



# Housing Access for People with Criminal Records: Statistics

## Housing Barriers

- There is currently a shortage of 7.2 million affordable rental units that are available to extremely low income families.<sup>i</sup>
- In 2014, black men accounted for 37% and Latino men made up 22% of the male prison population, despite comprising only 13% and 17% of the U.S. population, respectively.<sup>ii</sup>
- In a recent survey<sup>iii</sup> of formerly incarcerated people and their families:
  - 79% of survey participants were either ineligible for or denied housing because of their own or a loved one's conviction history;
  - 58% of survey participants were currently living with family members while only 9% were living in transitional housing; and
  - 1 in 10 survey participants reported family members being evicted when loved ones returned.

## Homelessness

- A study found that 9% of adult state and federal inmates reported an episode of homelessness in the year prior to arrest, 4 to 6 times the estimated rate in the general US adult population.<sup>iv</sup>
- Approximately one out of ten individuals entering prison will have experienced homelessness in the recent past, and of those leaving prison, one out of ten will experience homelessness in the future.<sup>v</sup>
- A study found the first 30 days after release from prison or jail was when people were most likely to experience homelessness.<sup>vi</sup>
- One study found that in some large urban areas, 30 to 50 percent of all people on parole are homeless.<sup>vii</sup>

## Recidivism

- In one study, participants who received supportive housing were 61% less likely to be re-incarcerated within one year.<sup>viii</sup>
- In a recent study, people with criminal records who lived on the street were shown to have been rearrested at double the rate of their counterparts who secured housing.<sup>ix</sup>
- In a study by the Vera Institute of Justice, people released from prison and jail to parole who entered homeless shelters in New York City were seven times more likely to abscond during the first month after release than those who had some form of housing.<sup>x</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> [http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Gap-Report\\_print.pdf](http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/Gap-Report_print.pdf)

<sup>ii</sup> [http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14\\_Summary.pdf](http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p14_Summary.pdf)

<sup>iii</sup> <http://whopaysreport.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Who-Pays-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>iv</sup> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18383201>

<sup>v</sup> <http://povertylaw.org/sites/default/files/images/publications/WDMD-final.pdf>

<sup>vi</sup> [http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1063&context=spp\\_papers](http://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1063&context=spp_papers)

<sup>vii</sup> <http://content.knowledgeplex.org/kp2/cache/documents/2054/205408.pdf>

<sup>viii</sup> <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscape/vol15num3/ch3.pdf>

<sup>ix</sup> <https://issuu.com/csdesignworks/docs/researchbrief39>

<sup>x</sup> [http://archive.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/first\\_month\\_out.pdf](http://archive.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/first_month_out.pdf)

To learn more about our coalition and reentry and housing information and solutions go to  
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