

**Current use of transitional housing- both type (supervised unsupervised) of housing and geography as well as male female.**

The average utilization for the period of July 1, 2019-September 30, 2019 was **72%** which is slightly (10%) below the target of 80%. Bed utilization fluctuates each quarter because of the variability in individual circumstances and the number of individuals scheduled for release.

**Performance Measures for All Programs**

| <b>Measure</b>     |   | <b>Target</b> | <b>Actual</b> |
|--------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>How Much?</b>   | Individuals Served  | 325           | 377           |
|                    | Bed Days Utilized   | 20,148        | 14,523        |
|                    | Months of Rental Assistance   | 132           | 113           |
|                    | Individuals Housed (Search & Retention)   | 11            | 9             |
| <b>How Well?</b>   | % Referrals Accepted  | 80%           | 81%           |
|                    | % Utilization   | 80%           | 72%           |
| <b>Better Off?</b> | % not charged with a new crime while in program   | 60%           | 98%           |
|                    | % of participants who were employed, enrolled in an educational or training program or receiving benefits at exit | 80%           | 70%           |
|                    | % who exited to permanent housing   | 60%           | 35%           |

**Utilization by Program Type**

| <b>Program Type</b>                   | <b>Utilization</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Congregate/Staffed Sites (Supervised) | 71%                |
| Scattered Site (Unsupervised)         | 84%                |

**Utilization by P&P District**

| Measure       | BARRE DISTRICT TOTAL | BENNINGTON DISTRICT TOTAL | BRATTLEBORO DISTRICT TOTAL | BURLINGTON DISTRICT TOTAL | HARTFORD DISTRICT TOTAL | MIDLEBURY DISTRICT TOTAL | NEWPORT DISTRICT TOTAL | RUTLAND DISTRICT TOTAL | SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT TOTAL | ST ALBANS DISTRICT TOTAL | ST JOHNSBURY DISTRICT TOTAL | Total |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| % Utilization | 69%                  | 32%                       | 74%                        | 70%                       | 91%                     | 92%                      | 113%                   | 87%                    | 59%                        | 69%                      | 54%                         | 72%   |

**Numbers Served by Gender**

| Male      | Female   | Total |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| 310 (82%) | 67 (18%) | 377   |

*From the CSG report: Women make up 8% of the incarcerative (sentenced) population, 17% of parolees, and 18% of furlougees*

**Estimated number of inmates who could be released if transitional housing were available.**  
(both type of housing (supervised/unsupervised), geography as well as male/female)

- The complexities of the population held past their minimum sentence, primarily due to lack of housing, make this difficult to determine.
- Most of the individuals who are incarcerated past their minimum sentence, primarily due to lack of housing, have already had prior episodes of release from incarceration, have extremely complex needs, and/or charges that make it difficult to find housing in the community (violent and sexual offenses).
- Of the 126 people held past their minimum sentence primarily due to lack of housing, 74 (59%) have participated in DOC-funded transitional housing on one (or more) occasion.
- At least half of the remaining 52 people have been referred to DOC-funded Transitional Housing programs and denied because their needs were too high, or they have been placed on a waiting list (Pathways). The rest have a history of sexual offenses or have just recently passed their minimum.
- DOC does not see a need to expand congregate (supervised) transitional housing programs at this time.

- Pathways Vermont utilizes a Housing First model to serve DOC-supervised individuals with complex needs in five P&P districts across the state. Due, in part, to funding constraints they consistently have a waiting list (currently 32 individuals). It can also be assumed that there are offenders returning to other P&P districts who could benefit from a Housing First program.

### **Need for sober or recovery housing**

- DOC does not currently grant to any resident-run or private sober/recovery housing, so we have no data to evaluate the effectiveness of these models with the DOC-supervised population.
  - o Challenges:
    - Most sober houses will not accept applicants who are on Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT). Considering the high number of incarcerated and DOC-supervised individuals on MAT, this model may not align with the current needs of DOC. In extreme cases, we've heard of individuals who have stopped MAT against medical advice for the purpose of obtaining housing.
    - While zero tolerance policies for substance use in sober houses make sense for the integrity of the houses and safety of residents, practically it can mean that residents on furlough may be incarcerated (due to loss of housing) if they experience a relapse.

*From the CSG report: Technical violations make up large percentages of supervision revocations, particularly for the furlough population. (42% for loss of housing, 35% for substance use).*

- Currently DOC uses *Inmate Release Money*, on a case-by-case basis, for security deposit assistance for individuals who wish to live in sober/recovery housing and have a financial need.