Homelessness and Older Adults

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Advancing Housing Solutions That





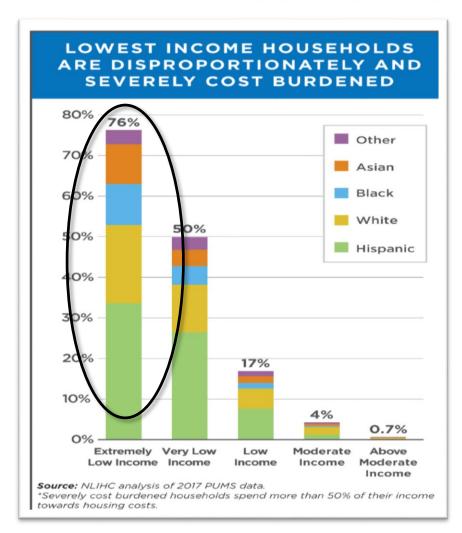


Improve lives of vulnerable people

Maximize public resources

Build strong, healthy communities

California's Numbers



3 in 4 extremely low-income households are severely cost-burdened (paying more than half of income in rent)

2018:

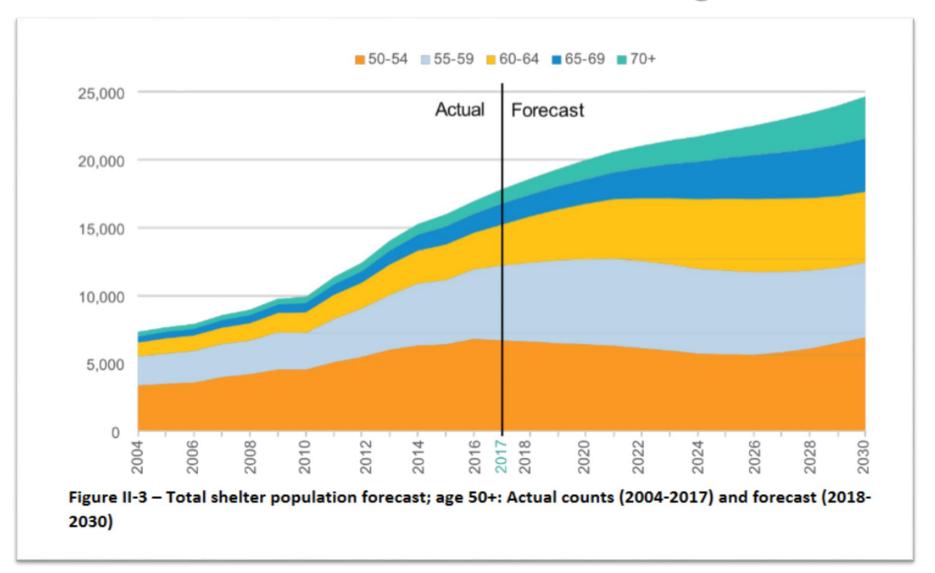
- 130,000 Californians experiencing Homelessness at any point in time
- 22% of Americans experiencing homelessness
- 37% of nation's residents experiencing chronic homelessness

2019:

- Almost 10,000 Bay Area residents
- Significant increases from 2017:
 Alameda County increase of 43%, San Francisco increase of 17%



Forecasted Homeless Prevalence Among Older Adults



Culhane et al., 2019 A Data-driven Re-design of Housing Supports and Services for Aging Adults who Experience Homelessness in New York City

Implications of Graying of Our Homeless Population



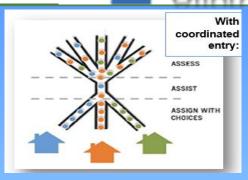
"50 is the new 75"

Homeless older adults are almost 4 times more likely to have a chronic medical condition than adults under 50

Older homeless adults are more likely to suffer from cognitive impairments and many have co-occurring mental health or substance abuse issues

Homeless Systems Intended to Move People Into Permanent Housing as Quickly as Possible

Affordable Home



Access to housing and services through a "no wrong door" approach.

Assesses through a standardized assessment tool for the intervention needed for that household to exit homelessness.

Assigns housing and services interventions based on need. CES creates a centralized referral system to match the individual or family to the right housing program and unit.

Affordable
housing offers
project units with
subsidies or rental
assistance with
private-market
landlords. To
entice landlords,
housing providers
often offer
incentives. Tenants
pay 30% of income
on rent.



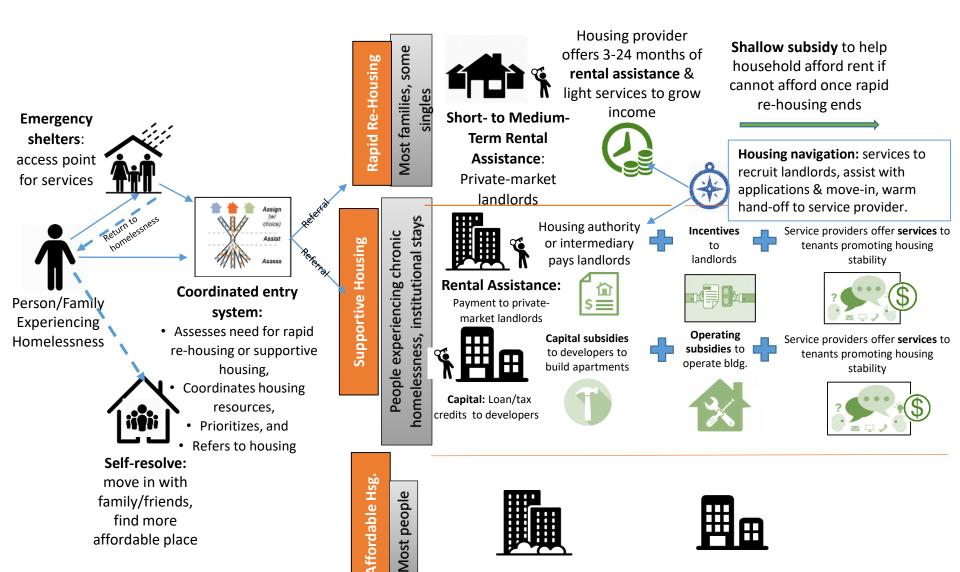
Supportive housing projects offer affordable housing & intensive services to people with high barriers to stability to access and maintain housing stability.



Entry System

Coordinated

Interventions to Solve Homelessness



Rental

Assistance OR

Operating Subsidies in

Affordable Building

High Quality Supportive Housing

A variety of housing models exist with common factors including:



Located in within safe neighborhoods with close proximity to:

- Transportation
- Employment opportunities
- Services
- shopping, recreation and socialization.



Tenants have a lease identical to those of tenants who are not in supportive housing.

Services are voluntary and consumer-driven. They focus on ensuring that tenants can obtain and thrive in stable housing, regardless of barriers they may face.

Growing model of pairing PACE & housing. Affordable housing tenants can age in place or for supportive housing populations. In supportive housing, PACE offers intensive housing stability services and services the help keep people stably housed.

Mable Howard Apartments, Berkeley. Uses federally-subsidies operating support for seniors with services and health care from a Federally-Qualified Health Center.



Typical Funding In Creating a Supportive Housing Project

- 35% for 4% Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (if local bond funding available) OR 60% for 9% LIHTC.
- 25% from state capital program.
- 40% combination of local city and/or county funding through local & federal dollars.
- Predevelopment loans to acquire property, architectural, etc.

- Project-based Housing Choice Vouchers OR
- Project-based homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) "Shelter Plus Care" vouchers, administered through housing authority.
- Supplemented through project cash flow in integrated affordable/supportive housing projects.

- Mental Health Services
 Act (MHSA)/Proposition
 63 funding (only for
 people with serious
 mental illness).
- Project cash flow.
- County funding for services.

Capital Funding

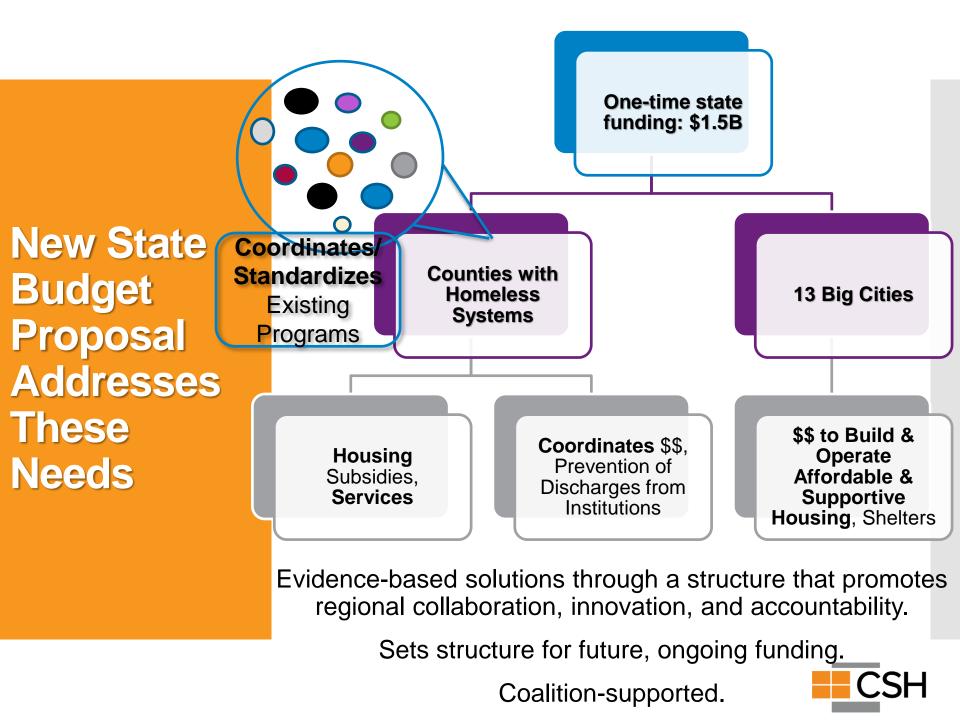


Operating Subsidies



Services Funding





THANK YOU!

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stay connected

