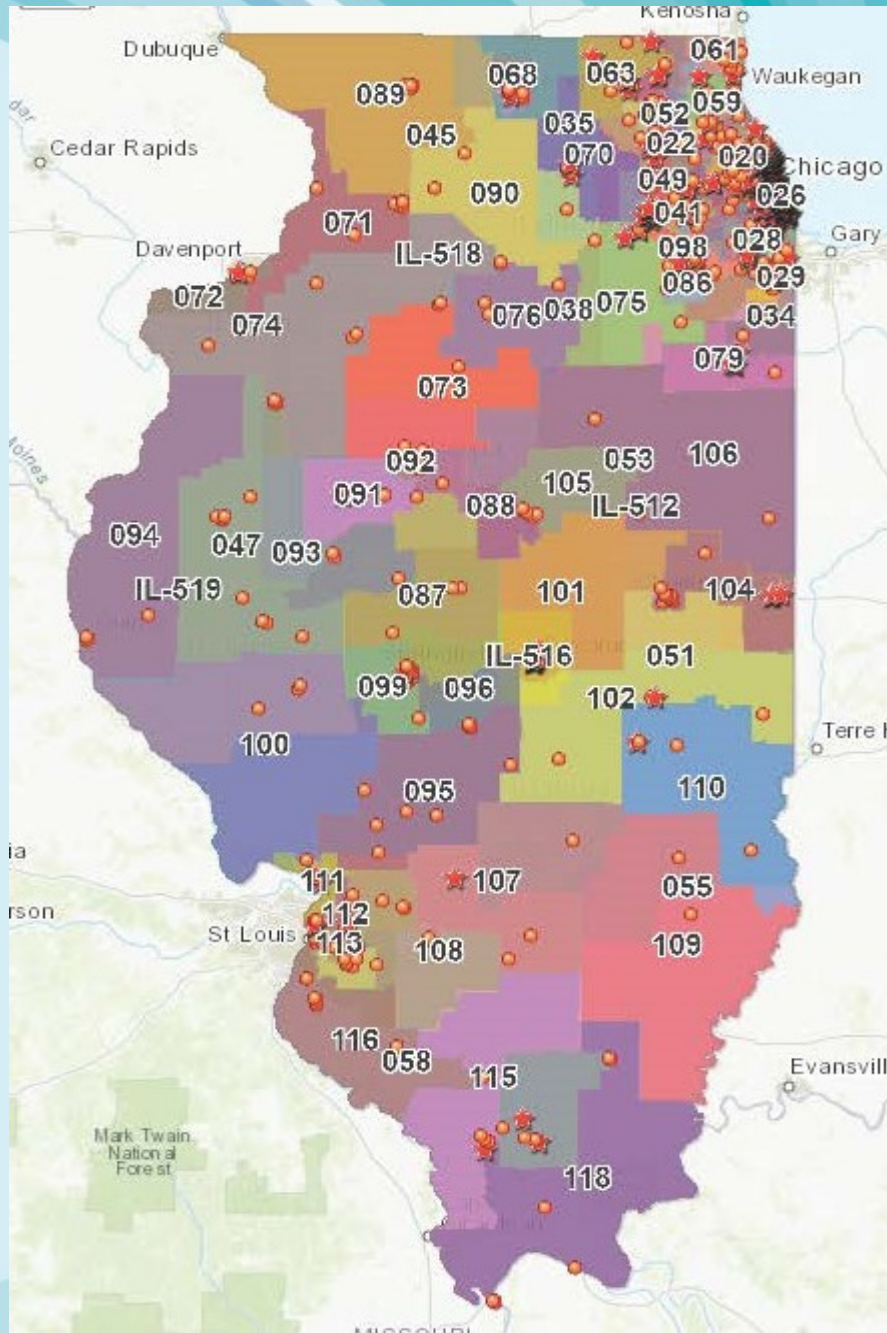




**SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
PROVIDERS ASSOCIATION**

Working Together, We Can Accomplish Anything

What is Supportive Housing?



Illinois

- 24,089 Units of Supportive Housing
 - 17,684 Homeless Dedicated
- 29,245 People Served
- 83 House Districts & 51 Senate Districts
- 10,431 Homeless Individuals (2020 PIT Count)



Supportive Housing

- Is affordable housing combined with support services.
- Helps individuals become stabilized in housing.
- Positively impacts health—physical and mental health.
- Helps individuals avoid returning to jail or prison.
- Makes possible productive lives, including employment.

What is Permanent Supportive Housing?

HOUSING that is:

- Permanent: Not time-limited, not transitional;
- Affordable: For people coming out of homelessness; and
- Independent: Tenant holds lease with normal rights and responsibilities.

With **Services** that are:

- Flexible: Designed to be responsive to tenants' needs;
- Voluntary: Participation is not a condition of tenancy; and
- Independent: Focus of services is on maintaining housing stability.

Supportive Housing Serves

- Individuals and families
- People who have special needs such as:
 - Mental illness
 - Chronic, debilitating physical illness, such as HIV/AIDS
 - Substance abuse disorders
 - Chronically homeless
 - Developmental or Physical Disabilities

Supportive Housing IS?

- * A Wise Investment**
- * Cost Effective**
- * Works**

Types Supportive Housing

- Shelter
- Interim Housing
- Transitional Housing
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing



Supportive Housing Models

- Community-based scattered site rental units (includes SRN)
- Site-Based 100% Supportive Housing
- Multi-units in a single site project
- Group Homes / CILA's
- Single Family Homes





**Thresholds Buffett Place,
Chicago**



**Heritage Behavioral Health,
Decatur**



**Association Individual
Development
Sherman**



**Phoenix CDS, Single Family
Peoria**



**Phoenix CDS, Glendale Commons
Peoria**

Financing for Supportive Housing: “Three –Legged Stool”

Capital Funding

Rental Subsidy or
Operating Reserve

Funding for
Services





Financing for Supportive Housing:



Capital Funding

Rental Subsidy or Operating Reserve

Funding for Services

HUD
HOME
SHP
NSP
IHDA
IDCEO
Township
County

HOPWA
HUD-SHP
HUD-Sect 8
HUD Rental Asst Program
IHDA
IDHS

HOPWA
HUD-SHP
CDBG
CSBG
Medicaid
IDHS
CMHB
Foundation
Corporation

Alternative Supportive Housing Development: “Step-Ladder Approach”

Rental Subsidy



Funding for
Services

STATE FUNDING FOR SUPPORTIVE HOUSING SERVICES

State Fiscal Year	New Funding	Cumulative Funding	% Increase	State Fiscal Year	New Funding	Cumulative Funding	% Increase
2003	\$6,464,838	\$6,464,838	Base Year	2013	\$2,591,216	\$23,661,088	12%
2004	\$2,104,450	\$8,569,288	33%	2014	\$1,112,500	\$24,773,588	5%
2005	\$1,822,174	\$10,391,462	21%	2015	\$2,600,000	\$27,069,229	9%
2006	\$1,113,079	\$11,504,541	11%	2016	Years of Budget Impasse		
2007	\$1,882,368	\$13,386,909	16%	2017			
2008	\$1,419,468	\$14,806,377	11%	2018			
2009	\$1,196,935	\$16,003,312	8%	2019	\$5,658,471	\$32,727,700	21%
2010	\$355,284	\$16,358,596	2%	2020	\$8,472,800	\$41,200,500	26%
2011	\$2,708,121	\$19,066,717	17%	2021	\$596,400	\$41,796,900	2%
2012	\$2,003,155	\$21,069,872	11%	2022	\$3,054,000	\$44,850,900	7%

SNAPSHOT OF HOMELESSNESS IN ILLINOIS

Estimates of Illinois Homelessness: 2020

6,995	Individuals
3,436	people in families with children
671	unaccompanied homeless youth
736	veterans
2,058	chronically homeless individuals

Homelessness

**Up from
10,199
to 10,431**

Up 2.3%

**in Illinois
in 2020**

Estimates of Illinois Homelessness: 2019

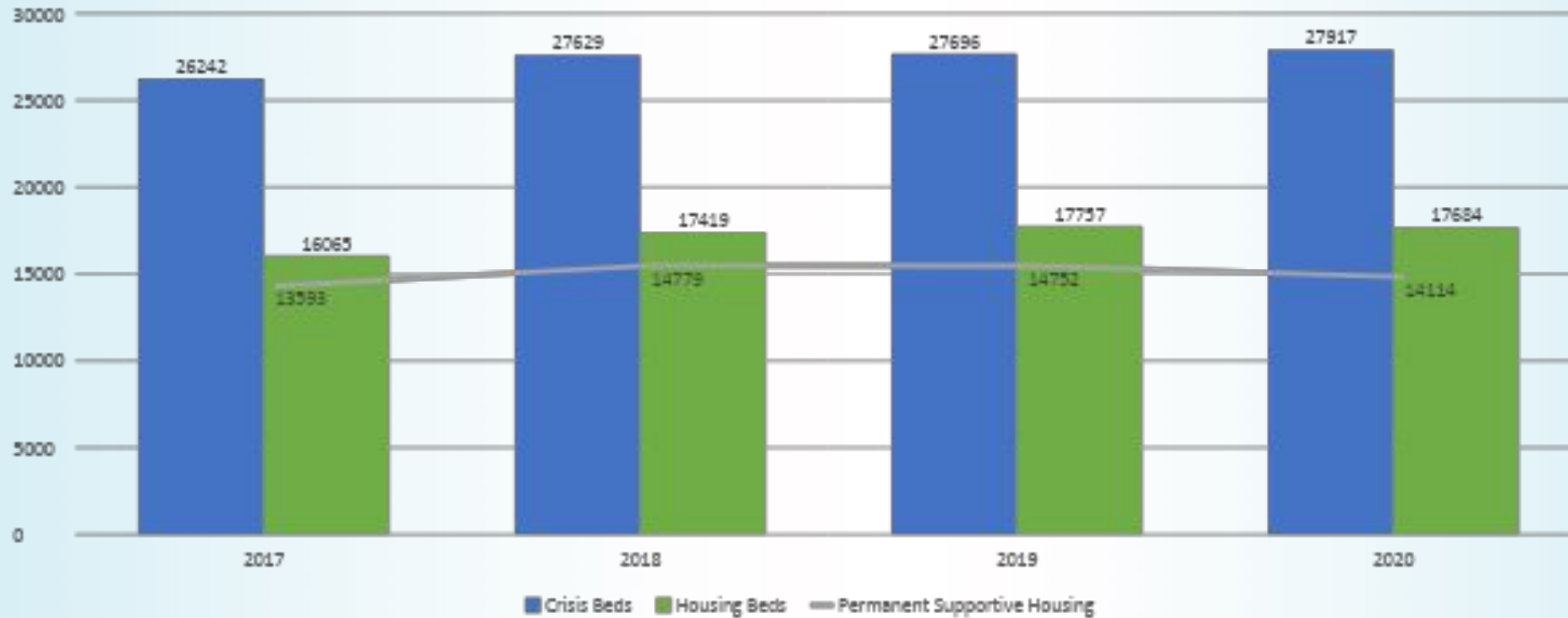
6,513	Individuals
3,686	people in families with children
609	unaccompanied homeless youth
690	veterans
1,533	chronically homeless individuals

Largest Increases in Chronically Homeless Individuals

2019-2020

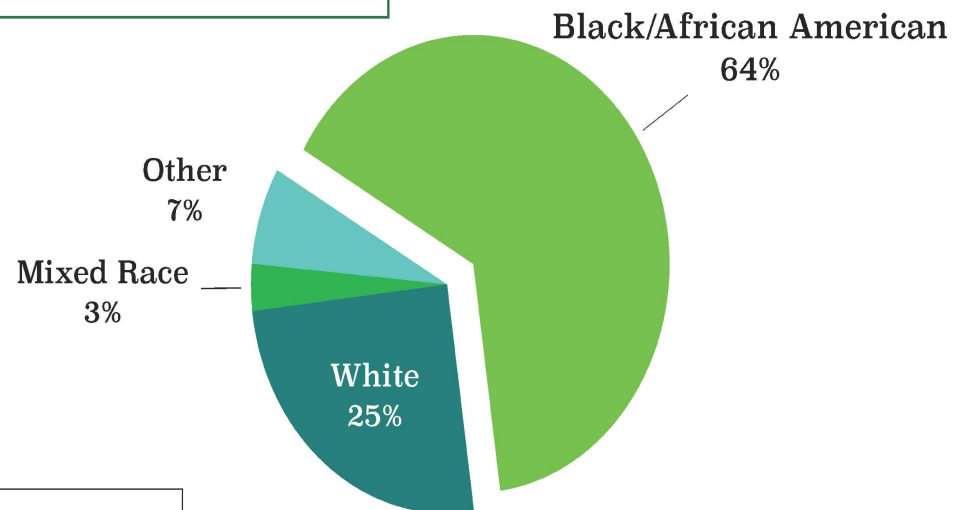
	Increase	
CALIFORNIA	9,537	24.3%
WASHINGTON	1,497	33.7%
COLORADO	728	34.6%
NEVADA	652	96%
ILLINOIS	525	34.2%

Homeless Response Systems Interventions



Supportive Housing Is an Equitable Response to Systemic Racism

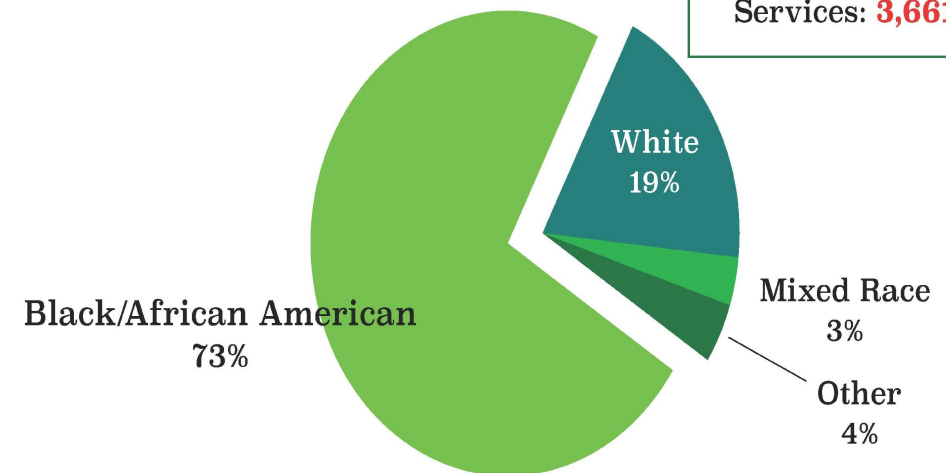
Illinois Supportive Housing
Residents Receiving Homeless
Services: **8,940 Adults**



Source: Preliminary Data from FY
2020 DHS Homeless Services
Supportive Housing Program report

Source: Preliminary Data from FY
2020 DHS Homeless Services
Supportive Housing Program report

Illinois Supportive Housing
Residents Receiving Homeless
Services: **3,661 Children**



Housing IS Health Care!

Supportive Housing provides an essential platform for the delivery of services that lead to improved health and stability.

- First, at the most basic level, housing provides physical safety, protection and access to basic needs.
- Second, supportive housing improves access to quality health care both by providing a physical space for service delivery (e.g., in-home case management, nursing, ADL supports) as well as access to support staff that link tenants to community-based social, mental health, substance abuse and primary/specialty medical care services.
- Third, supportive housing provides a foundation for engaging tenants in managing their own care and promoting lifestyle changes that lead to good health.” ****

“The high public costs and poor health outcomes associated with homelessness and inappropriate institutionalization is an issue that health care systems can no longer afford to ignore. Two decades of research on supportive housing and practical experience have taught us that a comprehensive view of health necessarily includes housing and other social factors.”

[Housing is the Best Medicine- Supportive Housing and the Social Determinants of Health, CSH July 2014](#)

Housing is a Social Determinant of Health

Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

US Department of Health and Human Services:

<https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health>

“Families that face insecure housing, forced moves, or homelessness are more likely to experience poor mental or physical health and preventable hospitalizations. For children in these families, experiencing homelessness can also be harmful to brain and body function and development, with lifelong and cumulative negative health outcomes for the child, the family, and the community.”

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps :

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/reports/2019-county-health-rankings-key-findings-report>

Homelessness and Health

“The connection between housing and homelessness is generally intuitive, but the strong link between health and homelessness is often overlooked.

People who are homeless have higher rates of illness and die on average 12 years sooner than the general U.S. population.

- Poor health is a major cause of homelessness
- Homelessness creates new health problems and exacerbates existing ones
- Recovery and healing are more difficult without housing

While health care providers do all they can to mitigate the effects of the streets, no amount of health care can substitute for stable housing.

National Health Care for the Homeless Council :

<https://nhchc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/homelessness-and-health.pdf>

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING IS COST EFFECTIVE:

Permanent Supportive Housing vs. Institutions

Highest PSH Cost	Institution Costs	Savings Per Unit Per Year	Percentage Saved
\$27,600	\$38,268 (prisons)	\$10,668	27%
	\$39,739 (IMDs)	\$12,139	31%
	\$52,083 (nursing homes)	\$24,483	47%
	\$52,195 (jails)	\$24,595	47%
	\$54,097 (ICF/DD)	\$26,497	49%

Figure 6. Total Operating Costs of Permanent Supportive Housing.



**SUPPORTIVE HOUSING
PROVIDERS ASSOCIATION**

Working Together, We Can Accomplish Anything

ALLIANCE
TO END HOMELESSNESS
IN SUBURBAN COOK COUNTY



person
champion, up
advocate. now
supporter, b
promoter, r
resper



COLLABORATION

