

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) FY 2014 Annual Report



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
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About This Report

This report covers the third grant period for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program, and includes awards made in 2013 for the FY 2014 period (October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014). The report summarizes the results obtained by the 319 SSVF grantees funded for FY 2014, and is intended to inform Congress and the public about the important work of these grantees in helping to prevent and end homelessness among our nation's Veterans. A full list of SSVF grantees operating in FY 2014 appears in Appendix 1.

Information for this report uses data reported by grantees through local Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) and subsequently provided to VA via monthly uploads to the SSVF's HMIS data repository. Additional information was obtained from grantee quarterly reports, and from surveys of SSVF program participants.

The rapid growth and evolution of the SSVF program and its data collection methods over the last year have made it impractical or unfeasible to present comparison data across all three years of the SSVF program in every instance. Where it is possible to do that, we have done so in this report.

The first section of the report provides national trends on homelessness and Veteran homelessness, and this is followed by an overview of the SSVF program.

Section 2 provides a funding overview of the SSVF program's expenditures, grantee coverage, and households served in FY 2014, based on aggregated data from all 319 SSVF grantees. This section also describes the types and distribution of homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing services delivered.

Section 3 presents information about who was served in the third year of the program, including the housing status and living situation of participants when they entered the program, and their demographic characteristics.

Section 4 presents the results of the program, including the success rate of participants in retaining or securing permanent housing when they exited the program, as well as participants' gains in income, and their interaction with other key VA programs.

Section 5 summarizes grantees' progress in implementing new SSVF programs nationwide, and how VA responded to early implementation and service delivery issues throughout the grant year. More specifically, throughout the implementation process, SSVF program office staff supported grantees in targeting those Veterans and their families who were the most in need, and in promoting best practices to increase rapid re-housing assistance for Veterans who are literally homeless (i.e., living on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation, or in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility).

Finally, Section 6 discusses the next steps for the SSVF in improving outcomes, increasing community integration, coordinating entry systems, and in tracking progress towards ending Veteran homelessness.

Executive Summary

Homelessness among Veterans is a problem of national importance. While Veterans constituted only 9 percent of the U.S. adult population in 2014,¹ they made up 11 percent of the U.S. homeless adult population.² In 2010, President Barack Obama and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) announced the federal government's goal to end Veteran homelessness by the end of 2015. This goal was announced as part of the first national plan to prevent and end homelessness, published by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH). It was under this important mandate that the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program began providing targeted housing assistance and services on October 1, 2011.³

SSVF has grown significantly since its inception. In the first year of the program (FY 2012), approximately \$60 million in SSVF funding was awarded to 85 grantees in 40 states and the District of Columbia. For FY 2013, VA awarded \$100 million in funding to 151 grantees serving 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. In FY 2014, approximately \$300 million in SSVF grant funding was awarded to 319 grantees serving all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and two U.S. territories. At the time of publication of this report, awards announced in FY 2015 have further expanded SSVF services to 400 of 416 Continuums of Care (CoCs).

Since SSVF's inception (i.e., in FY 2012-FY 2014), the program has served a cumulative total of 138,538 Veterans.⁴ The number nearly doubled every year, as 19,854 Veterans were served in FY 2012, 39,649 in FY 2013, and 79,035 in FY 2014. Sixty-one percent of Veterans received rapid re-housing assistance over the three years, while 40 percent received homelessness prevention assistance. One percent of Veterans received both assistance types.

Over the same period, 92,577 Veterans exited SSVF, with 80 percent (74,301) successfully exiting to permanent housing. Among Veterans exiting from SSVF homelessness prevention assistance, 88 percent exited to permanent housing after participating in SSVF services for an average of 94 days. Meanwhile, 75 percent of Veterans who were homeless and received rapid re-housing assistance exited to permanent housing, after participating for 102 days on average.

Since its inception, SSVF's rapid re-housing assistance has become a substantial component of the United States' crisis response system for literally homeless Veterans. In FY 2013, approximately 18 percent (25,065) of all sheltered homeless Veterans were assisted to exit homelessness by an SSVF rapid re-housing program. This is expected to increase to approximately 34 percent for FY 2014.⁵

¹ Veterans Health Administration Support Service Center, FY 2014, and United States Census Bureau, 2014.

² Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) 2014, Part 1.

³ The SSVF program is authorized by 38 U.S.C. 2044. VA implements the program by regulations in 38 CFR part 62. SSVF funding award periods follow the federal Fiscal Year, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

⁴ Across SSVF program years, it is not currently possible to un-duplicate service data. The "cumulative total" represents the sum of the Veterans served each program year.

⁵ As the national FY 2014 estimate of homeless Veterans who were sheltered was not available at the time of this report's publication, the national FY 2013 annualized sheltered Veteran estimate was used.

Key FY 2014 findings and results:

- An estimated 34 percent of all homeless sheltered Veterans received help from SSVF in exiting homelessness.
- More than half (55 percent, or 43,787) of the 79,035 Veteran participants in the program had a disabling condition, along with one-fifth (22 percent, or 4,166) of the 19,192 non-Veteran adults (e.g., spouses and adult children).
 - Of the 49,606 SSVF Veterans exiters who received VA Health Care System services, many reported being treated for serious health and mental health conditions, including: cardiovascular disease (44 percent), a substance use disorder (37 percent), post-traumatic stress disorder (19 percent), and major depressive disorder (19 percent).
- Fifteen percent (11,397) of Veterans served were female – the highest proportion of women Veterans served in any VA homeless initiative.
- Nearly one quarter (24 percent, or 30,218) of all those served were dependent children. SSVF provided support to help keep Veteran families together.
- The majority of Veterans (54 percent) served by SSVF were between the ages of 45 and 61.
- Of the 47,056 literally homeless Veterans who received rapid re-housing services, 40 percent (14,724) were living in unsheltered situations (including outdoor and vehicle locations) at entry.
- Of the 20,437 Veterans who received homelessness prevention services and entered the program from housed situations, 28 percent (5,874) were living with family or friends at entry.
- The median length of stay in SSVF among the 51,474 Veterans who exited during FY 2014 was 3 months (91 days).
- Sheltered and unsheltered homeless Veterans (at entry) who exited SSVF rapid re-housing services had similarly high success rates in obtaining permanent housing, at 78 percent and 81 percent respectively.
- More than four out of five – 82 percent (or 65,518) of the 79,547 Veteran households served – had less than 30 percent of the median income for their area when they entered the SSVF program.
- Veterans with no income (5,266) and those earning \$500 or less monthly (3,631) at entry still achieved a relatively high rate of success in obtaining or remaining in permanent housing at exit: 72 percent and 77 percent for each group, respectively.
- Among 3,305 participants completing satisfaction surveys, 78 percent said they would definitely recommend another Veteran or friend in need to their SSVF provider.

- The median monthly income of Veterans participating in SSVF increased from entry to exit by \$823-\$945 (15 percent). SSVF grantees were highly successful in raising the income of Veterans who had had no income when they entered the program; 1,728 of these 6,945 Veterans (25 percent) were able to exit the program with an income source.

Improvements in outcomes rely on capacity-building and coordination across multiple care providers and systems. SSVF has placed great emphasis on integrating its services with those of other community providers. Through SSVF's participation in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and a requirement that grantees actively engage in community planning through coordinated assessment, VA seeks to ensure that CoCs are developing data-driven plans to end homelessness among Veterans. SSVF involvement in CoC-based community planning fosters a consistent focus on the needs of homeless and at-risk Veterans.

In January 2014 VA announced the availability of up to \$600 million in SSVF beginning October 1, 2014, including \$300 million in “surge” funding for 71 high-priority (“Priority 1”) communities with high concentrations of homeless Veterans, in an unprecedented effort to end Veterans’ homelessness in these communities. Funding was contingent on support from local homeless CoCs and VA Network Homeless Coordinators, to ensure strategic coordination of this critical resource. Consistent with this targeted approach in priority areas, in March 2014 VA launched the “25 Cities Initiative” to assist CoCs with the establishment and implementation of their coordinated assessment and housing placement systems for homeless Veterans and persons who are chronically homeless. SSVF grantees have actively participated in the 25 Cities Initiative to help strategically coordinate SSVF resources with other community resources to end Veteran homelessness.

Together with their community partners, VA and SSVF grantees are demonstrating that high-impact, successful interventions can help low-income Veteran families avoid or exit homelessness and regain housing stability.

1. Introduction

This is the third Annual Report for the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program. The report describes the SSVF program and provides an overview of FY 2014 grantees (funds awarded through the FY 2013 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)), and their activities. The main focus of the report, however, is on the Veterans and their families who were assisted by SSVF programs. The report describes the demographics of SSVF program participants, their living situations prior to participation in SSVF, and their housing outcomes and connections to resources and mainstream benefits post-program exit, in order to support continued stability.

1.1 Impact on National Trends

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), on a single night in January 2014 there were 49,933 homeless Veterans in the U.S. This is a decrease of 33 percent since 2010.⁶ Between October 1, 2012, and September 30, 2013, an estimated one out of every 159 Veterans nationwide (or 139,857 Veterans) stayed in an emergency shelter or a transitional housing program – a 6.5 percent decrease since 2009.⁷

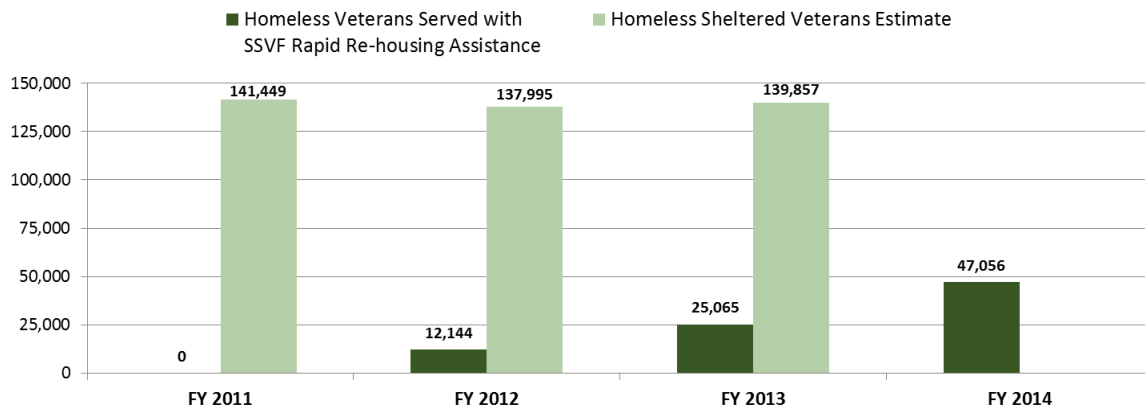
SSVF has been a critical resource for helping to re-tool local homelessness crisis response systems to better meet the needs of Veterans in crisis. Following evidence-based practices, SSVF assistance is focused on needs directly related to ending a Veteran family's homelessness, or preventing it in cases where a Veteran family is at imminent risk of becoming homeless. SSVF grantees employ Housing First approaches to efficiently resolve housing crises, and are expected to actively participate in local coordinated assessment systems established by Continuums of Care (CoCs). This approach is backed by a number of studies conducted over the last two decades. The U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) states, "the Housing First model differs from traditional models that require participants to complete a treatment program or otherwise demonstrate 'housing readiness' before being given the opportunity to live in community-based permanent housing. . . . Finishing the job of ending Veterans homelessness will require the widespread adoption of evidence-based best practices such as Housing First."⁸

⁶ HUD's AHAR 2014, Part 1.

⁷ HUD's AHAR 2013, Part 2.

⁸ Ending Homelessness among Veterans: A Report by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, February 2013.

Exhibit 1: SSVF Rapid Re-housing and Annual Homeless Sheltered Veterans, FY 2011-2014⁹



SOURCE: 1) SSVF-HMIS Repository Data; 2) AHAR.

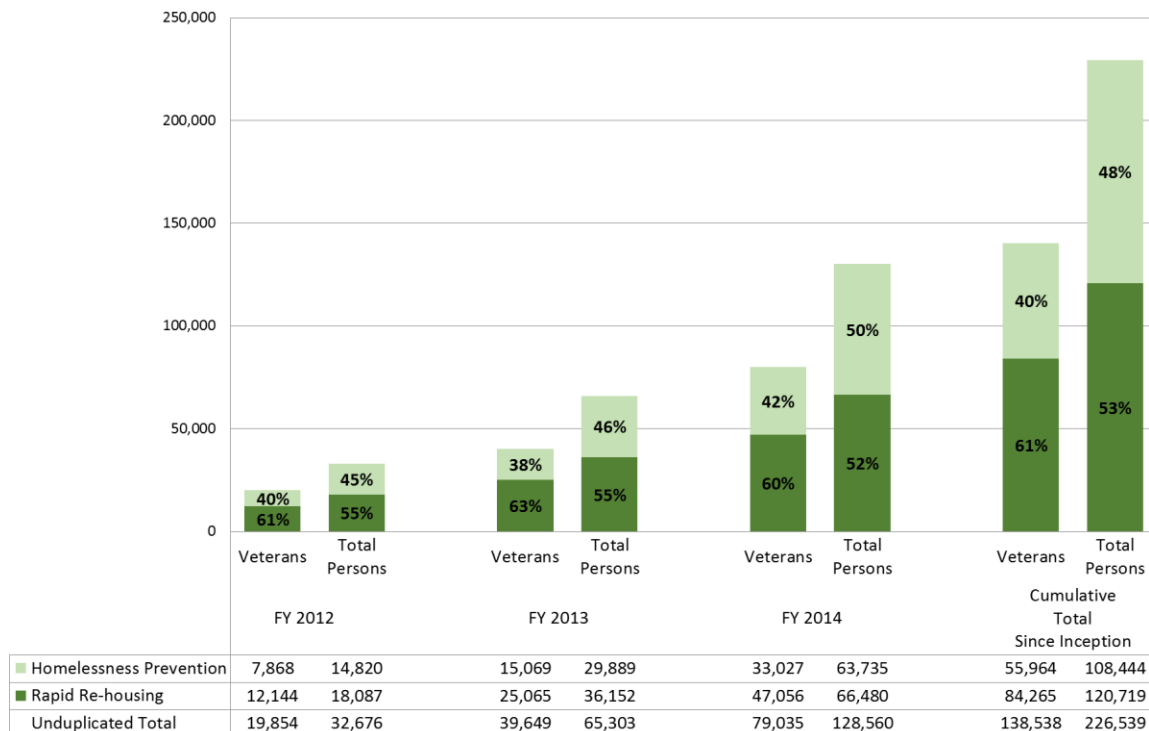
With each passing year since its inception in FY 2012, SSVF rapid re-housing assistance has become a larger part of the United States' response to the needs of literally homeless Veterans. In FY 2012, roughly 9 percent of all sheltered homeless Veterans (12,144) received help from SSVF rapid re-housing to exit homelessness. This doubled in FY 2013 to approximately 18 percent (25,065) of all sheltered homeless Veterans. In FY 2014, it is estimated that approximately 34 percent of all homeless sheltered Veterans received help from SSVF in exiting homelessness.¹⁰

⁹ AHAR estimates only include sheltered homeless Veterans. Unsheltered Veterans who do not use shelter at any point during the year are not accounted for. However, this is believed to be a relatively small number of Veterans.

The FY 2014 national estimate of homeless Veterans who were sheltered was not available at the time of this report's publication.

¹⁰ This estimate is based on FY 2013 AHAR data.

Exhibit 2: SSVF Veterans and Total Persons Served by Housing Assistance Type, FY 2012-2014^{11,12}



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

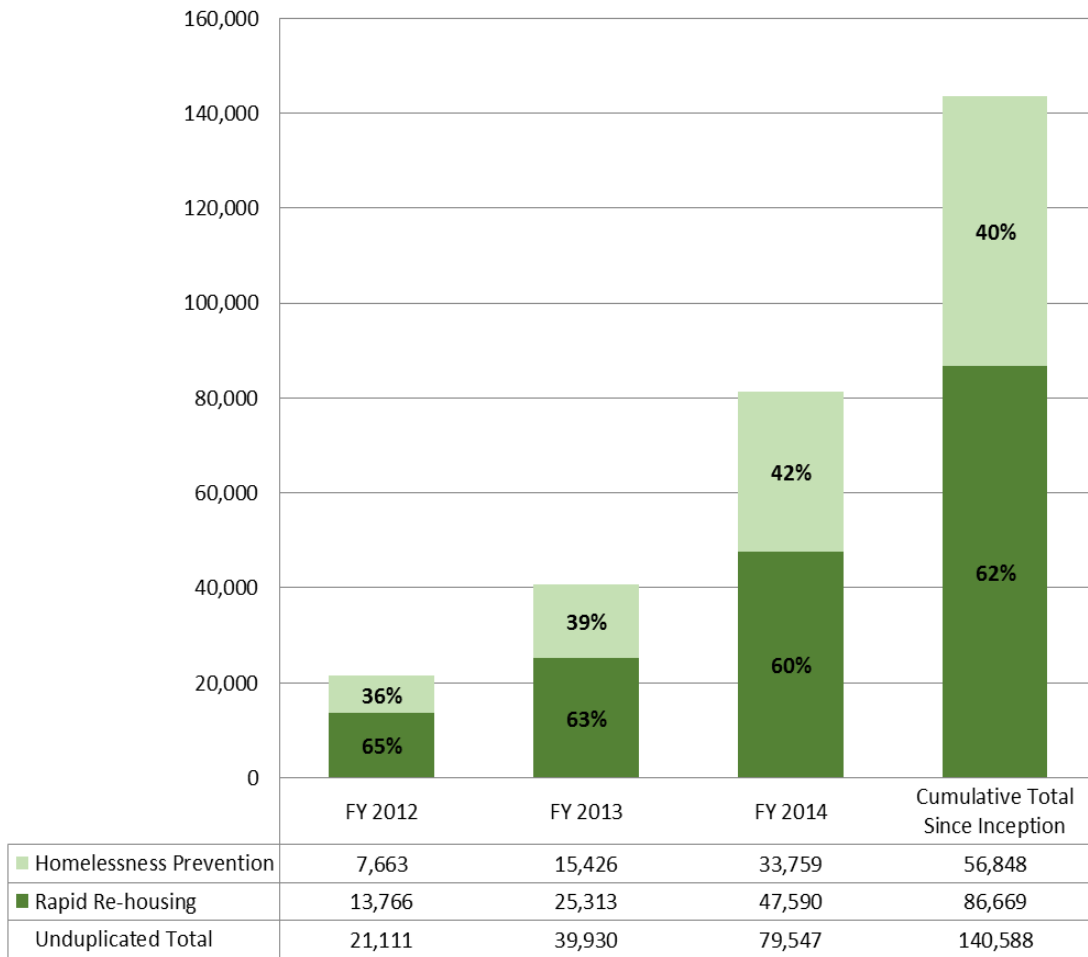
SSVF has played an increasing role in preventing and ending Veteran homelessness. As shown in Exhibit 2, the number of Veterans served by SSVF has increased nearly fourfold over the last two years, from 19,854 in FY 2012 to 79,035 in FY 2014.

Of the Veterans served in FY 2014, 47,056 (60 percent) were literally homeless at entry into SSVF, and received rapid re-housing assistance; the remaining 33,027 Veterans (42 percent) were imminently at risk of literal homelessness at program entry, and received homelessness prevention assistance. The ratio between Veterans that received rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention assistance has not changed significantly since SSVF’s inception.

¹¹ Within each program year, rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention data is unduplicated. Only a small percentage of persons, Veterans and households received both types of housing assistance. Across program years, it is not currently possible to un-duplicate service data.

¹² In FY 2014, 1 percent of Veterans (1,048) and 1 percent of persons (1,655) received both homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance. This phenomenon occurs at similar levels in the prior two years. For this reason, the sum of homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance percentages sometimes exceeds the 100 percent level.

Exhibit 3: SSVF Households Served by Housing Assistance Type, FY 2012-2014¹³



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

SSVF assisted 79,547 Veteran households consisting of over 128,000 people in the third year of program operations. The number of Veteran households served by SSVF grantees nearly doubled (+99 percent) over the previous year, as did the number of persons served overall (+97 percent), from 65,303 to 128,560.

In FY 2014, grantees provided rapid re-housing services to 47,590 homeless Veteran households comprising 66,480 persons, through partnerships with emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, street outreach, and other homeless assistance providers, as well as VA homeless services such as the Grant and Per Diem (GPD) and Health Care for Homeless Veterans (HCHV) programs. Homelessness prevention assistance was provided to 33,759 Veteran households consisting of 63,735 persons. A small number of households received both assistance types.

¹³ See note 8.

Over the last three years of the SSVF program, 140,588 SSVF households were assisted, consisting of 226,539 people. Sixty-two percent of SSVF households received rapid re-housing assistance over the three years, while 40 percent received homelessness prevention assistance. Two percent of households received both assistance types. The total numbers of households served can exceed the number of Veterans served, as SSVF grantees are allowed to continue services to non-Veteran households (typically including dependent children and a caregiver) that are created when the Veteran is separated from the household. New SSVF regulations published on February 24, 2015 expand the resources available to such non-Veteran households in the event of separation when it is the result of domestic violence.

At the household level, SSVF has seen a modest shift in its resources from rapid re-housing toward homelessness prevention, since the program's inception in FY 2012. In FY 2014, grantees were successful in reaching SSVF households who were homeless, with 60 percent of households receiving rapid re-housing assistance for their homeless situations, a decrease from 65 percent in FY 2012 and 63 percent in FY 2013. Forty-two percent of FY 2014 SSVF households received homelessness prevention assistance, an increase from 36 percent in FY 2012 and 39 percent in FY 2013. Two percent of FY 2014 households received both rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention assistance, which was consistent with the two prior years.

Households served with homelessness prevention assistance were more likely to have children, and a higher proportion of single Veterans were assisted with rapid re-housing; therefore, a lower percentage of persons received rapid re-housing compared with total households. The average Veteran household size has remained fairly consistent across all three program years, ranging between 1.5 and 1.6 persons per household.

1.2 SSVF Overview

SSVF is designed to rapidly re-house homeless Veteran families and prevent homelessness for those at imminent risk due to a housing crisis. SSVF helps stabilize Veteran families once their crisis is resolved, with short-term financial assistance, case management, and linkages to VA and community-based services and housing assistance. SSVF success is dependent on the use of a Housing First approach. This proven model focuses on helping individuals and families access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible and without precondition, while facilitating access to needed health care, employment, legal services, and other supports to sustain permanent housing and improve one's quality of life. This broad range of services are offered both to address barriers to housing placement and to sustain Veteran families in housing once the presenting housing crisis has been addressed.

SSVF is also different than some other VA programs, in that it provides services to the entire family, not just the Veteran. Eligible program participants may be single Veterans or families in which the head of household, or the spouse of the head of household, is a Veteran. This capability allows SSVF to provide assistance to family members that can aid the Veteran's entire household. For instance, SSVF can help a Veteran's disabled partner gain employment and/or benefits, bringing additional income into the household. Similarly, children can be linked to needed child care services that allow parents to seek and keep employment.

Section 1: Introduction

To be eligible for SSVF, Veteran families must be low-income and either homeless or imminently at risk of homelessness. Additionally, SSVF prioritizes assistance for certain target populations. For grants awarded in FY 2014, these priorities included:

- Veteran families earning less than 30 percent of area median income
- Veterans with at least one dependent family member
- Veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan
- Veteran families located in a community not currently served by an SSVF grantee¹⁴
- Veteran families located in rural areas or on Indian tribal property

In Georgia, a Veteran single father was living in a car with his 9- and 12-year-old daughters. The SSVF program assisted the Veteran in reaching his goal of employment and housing. By partnering with the a local emergency motel voucher program, the SSVF grantee was able to provide a temporary place for the Veteran and his children to quickly get the family off of the streets. In the end, the SSVF grantee assisted the Veteran family in locating and obtaining affordable housing that also offered access to after-school and summer programming for the daughters. Rapid re-housing temporary financial assistance funds were used for rental and utility deposits, the first and second month's rent, and moving expenses. The family was successfully housed, and continues to do well in their housing.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

¹⁴ This priority uses the Continuum of Care geography, as established by HUD, as the definition for the term “community.”

SSVF grantees assist participants by providing a range of supportive services designed to resolve the immediate crisis and promote housing stability. Grantees are required to provide the following supportive services to Veteran families:

- Outreach services
- Case management services
- Assistance in obtaining VA benefits: assistance in obtaining any benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs which the Veteran may be eligible to receive, including, but not limited to, vocational and rehabilitation counseling, employment and training service, educational assistance, and health care services
- Assistance in obtaining and coordinating the provision of other public benefits available in the grantee's area or community, including:
 - Health care services (including obtaining health insurance)
 - Daily living services
 - Personal financial planning
 - Transportation services
 - Income support services
 - Fiduciary and representative payee services
 - Legal services to assist the Veteran family with issues that interfere with the family's ability to obtain or retain housing or supportive services
 - Child care
 - Housing counseling
 - Other services necessary for maintaining independent living

In addition to the required supportive services, SSVF emphasizes housing stabilization and helping participants develop a plan for preventing future housing instability. Grantees may also assist participants by providing Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA), including rental assistance, security or utility deposits, moving costs, or emergency supplies. TFA is paid directly to a third party on behalf of a participant for rental assistance, utility fee payment assistance, security or utility deposits, moving costs, child care, transportation, emergency supplies, emergency housing, and general housing assistance, as necessary and within program limits. All grantees have incorporated TFA into their available services.

2. SSVF Funding Overview

This section provides an overview of SSVF grant awards, expenditures and assistance provided by grantees to serve Veterans and their families. The data provided in this section is aggregated from the FY 2014 quarterly financial and narrative reports submitted by grantees to the VA.

2.1 SSVF Grant Funding

Exhibit 4: Growth in SSVF Geographic Coverage by Continuum of Care (CoC), FY 2012-2015

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
U.S. States and Territories Served	40 and District of Columbia	49 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands	50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam
CoCs Served (% of total CoCs)	n.a.	261 (62%)	375 (89%)	400 (96%)
Grantees	85	151	319	407 ¹⁵
Households Served	21,111	39,930	79,547	n.a.
Funding Level	\$59,313,413* Actual Expenditures	\$99,043,780* Actual Expenditures	\$241,065,813* Actual Expenditures	\$300,000,000 plus an additional \$300,000,000 in three-year grant awards Budgeted

* Grantees received extensions for some of their grant awards. For that reason, some of the budgeted funds were spent in the following fiscal year. In FY2014, \$59 million budgeted for use was spent in the first quarter of FY 2015.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

VA has awarded \$600 million in FY 2014 and 2015 funding to support grants operating in FY 2015 to 407 grantees serving all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories with CoCs.

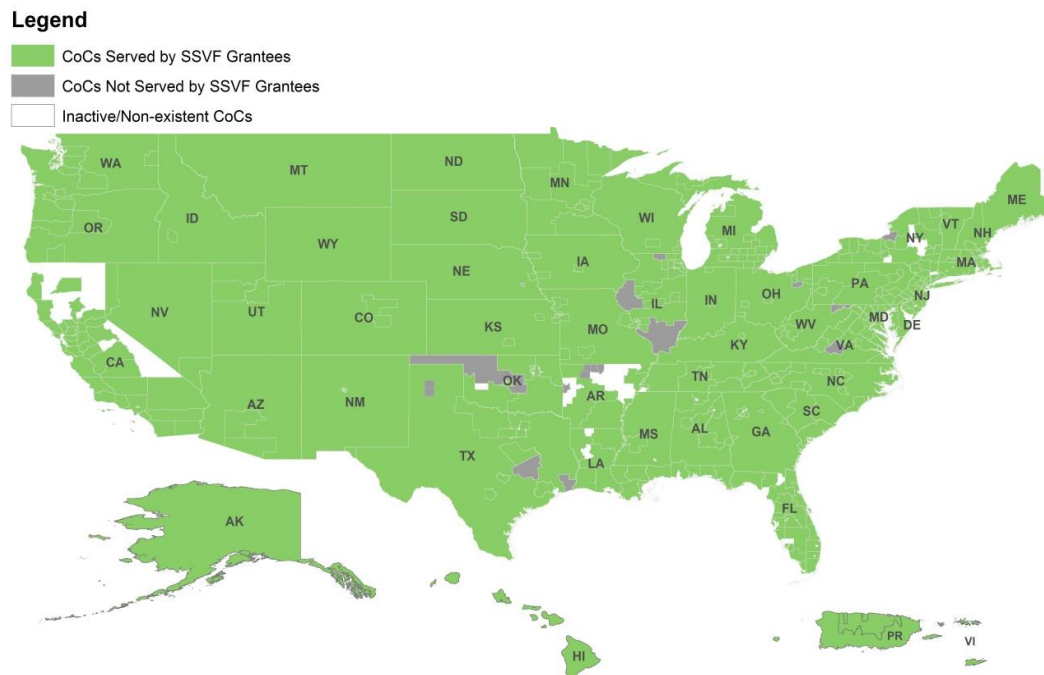
For FY 2014, grant awards ranged in size from \$114,369 to \$2,000,000. The average award size was nearly \$1 million (\$937,481). That comprised a 275 percent increase in the number of grantees, with a

¹⁵ Funding for FY 2015 grantees has been released in two phases. The first set of grantees began serving Veteran households on October 1, 2014, and consisted of 383 grantees, including surge funding for 56 of 78 high-priority communities. The second set of grantees included surge funding for 24 grantees in 15 high-priority communities.

306 percent increase in expenditures over the first year of the program, and a 143 percent increase in expenditures over the last year.

SSVF funding increases have led to a significant expansion of geographic coverage of grantees since the program's inception.

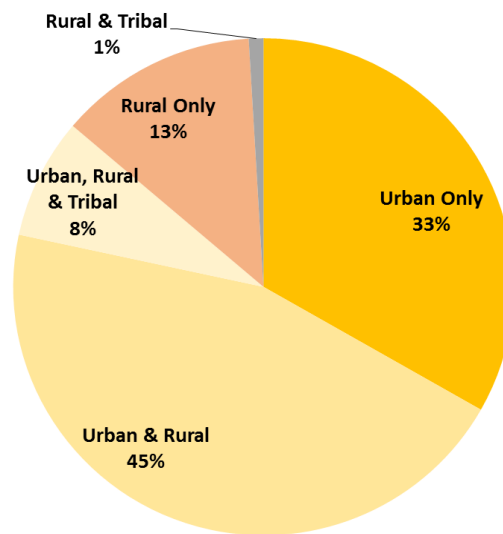
Exhibit 5: Geographic Coverage of SSVF Grantees, FY 2015



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

In FY 2012, there were SSVF programs operating in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Grantee coverage expanded to an additional 9 states and Puerto Rico in FY 2013. In FY 2014 (FY 2013 NOFA awards), grantee coverage expanded to all 50 states and the Virgin Islands.

As shown in Exhibit 6 below, SSVF awards in FY 2014 (for services beginning in FY 2015) were widely distributed across the country, by region and by community type. In FY 2014, VA made \$600 million available through a NOFA by making FY 2015 advanced appropriations available. This allowed VA to significantly expand available awards without an increase in the SSVF annual budget, which remains at \$300 million. This provided for a greater investment of SSVF resources in the CoCs with the highest levels of Veteran homeless, while simultaneously expanding coverage from 89 percent in FY 2014 to 96 percent of all CoCs nationwide in FY 2015, approaching universal access for Veterans in need.

Exhibit 6: Geographic Distribution of SSVF Grantees, FY 2014

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

SSVF grantees often provide assistance across multiple types of geographic areas. As shown in Exhibit 5, 54 percent of FY 2014 grantees covered more than one type of geography, with the remaining 46 percent limiting their coverage to one geography type (33 percent covering only urban areas and 13 percent only rural areas).

Over the last two years, VA made a deliberate effort to increase access by expanding its reach further into new rural areas and deeper into urban areas (where higher shares of Veterans reside, and rates of homelessness among Veterans are higher). Eighty-six percent of SSVF year three program funds were awarded to grantees that covered at least one urban area. At the same time, since the program's first year, the percentage of grantees serving at least one rural area has increased, from 48 percent to 67 percent, while the percentage of urban-*only* areas has decreased from 52 percent to 33 percent. This expansion of services into rural areas is the result of VA's efforts to expand access to SSVF services, so that homeless and at-risk Veteran households may benefit from SSVF assistance regardless of where they live.

2.2 Financial Expenditures

Overall, SSVF grantees in FY 2014 underspent their projected and activity-level budgets. At the end of FY 2014, only 80 percent of the total award pool was expended (compared to 95 percent at the end of FY 2013). Of 319 total grantees, 165 grantees received up to three-month extensions to complete their grant agreements, with 99 percent of all awarded funds being expended by January 2015. Grantees cited several reasons for their measured spending:

1. The government shutdown at the beginning of FY 2014 froze SSVF accounts managed by the Health and Human Services Division of Payment Management. As a result, hiring and start-up efforts were cancelled or delayed until funding could be restored.

Section 2: SSVF Funding Overview

2. Uncertainty around eligibility for SSVF services between December 2014 and February 2015 restricted access to services for Veterans with other than honorable discharges, and Veterans who did not meet time-in-service requirements.
3. The SSVF program grew from 151 to 319 grantees. Of the 165 grant extensions, 104 came from new grantees. New grantees typically take two to three months to fully provide services as they hire and train staff and put the systems in place necessary to meet program requirements.

In FY 2014, SSVF grantees spent the largest share of award funds (44 percent) on staff and labor costs for case management, outreach and program management, with the second largest share on TFA (34 percent).¹⁶

As established in the SSVF NOFA, grantees are not allowed to expend more than 50 percent of grant funds on TFA. VA established this limit to ensure that program services would consist of more than emergency financial aid, and that Veterans would receive assistance designed to sustain housing once their immediate homelessness or imminent risk of homelessness was resolved. Since SSVF interventions are generally brief (the median intervention was 90 days), providers are expected to develop housing stability plans that may include ongoing VA and/or community services after exit from SSVF, to help Veteran households sustain their housing beyond the short-term intervention and the potential financial assistance SSVF offers.

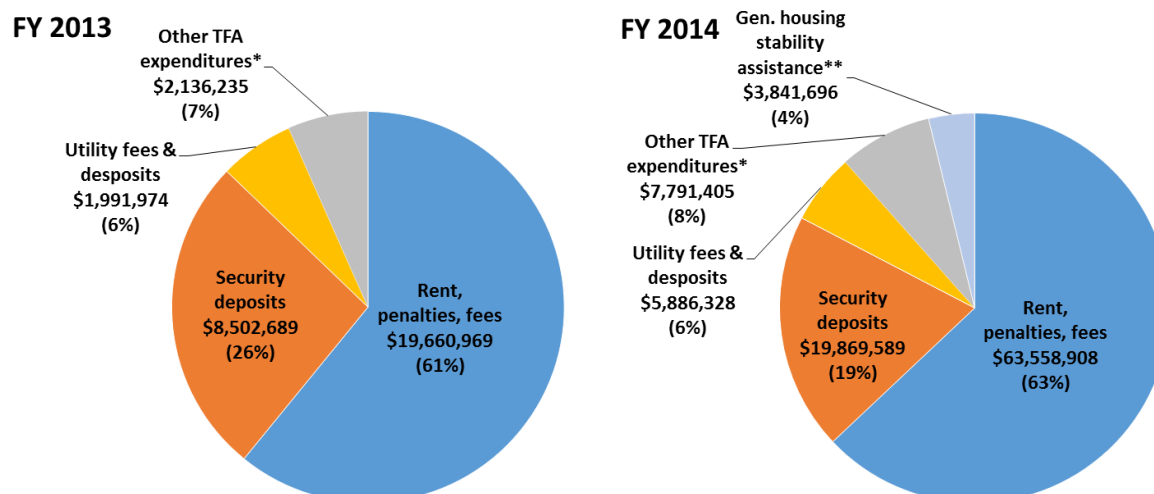
A Veteran household composed of three generations were living in their car and eventually found their way to an emergency shelter. The shelter referred them to the SSVF program near the Memphis VA Medical Center. SSVF staff worked closely with shelter staff to complete needed documentation and identify appropriate housing in the area. With SSVF help, the entire family is now housed with a regular income after the Veteran found employment, and the children are enrolled in a local school.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

¹⁶ Due to the limited availability of detailed data on program expense rates, the information in this paragraph includes FY 2014 grantee expenditure extensions beyond the end of the FY 2014 program year, which ended on September 30, 2014.

2.3 Assistance & Services Provided

Exhibit 7: TFA Expenditures by Type, FY 2013-2014¹⁷



*Other TFA expenditures include transportation, emergency housing assistance, moving costs, purchase of emergency supplies, child care, and other costs. Each of these specific expenditure types were less than 3 percent of total TFA costs in FY 2013-2014.

**General housing stability assistance was a new TFA category in FY 2014. The 4 percent shown in FY 2014 excludes the costs for the purchase of emergency supplies, as those costs are included in Other TFA expenditures in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

SOURCE: SSVF– Quarterly financial reports.

Rent-related assistance was the largest TFA category for both program years, consisting of 61 percent in FY 2013 and 63 percent in FY 2014. Security deposit assistance made up the second largest TFA expenditure in FY 2014, at 19 percent of the total, followed by utility fees and deposits (6 percent) and general housing stability assistance (4 percent).¹⁸ The remaining categories combined made up 8 percent of expenditures.

Overall, the propotional distribution of TFA expenditures among FY 2014 SSVF grantees was fairly consistent with that of prior year grantees. The decreased percentage in security deposit TFA expenditures from 26 percent in FY 2013 to 19 percent in FY 2014 was the largest change. Concurrently, as a new expenditure category in FY 2014, general housing stability assistance comprised the largest categorical increase, at 4 percent of the year's total TFA expenditures.¹⁹

¹⁷ See note 14.

¹⁸ As noted in Exhibit 7, for the purposes of this section of the report, general housing stability assistance excludes the costs for the purchase of emergency supplies, as those costs are included in Other TFA Expenditures in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

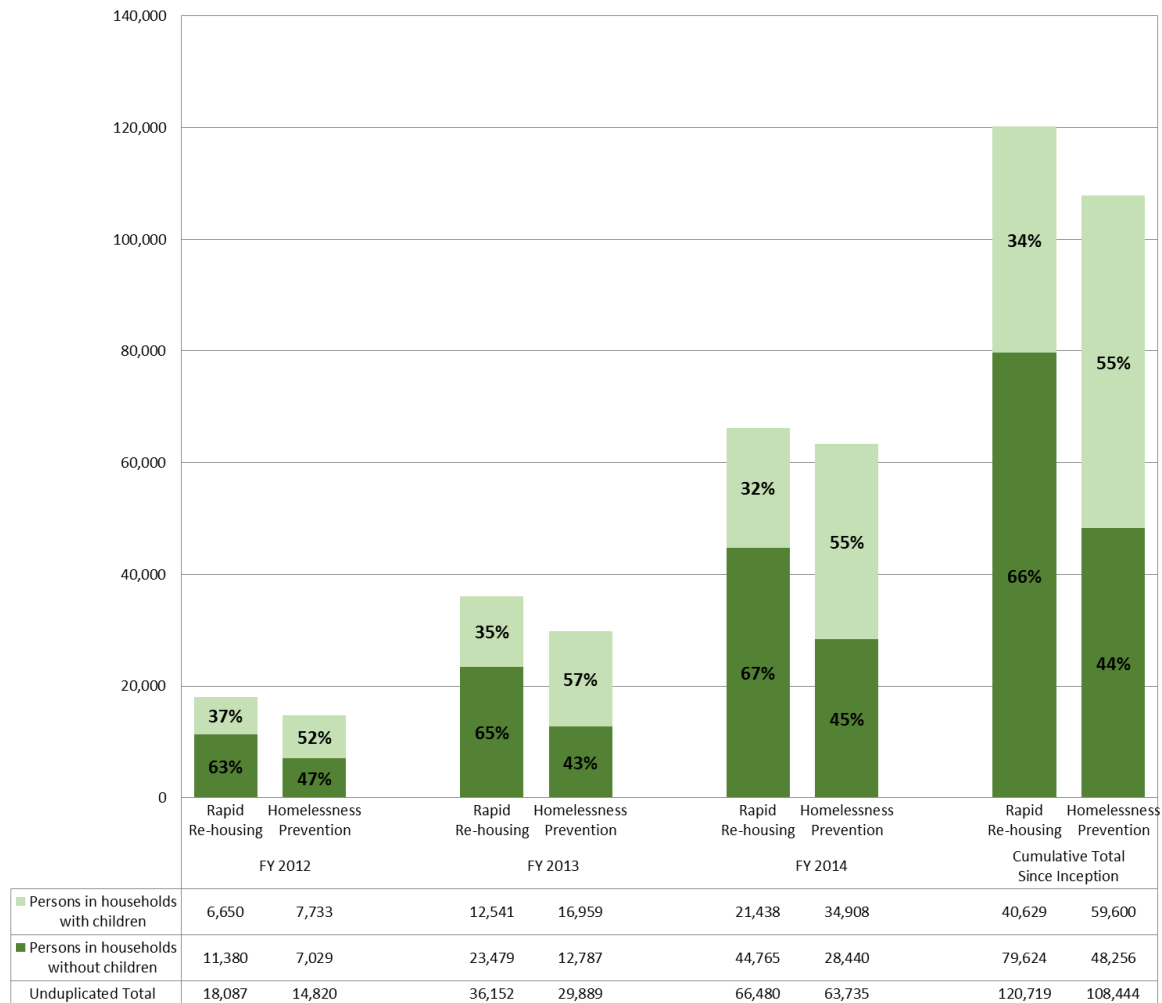
¹⁹ See note 16.

3. SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

This section describes SSVF participants and their demographic characteristics, including their prior living situations, household type, age, disability status, race, and ethnicity. In addition, enrollment levels for target populations from FY 2014 awarded grants are examined.

3.1 Overview of Persons and Household Types Served

Exhibit 8: SSVF Persons Served by Household Type, FY 2012-2014²⁰



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

In FY 2014, most persons in households without children (67 percent, or 44,765) assisted by SSVF were literally homeless, and received rapid re-housing assistance, while most persons in households

²⁰ Less than one percent of persons were in both household types or were in households of unknown type. Persons in households of unknown type are not shown in Exhibit 7.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

with children (55 percent or 34,908) assisted were at risk, and received homelessness prevention assistance.

Overall, the number of persons in households with children using SSVF programs had increased nearly threefold (289 percent) since FY 2012, as did the number of persons in households with only adults (296 percent) over the same period. Growth in the proportion of household types assisted with homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing was not as uniform over the last three years. Use of homelessness prevention assistance among persons in households without children rose by 305 percent, while the number of persons in households with children assisted increased by 351 percent. Among persons receiving rapid re-housing assistance, the number of persons in households with children assisted increased by 222 percent, while the number of persons in households without children assisted increased by 293 percent.

For both household types, growth in homelessness prevention assistance exceeded growth in rapid re-housing assistance. This is consistent with the slight overall shift from rapid re-housing to homelessness prevention, and decreasing rates of homelessness among Veterans.

3.2 Target Populations

Grantees reported the number of households served according to VA's target population priorities for FY 2014 grantees. These included:

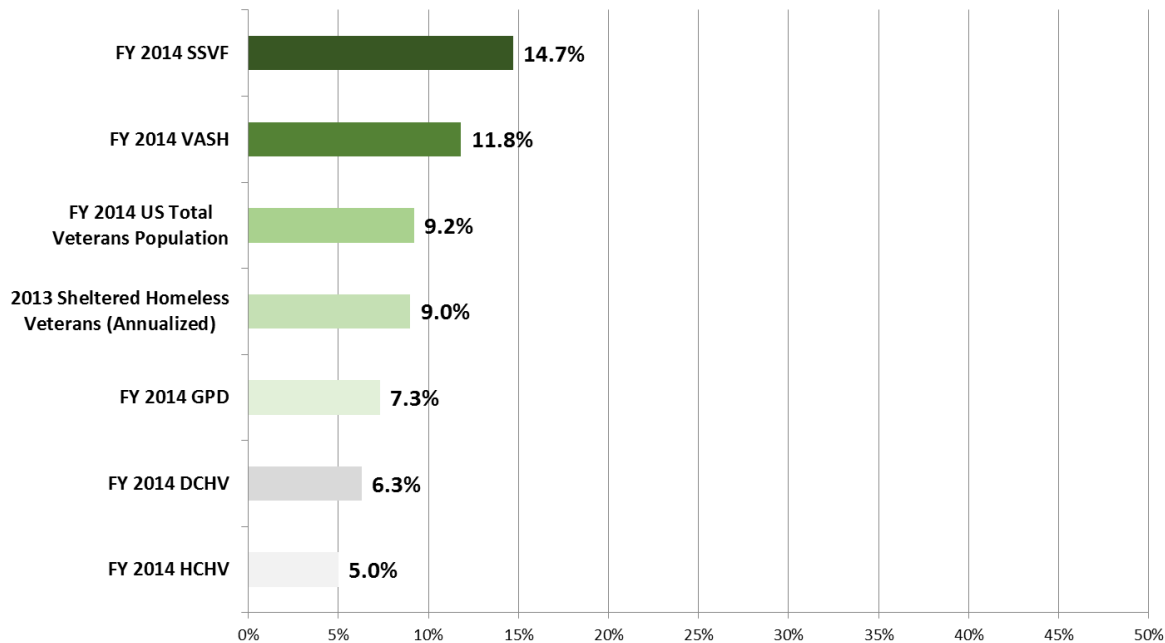
- Veteran households earning less than 30 percent of area median income
- Veterans with at least one dependent family member
- Households with one or more female Veterans
- Returning Veterans from Afghanistan and/or Iraq

Across all grantees, approximately 82 percent of households served were reported to have incomes less than 30 percent of area median income (AMI). Twenty-one percent of SSVF Veterans served were reported to have at least one dependent family member. Additionally, 11 percent of SSVF Veterans served in Iraq or Afghanistan.

These figures indicate that the program met its goals in targeting very low-income Veteran families and connecting those families with supportive services to meet their needs.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

Exhibit 9: Percentage of Female Veterans Among Veteran Populations²¹



SOURCES: 1) SSVF- HMIS Repository; 2) VA Office of the Actuary; 3) Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR); 4) VA Homeless Management Evaluation System (HOMES).

SSVF has served the highest proportion of women of any VA homeless initiative for each of the past three years. This may be due, in part, to the greater number of households with children served with SSVF homelessness prevention assistance. In FY 2014, 14.7 percent of Veterans served by SSVF were female, while the percentage of Veterans nationally who were sheltered homeless females was 9.0 percent.²²

²¹ Aside from SSVF, there are four other national VA homeless programs included in this exhibit. Below, the abbreviations used for these programs are defined.

“VASH” is a permanent supportive housing program that is short for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program. “GPD” is a transitional housing program that is an abbreviation for the Grant and Per Diem program. “DCHV” is an emergency shelter program, which stands for the Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program. “HCHV” is the abbreviation for the Health Care for Homeless Veterans program. Programs funded with HCHV funds provide outreach, health care, and treatment and rehabilitative services, along with emergency shelter and safe haven residential assistance.

Additional information about these homelessness programs can be found on the VA homelessness web page at: <http://www.va.gov/homeless/>

²² The 2013 national sheltered female Veterans percentage was one of the estimates reported in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s 2013 *Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR): Part 2 - Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.*, published in February 2015. At the time of this report’s publication the 2013 national sheltered estimate was the most current available. A link to this report is available in Appendix 2: Data Sources.

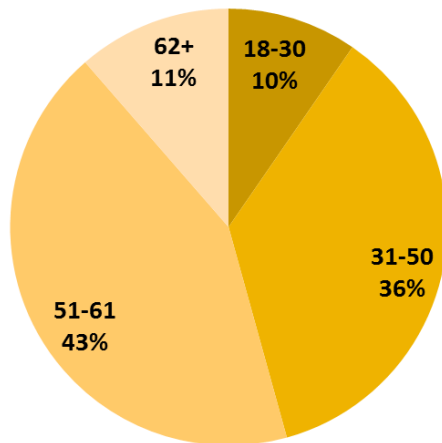
A Veteran who had spent eight years in the Army Reserves and four years on active duty contacted an SSVF grantee in Alabama. Her house was in foreclosure because she could not keep up with the rising mortgage payments. She and her two children were forced to live in a motel. After completing a housing plan, the Veteran was provided with a rental deposit that allowed the family to move into an apartment. She was also connected to other community agencies for household items and food. The Veteran is now working and living in stable housing, and the children are back in school.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

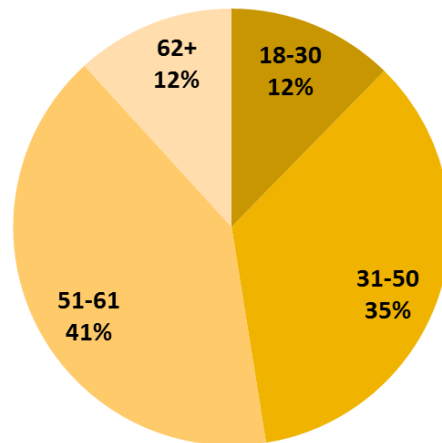
3.3 Participant Demographics

Exhibit 10: SSVF and Sheltered Veterans by Age Group²³

Sheltered Veterans, FY 2013



SSVF Veterans, FY 2014



SOURCE: 1) 2013 AHAR, Part 2; 2) SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

The distribution of Veterans served by SSVF grantees by age closely mirrors the latest national sheltered Veteran population data (FY 2013).²⁴ Those similarities likely indicate that SSVF grantees' outreach strategies have successfully matched homeless and at-risk Veterans across all age groups with SSVF assistance.

²³ At the time of this report's publication, the 2013 AHAR, Part 2 data shown in this exhibit for FY 2013 was the most recent data available for comparison with FY 2014 SSVF data.

²⁴ See note 22.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

The majority of Veterans served by SSVF in FY 2014 (53 percent) and by U.S. shelters (54 percent) were ages 51 and older. It appears SSVF served a slightly larger share of younger Veterans, 18-30 years old, at 12 percent compared to 10 percent for those who stayed in a shelter.

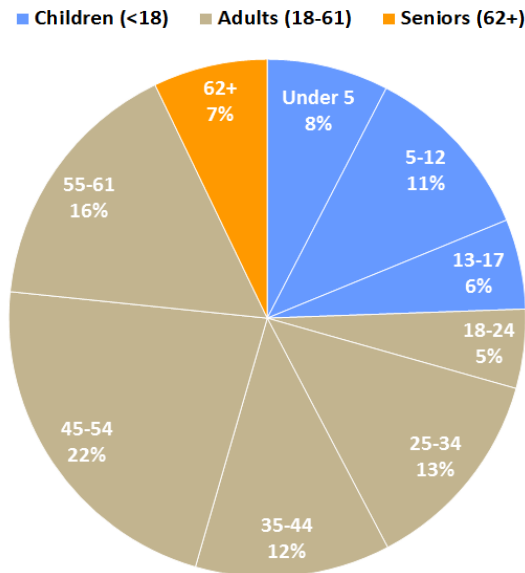
SSVF Veterans in households without children were older than Veterans in households with children: the majority of Veterans (61 percent) in households without children were age 51 and older, while the majority of Veterans (57 percent) in households with children were between the ages of 31 and 50. Younger Veterans (18-30 years old) were nearly three times as prevalent in SSVF households with children, at 25 percent compared to in households without children at 9 percent.

In Maine, a Veteran who had been homeless for 22 years turned to SSVF for help. While working to secure housing, the SSVF provider helped the Veteran obtain benefits, a cell phone, and an email address. The SSVF provider also worked with the Veteran to complete a housing application that led to his approval for a housing voucher. The SSVF housing liaison worked with the Veteran to find an available unit near employment opportunities. Having housing and new regular connections to the outside world helped the Veteran to secure new employment. Additionally, SSVF staff helped the Veteran find furniture, and provided support throughout these transitions. Just a month and a half after enrolling in SSVF, the Veteran was gainfully employed and stably housed.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

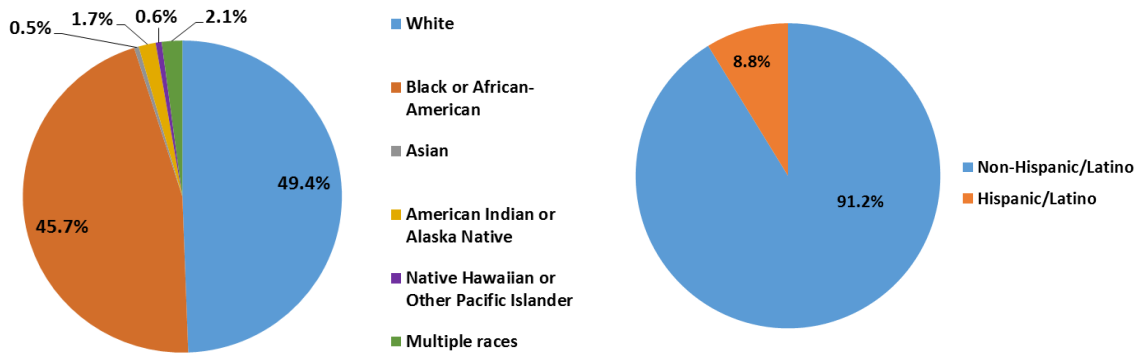
Exhibit 11: SSVF Persons Served by Age, FY 2014



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

The ages of participants served in FY 2014 were distributed broadly across every age group. Adult clients between the ages of 18 and 61 represented nearly 70 percent of all clients served, while children under the age of 18 represented nearly one quarter of persons served. Children under the age of 13 were more common than teens in households with children. Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 were the least numerous of all SSVF program participants.

Exhibit 12: Veterans Served, by Race and Ethnicity, FY 2014

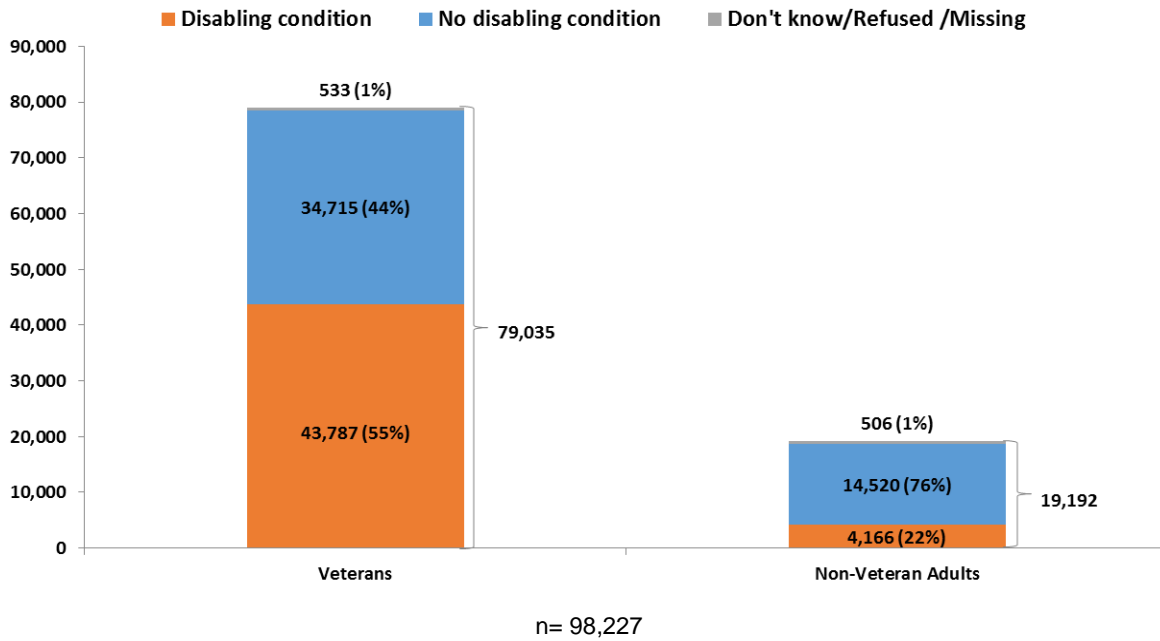


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

The vast majority of all Veterans served percent were white (49.4 percent) or black/African-American (45.7 percent). Among all clients, the remaining 5 percent were spread across persons of multiple races (2.1 percent), American Indian or Alaskan Native (1.7 percent), and less than 1 percent each of Asians and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders. Overall, 57.1 percent of Veterans served were in minority racial or ethnic groups, while the remaining 42.9 percent of Veterans were White/Non-Hispanic.

The ethnicity and racial makeup of Veteran participants varied significantly by household type. Non-Hispanic/Latino clients were more likely to be in households without children and use rapid re-housing services than their Hispanic/Latino counterparts.

Exhibit 13: Disability Status for SSVF Adults, FY 2014



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

More than half (55 percent) of all Veterans assisted through SSVF had a disabling condition, as did more than one-fifth (22 percent) of non-Veteran adults.²⁵ Regardless of assistance type, rates of disability were higher for Veterans in households without children (57 percent) and lower among Veterans in households with children (48 percent). There were similar disability rates for Veterans receiving homelessness prevention (54 percent) and rapid re-housing (57 percent) assistance.

The disability rate for SSVF rapid re-housing Veterans was 3 percentage points higher than that of all sheltered homeless Veterans (57 percent versus 54 percent), which suggests that SSVF providers are working with populations with disability rates similar to that of the general shelter population.²⁶ Overall, SSVF and sheltered Veterans have disability rates twice that of the total U.S. Veteran population (27 percent).²⁷

²⁵ People with one or more of the following conditions were identified as having a disabling condition: (1) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is [a] expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, [b] substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and [c] is of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more-suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in Section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) a disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder. This definition comes from the 2010 HMIS Data Standards Revised Notice (March 2010), which was in effect for FY 2014 grantees entering disability condition data into HMIS.

²⁶ AHAR 2013, Part 2.

²⁷ See note 22.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

Exhibit 14: Major Health Problems Among Veterans Exiting SSVF and Engaged with Veterans Health Administration, FY 2013-2014

	FY 2013		FY 2014	
Cardiovascular disease	14,116	51%	21,640	44%
Substance use disorder	12,167	44%	18,218	37%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	6,421	23%	9,210	19%
Major depressive disorder	5,672	20%	7,979	16%
Unduplicated Total	27,702	100%	49,606	100%

SOURCE: Veterans Health Administration Support Service Center.

The major health problems found among Veterans who both exited SSVF over the last two years and received services from the Veterans Health Administration are shown in Exhibit 14. In FY 2014, nearly half (44 percent) of these Veterans had a history of cardiovascular disease, 37 percent had a substance use disorder, 19 percent had post-traumatic stress disorder, and 16 percent had a major depressive disorder.

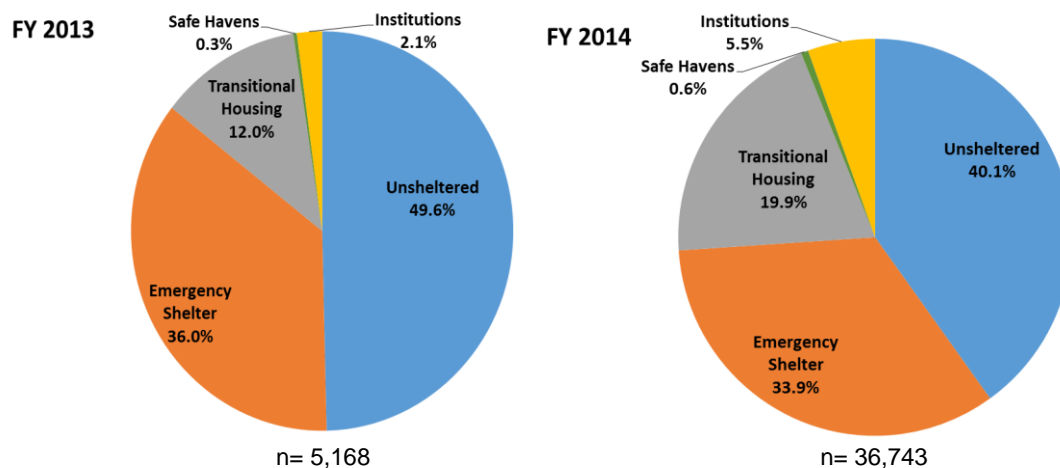
3.4 Prior Living Situations and System Coordination

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act amendment to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act mandates that CoCs establish coordinated assessment systems that feature a standardized access and assessment process for all clients, and a coordinated referral process for clients to receive prevention, emergency shelter, permanent housing, or other related homelessness assistance. Increasingly, information regarding the movement of persons into and out of homelessness assistance programs and homelessness itself is being used to drive coordinated assessment system planning efforts by CoCs. SSVF has placed great emphasis on integrating its services with those of other community providers. Through participation in local HMIS and a requirement that grantees actively engage in community planning and coordinated entry systems, VA seeks to ensure that SSVF is integrated into local planning and systems to efficiently and effectively meet the needs of homeless Veterans. This integration fosters a consistent focus on the needs of homeless and at-risk Veterans.

The following four exhibits provide a window into the living situation of Veterans the night before being admitted into an SSVF program (i.e., “prior living situation”), as well as SSVF’s increasing role relative to the crisis response system for homeless Veterans.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

Exhibit 15: Prior Living Situations of Veterans Receiving SSVF Rapid Re-housing Assistance, FY 2013-2014²⁸



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Over the last two years, the largest proportion of Veterans who received rapid re-housing assistance from literally homeless situations came directly from unsheltered situations (including outdoor and vehicle locations). At the same time, slightly more than one-third of these Veterans came from emergency shelters.

In FY 2013, 48 percent of literally homeless Veterans entering SSVF were residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs. That percentage increased to 54 percent in FY 2014. Meanwhile, the proportion of rapid re-housing Veterans coming directly from unsheltered homeless situations decreased over the last year, while the proportion of Veterans coming from transitional housing and institutions rose. These changes may be related to the decrease in unsheltered Veterans,²⁹ greater collaboration between SSVF and transitional housing providers,³⁰ or both.

²⁸ This exhibit includes only Veterans who entered SSVF and received rapid re-housing from homeless situations. The datasets from FY 2013 and FY 2014 exclude 5,911 and 10,313 Veterans, respectively, with erroneous or missing data, including Veterans with prior living situations marked as a permanent housing location, "other" (e.g., missing or blank), "don't know," or "refused."

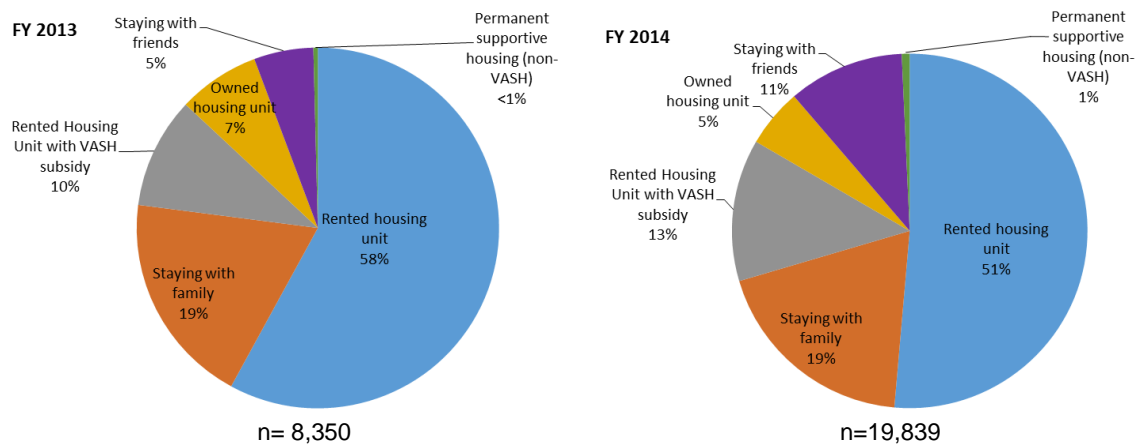
Additionally, some of the Veterans in this exhibit participated in SSVF during a prior year. Those Veterans' prior living situations may appear in both the FY 2013 and FY 2014 datasets, as they were active clients during both time periods. This data is not de-duplicated between years.

²⁹ AHAR, 2014, Part 1.

³⁰ VA staff have helped reduce barriers to collaboration between SSVF grantees and Grant and Per Diem (GPD) transitional housing program operators. Increasingly, GPD beds are being used as bridge housing for SSVF clients to reduce the overall length of Veteran homelessness. Additionally, as SSVF grantees and staff participate in priority community and other coordinated assessment system planning efforts, new and wider pathways for Veterans to access SSVF through shelter and transitional housing projects are being developed.

Section 3: SSVF Participants and Their Characteristics

Exhibit 16: Prior Living Situations of Veterans Receiving SSVF Homelessness Prevention Assistance, FY 2013-2014³¹



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Over the past two years, there has been little change in the proportional distribution of prior living situations for Veterans who have received SSVF homelessness prevention assistance and were living in a housing unit at program entry.

In FY 2014, the majority of these Veterans (51 percent) entered SSVF homelessness prevention programs while residing in a rental housing unit. Another 30 percent of these Veterans, at program entry, were staying in housing units owned or rented by family (19 percent) or friends (11 percent). Thirteen percent of the Veterans entered the program from Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program (VASH) subsidized rental housing, which is a form of permanent supportive housing, while only 1 percent were in a non-VASH permanent supportive housing unit at entry to SSVF homelessness prevention. The remaining 5 percent came from a housing unit that the household owned.

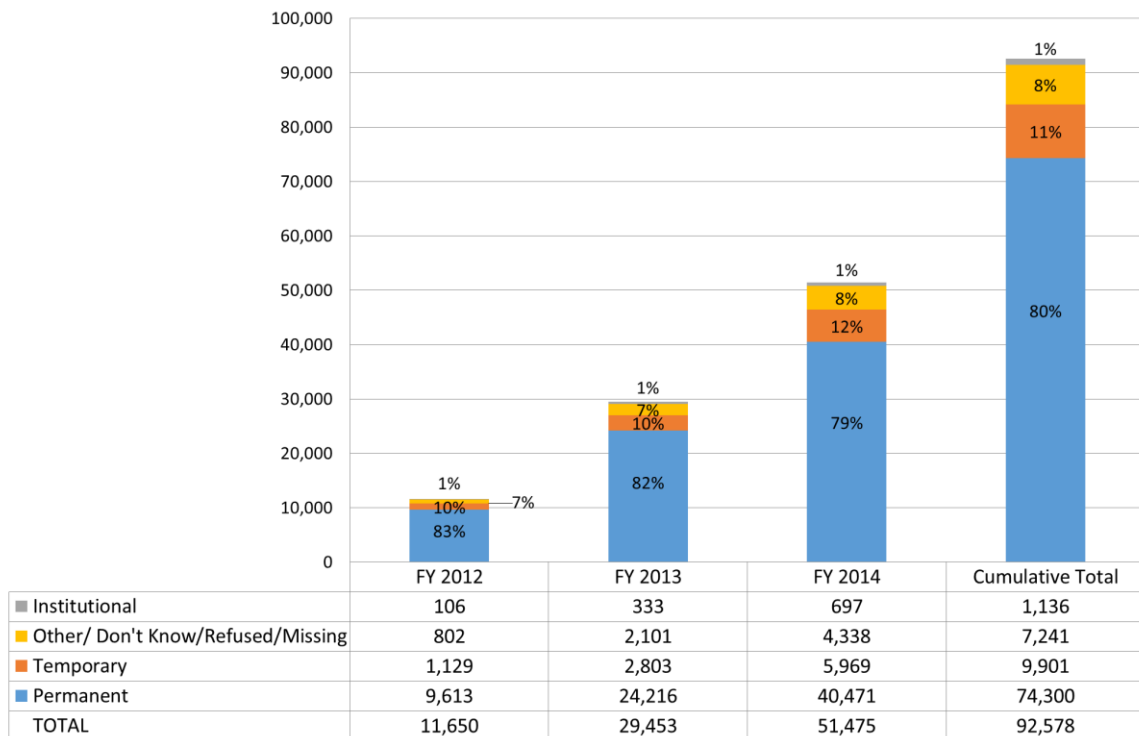
³¹ This exhibit only includes Veterans who entered SSVF and received homelessness prevention assistance who were living in housing units at program entry, including those staying in housing units rented or owned by friends or family. The datasets from FY 2013 and FY 2014 also exclude Veterans with prior living situations recorded as “Other,” “Client doesn’t know,” “Client refused,” and where data was not recorded.

4. SSVF Program Results

This section describes the outcomes participants achieved as a result of SSVF assistance. Key results tracked include housing outcomes, income changes, and participant satisfaction with SSVF assistance. Additionally, an examination of the cost of successful permanent housing (PH) exits for SSVF clients is presented.

4.1 Housing Outcomes

Exhibit 17: Veteran Program Exits by Housing Outcome, FY 2012-2014



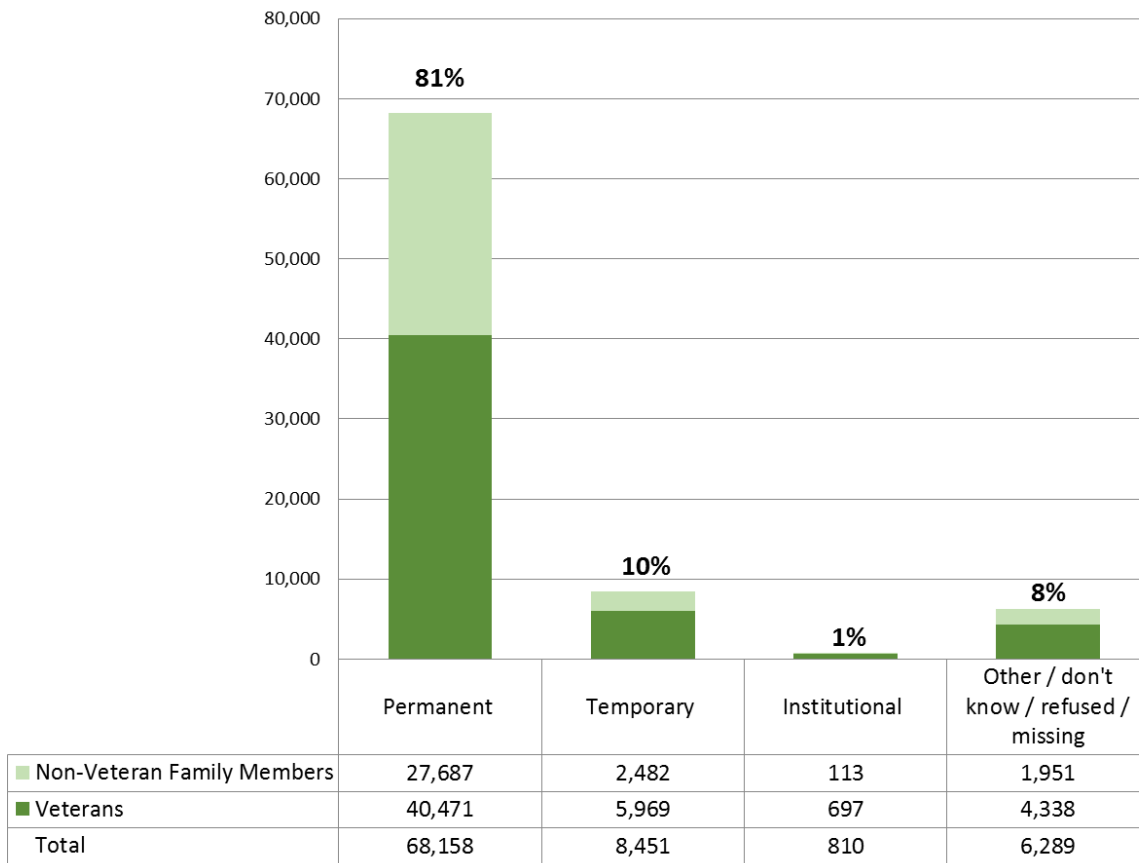
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Since SSVF's inception, 92,578 Veterans have exited SSVF, with 74,300 (80 percent) of them having successfully exited to PH destinations.³² Of the 9,901 Veterans (11 percent) who exited to temporary destinations, 3,350 (4 percent of total) went to stay with friends or family temporarily, 5,178 (6 percent of total) went to sheltered homeless programs, and only 1,373 (1 percent) were reported to have exited to unsheltered locations. One percent (1,136) went to institutional destinations, including general hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, substance abuse treatment facilities, jail, or prison. The remaining 7,241 Veteran exiters (8 percent) went to unknown or other destinations.

More than half (54 percent) of the permanent housing successes occurred during the last year due to the SSVF program's expansion and growing geographic reach.

³² Across SSVF program years, it is not currently possible to un-duplicate service data. The "cumulative total" represents the sum of the Veterans served each program year.

Exhibit 18: Veteran and Non-Veteran Family Members Program Exits by Housing Outcome, FY 2014

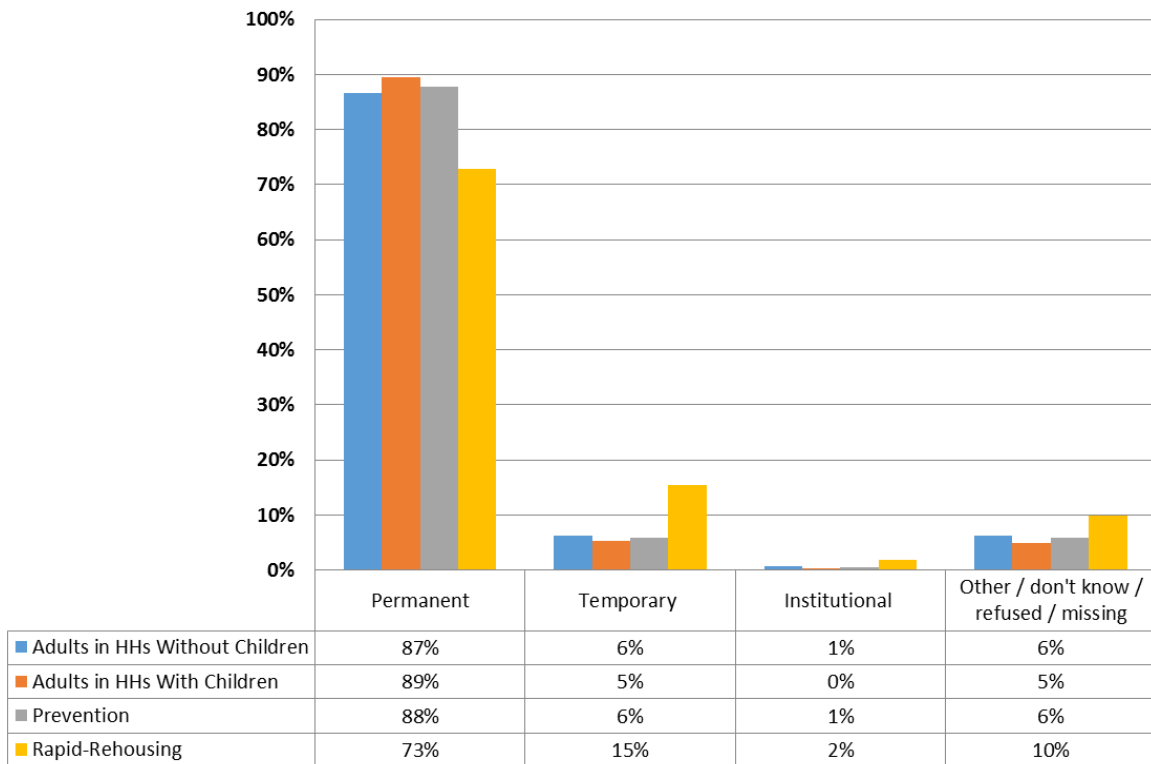


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Overall, among persons who exited SSVF programs in FY 2014, 81 percent (68,158) successfully exited to a PH destination, including 40,471 Veterans. Notwithstanding the near doubling of SSVF persons served from the previous year, the FY 2014 PH success rate for exiting persons was only slightly lower than in FY 2013 (-3 percent).

The 8,451 persons who exited to temporary destinations include 3,362 persons (4.0 percent of total) who went to live with family or friends; 2,008 of these exiters were Veterans. The remaining 3,772 of persons (4.5 percent of total) who exited to temporary locations include 2,965 who went to sheltered destinations, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens. Only 1,317 (1.6 percent of total) persons are known to have exited SSVF into unsheltered homeless situations (e.g., street, bus station); 996 of these were Veterans.

Exhibit 19: Adult Program Exits by Housing Outcome, Household Type, and Housing Assistance Type, FY 2014



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

As shown in Exhibit 19, nearly 9 out of 10 (88 percent) of adult clients exiting SSVF homelessness prevention assistance maintained their housing unit or found other PH. Meanwhile, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of adults exiting SSVF rapid re-housing programs successfully ended their homelessness and moved into permanent housing. The PH success rates for adults receiving rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention assistance were slightly lower compared to in FY 2013.

Of the 15 percent of rapid re-housing adults who exited to temporary destinations, only 3 percent (1,067) are known to have exited into unsheltered homelessness situations. Likewise, only 1,425 of rapid re-housing (4 percent of total exiters) exited to temporary housing situations with family or friends.

Additionally, less than 1 percent (140) of homelessness prevention assisted adults who exited to temporary destinations are known to have exited to unsheltered homelessness, while 1,134 homeless prevention adults (4 percent of total) exited to temporary housing situations with family or friends. All of the remaining adults exiting to temporary destinations went to emergency shelter, transitional housing or safe havens.

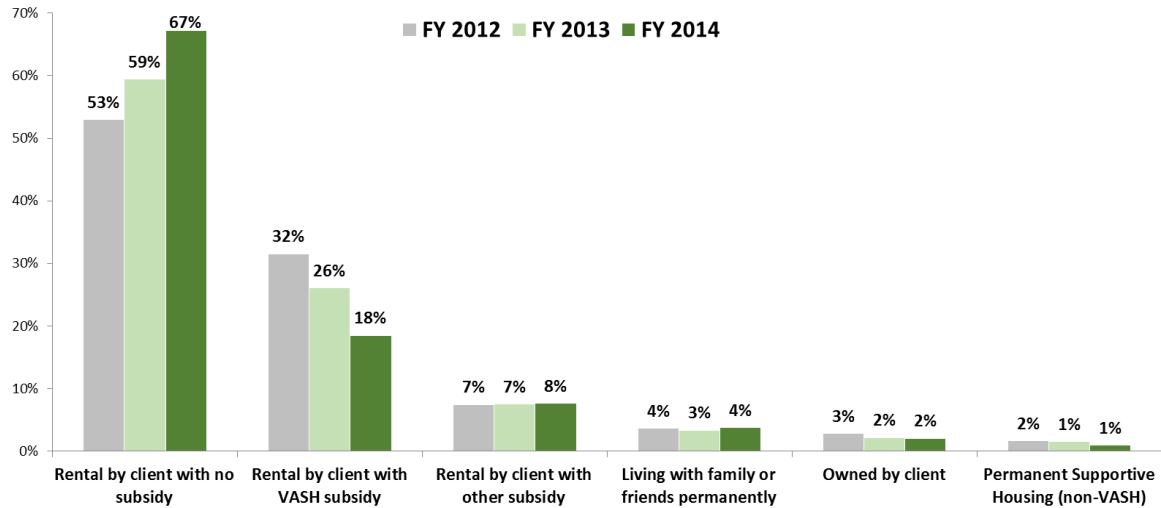
A comparison by household type reveals that adults in households with children experience somewhat better housing outcomes overall than adults in households without children. This is consistent with the differing use patterns of rapid re-housing assistance and homelessness prevention assistance by

Section 4: SSVF Program Results

household type. While 62 percent of persons in households with children used homelessness prevention assistance, only 39 percent of persons in households without children did.

Overall, SSVF program outcomes continue to suggest that the supports and services provided through SSVF programs are successful in helping Veteran families find or regain stable housing regardless of household type or assistance type.

Exhibit 20: PH Destinations of SSVF Exiters, FY 2012-2014



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Among all persons who successfully exited to PH in FY 2014, two-thirds (67 percent) were in unsubsidized rental housing at program exit, representing a +8 percent variance over the prior year and a +14 percent variance since FY 2012. Just under one-fifth (18 percent) remained in or moved to a rental unit with a VASH subsidy and an additional 1 percent exited or retained housing in other permanent supportive housing projects. Housing units with other housing subsidy programs accounted for nearly 8 percent of PH exits.

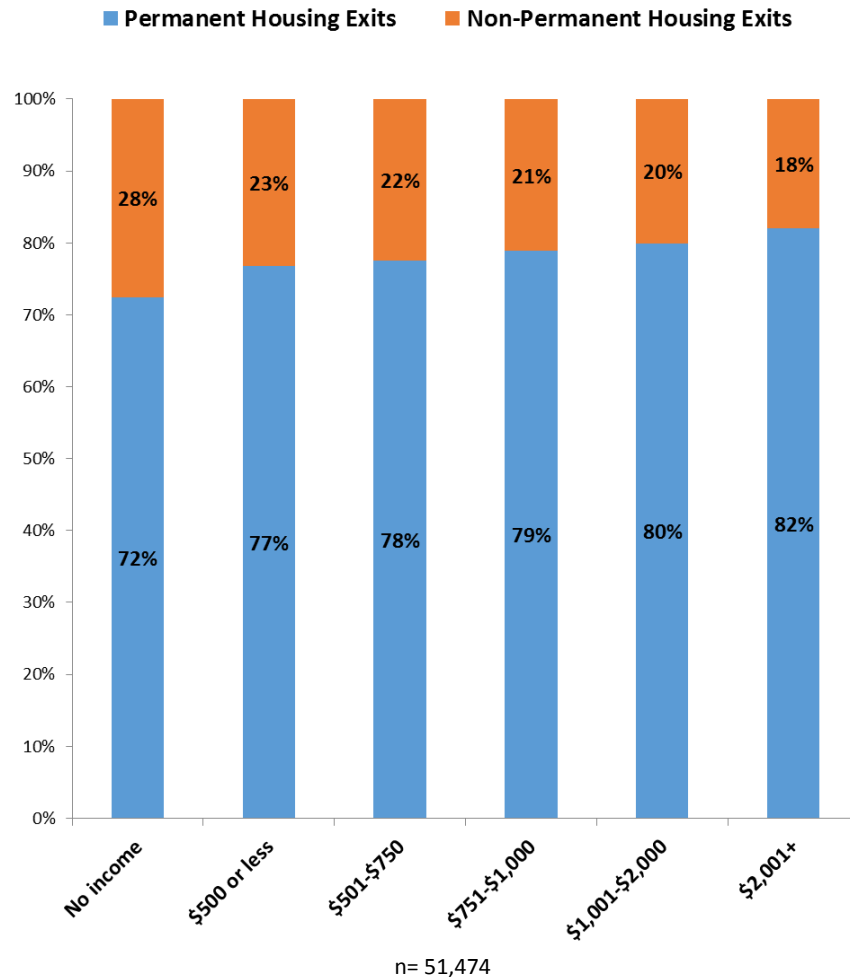
These annual data reflect a continuing trend in SSVF operations as a greater proportion of exits are into the unsubsidized rental market. The prevalent use of housing specialists who focus on developing strong landlord relationships has allowed grantees to make these placements despite significant barriers. (Landlords routinely conduct background checks to examine credit histories, past evictions, and legal troubles, which are common among SSVF participants). Directly addressing the concerns of landlords and mitigating problems as they arise are crucial to continuing the success of rapid re-housing interventions.

Correspondingly, there was a decrease in the proportion of PH exiters in rental housing subsidized with VASH from FY 2012 (32 percent) to FY 2014 (18 percent). This trend points to a leveling off of VASH-assisted placements by SSVF providers; the rise in PH exiters substantially outpaced the increase in use of VASH. Between FY 2012 and FY 2013, PH exiters increased by 157 percent, while

Section 4: SSVF Program Results

VASH exiters increased by only 112 percent. Furthermore, the following year VASH exits increased by only 18 percent from FY 2013 to FY 2014, compared to a 66 percent increase in PH exiters.

Exhibit 21: PH Success Rates by Monthly Income at Program Entry Among Veterans Served, Including VASH Exits, FY 2014³³



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

In full alignment with the Opening Doors strategic plan and the Housing First approach, VA expects grantees to serve Veterans at the highest risk of becoming or remaining literally homeless, were SSVF assistance not available.³⁴ Often, this means accepting Veterans who may have little or no income and have multiple barriers to housing stability. As indicated in Exhibit 21, while Veterans

³³ Data is for Veterans who exited SSVF programs and does not include income changes experienced by other non-Veteran household members.

³⁴ The Opening Doors federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness was released in June 2010 by President Barack Obama. The plan includes the federal goal of ending chronic and Veteran homelessness by the end of 2015. More information about this strategic plan can be found at the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness's Opening Doors webpage: http://usich.gov/opening_doors/

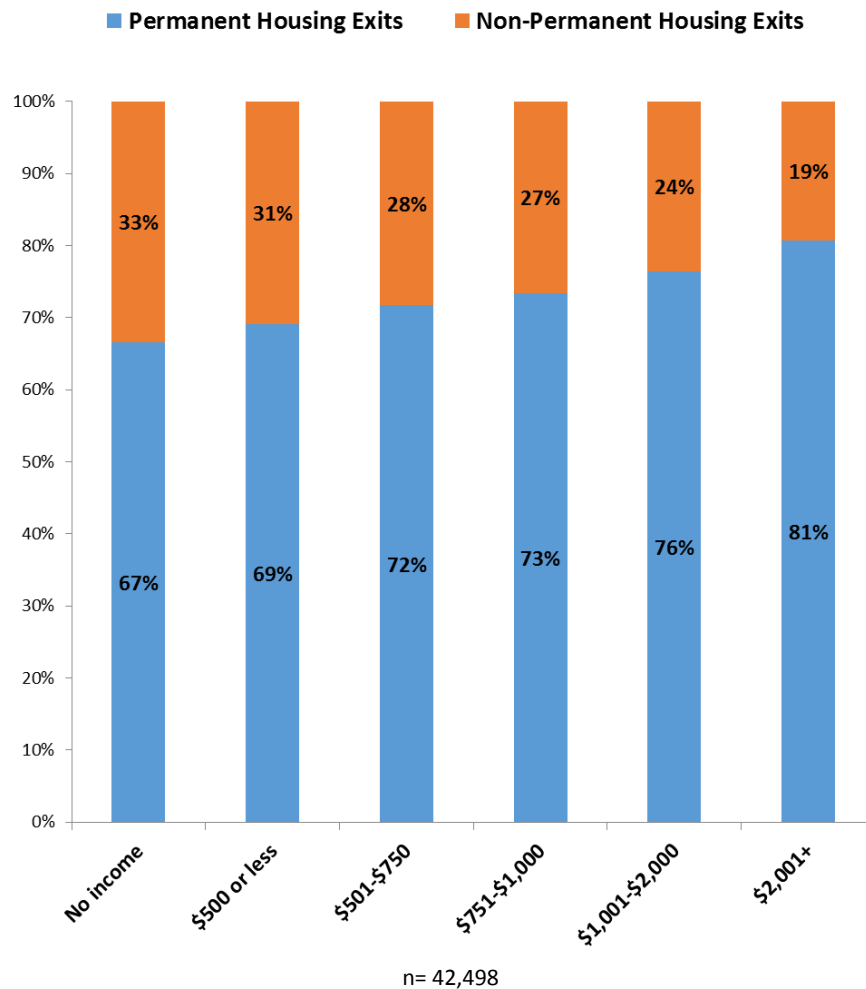
Section 4: SSVF Program Results

with higher income had higher successful housing outcome rates, Veterans with no income and those earning \$500 or less monthly still achieved a relatively high rate of success, at 72 percent and 77 percent, respectively.

These results, which are consistent with findings from previous SSVF Annual reports, have led the VA to successfully advocate for federal policy change on the status of those who have been rapidly re-housed so that they continue to maintain their homeless status while being served by SSVF providers, even after they have been placed. This allows SSVF grantees to progressively engage participants knowing that rapid re-housing interventions are likely to succeed, but if it is necessary, permanent supportive housing options such as VASH may still be available.

Additionally, PH success rates of Veteran rapid re-housing clients coming from different homeless situations did not vary significantly, ranging from 81 percent of unsheltered exiting to PH to 74 percent of those coming from temporary institutional stays. For homelessness prevention Veteran clients coming from housed situations, 86 percent had successfully retained housing at program exit, while 66 percent of Veterans coming directly from institutional stays exited to housed situations.

Exhibit 22: PH Success Rates by Monthly Income at Program Entry Among Veterans Served, Excluding VASH Exits, FY 2014³⁵



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Exhibit 22 differs from the previous exhibit in that it shows PH success rates for Veterans excluding those exiting with a VASH voucher. If one compares the results from these two exhibits, the data shows that the PH success rate remained high across all income categories even when use of VASH is excluded.

The VASH-difference in overall PH success for Veterans is most evident for the very low-income categories (no income and \$500 or less monthly income). That difference is a positive indicator regarding SSVF grantees' efficacy in seeking long-term VASH vouchers primarily for Veterans with very low incomes, and with disabilities.

³⁵ See note 16.

Related Research

Researchers used data from a 2010 demonstration project initiated to compare a “Housing First” program (offering immediate permanent housing without requiring treatment compliance, abstinence, or “housing readiness”) with a treatment-first program for 177 homeless Veterans. Comparatively, the Housing First initiative successfully reduced time to housing placement by 84 percent (223 to 35 days); housing retention rates were significantly higher among Housing First tenants (at 98 percent compared to 86 percent for the treatment-first group); and emergency room use declined significantly (-66 percent compared to -18 percent for the treatment-first group). The researchers concluded that a national Housing First model for VASH would improve outcomes for Veterans experiencing homelessness.

Montgomery, et al. (March 2013). Housing Chronically Homeless Veterans: Evaluating the Efficacy of a Housing First Approach to HUD-VASH. *Journal of Community Psychology*. Retrieved from http://works.bepress.com/dennis_culhane/127/

4.2 Length of Participation

Exhibit 23: Average and Median Length of Stay of Veteran Exiters by Assistance Type, FY 2014

	<i>Homelessness Prevention</i>	<i>Rapid Re-housing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average	93 days	104 days	99 days
Median	89 days	91 days	91 days

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data

The median lengths of stay for SSVF Veterans who received homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing were quite similar, at 89 days and 91 days respectively. Average lengths of stay were higher for Veterans in both rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention.

Overall, there were few changes in length of stay since FY 2013. The total average length of stay decreased by 2 days compared to in the prior year. A decrease in the homelessness prevention average length of stay drove the change (-4 days), while rapid re-housing only saw a 1-day decrease. Conversely, the total median days increased by 1 day since FY 2013, with a 1-day increase in the median length of stay for homelessness prevention. The rapid re-housing median length of stay remained constant at 91 days.

Exhibit 24: Comparison of Veteran Exiters by Assistance Type, FY 2014

<i>Assistance Type</i>	<i>Length of Participation</i>	<i>Percentage Who Received Assistance</i>
Homelessness Prevention	90 days or less	52.2%
	91 to 180 days	39.0%
	181 days or more	8.8%
Rapid Re-Housing	90 days or less	47.4%
	91 to 180 days	39.7%
	181 days or more	12.9%

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Of the 22,709 Veterans who received SSVF homelessness prevention assistance and exited the program in FY 2014, slightly more than half were enrolled in the program for 90 days or less, and slightly less than half exited after 90 days. Only 8.8 percent of exiting Veterans who received homelessness prevention assistance stayed 181 days or more.

The length of stay distribution is quite similar for the 29,772 Veteran exiters who received rapid re-housing assistance. A slightly lower proportion of these exiters left in 90 days or less, while a marginally higher proportion exited after 91 to 180 days, or 181 days or more.

Exhibit 25: PH Success Rate of Veterans who Exited by Monthly Income at Entry and Length of Participation, FY 2014

		Total	No income	\$500 or less	\$501-\$750	\$751-\$1,000	\$1,001-\$2,000	\$2,001+
Homelessness Prevention	Average length of stay (days)	93	95	97	94	93	91	87
	Median length of stay (days)	89	89	90	89	86	85	84
	% with PH destination	87%	84%	85%	86%	88%	87%	87%
Rapid Re-Housing	Average length of stay (days)	104	106	106	108	105	104	99
	Median length of stay (days)	91	92	92	92	92	91	88
	% with PH destination	72%	65%	71%	71%	72%	74%	75%

n = 51,475

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository Data.

Exhibit 25 suggests a small potential correlation between length of participation, income levels at entry, and successful exits to PH for Veterans who received rapid re-housing services in FY 2014. For

each income at entry cohort, the corresponding PH success rate is higher when the cohort's income level is higher. The PH success range between the no income and the \$2,001 or more per month income cohort is 10 percent. Additionally, the length of participation is slightly less for the two highest income at entry cohorts (“\$1,001 to \$2,000” and “\$2,001+” per month) compared to the four lower income cohorts (ranging from “no income” to “\$751 to \$1,000” per month). The range between the lowest and highest income cohorts here is only four days.

For Veteran exiters who received homelessness prevention assistance, the median length of stay was slightly longer for the lower income than the higher income cohorts. There was a five-day differential between the no income and the \$2,001 or more per month income cohorts. However, there does not appear to be a discernable correlation between the PH success rate and income, as the \$751 to \$1,000 per month cohort had a slightly higher PH success rate than the two higher income cohorts.

In Illinois, a Veteran was living in a motel for 7 months before his savings ran out. He then contacted the VA and was referred to SSVF, where his case manager helped assess his needs and establish his eligibility and apply for financial benefits. That enabled the Veteran to pay off his motel bills, and aided him in obtaining new job that matched the skills he learned during his military service.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

4.3 Program Cost per Household Served

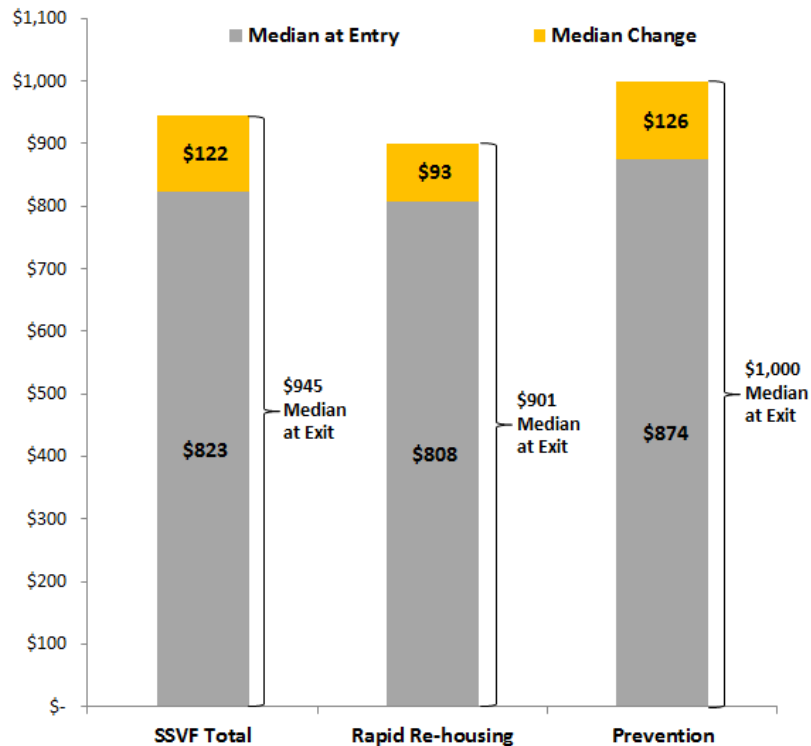
The average total SSVF program cost was \$3,028 per household in FY 2014. The average cost per household for renewal grantees was \$2,794, which was significantly lower than the \$3,342 cost per household for new grantees (or \$548 less per household). Similarly in FY 2013, renewal grantee costs were \$584 less per household than new grantees.

FY 2014 renewal grantees were able to achieve a higher PH success rate for Veteran exiters, at 81 percent compared to 75 percent for new grantees. The prior year's renewal grantees also achieved a higher PH success rate for Veteran exiters at 83 percent compared to 81 percent for that year's new grantees.

The last two years of cost data suggest that new grantees generally start off with higher costs and are less efficient, but as grantees fully implement their programs they are able to increase their efficiency and their PH success rate.

4.4 Income and Financial Stability Outcomes

Exhibit 26: Changes in Median Veteran Monthly Income from Entry to Exit by Assistance Type, FY 2014³⁶



SOURCE: SSVF- HMIS Repository Data.

SSVF by design is a short-term, targeted intervention focused on maximizing Veteran households' ability to obtain and retain permanent housing. It is expected that most participants will not experience significant changes in their financial situation during program participation. However, grantees are required to assess participant income, identify VA and non-VA benefits participants may be eligible for and assist them obtain those benefits, and help Veterans and other adult family members identify opportunities to obtain or increase income from employment.

The overall median monthly income of Veterans participating in SSVF increased from entry to exit by \$122, or 15 percent. Among homeless Veterans receiving homelessness prevention assistance, the median income at entry was higher and the median gain was higher compared to among Veterans who were homeless and received rapid re-housing assistance.

SSVF grantees were most successful in raising Veteran participants' income for those who began the program with \$1,000 or less income per month. In particular, 25 percent of Veterans with no income

³⁶ Includes cash income sources only. Non-cash benefits, such as the Supplemental Food Assistance Program (i.e., food stamps) are excluded.

at entry (1,728 Veterans) were able to exit the program with an income source. Meanwhile, 23 percent of Veterans with incomes at entry of \$1 to \$500 per month earned more income at exit.

Related Research

The employment outcomes of 3,044 persons experiencing homelessness at program entry in Washington State's HMIS were studied to gauge the impact rapid re-housing made on employment outcomes. The homeless client study group was split evenly between persons that received rapid re-housing assistance and those who did not. Both groups were chosen to have similar backgrounds, demographics, medical histories, etc. The multivariate analysis found that the rapid re-housing group clients were 1.25 times more likely to be employed (35 percent versus 28 percent) than those who did not receive rapid re-housing. Rapid re-housing clients also worked an average of 79 days during the follow-up year compared to 64 days for the comparison group, and averaged about \$422 more in total earnings.

Mayfield, et al. (October 2012). A Profile of SFY 2010 Housing Assistance Recipients in Washington State. Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. Retrieved from <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sites/default/files/SESA/rda/documents/research-11-185.pdf>

4.4.1 Satisfaction of Veterans Targeted by the Program

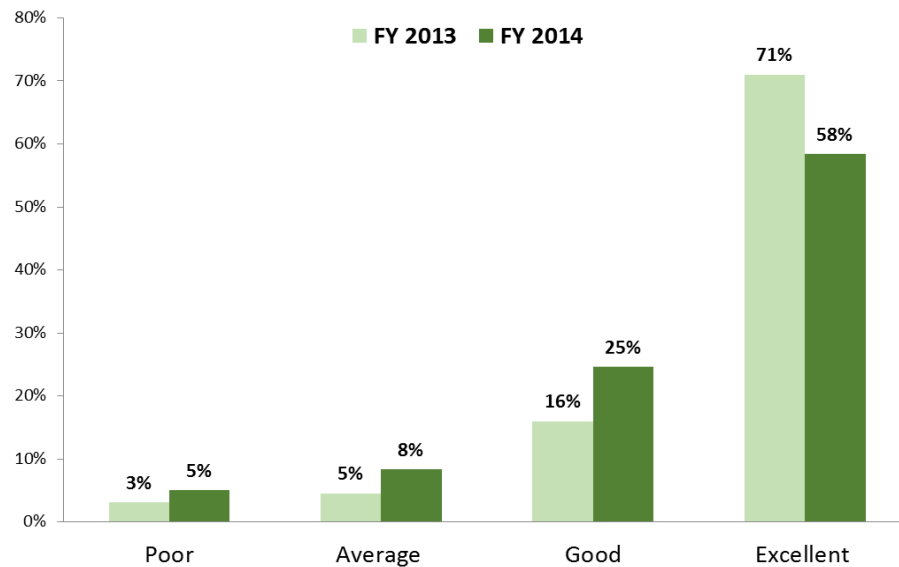
SSVF grantees must provide each adult participant with a VA-designated satisfaction survey within 45 to 60 days of the participant's entry into the grantee's program, and again within 30 days of the participant's pending exit from the grantee's program. In January 2014, SSVF moved to an electronic participant survey process in an effort to improve response rates and obtain more-timely data. Although the grantees must encourage the participants to respond, the participants have the option not to. In total, 3,305 participant surveys were returned to VA from January 13, 2014 to September 30, 2014.

Of the 73 percent of respondents that reported needing case management services, 90 percent reported them. Three-quarters (75 percent) of respondents reported needing rental assistance; three-fifths reported needing housing counseling (60 percent); while half reported needing income support (50 percent), and security and utility deposits (50 percent). Less than half said they needed VA benefits (49 percent), utility fee payment assistance (46 percent), transportation (32 percent), health care (31 percent), personal financial planning services (31 percent), and money to pay moving costs (25 percent). Fewer than 25 percent of participants reported needing and receiving emergency supplies, legal services, and child care services.

At entry, 82 percent of respondents reported having difficulty in paying housing costs due to decreasing income. This was usually because of a significant change in employment status, such as loss of work, in the year before they requested help from the provider. The corresponding share of persons who exited the program and reported that they struggled to pay housing costs was nearly half

as low, at 47 percent, suggesting that SSVF programs were successful in quickly reducing a major factor in housing instability.

Exhibit 27: Participant Overall Quality Ratings for Their SSVF Provider, FY 2013-2014³⁷



SOURCE: SSVF- Participant satisfaction surveys.

Eighty-three percent of adult respondents rated the overall quality of services as “Excellent” or “Good” in FY 2014, a slight decrease from FY 2013. Correspondingly, 13 percent of adult respondents rated the overall quality of services as “Average” or “Poor,” which represents a slight increase from the prior year.

The largest changes occurred in the “Excellent” and “Good” response categories, which largely offset each other with -13 percent and +9 percent changes, respectively.

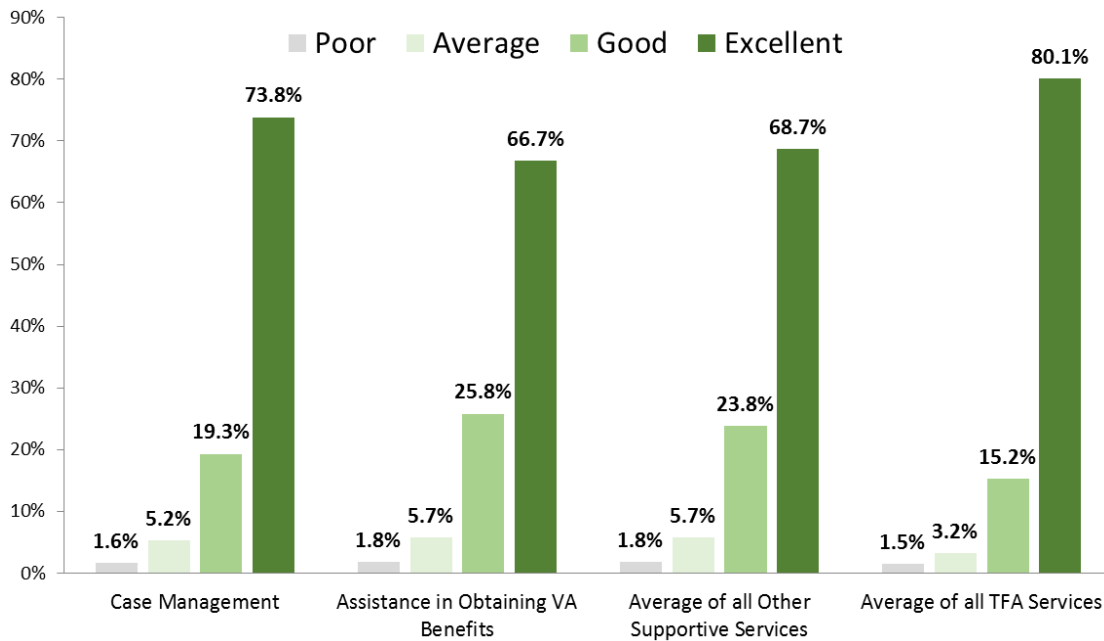
Overall, a large proportion of participants indicated satisfaction with SSVF’s ability to meet their housing needs. Of the 83 percent who reported that their SSVF provider involved them in creating an individualized housing stabilization plan, 94 percent felt that the housing plan fit their needs.

³⁷ The scale used in FY 2013 was somewhat different than the FY 2014 scale. In order to allow a useful comparison between FY 2013 and FY 2014 data, prior year responses were matched with their closest FY 2014 response in this exhibit. In FY 2013, the choices were, “Extremely Poor,” “Below Average,” “Average,” “Above Average,” and “Excellent.” “Extremely Poor” and “Below Average” FY 2013 responses were combined and matched to the “Poor” response for FY 2014. The FY 2013 response for “Above Average” was matched to the “Good” response for FY 2014.

After a 24-year old Navy Veteran was discharged in 2010, she diligently began looking for employment but was unable to secure a job. With no family support or income, she began sleeping behind local stores and in motels. Three years later, seeking VA services, she went to a drop-in center in Houston, where she was referred to SSVF. Her SSVF case manager helped her find employment with the assistance of a community partner. She received further support in finding an apartment, and received Temporary Financial Assistance to help her get settled. She has gone from being literally homeless five times in three years to being stably housed. Her income went from zero to a secure amount that keeps her stably housed in her new apartment.

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Exhibit 28: Participant Rating of Service Quality, FY 2014



SOURCE: SSVF- Participant satisfaction surveys.

Overall, respondents’ ratings of specific services were higher than their overall quality rankings of their SSVF providers (as shown in Exhibit 28). TFA assistance received the highest rating, with 95 percent of respondents indicating that the service was “Excellent” or “Good.” Case management services, assistance obtaining VA benefits, and the average of all other supportive services each had 93 percent of respondents indicating that the service was “Excellent” or “Good.”

4.4.2 SSVF and the SOAR Initiative

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Outreach, Access, and Recovery Initiative (SOAR Initiative) is funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to help enroll eligible adults who are either homeless or at risk of homelessness into SSI and SSDI. To qualify, enrollees must have a mental illness or a co-occurring substance use disorder. A reliable and sizable income source, SSI or SSDI benefits often make the

difference between obtaining/retaining housing versus staying or becoming homeless. The SOAR Initiative has shown impressive results in overcoming the barriers that have traditionally made it difficult for homeless persons to obtain SSI/SSDI, including a lack of medical, employment, and educational history. Since the SOAR Initiative's nationwide rollout began in 2005, disability determination approval rates rose from 10-15 percent among homeless persons who did not receive assistance on the initial application, to 65 percent on initial application for homeless persons who did receive SOAR assistance.³⁸

Recognizing the value of the SOAR Initiative, VA initiated an effort to encourage SSVF grantees to complete SOAR training classes. As of February 2015, 146 SSVF grantees from 43 states and the District of Columbia were trained in SOAR. That comprises a doubling (+103 percent) in the number of SOAR trained grantees from one year prior (72 grantees).

The VA intends to closely monitor SSVF grantee involvement in the SOAR Initiative. In the next SSVF Annual Report, updated information will be provided on grantee SSI/SSDI outcomes as well as their involvement in the SOAR Initiative.

4.5 Returns to Homelessness

A key measure of effectiveness for programs serving the homeless and those at high risk of homelessness is whether clients can avoid falling into homelessness after their stay in that program has been completed. At a national level, accurately and consistently tracking both entries and returns to homelessness is a challenging task. Researchers, funders and government are diligently working on developing standardized methodologies to track returns to homelessness.

In the interim, and for Section 4.5 of this report, a homeless episode is included only if one of the following circumstances is met: 1) A record of completion of a HOMES assessment form; 2) A record of entry into a VA specialized homelessness program; 3) A record of SSVF rapid re-housing services. Veterans were followed from their date of exit until either the occurrence of their first episode of homelessness or January 1, 2014, meaning that the maximum length of follow-up time for Veterans who exited SSVF in FY 2013 was about 14 months.

The analysis presented here used data collected by the SSVF program and by HOMES, which is an administrative database that tracks use of VA specialized homelessness programs, to assess the housing outcomes of Veterans served by SSVF following their exit from the program. Veterans were excluded from the cohort if they had missing or invalid Social Security numbers, or if their housing status at entry into the SSVF program was unknown. The resulting cohort of 27,249 Veterans was stratified into four sub-groups, based on household type (Veterans in household without children vs. Veterans in households with children) and SSVF service category (i.e., prevention vs. rapid re-housing).

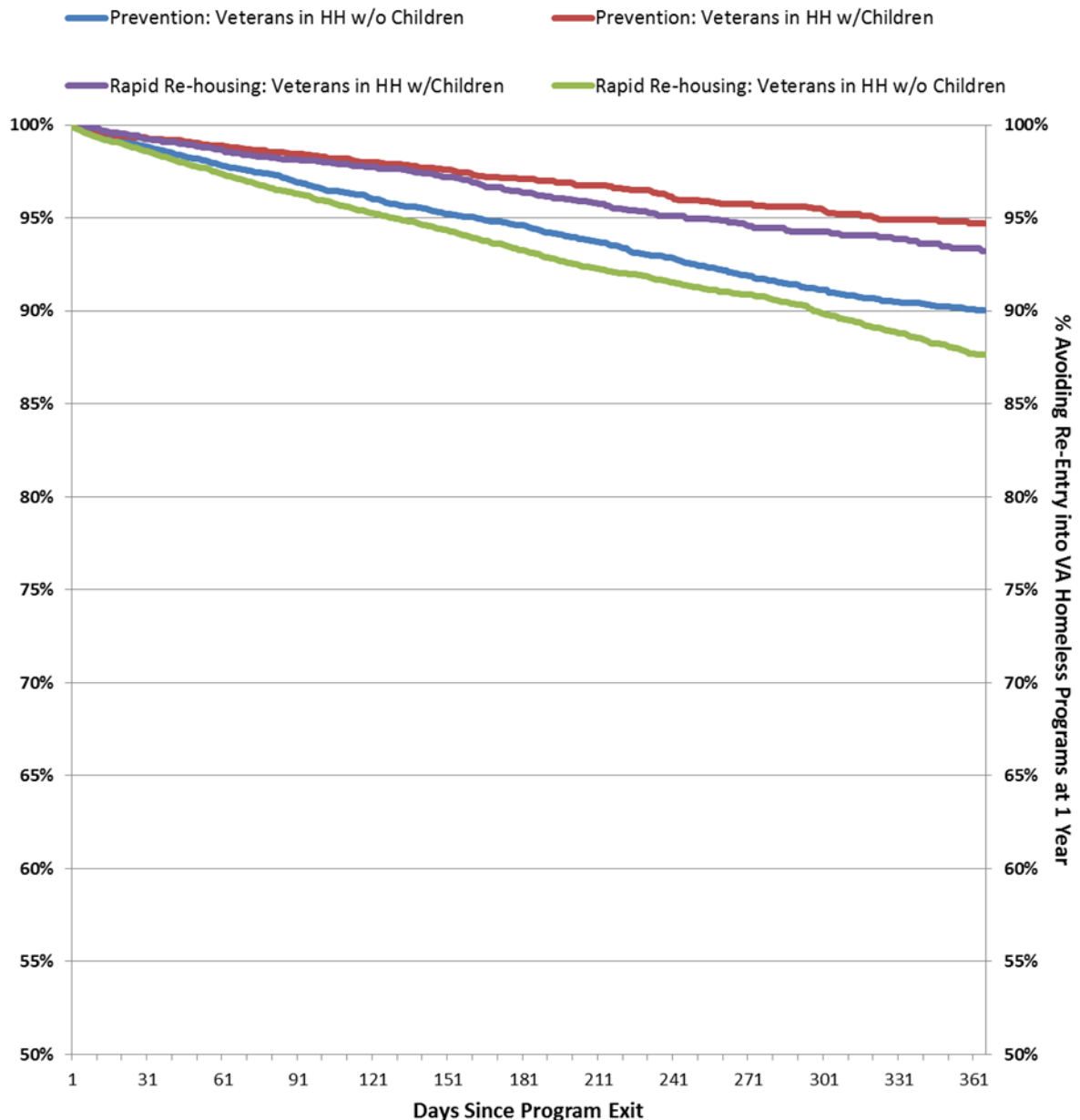
A set of statistical methods known as survival analysis was used to track these four groups prospectively to examine the timing and occurrence of episodes of homelessness following their SSVF exit date.

³⁸ Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration, "2013 SOAR Outcomes Summary," retrieved June, 8, 2015, http://soarworks.prainc.com/sites/soarworks.prainc.com/files/SOAR_Outcomes_2013.pdf.

Section 4: SSVF Program Results

The evaluation cohort comprised all Veterans who exited the SSVF program during FY 2013, the most recent available dataset. An analysis of FY 2014 Veterans' returns to homelessness will be published in a subsequent research brief by the VA's National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans when the dataset is available.

Exhibit 29: FY 2013 SSVF Veteran Participants with PH Destinations Avoiding Re-Entry into VA Homeless Programs



SOURCES: 1) SSVF- HMIS Repository Data; 2) HOMES.

Exhibit 29 shows high levels of success in avoiding returns to VA homeless programs among FY 2013 SSVF Veterans who exited to PH destinations across household and housing assistance types.

Section 4: SSVF Program Results

After one year, success rates in avoiding returns to VA homeless programs were highest for Veterans in households with children. Among these households, those receiving homelessness prevention assistance achieved a 95 percent success rate, while those receiving rapid re-housing assistance garnered a 93 percent success rate. Single Veterans who exited to PH achieved high, but slightly lower success rates, with 90 percent and 88 percent who had received homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance, respectively, avoiding returns to VA homeless programs.

Perhaps surprisingly, there was little difference with respect to each household type in returns to homelessness between Veterans who had received prevention assistance versus rapid re-housing assistance. Also of interest, these results are highly consistent with FY 2012 data despite the doubling of Veterans served in year two.³⁹

³⁹ Byrne, T. (2014 February). Housing Outcomes of Veterans Following Exit from the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Program. VA National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans Research Brief. Retrieved from http://www.endveteranhomelessness.org/sites/default/files/Housing%20Outcomes%20of%20Veterans%20Following%20Exit%20from%20the%20Supportive%20Services%20for%20Veteran%20Families_Feb%202014.pdf

5. SSVF Program Implementation and Technical Assistance

FY 2014 saw the expansion of the SSVF program to 319 grantees from 151 grantees for FY 2013, covering nearly every community in the country. To ensure that resources were most effectively used to meet the goal of preventing and ending homelessness among Veterans, VA focused this third year of SSVF program implementation on a number of efforts to promote consistency, quality and effectiveness of SSVF services. This included a number of technical assistance initiatives that were data-informed and reflective of SSVF's significant growth and the growing expertise of SSVF grantees. Technical assistance also took into consideration the growing diversity of competencies of SSVF grantees, and recognized that, after three full years of operation, established grantees have different needs than grantees that were funded for the first time in FY 2014.

5.1 Supporting Program Implementation Growth, and Quality Improvement

The SSVF program has now been operating for a full three years, with some grantees having been funded in the original funding round, while others have been operational for only one or two program years. The evolution of the SSVF program over the past three years has led to a wide range of competencies and levels of program sophistication among the entire grantee pool. For example, over the last year, renewal grantees (at 81 percent) have demonstrated higher Veteran exiter permanent housing placement rates than new grantees (at 75 percent). Renewal grantees have been able to achieve this higher level of success with average per household program costs of just \$2,794, compared to \$3,342 for new grantees. These differences reflect both grant startup issues (which are overcome with time) and experiential gaps in administering SSVF assistance to Veterans with high needs, over a short time span.

Bearing these differences in mind, VA offered technical assistance opportunities that were focused on meeting unique grantee needs, based on their program implementation progress, whether they have met their contractual obligations to date, and on outcome data from the first two years of the program.

To meet these shifting needs, VA offered technical assistance and training in a number of different forums using various engagement modalities. To support first-time grantees, VA provided 1.5 days of intensive, in-person training covering program requirements, evidence-based practices, and strategies to help grantees implement their programs. VA also increased its focus on facilitating the linkages both between new grantees and "mentor" grantees, and between SSVF grantees who share geographic coverage more generally.

Ongoing support for grantees was offered regularly, through monthly regional conference calls hosted by VA Regional Coordinators with support from technical assistance staff, along with monthly national webinars covering topical areas and program policy updates. Webinars were also delivered at other points in the year when key issues could be addressed. In summer 2014, a selection of grantees were able to participate in a five-part interactive online learning class focused on enhanced housing navigation. In winter 2013 and spring 2014, multiple Regional Events were held in each SSVF region and were attended by staff from all SSVF grantees. These events addressed key identified training needs for both program managers and direct service staff. The meetings used a blended learning approach by employing didactic presentations mixed with small group discussions and activities and

Section 5: SSVF Program Implementation and Technical Assistance

large group reflections. The events relied heavily on peer learning and were supported by SSVF mentor grantees as well as VA and technical assistance staff.

Evaluations collected at the conclusion of each event provided overwhelmingly positive feedback about the events' ability to facilitate learning and promote ongoing quality improvement at the program level. These evaluations, along with other electronic surveys distributed during the program year, provided valuable insight into grantees' own identified training needs, which informed technical assistance planning throughout the year.

Technical assistance was also provided to selected grantees based on significant compliance findings or program practice deficiencies. VA Regional Coordinators, in consultation with technical assistance and monitoring staff, continued to identify critical training needs for one-to-one and region-based technical assistance.

FY 2014 was also the first year that SSVF compliance monitoring was conducted by technical assistance contractors. VA Regional Coordinators, technical assistance staff and monitoring staff focused on internal coordination to ensure that monitoring results and trends were identified and addressed as part of the overall technical assistance and training framework.

Monitors, who conducted 319 visits during the fiscal year, became a valuable VA resource, both in ensuring compliance and in identifying challenges related to disjunction between program practices and SSVF's core principles. The collaborative nature of this work allowed VA to prioritize those practices needing the most attention and support in order for SSVF to continue to achieve high rates of positive housing outcomes. This effort directly informed regional event planning and activities related to creating tools and products such as the SSVF Program Guide and other document templates accessed through the SSVF University. For instance, technical assistance staff and monitors participated in check-in calls, and monitors contributed to the design of various tools that support SSVF grantee compliance.

Similar to using monitoring as a link to technical assistance, in year three VA was also able to use outcome data – both local and national – to inform training efforts and technical assistance. SSVF now represents one of the most comprehensive and timely data sets related to Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention in the country; this puts SSVF and VA in a unique position to use the SSVF outcome data to better understand the most effective way to employ this service model.

To make policy recommendations VA has used the data and monitoring results noted above, as well as research conducted by the National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans examining long-term post-discharge housing stability of SSVF participants; and direct feedback from SSVF grantees and from assisted Veteran families. VA published a Proposed Rule in May 2014 that sought to address some of the gaps identified in SSVF and to enhance the level and quality of services that the program could provide. The Proposed Rule, which became final on February 24, 2015, is a direct reflection of identified needs in the field, and the recognition that certain initial program requirements of SSVF made it more challenging for SSVF grantees to facilitate positive housing outcomes with the Veteran families they serve. The most significant changes in the new rules governing SSVF are as follows:

Section 5: SSVF Program Implementation and Technical Assistance

1. A new target group of extremely low-income Veterans has been defined as having less than 30 percent of the area median income, as this group is expected to have more-significant barriers to housing stability.
2. Increases have been made in available TFA for rental assistance and utilities, so that households may receive up to 6 months of this in the first 12 months of service, and 10 months in the first 24 months. Veterans assessed in the newly created extremely low-income group can receive 9 months and 12 months of service, respectively.
3. TFA includes a new category, described as General Housing Stability Assistance, that allows TFA to be provided for expenses related to employment and costs associated with moving into housing (such as fees and purchase of basic household items).
4. TFA includes a new category, described as Emergency Housing Assistance, that allows up to 45 days of temporary housing for families and individuals if no GPD or HCHV housing is available, when permanent housing placement has been identified.
5. The new rules clarify expenses that cannot be charged to SSVF, including health and mental health care, mortgage costs, and the construction or acquisition of property.
6. The new rules create a reset in TFA eligibility in instances of domestic violence, so grantees can quickly facilitate the re-housing of victims to a safe location.
7. The new rules require the provision of case management services, including helping participants locate, obtain, and retain permanent housing.
8. The new rules clarify what SSVF funds can be used to pay for credit counseling and services necessary to resolve credit problems, and for legal fees including court filing fees.
9. The new rules clarify “homeless eligibility” (categories 2 and 3) as pertaining to those who are literally homeless.

By taking into account program data, monitoring results, feedback from grantees, and input from technical assistance staff, VA was able to make informed, practical modifications to improve SSVF over the long term within its codified mandates.

5.2 Practice Standards and Accreditation

As discussed in the FY 2013 SSVF Annual Report, VA continued to emphasize the importance of SSVF grantees using the SSVF practice standards, to guide program design and ensure fidelity to SSVF core practices. The SSVF standards describe core program features and specific guidance program managers and staff should follow across a range of program elements. Once the standards had been published in FY 2013, VA was able to share these standards with three primary accreditation bodies – the Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF), the Council on Accreditation (COA), and the recently added Joint Commissions. VA works closely with these organizations to ensure that accreditation standards are consistent and reflect the understanding gained by VA through ongoing program evaluation, research, and feedback from stakeholders. This complemented the FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015 program NOFAs, which allowed multi-year

Section 5: SSVF Program Implementation and Technical Assistance

funding awards for grantees accredited through the three accreditation bodies. Further, in FY 2014 VA and other key stakeholders participated on an International Standards Advisory Committee (ISAC) with CARF to draft a new set of Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention standards that were incorporated into CARF's Employment and Community Standards accreditation process. The SSVF standards were the basis for ISAC's discussions. The Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention standards are included in CARF's 2015 Employment and Community Services Standards Manual, and can be applied on surveys conducted after June 30, 2015.

5.3 SSVF University

Based on grantee feedback, VA has learned that one of the struggles agencies face is training new staff. As staff turnover in non-profit social service agencies tends to be high, grantees sought timely technical assistance that could help their training efforts. With the explosive growth of SSVF, timely face-to-face training could not reach all of the staff that needed access to information essential to understanding program goals and delivering required services. After consulting with grantees and other stakeholders, VA embarked on the development of an online training resource that grantee staff could access at any time, and which would be updated to be consistent with available research and the current understanding of the most effective practices.

In fall 2013, VA launched "SSVF University" – an online learning platform for grantees covering program requirements and practices, with a comprehensive library of training resources, tools and relevant resources; it now serves as the central repository for all information about this program. Throughout FY 2014, VA continued to promote its use. VA released an electronic survey in FY 2014 and held one focus group with SSVF grantees seeking feedback on how SSVF University could best meet their needs. The feedback received has directly influenced the planning for materials and resources contained within it. VA continues to refine the site's functionality, making it easier for SSVF grantees to navigate and use the site.

A single Veteran who was literally homeless in California's Antelope Valley was referred to SSVF by a local employment development office. After enrollment in SSVF, the Veteran was able to secure a position with an aircraft subcontractor with the help of his case manager. The SSVF program also negotiated with a landlord to permit him to stay in an apartment with a shallow rent subsidy from SSVF, and to prorate the remainder of his rental arrears over time once he was receiving a steady paycheck. He is now fully stabilized and self-sustaining – and regularly refers other area Veterans in need to SSVF.

CLIENT SUCCESS STORIES

6. Conclusion

6.1 Increasing Community Integration

With awards announced in the third program year, SSVF grantee coverage expanded to 96 percent of all CoC areas. That expansion gives SSVF grantees new opportunities to participate in CoC efforts to create and refine a coordinated access system that feature a standardized access and assessment process for all clients, and a coordinated referral process to receive prevention, emergency shelter, permanent housing placement and stabilization assistance, or other related services.

This year the FY 2015 Priority 1 SSVF “Surge” NOFA was released to infuse significant program resources with a three-year, non-renewable grant for high-priority communities. Ultimately, 71 high-priority communities received this funding. In preparation for this new set of resources – and with the ultimate goal of ending homelessness among Veterans by the end of 2015 – VA is actively devoting additional technical assistance resources toward efforts related to coordination, community collaboration, and achievement of expanded SSVF permanent housing placement targets. VA recognizes there are a number of focused initiatives throughout the country aiming to end Veteran and chronic homelessness. As one of the primary interventions for Veterans experiencing a housing crisis, VA sees SSVF participation in community planning efforts as critical to achieving these goals. SSVF grantees are supported in these efforts to ensure that their services are: fully integrated with other VA programs, creating sustained partnerships with landlords and community employment networks, and making data-informed, strategic decisions on how to allocate their resources; and that the grantees are participating in their community’s CoC planning body. Further, these efforts allow SSVF grantees to leverage their resources by helping to shape CoC planning efforts. Through grantee involvement in coordinated assessment and other planning efforts, CoCs will maintain a focus on homeless and at-risk Veterans to include those who cannot, because of eligibility, be served by VA. Such collaboration is critical if VA is to reach its goal of ending homelessness among Veterans.

Lastly, SSVF grantees will continue to play a leadership role in assisting their local partners with landlord engagement strategies. SSVF grantees’ extensive experience in rapidly re-housing Veterans often makes their organizations local experts in securing units from private landlords. For coordinated assessment systems to operate effectively, greater coordination and success is needed in securing private units.

6.2 SSVF Integration with Other VA Homeless Programs

SSVF program staff work closely with all 14 other VA homeless programs to integrate efforts wherever possible. The increasing use of GPD beds as bridge housing for Veterans receiving SSVF’s rapid re-housing services is one key example of this integration effort. Bridge housing can help address a Veteran’s immediate need for safety and shelter, and reduce the need for time-consuming street outreach to keep in contact with the Veteran during the housing lease-up phase.

VA has also added an “SSVF VA Medical Center Point of Contact” (POC) at every VA Medical Center. The POC serves as an educator and liaison between community providers and VA. As an educator, the POC disseminates information to VA staff across all programs and services about the benefits and services offered by SSVF. Likewise, as a liaison, the POC improves coordination between SSVF providers and local VA programs. This new resource for SSVF grantees improves

grantees' ability to provide crucial VA support to Veteran households during perhaps their most difficult times.

6.3 Tracking Progress and Next Steps

Over the next year, VA will continue to leverage its resources to provide comprehensive program-based technical assistance while also emphasizing SSVF's unique role in local efforts to end homelessness among Veterans. The surge funds and resulting technical assistance efforts are designed to enhance current planning efforts and provide a forum for SSVF grantees to engage directly with other community and public partners. This focus will ensure that SSVF resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible to ensure that homelessness is prevented where possible, Veterans are never forced to live on the street, and that Veterans who do experience homelessness are quickly reconnected to permanent housing with complementary, community-based supportive services. While technical assistance related to coordination is made possible by the Priority 1 Surge Funding opportunity, all SSVF grantees will be provided support to ensure that SSVF plays a pivotal role in ending homelessness among Veterans in every single community nationwide.

In January 2015, VA and the USICH took the important step of publicly defining criteria for ending homelessness among Veterans. This information is crucial in helping to prioritize federal and local efforts to end and prevent Veteran homelessness. There are five criteria for achieving the goal of ending Veteran homelessness:

1. The community takes steps needed to identify all Veterans experiencing homelessness, including Veterans who were unsheltered, as well as those in shelters, in GPD programs and other VA residential programs, in other transitional housing programs, and in other temporary institutional settings. The definition of "Veteran" includes all persons who served in the armed forces, regardless of how long they served or the type of discharge they received. This identification includes both Veterans that meet the definition of chronic homelessness and those that do not meet this definition.
2. There are no longer any Veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the community. Some Veterans may not yet be in permanent housing, but all are now in some form of shelter.
3. The community has the resources and a plan with a timeline for providing permanent housing opportunities to all Veterans who are currently sheltered. This plan uses the Housing First principles and practices to quickly place them into permanent housing without entry barriers.
4. The community has resources, plans, and systems in place for identifying (1) Veterans that may have been missed in initial identification efforts, (2) at-risk Veterans and (3) Veterans who are in danger of becoming homeless for the first time.
 - The community has adequate outreach and engagement strategies in place to be confident that it can identify such Veterans.
 - The community has an adequate level of resources, and the capacity to provide appropriate services to prevent homelessness for at-risk Veterans in the future.
 - The community can provide options for shelter, and has identified the programs and resources that will be used to provide quick access to permanent housing opportunities for these Veterans not addressed in the initial work.

5. The community has an adequate level of resources and appropriate plans in place to ensure the housing stability of formerly homeless Veterans currently in permanent housing or those who enter permanent housing in the future.

The unprecedented partnerships forged and homelessness resources provided over the last three years between VA, SSVF providers, and CoCs have yielded some noteworthy achievements. In December 2013, Phoenix became the first major U.S. city to end chronic homelessness among Veterans. The following month, Salt Lake City became the second major U.S. city to achieve this same goal. In January 2015, New Orleans announced it had ended homelessness among all Veterans, one year in advance of the federal goal, and Houston announced it had done so in June 2015. Both cities noted the significant role SSVF has played in helping to end homelessness among Veterans. Many more cities are within reach of this achievement in part because of the SSVF program.

Over the next year, SSVF will continue to collaborate and innovate with local community providers, Veterans, and other key stakeholders to end Veteran homelessness, bringing the number of people experiencing homelessness down by connecting them to permanent housing and ensuring that homelessness in the future is prevented whenever possible or is otherwise a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.

Appendix 1 **FY 2014 SSVF Grantees**

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Aletheia House, Inc.	14-AL-154	\$1,007,000	\$975,173	97%	216	Alabama
Family Endeavors, Inc.	14-AL-155	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	1022	Alabama
Housing First, Inc.	12-AL-002	\$1,327,000	\$1,327,000	100%	209	Alabama
United Way of Central Alabama	14-AL-153	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	551	Alabama
		\$6,334,000	\$6,302,173	99%	1,998	Alabama Total
Catholic Social Services	12-AK-001	\$526,798	\$526,798	100%	163	Alaska
Fairbanks Rescue Mission, Inc.	14-AK-152	\$226,838	\$226,838	100%	42	Alaska
		\$753,636	\$753,636	100%	205	Alaska Total
American National Red Cross Southern Arizona Chapter	13-AZ-087	\$1,116,540	\$1,116,540	100%	267	Arizona
Catholic Charities Community Services, Inc.	14-AZ-160	\$1,157,455	\$1,157,455	100%	167	Arizona
National Community Health Partners	14-AZ-157	\$1,114,637	\$1,114,637	100%	202	Arizona
Primavera Foundation	12-AZ-004	\$1,050,011	\$1,050,011	100%	228	Arizona
United Methodist Outreach Ministries	12-AZ-003	\$714,460	\$714,460	100%	141	Arizona
United States Veterans Initiative	14-AZ-159	\$1,043,909	\$1,025,851	98%	520	Arizona

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Vietnam Veterans of California, Inc. (Sacramento Veterans Resource)	14-AZ-158	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	696	Arizona
		\$8,197,012	\$8,178,954	100%	2,221	Arizona Total
Seven Hills Homeless Center	14-AR-156	\$693,953	\$693,953	100%	98	Arkansas
St. Francis House, Inc.	13-AR-086	\$619,764	\$619,764	100%	245	Arkansas
		\$1,313,717	\$1,313,717	100%	343	Arkansas Total
1736 Family Crisis Center	14-CA-324	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	342	California
Abode Services	12-CA-012	\$2,000,000	\$1,996,338	100%	274	California
Berkeley Food and Housing Project	14-CA-175	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	146	California
California Veterans Assistance Foundation, Inc.	13-CA-090	\$367,000	\$367,000	100%	129	California
Caring Choices	14-CA-168	\$132,630	\$132,630	100%	56	California
Carrillo Counseling Services, Inc. (DBA New Beginnings)	14-CA-163	\$355,293	\$355,293	100%	63	California
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton	14-CA-177	\$509,350	\$486,097	95%	77	California
Community Catalysts of California	12-CA-019	\$1,902,950	\$1,902,950	100%	191	California
East Bay Community Recovery Project	14-CA-164	\$1,032,000	\$1,032,000	100%	194	California

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East Oakland Community Project	14-CA-167	\$990,906	\$990,906	100%	196	California
Emergency Housing Consortium of Santa Clara County	12-CA-010	\$314,877	\$295,392	94%	61	California
Fairfield-Suisun Community Action Council, Inc.	14-CA-174	\$115,298	\$115,298	100%	26	California
Families in Transition of Santa Cruz County, Inc.	14-CA-169	\$472,087	\$455,995	97%	38	California
Goodwill Industries of Santa Clara County	12-CA-013	\$447,000	\$447,000	100%	61	California
Housing Resource Center of Monterey County	14-CA-161	\$494,500	\$494,500	100%	101	California
InnVision Shelter Network (formerly Shelter Network of San Mateo)	12-CA-015	\$838,737	\$838,737	100%	201	California
Knowledge, Education for Your Success, Inc.	14-CA-170	\$606,994	\$606,994	100%	121	California
Lighthouse Treatment Center	14-CA-171	\$554,200	\$554,200	100%	151	California
Mental Health America of Los Angeles	12-CA-005	\$1,098,852	\$1,098,852	100%	201	California
Mental Health America of Los Angeles	13-CA-088	\$786,581	\$786,581	100%	241	California

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New Directions, Inc.	12-CA-007	\$1,169,335	\$1,169,335	100%	402	California
PATH	12-CA-014	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	664	California
Salvation Army, A California Corporation	12-CA-017	\$1,717,296	\$1,608,150	94%	316	California
San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center, Inc.	14-CA-162	\$158,000	\$158,000	100%	44	California
Shelter, Inc. of Contra Costa County	12-CA-016	\$861,532	\$762,086	88%	226	California
Swords To Plowshares Veterans Rights Organization	13-CA-091	\$1,307,000	\$1,307,000	100%	176	California
Swords To Plowshares Veterans Rights Organization	14-CA-165	\$537,647	\$537,647	100%	407	California
United States Veterans Initiative	12-CA-008	\$867,000	\$867,000	100%	177	California
United States Veterans Initiative	13-CA-089	\$730,200	\$730,200	100%	207	California
Vietnam Veterans of California, Inc. (Sacramento Veterans Resource)	12-CA-009	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	685	California
Vietnam Veterans of California, Inc. (Sacramento Veterans Resource)	14-CA-172	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	553	California

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Vietnam Veterans of San Diego	14-CA-173	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	314	California
Volunteers of America of Greater Sacramento and Northern Nevada, Inc.	12-CA-018	\$1,236,122	\$1,236,122	100%	136	California
Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	12-CA-006	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	395	California
Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	14-CA-176	\$2,000,000	\$1,997,615	100%	363	California
Weingart Center Association	14-CA-166	\$1,007,000	\$1,006,995	100%	214	California
WestCare California, Inc.	12-CA-011	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	365	California
		\$38,624,387	\$38,350,913	99%	8,514	California Total
Columbus House, Inc.	14-CT-178	\$1,487,245	\$1,487,245	100%	360	Connecticut
Community Renewal Team, Inc.	12-CT-021	\$519,000	\$519,000	100%	207	Connecticut
The Workplace, Inc.	13-CT-093	\$1,256,494	\$1,256,494	100%	282	Connecticut
		\$3,262,739	\$3,262,739	100%	849	Connecticut Total
Connections Community Support Programs, Inc.	13-DE-095	\$857,393	\$857,393	100%	281	Delaware
		\$857,393	\$857,393	100%	281	Delaware Total

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Advocate Program, Inc.	12-FL-024	\$1,660,695	\$1,660,695	100%	368	Florida
American Red Cross, Lee County Chapter	13-FL-097	\$497,947	\$254,718	51%	138	Florida
Big Bend Homeless Coalition, Inc.	14-FL-179	\$1,007,000	\$1,006,997	100%	206	Florida
Carrfour Supportive Housing, Inc.	12-FL-025	\$1,757,000	\$1,757,000	100%	1,140	Florida
Clark's House, Inc.	14-FL-180	\$811,512	\$811,512	100%	210	Florida
Coalition for the Hungry and Homeless of Brevard County, Inc.	14-FL-183	\$300,262	\$300,262	100%	116	Florida
Community Coalition on Homelessness Corporation	14-FL-182	\$234,610	\$234,610	100%	101	Florida
Emergency Services & Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville, Inc.	14-FL-186	\$782,000	\$782,000	100%	65	Florida
Emergency Services and Homeless Coalition of Jacksonville, Inc.	13-FL-100	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	402	Florida
Faith, Hope, Love, Charity, Inc.	13-FL-096	\$972,400	\$972,400	100%	589	Florida
Family Endeavors, Inc.	14-FL-185	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	215	Florida
Homeless Coalition of Hillsborough County	12-FL-027	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	246	Florida

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Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc.	12-FL-023	\$1,186,493	\$1,186,493	100%	625	Florida
Jewish Family & Children's Service of Sarasota-Manatee, Inc.	12-FL-028	\$1,143,370	\$1,143,369	100%	310	Florida
Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.	14-FL-184	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	223	Florida
Salvation Army, a Georgia Corporation	13-FL-098	\$402,283	\$402,283	100%	303	Florida
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, South Pinellas, Inc.	13-FL-099	\$1,507,000	\$1,507,000	100%	514	Florida
Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc.	14-FL-322	\$247,042	\$247,042	100%	70	Florida
United Way of Broward County	14-FL-181	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	543	Florida
Volunteers of America of Florida, Inc	14-FL-187	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	697	Florida
		\$20,537,614	\$20,294,381	99%	7,081	Florida Total
Action Ministries, Inc.	13-GA-101	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	485	Georgia
Central Savannah River Area Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc. (CSRA EOA)	12-GA-029	\$1,098,918	\$1,098,698	100%	148	Georgia
Decatur Cooperative Ministry, Inc.	13-GA-102	\$549,370	\$549,370	100%	270	Georgia

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Travelers Aid of Metropolitan Atlanta, Inc.	14-GA-188	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	321	Georgia
United Way of Metropolitan Atlanta	14-GA-189	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	519	Georgia
		\$5,662,288	\$5,662,068	100%	1,743	Georgia Total
Catholic Charities Hawaii	12-HI-030	\$1,108,224	\$1,108,224	100%	208	Hawaii
United States Veterans Initiative	14-HI-190	\$1,017,000	\$1,016,950	100%	356	Hawaii
		\$2,125,224	\$2,125,174	100%	564	Hawaii Total
El-Ada, Inc.	12-ID-032	\$307,490	\$307,490	100%	145	Idaho
South Central Action Partnership, Inc.	14-ID-193	\$182,652	\$182,652	100%	47	Idaho
		\$490,142	\$490,142	100%	192	Idaho Total
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago	14-IL-198	\$1,007,000	\$813,669	81%	225	Illinois
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	14-IL-197	\$505,065	\$505,065	100%	101	Illinois
Featherfist, Inc.	14-IL-194	\$1,486,500	\$1,486,500	100%	265	Illinois
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.	13-IL-105	\$1,273,654	\$1,273,654	100%	340	Illinois
Midwest Shelter for Homeless Veterans, Inc.	14-IL-196	\$443,998	\$443,998	100%	102	Illinois
Partners in Community Building, Inc.	14-IL-195	\$545,140	\$543,567	100%	152	Illinois
Salvation Army, an Illinois Corporation	13-IL-104	\$1,582,000	\$1,582,000	100%	525	Illinois
Thresholds	12-IL-033	\$973,832	\$955,392	98%	173	Illinois

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Volunteers of America of Illinois	12-IL-034	\$1,122,090	\$1,122,090	100%	316	Illinois
		\$8,939,279	\$8,725,935	98%	2,199	Illinois Total
Community Action of Northeast Indiana	13-IN-106	\$436,930	\$436,930	100%	158	Indiana
InteCare, Inc.	14-IN-200	\$1,401,324	\$1,401,324	100%	384	Indiana
Lafayette Transitional Housing Center, Inc.	14-IN-199	\$186,964	\$186,964	100%	63	Indiana
United Way of Central Indiana, Inc.	12-IN-035	\$1,347,519	\$1,341,863	100%	411	Indiana
Volunteers of America of Indiana, Inc.	14-IN-201	\$347,000	\$310,122	89%	86	Indiana
Volunteers of America of Indiana, Inc.	14-IN-202	\$807,000	\$778,339	96%	254	Indiana
		\$4,526,737	\$4,455,541	98%	1,356	Indiana Total
Family Alliance for Veterans of America	14-IA-191	\$697,698	\$697,698	100%	73	Iowa
Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc.	14-IA-192	\$717,986	\$717,986	100%	152	Iowa
Primary Health Care, Inc.	13-IA-103	\$506,900	\$506,900	100%	223	Iowa
		\$1,922,584	\$1,922,584	100%	448	Iowa Total
Catholic Charities, Inc. (Diocese of Wichita)	14-KS-322	\$217,395	\$217,395	100%	59	Kansas

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Salvation Army, an Illinois Corporation	12-KS-036	\$899,466	\$899,466	100%	311	Kansas
		\$1,116,861	\$1,116,861	100%	370	Kansas Total
Kentucky River Foothills Development Council, Inc.	14-KY-204	\$1,006,616	\$1,006,616	100%	236	Kentucky
Pennyroyal Regional Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board, Inc.	14-KY-203	\$1,007,000	\$960,104	95%	141	Kentucky
Volunteers of America of Kentucky, Inc.	12-KY-037	\$817,651	\$817,651	100%	245	Kentucky
		\$2,831,267	\$2,784,371	98%	622	Kentucky Total
Elle Foundation	14-LA-207	\$692,300	\$692,301	100%	81	Louisiana
Hope Center, Inc.	14-LA-205	\$1,597,798	\$1,597,798	100%	418	Louisiana
Start Corporation	14-LA-208	\$607,000	\$607,000	100%	157	Louisiana
The Shepherd Center of Central Louisiana, Inc.	14-LA-206	\$265,378	\$265,377	100%	50	Louisiana
Volunteers of America of Greater New Orleans	12-LA-038	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	339	Louisiana
Wellspring Alliance for Families, Inc.	12-LA-039	\$731,793	\$709,867	97%	110	Louisiana
		\$5,894,269	\$5,872,343	100%	1,155	Louisiana Total
Preble Street	12-ME-043	\$1,656,015	\$1,650,846	100%	348	Maine
		\$1,656,015	\$1,650,846	100%	348	Maine Total

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Alliance, Inc.	12-MD-042	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	587	Maryland
Diakonia Inc.	14-MD-216	\$247,320	\$247,320	100%	83	Maryland
New Vision House of Hope, Inc.	14-MD-215	\$729,956	\$729,956	100%	271	Maryland
Project PLASE, Inc.	14-MD-214	\$1,628,975	\$1,628,975	100%	480	Maryland
St. James A.M.E. Zion Church-Zion House	14-MD-217	\$348,100	\$348,100	100%	90	Maryland
Three Oaks Homeless Shelter, Inc.	13-MD-107	\$231,192	\$231,192	100%	148	Maryland
		\$5,185,543	\$5,185,543	100%	1,659	Maryland Total
Lynn Housing Authority Development Group, Inc.	14-MA-210	\$608,150	\$457,861	75%	83	Massachusetts
Soldier On, Inc. (dba United Veterans of America, Inc.)	14-MA-212	\$757,000	\$757,000	100%	193	Massachusetts
Veterans Northeast Outreach Center, Inc.	14-MA-209	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	502	Massachusetts
Vietnam Veterans Workshop, Inc.	14-MA-211	\$1,507,000	\$1,507,000	100%	290	Massachusetts
Volunteers of America of Massachusetts, Inc.	12-MA-040	\$1,427,557	\$1,332,611	93%	350	Massachusetts
Volunteers of America of Massachusetts, Inc.	14-MA-213	\$765,810	\$677,025	88%	181	Massachusetts

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		\$7,065,517	\$6,731,497	95%	1,599	Massachusetts Total
Bluewater Center for Independent Living	14-MI-218	\$573,084	\$573,084	100%	228	Michigan
Community Action Agency	14-MI-220	\$668,673	\$668,673	100%	107	Michigan
Community Rebuilders	14-MI-223	\$372,500	\$372,500	100%	112	Michigan
Housing Services for Eaton County	14-MI-224	\$178,380	\$178,380	100%	58	Michigan
Mid Michigan Community Action Agency, Inc.	14-MI-222	\$486,129	\$475,714	98%	99	Michigan
Neighborhood Legal Services (dba Wayne County Neighborhood Legal Services)	14-MI-225	\$1,217,500	\$1,217,500	100%	281	Michigan
Northwest Michigan Community Action Agency, Inc.	13-MI-108	\$640,367	\$640,367	100%	289	Michigan
Oakland Livingston Human Services Agency	14-MI-221	\$266,458	\$266,458	100%	29	Michigan
Southwest Counseling Solutions	12-MI-045	\$1,522,480	\$1,519,881	100%	504	Michigan
Training & Treatment Innovations, Inc.	14-MI-219	\$1,094,500	\$1,065,610	97%	387	Michigan

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Volunteers of America Michigan, Inc.	14-MI-226	\$1,172,948	\$1,172,948	100%	127	Michigan
Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency	12-MI-044	\$637,122	\$637,122	100%	158	Michigan
		\$8,830,141	\$8,788,237	100%	2,379	Michigan Total
Minnesota Assistance Council for Veterans	12-MN-046	\$1,407,000	\$1,407,000	100%	538	Minnesota
Tri-County Action Program, Inc.	14-MN-227	\$207,850	\$207,850	100%	70	Minnesota
		\$1,614,850	\$1,614,850	100%	608	Minnesota Total
Back Bay Mission, Inc.	13-MS-112	\$199,584	\$198,561	99%	125	Mississippi
Catholic Charities, Inc. (Diocese of Jackson)	14-MS-234	\$457,000	\$336,734	74%	68	Mississippi
Hancock Resource Center (HRC)	14-MS-232	\$173,783	\$173,783	100%	18	Mississippi
Mississippi United to End Homelessness, Inc.	14-MS-231	\$157,000	\$157,000	100%	63	Mississippi
Region XII Commission on Mental Health & Retardation (Pine Belt Mental Health)	13-MS-111	\$875,301	\$871,331	100%	393	Mississippi
Soldier On of Delaware, Inc.	14-MS-233	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	495	Mississippi

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		\$3,862,668	\$3,737,409	97%	1,162	Mississippi Total
Catholic Charities of Kansas City - St Joseph, Inc.	13-MO-110	\$666,547	\$666,547	100%	164	Missouri
Pathways Community Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.	14-MO-230	\$544,500	\$336,811	62%	10	Missouri
Phoenix Programs, Inc.	14-MO-229	\$207,000	\$207,000	100%	45	Missouri
Salvation Army, an Illinois Corporation	13-MO-109	\$595,290	\$595,290	100%	225	Missouri
St. Patrick Center	12-MO-048	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	363	Missouri
The Kitchen, Inc.	14-MO-228	\$490,009	\$477,935	98%	102	Missouri
Welcome Home, Inc.	13-MO-047	\$186,900	\$186,900	100%	51	Missouri
		\$3,697,246	\$3,477,483	94%	960	Missouri Total
Volunteers of America Northern Rockies	13-MT-113	\$707,000	\$707,000	100%	264	Montana
		\$707,000	\$707,000	100%	264	Montana Total
Appalachian Regional Coalition on Homelessness (ARCH)	13-ZZ-138	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	539	Multiple States
Blue Mountain Action Council	13-ZZ-147	\$857,291	\$857,291	100%	261	Multiple States
Bogan Quarters, Inc.	14-ZZ-309	\$604,000	\$604,000	100%	94	Multiple States
Centerstone of Tennessee, Inc.	12-ZZ-070	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	606	Multiple States

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Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.	12-ZZ-059	\$268,000	\$268,000	100%	93	Multiple States
Community Action Partnership	14-ZZ-319	\$995,000	\$959,235	96%	234	Multiple States
Community Action Partnership	14-ZZ-320	\$995,000	\$994,647	100%	234	Multiple States
Community Action Partnership	14-ZZ-321	\$995,000	\$992,499	100%	159	Multiple States
Community Council for the Homeless at Friendship Place	13-ZZ-094	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	408	Multiple States
Healing BALM of Northeast Florida, Inc.	14-ZZ-310	\$1,385,000	\$1,368,157	99%	346	Multiple States
Homeless Veterans Fellowship	14-ZZ-317	\$326,000	\$326,000	100%	92	Multiple States
Housing Counseling Services	14-ZZ-313	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	188	Multiple States
Humility of Mary Shelter, Inc.	12-ZZ-031	\$274,534	\$274,534	100%	135	Multiple States
Northwest Florida Comprehensive Services for Children, Inc.	12-ZZ-026	\$1,207,000	\$1,207,000	100%	337	Multiple States
Operation Renewed Hope	14-ZZ-318	\$462,988	\$462,988	100%	80	Multiple States
Operation Stand Down Rhode Island	13-ZZ-133	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	267	Multiple States

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Rocky Mountain Human Services (dba Denver Options, Inc.)	12-ZZ-020	\$1,987,000	\$1,969,308	99%	1,006	Multiple States
The Alston Wilkes Society (AWS, Alston Wilkes Veterans Home)	13-ZZ-134	\$1,451,878	\$1,451,878	100%	593	Multiple States
Together, Inc. of Metropolitan Omaha	14-ZZ-311	\$257,000	\$257,000	100%	77	Multiple States
Transition Projects, Inc.	14-ZZ-312	\$433,684	\$433,684	100%	96	Multiple States
Transitional Living Services, Inc.	14-ZZ-308	\$334,514	\$334,514	100%	85	Multiple States
United States Veterans Initiative	14-ZZ-314	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	276	Multiple States
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	13-ZZ-145	\$1,655,788	\$1,655,788	100%	212	Multiple States
Veterans, Inc.	12-ZZ-041	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	838	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Colorado Branch, Inc	13-ZZ-092	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	197	Multiple States
Volunteers of America of Kentucky, Inc.	14-ZZ-315	\$850,734	\$850,734	100%	135	Multiple States
Volunteers of America of Kentucky, Inc.	14-ZZ-316	\$656,716	\$656,716	100%	102	Multiple States
		\$30,011,127	\$29,937,973	100%	7,690	Multiple States Total
Blue Valley Community Action, Inc.	14-NE-239	\$134,001	\$134,001	100%	19	Nebraska

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Central Nebraska Community Services	12-NE-052	\$192,235	\$192,235	100%	39	Nebraska
Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership	14-NE-238	\$199,302	\$199,302	100%	54	Nebraska
		\$525,538	\$525,538	100%	112	Nebraska Total
HELP Social Service Corporation	14-NV-248	\$926,248	\$926,070	100%	195	Nevada
Salvation Army, a California Corporation	13-NV-118	\$456,755	\$456,755	100%	212	Nevada
United States Veterans Initiative	13-NV-056	\$1,207,000	\$1,207,000	100%	258	Nevada
Vietnam Veterans of California, Inc. (Sacramento Veterans Resource)	13-NV-117	\$1,931,768	\$1,931,768	100%	638	Nevada
		\$4,521,771	\$4,521,593	100%	1,303	Nevada Total
Harbor Homes, Inc.	13-NH-115	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	311	New Hampshire
Southwestern Community Services, Inc.	14-NH-240	\$263,337	\$263,306	100%	54	New Hampshire
		\$1,270,337	\$1,270,306	100%	365	New Hampshire Total
Catholic Charities Dioceses of Camden, Inc.	12-NJ-053	\$1,261,748	\$1,261,748	100%	349	New Jersey

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Catholic Family and Community Service	14-NJ-242	\$1,738,210	\$1,738,210	100%	321	New Jersey
Community Hope, Inc.	12-NJ-054	\$2,000,000	\$1,999,144	100%	354	New Jersey
Community Hope, Inc.	14-NJ-241	\$1,006,996	\$1,006,881	100%	171	New Jersey
North Hudson Community Action Corporation	14-NJ-243	\$664,751	\$664,751	100%	79	New Jersey
Soldier On, Inc. (dba United Veterans of America, Inc.)	13-NJ-116	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	621	New Jersey
Soldier On, Inc. (dba United Veterans of America, Inc.)	14-NJ-244	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	353	New Jersey
Volunteers of America Delaware Valley, Inc.	14-NJ-245	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	321	New Jersey
		\$11,678,705	\$11,677,734	100%	2,569	New Jersey Total
Goodwill Industries of New Mexico	12-NM-055	\$1,085,481	\$1,085,481	100%	655	New Mexico
Mesilla Valley Community of Hope	14-NM-247	\$114,369	\$114,369	100%	50	New Mexico
New Mexico Veterans Integration Centers	14-NM-246	\$779,242	\$779,242	100%	204	New Mexico
		\$1,979,092	\$1,979,092	100%	909	New Mexico Total
Albany Housing Coalition, Inc.	14-NY-256	\$277,000	\$277,000	100%	85	New York

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Black Veterans for Social Justice, Inc.	14-NY-252	\$981,340	\$969,799	99%	200	New York
Black Veterans for Social Justice, Inc.	14-NY-255	\$941,435	\$929,626	99%	186	New York
Catholic Charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse NY	13-NY-119	\$589,096	\$589,096	100%	172	New York
Economic Opportunity Council of Suffolk, Inc.	14-NY-254	\$1,272,274	\$1,272,274	100%	207	New York
HELP Social Service Corporation	12-NY-060	\$1,517,091	\$1,517,091	100%	328	New York
Hudson River Housing, Inc.	13-NY-122	\$501,015	\$501,015	100%	118	New York
Institute for Community Living, Inc.	13-NY-120	\$1,257,000	\$1,257,000	100%	442	New York
PathStone Corporation	14-NY-253	\$174,500	\$174,500	100%	49	New York
Samaritan Village, Inc.	12-NY-061	\$1,947,388	\$1,947,388	100%	458	New York
Saratoga County Rural Preservation Company, Inc.	14-NY-251	\$507,000	\$507,000	100%	115	New York
Services for the UnderServed, Inc.	12-NY-062	\$1,112,106	\$1,112,106	100%	169	New York
Services for the UnderServed, Inc.	14-NY-257	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	373	New York
Soldier On of Delaware, Inc.	13-NY-121	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	601	New York

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Soldier On, Inc. (dba United Veterans of America, Inc.)	12-NY-058	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	720	New York
The Jericho Project	14-NY-250	\$1,249,448	\$1,249,448	100%	220	New York
Utica Center for Development, Inc.	14-NY-249	\$432,000	\$432,000	100%	72	New York
Veterans Outreach Center, Inc.	12-NY-057	\$1,063,900	\$1,061,038	100%	415	New York
Veterans Outreach Center, Inc.	14-NY-258	\$1,006,580	\$977,503	97%	361	New York
Volunteers of America-Greater New York, Inc.	14-NY-259	\$1,457,000	\$1,451,045	100%	249	New York
Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc. (WestCOP)	12-NY-063	\$1,879,050	\$1,879,050	100%	336	New York
		\$24,165,223	\$24,103,979	100%	5,876	New York Total
Asheville Buncombe Community Christian Ministry	13-NC-114	\$737,000	\$737,000	100%	339	North Carolina
Community Link Programs of Travelers Aid Society of Central Carolinas, Inc.	14-NC-236	\$1,141,144	\$1,141,144	100%	250	North Carolina
Family Endeavors, Inc.	14-NC-235	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	646	North Carolina

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Passage Home Inc.	12-NC-050	\$289,075	\$289,075	100%	66	North Carolina
United Way of Forsyth County, Inc.	12-NC-049	\$820,720	\$820,708	100%	166	North Carolina
Volunteers of America of The Carolinas, Inc.	14-NC-237	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	264	North Carolina
		\$5,994,939	\$5,994,927	100%	1,731	North Carolina Total
North Dakota Coalition of Homeless People, Inc.	12-ND-051	\$884,777	\$884,777	100%	236	North Dakota
		\$884,777	\$884,777	100%	236	North Dakota Total
Community Action Agency of Columbiana County, Inc.	14-OH-264	\$133,032	\$133,032	100%	44	Ohio
Community Action Program Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties, Ohio	14-OH-265	\$507,000	\$477,844	94%	83	Ohio
Community Support Services, Inc.	14-OH-267	\$354,196	\$305,183	86%	81	Ohio
Faith Mission, Inc.	14-OH-266	\$459,067	\$459,067	100%	117	Ohio
Family & Community Services, Inc.	14-OH-262	\$800,575	\$800,575	100%	207	Ohio
Licking County Coalition for Housing	14-OH-261	\$303,100	\$303,100	100%	78	Ohio

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Maumee Valley Guidance Center	13-OH-124	\$255,171	\$255,171	100%	66	Ohio
Mental Health Services for Homeless Persons, Inc.	12-OH-064	\$1,676,714	\$1,676,714	100%	557	Ohio
Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries Rehabilitation Center, Inc.	13-OH-123	\$975,871	\$975,871	100%	308	Ohio
Salvation Army, a New York Corporation	14-OH-268	\$473,415	\$457,059	97%	56	Ohio
St. Vincent de Paul Social Services, Inc.	14-OH-260	\$757,000	\$668,996	88%	123	Ohio
Talbert House, Inc.	14-OH-263	\$554,182	\$554,182	100%	105	Ohio
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	14-OH-269	\$1,257,000	\$1,257,000	100%	235	Ohio
		\$8,506,323	\$8,323,794	98%	2,060	Ohio Total
Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa, Inc.	12-OK-065	\$1,642,791	\$1,642,791	100%	441	Oklahoma
Goodwill Industries of Central Oklahoma, Inc.	14-OK-271	\$1,445,623	\$1,445,623	100%	465	Oklahoma
KI BOISE Community Action Foundation Inc.	14-OK-270	\$1,635,000	\$1,599,841	98%	219	Oklahoma
		\$4,723,414	\$4,688,255	99%	1,125	Oklahoma Total
Access	13-OR-128	\$679,939	\$679,939	100%	246	Oregon

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Central Oregon Veteran's Outreach	13-OR-126	\$307,000	\$307,000	100%	164	Oregon
Community Action Team, Inc.	13-OR-125	\$709,075	\$709,075	100%	180	Oregon
Easter Seals Oregon	14-OR-272	\$407,000	\$407,000	100%	58	Oregon
St. Vincent de Paul Society of Lane County, Inc.	12-OR-066	\$282,000	\$282,000	100%	126	Oregon
Transition Projects, Inc.	13-OR-127	\$923,200	\$923,200	100%	347	Oregon
		\$3,308,214	\$3,308,214	100%	1,121	Oregon Total
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Allentown	14-PA-281	\$174,230	\$174,230	100%	65	Pennsylvania
Commission on Economic Opportunity	12-PA-068	\$367,000	\$367,000	100%	128	Pennsylvania
Commission on Economic Opportunity	14-PA-275	\$260,486	\$260,486	100%	73	Pennsylvania
Community Action Agency of Delaware County, Inc.	14-PA-276	\$411,082	\$411,082	100%	102	Pennsylvania
Community Hope, Inc.	14-PA-279	\$2,000,000	\$1,999,536	100%	217	Pennsylvania
Lawrence County Social Services, Inc.	14-PA-277	\$842,000	\$842,000	100%	176	Pennsylvania
Lehigh Valley Center for Independent Living, Inc.	13-PA-131	\$232,000	\$232,000	100%	43	Pennsylvania
Opportunity House	13-PA-130	\$715,192	\$715,192	100%	202	Pennsylvania
Project H.O.M.E.	12-PA-067	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	544	Pennsylvania

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Soldier On of Delaware, Inc.	14-PA-280	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	572	Pennsylvania
The Philadelphia Veterans Multi-Service & Education Center, Inc.	14-PA-278	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	233	Pennsylvania
Utility Emergency Services Fund	14-PA-274	\$1,007,000	\$1,007,000	100%	177	Pennsylvania
Veterans Leadership Program of Western Pennsylvania, Inc.	13-PA-129	\$1,799,954	\$1,799,954	100%	776	Pennsylvania
Volunteers of America of Pennsylvania, Inc.	14-PA-282	\$607,000	\$566,317	93%	131	Pennsylvania
YWCA of Greater Harrisburg	14-PA-273	\$207,000	\$207,000	100%	82	Pennsylvania
		\$13,629,944	\$13,588,797	100%	3,521	Pennsylvania Total
Casa Del Peregrino Aguadilla, Inc.	13-PR-132	\$299,360	\$299,360	100%	108	Puerto Rico
		\$299,360	\$299,360	100%	108	Puerto Rico Total
Crisis Ministries	12-SC-069	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	346	South Carolina
		\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	346	South Carolina Total
Cornerstone Rescue Mission	13-SD-136	\$761,436	\$761,436	100%	192	South Dakota
		\$761,436	\$761,436	100%	192	South Dakota Total
Buffalo Valley, Inc.	14-TN-286	\$557,350	\$557,350	100%	143	Tennessee

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Catholic Charities, Inc. (dba Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Memphis, Inc.)	14-TN-287	\$907,000	\$907,000	100%	146	Tennessee
Memphis Area Legal Services, Inc.	14-TN-283	\$422,000	\$422,000	100%	102	Tennessee
Operation Stand Down Nashville, Inc.	14-TN-285	\$825,260	\$825,260	100%	157	Tennessee
Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System	14-TN-284	\$846,492	\$846,492	100%	224	Tennessee
Volunteers of America of Kentucky, Inc.	13-TN-137	\$590,980	\$590,980	100%	322	Tennessee
West Tennessee Legal Services, Inc.	13-TN-139	\$290,600	\$290,600	100%	78	Tennessee
		\$4,439,682	\$4,439,682	100%	1,172	Tennessee Total
Aliviane, Inc.	12-TX-073	\$798,705	\$798,705	100%	218	Texas
American GI Forum National Veterans Outreach Program, Inc.	14-TX-292	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	522	Texas
Career and Recovery Resources, Inc.	12-TX-076	\$885,998	\$885,998	100%	378	Texas
Caritas of Austin	12-TX-072	\$536,122	\$536,122	100%	139	Texas
Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Worth, Inc.	12-TX-075	\$1,136,509	\$1,136,509	100%	282	Texas

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Families in Crisis, Inc.	12-TX-071	\$647,484	\$647,484	100%	0	Texas
Family Endeavors, Inc.	12-TX-074	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	968	Texas
Goodwill Industries of Houston, Inc.	13-TX-142	\$2,000,000	\$1,774,294	89%	601	Texas
Neighborhood Centers Inc.	14-TX-290	\$1,567,780	\$1,567,780	100%	329	Texas
Sabine Valley Regional Mental Health Mental Retardation Center	14-TX-293	\$290,425	\$290,425	100%	112	Texas
Salvation Army, a Georgia Corporation	13-TX-140	\$1,044,581	\$1,044,581	100%	469	Texas
United States Veterans Initiative	14-TX-288	\$557,610	\$557,610	100%	166	Texas
Urban League of Greater Dallas & North Central Texas, Inc.	14-TX-291	\$1,092,658	\$1,092,658	100%	484	Texas
West Central Texas Regional Foundation	13-TX-141	\$503,042	\$503,042	100%	216	Texas
West Central Texas Regional Foundation	14-TX-289	\$460,670	\$460,670	100%	127	Texas
		\$15,521,584	\$15,295,878	99%	5,011	Texas Total
The Road Home	13-UT-143	\$340,240	\$340,240	100%	83	Utah
		\$340,240	\$340,240	100%	83	Utah Total
The Methodist Training and Outreach Center, Inc.	14-VI-299	\$275,380	\$275,380	100%	40	Virgin Islands
		\$275,380	\$275,380	100%	40	Virgin Islands Total

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Office of Human Affairs, Inc.	14-VA-296	\$261,295	\$261,295	100%	97	Virginia
Quin Rivers, Inc.	14-VA-295	\$217,000	\$172,376	79%	46	Virginia
Southeastern Tidewater Opportunity Project of Hampton Roads	14-VA-298	\$399,836	\$399,836	100%	102	Virginia
Total Action Against Poverty	14-VA-294	\$357,000	\$357,000	100%	113	Virginia
Virginia Beach Community Development Corporation	14-VA-297	\$791,155	\$791,155	100%	178	Virginia
Virginia Supportive Housing	12-VA-077	\$1,198,271	\$1,198,271	100%	327	Virginia
Volunteers of America Chesapeake	13-VA-144	\$514,459	\$514,459	100%	600	Virginia
		\$3,739,016	\$3,694,392	99%	1,463	Virginia Total
Catholic Charities of Yakima	13-WA-149	\$173,828	\$173,828	100%	50	Washington
Catholic Community Services of Western Washington	13-WA-146	\$787,956	\$760,546	97%	243	Washington
Community Psychiatric Clinic	12-WA-078	\$899,610	\$899,610	100%	262	Washington
Goodwill Industries of the Inland Northwest	14-WA-301	\$1,316,287	\$1,316,287	100%	251	Washington
Metropolitan Development Council	14-WA-300	\$1,807,000	\$1,807,000	100%	358	Washington
Opportunity Council	12-WA-079	\$691,062	\$691,062	100%	241	Washington

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
YWCA of Seattle - King County - Snohomish County	13-WA-148	\$471,730	\$471,730	100%	207	Washington
		\$6,147,473	\$6,120,063	100%	1,612	Washington Total
Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness	12-DC-022	\$1,006,999	\$1,006,999	100%	396	Washington, District of Columbia
		\$1,006,999	\$1,006,999	100%	396	Washington, District of Columbia Total
Future Generations	14-WV-306	\$191,128	\$191,128	100%	46	West Virginia
Helping Heroes, Inc.	14-WV-304	\$185,621	\$185,621	100%	32	West Virginia
Roark-Sullivan Lifeway Center, Inc.	12-WV-081	\$299,821	\$299,821	100%	106	West Virginia
The Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	14-WV-303	\$130,404	\$130,404	100%	33	West Virginia
West Virginia Community Action Partnerships	14-WV-305	\$2,000,000	\$1,996,015	100%	433	West Virginia
		\$2,806,974	\$2,802,989	100%	650	West Virginia Total
Center for Veterans Issues, Ltd.	12-WI-080	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	100%	105	Wisconsin
Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc.	13-WI-151	\$322,500	\$322,500	100%	104	Wisconsin

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Grant Funds Spent*</i>	<i>% Funds Spent</i>	<i>FY 2014 Households Served*</i>	<i>State</i>
Indianhead Community Action Agency	14-WI-302	\$214,573	\$214,573	100%	40	Wisconsin
Veterans Assistance Foundation, Inc.	13-WI-150	\$607,000	\$607,000	100%	216	Wisconsin
		\$3,144,073	\$3,144,073	100%	465	Wisconsin Total
Southwest Wyoming Recovery Access Programs	14-WY-307	\$1,366,620	\$1,366,620	100%	239	Wyoming
		\$1,366,620	\$1,366,620	100%	239	Wyoming Total
		\$299,056,370	\$296,713,882	99%	79,515	Grand Total

* Note that “grant funds spent” and the “FY 2014 households served” are for different time periods. The FY 2014 households served is for the program year, which ended on September 30, 2014. In total, 165 grantees received FY 2014 expenditure extensions to serve Veteran households beyond the end of the program year.

SOURCES: 1) SSVF-HMIS Repository Data; 2) SSVF– Quarterly financial reports

Appendix 2 Data Sources

SSVF Program Data Sources

1. HMIS Repository Data
2. Grantee quarterly financial and reports
3. Participant satisfaction surveys
4. HOMES
5. Veterans Health Administration Support Service Center, Office of Information and Analytics

Information for this report was obtained through the SSVF data repository hosted by VA. The repository stores data on program participants collected and entered by grantees into local HMIS. Data is then uploaded from local HMIS to the data repository. This report also includes aggregated data from grantee quarterly reports submitted to VA, and aggregated responses to program participant satisfaction surveys completed by SSVF participants nationwide and submitted to VA.

HOMES is an administrative database that tracks use of VA specialized homeless programs, to assess the housing outcomes of Veterans served by SSVF following their exit from the program.

Other Data Sources

1. Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)
 - a. 2014 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness:
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4074/2014-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/>
 - b. 2013 AHAR: Part 2 - Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.:
<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4404/2013-ahar-part-2-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>
2. VA Office of the Actuary
 - a. FY 2014 Datasets: Age/Gender (Living) and Period Served (Living):
http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp
3. United States Census Bureau
 - a. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2014 (NST-EST2014-01), 2014.
<http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/totals/2014/index.html>

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Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by [Abt Associates](#) on behalf of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs under contract VA244-P-1768. Additional support was provided by the VA National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans and the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC). The primary authors of this report are Mark Silverbush, Tom Albanese, Molly McEvilley, and Thuan Huynh (Abt Associates); John Kuhn and Linda Southcott (VA); and Dr. Tom Byrne (National Center). Additional report preparation assistance was provided by Douglas Tetrault (TAC).

The authors gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the guidance provided by VA staff of the Supportive Services for Veteran Families program, whose thoughtful feedback and advice immeasurably improved the report. Finally, we would like to express deep gratitude to the FY 2014 SSVF grantees for their impressive work over the past three years in transforming the lives of tens of thousands of Veterans and their families during their time of need.

Further Information

For general information about SSVF program, such as federal program rules, NOFA materials, grantee lists, and reports, see the SSVF homepage at: <http://www.va.gov/homeless/ssvf.asp>.

For SSVF grantees seeking to develop, implement, and improve their program, VA has established the [SSVF University](#) as an online resource. The site includes:

- *SSVF program requirements* information, such as eligible uses of funding, eligible Veteran families, data collection and reporting requirements.
- *Practice areas and resources* information about the practice of delivering effective and efficient homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance for Veterans and their families. There are five Practice Areas, each of which includes:
 - ✓ SSVF practice standards
 - ✓ Guidance on key elements of effective practices
 - ✓ Training resources, including links to relevant training produced by VA, HUD, and other entities
 - ✓ Toolkits with links to forms, templates, checklists, etc., that can be adapted or adopted by rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention programs