NYSSHP FACT SHEET



What is New York State Supportive Housing Program (NYSSHP)?

An innovative program created by New York State in 1987 that brings services into housing for people experiencing homelessness.

NYSSHP vs. ESSHI

The successor to NYSSHP is Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative (ESSHI), a statewide SH program that was established in 2016. ESSHI funding for SH units is more comprehensive than NYSSHP.

\$25,000 \$20,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 \$5,000 \$ \$ NYSSHP Services only (Individuals) \$ Services & Operating

	NYSSHP	ESSHI
Funding per unit	\$2,964 for individuals; \$3,900 for families	\$25,000
Services covered	Social services only	Social services and rental assistance
Contract escalator	None	Annual built-in 2%

\$

Funding needed

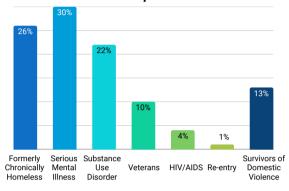
- NYSSHP funding rates have remained virtually unchanged since its inception. As of 2024, NYSSHP's total budget is \$45.4M.
- NYSSHP is the only source of service funding for more than 9K SH households.
- 7K SH units also lack dedicated rental assistance, leaving residences with steep operating deficits, deferred maintenance, and unacceptable housing conditions.



Who does this affect?

 Tenants: NYSSHP tenants live with multiple barriers to housing stability, such as SMI, SUD, and survivors of domestic violence.





- Social Service Workers: Low wages and staffing issues
 have forced many social service staff to juggle multiple
 jobs or leave the sector entirely. Statewide, SH staff
 vacancy rates are between 20%-30%.
- Nonprofit SH providers: Since 2003, 1/3 of nonprofits
 have had to close their doors, merge with another agency,
 or stop providing SH all together.



Create a Supportive Housing Modernization Act (S136/A2134) for 1st-generation NYSSHP units



At just \$32 million in its first year (FY 2025-26), the Supportive Housing Modernization Act would cost a fraction of the multibillion-dollar annual state budget.



This **five-year**, **phased-in approach** under the Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA) can create **fiscal parity** among SH units across the state.



Over time, this investment will **more than pay for itself** by preventing the high costs associated with increasing homelessness.



**The Supportive Housing Preservation Fund was established in 2022 to provide financing for the preservation and improvement of existing SH. NYSSHP-funded programs whose tenants and staff cannot afford much needed building upgrades and repairs need access to this capital.



NYSSHP: DEEP DIVE

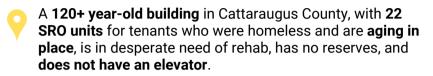


NYSSHP Preservation Needs: Case Studies

NYSSHP-funded programs across the state are struggling to retain staff and make crucial building repairs and upgrades which put tenant safety at risk. Here are four such examples.



A 40+ year-old building in St. Lawrence County with 32 units for formerly homeless families with children has ongoing operating challenges and a State regulatory period ending in 2025; without a preservation plan they will be forced to contemplate market rate conversion.

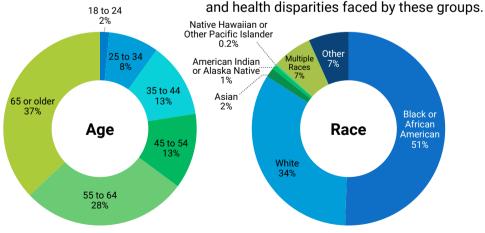


Facing underfunded staffing and dangerous building conditions, 96 units of housing for formerly homeless adults across two 100-year-old buildings in prime downtown location of Albany are at risk of being sold at market rate.

A 121-year-old building with 290 units for low income and formerly homeless seniors in NYC has an untenable case management ratio of 1:48, significant capital needs, and dwindling reserves.

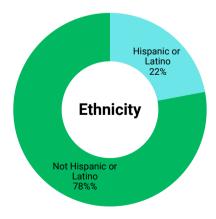
Tenant Demographics

Many tenants have histories of chronic homelessness, mental health diagnoses, substance use disorders, HIV/AIDS, and are veterans, survivors of domestic violence, and have experience with the justice system. The majority of tenants are also aging, Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino people, exemplifying the housing



65% of tenants are **ages 55+**; because NYSSHP has been around for so long, many tenants have **aged in place**

51% of tenants are Black or African American, compared to **14.8%** Black or African American state residents according to the 2020 Census



22% of tenants are Hispanic or Latino, compared to 19.5% Hispanic or Latino state residents according to the 2020 Census