permanent Supportive Housing
  - SUD Programs
    - Outpatient SUD treatment
    - Inpatient Residential SUD treatment
  - Primary Health Care
  - Health Insurance Acquisition
  - Vocational/Educational Resources
  - Financial Benefits

Prioritize

Prioritize target population

Turning Point First Street Center

Executed: 5/11/2012

Purpose: Outpatient Based Behavioral Health (BH) Services

Target: AB109 and Pretrial with BH diagnosis

Funded: Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) funds, Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Funds, and Medi-Cal Reimbursement

Coordination Referrals made by Probation and probation officers are included in the multi-disciplinary BH treatment team

Turning Point Belgravia Center

Executed: 2/1/2019

Purpose: Reentry/transitional housing to target population

Target: Formal Probation, AB109, Pretrial

Funded: CCP

Coordination: BH and Probation supervision is rooted in housing facility. Referrals made by probation officers

Turning Point AB 1810 Diversion

Executed: 3/15/2021

Purpose: Multi-Level Outpatient based BH service

Target: AB 1810 – Diversion eligible individuals with identified criminal charge and BH nexus

Funded: Department of State Hospitals (DSH), MHSA, Medi-Cal Reimbursement

Coordination: MHD Court Team includes superior court judge, DA, PD, DBH, Probation, and CBO – Turning Point Diversion

Equipping Staff Across Systems

- In court, MHD breakout sessions involving the judge, DA, PD, Probation, and treatment provider
- Collaborative High Risk Resources Team meetings with multidisciplinary treatment team and probation officers
- Bi-weekly case review
- Recurring collaborative meeting with department leadership to review program effectiveness, outcomes, and funding

Questions

Breakout Session

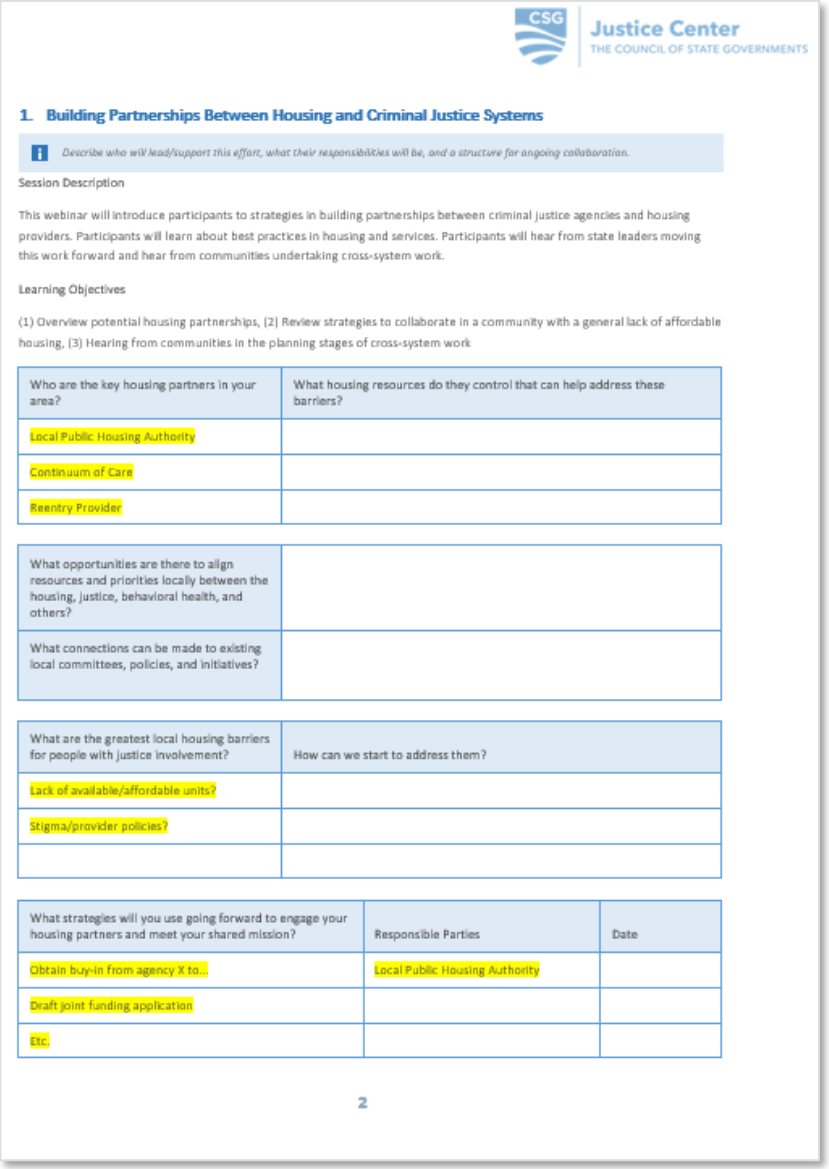
Breakout Session Questions/Report Out

- What are the greatest local housing barriers for people with justice involvement (lack of available/affordable units, stigma/provider policies, etc.)?
- Who are the key housing partners in your area? What housing resources do they control that can help address these barriers?
- What opportunities are there to align resources and priorities locally between the housing, justice, behavioral health, and other systems? What connections can be made to existing local committees, policies, and initiatives?
- **What strategies will you use going forward to engage your housing partners and meet your shared mission?**

Resources and Next Steps

Series Companion Worksheets

An **optional, cumulative** companion document that builds on each session's goals and breakout questions to capture learning, discussion, and potential next steps.



CSG Justice Center
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. Building Partnerships Between Housing and Criminal Justice Systems

Describe who will lead/support this effort, what their responsibilities will be, and a structure for ongoing collaboration.

Session Description

This webinar will introduce participants to strategies in building partnerships between criminal justice agencies and housing providers. Participants will learn about best practices in housing and services. Participants will hear from state leaders moving this work forward and hear from communities undertaking cross-system work.

Learning Objectives

(1) Overview potential housing partnerships, (2) Review strategies to collaborate in a community with a general lack of affordable housing, (3) Hearing from communities in the planning stages of cross-system work

Who are the key housing partners in your area?	What housing resources do they control that can help address these barriers?
Local Public Housing Authority	
Continuum of Care	
Reentry Provider	

What opportunities are there to align resources and priorities locally between the housing, justice, behavioral health, and others?	
What connections can be made to existing local committees, policies, and initiatives?	

What are the greatest local housing barriers for people with justice involvement?	How can we start to address them?
Lack of available/affordable units?	
Stigma/provider policies?	

What strategies will you use going forward to engage your housing partners and meet your shared mission?	Responsible Parties	Date
Obtain buy-in from agency X to...	Local Public Housing Authority	
Draft joint funding application		
Etc.		

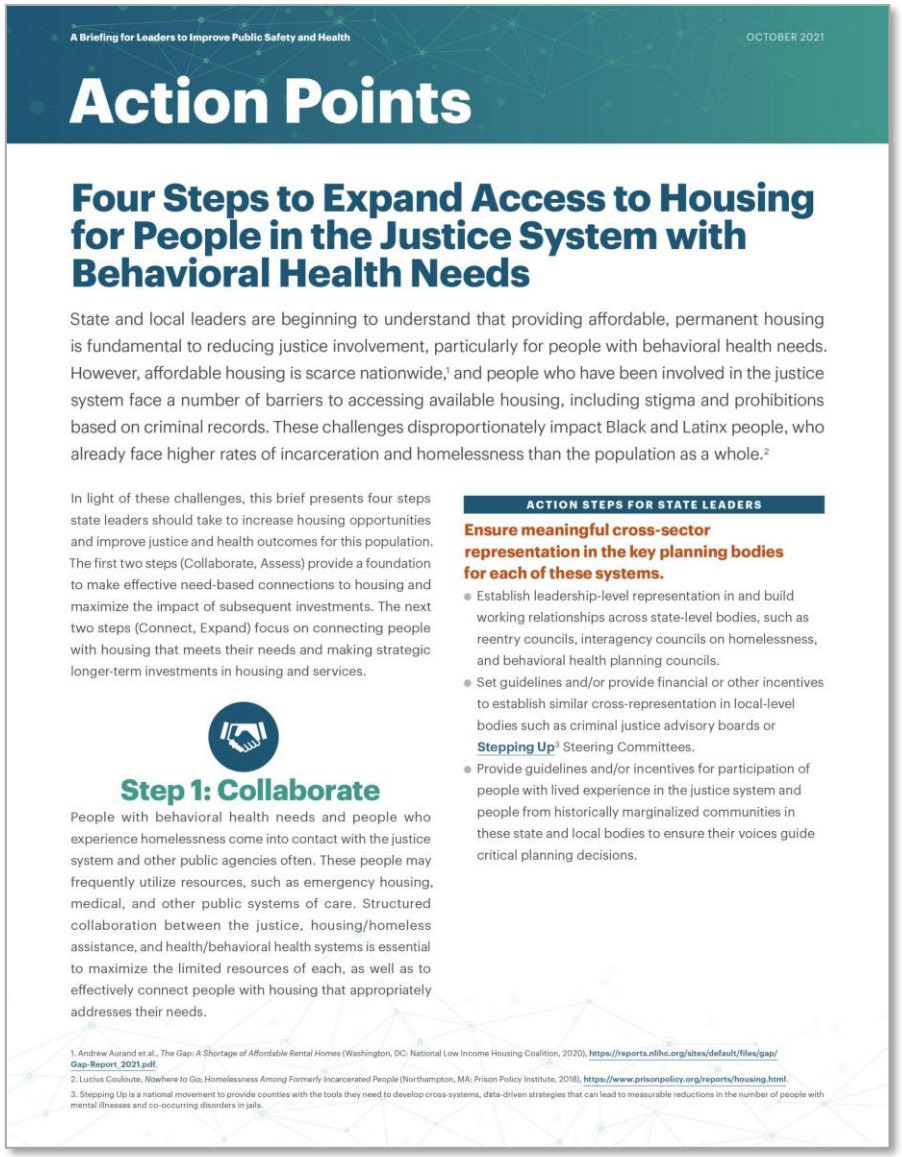
2

CSG Justice Center

Action Points: Four Steps to Expand Access to Housing for People in the Justice System with Behavioral Health Needs

This brief presents four steps state leaders should take to increase housing opportunities and improve justice and health outcomes for this population

https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/action-points-2/



A Briefing for Leaders to Improve Public Safety and Health

OCTOBER 2021

Action Points

Four Steps to Expand Access to Housing for People in the Justice System with Behavioral Health Needs

State and local leaders are beginning to understand that providing affordable, permanent housing is fundamental to reducing justice involvement, particularly for people with behavioral health needs. However, affordable housing is scarce nationwide,[1] and people who have been involved in the justice system face a number of barriers to accessing available housing, including stigma and prohibitions based on criminal records. These challenges disproportionately impact Black and Latinx people, who already face higher rates of incarceration and homelessness than the population as a whole.[2]

In light of these challenges, this brief presents four steps state leaders should take to increase housing opportunities and improve justice and health outcomes for this population. The first two steps (Collaborate, Assess) provide a foundation to make effective need-based connections to housing and maximize the impact of subsequent investments. The next two steps (Connect, Expand) focus on connecting people with housing that meets their needs and making strategic longer-term investments in housing and services.

Step 1: Collaborate

People with behavioral health needs and people who experience homelessness come into contact with the justice system and other public agencies often. These people may frequently utilize resources, such as emergency housing, medical, and other public systems of care. Structured collaboration between the justice, housing/homeless assistance, and health/behavioral health systems is essential to maximize the limited resources of each, as well as to effectively connect people with housing that appropriately addresses their needs.

ACTION STEPS FOR STATE LEADERS

Ensure meaningful cross-sector representation in the key planning bodies for each of these systems.

- Establish leadership-level representation in and build working relationships across state-level bodies, such as reentry councils, interagency councils on homelessness, and behavioral health planning councils.
- Set guidelines and/or provide financial or other incentives to establish similar cross-representation in local-level bodies such as criminal justice advisory boards or Stepping Up[3] Steering Committees.
- Provide guidelines and/or incentives for participation of people with lived experience in the justice system and people from historically marginalized communities in these state and local bodies to ensure their voices guide critical planning decisions.

1. Andrew Aurand et al., *The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Rental Homes* (Washington, DC: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2020), https://reports.nlihc.org/sites/default/files/gap/Gap-Report_2021.pdf.
2. Lucius Couloute, *Nowhere to Go: Homelessness Among Formerly Incarcerated People* (Northampton, MA: Prison Policy Institute, 2018), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/reports/housing.html.
3. Stepping Up is a national movement to provide counties with the tools they need to develop cross-systems, data-driven strategies that can lead to measurable reductions in the number of people with mental illnesses and co-occurring disorders in jails.

Additional Collaboration Briefs

The Role of Probation and Parole in Making Housing a Priority for People with Behavioral Health Needs

- https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/the-role-of-probation-and-parole-in-making-housing-a-priority-for-people-with-behavioral-health-needs/

Strengthening Partnerships Between Law Enforcement and Homelessness Service Systems

- https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/strengthening-partnerships-between-law-enforcement-and-homelessness-service-systems-2/

Field Notes | *Behavioral Health* March 2021

The Role of Probation and Parole in Making Housing a Priority for People with Behavioral Health Needs

Safe, affordable, and permanent housing is widely recognized as one of the most crucial components of successful reentry. But finding permanent housing is often a challenge for people leaving prison or jail[1] due to collateral consequences that restrict their access to certain housing options.[2] For Black and Hispanic Americans leaving incarceration, racial discrimination in rental markets makes it that much harder to secure affordable housing and avoid homelessness.[3] Yet, even when these barriers are mitigated, people reentering the community can find the housing search and application processes difficult to navigate or struggle to afford the considerable move-in costs.

For people with behavioral health needs, these challenges are even more acute. Many times, people face stigmas or misconceptions from providers and landlords that they will relapse or be difficult tenants. As a result, people with behavioral health needs experience higher rates of homelessness compared to the general population[4] and often cycle between shelters, jails, and psychiatric institutions.[5] Probation and parole officers are well positioned to reimagine their roles in helping people with behavioral health needs reentering the community obtain safe and affordable housing. By increasing access to housing through a two-pronged approach that includes collaborating with homelessness system providers, these officers can make housing a priority and help their clients achieve other positive outcomes.

Assessing for risk of homelessness

Traditionally people reentering the community have been connected to short-term housing options, such as halfway houses. While these can be useful as part of a larger continuum of services, the best way to achieve good outcomes is to connect people to permanent housing.[6] To make these connections, officers must have an understanding of who is most at risk of experiencing homelessness and their specific housing and behavioral health needs. By incorporating these assessments into standard practices, officers will be able identify the person's needs, use that information to connect them to homelessness service providers (such as those using the Housing First approach), and identify additional supportive services that can set the person on a path to recovery.

Housing First Approach

Housing and supportive services that use the Housing First approach[7] are an important option for probation and parole officers who want to help their clients access safe and affordable permanent housing that also provides a platform for addressing behavioral health needs. Below are two of the most effective Housing First models:

Permanent supportive housing is an evidence-based model for providing affordable housing, paired with tenant-driven, wraparound services and supports (e.g., case management, mental health treatment, supported employment). With the high level and intensity of the supports involved, it is best used for people with the greatest behavioral health and housing needs.

Rapid rehousing relies on short-term rental assistance and other supports to reduce the likelihood that a person experiences homelessness. Usually beginning with a high level of support, such as case management and rental assistance, rapid rehousing services taper as people achieve stability in the community, making it a better fit for people with fewer long-term needs.

**Housing First is an evidence-based approach that considers housing a basic need that sets the foundations for other life-sections. Once housed people are better able to engage in treatment and supports that improve their chances for recovery and reduce recidivism.*

1 In some communities, up to 16 percent of all people experiencing homelessness report being on parole or probation. See Applied Survey Research (ASR), Santa Clara County Homeless Census & Survey 2017 Comprehensive Report (Watsonville, CA: ASR, 2020).

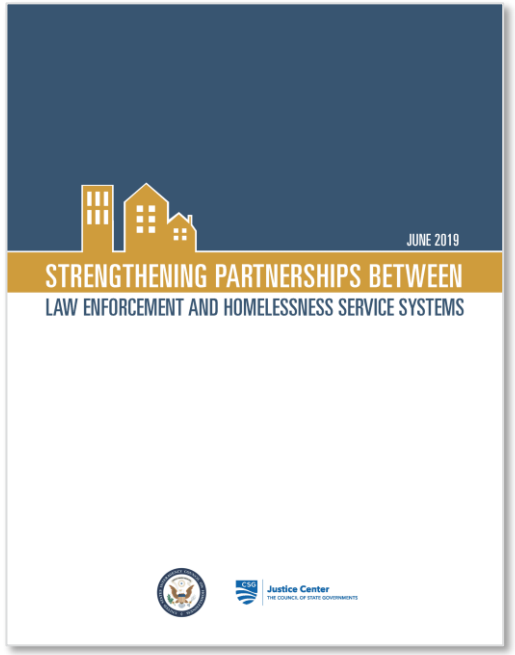
2 Some examples include permanent exclusions for people convicted of producing methamphetamine in federally subsidized housing and for people who are subject to lifetime "sex offender" registration. However, outside of these requirements, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development allows public housing authorities latitude in how they consider criminal justice history when making housing decisions. This has allowed many public housing authorities to enact rules, regulations, and common practices that limit access to housing for people with criminal records

3 Lucius Couloute, "Nowhere to Go: Homelessness Among Formerly Incarcerated People" (Northampton, MA: Prison Policy Institute, 2018); Office of Policy Development and Research, *Housing Discrimination Against Racial and Ethnic Minorities 2012* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013), 39.

4 Greg A. Greenberg and Robert A. Rosenheck, "Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health: A National Study," Psychiatric Services Vol. 59, 3 (2008): 170–177.

5 People experiencing homelessness also face increased risk of psychiatric hospitalization, substance use disorders, HIV infection, and trauma. See Margot B. Kushel et al., "Revolving Doors, Imprisonment Among the Homeless and Marginally Housed Population," American Journal of Public Health 95, no. 10 (2005): 1747–1752; and Greenberg and Rosenheck, "Jail Incarceration, Homelessness, and Mental Health."

6 Daniel Gubits et al., *Family Options Study: 3-Year Impacts of Housing and Services Interventions for Homeless Families* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 2016).



JUNE 2019

STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HOMELESSNESS SERVICE SYSTEMS

Justice Center

CSG Justice Center

Additional Collaboration Examples from the Field

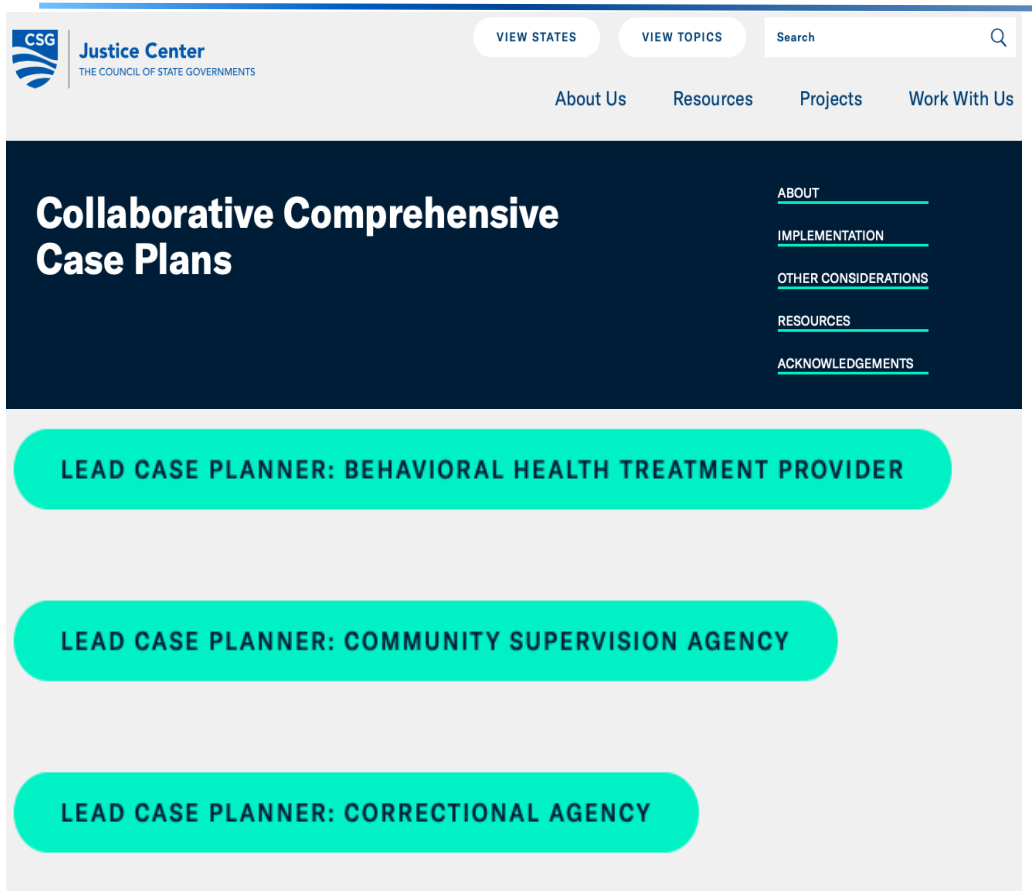
How One City Used Federal Funds to Create Reentry Housing Opportunities

- This brief describes how Salinas, KS, leveraged Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding to provide rapid re-housing assistance to people leaving jail and prison
- https://csgjusticecenter.org/2021/04/12/how-one-city-used-federal-funds-to-create-reentry-housing-opportunities/

How States are Engaging Private Landlords—an Untapped Resource in Reentry Housing

- This brief describes how states and state departments of corrections are engaging private landlords
- https://csgjusticecenter.org/2021/10/15/how-states-are-engaging-private-landlords-an-untapped-resource-in-reentry-housing/

Web-Based Tool to Support Case Planning



- Online tool that helps behavioral health and criminal justice professionals integrate the risk/needs information gathered from assessments into case plans that engage the person reentering the community.
- "Collaborative Comprehensive Case Plans," the CSG Justice Center; accessed May 7, 2020, https://csgjusticecenter.org/publications/collaborative-comprehensive-case-plans/.

Next Session

- Defining, Screening, and Assessing for Homelessness Risk and Housing Needs
- January 27, 12–1:30 p.m. (PT)

Thank You!

Join our distribution list to receive updates and announcements:

https://csgjusticecenter.org/resources/newsletters/

For more information, please contact Charley Francis at cfrancis@csg.org.

All images in this presentation are stock images licensed by Microsoft for PowerPoint.

The presentation was developed by members of The Council of State Governments Justice Center staff. The statements made reflect the views of the authors, and should not be considered the official position of The Council of State Governments Justice Center, the members of The Council of State Governments, or the funding agency supporting the work.

© 2021 The Council of State Governments Justice Center

Slide 9 Sources

Applied Research Division, "Homelessness Among Justice System-Involved Individuals in San Diego County," SANDAG Vol. 21, 9 (2019), https://www.sandag.org/uploads/publicationid/publicationid_4631_26706.pdf; Fei Wu and Max Stevens, *The Services Homeless Single Adults Use and their Associated Costs: An Examination of Utilization Patterns and Expenditures in Los Angeles County over One Fiscal Year* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office's Research and Evaluation Services, 2016), https://homeless.lacounty.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/homeless-costs-final.pdf; Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, *Custody Division Year End Review: 2016* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, 2017), http://www.la-sheriff.org/s2/static_content/info/documents/PMB_YER2016.pdf; Maria Raven, Matthew Niedzwiecki, and Margot Kushel, "A randomized trial of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless persons with high use of publicly funded services," *Health Services Research* 55, no. S2 (2020): 797–806, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1475-6773.13553; Elsa Augustine and Evan White, *High Utilizers of Multiple Systems in Sonoma County* (Berkeley: University of California-Berkeley Cal Policy Lab, 2020), https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/High-Utilizers-of-Multiple-Systems-in-Sonoma-County.pdf.