CSH Literature Review of Supportive Housing: Justice Outcomes

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Information listed in the Outcomes table has been taken directly from the relevant study. Such outcomes do not constitute analysis or advice.

Please direct all questions and concerns about the literature review to pfs@csh.org

#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Criminal Justice
1	**Culhane (2002)**	3,365	Matched control group	1.9% pt decline in proportion of population incarcerated in prison by intervention group (3.3% to 1.4%) over two years. 0.2% pt increase experienced by control group. 73% decline in mean number of prison days used by intervention group (11.2 to 3.0) over two years. 5% increase experienced by control group. 4% pt decline in proportion of population incarcerated in jail by intervention group (13.4% to 9.4%) over two years. 0.8% pt deline experienced by control group. 40% decline in mean number of jail days used by intervention group (11.0 to 6.6 days) over two years. 8.7% decline experienced by control group.
2	**Perlman and Parvensky (2006)**	19	Pre/post study	76% decline in incarceration days and costs
3	**Mondello et al (2007)**	99	Pre/post study	66% decline in police contact costs 62% decline in incarceration
4	**Hall (2008)**	20	Pre/post study	45% decline in county jail bookings after one year 42% decline in county jail days after one year
5	**Latham et al (2008)**	586	Pre/post study	85% of youth did not have contact with justice system after entering housing
6	**Mondello et al (2009)**	163	Pre/post study	95% decline in incarceration costs

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#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Criminal Justice
7	**The Heartland Alliance and Mid-America Institute on Poverty (2009)**	177	Pre/post study	100% decrease in time spent in state prison over program length 86% decrease in overnight jail stays 68% decrease in jail costs
8	**Flaming, Burns, Matsunaga (2009)**	279	Pre/post study	95% savings ($110) estimated for sheriff general jail 95% savings ($80) estimated for sheriff medical services
9	**Larimer, Malone, Garner et al (2009)**	95	Wait-list control group	Decline from 0.5 jail days per person per month in year prior to housing to 0.0 in 6 and 12 months after housing Decline in jail bookings from 0.2 per person per month in year prior to housing to 0 in 6 and 12 months after housing
10	**MA Housing & Shelter Alliance (2012)**	555	Pre/post study	Decline in days incarcerated from 8.03 to 0.72 per person in 12 months pre/post housing
11	**Knoxville Mayor's Office et al (2012)**	47	Pre/post study	99% decrease in Knox County Sheriff's Office costs ssociated with incarceration ($45,072 vs. $640) and an 86% decrease of days in jail Knoxville Police Department showed a 67% decrease in field interviews, citations and arrests one year after permanent supportive housing for participants
12	**Aidala et al (2013)**	72	Control group	19.2 fewer days incarcerated, a 40% reduction over the comparison group. Fewer jail admissions over the 24 month follow-up period.
13	**NYC Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene (2013)**	1695	Control group	Saving of $1,298 per person in jail costs compared to control group

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#	Study	N	Study design	Impact: Criminal Justice
14	**Thomas et al (2014)**	73	Pre/post study	Most tenants not involved in CJ system but of those that were, they had 78% reduction in arrests and a 84% reduction in jail nights
15	**Basu et al (2012)**	201	RCT	0.05 fewer arrests than control 4.06 more days in jail than control 0.03 fewer convictions than control 7.73 fewer days in prison than control
16	**MA Housing & Shelter Alliance (2016)**	900	Pre/post study	Reduction in prison days in six months post-housing. Figures included in charts but not labeled.
17	**Mental Health Commission of Canada (2014)**	1,158	RCT	The majority (89 per cent) had at least one interaction with police officers, which could involve help-seeking, information requests or criminal activity. Around one third of participants were actually arrested during the study timeframe. Both HF and TAU groups reported substantial declines in their contacts with justice services (police, security services, courts, and other justice services), with no significant difference between the groups. When reasons for arrests were investigated, however, HF participants reported fewer arrests for public nuisance offences and drug-related offences over time, whereas TAU participants reported no such decline.

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