

Understanding the supported housing funding landscape

July 2026

Summary

This paper collates information on current sources of funding for supported housing in England, including available grants and published data on expenditure. This paper is structured in four sections covering capital funding, funding for housing costs, funding for support costs, and funding for specific client groups and/or support needs. Synthesising this information allows us to assess how the supported housing landscape operates, laying the groundwork for identifying and exploring challenges and solutions. Key findings include:

The supported housing sector is varied and complex.

Previous research has highlighted the complexity of the supported housing landscape, and the large variety of funding sources for capital funding, housing costs, and support costs reflects this¹. The funding landscape for supported housing reflects the diversity of the people it supports, with funding for different client groups and/or support needs spread across statutory and non-statutory systems, including homelessness, health, social care, and the voluntary sector. Because supported housing operates within multiple contexts (such as the welfare system, social housing, or regulatory requirements), information on spending and grant funding may be defined and recorded in distinct ways that do not align.

Data on funding for supported housing is inconsistent.

Although supported housing is funded in a variety of ways, information is not consistent across these sources. There is some data on public spending on developing supported housing (central government and the NHS) but no information on sources such as private finance or contributions from housing providers. Housing Benefit is a key source of funding for housing costs in the sector with clear data on expenditure within specified accommodation. However, it is difficult to estimate how housing costs are funded in a large portion of the sector outside of that definition. Although there is some targeted central government spending on support costs, public information on local authority expenditure does not separate out supported housing beyond adult social care or a limited amount of housing budget. Information on targeted funding is available for some client groups more than others, with limited information on funding for people with a physical and/or sensory disability and

asylum seekers. It is difficult to understand if there are genuinely fewer funding options, smaller funding amounts, or less provision for these groups, or a lack of evidence. Because this information is inconsistent, we cannot fully understand how much different funding sources contribute to the sector, nor how these have changed over time.

There is a lack of oversight over how supported housing is funded.

Despite the variety of potential funding sources for supported housing, it is difficult to gather a comprehensive overview of the total amount of funding within the sector. This is because many funding sources such as public grants have no ring-fenced or dedicated provision for supported housing and data on expenditure for supported housing is not publicly available or recorded in a separate category. This lack of central oversight for supported housing expenditure is a consequence of historic and recent policy decisions. Specifically, the removal of a ring-fenced budget for supported housing, as part of the Supporting People programme, led to more variable commissioning practices across local authorities, and less consistency in which commissioning teams and budgets supported housing sits. More recently, many central government grants have been consolidated to encourage flexible and autonomous local authority spending, which may have implications for how local authorities record spend on supported housing for internal or external reporting ².

Capital funding for supported housing

SAHP: £250m for supported housing via Strategic Partnerships ³

- SAHP provides grant funding to support the costs of developing affordable housing in England outside of London. The programme runs from 2026–36, and housing providers, developers and other organisations can bid via two routes—a Strategic Partnership route and a Continuous Marketing Engagement funding route. The programme seeks to support increased delivery of specialist and supported housing. There is £27.3bn of total funding available.
- Funding through the specialist and supported housing Strategic Partnership route has an initial cap of £250m overall, with a delivery target of 800 supported homes by 31 March 2036. It is not clear whether or how much funding will be available after exceeding the cap.
- The programme prioritises new build, but in the context of supported and specialist housing, also allows for remodelling (this also applies in London).
- There is no other delivery target or allocation of funding that mentions supported housing in any other programme documentation.

SAHP in London ⁴

- £11.7bn in funding is allocated to London and distributed via the Greater London Authority. The funding guidance sets out further details relating to conditions and expectations for the delivery of supported housing via the supported and specialist housing strand.
- There is no specific delivery target or funding amount for supported housing.
- Providers are asked to include in their bid “how much additional delivery could be achieved” if they could access additional revenue funding.

NHS England Building the right home capital funding: £13m per year ⁵

- NHS England issues capital grants to support the new supply of “settled supported housing accommodation models” for people who are autistic or who have a learning disability. This funding should enable people to be discharged from mental health hospitals or support those at risk of future admission.
- Local Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) can apply for grants from NHS England, with funding distributed to housing providers and other organisations directly.
- £13m is allocated each year through this grant.
- The programme aims to support 85 people to access a home per year, although there are no published statistics on the number of new homes delivered⁶.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) & Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC)—Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG): £723m 2026–27 (not exclusive to supported housing) ⁷

- The DFG is a distinct funding stream within the Better Care Fund, which aims to encourage local authorities and ICBs to “more closely align plans for integrated health and social care services.”
- The grant’s purpose is to support the costs of making changes to people’s homes that enable their health and independence. This is irrespective of a person’s tenure, so this is not exclusive to supported housing. However, the grant may be spent on “other social care capital projects that support independent living” if local authorities have funds left under their upper limit (£30,000). This includes capital spend on supported housing.

We can see it is difficult to track how new supported housing is funded without a central source of data. This is compounded by limited data on new supply of supported housing. Public statistics on housebuilding, including social housing, and homes funded under the previous Affordable Homes Programme do not record supported housing as a unique category (except for GLA statistics).

The current SAHP includes only limited information on grant funding dedicated to supported housing and has not started to record delivery against funding allocated. While housing providers may contribute to the funding of new homes and record this

for their own purposes, this is not collated. The same is true for other potential sources of capital funding, such as private finance and loans.

Because we cannot quantify the amounts of funding from these sources, it is hard to estimate which are proportionally the most significant sources of capital funding for supported housing or how this has changed over time. We also lack data on how much capital funding is spent on new build or regeneration and conversion.

Rent and housing costs in supported housing

Housing Benefit – specified accommodation: £3.26bn in 2024–25 ¹

- In February 2026, 250,434 people were claiming Housing Benefit in specified accommodation. The majority (78%) were living in a home provided by a registered social landlord, while 18% were living in private accommodation. The remaining 4% were living in accommodation provided by a local authority ². Total Housing Benefit expenditure in 2024–25 for supported accommodation in the UK was £3.26bn in nominal terms. This is forecast to increase by 50% to the year 2031, at £4.89bn ³.

Housing Benefit, a welfare entitlement to help individuals with their housing costs, is a key funding source, with rules for supported housing dating back to 1996 ⁴. Some of the supported housing sector will qualify as specified accommodation, a definition under Housing Benefit policy that entitles claimants to a higher amount in benefits. The 2023 Supported Housing Review estimated that working-age people receiving Housing Benefit in specified accommodation accounted for 84% of provision for their age group, while specified accommodation claims accounted for just 12% of pension-age supported housing provision ⁵.

Where supported housing does not meet the definition of specified accommodation, individuals can receive welfare support towards housing costs through Universal Credit if they are working age, and Housing Benefit if they have reached State Pension age. In 2024–25, 60% of residents starting a supported housing social tenancy were receiving welfare support towards their housing costs, with 46% of residents receiving Housing Benefit ⁶. This data does not include non-social or temporary tenancies or licences to occupy.

Residents and/or their families may also pay towards rent and housing costs (self-funding). Providers could also raise income to subsidise housing costs for residents in supported housing through other business activities or fundraising, as some providers are also registered charities. However, we do not know how many residents and providers this applies to, and we do not know the total amount of housing costs paid for through other means.

Support costs in supported housing

MHCLG—Homelessness, Rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse Grant: £2.7bn 2026–29 (not exclusive to supported housing) ¹

- The total grant includes the following streams:
 - £499m allocated to Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation
 - £159m targeted funding for support services.
- The £2.7bn is ring-fenced, although the grant “can be spent flexibly between these functions”. For this reason, we have included the grant in this section but noted that it is not exclusive to supported housing.
- Local authorities must report back to MHCLG where the grant has been spent in the following categories:
 - Supported housing, Housing First and “housing-led models”.
 - “Specialist Services and Support” (separated into expenditure on staff and non-staffing expenditure).
 - Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation.
- Grant reporting data is not publicly available, and local authority budget data does not categorise expenditure on supported housing.

MHCLG—funding for Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation: £499m 2026–29 ² (within Homelessness, Rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse Grant)

- £499m of the wider £2.7bn grant is allocated to Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation.
- Safe accommodation is defined within statutory guidance to local authorities. This accommodation may differ from traditional supported housing models and does not always take the form of refuges, but we include this because of the level of accommodation-based support required to meet each definition in the statutory guidance ³.

MHCLG—funding for supported housing support services: £159m 2026–29 ⁴ (within Homelessness, Rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse Grant)

- In the 2026 Local Government Finance Settlement, MHCLG made £159m available to “increase the supply of good quality supported housing” within the wider Homelessness, Rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse Grant.
- Although the funding can only be spent on the commissioning of support services, guidance encourages grant recipients to combine this revenue funding with capital funding under the SAHP. This allocation is available only to the 40 local authorities identified with the highest need using the government Single Homelessness and Rough Sleeping formula, including Greater London (£40.6m) and West Midlands (£18.3m)⁵.

Local authority funding—adult social care: £1bn in supported accommodation 2024–25 ⁶

- 2024–25 local authority adult social care data shows that £178m was spent on providing long-term care for older people, and £820 million was spent on long-term care for working-age adults in supported housing.
- 70% of this funding (across all ages) went to learning disability support, 16% was spent on mental health support, 12% on physical support, and small proportions spent on sensory support (1%) and support with memory and cognition (1%).
- There is no information on the amount spent on providing short-term care in supported accommodation.

Local authority funding—Supporting People funding: £309m in 2025–26 ⁷.

- Although this fund was no longer ring-fenced after 2009, 36% of local authorities recorded spending in this budget line in 2025–26, with an average (median) spend of £1.13m. The amount spent ranged from £2,000 to £15m.

Local authority funding—Other welfare services: £32.5m in 2025–26 ⁸.

- Only a small number of local authorities (53) recorded expenditure in this category, with an average (median) spend of £283,000. The amount spent by local authorities ranged from £2,000 to £6.13m.

MHCLG, DHSC & NHS—Better Care Fund: £8.4bn 2026–27 (not exclusive to supported housing) ⁹

- As mentioned above, the Better Care Fund encourages local authorities and ICBs to “more closely align plans for integrated health and social care services”.
- This total excludes £723m for the Disabled Facilities Grant as this is capital expenditure, and includes the NHS £0.5bn minimum contribution.
- Grant specifications do not mention supported accommodation and funds could support multiple client groups, including older people, people with a learning disability and/or autism, and adults with mental health problems.

Support within supported housing can be defined in multiple ways, each with funding implications. Under Housing Benefit rules, specified accommodation involves “care, support or supervision,” although Housing Benefit can only contribute to housing costs. Personal care is regulated by the Care Quality Commission and can be funded (entirely or partly) by an individual, by a local authority, or by NHS Continuing Healthcare. Local authority budget data shows gross expenditure on long-term adult social care within supported accommodation, but does not break down short-term care, or how much of this expenditure is sourced.

Central government funding to support local authorities to meet their statutory duties towards homeless households, people sleeping rough and victims of domestic abuse is the largest funding contribution towards support services we are aware of. Only small portions of the total grant are ring-fenced for domestic abuse or accommodation-based support services. The same applies to the Better Care

Fund—because there is no set amount allocated to support services or supported accommodation, we cannot know how much of the Fund has been spent on them. Some government departments fund accommodation or support services for client groups directly, which is discussed in the next section.

Local authorities can record spending on commissioned support outside of adult social care, such as Supporting People spend. This is a legacy category from the former ring-fenced Supporting People grant from central government to fund support for people who need help to live independently ¹⁰. There is also a distinct budget category for welfare services provided by housing staff, which includes support provided by wardens in sheltered housing. The 2023 Supported Housing Review estimated that total expenditure in England for commissioned supported housing services ranged from £1.9-£3.9bn—which gives an indication of the scale of funding that is not covered by publicly available data ¹¹.

Other NHS funding for support costs could include Section 117 aftercare that is provided to an individual once they leave a mental health hospital after being detained under the Mental Health Act, but there is no data on the cost of this care that was provided in supported accommodation. Some of this may be included in NHS minimum contributions to the Better Care Fund.

Targeted funding for support needs or client groups

Older people

- In 2024–25, local authorities spent £178m on long-term care for older people in supported housing. Local authorities may also use their housing budget to support older people, including the £32.5m on welfare services.
- Some welfare provision for pension-age adults could contribute to housing or support costs, including State Pension, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit (outside of specified accommodation rules), and Attendance Allowance.
- The 2023 Supported Housing Review found commissioners reported “very limited funding” for sheltered housing, alongside insufficient funding to meet increasingly complex levels of support required in Extra Care ¹.

Learning disability and/or autism

- The NHS England capital grant of £13m funds supported accommodation that helps people with a learning disability and autistic people to be discharged from mental health hospitals and prevent future admissions².
- These schemes may qualify as Specialised Supported Housing if there are structural alterations required, however, one condition is that the scheme must not have received public financial assistance ³.

Homelessness (single person and families)

- Local authorities have a statutory obligation to prevent and relieve homelessness.
- The 2023 Supported Housing Review shows that single homelessness services are a large part of supported housing provision, but that there are challenges addressing complex needs and a lack of provision for women and LGBTQ+ people ⁴.

Mental health

- This provision may receive NHS funding, including Section 117 aftercare, if clinical support is available. However, a survey of providers found they perceive clinical mental health provision as under-funded ⁵.
- The Supported Housing Review identified a lack of supported accommodation for people leaving hospital with mental health issues ⁶.

Domestic abuse

- Local authorities have statutory obligations towards those who are made homeless because of domestic abuse. The 2021 Domestic Abuse Act placed new duties on local authorities to support victims of domestic abuse in “relevant safe accommodation”. This may include refuges or other specialist services ⁷.
- Within the Homelessness, Rough Sleeping & Domestic Abuse Grant, £499m is available to support local authorities to meet the requirements of the Act, with a requirement to record Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation expenditure ⁸.

Physical and/or sensory disability

- This provision may receive NHS funding, including Continuing Healthcare.
- It may be eligible for Specialised Supported Housing rent levels if the accommodation is structurally altered, but this carries a condition that the scheme has received no public financial assistance ⁹.
- The Supported Housing Review found provision was ‘poor’ for people who may need wheelchair-adapted accommodation ¹⁰.

Young people

- Local authorities have a statutory obligation to provide accommodation and support for looked-after children and care leavers, which is funded through children’s social care spending. Where this accommodation is provided to 16- and 17-year-olds, this must be Ofsted-registered ¹¹.
- In the 2025–26 Local Government Finance Settlement, six children’s social care programmes previously funded by the Department for Education were rolled into a single Children and Families Grant, allocated by MHCLG. This included £94m allocated to supported accommodation reforms for 16- and 17-year-old looked-after children and care leavers. After 2026, this grant is no longer ring-fenced and sits within the local authority Fair Funding Allocation ¹².

- Supported accommodation for care-experienced adults over 18 is not subject to Ofsted regulation. This provision may be funded by other local authority spending, such as housing or homelessness.

Substance misuse

- This provision may receive NHS funding for clinical support.
- The ring-fenced Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Recovery Improvement Grant from DHSC must be spent on commissioning and providing drug and alcohol prevention, treatment and recovery services, which may include housing or accommodation-based support ¹³. This is £1.05bn from 2026–29.
- The 2020 Housing Related Support Review found provision had decreased with local authorities cutting non-statutory spending, and the 2023 Supported Housing Review found people may fall between the gaps ^{14, 15}.

Veterans

- In 2025–26, DHSC invested £38m in veteran-specific healthcare services in England, including mental and physical health support ¹⁶.
- In the same announcement, the Ministry of Defence allocated £12m over three years to Op FORTITUDE, a centralised referral pathway designed to support veterans who are homeless or at risk of homelessness ¹⁷. In both cases, there is no further information on spending or grant allocated to supported accommodation services.
- The Supported Housing Review found commissioners do not know the extent of unmet need for veterans' supported accommodation in their area, and that 28% of this provision received local authority funding ¹⁸.

Prison leavers

- The Ministry of Justice directly commissions accommodation for people with an offending history under the Community Accommodation Service. This includes CAS-3 which provides accommodation for those leaving prison at risk of homelessness ¹⁹. The HM Prison and Probation Service provides grants for Commissioned Rehabilitative Services to organisations delivering support to reduce reoffending ²⁰. In both cases, there is no centrally published information on providers, recent spend, or upcoming grants available to bid for.
- The NHS may fund forensic “step-down” services that support discharge from mental health hospitals.
- The 2020 Housing Related Support Review found these services had decreased with local authorities cutting non-statutory spending ²¹.

Asylum seekers and refugees

- The Home Office commissions accommodation for asylum seekers and local authorities may spend the separate Asylum Grant on support ²².

- Accommodation for people with No Recourse to Public Funds or no right to rent heavily relies on other sources of income (through private grants, business, or charitable activity) ²³.

Appendix: Funding for supported housing

Capital funding

Grant from public institutions

Social and Affordable Homes Programme (£250 million)
NHS England housing capital grant (£13 million)

Local authority or Registered Provider-funded

Housing revenue account – for local authority-led development
Capital receipts – from the sale of surplus public assets
Housing providers and other partners' capital contributions

Funded by partners

Section 106 agreements – planning obligations for affordable housing contributions from private developers
Private finance and loans – including loans, institutional investment and social investment

Funding for housing costs

Self-funding

Welfare support

Enhanced Housing Benefit (specified accommodation) £3.26 billion
Universal Credit (housing costs only)

Other funding

Philanthropic/ charitable funding
Funding otherwise raised by housing provider (e.g. other business activities)

Service charges

Housing-benefit-eligible
Not eligible for Housing Benefit
Intensive housing management tasks

Funding for support costs

Self-funding

Welfare support

Universal Credit (support costs)
Pension-age benefits:
Pension Credit
Attendance Allowance
Working-age disability benefits:
Personal Independence Payment

Local authority funding (including direct commissioning)

Local authority – Adult social care £1 billion
Local authority – Children's social care
Local authority – Housing / non-social care £325 million Supporting People; £32.5 million Welfare services

NHS/ ICB funding

NHS / Integrated Care Board - All
NHS / Integrated Care Board - Section 117 aftercare – under Mental Health Act 1983
NHS / Integrated Care Board - NHS continuing healthcare

Government departmental funding

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government – £499 million for domestic abuse, £159 million for support services
Department of Health & Social Care
Ministry of Justice / Probation Service
Department for Education
Ministry of Defence
Home Office

Sources

Summary

¹ Beatty, C., Bimpson, E., Gilbertson, J., McCarthy, L., Sanderson, E. and Wilson, I. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#).

² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025) [Explanatory note on funding simplification: consolidated grants and draft conditions](#). Paras 1.1-1.2.

Capital funding for supported housing

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Social and Affordable Homes Programme \(SAHP\) 2026 to 2036](#).

⁴ Greater London Authority (2026) [London Social and Affordable Homes Programme 2026-36 FAQs](#).

⁵ Skidmore, Clare (2025) [NHS England learning disability and autism housing programme Update](#).

⁶ UK Parliament (2024) [Autism and Learning Disability: Housing. Question for Department of Health and Social Care](#).

⁷ Department of Health & Social Care and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026), [Better Care Fund framework 2026 to 2027](#).

Rent/housing costs in supported housing

¹ Department for Work & Pensions (2026) [Benefit expenditure and caseload tables 2026](#), Housing benefits.

² Department for Work & Pensions (2026) [Stat X-plore](#), Housing Benefit - Data from April 2018. Variables selected: Accommodation Type and Detailed housing type.

³ Department for Work & Pensions (2026) [Benefit expenditure and caseload tables 2026](#).

⁴ Department for Work & Pensions (2026) [Housing Benefit guidance for supported housing claims](#), para 7.

⁵ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Tables 3.6 and 3.3.

⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) Social housing lettings in England, April 2024 to March 2025. Tenants summary tables, table 3j.

Support costs in supported housing

¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Homelessness, Rough Sleeping and Domestic Abuse Grant: supporting guidance](#). Para 1.1 & Annex C: Spend declarations.

² Ibid. Para 1.1

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021) [Delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse in domestic abuse safe accommodation services](#). Para A3.4.

⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Homelessness, Rough Sleeping and Domestic Abuse Grant: supporting guidance](#). Paras 1.1 & 3.4.

⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Allocations tables for all consolidated grants from 2026-2027 to 2028-2029](#).

⁶ Department of Health & Social Care (2025) [Adult social care finance report, England: 2024 to 2025 - data tables](#). Table 45.

⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025) [Local authority revenue expenditure and financing England, Revenue Account Budget \(RA\) data 2025-26 \(part 1\)](#). Worksheet 2, line number 475.

⁸ Ibid. Line 478.

⁹ Department of Health & Social Care and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026), [Better Care Fund framework 2026 to 2027](#).

¹⁰ House of Commons Library (2012) [The Supporting People programme](#).

¹¹ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Table 6.3.

Targeted funding for support needs or client groups

- ¹ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Paras 6.22 & 4.5.
- ² NHS England (2024) [Building the right home: NHS housing capital guidance](#).
- ³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Policy statement on rents for social housing](#). Para 5.6.
- ⁴ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Paras 3.26 & 4.66.
- ⁵ Ibid. Para 6.12.
- ⁶ Ibid. Para 4.71.
- ⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021) [Delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse in domestic abuse safe accommodation services](#). Para A3.4.
- ⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Homelessness, Rough Sleeping and Domestic Abuse Grant: supporting guidance](#). Annex C: Spend declarations.
- ⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2026) [Policy statement on rents for social housing](#). Para 5.6.
- ¹⁰ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Para 4.72.
- ¹¹ Department for Education (2023) [Guide to the Supported Accommodation Regulations including Quality Standards](#). Pages 7-8.
- ¹² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025) [Explanatory note on funding simplification: consolidated grants and draft conditions](#). Pages 11 & A-5.
- ¹³ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2025) [Explanatory note on funding simplification: consolidated grants and draft conditions](#). Page A3 & Annex E – Draft conditions for Public Health Grant.
- ¹⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2020) [Housing Related Support Review](#). P.13.
- ¹⁵ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Para 4.72.
- ¹⁶ Ministry of Defence, Office for Veterans' Affairs, Sandher-Jones, L. & Healey, J. (2026) [Government spends record levels to support our veterans](#).
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Beatty, C. et al. (2024) [Supported Housing Review 2023](#). Paras 4.65 & 27.
- ¹⁹ Ministry of Justice (2026) [Annex 2 - Community Accommodation Service Tier 3 – guidance](#).
- ²⁰ Smith, L., Harrison, K., Sirdifield, C., St John, M., Mason, R., Onwuegbusi, T., Hogue, T., Hosseini, M. & Kidd, S. (2025). [Evaluation of Commissioned Rehabilitative Services: Findings Report](#). Ministry of Justice. P.5.
- ²¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2020) [Housing Related Support Review](#). P.13.
- ²² Home Office (2026) [Funding Instruction for Local Authorities: Asylum Grant 2025-2026](#). Para 5.3.2.
- ²³ The [No Recourse to Public Funds Network](#) has further information and guidance.

Appendix: Funding for supported housing

¹ We have compiled this list of funding sources through our research as well as referring to MHCLG draft reporting criteria in [Local Supported Housing Strategies guidance](#).