

WASHINGTON STATE'S REENTRY HOUSING PILOT PROGRAM EVALUATION: YEAR 3 FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2007 Washington State continued its work to end homelessness and to reduce recidivism committed by high risk and high need offenders being released from prison or jail without a home or a viable release plan. To address the issue of recidivism and homelessness the State implemented the Reentry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) and similar programs funded by the Housing Grant Assistance Program (HGAP). This report provides the results of the final phase of the research project designed to determine whether providing wrap around services, treatment, and offender accountability with the provision of affordable and safe housing reduces recidivism.

This report provides (1) a description of each of the RHPP programs implemented in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties and the HGAP programs implemented in Clallam and Whatcom Counties; and (2) a 24 month follow-up outcome evaluation comparing RHPP/HGAP participants with a similar group of offenders released from prison. RHPP/HGAP participants are compared with offenders who were released from prison into homelessness, unstable housing, or stable housing. The Washington State Legislature eliminated funding for the RHPP program in 2009 due to the economic crisis confronting the state.

RHPP Outcome Evaluation Findings:

- RHPP participants were less likely (32%) than the comparison groups (36%) to be convicted for a new crime 24 months following their release from prison. This finding was not statistically significant.
- RHPP participants were less likely (45%) than the comparison groups (50%) to be revoked from community supervision for a violation. This finding was not statistically significant.
- RHPP participants were *significantly* less likely (53%) than the comparison groups (62%) to be readmitted to prison.

HGAP Outcome Evaluation Findings:

- HGAP participants experience *significantly* fewer new convictions. These findings were mixed based on county.
- HGAP participants were *significantly* less likely (17%) to have their community supervision revoked than the comparison group (41%).
- HGAP participants were *significantly* less likely (41%) to be readmitted to prison than the comparison groups (60%).

WASHINGTON STATE'S REENTRY HOUSING PILOT PROGRAM OUTCOME EVALUATION: YEAR 3 FINAL REPORT

Prisoner reentry has become a pressing issue for many states. Many offenders who reenter the community from prison find it difficult to secure affordable, safe, and stable housing. Without housing there is an increased likelihood to reoffend and return to prison. In an attempt to reduce the high financial and human cost of recidivism, the 2007 Washington State Legislature passed a bill (ESSB 6157) creating the Re-entry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) for high risk, high need offenders who are being released from prison without a place to reside. The legislation provides for up to 12 months of housing support to qualified offenders who are willing to engage in treatment, secure employment, and work toward self sustainability. In addition to the RHPP programs, two counties initiated similarly structured programs to address the needs of offenders being released from prison utilizing funds from the Housing Grant Assistance Program (HGAP).

This report concludes a 3 year study of the RHPP and the HGAP reentry housing programs.¹ The *Year 1 Report* indicated that the RHPP was successfully implemented by each of the counties and that each jurisdiction appeared to implement the necessary attributes for the program to be successful in their respective jurisdictions (see Lutze, Bouffard, and Falconer, 2009). The *Year 2 Report* outcome evaluation showed that RHPP participants, in relation to the comparison group, experienced significantly fewer revocations from community supervision (returns to prison) and spent significantly more time in the community before failure occurred (see Lutze, Bouffard, and Rosky, 2010). The findings of the *Year 2 Report* also indicated that RHPP program participants experienced fewer new convictions than the comparison group, but these findings did not reach statistical significance. This *Year 3 Report* expands upon these prior

¹ Please see *Washington State's Reentry Housing Pilot Program Evaluation: Year 1 Report* for a more in depth literature review of challenges to offender reentry and housing (Lutze, Bouffard, & Falconer, 2009) submitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce.

findings by reporting the results for the outcome evaluation for the RHPP and HGAP reentry housing programs.

This report is divided into three sections. *Part One: Research Design* provides an overview of the methodology and a description of the programs as implemented in Clark, King, Spokane, Clallam, and Whatcom Counties. *Part Two: Outcome Evaluation for Clark, King, and Spokane Counties* provides an outcome evaluation. The outcome evaluation compares the RHPP participants to a statistically similar group of offenders released from the Washington State Department of Corrections to determine whether the RHPP was successful in reducing the number of new convictions, community supervision revocations, and the number of readmissions to prison. *Part Three: Outcome Evaluation for Clallam and Whatcom Counties* presents descriptive statistics for each program and an outcome evaluation. The findings for Clallam and Whatcom Counties are being presented separately because these programs were implemented somewhat differently through the Homeless Grant Assistance Program (HGAP) and were implemented in middle- and non-metropolitan communities compared to Clark, King, and Spokane which are located in large metropolitan areas.

PART 1: RESEARCH DESIGN

The Washington State Re-entry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) provides up to 12 months of financial housing support to offenders being released from prison or jail. The RHPP also promotes interagency collaboration and information sharing between multiple stakeholders such as the RHPP Contractors, Community Justice Centers, the DOC, and other Supporting Agencies

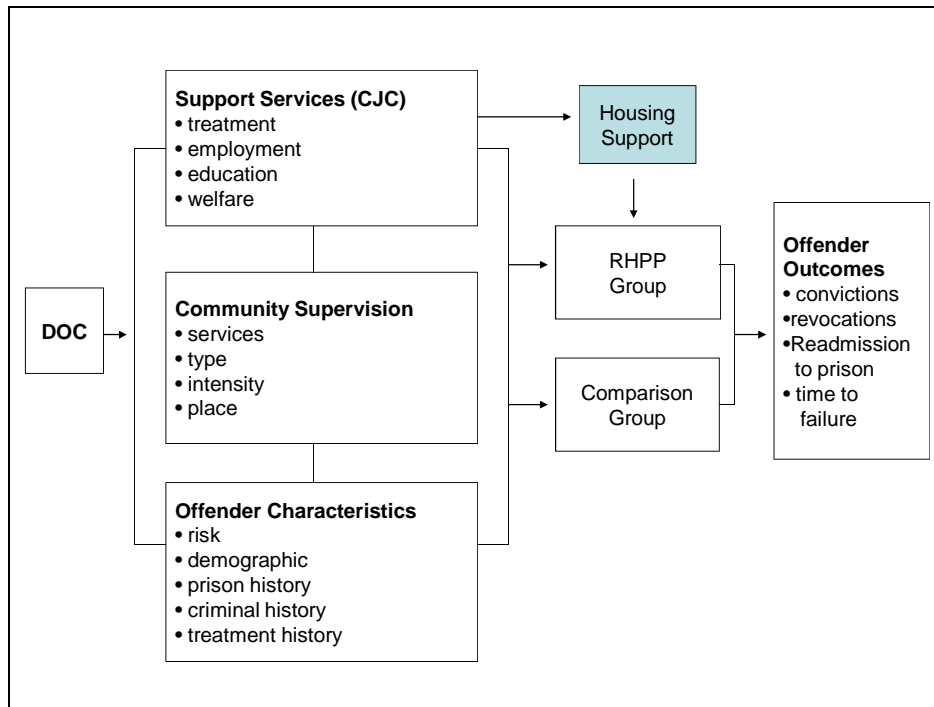
(i.e., social services, mental health, substance abuse treatment providers). Therefore, this study seeks to answer the question:

Does the Re-entry Housing Pilot Program (RHPP) have an impact on recidivism for high risk, high need offenders, or those offenders leaving prison without viable release plans?

To answer this question a quasi-experimental, longitudinal, design is utilized. In a quasi experimental design, subjects are assigned to the treatment group (RHPP) by criminal justice decision makers and are compared to a group comprised of similarly situated subjects (high risk offenders not participating in the RHPP). These two groups are then compared, statistically controlling for any important initial group differences, to see if the treatment group performs differently than the comparison group. This methodological design increases the ability of the evaluators to isolate the effects of the treatment and to make sure that the outcomes are due to treatment effects (RHPP) and not some other relationship that may be influencing the behavior of RHPP participants. See the box below for a depiction and summary of the research design.

The longitudinal design of the study is also important. Instead of capturing outcomes at any given moment in time, a longitudinal approach allows for the measurement of change over time and between groups. This is important in a study such as this one, because it measures RHPP duration (up to 12 months support), the complex changes that may occur during the RHPP period (i.e., eviction, supervision violations, jail, etc.), and the time that an offender is at risk to recidivate after completion of the RHPP (1 to 2 years post completion of RHPP). This report compares all participants in the RHPP program (completers and terminations) with offenders who are high risk and released from a Washington State Prison during the same period of time

as the RHPP program was in operation (January 2008 to June 2009). The basic research design is presented below.



Research Settings: Clark, King, Spokane, Clallam and Whatcom Counties

The Washington State Legislature requires that the RHPP's be operated in collaboration with the Washington State Department of Correction's Community Justice Centers (CJC) existing in the counties selected as pilot sites. RHPP pilot sites were implemented in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. In addition, Clallam and Whatcom implemented similar programs through HGAP funding. Each county implemented a similar basic framework, but developed very different types of partnerships and housing resources based on their unique jurisdictions and the resources available in each geographic location. For instance, each county has a case management plan for offenders, targeted treatment services, offender accountability strategies, partnerships with criminal justice agencies, including both corrections and law enforcement, and

with treatment providers. Each county also includes identified housing units, self sufficiency plans for the participants, and coordinated safety plans to address issues that may arise for landlords, neighbors, or the community related to high risk offender behavior. Each county, however, differs somewhat in the team composition that manages participants, their identified target populations, criminal justice system partnerships, housing partnerships, and the types of housing available to offenders in their jurisdiction. The detailed RHPP/HGAP delivery systems are outlined in each of the boxes below.

Clark and Whatcom Counties differ slightly from the other counties. These programs also serve high risk/need offenders and provide similar structures and program supports, but they are located in counties that do not have a DOC Community Justice Center. These counties are also less populated than Clark, King, and Spokane Counties (large metropolitan areas) with Clallam being considered a non-metropolitan county and Whatcom defined as a middle-sized metropolitan area. In addition these programs awarded funding to their clients for a longer period of time (up to 3 years) compared to the larger counties (up to 12 months). Therefore, these programs are not directly comparable to Clark, King, and Spokane Counties and will be analyzed separately in the outcome evaluation.

Clark County. RHPP in Clark County is designed to serve 30 active high risk offenders with one-half of the target population being men and the other being women. The RHPP team consists of a Community Corrections Officer (CCO) and a representative from YW Housing (serving women in the program) and Community Services Northwest (CSNW: serving the men in the program). The case management plan includes a monthly team meeting, 2-3 face-to-face contacts with offenders each week, and a 1:15 case manager to participant ratio. Primary direct

services are provided by the DOC and the housing providers. Details of Clark County’s program are presented in the box below.

RHPP Service Delivery System Clark County, Community Services NW & YW Housing		
PROGRAM DESIGN	PARTNERSHIPS	HOUSING
<p>Target Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total 46/active 30 • 15 men/15 women • prefer fulltime employable • RMA/RMB Risk <p>Case Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monthly team meeting • team: CSNW; YW; CCO • ratio: 1:15 • contacts: 2-3 face per week <p>Treatment Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substance abuse • mental health • physical health • life skills • life support/legal • education/vocational <p>Accountability/Sanctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work crew • daily reporting • detention • arrest 	<p>CJ System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOC/CJC • Law Enforcement Clark County Sheriff Vancouver City PD U.S. Marshall FBI <p>Housing Providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YW Housing (private) • CSNW (private) • Vancouver Housing Authority <p>Treatment Providers (primary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOC direct services • CSNW direct services • YW Housing direct services <p>Treatment/Service Prov. (referral)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YWCA of Clark County • NW Justice Project • Clark County Free Lawyers • DSHS • Clark College • COMET (Meth Expanded Tx) 	<p>Units Available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YW: 36 • Vancouver Housing Auth: 5 • CSNW open # <p>Self Sufficiency Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender 30% income • RHPP 100% deposit • Diminishing support 100%–25% over 12 • Personal savings 12+ <p>Safety Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood 24 hour communication w/ team working relationship w/ LE • Housing 24 hour communication w/ team DOC release plan w/ property mgr

King County. RHPP in King County is designed to actively serve 50 high risk offenders. RHPP is centralized within Sound Mental Health and is closely coordinated with CCO’s working through the CJC. All housing and treatment services are centrally located and provided on-site through Sound Mental Health. The RHPP team consists of case managers from Sound Mental Health and CCO’s co-located at the CJC. The case management plan includes a weekly team meeting to review participant progress, a 1:14 case manager to participant ratio, and a multi-systems approach that ensures that each case manager is familiar with all clients. Details of the King County program are presented below.

RHPP Service Delivery System King County, Sound Mental Health

PROGRAM DESIGN

Target Population

- total 75/active 50
- High Risk/High Need
- No viable release plan

Case Management Plan

- weekly team meeting
- team: SMH and CTC/CCO's
- ratio: 1:14
- Multi-System (Each Case Manager will know all of the clients)

Treatment Services

- mental health
- substance abuse
- life skills
- educational/vocational
- domestic violence
- sex offender

Accountability/Sanctions

- detention
- arrest
- Seattle day reporting Program (SDRP)
- King County Special Needs Unit (SNU)

PARTNERSHIPS

CJ System

- DOC (CCO's, CTC, CJC)
- Law Enforcement
King County Sheriff
Seattle City PD
U.S. Marshal
FBI

Housing Providers

- Low Income Housing Institute (LIHI)
- GEM Property Management Company (private)
- Private Landlords

Treatment Providers (primary)

- DOC direct services
- SMH Direct Services

Treatment/Service Prov. (referral)

- A Second Chance (Employment Opportunities)
- DSHS

HOUSING

Units Available

- LIHI: 30
- GEM: open #
- Private Landlords: 4 houses/12 rooms

Self Sufficiency Plan

- Offender 33% income
- RHPP 100% deposit

Safety Plan

- Neighborhood
SMH, DOC rapidly meet, find a resolution and enact a plan. Team intervention, increased supervision, and police involvement
- Housing
SMH has a 24/7/365 crisis response team, access to CTC/CCO 24/7 for consultation, and 2 assigned Seattle PD liaisons.

Spokane County. RHPP services in Spokane County are designed to actively serve 50 high risk offenders. RHPP is centrally located within the CJC and is coordinated by Northeast Washington Housing Solutions (NWHs) in close collaboration with Spokane Neighborhood Action Programs (SNAP), Goodwill Industries of the Inland Northwest (GIIN), and the DOC's CJC. The RHPP team consists of members from each of the collaborating agencies. The case management plan includes a weekly team meeting to review participant progress, a 3:50 case manager to participant ratio, and frequent meetings with participants each week. Details of the Spokane County program are presented in the box below.

RHPP Service Delivery System Spokane County, Northeast Washington Housing Solutions

PROGRAM DESIGN

Target Population

- total 66/active 50
- men and women over 18
- required to report to CJC
- completed prerelease interview
- prerelease high risk/need
- no viable release plan

Case Management Plan

- weekly team meeting
- team: CJC, NEWHS, SNAP, GIIN
- ratio: 3:50
- frequent meetings each week with offenders

Treatment Services

- substance abuse
- mental health
- physical health
- life skills
- life support/legal
- education/vocational

Accountability/Sanctions

- work crew
- daily reporting
- detention
- arrest

PARTNERSHIPS

CJ System

- DOC/CJC
- Law Enforcement
Spokane County Sheriff
Spokane City PD
U.S. Marshal
FBI

Housing Providers

- NEWHS
- SNAP

Treatment Providers (primary)

- DOC/CJC direct services
- NEWHS housing services
- SNAP life skills
- GIIN employment services

Treatment/Service Prov. (referral)

- Spokane County Regional Support Network
- GAU
- Medicaid

HOUSING

Units Available

- NEWHS: open #
- SNAP: open #

Self Sufficiency Plan

- Employment Placement using life skills acquired from GIIN
- Addressing Supportive Service needs
- Pay greater portions of rent
- Conducting on-going assessments
- Following DOC re-entry plan

Safety Plan

- Neighborhood
Entire team located at CJC;
Local Law Enforcement,
Neighborhood Resource Officers,
COPS or SCOPE will be notified of
offender's residences.
- Housing
Landlords will be given a handbook
with instructions;
Violations will be address
immediately by CCO;
Local Law Enforcement will be
notified when needed

Clallam County. HGAP services in Clallam County are designed to actively serve 20 high risk or homeless offenders with behavioral issues. Unlike RHPP, this program serves offenders who may or may not be under correctional supervision in the community once released from prison. The program's services are coordinated by a community transitions network that includes the DOC, interested faith-based providers, local mental health agencies, housing and homeless providers, chemical dependency programs, the veterans program, and the community college's basic skills and vocational training program. DOC community corrections officers work directly with the HGAP case manager to coordinate services. The Clallam HGAP team consists of members from each of the collaborating agencies. The case management plan includes reentry planning 3-6 months prior to release from prison and meetings once per month post release. Details of the Clallam County program are presented in the box below.

HGAP Service Delivery System Clallam County, Housing and Services for Released Felons Needing Community-Based Behavioral Health Treatment

PROGRAM DESIGN

Target Population

- total 60-70/active 20
- scheduled for release in Clallam County w/in 6 months
- Homeless or high-risk
- Diagnosed with behavioral health issues
- Willing to participate
- No sex offenders

Case Management Plan

- Re-entry planning 3-6 months prior to discharge
- DOC, LE, housing providers, mental health and substance abuse providers
- Contact once per month

Treatment Services

- Housing services
- Supportive services
- Employment services
- Mental Health services
- Substance Abuse
- Legal/Financial
- Education/vocational

Accountability/Sanctions

- Loss of housing

PARTNERSHIPS

CJ System

- DOC
- Law Enforcement
Clallam County Sheriff
Port Angeles PD

Housing Providers

- Serenity House HRC
- Housing Authority of Clallam County

Treatment Providers (primary)

- DOC direct services
- The Clallam Housing Resource Centers
- Community Transition Network

Treatment/Service Prov. (referral)

- Clallam County Health and Human Services
- First Step
- Peninsula College
- Peninsula Mental Health
- St. Vincent De Paul
- Salvation Army
- WorkSource
- Food Banks
- Several Others...

HOUSING

Units Available

- One one-bedroom unit
- One two-bedroom unit
- Private rental units
- Congregate living
- Scattered site throughout Clallam County

Self Sufficiency Plan

- Offender 30% income
- HGAP funds deposit support

Safety Plan

- Collaboration between DOC, housing providers and local law enforcement

Whatcom County. HGAP services in Whatcom County are designed to actively serve 31 high risk or homeless offenders. Eligible offenders are under the supervision of the DOC and individualized plans for each participant are coordinated by DOC staff and a housing case manager. The program is coordinated through the Whatcom County Homeless Service Center's Community Oriented Re-Entry (CORE) Team. The program's services are provided by multiple justice, mental health, faith-based, chemical dependency, employment, and social service providers. Participants are allowed to remain in housing as long as needed. Details of the program are presented in the box below.

Whatcom County HGAP Re-Entry Project (City Gate Apartments)

PROGRAM DESIGN

Target Population

- total 86/active 31
- Estimate 33 percent will relapse
- Re-entering DOC single offenders
- Re-entering Whatcom County Jail single offenders

Case Management Plan

- Whatcom County Re-Entry Coalition
- team: DOC, Community Oriented Re-Entry Team
- Collaborative effort between multiple providers
- Individualized Re-entry plan

Treatment Services

- Housing services
- Supportive services
- Employment services
- Mental Health services
- Substance Abuse
- Legal
- Education/vocational

Accountability/Sanctions

- None

PARTNERSHIPS

CJ System

- DOC
- Law Enforcement
Whatcom County Sheriff
Bellingham PD

Housing Providers

- City Gate Apartments (private)
- Pioneer Human Services
- Whatcom County Re-entry Coalition

Treatment Providers (primary)

- DOC direct services
- Whatcom County Homeless Service Center (WCHSC)
- Jail Oversight Committee

Treatment/Service Prov. (referral)

- Community Re-Entry Faith-based Support Group
- Whatcom County Law and Justice Council
- Whatcom Counseling and Psychiatric Clinic PATH Program
- DCR Crisis and Employment Services
- Bellingham DSHS Community Services Office
- Several Others...

HOUSING

Units Available

- Five Three-bedroom houses
- Additional beds for Whatcom County Jail Population
- Two additional beds for offenders with mental health/substance abuse issues
- Will consider expanding housing as needed
- Community Services Offender Transitional Housing will provide 24/7 service for offenders who need it

Self Sufficiency Plan

- Offender 30% income
- No deposit
- Offenders may stay as long as they wish
- May move to other permanent housing and still receive support

Safety Plan

- Safe haven/harm reduction plan for substance abusers

PART 2: OUTCOME EVALUATION FOR CLARK, KING, AND SPOKANE COUNTIES

According to data collected from the RHPP Provider Survey the program has been successfully implemented through the acceptance of high risk and high need offenders, providing rent assistance, housing access, and ongoing participant case review (see Lutze, Bouffard, and Falconer, 2010). To determine whether RHPP participants are more or less successful than other high risk offenders living in Clark, King, and Spokane counties, it is important to compare all RHPP participants (completers and failures) to a similar group of offenders who did not participate in RHPP. Therefore, the following analyses compare RHPP participants with similar

groups of offenders who are homeless, have unstable housing, or have stable housing (unknown quality).

Description of the Research Samples

Two groups of offenders, the RHPP group (treatment group) and a traditionally released group of offenders (comparison group), are used to test whether there are statistically significant differences between groups for the following outcomes: (1) reducing recidivism as measured by new convictions, community supervision revocations, and readmission to prison, and (2) the time to failure. Each group of research subjects are described in more detail below.

RHPP sample (treatment group). A list of RHPP participants for Clark, King, and Spokane Counties was provided by each program. The majority of RHPP participants originate from the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). Inmates may volunteer for participation in the RHPP upon release from prison or jail. A classification counselor, community corrections officer, re-entry specialist, jail liaison, or other designated staff review offender's eligibility prior to release from prison (see box below). Offenders are then referred to RHPP teams who review the offender's application and determine whether the offender is suitable for the RHPP program prior to her or his release. Upon release, offenders are assigned housing, are interviewed by the RHPP team, and an individualized plan is created to address the participant's needs. Those selected by each county's RHPP team resulted in a sample of 189 RHPP participants.

Summary of Housing Program Eligibility Requirements for DOC Offenders.

- **DOC offender with at least 12 months of community supervision to serve.**
- **Currently incarcerated on initial jail or prison sentence.**
- **The county of origin is an RHPP pilot site.**
- **The offender is high risk, high need, or without a viable release plan.**
- **The offender is willing to participate.**
- **The offender is free from any major infractions for the last 90 days.**
- **The offender is free from any felony warrants or detainers.**
- **The offender is eligible for release between January 2008 – July 2009.**

(WA DOC Screening Tool, 2008)

Non-RHPP Subjects (comparison group). The comparison group is composed of high risk offenders released from prison between January 2008 and August of 2009.² The DOC identified all high risk offenders being released from a prison facility to Clark, King, and Spokane Counties during our period of study who did not have a warrant pending. From this list offenders released from a short period of incarceration due to a sanction and those missing data on key variables were removed. As a result, 291 offenders were identified as homeless, 92 as having unstable housing, and 1,328 as being released to stable housing, resulting in a total of 1,899 offenders in the comparison group.³

Table 1 shows that the RHPP sample and the Non-RHPP sample are very similar. Overall, these are very serious offenders with an extensive criminal history. For instance, the entire sample including both RHPP and Non-RHPP offenders, averaged 6.6 adult felony convictions, 6.2 adult misdemeanor convictions, 6.7 incarcerations, and on average were 21 years old at the time of their first offense. In addition, nearly 20 percent of the sample is categorized as homeless or in unstable housing. There are significant differences between the

² Offenders being released from jail or other sources are not included in the comparison group because of an inability to access data from jails in each county. The majority of RHPP offenders (80.4%) are released from prisons or have recently been released from a facility and are homeless, transient, or staying with friends. In addition, those admitted to the RHPP program from jail (8.5%) and other sources (1.6%) did not appear to differ from those admitted to RHPP from prison. Therefore, we do not believe that the exclusion of jail inmates from the comparison group biases these results.

³ These numbers differ from the Year 2 Report because additional data were recovered from recent DOC record updates and from WSIPP record updates.

counties on sex, race, and age. King County's has more women, African Americans, and older subjects.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Research Subjects by County.

Demographics		Clark		King		Spokane		All Counties	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender	Male	230	83.0%	703	78.8%	595	81.5%	1528	80.5%
	Female	47	17.0%	189	21.2%	135	18.5%	371	19.5%
Race	White	235	84.8%	388	43.5%	571	78.2%	1194	62.9%
	Black	23	8.3%	432	48.4%	105	14.4%	560	29.5%
	Native American	9	3.2%	40	4.5%	47	6.4%	96	5.1%
	Other	10	3.6%	32	3.6%	7	1.0%	49	2.6%
	All Groups	277	14.6%	892	47.0%	730	38.4%	1899	
Age at Release		Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std
		33.5	9.4	36.9	10.3	34.4	9.4	35.4	9.9

Criminal History	Mean	Std
Age at First Offense	21.2	9.5
Number of Prison Incarcerations	6.7	5.9
Total Time Served in Prison (Days)	1354.7	1636.6
Average Time Served per Prison Stay (Days)	313.7	689.7
Number of Adult Felony Convictions	6.6	5.3
Number of Adult Misdemeanor Convictions	6.2	6.4
Number of Juvenile Felony Convictions	1.1	2.5
Number of Juvenile Misdemeanor Convictions	1.6	2.9

Housing Type	Clark		King		Spokane		All Counties	
Homeless	25	9.0%	172	19.3%	94	12.9%	291	15.3%
Unstable	25	9.0%	26	2.9%	41	5.6%	92	4.8%
Stable	184	66.4%	615	68.9%	529	72.5%	1328	69.9%
RHPP	43	15.5%	79	8.9%	66	9.0%	188	9.9%
All Groups	277	14.6%	892	47.0%	730	38.4%	1899	

Measures

Two data sources are utilized in this outcome evaluation: (1) DOC record data, and (2) the Washington State Institute for Public Policy's (WSIPP) Criminal History Data Base. The DOC provided demographic characteristics, incarceration history, prison violations, and community supervision violations. *Age* is measured at the time of release from prison. *Incarceration history* is represented by the number of prior incarcerations, total time served in prisons as an adult (days), and the average length of time served per incarceration (days). *Prison treatment* is measured by the number of treatment programs completed during the most recent period of incarceration. *Prison violations* are measured by the total number of recorded violations related to serious infractions such as assault, theft, possession of drug contraband, as well as others. General institutional rule violations are omitted. *Community supervision violations* are measured by the total number of recorded violations related to assault, theft, possession of controlled substances, as well as others. General rule violations are omitted.

The WSIPP provided criminal history and new convictions data. WSIPP combines DOC incarceration data with court data from the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). These data include offense history and all contacts with the courts including conviction data. Due to this study's focus on high risk offenders, the majority of offenders have extensive criminal histories. *Criminal history* is measured by the number of adult felony convictions and the number of adult violent convictions. Due to the extensive list of offenses committed by those in the sample, offense type was reduced to the categories of violent and nonviolent.

The measure, *Housing*, has four categories: (1) RHPP, (2) homeless, (3) unstable, and (4) stable. RHPP was designed to provide safe and adequate housing for offenders who would have been released from prison homeless. Therefore, it is important to compare RHPP offenders with

those who are released homeless from prison and with those who have stable housing. When coding these data we discovered that there were a number of offenders who had housing, but they moved a lot. In the homelessness literature, these people are considered to be homeless or experiencing housing instability, but not necessarily so from a corrections perspective. Thus, we also included the group of unstably housed offenders for comparison with the RHPP group. *Homeless offenders* are defined as those who are without a current residence or reside at a shelter for greater than 30 days post-release.⁴ The *unstable housing* group are those with 3 or more permanent address changes within a year post release, excluding those already identified as homeless.⁵ The *stable housing* group are those who had 2 or less permanent address changes within a year post release, excluding the homeless.⁶

The dependent variables used to measure the outcome between groups are (1) new convictions, (2) community supervision violations that result in a sanction of readmission to prison or some other secure residential facility, (3) readmission to prison, and (4) time to failure. *New conviction* is drawn from the WSIPP Criminal History Data and indicates whether an offender was convicted for any new offense. *Community Supervision Revocations* is drawn from the DOC prison history data and is measured by any new community supervision violation that results in readmission to a secure facility (i.e., prison, jail, work release). *Readmission to prison* includes any readmission to prison via revocation from community supervision or due to a new

⁴ We attempted to categorize offenders who were temporarily homeless and then found housing, but there were no cases that fit this category in our data. We also attempted to develop a group that had short term housing and then became homeless, but only 5 cases met these criteria. These cases were merged with the homeless category.

⁵ This group is often referred to by professionals working with the homeless as “couch surfers.” These are people who are indoors, but do not have a home and are technically homeless, but are often not counted because they sleep inside on the couches of whomever will put them up for awhile. We had no way of telling whether those in this group are truly renting a place and moving a lot or just staying with others. Therefore, they are referred to as unstable instead of couch surfers.

⁶ There were 18 offenders with a prior history of being homeless, but they had stable housing at the time of release and were included in the stable housing group.

offense post supervision. *Time to failure* is measured by subtracting the subject's most prison release date from the new event date.

RHPP Outcome Evaluation Findings

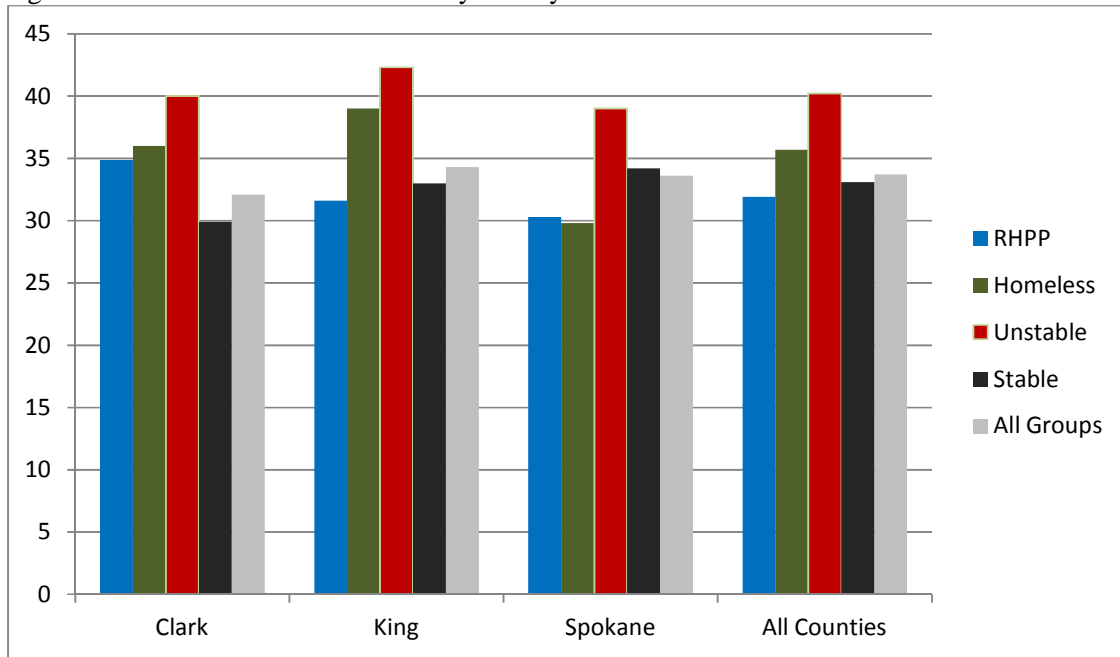
To determine whether statistical differences exist between the RHPP treatment group and the comparison group, both bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted. The bivariate analyses show basic descriptive differences between groups. These basic statistics are presented to show how various groups (RHPP, Homeless, Unstable, and Stable Housing) performed across counties (Clark, King, and Spokane). The multivariate analyses are conducted to determine whether the findings presented in the descriptive statistics remain when other factors that may influence outcomes are held constant (i.e., criminal history, prison history, sex, age, etc.). The statistical test used for the multivariate analyses is the Cox Proportional Hazards Model. This testing model (Collett, 1993) is used to determine which factors were important in predicting the recidivism measures used in this study (convictions, revocations, readmission) and to determine if there are differences in the length of time to recidivism between the four housing cohorts.⁷

New convictions. The bivariate analyses comparing the RHPP and non-RHPP groups shows that in each of the 3 counties, the RHPP group experiences fewer new convictions (32%) than the comparison groups combined (36%) during the two year period after release from prison. These differences, however, are not statistically significant. Importantly, the RHPP group

⁷ An offender could live in one of three counties, creating a clustering effect that could have potentially affected the model. A frailty component was added to the models to account for the variance resulting from this clustering. Frailty-adjusted survival models are a well-known technique used in the medical field to account for those individuals that might be more likely to fail than others due to an unobserved covariate or covariates, i.e. an unobserved frailty (Shoukri & Pause, 1998). Hence, to account for this unobserved frailty, a random effects component is fit within a survival model to modify the hazard function for differing propensities to fail (Hougaard, 1995). The resulting estimates for the covariates in the frailty model are typically more robust than those from an unadjusted model (Liang, Self, Bandeen-Roche, & Zeger, 1995).

in general tends to do as well as those offenders who are released to stable housing and do better than those who are released to unstable housing or who are homeless (see Figure 1 and Appendix A).

Figure 1. Percent of New Convictions by County



As the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for new convictions shows, there are no significant differences between the RHPP group and the comparison groups, but there are significant differences between many of the control variables and the dependent variable (see Table 2). For instance, offenders who had a greater number of drug convictions, more misdemeanor alcohol convictions, spent less time in prison, and had a greater number of prison or field violations, were significantly more likely to experience a new conviction.

Table 2. Cox Proportional Hazards Model – New Court Convictions

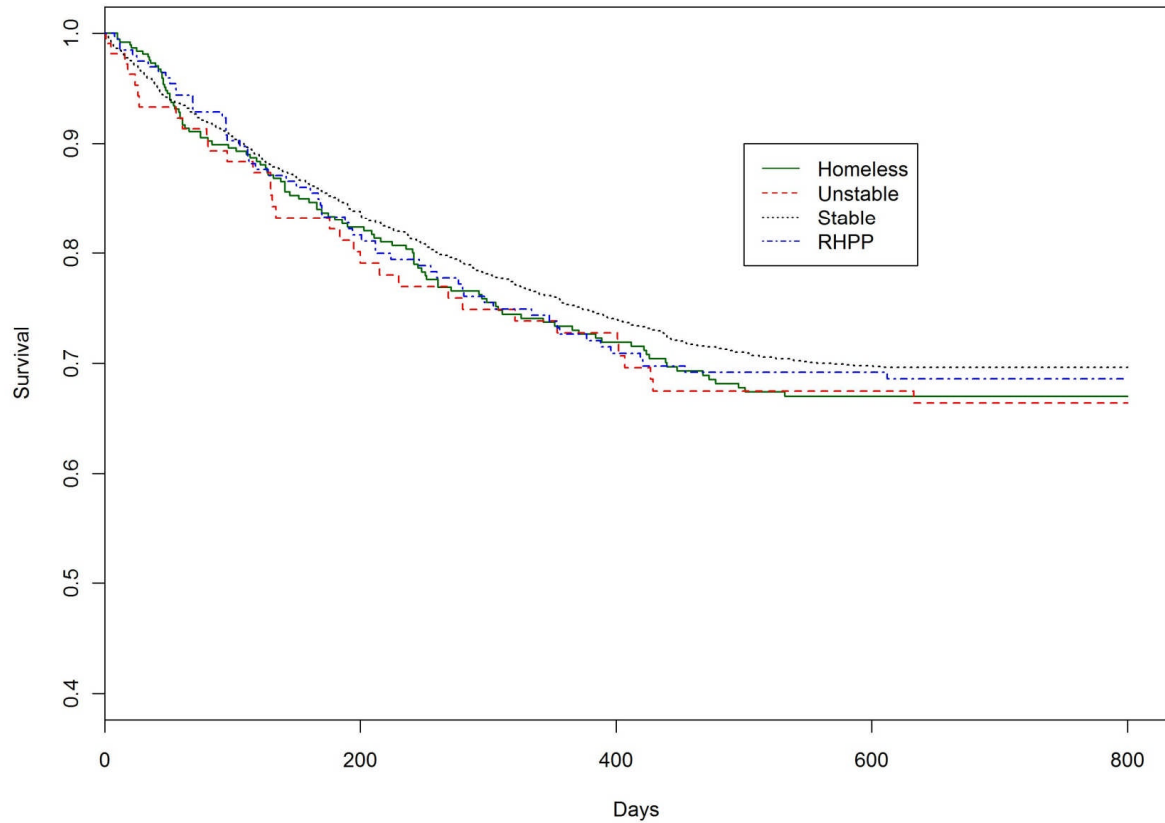
Variable	Beta	SE	p-value		Relative Risk
Male	0.024	0.134	0.680		1.056
Female	-	-	-		-
Unstable	0.106	0.233	0.650		1.112
Stable	-0.074	0.128	0.560		0.929
RHPP	-0.012	0.191	0.950		0.988
Homeless	-	-	-		-
Age at 1st Offense	-0.016	0.006	0.009		0.984
No. of Fel. Drug Conv.	0.051	0.015	0.001	***	1.052
No. of Misd. Alc. Conv.	0.129	0.033	0.000	****	1.137
No. of Misd. Drug Conv.	0.035	0.040	0.380		1.035
No. of Adult Misd.	0.062	0.007	0.000	****	1.064
Average Prison LOS	-0.0004	0.000	0.007	***	0.999
No. of Prior Prison Viol.	0.051	0.046	0.260	*	1.052
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.207	0.047	0.000	****	1.229

R-square= 0.373; Likelihood ratio test= 878 on 346 df, p=0.000****

* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001; **** p≤0.0001

In addition, the likelihood of receiving a new conviction is measured over time to determine whether groups differ in the length of time they remain in the community before being convicted (see Figure 2). The survival curve for time to new conviction shows no significant difference between the RHPP group and the comparison groups. Interestingly, across all housing groups, of those who experience a new conviction, failure is most likely to occur within the first 150 days of release (RHPP 117 days; unstable 150; homeless 165, stable 167). Time to new convictions over the entire time at risk for all groups averages 1.5 years (560 days). There appear to be no statistical differences between groups on the types of new convictions (see Appendix A). The descriptive statistics show that RHPP participants committed slightly fewer serious traffic violations (15% vs. 20%) and violent felonies (8% vs. 14%) and slightly more misdemeanors (13% vs. 9%) and nonviolent felonies (63% vs. 57%) than the comparison groups.

Figure 2. Survival Plot for New Convictions by Housing Group

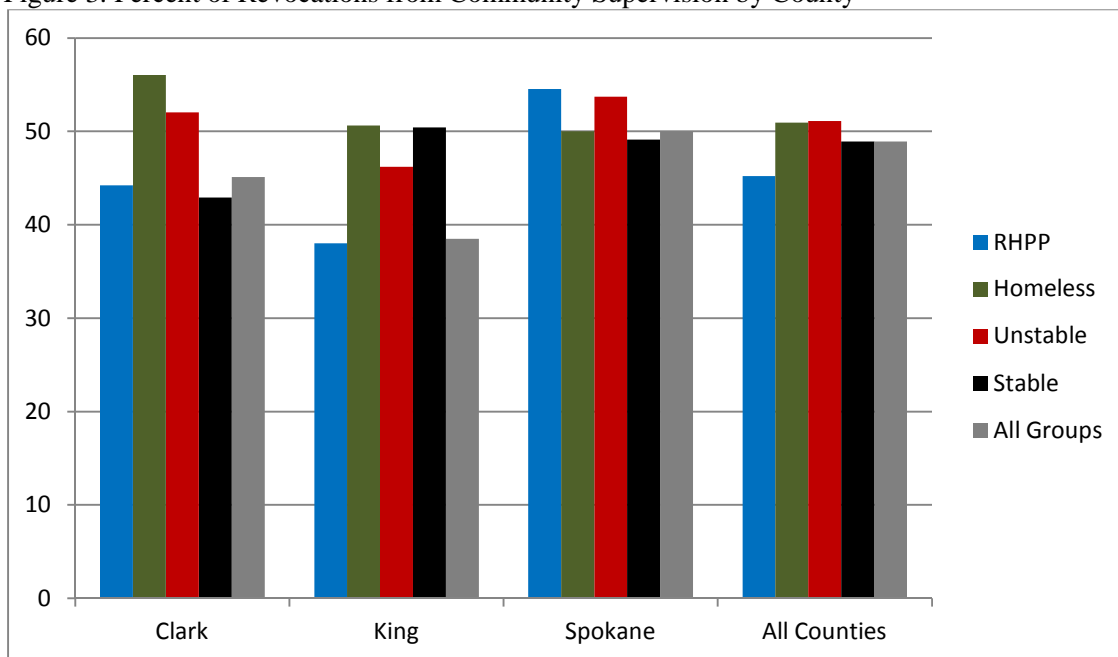


Community Supervision Revocations. For offenders being supervised by community corrections officers, it is possible that a better measure than new convictions is community corrections' sanctions that result in a return to prison for violating the conditions of supervision. When an offender under community supervision commits a new crime or participates in high risk behavior that is likely to result in a new crime, community corrections officers may choose to sanction offenders through the corrections process rather than through the formal court process of charging and prosecuting offenders for new crimes. Community supervision sanctions can be

severe in that they immediately return an offender to prison to complete their sentence. Therefore, the following analyses consider differences between the RHPP group and the comparison groups for the commission of violations that result in a new admission to a secure facility.

The bivariate analysis comparing the RHPP and non-RHPP groups (see Figure 3 & Appendix A) shows that in general, the RHPP group is less likely to receive a community supervision sanction that results in a new admission to a secure facility (45.2%) than the comparison groups (50.3%).

Figure 3. Percent of Revocations from Community Supervision by County



As the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for revocations show, there are no significant differences between the RHPP group and the comparison groups post 24 months release from prison (see Table 3). Interestingly, the survival plot shows that the RHPP group begins similar to the other groups by experiencing a revocation within the first 100 days, do significantly better

than the homeless and stable groups at approximately 18 months (see Lutze, Bouffard, & Rosky, 2010), and then become more similar to the comparison groups at approximately 24 months post release from prison. It is also important to note that the RHPP group does noticeably better than the homeless group over time.

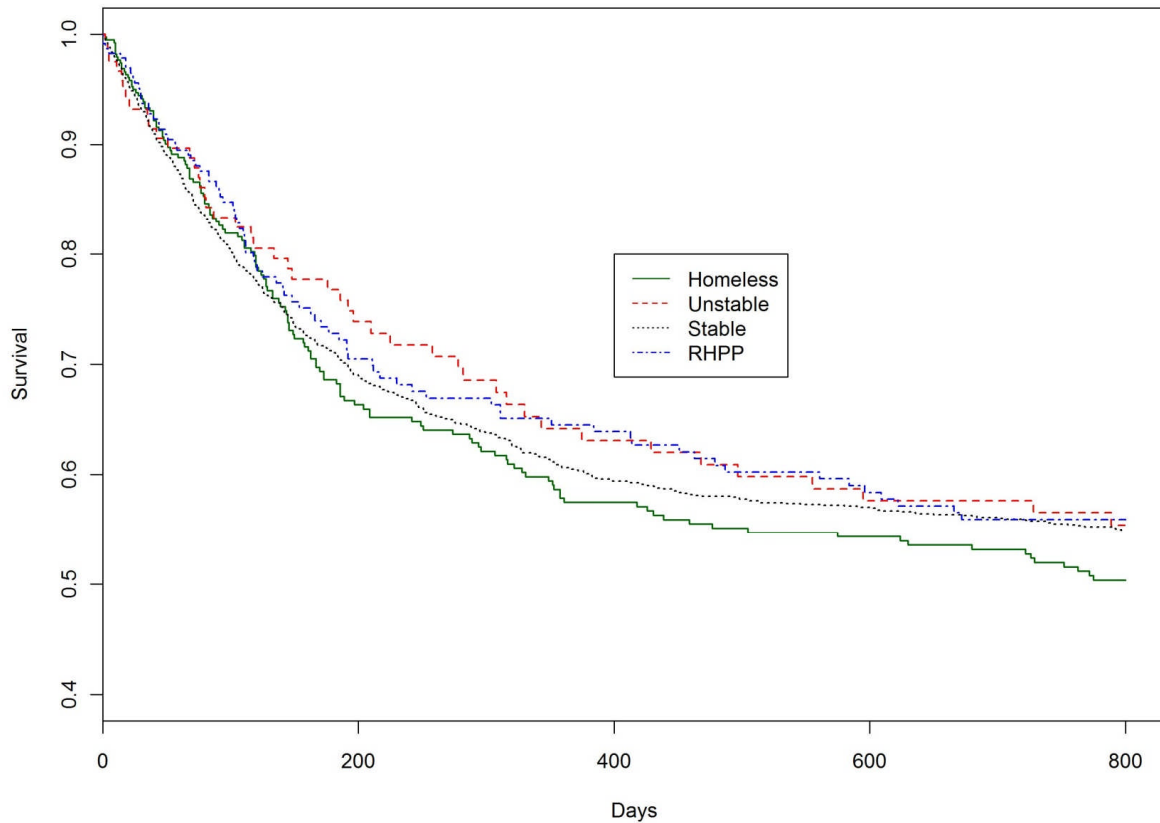
Table 3. Cox Proportional Hazards Model - Revocations

Variable	Beta	SE	p-value	Relative Risk
Male	0.077	0.126	0.160	1.195
Female	-	-	-	-
Unstable	-0.011	0.228	0.960	0.989
Stable	0.011	0.121	0.930	1.011
RHPP	-0.077	0.182	0.670	0.926
Homeless	-	-	-	-
Age at 1st Offense	0.002	0.005	0.660	1.002
No. of Fel. Drug Conv.	-0.032	0.017	0.060 *	0.969
No. of Misd. Alc. Conv.	0.044	0.037	0.230	1.045
No. of Misd. Drug Conv.	-0.058	0.044	0.180	0.943
No. of Adult Misd.	0.004	0.008	0.620	1.004
Average Prison LOS	-0.001	0.000	0.000 ****	0.999
No. of Prior Prison Viol.	0.023	0.053	0.670	1.023
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.753	0.047	0.000 ****	2.123

R-square= 0.575; Likelihood ratio test= 1607 on 615 df, p=0.000****

* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001; **** p≤0.0001

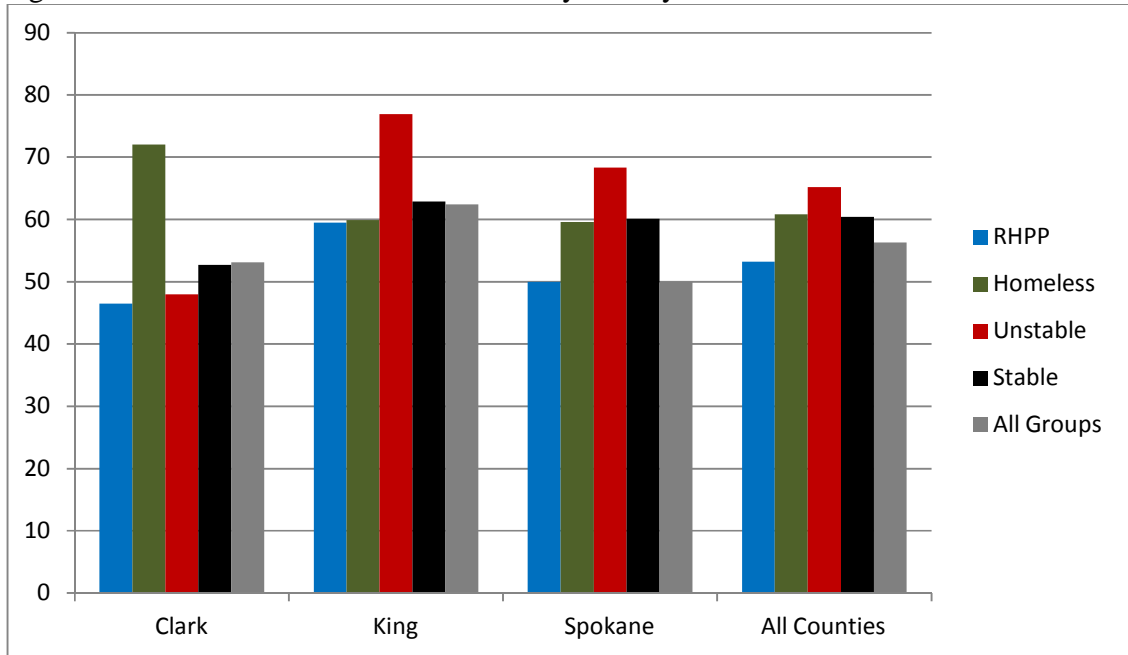
Figure 4. Survival Plot for Revocations by Housing Group



Readmission to Prison. Given the longitudinal nature of the study it is possible that offenders were successfully released from community supervision without being revoked to a secure facility, but then committed a new offense that resulted in being readmitted to jail or prison. The following analysis compares RHPP participants with the other groups to determine whether they differ in being readmitted to prison, via revocation or new offense, over the period of study.

The bivariate analysis comparing the RHPP and non-RHPP groups (see Figure 5 & Appendix A) shows that in general, the RHPP group is less likely to be readmitted to prison (53.2%) than the comparison groups (62.1%).

Figure 5. Percent of Readmission to Prison by County.



As the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for Readmission shows, there are significant differences between the RHPP group and the comparison groups post 24 months release from prison (see Table 4). The RHPP group is significantly less likely than the other groups to be readmitted to prison over time. Interestingly, the survival plot shows that the RHPP group is similar to the other groups up until approximately 1 year and then become noticeably more successful than the other groups over time (see Figure 5). In general, those who have spent more time in prison and have a history of fewer prison and field violations are less likely to be readmitted to prison.

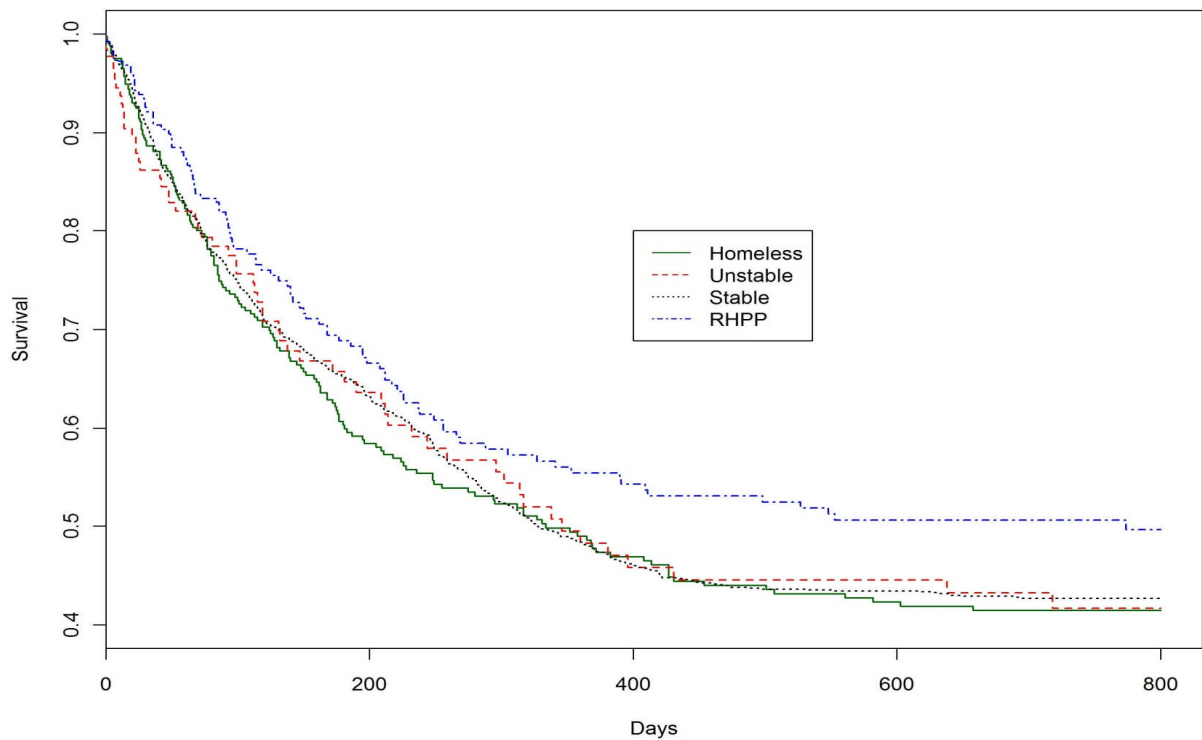
Table 4. Cox Proportional Hazards Model - Readmission

Variable	Beta	SE	p-value	Relative Risk
Male	0.001	0.102	0.990	1.002
Female	-	-	-	-
Unstable	0.005	0.184	0.980	1.005
Stable	-0.041	0.100	0.690	0.960
RHPP	-0.281	0.151	0.064	*
Homeless	-	-	-	-
Age at 1st Offense	0.004	0.004	0.370	1.004
No. of Fel. Drug Conv.	-0.014	0.013	0.260	0.986
No. of Misd. Alcohol Conv.	0.004	0.030	0.900	1.004
No. of Misd. Drug Conv.	0.004	0.036	0.910	1.004
No. of Adult Misd.	-0.005	0.007	0.430	0.995
Average Prison LOS	-0.002	0.000	0.000	****
No. of Prior Prison Viol.	0.122	0.042	0.004	***
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.510	0.038	0.000	****

R-square= 0.503; Likelihood ratio test=1316 on 418 df, p=0.000****

* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001; **** p≤0.0001

Figure 6. Survival Plot for Readmission to Prison by Housing Group.



RHPP Summary for Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. The cumulative evidence of the RHPP outcome evaluation shows that the RHPP program has had a positive effect on high risk and high need offenders being released from prison. Overall, in each area of study (new convictions, revocations, and readmission to prison) the RHPP participants performed better than the comparison groups. Although these findings do not always rise to a level of significance, they do show the RHPP group performing well in comparison to the other groups. Finally, the RHPP participants are significantly less likely than the comparison group to be readmitted to prison over time. This is an important finding given the expense of incarceration and the need to conserve prison space.

PART 3: OUTCOME EVALUATION FOR CLALLAM AND WHATCOM COUNTIES

Two groups of offenders, the HGAP group (treatment group) and a Non-HGAP group of offenders (comparison group), are used to test whether there are statistically significant differences between groups for the following outcomes: (1) reducing recidivism as measured by new convictions, (2) revocation from community supervision, (3) readmission to prison, and (4) the time to failure.

HGAP sample (treatment group). A list of HGAP participants for Clallam and Whatcom Counties was provided by each program. The HGAP participants in this study originate from the Washington State Department of Corrections (DOC). The process for participant selection to the HGAP programs is similar to those used by Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. Inmates may volunteer for participation in the HGAP upon release from prison or jail. Offenders are then referred to HGAP teams who review the offender's application and determine whether the

offender is suitable for the HGAP program prior to her or his release. Upon release, offenders are assigned housing, are interviewed by the HGAP team, and an individualized plan is created to address the participant's needs. Those offenders selected by each county's HGAP team resulted in a sample of 75 HGAP Re-entry participants with 20 being served by Clallam and 55 by Whatcom County.⁸

Non-HGAP Subjects (comparison group). The comparison group is composed of high risk offenders released from prison between January 2008 and August of 2009.⁹ The DOC identified all high risk offenders being released from a prison facility to Clallam and Whatcom Counties during our period of study who did not have a warrant pending. From this list of offenders, those released from a short period of incarceration due to a sanction and those missing data on key variables were removed from the study. As a result, 40 offenders were identified as homeless, 20 as having unstable housing, and 272 as being released to stable housing, resulting in a total of 407 offenders in the comparison group.

Table 5 shows that the HGAP sample and the Non-HGAP sample are very similar. No statistical differences were found between groups. Overall, these are very serious offenders with an extensive criminal history. For instance, the entire sample including both HGAP and Non-HGAP offenders, averaged 6.6 adult felony convictions, 6.6 prior incarcerations, and on average were 22 years old at the time of their first offense. In addition, nearly 15 percent of the sample is categorized as homeless or in unstable housing.

⁸ Recall that Clallam County accepted offenders who may not have been under the supervision of the DOC. Also, Clallam also served participants who were identified as having behavioral problems, but who may not have been released from prison or jail. Those participants included in this study are only those who were released from the DOC. Therefore, Clallam's program will have served more offenders than those included in these analyses.

⁹ Offenders being released from jail or other sources are not included in the comparison group because of an inability to access data from jails in each county.

Table 5. Demographic Characteristics of the Sample.

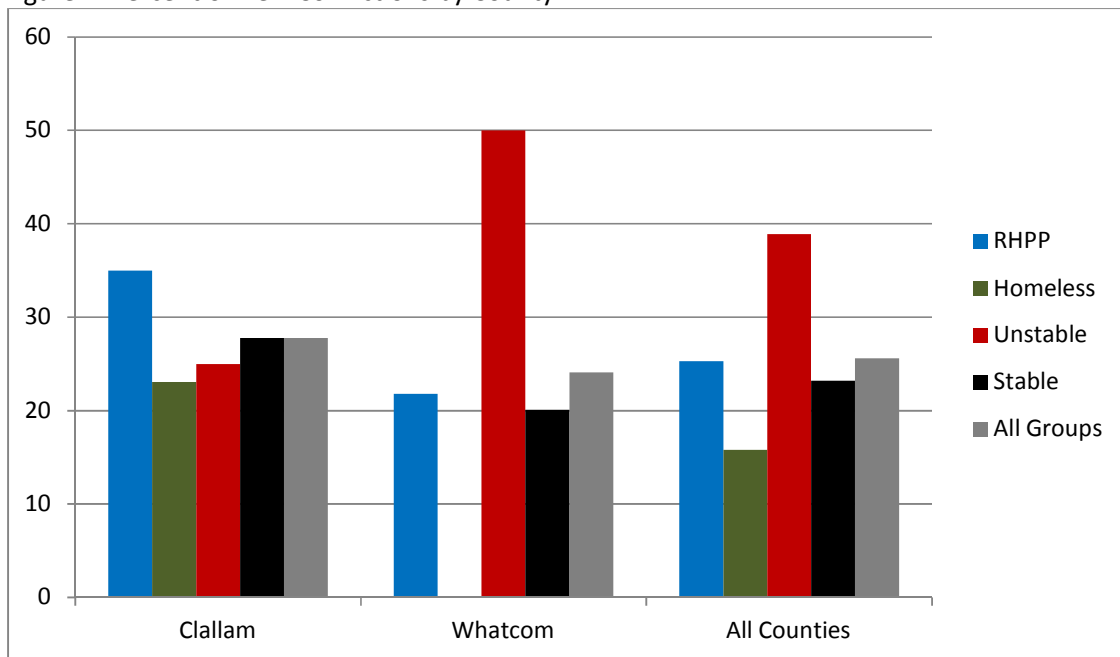
Demographics		Clallam		Whatcom		All Counties	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
Gender	Male	150	92.6%	193	80.1%	343	85.1%
	Female	12	7.4%	48	19.9%	60	14.9%
Race	White	142	87.7%	182	75.5%	324	80.4%
	Black	6	3.7%	19	7.9%	25	6.2%
	Native American	14	8.6%	35	14.5%	49	12.2%
	Other	0	0.0%	5	2.1%	5	1.2%
All Groups		162	40.2%	241	59.8%	403	
		Mean	Std	Mean	Std	Mean	Std
Age at Release		34.5	10.1	34.6	9.7	34.6	9.9

Criminal History	Mean	Std
Age at Release (Years)	34.6	9.9
Age at First Felony	21.8	9.5
Number of Prior Incarcerations	6.6	5.7
Total Time Served in Prisons (Day)	1341.6	1826.2
Average Length of Time Served per Incarceration (Days)	277.4	529.5
Number of Adult Felony Convictions	6.6	4.6
Number of Adult Violent Convictions	6.6	6.6
Number of Juvenile Felony Offenses	1	2.1
Number of Juvenile Violent Offenses	1.5	2.6

Housing	Clallam		Whatcom		All Counties	
Homeless	28	16.9%	12	5.0%	40	9.9%
Unstable	10	6.0%	10	4.1%	20	5.0%
Stable	108	65.1%	164	68.0%	272	67.5%
RHPP	20	12.0%	55	22.8%	75	18.6%
All Groups	166	41.2%	241	59.8%	407	

New convictions. The bivariate analyses comparing the HGAP and non-HGAP groups shows that each of the counties differ in how HGAP participants perform. Due to the small sample size in each of the cells it is important to interpret these findings with caution. These finding, however, show that in general, approximately 25% of all research subjects (HGAP and Non-HGAP combined) experience a new conviction compared to 34% in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. For Whatcom County, HGAP participants (22%) perform as well as the stable housing group (20%) and better than the unstable group (50%). This pattern is similar to those found in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. The findings for Clallam County reflect that the HGAP offenders are not performing as well as the other groups (Figure 7 & Appendix A).

Figure 7. Percent of New Convictions by County



When controlling for offender characteristics, however, as the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for new convictions shows, there are significant differences between the HGAP group and the comparison groups post 24 months release from prison (see Table 6).¹⁰ Overall, the HGAP groups are significantly less likely than the other groups to be convicted of a new offense. HGAP participants were more likely to commit a serious traffic offense, as likely to commit a misdemeanor, and less likely to commit a nonviolent felony or a violent felony (see Appendix A).

Table 6. HGAP Cox Model for New Convictions – Clallam & Whatcom Counties

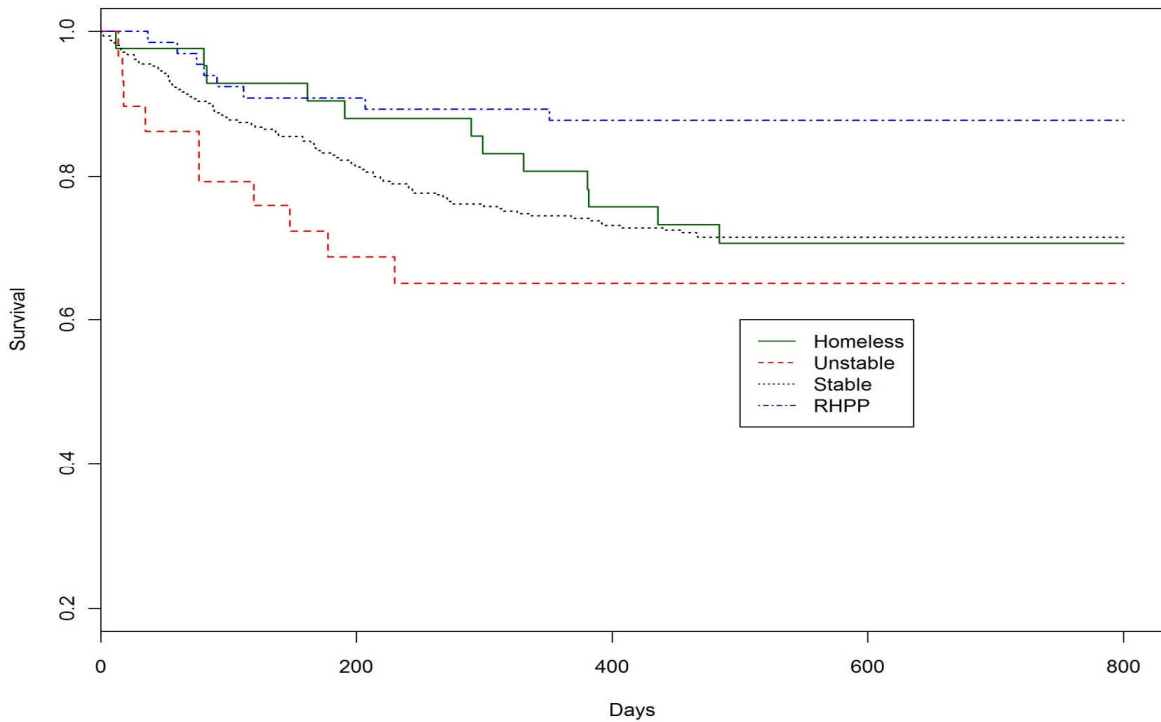
Variable	Beta	SE	p-value	Relative Risk
Male	0.041	0.313	0.220	0.76
Female	-	-	-	-
Unstable	0.618	0.529	0.240	1.85
Stable	0.165	0.366	0.650	1.18
RHPP	-0.868	0.515	0.092 *	0.42
Homeless	-	-	-	-
Age at 1st Offense	0.025	0.009	0.008 ***	1.03
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.274	0.104	0.008 ***	1.31

R-square= 0.371; Likelihood ratio test= 198 on 111 df, p=0.000****

* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001; **** p≤0.0001

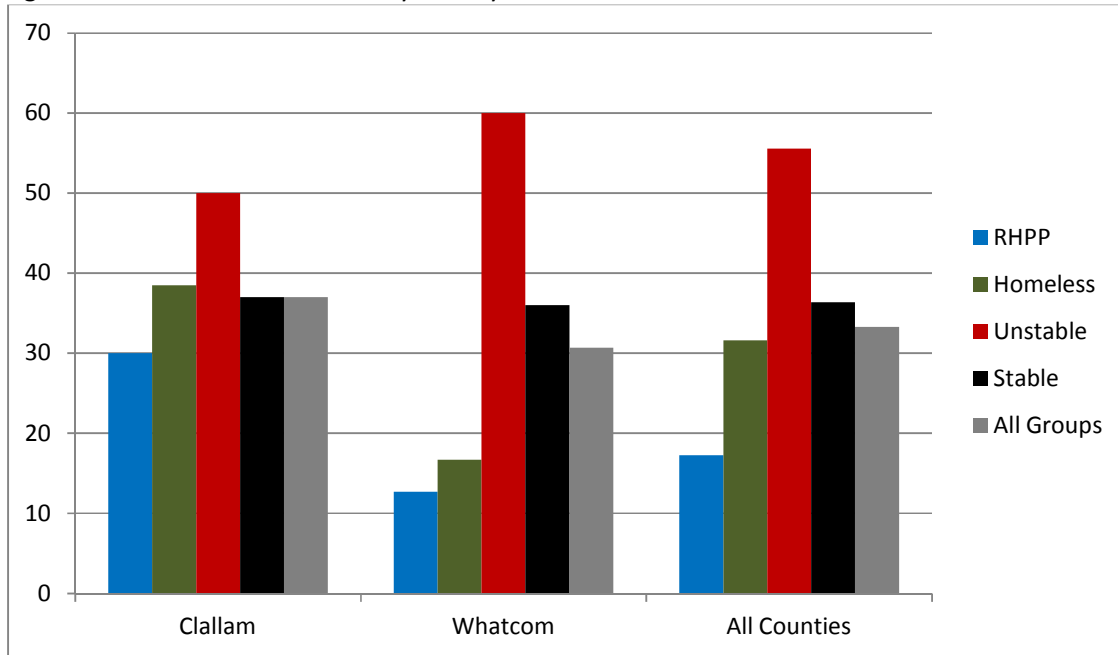
¹⁰ In each of the HGAP models, due to the smaller sample size the Cox Proportional Hazards Model is constructed with fewer independent variables and county is not nested in the model (Clallam and Whatcom HGAP programs are considered as one group).

Figure 8. Survival Plot for HGAP New Convictions by Housing Group



Community Supervision Revocations. The bivariate analyses comparing the HGAP and non-HGAP groups shows greater similarity for each of the counties in how HGAP participants perform (see Figure 9 & Appendix A). Due to the small sample size in each of the cells it is important to interpret these findings with caution. These finding however, show that in general, approximately 33% of all research subjects experience a revocation compared to 49% in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. For both Clallam and Whatcom County, HGAP participants (17%) were less likely to have their community supervision revoked than the comparison groups (41%).

Figure 9. Percent of Revocations by County



As the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for revocations shows, there are significant differences between the HGAP group and the comparison groups post 24 months (see Table 7 and Figure 10). Overall, the HGAP group is significantly less likely than the other groups to be revoked from community supervision.

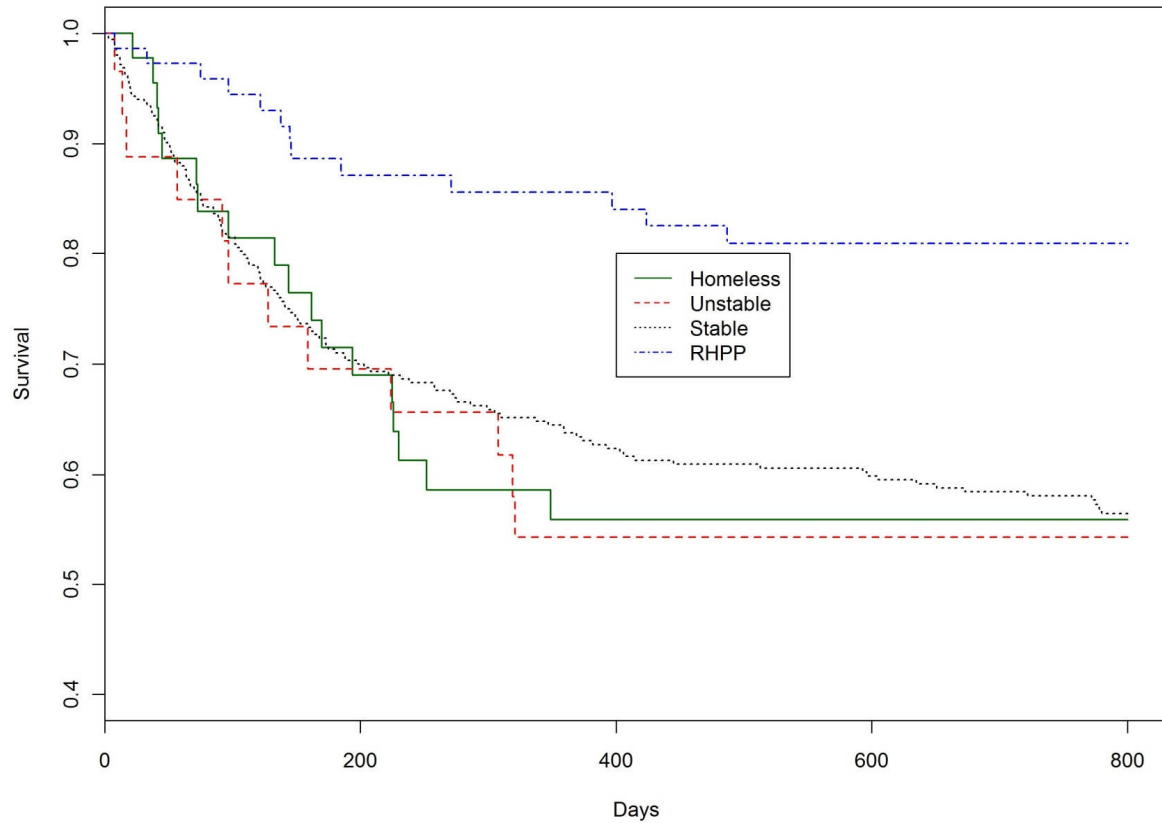
Table 7. HGAP Cox Model for Revocations – Clallam & Whatcom Counties

Variable	Beta	SE	p-value	Relative Risk	
Male	0.165	0.287	0.190	1.46	
Female	-	-	-	-	
Unstable	0.255	0.488	0.600	0.88	
Stable	0.027	0.330	0.940	0.86	
RHPP	-1.222	0.452	0.007	***	0.53
Homeless	-	-	-	-	-
Age at 1st Offense	-0.0003	0.009	0.062	*	0.99
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.807	0.095	0.000	****	2.24

R-square= 0.536 ; Likelihood ratio test= 340 on 138 df, p=0.000****

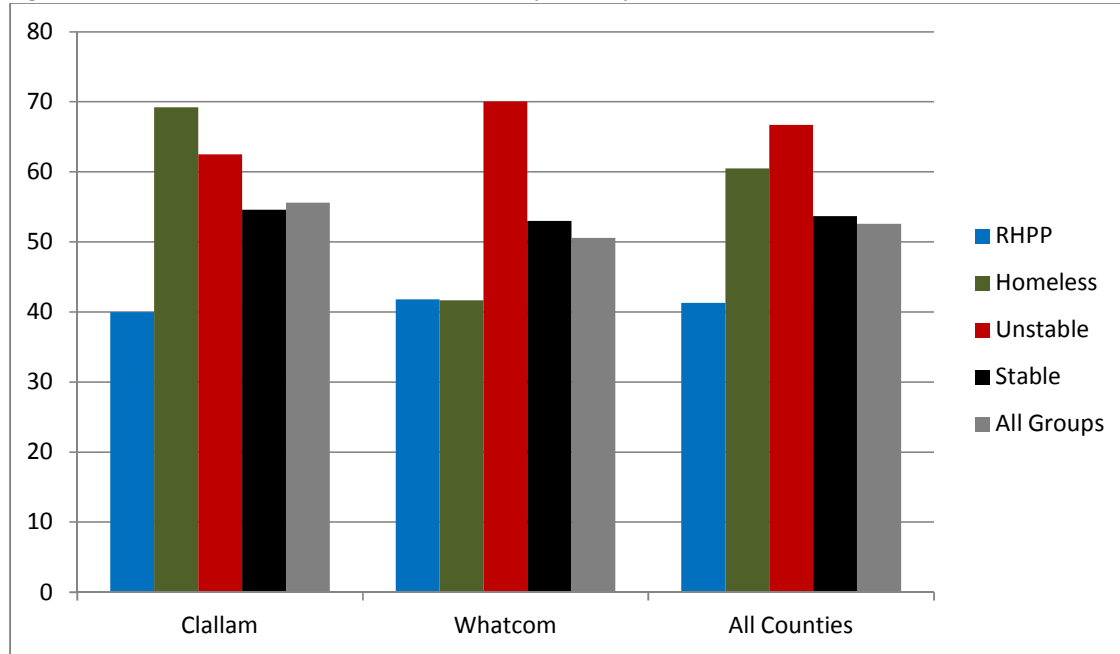
* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001;**** p≤0.0001

Figure 10. Survival Plot for Revocations Clallam and Whatcom Counties.



Readmission to Prison. The bivariate analysis comparing the HGAP and non-HGAP groups shows similarity for each of the counties in how HGAP participants perform (see Figure 9 & Appendix A). Due to the small sample size in each of the cells it is important to interpret these findings with caution. These findings however, show that in general, approximately 50% of all research subjects experience a readmission to prison compared to 56% in Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. For both Clallam and Whatcom Counties, HGAP participants (41%) were less likely to be readmitted to prison than the comparison groups (60%).

Figure 11. Percent of Readmission to Prison by County



As the Cox Proportional Hazards Model for readmission to prison shows, there are significant differences between the HGAP group and the comparison groups post 24 months (see Table 8 and Figure 12). Overall, the HGAP groups are significantly less likely than the other groups to be readmitted to prison.

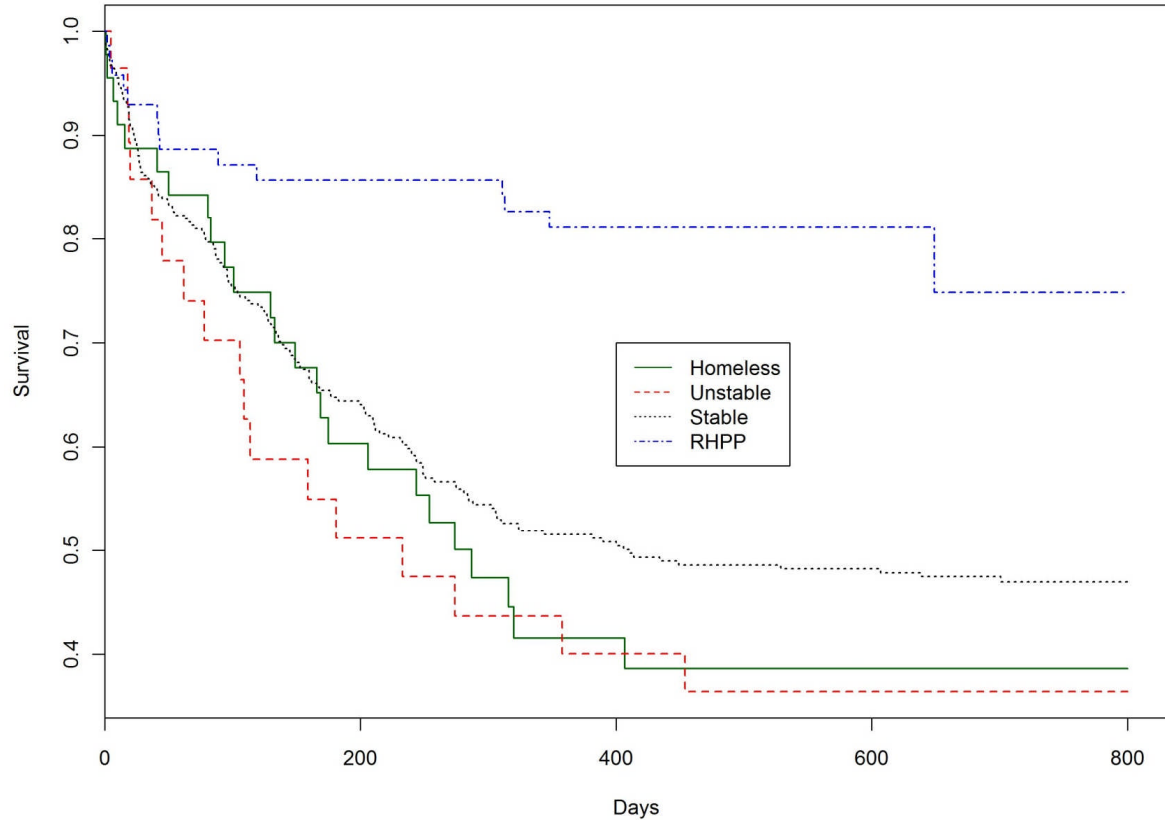
Table 8. HGAP Cox Model for Readmissions – Clallam & Whatcom Counties

Variable	Beta	SE	p-value		Relative Risk
Male	0.239	0.269	0.041	**	1.73
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Couch Surfers	0.368	0.445	0.410		1.45
Stable	-0.101	0.305	0.740		0.90
RHPP	-1.523	0.432	0.000	****	0.22
Homeless	-	-	-	-	-
Age at 1st Offense	-0.003	0.008	0.680		1.00
No. of Prior Field Viol.	0.747	0.093	0.000	****	2.11

R-square= 0.586 ; Likelihood ratio test= 377 on 150 df, p=0.000****

* p≤0.1; ** p≤0.05; *** p≤0.001; **** p≤0.0001

Figure 12. Survival Plot for Readmission to Prison—Clallam and Whatcom Counties.



Summary for Clallam and Whatcom Counties. The cumulative evidence of the HGAP outcome evaluation suggests that the HGAP program has had a positive effect on high risk and high need offenders being released from prison. These findings show that HGAP participants performed significantly better than the comparison groups in being less likely to be convicted of a new offense, revoked from community supervision, and being readmitted to prison. Although Clallam is considered a non-metropolitan area and Whatcom a mid-sized metropolitan area, the pattern of the results shows similar patterns in outcomes as those in the larger metropolitan areas

of Clark, King, and Spokane Counties. These findings suggest that the HGAP offender reentry programs in Clallam and Whatcom have been successfully implemented.

CONCLUSION

In their entirety, these findings show that Washington State successfully implemented the Re-entry Housing Pilot Program and the Reentry Housing Grant Assistance Program in each of the counties. Program providers have identified the key components necessary to enhance the likelihood of success for high risk offenders reentering the community. Each pilot site combines wrap around services, treatment, and offender accountability with the provision of affordable safe housing.

The results of the outcome evaluation are somewhat mixed, with the overall findings suggesting RHPP/HGAP participants doing as well as the comparison groups and oftentimes performing significantly better. For instance, there were no significant differences between groups for new convictions in the RHPP study. Still, RHPP participants tended to do slightly better than the homeless and unstably housed groups and about equal to the stably housed group in experiencing a new conviction. For the HGAP study, overall findings show significant reductions in new convictions for HGAP participants.

For revocations from community supervision, once again the findings were not significant for the RHPP participants, but trending in a positive direction. Although the Year 2 Report indicated a significant difference between the RHPP participants and the comparison groups and their likelihood of having their community supervision revoked, findings 24 months post release from prison did not show a significant difference between RHPP participants and the other groups. For the HGAP study, HGAP participants were significantly less likely to be

revoked from community supervision. Importantly, RHPP and HGAP participants still performed as well if not better than the comparison groups in each of the 5 counties. Contextually these are important findings because the RHPP participants tended to perform better than the homeless group and similar to the stably housed group.

The findings for readmission to prison were significantly different for both the RHPP and the HGAP groups showing significantly fewer readmissions to prison than the comparison groups. These are important findings given the cost of incarceration and the fact these are high risk offenders.

Although this study was focused on RHPP/HGAP performance, it is important to note the reentry experience of those who were released to unstable housing. These offenders tended to perform poorly across all counties on each of the outcome measures. Even though this group was small in number, these findings indicate that those who experience housing instability need services and support similar to those who are known to be homeless. Future research should consider if there are additional characteristics unique to those who reside in unstable housing compared to the other groups that creates these differences.

Given the high risk and challenging needs of the offenders represented in this study, these findings, taken in their entirety, are very positive. These findings when considered across housing groups and counties strongly suggests that the RHPP/HGAP programs are being effective in averting many of the criminal justice failures and hardships experienced by offenders who are released homeless or into unstable housing. RHPP/HGAP programs are successful in moving high risk offenders away from the negative outcomes experienced by the homeless and unstable groups toward performing equal to or better than those released to stable housing.

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**APPENDIX A:
RHPP AND HGAP DESCRIPTIVE DATA TABLES**

RHPP New Convictions

RHPP New Convictions by County

	New Court	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clark	Yes	9	36.0	10	40.0	55	29.9	15	34.9	89	32.1
	No	16	64.0	15	60.0	129	70.1	28	65.1	188	67.9
	Total	25	9.0	25	9.0	184	66.4	43	15.5	277	
King	Yes	67	39.0	11	42.3	203	33.0	25	31.6	306	34.3
	No	105	61.0	15	57.7	412	67.0	54	68.4	586	65.7
	Total	172	19.3	26	2.9	615	68.9	79	8.9	892	
Spokane	Yes	28	29.8	16	39.0	181	34.2	20	30.3	245	33.6
	No	66	70.2	25	61.0	348	65.8	46	69.7	485	66.4
	Total	94	12.9	41	5.6	529	72.5	66	9.0	730	
All Counties	Yes	104	35.7	37	40.2	439	33.1	60	31.9	640	33.7
	No	187	64.3	55	59.8	889	66.9	128	68.1	1259	66.3
	Total	291	15.3	92	4.8	1328	69.9	188	9.9	1899	

Time to Failure(Days) for New Convictions

Housing	Median	Avg	Std
Homeless	660.5	536.1	388.9
Unstable	697.0	580.2	396.1
Stable	749.0	585.9	377.7
RHPP	718.0	537.4	360.2

RHPP Conviction Type by Housing Group

Conviction Type	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Serious Traffic Offense	22	21.2	6	16.2	103	23.5	9	15.0	140	21.9
Misdemeanor	12	11.5	2	5.4	38	8.7	8	13.3	60	9.4
Nonviolent Felony	59	56.7	22	59.5	245	55.8	38	63.3	364	56.9
Violent Felony	11	10.6	7	18.9	53	12.1	5	8.3	76	11.9
Total New Court Cases	104		37		439		60		640	

Chi-square test indicated no statistically significant differences on conviction type across treatment groups

RHPP Community Supervision Revocations

RHPP Revocations by County

	Revocation	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clark	Yes	14	56.0	13	52.0	79	42.9	19	44.2	125	45.1
	No	11	44.0	12	48.0	105	57.1	24	55.8	152	54.9
	Total	25	9.0	25	9.0	184	66.4	43	15.5	277	
King	Yes	87	50.6	12	46.2	310	50.4	30	38.0	439	49.2
	No	85	49.4	14	50.0	305	49.6	49	62.0	453	50.8
	Total	172	19.3	26	2.8	615	68.9	79	8.9	892	
Spokane	Yes	47	50.0	22	53.7	260	49.1	36	54.5	365	50.0
	No	47	50.0	24	58.5	269	50.9	30	45.5	365	50.0
	Total	94	12.9	41	5.6	529	72.5	66	9.0	730	
All Counties	Yes	148	50.9	47	51.1	649	48.9	85	45.2	929	48.9
	No	143	49.1	49	53.3	679	51.1	103	54.8	970	51.1
	Total	291	15.3	91	4.8	1328	69.9	188	9.9	1899	

Time to Failure (Days) for Revocations

Housing	Med	Avg	Std
Homeless	128.0	200.5	216.9
Unstable	145.0	218.8	226.4
Stable	111.0	186.8	209.7
RHPP	112.0	183.4	178.1

RHPP Readmission to Prison

RHPP Readmissions by County

	Readmission	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clark	Yes	18	72.0	12	48.0	97	52.7	20	46.5	147	53.1
	No	7	28.0	13	52.0	87	47.3	23	53.5	130	46.9
	Total	25	9.0	25	9.0	184	66.4	43	15.5	277	
King	Yes	103	59.9	20	76.9	387	62.9	47	59.5	557	62.4
	No	69	40.1	6	23.1	228	37.1	32	40.5	335	37.6
	Total	172	19.3	26	2.9	615	68.9	79	8.9	892	
Spokane	Yes	56	59.6	28	68.3	318	60.1	33	50.0	365	50.0
	No	38	40.4	24	58.5	211	39.9	33	50.0	365	50.0
	Total	94	12.9	41	5.6	529	72.5	66	9.0	730	
All Counties	Yes	177	60.8	60	65.2	802	60.4	100	53.2	1069	56.3
	No	114	39.2	43	46.7	526	39.6	88	46.8	830	43.7
	Total	291	15.3	92	4.8	1328	69.9	188	9.9	1899	

Time to Failure (Days) for Readmission

Housing	Median	Avg	Std
Homeless	88.0	141.3	139.5
Unstable	112.5	165.1	190.7
Stable	99.0	148.5	142.0
RHPP	97.0	150.3	145.9

HGAP New Convictions

HGAP New Convictions by County

	New Court Case	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		HGAP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clallam	Yes	6	23.1%	2	25.0%	30	27.8%	7	35.0%	45	27.8%
	No	18	69.2%	6	75.0%	72	66.7%	13	65.0%	109	67.3%
	Total	26	16.0%	8	4.9%	108	66.7%	20	12.3%	162	
Whatcom	Yes	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	33	20.1%	12	21.8%	50	20.7%
	No	12	100.0%	5	50.0%	131	79.9%	43	78.2%	191	79.3%
	Total	12	5.0%	10	4.1%	164	68.0%	55	22.8%	241	
All Counties	Yes	6	15.8%	7	38.9%	63	23.2%	19	25.3%	95	23.6%
	No	30	78.9%	11	61.1%	203	74.6%	56	74.7%	300	74.4%
	Total	38	9.4%	18	4.5%	272	67.5%	75	18.6%	403	

HGAP Time to New Conviction

	Avg.	Median	Std.
Homeless	198.8	163	172.9
Unstable	106.4	77	81.3
Stable	116.6	91	87.8
RHPP	126.8	86	103.9

HGAP New Conviction Type by Housing Group

Conviction Type	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Serious Traffic Offense	1	16.7	0	0.0	12	19.0	8	42.1	21	22.1
Misdemeanor	0	0.0	1	14.3	6	9.5	2	10.5	9	9.5
Nonviolent Felony	2	33.3	6	85.7	36	57.1	7	36.8	51	53.7
Violent Felony	3	50.0	0	0.0	9	14.3	2	10.5	14	14.7
Total New Court Cases	6		7		63		19	25.3		23.6

Fisher's exact test significant at the 0.05 level.

Community Supervision Revocations

HGAP Revocations by County

	Revocation	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		HGAP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clallam	Yes	10	38.5%	4	50.0%	40	37.0%	6	30.0%	60	37.0%
	No	16	61.5%	4	50.0%	68	63.0%	14	70.0%	102	63.0%
	Total	26	16.0%	8	4.9%	108	66.7%	20	12.3%	162	
Whatcom	Yes	2	16.7%	6	60.0%	59	36.0%	7	12.7%	74	30.7%
	No	10	83.3%	4	40.0%	105	64.0%	48	87.3%	167	69.3%
	Total	12	5.0%	10	4.1%	164	68.0%	55	22.8%	241	
All Counties	Yes	12	31.6%	10	55.6%	99	36.4%	13	17.3%	134	33.3%
	No	26	68.4%	8	44.4%	173	63.6%	62	82.7%	269	66.7%
	Total	38	9.4%	18	4.5%	272	67.5%	75	18.6%	403	

Time to Revocation

	Avg.	Med.	Std.
Homeless	122.7	91.5	100.6
Unstable	132.4	112.5	107.5
Stable	196.8	113.0	217.6
RHPP	194.5	145.0	153.6

HGAP Prison Readmissions

HGAP Readmission to Prison by County

County	Readmission	Homeless		Unstable		Stable		RHPP		All Groups	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Clallam	Yes	18	69.2%	5	62.5%	59	54.6%	8	40.0%	90	55.6%
	No	8	30.8%	3	37.5%	49	45.4%	12	60.0%	72	44.4%
	Total	26	16.0%	8	4.9%	108	66.7%	20	12.3%	162	
Whatcom	Yes	5	41.7%	7	70.0%	87	53.0%	23	41.8%	122	50.6%
	No	7	58.3%	3	30.0%	77	47.0%	32	58.2%	119	49.4%
	Total	12	5.0%	10	4.1%	164	68.0%	55	22.8%	241	
All Counties	Yes	23	60.5%	12	66.7%	146	53.7%	31	41.3%	212	52.6%
	No	15	39.5%	6	33.3%	126	46.3%	44	58.7%	191	47.4%
	Total	38	9.4%	18	4.5%	272	67.5%	75	18.6%	403	