Creating Permanent Supportive Housing: A Vision for Safe Horizon's Strategic Plan

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Agenda

- 1. Project Scope and Methods
- 2. Lay of the Land
- 3. Findings
- 4. Recommendations

Project Scope and Methods



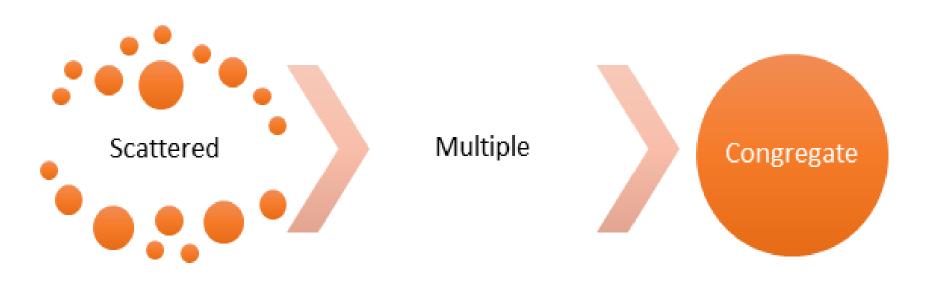
- Methodology
 - Literature Review +
 - Interviews
 - 1. Safe Horizon Staff
 - New York Government Agencies and Advocacy Agencies
 - 3. Services and Housing Providers

Lay of the Land

- What is permanent supportive housing?
- History of permanent supportive housing



Housing Models



Clients are placed in units in the community Clients are placed in buildings that are close to other buildings with similar clients Clients are placed in apartment styled buildings that consist of mostly similar clients. This could also be a communal space - with shared kitchen and bathrooms.

Service Models

Services Provided

- •On-site: All or most services are provided within the housing
- •Mix: Some services are provided on-site or case worker comes to a client's home
- ·Off-site: Client must travel to receive services

Range of Services

- ·High: Case Management plus three other services
- Moderate: Case Management plus two other services
- ·Basic: Case Management plus one other services
- Basic Case Management

Intensity of Services

- High: Mandatory services that include multiple visits and interactions with case workers
- Medium: Not all services are mandatory and less services provided
 - ·Light: Services are available but optional

Program Control

- High: Program has high control over client's life, including low level of privacy and strict behavioral rules
- Medium: Program has medium control over client's life, including less privacy and some behavioral rules
- ·Low: No other control besides standard lease

Choice of Housing

- High: Client can choose from a variety of housing options (including size and location) that best meets their needs
- •Medium: Clients have some say in choice over housing options
- ·Low: Very limited say and confinded to one location or size intensity

Who Benefits from PSH?

Domestic Violence Survivors

- 31% of homeless families in NYC are homeless because of domestic violence, but only 1% of supportive housing are specifically for domestic violence survivors
- Trauma-informed; survivor-driven; comprehensive, voluntary services
 Homeless Youth 98-100% of youth in need of PSH
- Trauma-informed; positive youth development programs

Where they Converge and Where They Differ

- ✓ Trauma-informed care
- ✓ "One-size-fits-all approach" not recommended
- But, survivors need targeted DV services and youth need "lifeskills" education.

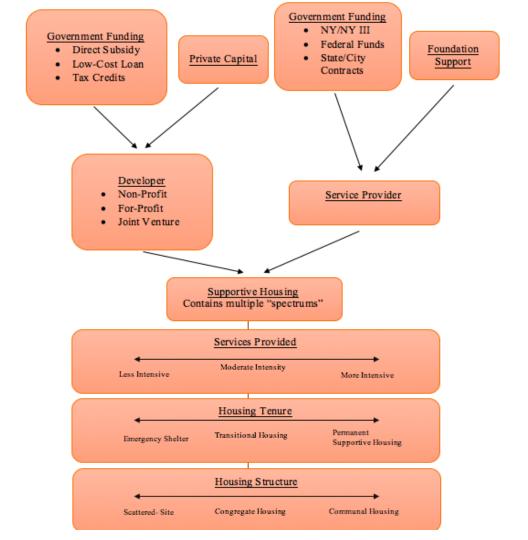


Housing First Model

- Principles
 - ✓ Rapid rehousing
 - ✓ Low barriers to entry
 - ✓ Highlighting individual's freedom / A harm reduction approach
- Services
 - ✓ Be voluntary & have a harm reduction approach
 - ✓ Be tied to target population that is being served & feature trauma-informed care
 - ✓ Be client centered, while building towards independence
- 3. Population Specific Services
 - **❖** Domestic Violence Survivors
 - ❖ Homeless Youth (most between 18-24 years old)

Existing Partnerships & Potential Funders





Partnerships: Service Providers

Supportive Housing Service Funding

Program	Agency	Description
NY/NY III	Multiple Agencies	Primary funding mechanism for PSH; limited new funding so must rely on already funded "beds"
NYSSHP	NYC DHS, NYS OTDA	Flexible (though limited) funding for at-risk homeless populations; requires that agency directly own or lease property
Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative	NYS OMH	Large subsidy for multiple populations (including survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth); must be paired with capital project
Section 8	US HUD	Standard affordability subsidy, does not directly apply to services
Continuum of Care	US HUD	Given out to CoCs for pre-determined project; limited availability, usually 1-2 projects a year

Partnerships: Developers

Joint Venture Structure

Non-Profit Partner

- Provides services for PSH population
- Limited financial exposure
- Receives small portion of profits

Co-Venture Partner

- Develops and manages operation of building
- Takes on most financial risk
- Receives majority of developer's fee and profits from rent

Joint Venture Corporation (LLC/LP/Corp.)

Partnerships: Developers (cont'd.)

Capital Funding Programs in New York

New York State

Agencies: HCR, OMH, OASAS

Affordable Funding Programs:

- A. 4% LIHTC
- B. 9% LIHTC
- C. Bond Financing
- D. HOME

E. HTF

Supportive Funding Programs:

F. NY/NY III

Capital

G. SLIHC

H. Medicaid Housing

I. SHOP

New York City

Agencies: HPD, HDC, DOHMH

Affordable Funding Programs:

- A. 9% LIHTC
- B. ELLA Loans

C. LIHTC

- D. Multifamily
- Preservation HRP

Supportive Funding Programs:

- E. NY/NY III
- F. SHLP

Partnerships: Advocacy



Feasibility

- 1. Feasibility within NYC
 - The Need
 - Resources Available
- 2. Feasibility for each population
 - Domestic Violence Survivors
 - Homeless Youth

Where Safe Horizon Can Be Unique

- ✓ SH is the leading domestic violence provider in New York City
- ✓ Expert survivor specific services
- ✓ Funding opportunities for a program that emphasizes a PSH model purely for domestic violence are scarce
- ✓ Safe Horizon is in a prime position to take the lead on filling in the domestic violence service gaps
- ✓ Many service providers want to partner with SH

Recommendations

- 1. Partnerships—with developers, service providers, as well as advocacy organizations.
- 2. Implement **congregate** housing instead of scattered-site housing arrangements .
- 3. Consider purchasing and running a building if no immediate partnerships are available.

