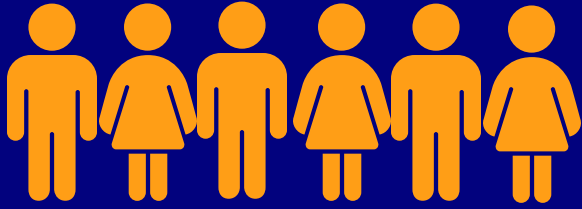


INCARCERATION AND HOUSING



Formerly incarcerated individuals frequently face challenges long after they've served their time. They often encounter hurdles in securing stable housing, leading to an increased risk of homelessness. Addressing the connection between reentry and homelessness is vital for ensuring a successful transition and reducing the likelihood of returning to the criminal justice system.

The rate of homelessness for formerly incarcerated people was **203** per **10,000**.



Of those 10,000 there were ...

195/10,000
men

264/10,000
women

191/10,000
Hispanics

240/10,000
African Americans

148/10,000
Caucasians

Housing decreases odds of recidivism by

83%

63%

Of Michigan landlords indicate that criminal records are a factor in denying tenancy.

Formerly incarcerated people are more likely to be unhoused than the general public. **10X**

THE CYLCE OF HOMELESSNESS AND INCARCERATION



"HOUSING IS A FOUNDATION FOR ACHIEVING LARGER GOALS."



Less contact with law enforcement



Better job security



Reduced crime and returns to jail



Increased physical and mental health

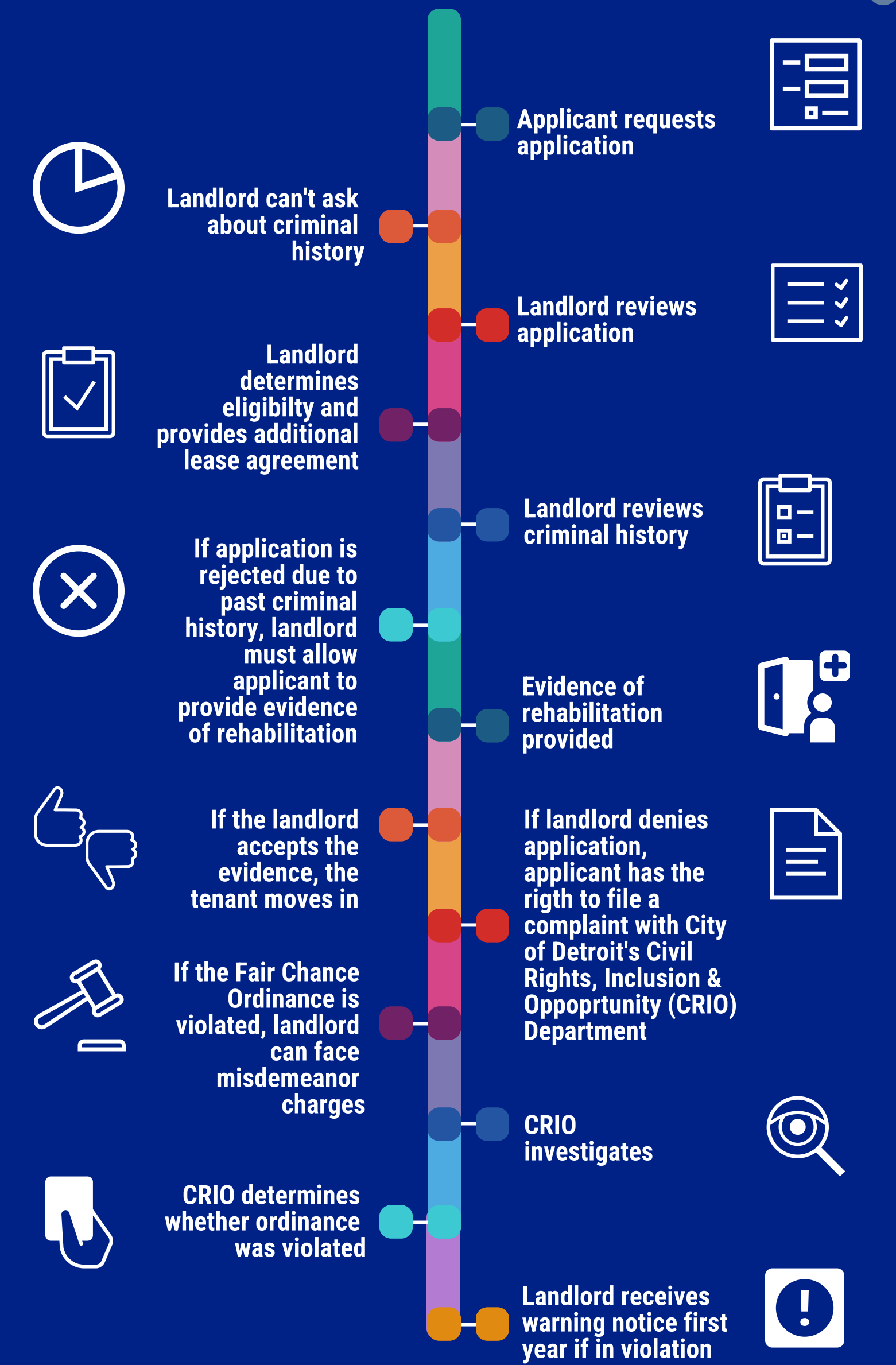


Increased participation in community-based services

THE FAIR CHANCE PROCESS

There are many barriers facing those trying to reenter the community, including: market rate housing, stigma and resource challenges. 1,000+ state laws and regulations impact housing access for people with criminal justice histories. Many Housing Authorities also have problematic look-back periods.

The Fair Chance Ordinance ensures that formerly incarcerated citizens have a fair opportunity to secure housing by regulating the use of criminal background checks.



SOURCES

1. The Role of Housing Supports in Reentry, National Reentry Resource Center, 2021
2. A Fair Chance at Housing, Michigan House of Representatives, 2021
3. Formerly Incarcerated People Are Nearly 10 Times More Likely to be Homeless, National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2018

