

Long-term Recidivism Study (1 year recidivism)

In preparation of the HEARTH performance measures CSB staff analyzed the historical trending of the long-term recidivism in our emergency shelters.

The Long-term recidivism for this study's purpose is defined as:

The total numbers of distinct households that were exited during a fiscal year period (from the specific program or system shown below) with a successful housing outcome (as defined for an emergency shelter program/system) and had a shelter stay (in any program in the system) within two weeks (14 days) to 365 days after having exited with a successful housing outcome. This measure is expressed as a percentage of total distinct households with an exit to housing (as defined for that emergency shelter program/system).

The study looked at 6 prior fiscal years to evaluate 1-year recidivism trending.

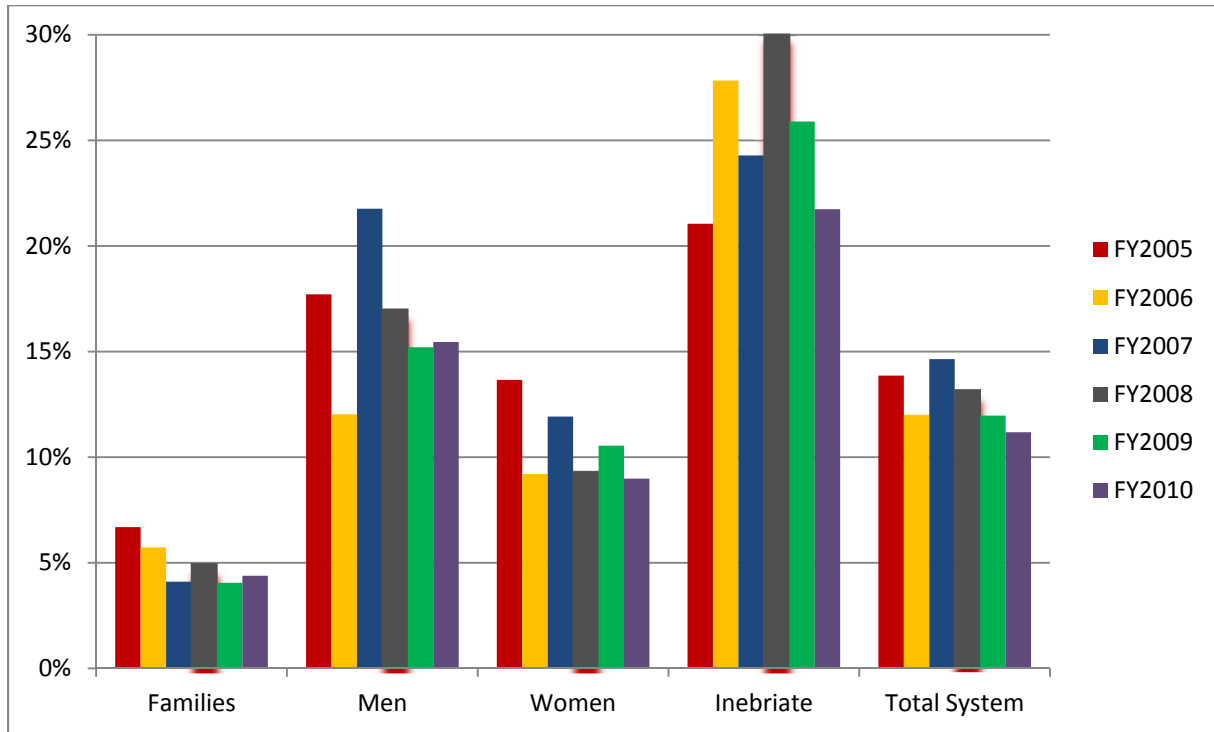
The data table below presents the results of this study.

Provider	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Family System						
YWCA Family Center(69)	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%
HFF - Family Shelter(51)	9%	7%	5%	5%	3%	2%
VOAGO Family Services(67)	7%	7%	2%	5%	4%	7%
Family System Totals	7%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Men's System						
LSS - FM Faith on 6th(43)	14%	11%	20%	15%	14%	17%
LSS - FM Faith on 8th(52)	16%	14%	27%	17%	14%	14%
SE - FOH Men's Shelter(47)	23%	16%	23%	21%	16%	16%
VOAGO Men's Shelter(64)	16%	8%	18%	14%	16%	14%
LSS - FM Men's Overflow(188)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Men's System Totals	18%	12%	22%	17%	15%	15%
Women's System						
SE - FOH Rebecca's Place(48)	10%	12%	14%	6%	9%	9%
LSS - FM Nancy's Place(45)	16%	7%	11%	12%	12%	9%
LSS - FM Women's Overflow(195)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Women's System Totals	14%	9%	12%	9%	11%	9%
Inebriate						
Maryhaven - Engagement Center(105)	21%	28%	24%	30%	26%	22%
Inebriate Totals	21%	28%	24%	30%	26%	22%
System Totals	14%	12%	15%	13%	12%	11%

The items to note are the low recidivism percentage for the programs serving families.

The system numbers show a decrease for the past 3 fiscal years. This decrease is consistent with the availability of the HPRP funds in our community and it may be attributable to this funding source that allowed us to house an increased number of

households. The effect may be also due to the increase in the number of supportive housing units that are added every year to our system in addition to the natural turnover of these units.



The study also analyzed the reasons for homelessness for this particular recidivist population.

Homelessness Primary Reason(78)	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Unemployment	35%	23%	30%	18%	21%	22%
Addiction	20%	34%	22%	33%	23%	17%
Relationship Problems	15%	12%	19%	13%	16%	16%
Substandard Housing	11%	10%	5%	4%	2%	7%
Other	7%	9%	11%	4%	7%	5%
Physical/Mental Disabilities	4%	4%	7%	2%	0%	0%
Jail/Prison	4%	2%	2%	6%	3%	3%
Moved to Seek Work	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%
Domestic Violence	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Evicted	0%	0%	0%	10%	11%	13%
Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	0%	0%	0%	8%	7%	8%
Family/Personal Illness	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	5%
Divorce	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Unemployment and addiction are at the top of the reasons for homelessness consistently throughout the years.

Please note the trending under the “evicted” and “unable to pay rent” line items. The increasing trend for evictions supports the reality of the difficult economic times we are currently experiencing.

In the general homeless population, 65% are adult males. The table below shows that men are more likely to become recidivists than women.

Gender	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Female	30%	32%	27%	23%	30%	30%
Male	70%	68%	73%	77%	70%	70%

In the general homeless population, 10% of the adults self-report as veteran. The table below shows that veterans are more likely to become recidivists than non-veterans.

Veteran	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
No (HUD)	83%	80%	83%	87%	90%	86%
Yes (HUD)	17%	20%	17%	13%	10%	14%

Finally, when looking at the individual’s residence prior to becoming homeless, in the general homeless population 36% self reported as living with family or friends. In the recidivist population 42% self-declare as coming from the same environment. This somewhat higher percentage may point to the fact that the recidivist population has a longer-term housing instability than the general homeless population.

CSB staff will continue to analyze recidivism and expand the analyses to a 2 year recidivism and also assess recidivism after exit from a permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing and prevention programs.