



FY 2023 Annual Report

Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)

U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs | 810 Vermont Avenue, NW | Washington, DC 20420

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by the partnership of Abt Global and the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) on behalf of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) under contract #36C24523D0097. Additional support was provided by the VA National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans, specifically, Drs. Dorota Szymkowiak, Thomas Byrne, and Jack Tsai. Contributors from the VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Program Office are Adrienne Nash Meléndez, Nikki Barfield, Jeff Houser, Rico Aiello, Cindy Spencer, Jennifer Colbert, and Carolyn Head. Contributors from Abt Global include Candace Baker, Genelle Denzin, Randy McCoy, Joyce Probst MacAlpine, Louise Rothschild, Mary Schwartz, Mark Silverbush, and Meghan Takashima. Additional report preparation assistance was provided by Phil Allen, Kyia Watkins, and Jim Yates from TAC.

The authors gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the guidance provided by VA staff of the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program, whose thoughtful feedback and advice immeasurably improved the report. Secondly, the authors acknowledge all Veterans, some of whom unfortunately experience a housing crisis after their return to civilian life; thank you for your service. Finally, we would like to express deep gratitude to the SSVF grantees for their impressive work since the program began and particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, supporting and assisting hundreds of thousands of Veterans and their families experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness.

Table of Contents

About This Report	iv
Executive Summary	1
1. Introduction	7
1.1. Overview of SSVF	8
1.2. SSVF Eligibility and Program Services	8
1.2.1. Eligibility and Prioritization	8
1.2.2. Program Services	9
1.3. Overall and Veteran Homelessness in the United States	10
1.4. SSVF Participants from FY 2019 to FY 2023	12
2. SSVF Moving Forward	16
2.1. Navigating the End of the Public Health Emergency	17
2.2. Calendar Year 2023 Goals	18
2.2.1. Goal 1: Consistency in Permanent Housing	19
2.2.2. Goal 2: Prevention of Returns to Homelessness	20
2.2.3. Goal 3: Engagement of Unsheltered Veterans	21
2.3. New Program Opportunities	22
2.4. SSVF Equity Report	24
3. SSVF Funding Overview	25
3.1. SSVF Grant Funding	26
3.2. Financial Expenditures	28
3.3. Program Costs per Household	29
3.4. Temporary Financial Assistance	30
3.4.1. Temporary Financial Assistance in the SSVF Equity Report	32
3.5. Emergency Housing Assistance	35
4. SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics	37
4.1. Overview of Persons and Households Served	38
4.2. Veteran Demographics	42
4.2.1. Gender	42
4.2.2. Age	43
4.2.3. Race and Ethnicity	45
4.2.4. Disabling Conditions	47
5. SSVF Program Results	50
5.1. Housing Outcomes	51
5.2. Permanent Housing Exit by Income at Program Entry	57

5.3.	Income and Financial Stability Outcomes	60
5.4.	Length of Participation.....	61
5.5.	Veteran Returns to Homelessness	63
5.5.1.	Equity Analysis of Veteran Returns to Homelessness.....	66
5.6.	Veterans Satisfaction with the SSVF Program.....	69
6.	Shallow Subsidy Service	74
6.1.	Overview of SSVF’s Shallow Subsidy Service	75
6.2.	Demographics of SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies	78
6.3.	Income Changes for SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies.....	82
6.4.	Destination at Exit for Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidy	84
7.	SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance	87
7.1.	SSVF/HUD-VASH Coordination.....	88
7.1.1.	Collaborative Case Management	88
7.2.	Training and Education.....	88
7.2.1.	Program Managers Academy.....	89
7.2.2.	Regional Meetings (Spring FY 2023).....	89
7.2.3.	Permanent Housing Conference.....	89
7.2.4.	Rapid Resolution Trainings	90
7.2.5.	Webinars and Office Hours	90
7.2.6.	Tools and Products.....	91
7.3.	Equity Report	92
8.	Conclusion.....	94
8.1.	FY 2023 Overview and Program Results.....	95
8.2.	SSVF Moving Forward.....	95
8.2.1.	Navigating the End of the Public Health Emergency	96
8.2.2.	Calendar Year 2023 Goals	96
8.2.3.	New Program Opportunities	96
8.3.	SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance	97
8.3.1.	SSVF Equity Report	97
8.4.	Upcoming Service Strategies and Supports	97
8.4.1.	Community Planning	98
8.4.2.	SSVF Training and Technical Assistance.....	98
	Appendix 1. FY 2023 SSVF Grantees	100
	Appendix 2. CARF or COA Accredited SSVF Grantees, FY 2023	110
	Appendix 3. Data Sources	116
	Appendix 4. List of Exhibits.....	118

About This Report

This report covers the twelfth grant period for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program, including awards made in 2022 for the FY 2023 period (October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023). The report summarizes the results attained by the 250 SSVF grantees funded for FY 2023. It is intended to inform Congress and the public about the grantees' important work helping to prevent and end homelessness among our nation's Veterans. A full list of SSVF grantees operating during FY 2023 appears in Appendix 2.

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 HMIS data repository. Additional information was obtained from grantee quarterly reports and surveys of SSVF program participants.

Executive Summary provides an overview of the results of the FY 2023 program including the number of Veterans served and the outcomes achieved.

Section 1 of this report provides national trends on homelessness in the general population and for Veterans specifically, followed by an overview of the SSVF program.

Section 2 reviews the changes SSVF grantees made as the Public Health Emergency ended in May 2023 and the role SSVF played in achieving the VA Homeless Program Office's calendar year 2023 goals for permanently housing Veterans with an emphasis on coordination with HUD-VASH.

Section 3 provides a funding overview of the SSVF program's expenditures, grantee coverage, and households served in FY 2023 based on aggregated data from all 250 SSVF grantees. This section also describes the types and distribution of homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing services delivered through SSVF.

Section 4 presents information about who was served in the twelfth year of the program, including the number and household type of participants, and their demographic characteristics.

Section 5 presents the results of the program, including the success rate of participants in securing or retaining permanent housing when they exited the program, participants' gains in income, and rates of returns to homelessness.

Section 6 presents information about the program's Shallow Subsidy services, including its purpose, initiation, usage demographics, and outcomes.

Section 7 reviews program coordination and training and technical assistance support provided by the SSVF Program Office and their contracted technical assistance partners to grantees.

Section 8 provides an overview of the program including outcomes for the program year, discusses initiatives in FY 2023 and priorities for the next year.



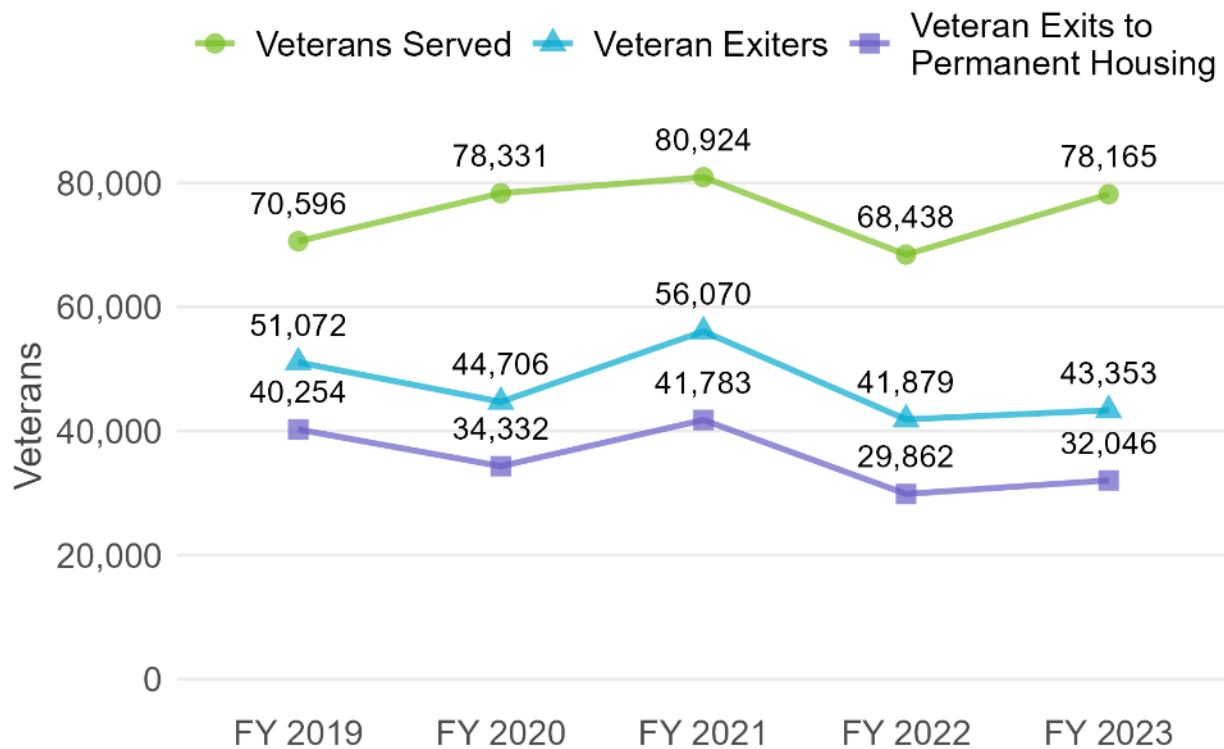
Executive Summary

The U. S. Department of Veteran Services (VA) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program began in FY 2012 in response to national concern about the high number of Veterans experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity. The program started with \$60 million in funding for 85 grantees in 40 states and the District of Columbia, with the goal of rapidly re-housing Veterans experiencing literal homelessness and preventing the experience of homelessness for Veterans who are at-risk of losing their housing. In the last 11 years, SSVF has grown to 250 grantees serving all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Funding for SSVF has also increased. In FY 2019, the last full year before the pandemic, SSVF grantees expended \$351 million. As the program and array of services has expanded, so too have grantee expenditures, which grew to \$712 million in FY 2023.

FY 2023 represented a year of evolution for SSVF, as approximately two-thirds of the year was operated under the Public Health Emergency (PHE) and one-third after it had been lifted. Data from FY 2023 is reflective of that evolution. As the PHE ended, training and technical assistance focused on familiarizing grantees with the regulatory requirements that had been lifted during the pandemic to facilitate the extraordinary efforts grantees took to keep Veterans safe. At the same time, there was recognition of the changes, both to the SSVF program and to the rental housing market, that had occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Program innovations were made to serve Veterans in this new landscape. These program changes have significantly changed enrollments in SSVF and the timing of exits.

Important measures for understanding SSVF program trends over time include the number of Veterans served and exit destinations for Veterans who left the program during the fiscal year. In FY 2023, the SSVF program served 78,165 Veterans. This number reflects an increase of almost 10,000 Veterans (or 14 percent) served from the prior year. At the same time, the number of program exits (43,353) did not increase as significantly, with only a three (3) percent increase from the prior year (see Exhibit E.1) The lower number of exits compared to the numbers of Veterans served in FY 2023 was due in part to the number of Veterans receiving the Shallow Subsidy service (which provides two years of rental assistance; for additional information about Shallow Subsidy, please refer to *Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service*). For those Veterans who exited SSVF in FY 2023, 74 percent exited to permanent housing destinations. For more information on exit destinations, please refer to *Section 5: SSVF Program Results*.

Exhibit E.1: SSVF Veterans Served and Permanent Housing Exit Destinations (FYs 2019-2023)

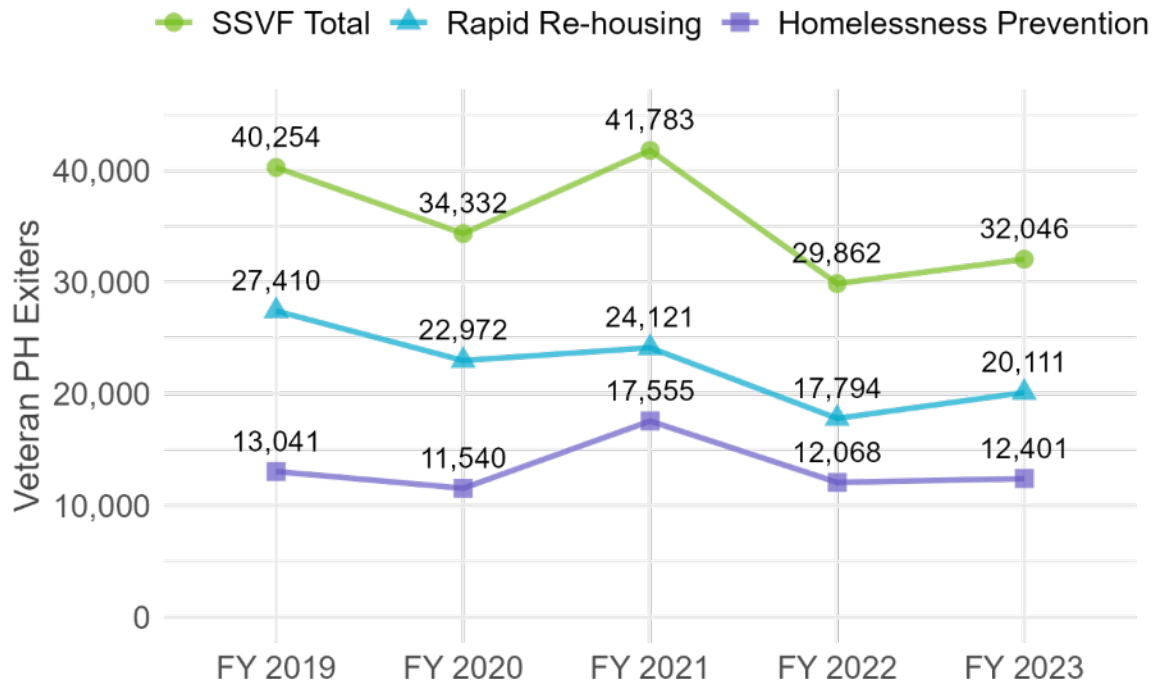


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

SSVF has always had two focuses: preventing homelessness for Veterans at-risk of experiencing homelessness and rapidly re-housing Veterans who are currently experiencing homelessness. As the experience of homelessness can be so detrimental to a household’s health and well-being, rapid re-housing has been the priority for SSVF resources. In addition to helping Veterans enrolled only in SSVF obtain and maintain housing, Veterans who are co-enrolled in SSVF and other VA-funded programs receive assistance with security and utility deposits, essential household items, and rental assistance. In FY 2023, 44,919 Veterans were enrolled in SSVF

rapid re-housing with 69 percent exiting to permanent housing. The focus on coordination with HUD-VASH was successful in FY 2023, with 35 percent of all exiters exiting with a HUD-VASH voucher (a slight reduction from 37 percent of exiters in FY 2022) and 44 percent of Veterans exiting from rapid re-housing exiting with a HUD-VASH voucher (which is a one (1) percent reduction from FY 2022).

Exhibit E.2: SSVF Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing (FYs 2019-2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

In FY 2023, SSVF served 78,165 Veterans in 78,000 households with 114,327 total people served. Eighty-six (86) percent of the households served had no children, while 14 percent of households included children. Of the Veterans served, 66 percent participated in rapid re-housing services, and 37 percent of Veterans participated in homeless prevention services. Totals exceed 100 percent because Veterans can be served in both assistance types in a year.

Key FY 2023 Findings and Results

The median length of participation in the program was 104 days in rapid re-housing and 91 days in homelessness prevention.

In FY 2023, about 7,300 Veterans had stays in hotels or motels funded by SSVF Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA) at some point in the year, a significant reduction from the 12,000 Veterans who had stays in FY 2022.

During FY 2023, 12,096 Veterans were supported in housing through Shallow Subsidy. This included 6,057 Veterans at-risk of experiencing homelessness at program entry and 6,101 Veterans who were experiencing literal homelessness at entry to the SSVF program.

Veteran Demographics and Characteristics:

- About 55 percent of the 78,165 total Veterans served in FY 2023 identified as Black, Indigenous, Latiné, and People of Color (BILPOC).
- Fifty-one (51) percent of Veterans served in FY 2023 were 55 or older. This segment of the population of SSVF Veteran has increased by 15 percent since program inception in FY 2012, concurrent with national Veteran homelessness trends.
- In FY 2023, 14 percent of Veterans served by SSVF were women. This percentage of female Veterans served by SSVF is significantly higher than the nine (9) percent of women Veterans served nationally in shelter programs (2023 AHAR report) and the FY 2023 US Veteran population (11 percent).
- In FY 2023, just over two in three (70 percent) Veterans assisted through SSVF had one or more disabling conditions. This rate is consistent with the rate of Veterans with disabling conditions served during FY 2022 (seventy (70) percent).

SSVF Rapid Re-housing

- During FY 2023, SSVF assisted a total of 51,599 Veterans experiencing homelessness and more than 68,619 total people with rapid re-housing assistance.
- Ninety (90) percent of participants served in rapid re-housing were Veterans in households without children, while 10 percent were in households with children.
- Sixty-nine (69) percent of Veterans (or 20,111 Veterans) exiting SSVF rapid re-housing programs successfully ended their homelessness and moved into permanent housing.
- In reviewing the most recent data from FY 2022, among family households who exited SSVF rapid re-housing services to permanent housing, six (6) percent returned to VA homeless programs. This was just one (1) percent above the lowest recorded return rate. For single Veteran households in the same cohort, the return rate was seven (7) percent, the same as in FY 2021. This rate remained on the lower end of return rates for single Veteran households.

SSVF Homelessness Prevention

- During FY 2023, SSVF assisted a total of 28,696 Veterans and 48,703 total people at imminent risk of homelessness through homelessness prevention.
- In FY 2023, 22 percent of participants served with prevention services were in households with children.
- Eighty-two (82) percent of Veterans (or 12,401 Veterans) exiting SSVF homelessness prevention assistance maintained their housing unit or found other permanent housing in FY 2023.
- In reviewing the most recent SSVF homelessness prevention data from FY 2022, six months after exiting SSVF, five (5) percent of Veterans in households with children who received homelessness prevention assistance entered homelessness through a VA-funded program. For

Veterans in households without children, six (6) percent entered homelessness after receiving SSVF homelessness prevention assistance.

FY 2023 SSVF Equity Report

The SSVF Equity Report utilizes data from the SSVF HMIS Repository to illustrate who is enrolling in SSVF, the amount of Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) received, and permanent housing outcomes disaggregated by the race and ethnicity of Veterans served and by the assistance type they received. Charts from the Equity Report are included for the first time in the FY 2023 Annual Report to deepen understanding of the program's performance. A summary of key findings equity-related data is summarized below, with more detail included throughout the report.

- Exit Destinations
 - Rapid Re-housing
 - White non-Latina/é/o Veterans were one (1) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing.
 - Black/African American non-Latina/é/o Veterans were three (3) percent more likely than the national average of 69 percent to exit to permanent housing.
 - Latina/é/o Veterans were about one (1) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing.
 - The following groups had an overall smaller number of Veterans:
 - Less likely than the national average to exit to permanent destinations: Multi-racial Veterans were four (4) percent less likely, while American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans and Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans were both three (3) percent less likely.
 - Outcomes for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o Veterans exceeded the national average by one (1) percent.
 - Homelessness Prevention
 - Black/African American non-Latina/é/o Veterans were two (2) percent more likely than the national average of 82 percent to exit to permanent housing.
 - White non-Latina/é/o Veterans were two (2) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing.
 - Latina/é/o Veterans were about two (2) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing.
 - The following groups had an overall smaller number of Veterans:
 - American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans were two (2) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing.
 - Outcomes for Multi-racial Veterans were one (1) percent more likely, Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans were three (3) percent more likely, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o Veterans exceeded the national average by six (6) percent.
- Temporary Financial Assistance
 - Rapid Re-housing

Executive Summary

- In FY 2023, the average Veteran receiving rapid re-housing assistance received \$6,222 in TFA (Exhibit 3.5). On average, White Non-Latina/é/o and Multi-racial Veterans received rapid re-housing TFA amounts within 5 percent of the national average.
 - American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans had the lowest average rapid re-housing TFA received at \$5,118 (82 percent of the national average).
 - Black/African American Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the second lowest average rapid re-housing TFA amount at \$5,692 (92 percent of the national average).
 - Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the highest amount of average rapid re-housing TFA at \$8,809 (142 percent of the national average).
 - Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the second highest amount of average rapid re-housing TFA at \$7,365 (118 percent of the national average), while Latina/é/o Veterans received an average of \$7,407 in rapid re-housing TFA (113 percent of the national average)
- Homelessness Prevention
- In FY 2023, the average Veteran receiving homelessness prevention assistance received \$6,707 in TFA (Exhibit 3.6)
 - Black/African American Non-Latina/é/o and White Non-Latina/é/o received homelessness prevention TFA amounts within 5 percent of the national average.
 - American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans had the lowest average homelessness prevention TFA received at \$5,462 (81 percent of the national average).
 - Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the highest amount of average homelessness prevention TFA at \$9,648 (144 percent of the national average), followed closely by Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o Veterans who received an average homelessness prevention TFA amount at \$9,537 (141 percent of the national average).
 - Slightly above the national average for homelessness prevention TFA were Multi-racial Veterans who received an average of \$7,282 in TFA (109 percent of the national average) and Latina/é/o Veterans who received an average of \$7,627 in TFA (114 percent of the national average).

Section 1:

Introduction

This is the twelfth Annual Report of the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program. The report describes the SSVF program and provides an overview of FY 2023 grantees (funds awarded through the FY 2023 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA)) and their activities. For general information about the SSVF program, such as federal program rules, Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) materials, grantee lists, and reports, see the SSVF website at <https://www.va.gov/homeless/ssvf/index.html>.

The main focus of this report is sharing data on the program and its outcomes during FY 2023. The report describes SSVF's shift from an intentional focus on the immediate crisis and response to the pandemic to increased collaboration to support permanent housing placement including deeper partnerships with HUD-VASH. The report also provides the demographics of SSVF program participants, their housing outcomes, and the growth of the Shallow Subsidy service to provide on-going support to Veterans who need a subsidy to maintain housing or who would struggle with housing stability after exiting the program.

This section provides an overview of the SSVF program model, including participant eligibility and program services to stabilize housing for Veterans at risk of or experiencing literal homelessness. This section also reviews homelessness in the United States, homelessness among Veterans, and the homelessness response and prevention system over time. Lastly, it shares a summary of the number of Veterans served in FY 2023 compared to prior years.



1.1. Overview of SSVF

SSVF is designed to rapidly re-house Veterans and Veteran families experiencing homelessness and prevent homelessness for those at imminent risk due to a housing crisis. Once the initial housing crisis is resolved by securing new housing or stabilizing the current housing, SSVF helps with housing stability through temporary financial assistance (TFA), case management, linkages to the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) health care and other services, and community-based services including employment resources. SSVF's core principles of being Veteran-centered, equity-led, and utilizing a Housing First approach provide a framework for Veteran and Veteran family care. SSVF's proven model focuses on helping Veterans and their family's access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible, without preconditions, while facilitating access to needed health care, employment, legal services, and other supports to sustain permanent housing and improve their 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 different from some other VA homeless 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. 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 childcare services that allow parents to seek and keep employment. Such assistance to family members can be vital in resolving a Veteran's housing crisis, helping keep families intact, and preventing the traumatization and long-term consequences that occur when adults and children experience housing instability or remain in homeless situations.

While SSVF was initially designed to address Veteran households' housing crises, the program has adapted over the years to meet ever-changing needs. SSVF has pivoted to assist households after natural disasters, such as Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, to responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to supporting housing stability for Veterans in the face of the country's worsening affordable housing crisis with the creation of the Shallow Subsidy service. More information about Shallow Subsidy can be found in *Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service*.

1.2. SSVF Eligibility and Program Services

1.2.1. Eligibility and Prioritization

To be eligible for SSVF in FY 2023, Veteran families were required to have low incomes, not exceeding 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI), and to either be experiencing literal homelessness in a shelter or a place not meant for human habitation or be imminently at-risk of experiencing literal homelessness. Additionally, SSVF prioritizes assistance for certain target populations. For grants awarded for the FY 2023 program year, evaluated whether a grantee complied with VA goals and requirements, including the prioritization of the following:

- Veteran families earning less than 30 percent of AMI

Section 1. Introduction

- Veterans with at least one dependent family member
- Veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan
- Veteran families located in a community, defined as a Continuum of Care (CoC) as established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), or a county not currently served by an SSVF grantee
- Veteran families located in a community, defined as a CoC, where the current level of SSVF services is not sufficient to meet demand of currently homeless Veteran families
- Veteran families located in rural areas or on Indian tribal property

1.2.2. Program Services

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

- Outreach services
- Case management services
- Health care navigation
- Assistance in obtaining VA benefits: assistance in obtaining any benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs that 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
 - Childcare
 - 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.

In either rapid re-housing (RRH), intended to serve Veterans experiencing homelessness, or homelessness prevention (HP), intended to serve Veterans at imminent risk of experiencing literal homelessness, grantees may also assist participants by providing Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA), including rental assistance, security, or utility deposits, moving costs, and

Section 1. Introduction

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, childcare, transportation, emergency supplies, emergency housing, and general housing assistance, as necessary and within program limits. All grantees have incorporated TFA into their available services.

In FY 2022 a new rental assistance approach, Shallow Subsidy, was implemented by all grantees after a small pilot. Shallow Subsidy provides two years of rental assistance without quarterly recertifications to provide a longer term of housing stability as Veterans work to increase income, secure benefits, or enter subsidized housing. In FY 2023, the use of Shallow Subsidy expanded by 150 percent as grantees transitioned more Veterans into this longer-term support.

1.3. Overall and Veteran Homelessness in the United States

There are two ways of counting the number of people experiencing homelessness. The first is through a Point in Time (PIT) Count conducted on one night at the end of January by communities across the country, and the second is an annual estimate of people who stayed in shelters that enter data into local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) databases. Overall homelessness, as measured by the PIT Count, declined from 2010-2016 when there were 549,928 people counted on one night. Starting in 2017 homelessness began to rise, reaching 580,466 people counted in January 2020, right before the start of the pandemic. Because of COVID-19 safety concerns many communities did not conduct a PIT Count in 2021. The January 2023 PIT Count found 653,100 people, which was a 12 percent increase from 2022¹. The most recent annual estimate of people experiencing sheltered homelessness is from federal fiscal year 2021 when there were 1,213,533 people in 938,576 households².

For Veterans, the January 2023 PIT Count found that there were 35,574 Veterans experiencing homelessness in shelters or places not meant for human habitation. This was a 7.4 percent reduction from January 2022 and a reduction of 4.5 percent from January 2020 (because of the pandemic there is not complete data available from the January 2021 PIT Count). The 2021 annual estimate of people in shelters (the most recent data available) found that 82,385 Veterans spent at least one night in shelter over the year. This was a 2.3 percent reduction from the number of Veterans in shelter for at least one night in 2020. During most of this period, shelter availability was reduced because of the pandemic and many people were eligible for additional cash and other benefits that may have helped them avoid homelessness.

¹ 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress Part 1: Point-in Time Estimates of Homelessness. December 2023. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2023-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

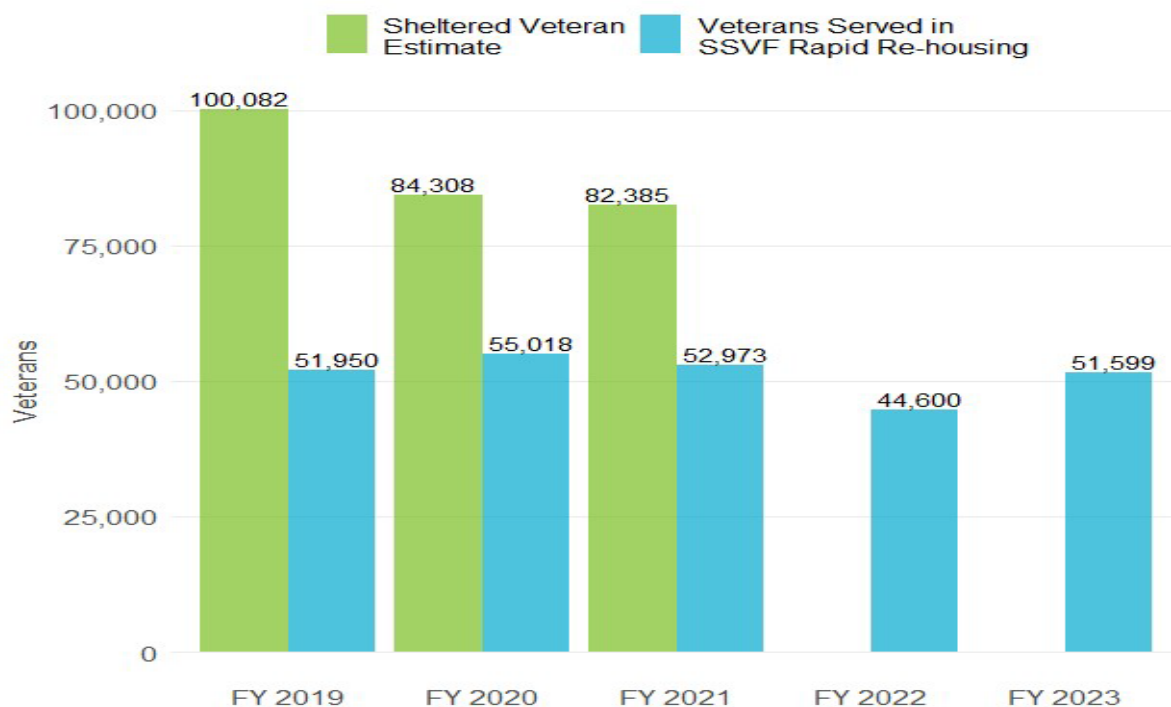
² 2021 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress Part 2: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States. July 2023. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2021-AHAR-Part-2.pdf>. As of the date of the Report data from 2022 had not been released.

Section 1. Introduction

Veterans experiencing homelessness during the January 2023 PIT Count were more likely to be single adults on their own (98 percent) and male (88 percent). Comparing Veterans in shelter during 2021 to the overall U. S. Veteran population, Veterans experiencing homelessness were disproportionately Black or African American, or Native American/American Indian or Alaska Native.

Over time, SSVF has served an increasing proportion of the Veterans experiencing homelessness (Exhibit 1.1). Before the pandemic, SSVF served about half of the Veterans who spent at least a day in shelter in the year. In FY 2020, with increased funding for hotel and motel placements through Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA), that grew to 65 percent of sheltered Veterans. That proportion stayed steady in FY 2021 with 64 percent of sheltered Veterans enrolled in SSVF rapid re-housing. If the number of Veterans sheltered in FY 2022 was comparable to the number in FY 2021 (approximately 82,000 Veterans in shelter during the year), then the proportion of sheltered Veterans served in SSVF rapid re-housing in FY 2022 (44,600 Veterans) would be close to pre-pandemic levels at 54 percent (compared to 55 percent in FY 2019).

Exhibit 1.1: SSVF Rapid Re-housing and Annual Homeless Sheltered Veterans (FYs 2019-2023)³



NOTE: AHAR Part 2 estimates include only sheltered Veterans experiencing homelessness being served in projects entering data into HMIS.

SOURCES: SSVF-HMIS Repository data; AHAR.

³ AHAR Part 2 national sheltered annual data was only available through FY 2021 at the time of this report's publication. That report's release was delayed due to a switch in data collection systems. The next AHAR Part 2 report will publish FY 2022 data. It will be released during calendar year 2024.

Section 1. Introduction

Through investments in SSVF, the HUD-VASH program, and other VA-funded homeless programs, and increased coordination between communities and VA Medical Center (VAMC) staff, the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness as counted in the PIT, decreased by 51.5 percent between 2009 and 2023⁴. This compares to an increase in overall homelessness of 2.5 percent between 2010 and 2023. The proportion of adults experiencing homelessness who are Veterans has also declined. In January 2023, 6.6 percent of adults experiencing homelessness were Veterans compared to 16 percent⁵ of homeless adults in January 2010.

1.4. SSVF Participants from FY 2019 to FY 2023

In FY 2023, SSVF served 78,165 Veterans (Exhibit 1.2) in 78,000 households with 114,327 total people (Veterans can be served in more than one household in a year and there a few households served where the Veteran is no longer part of the household because of death or domestic violence).

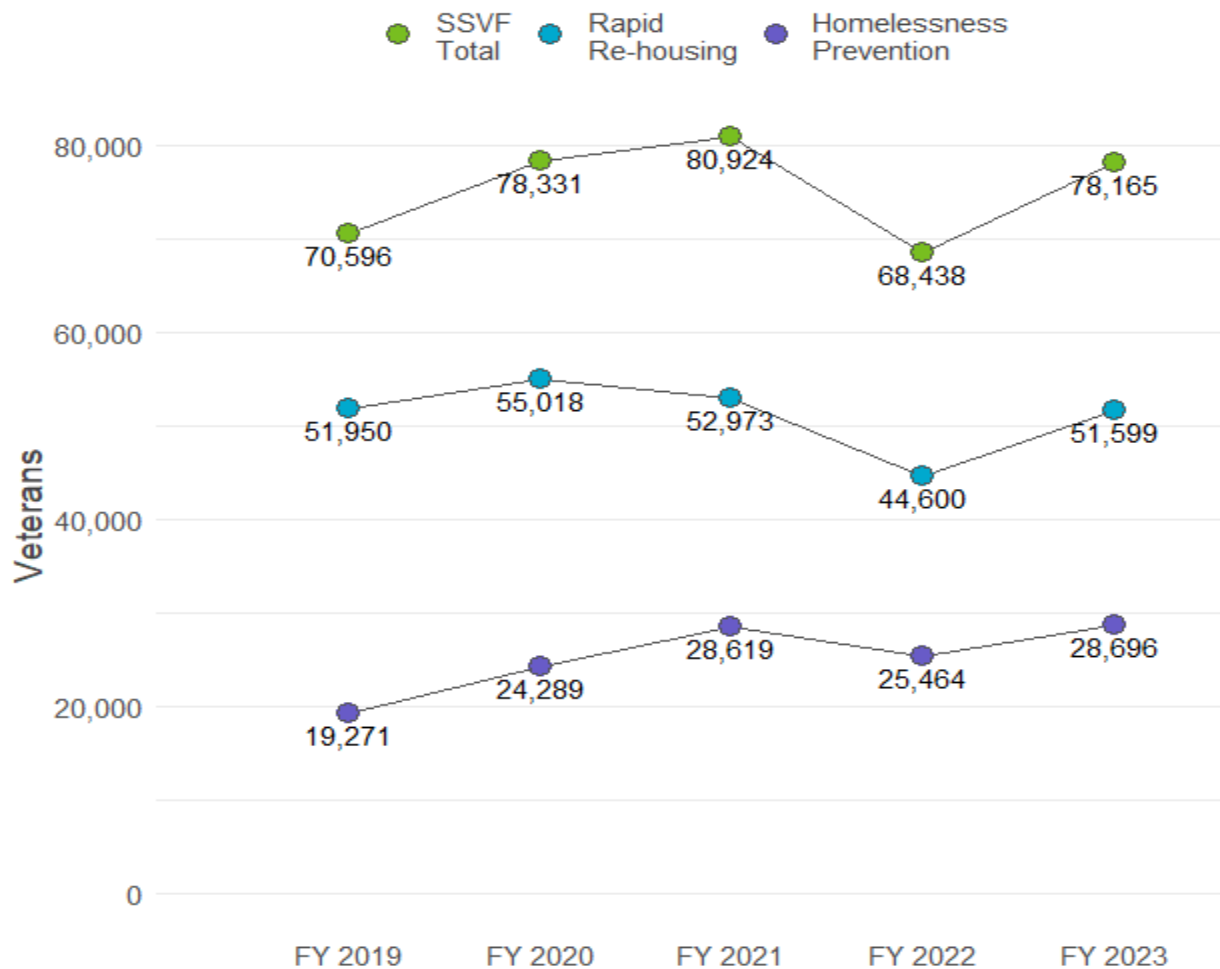
During FY 2023, approximately two-thirds of Veterans (66 percent) were served in rapid re-housing and one-third (37 percent) in homelessness prevention. Totals exceed 100 percent because Veterans can be served in both assistance types in a year (Exhibit 1.2). This proportion is similar to FY 2022 and close to the historic proportions of housing assistance types for the program and the VA's priority for allocation of resources to Veterans experiencing homelessness.

⁴ 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress Part 1: Point-in Time Estimates of Homelessness. December 2023. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2023-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

⁵ Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report. Accessed on 12/6/2023 at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2010AHARVeteransReport.pdf>.

Section 1. Introduction

Exhibit 1.2: SSVF Veterans Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023) ⁶



NOTE: Across SSVF program years, it is not currently possible to un-duplicate service data.

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

To provide complete information about everyone assisted by SSVF, Exhibit 1.3 provides information on three participant categories: Veterans served, households served (some may no longer have the Veteran in the households due to reasons like death or domestic violence), and persons served which includes Veterans and everyone else in the households served. Throughout the Annual Report exhibit titles contain the category of data that is being analyzed.

⁶ 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.

Section 1. Introduction

Exhibit 1.3: SSVF Veterans, Households and Persons Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023)

SSVF Veterans Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Veterans Unduplicated Total	70,596	78,331	80,924	68,438	78,165
Veterans RRH	51,950	55,018	52,973	44,600	51,599
Veterans HP	19,271	24,298	28,619	25,646	28,696

SSVF Households Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Households Unduplicated Total	72,640	78,440	81,043	68,834	78,000
Households RRH	53,451	56,592	54,354	44,919	51,513
Households HP	19,889	25,298	29,576	25,542	28,605

SSVF Persons Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Persons Unduplicated Total	106,453	114,475	116,896	98,559	114,327
Persons RRH	71,185	72,873	69,038	58,604	68,619
Persons HP	36,299	43,064	48,758	42,291	48,703

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Exhibit 1.3 provides information about each category with counts for the unduplicated total number served in that grouping for each year, the number served in rapid re-housing and the number served in homelessness prevention. Each year there are a few Veterans, households or persons who are enrolled in both rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention in the year; for that reason, adding the number served in the two assistance types in a year will result in a larger number than the unduplicated total.

After a drop in the number of Veterans served in FY 2022, enrollments increased in FY 2023 to levels close to those in FY 2020 and 2021 during the early years of the pandemic. This is partly due to exits in FY 2022 returning to a lower percentage of enrollments after the high percentage (69 percent) exiting in FY 2021. The reduction in exits in FY 2022 was due in part to the increased number of Veterans receiving the Shallow Subsidy service and staying enrolled in the program over several years (Shallow Subsidy provides two years of rental assistance). In FY 2023, participation in the Shallow Subsidy service increased more than 150 percent which helps explain the lower level of exits (55 percent) in the year (for additional information about Shallow Subsidy, please refer to *Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service*).

Section 1. Introduction

Exhibit 1.4: SSVF Veterans Served and Permanent Housing Exit Destinations (FYs 2019-2023)

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Total Veterans Served ^a	70,596	78,331	80,924	68,438	78,165
Veteran Exiters	51,072	44,706	56,070	41,879	43,353
Percent Exiting SSVF	72%	57%	69%	61%	55%
Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing	40,254	34,332	41,783	29,862	32,046
Percent Exiting to Permanent Housing	79%	77%	75%	71%	74%

Note a: Total Veterans served includes Veterans enrolled in SSVF rapid re-housing or homelessness prevention assistance.

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 2:

SSVF Moving Forward

This section provides an overview of Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) activities during fiscal year (FY) 2023. FY 2023 was a transition year, as the Public Health Emergency (PHE) that had been in place since March of 2020 was lifted eight months into the fiscal year. When PHE expired, there was an emphasis on reorienting grantees and Veterans to all the regulatory requirements and progressive engagement strategies that are an essential part of SSVF. In addition to describing the transition effort in more detail, this section reviews the 2023 VA Homeless Programs Office Calendar Year Goals, as well as new program opportunities that became available during the program year.



Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

2.1. Navigating the End of the Public Health Emergency

FY 2023 represented a year of evolution for SSVF, as approximately two-thirds of the year was operated under the PHE and one-third after it had been lifted. Data from FY 2023 is reflective of that evolution. As the PHE ended, training and technical assistance emphasized a back-to-basics approach to services after the extraordinary effort grantees undertook during the pandemic to keep Veterans safe. At the same time, there was recognition of the reality that the environment in which services were provided had changed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Program innovations were made to serve Veterans more effectively in this new landscape.

Some training and technical assistance returned to in-person settings, with the Program Managers Academies and six (6) regional meetings being offered in-person during FY 2023. These sessions focused on familiarizing SSVF grantee staff, many of whom had joined their respective SSVF programs during the pandemic, with the pre-pandemic SSVF program operating model that focused on a progressive approach (e.g., adjusted based on Veteran needs) to both services and financial assistance.

On February 10, 2023, the SSVF Program Update, distributed via email to grantees and partners, noted that there was an established end date to the Stafford Act Public Health Emergency, which had been in place since March 2020 and offered significant flexibility in SSVF program operation. The PHE would expire on May 11, 2023, and the following day, those flexibilities would no longer be available.

As of May 12, 2023, the timeframes for Veterans enrolled in SSVF were reset. This allowed for traditional SSVF housing and services support, with the regulatory limits on rental assistance, utility assistance, and emergency housing assistance restored, for Veterans who were currently in the program on that date, as if they had just enrolled, based on their income level at their next recertification.

So, for example, a Veteran who had entered the program in May of 2021, during the PHE, who had been placed in housing and was receiving case management and financial assistance on an ongoing basis, would have time, amount and income recertification limits on financial assistance starting on May 12, 2023. Grantee staff needed to be clear on the regulatory requirements of SSVF and communicate the changes to the Veterans they served.

For Veterans entering the program as of May 12th, there needed to be an increased emphasis on a progressive approach to service provision, utilizing the more limited resources in the most strategic way.

In addition to the changes within the SSVF program, there were external factors at play. As the PHE expired, so did eviction moratoriums in many cities where they were still in effect. Additional eviction prevention financial resources that had been available during the COVID-19 pandemic were also drying up. This meant that the demand for assistance, particularly for homelessness prevention, continued.

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

To help grantees implement the specific elements of the reset effectively, and to navigate changes internal and external to SSVF, the Program Office (PO), along with technical assistance providers, offered several resources to grantees. These included a frequently asked questions document, as well as webinars for grantees that included details and scenarios to better understand the specific requirements based on Veteran's enrollment dates, income, and other factors.

2.2. Calendar Year 2023 Goals

At the end of calendar year (CY) 2022, the VA celebrated the successful completion of the calendar year goal of permanently housing 38,000 Veterans. The final 2022 Permanent Housing Placement dashboard documented that 40,401 individual Veterans had been housed, exceeding the initial goal by 6.3 percent.

In order to maintain the momentum created in CY 2022, in March 2023 the VA Homeless Programs Office established the following three CY 2023 goals:

- **Goal 1: Consistency in Permanent Housing**
 - VA will house at least 38,000 more individual Veterans in CY 2023.
- **Goal 2: Prevention of Returns to Homelessness**
 - VA will accomplish the ambitious goal of ensuring that at least 95 percent of Veterans housed during this initiative stay housed.
 - At the end of CY 2023, VA will ensure that at least 90 percent of Veterans who returned to homelessness are re-housed or on a path to re-housing.
- **Goal 3: Engagement of Unsheltered Veterans**
 - VA will accomplish the ambitious goal of engaging with at least 28,000 unsheltered Veterans in CY 2023, an increase of 10 percent from CY 2022. Furthermore, VA intends to decrease the number of unsheltered Veterans counted in the 2024 Point-in-Time Count by 15 percent.⁷

The two new goals reflected an awareness that the number of Veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness was increasing.⁸ In addition, housing retention and reengagement of those who experienced homelessness again after housing placement are essential elements of the overall VA goal of ending the experience of homelessness among Veterans.

The ongoing and expanded housing placement effort meant it remained essential for collaboration and partnership between Veterans Affairs Medical Centers (VAMCs) and SSVF

⁷https://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/2023_Homelessness_Goals_Technical_Specifications.asp#:~:text=CY%202023%20Goal%20Summary%3A,WHO%3A%20All%20VA&text=WHAT%3A%20At%20least%2095%25%20of,on%20a%20path%20to%20rehousing.

⁸ <https://www.va.gov/homeless/The-State-of-Unsheltered-Veteran-Homelessness.pdf>

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

providers who served their catchment area throughout the housing placement and retention process. This included coordinated outreach strategies to locate and engage Veterans who were unsheltered. There was an additional focus on case conferencing to identify Veterans at-risk of losing housing, avoiding those exits if possible, and promptly reengaging those Veterans if loss of housing was unavoidable.

In order to track progress, the VA expanded the dashboard created for the CY 2022 Goal to provide insight into national progress, with Veterans Integrated Services Networks (VISN) and VAMC-level data that could be shared with SSVF grantees to review local progress as well. Calendar Year Goal office hours continued, moving to a monthly schedule. Work that was begun in CY 2022 to establish timely data entry and improve data quality continued, ensuring that community performance on all three goals could be accurately captured. To support the data quality efforts, the SSVF Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Technical Assistance (TA) team worked behind the scenes with Homeless Programs Office (HPO) Business Intelligence staff to define positive and negative exit destinations and provide guidance to grantees on data entry. Data office hours supported grantees as they uploaded data to the SSVF repository to answer questions, troubleshoot and ensure accurate and complete data entry.

The joint success of the SSVF grantees and VAMCs was demonstrated in outcomes at the end of FY 2023⁹:

2.2.1. Goal 1: Consistency in Permanent Housing

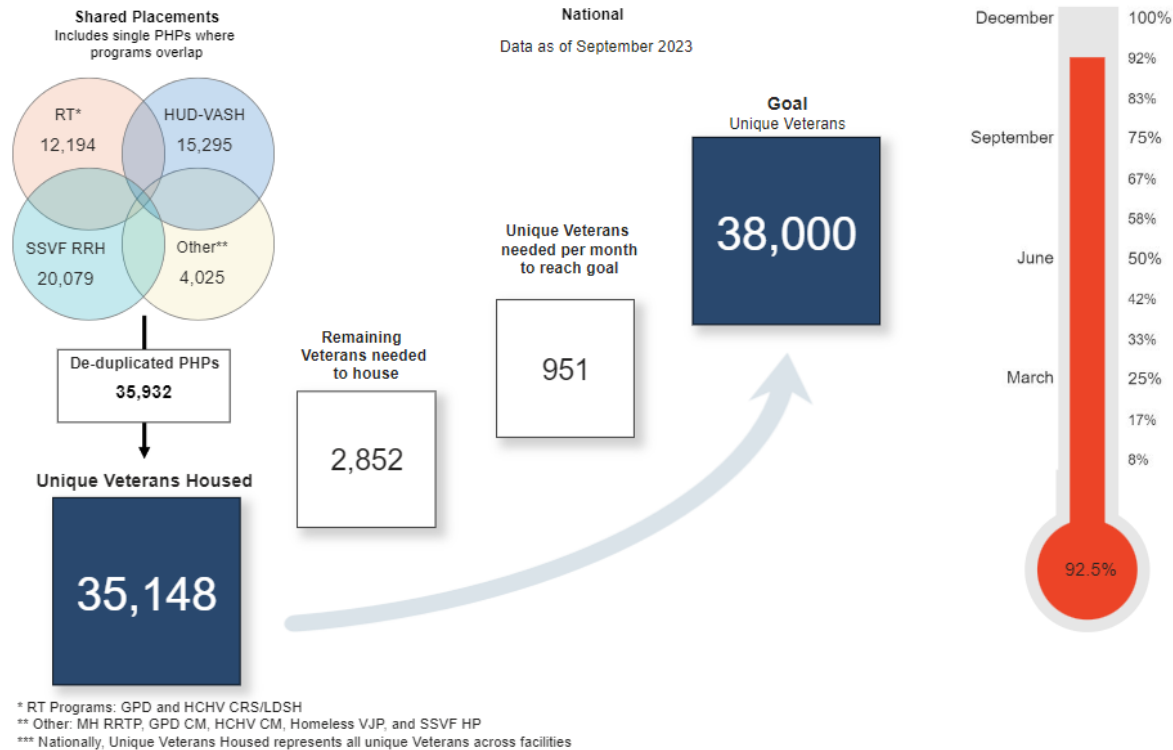
The first goal was a continuation of the Permanent Housing goal established in 2022. The HPO's technical specifications provided clarity on what placement destinations were considered permanent.¹⁰

⁹ https://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/docs/OfficeHours-VA_CY2023_Homelessness_Goals_2023-11-03.pdf

¹⁰ https://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/2023_Homelessness_Goals_Technical_Specifications.asp#tab-3

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

Exhibit 2.1: National progress toward Goal 1 through September 2023



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Homeless Programs Calendar Year 2023 Goals Dashboard, September 2023.

2.2.2. Goal 2: Prevention of Returns to Homelessness

Sustained tenancy is an essential element of housing placement. To understand the success of permanent housing placements, the movement of Veterans through the system of care after they move into housing, especially returns to homelessness, needed to be tracked. This allowed programs to reconnect Veterans to available resources and permanent housing as quickly as possible when necessary.

- **Returns** are defined by re-engagement in VA homeless programs.
- **Re-engagement** is identified by a housing status of “literally homeless” at the time of assessment or at SSVF program entry where the Veteran’s living situation at entry was sheltered or unsheltered homeless.
 - To account for date variances in service coordination, assessments and SSVF entries occurring within a 30-day window of the permanent housing placement date were not considered returns.
 - Of those returning to homelessness during CY 2023, at least 90 percent will be re-housed or on a pathway to PH, evidenced by either:

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

- A **return to permanent housing (re-housed)** is defined as any exit to a permanent destination after the return date, or an SSVF or HUD-VASH move-in date after the return date.
- A **pathway** is defined as current service enrollment or entry into a VA homeless program that provides direct housing support. Veterans are considered currently enrolled if a valid entry date is documented, and no exit date is documented.

Exhibit 2.2: National progress toward Goal 2 through September 2023



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Homeless Programs Calendar Year 2023 Goals Dashboard, September 2023.

2.2.3. Goal 3: Engagement of Unsheltered Veterans

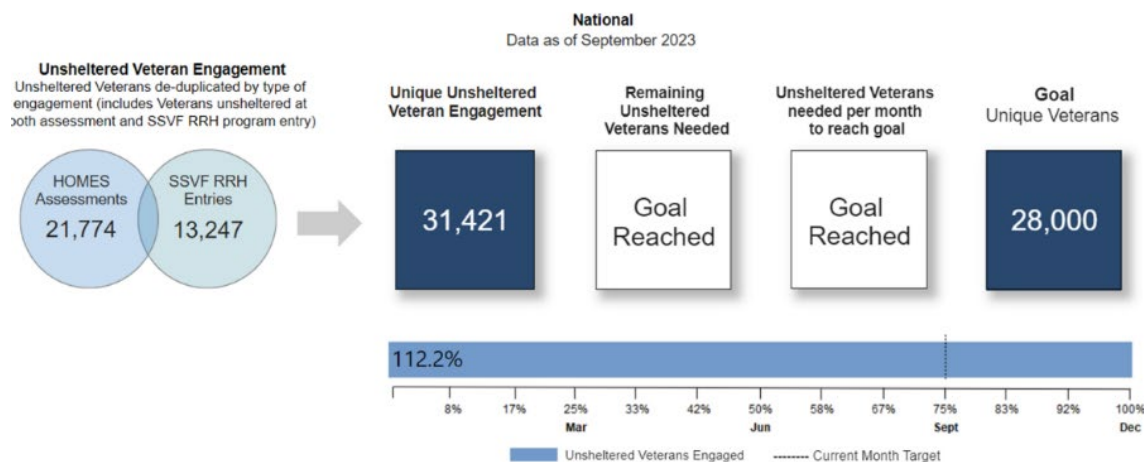
Goal 3 emphasized reaching vulnerable Veterans who may not be presenting at VAMCs to seek services.

An **unsheltered engagement** is defined as:

- Assessments conducted during CY 2023 in which Veterans spent at least one night in a place not meant for habitation in the 30 days prior to assessment, OR
- Program enrollments during CY 2023 in which Veterans were considered unsheltered at the time of program entry to SSVF RRH.

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

Exhibit 2.3: National Progress toward Goal 3 through September 2023¹¹



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Homeless Programs Calendar Year 2023 Goals Dashboard, September 2023.

By December 31, 2023, (after the end of the fiscal year), the VA Homeless Programs had exceeded all three of the Calendar Year goals with:

- A total of 46,552 Veterans were permanently housed, surpassing the calendar year goal to house 38,000 Veterans by 22.5 percent.
- Veterans housed had a 95.9 percent retention rate, exceeding the calendar year goal by 0.9 percent.
- Engagement with 40,203 unsheltered Veterans to connect them with the housing and resources they needed exceeding the calendar year goal by 43.6 percent.

2.3. New Program Opportunities

In FY 2022, a Supplemental Award to support housing navigation for Veterans co-enrolled in SSVF and HUD-VASH, provide incentives for landlords and tenants to increase housing placements, and change the maximum income Veterans could have and still be eligible for SSVF was announced. Full implementation of the Supplemental Award was a priority in FY 2023. This was done in close coordination with the HUD-VASH National Office.

The SSVF Supplemental Awards were available to grantees in a select group of communities in high-cost rental markets. Grantees in these identified locations had the opportunity to apply for additional four-year funding awards for the following enhancements to the SSVF program to support Veteran housing placements:

¹¹ https://www.va.gov/HOMELESS/docs/OfficeHours-VA_CY2023_Homelessness_Goals_2023-11-03.pdf

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

1. **Housing navigation support for the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program**
 - Additional funding to employ Housing Navigators dedicated to supporting HUD-VASH for co-enrolled Veterans.
2. **Landlord incentives**
 - An incentive of up to 2-months' rent could be offered to landlords to incentivize signing leases particularly if the Veteran had high housing barriers or if the landlord was new to the program. Landlords were required to offer at least a 1-year lease (month-to-month leases did not qualify).
3. **Tenant incentives**
 - Incentives (up to a maximum cost of \$1000) were available after move-in for Veterans experiencing literal homelessness to provide items people usually have in independent living like televisions.
4. **AMI increases**
 - Veterans with incomes up to 80% area median income (AMI) were eligible for SSVF within Supplemental Award-funded VA Catchment Areas.

The SSVF and HUD-VASH Program Offices worked in close collaboration to provide support for implementation including training for participating communities through national webinars for both HUD-VASH program staff and SSVF grantees. There were also regularly updated Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) available to SSVF grantees and on the VA Homeless Hub for HUD-VASH programs. In addition, a five-session community of practice for SSVF grantees and their HUD-VASH partners in selected communities was offered that focused on program implementation.

In December of 2022, it was announced the many of the program changes available to the SSVF Supplemental Award communities were being expanded nationally. These included the landlord incentives, tenant incentives, and the 80% Area Median Income (AMI) increase described above. However, there were a few key differences for these grantees compared to the Supplemental Award communities. Primarily, there were no additional funds available to provide the identified assistance, so grantees needed to consider their existing available budget when providing these expanded forms of support. Secondly, while housing navigation can be part of a grantee's program model, funding for the dedicated housing navigators that were supporting the HUD-VASH teams in the lease up process was not a resource that was made available to all grantees.

Despite the significant transition that occurred in FY 2023 as the SSVF program returned to its pre-pandemic operating model, one thing remained constant throughout the year: the SSVF Program Office emphasized the importance of progressive engagement approaches that encouraged collaboration with other programs serving Veterans. These efforts helped to engage unsheltered Veterans, place Veterans experiencing homelessness in permanent housing, and to

Section 2: SSVF Moving Forward

ensure sustained tenancies in these placements, aligning closely with the SSVF program core concepts.

2.4. SSVF Equity Report

To further the SSVF Program Office's commitment to equity in program delivery and performance, a new web-based SSVF Equity Report was released in May 2023 significantly updating the analysis and functionality of the first SSVF Equity Report released as an Excel document in March 2021. Due to structural and systemic racism, people experiencing homelessness, including Veterans experiencing homelessness, are disproportionately Black, Indigenous, Latina/é/o and People of Color (BILPOC). Conducting equity analyses of programs and systems serving people experiencing homelessness is a best practice for understanding the areas the program or system needs to address to reduce disparities and increase equity.

The SSVF Equity Report provides data from the SSVF Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Repository on who enters the program, the amount of Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) received, and permanent housing outcomes disaggregated by the race and ethnicity of Veterans served and by assistance type they were enrolled in. Charts from the Equity Report are included for the first time in the FY 2023 Annual Report to deepen understanding of the program's performance. To support the kick-off of the SSVF Equity Report, the SSVF Program Office with the support of TA introduced it on a national webinar and followed up with additional presentations on regional calls with grantees.

Section 3:

SSVF Funding Overview

This section provides an overview of Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) grant awards, expenditures, and assistance provided by grantees to serve Veterans and their families. The data provided in this section are from aggregated FY 2023 annual drawdown reports, end of year closeout reports, Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) Repository data, and financial expenditure reports submitted by grantees to VA.

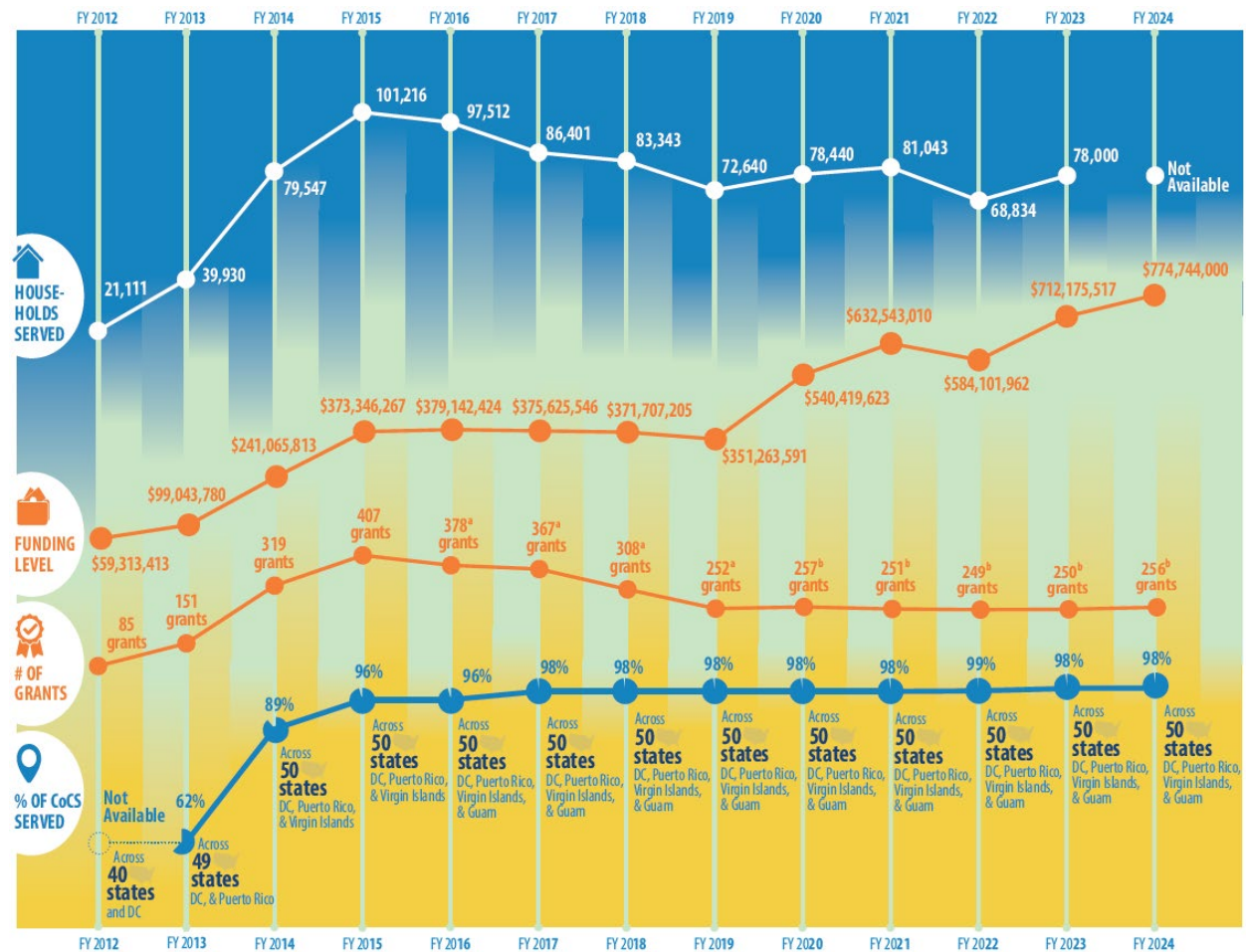


Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

3.1. SSVF Grant Funding

This section provides information about the history of the SSVF program including the number of states served by the program, the number of grantees, the number of Veteran households served, and the amount of funding over the years since the program started in 2012.

Exhibit 3.1: Growth in SSVF Geographic Coverage by Continuum of Care (FYs 2012-2024)¹²



Note a: The reduction in SSVF grantees from FY 2015 through FY 2019 was primarily a result of contract consolidations. They did not result in scope or scale reductions of SSVF assistance to Veterans.

Note b: The CARES Act provided additional funds to SSVF grantees from FY 2020 through FY 2023. Similarly, American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act funds provided additional funds to SSVF grantees starting in FY 2022 (which began in the last calendar year quarter of 2021).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

¹² Grantees received extensions for some of their grant awards.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

In FY 2012, when the program began, there were SSVF programs operating in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Grantee coverage expanded to include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam in FY 2015.

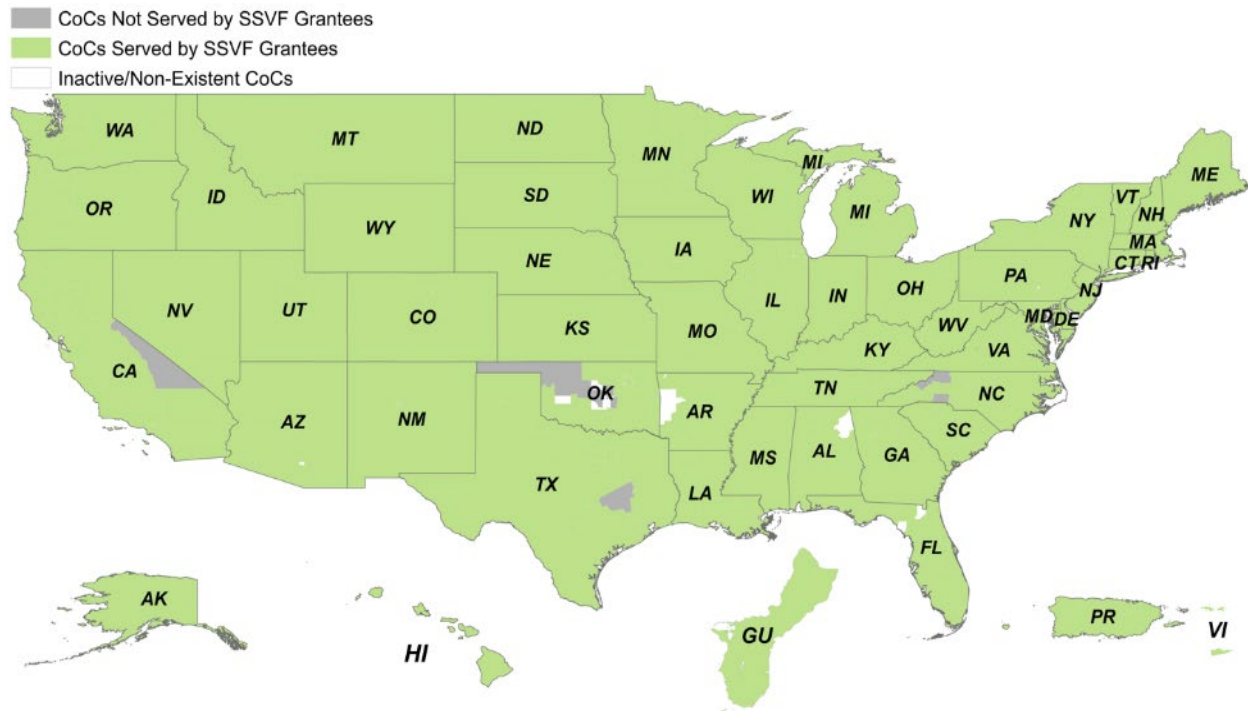
Over the next 12 years, from FY 2012 through FY 2023, SSVF funding expenditures increased significantly to meet the needs of Veterans who are at-risk of experiencing literal homelessness as well as those experiencing literal homelessness. During FY 2012, SSVF's inaugural year, 21,111 households were served with \$59 million in expenditures. By FY 2014, SSVF's service and expenditures had quadrupled, with 79,547 households served through \$241 million in expenditures. Between FY 2015 and FY 2018, VA provided supplemental three-year funding awards for 67 high-priority communities with high numbers of Veterans experiencing homelessness, most awards concluded in FY 2017, the remainder ended in FY 2018. That surge effort saw grantee expenditures range from \$372 million to \$379 million each year, with total households served rising to a range of 83,343 to 101,216 households per year. FY 2019 saw a post-surge decrease to 72,640 households served per year with grantee expenditures of \$351 million.

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, SSVF was at the frontline of the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic for Veterans in need. Significant increases in resources were made available to grantees to ensure the immediate safety of Veterans during the pandemic. Additionally, SSVF's COVID-19 response included new spending for the Shallow Subsidy, legal, and health care navigation services. By the end of FY 2021, SSVF served 81,043 households utilizing \$633 million in expenditures. As the COVID-19 pandemic subsided in FY 2022, SSVF served 68,834 households with \$584 million in expenditures.

In FY 2023, SSVF served 78,000 households with \$712 million in expenditures. That comprised a 13 percent increase in households served, and a 22 percent increase in expenditures over the prior year.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

Exhibit 3.2: Geographic Coverage of SSVF Grantees (FY 2023)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Exhibit 3.2 is an SSVF geographic coverage map for FY 2023 that visually illustrates the wide national reach of SSVF. In FY 2023, ninety-eight (98) percent of Continuums of Care (CoCs) were served by at least one SSVF grantee. That coverage, provided through SSVF’s 250 grantees, encompassed all 50 U.S. states, Washington D.C., Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. SSVF’s sustained commitment to providing Veterans nationwide access to its services has been critical throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. It enabled SSVF grantees to be first responders to Veterans experiencing housing crises that were caused or exacerbated by the pandemic.

3.2. Financial Expenditures

SSVF financial expenditures increased to \$712 million in FY 2023, that included a \$128 million (or +22 percent) expenditure increase from the previous year. These grants funded 250 grantees that served 78,000 Veteran households. The chief driver of SSVF expenditure increases in FY 2023 was the 13 percent rise in the households served by the program.

More than two-thirds (71 percent) of funds expended by SSVF grantees in FY 2023 came from SSVF baseline funding totaling \$504 million. The remaining 29 percent of FY 2023 funds were combined American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act and special purpose funds totaling \$209 million which were expended to support: 1) the national expansion of SSVF’s Shallow Subsidy service using \$146 million in expenditures, 2) additional access to legal services, 3) continuation of

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

health care navigation services, and 4) landlord and tenant incentives through the SSVF Supplemental Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA).

In FY 2023, SSVF grantees spent the largest share of award funds (54 percent) on staff and labor costs for case management, outreach, and program management; the second largest share was spent on Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) including Shallow Subsidy financial assistance (36 percent). Just 10 percent of grantee expenditures were used for administrative costs.

3.3. Program Costs per Household

Exhibit 3.3: SSVF Program Expenditures per Household Served (FYs 2012-2023)



SOURCES: 1) SSVF-HMIS Repository data; 2) SSVF-Drawdown reports.

SSVF program expenditures per household have increased every year since FY 2013. One of the primary reasons for the increased expenditure has been the increase in rental housing costs which have outpaced increases in income. By the first quarter of 2023, U.S. rents rose five (5) percent

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

annually. That was just above the four (4) percent average annual growth between 2015 and 2019.¹³

Furthermore, over the last decade, the other consistent driver of increased SSVF expenditures per household has been decreases in the availability of affordable housing. According to an analysis by the Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, the U.S. share of units with rent under \$600 per month (or “low-cost rental units”) decreased from 26.7 percent in 2011 to 17.1 percent of rental units in 2021, a loss of 3.9 million low-cost units over that period. On an annual basis, there was an average annual decrease of 1.0 percent of low-cost rental units.¹⁴

These two factors – increases in rental housing costs and losses of affordable housing – have led to the number of renter households facing financial strain reaching a record high of 22.4 million in 2022, marking an increase of two million households since 2019. Additionally, the number of severely burdened renter households hit an all-time peak of 12.1 million in 2022, exceeding pre-pandemic levels by 1.5 million renter households.

Over the last five years, between FY 2019 and FY 2023, program costs per household increased by 83 percent from \$4,836 to \$9,420. About three quarters of that change coincided with COVID-19 associated increases in SSVF households’ length of participation and the program’s most intensive use of Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA) resources during FY 2020 and FY 2021. As the pandemic waned in FY 2022 and officially ended in FY 2023, EHA usage decreased substantially and SSVF households’ length of participation decreased (-9 percent since FY 2021).

In FY 2023, program costs per household rose by eight (8) percent, from \$8,486 to \$9,420, compared to FY 2022. That program cost increase was in-line with many of the previous years.

3.4. Temporary Financial Assistance

Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) is a critical resource for most SSVF households. In their journey towards housing stability, they often need rental assistance, security, or utility deposits, moving costs, or emergency supplies, or other temporary financial assistance as a bridge until they can secure enough income through benefits or employment to sustain housing on their own.

SSVF’s guiding principle for TFA usage is to provide only as much as needed to secure and stabilize housing, and to provide it only as long as it is needed. This principle stands in contrast

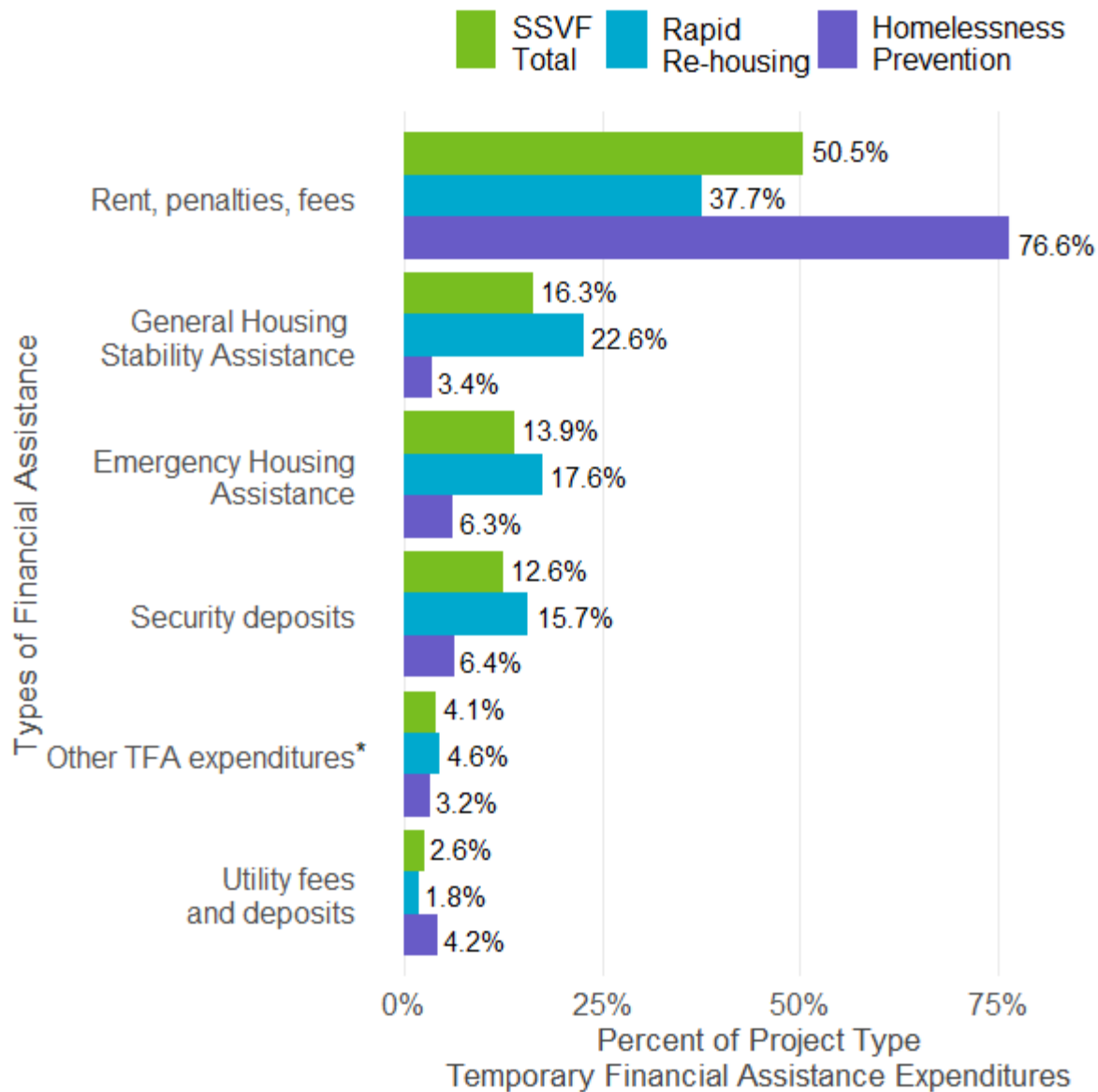
¹³ Berlin, L., “Key Facts: The State of the Nation’s Housing: 2023,” *Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies*, retrieved May 31, 2024 from https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/interactive-item/files/Harvard_JCHS_State_of_the_Nations_Housing_2023_Fact_Sheet.pdf.

¹⁴ Berlin, L., “The State of the Nation’s Housing: 2023,” *Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies*, page 36, retrieved May 13, 2024 from https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/sites/default/files/reports/files/Harvard_JCHS_The_State_of_the_Nations_Housing_2023.pdf.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

to other program’s rigid designs that set caps on the amount or duration of assistance or require that all clients pay the same amount toward their housing from entry to exit. As SSVF programs are expected to not screen out Veteran households with zero income at program entry, TFA is often a critical resource for those SSVF households to obtain or retain their housing.

Exhibit 3.4: TFA Expenditures excluding Shallow Subsidy Financial Assistance, by Type (FY 2023)¹⁵



* Other TFA expenditures include transportation, moving costs, childcare, and other costs.

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

¹⁵ Due to financial reporting system limitations, Shallow Subsidy TFA data cannot be broken down into expenditure categories such as rent or utility fees/deposits.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

In FY 2023, 51 percent of TFA went to rent-related assistance, consisting of 77 percent of homelessness prevention TFA and 38 percent of rapid re-housing TFA.

Rapid re-housing households were more likely to need general housing stability assistance. General housing assistance TFA provides funding for expenses associated with moving into or securing permanent housing, items necessary for life or safety provided on a temporary basis to address an emergency, as well as expenses associated with gaining or keeping employment. Sixteen (16) percent of TFA went to general housing assistance, consisting of 23 percent of rapid re-housing TFA and just three (3) percent of homelessness prevention TFA.

Spending related to SSVF's COVID-19 response continued to decrease in FY 2023 as the pandemic subsided. Early in the pandemic, the percentage of TFA spent on EHA increased the most as SSVF responded to COVID-19, from three (3) percent in FY 2019 to 32 percent in FY 2020 to 43 percent in FY 2021 – that is a fourteen-fold increase over two years. The percentage of TFA spent on EHA decreased to 30 percent in FY 2022 and 14 percent in FY 2023. EHA TFA was used on an emergency basis to shelter Veterans safely and temporarily in hotels and motels, with regular time limits suspended, capacity limits raised, and other usage rules made more flexible. Those changes enabled SSVF grantees to protectively place more than 55,000 Veteran households into hotels or motels from the start of the pandemic through May 2023, when the Federal COVID-19 Public Health Emergency Declaration ended, based on survey and HMIS data. Those placements were primarily for Veterans experiencing literal homelessness. In FY 2023, 18 percent of rapid re-housing TFA funds went to EHA, compared to six (6) percent of homelessness prevention TFA.

Security deposit assistance made up the fourth largest TFA expenditure at 13 percent in FY 2023, making up 16 percent of rapid re-housing TFA and six (6) percent of homelessness prevention TFA. While only three (3) percent of TFA funds were expended on utility fees and deposits, most of those funds were expended on homelessness prevention TFA services (four (4) percent) over rapid re-housing TFA services (two (2) percent).

3.4.1. Temporary Financial Assistance in the SSVF Equity Report

As noted earlier, TFA is an important temporary resource for most Veteran households served by SSVF to obtain or retain their housing. For that reason, an equity analysis of TFA usage by race is provided below. This analysis was shared with SSVF grantees through the SSVF Equity Report, at the grant level. The SSVF Equity Report was developed by the SSVF Program Office and TA to better understand and assist grantees in efforts to achieve racially equitable service delivery and policy implementation.

The differences noted in Exhibits 3.5 and 3.6 are being reviewed by grantees, TA, and the SSVF Program Office at the grantee-level to identify and address possible TFA distributional policies and practices.

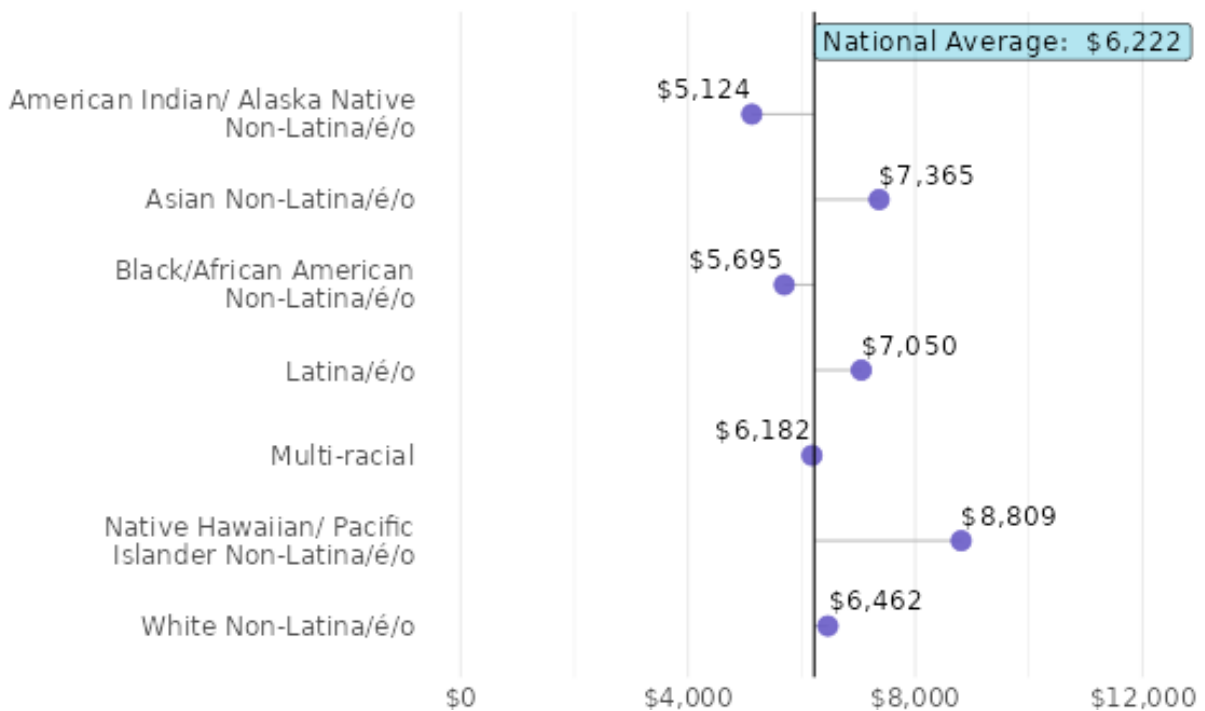
The distinct locations where Veterans of various races live, along with the varying rental rates in those areas, are expected to cause differences in average TFA expenditures by race.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

Additionally, average TFA amounts are expected to vary more for racial groups with fewer Veterans served by SSVF. Therefore, the racial groups in the following exhibits are listed in descending order of total Veterans served. As a result, greater variation is expected for the racial groups listed towards the bottom of these exhibits. For example, the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o group consisted of only 336 Veterans who received rapid re-housing assistance (0.7 percent of total rapid re-housing Veterans) and 150 Veterans who received homelessness prevention assistance (0.5 percent of total homelessness prevention Veterans).

The next two exhibits show the average TFA expenditure per Veteran by race for FY 2023, for those receiving rapid re-housing (Exhibit 3.5) or homelessness prevention assistance (Exhibit 3.6).

Exhibit 3.5: Average SSVF Rapid Re-housing TFA Expenditures per Veteran, by Race (FY 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

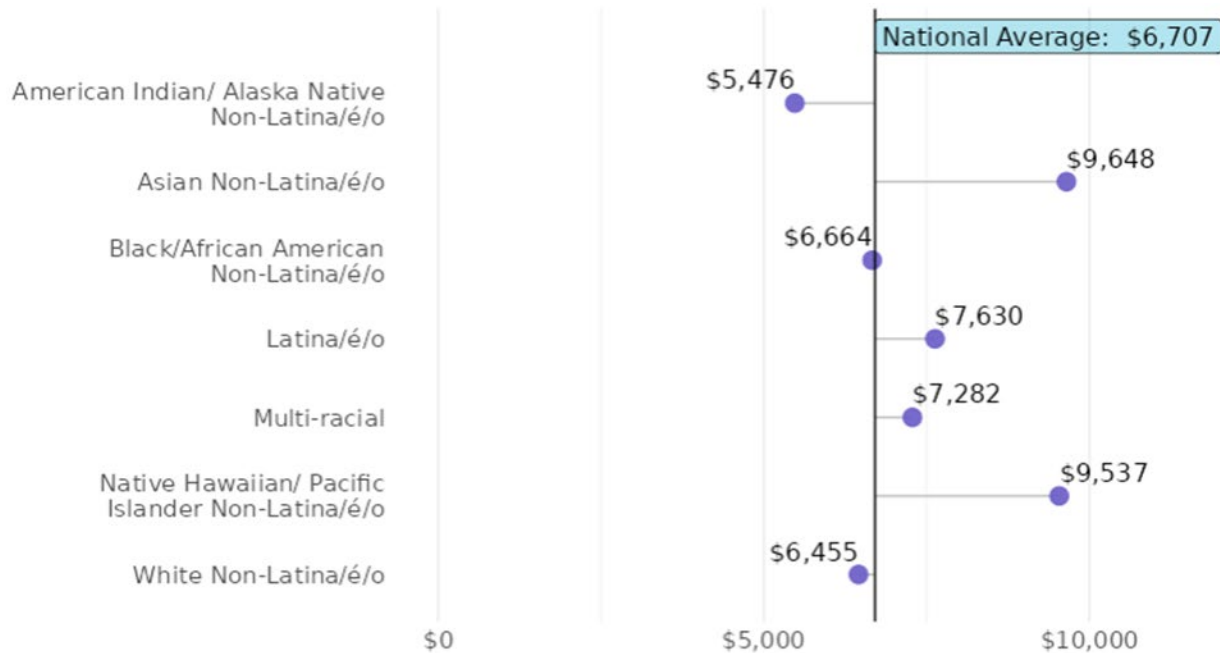
In FY 2023, the average Veteran receiving rapid re-housing assistance received \$6,222 in TFA (Exhibit 3.5). On average, White Non-Latina/é/o and Multi-racial Veterans received rapid re-housing TFA amounts within 5 percent of the national average.

American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans had the lowest average rapid re-housing TFA received at \$5,118 (82 percent of the national average). Black/African American Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the second lowest average rapid re-housing TFA amount at \$5,692 (92 percent of the national average). Meanwhile, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

Latina/é/o Veterans received the highest amount of average rapid re-housing TFA at \$8,809 (142 percent of the national average). Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the second highest amount of average rapid re-housing TFA at \$7,365 (118 percent of the national average), while Latina/é/o Veterans received an average of \$7,407 in rapid re-housing TFA (113 percent of the national average).

Exhibit 3.6: Average SSVF Homelessness Prevention TFA Expenditures per Veteran, by Race (FY 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

In FY 2023, the average Veteran receiving homelessness prevention assistance received \$6,707 in TFA (Exhibit 3.6). On average, Black/African American Non-Latina/é/o and White Non-Latina/é/o received homelessness prevention TFA amounts within 5 percent of the national average.

American Indian/Alaska Native Non-Latina/é/o Veterans had the lowest average homelessness prevention TFA received at \$5,462 (81 percent of the national average). Meanwhile, Asian Non-Latina/é/o Veterans received the highest amount of average homelessness prevention TFA at \$9,648 (144 percent of the national average), followed closely by Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Non-Latina/é/o Veterans who received an average homelessness prevention TFA amount at \$9,537 (141 percent of the national average). Slightly above the national average for homelessness prevention TFA were Multi-racial Veterans who received an average of \$7,282 in TFA (109 percent of the national average) and Latina/é/o Veterans who received an average of \$7,627 in TFA (114 percent of the national average).

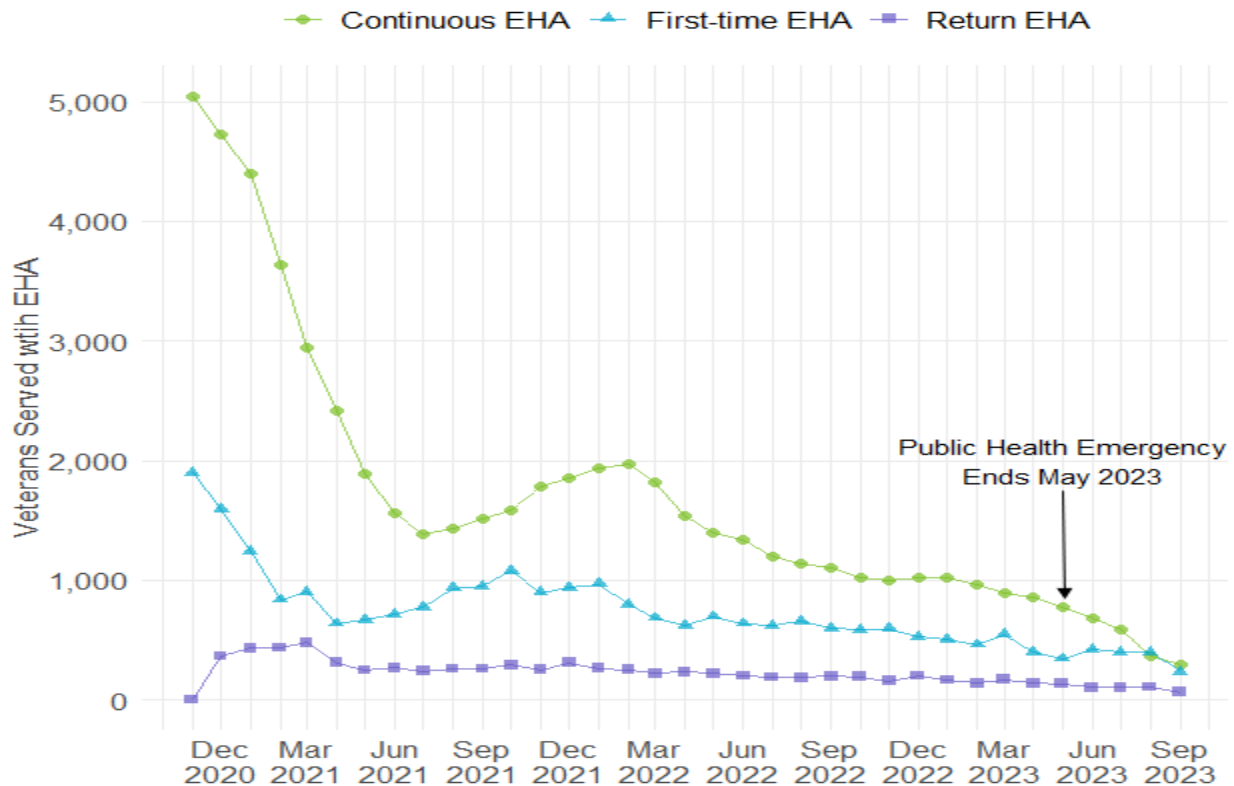
Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

3.5. Emergency Housing Assistance

Interim housing in hotels or motels paid for by EHA was an essential element of SSVF’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. During FY 2020, according to SSVF grantee surveys and HMIS, around 17,000 Veterans were sheltered in hotels or motels through EHA. In FY 2021, at the height of the pandemic, almost 19,000 Veterans were sheltered in hotels or motels through EHA, according to HMIS. This number dropped to more than 12,000 in FY 2022 and, as the Emergency Health Declaration ended, to more than 7,300 Veterans in FY 2023.

Exhibit 3.7 shows changes in the number of Veterans served each month from October 2020 to September 2023, as reported in HMIS. The green line (“Continuous EHA”) indicates Veterans who had been in EHA the previous month and were continuing in the hotel or motel with EHA assistance, the blue line (“First-time EHA”) indicates Veterans who were entering a hotel or motel with EHA assistance for the first time, and the purple line (“Return EHA”) indicates Veterans who had previously received EHA assistance but had not received it in the previous month. Adding the lines together for one month provides the number of Veterans assisted in that month. The number of Veterans in multiple months cannot be derived from this chart because so many Veterans received assistance in hotels or motels through EHA for more than one month and the sum would double count those Veterans.

Exhibit 3.7: Veterans Served with Emergency Housing Assistance (October 2020-September 2023)

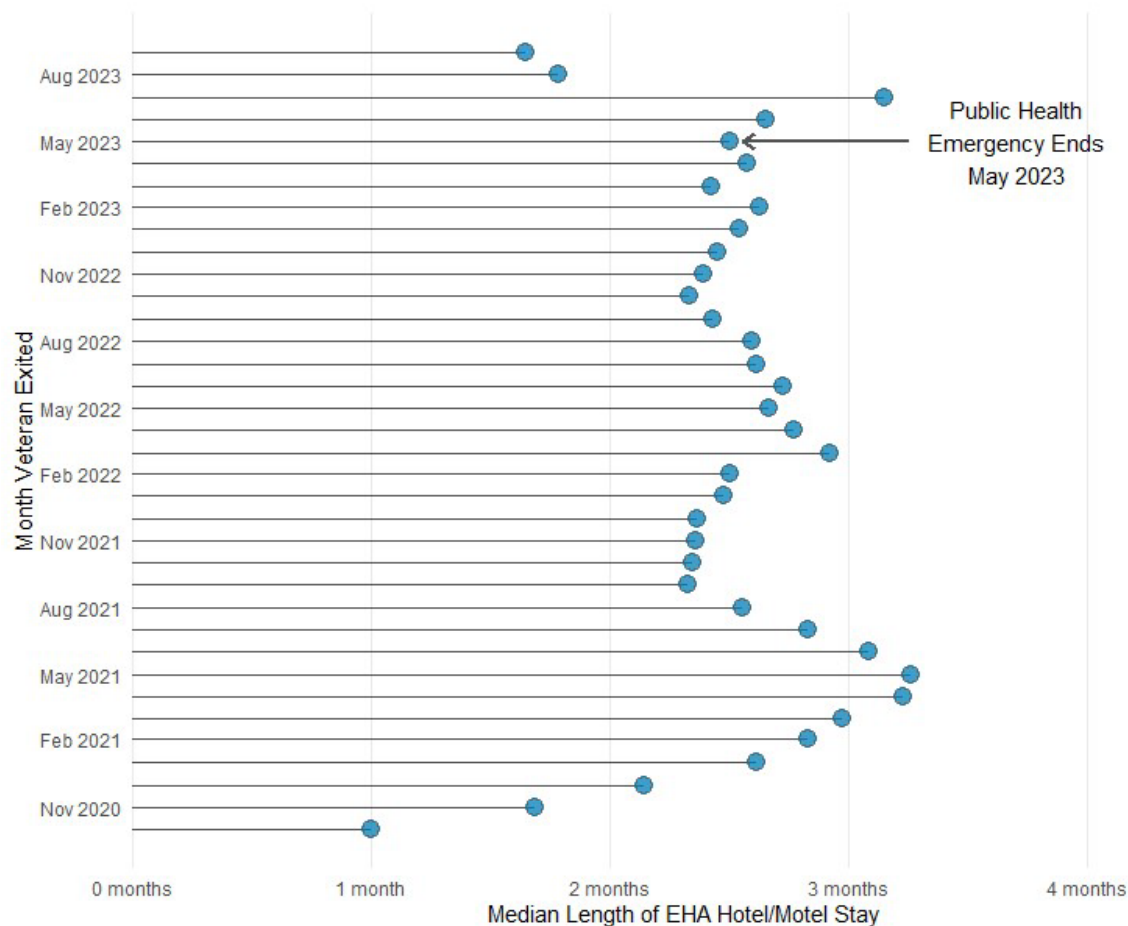


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview

Veterans assisted with EHA declined during FYs 2022 and 2023, as emergency shelters and transitional housing programs returned to their pre-pandemic capacity and the SSVF Program Office provided guidance to grantees that hotels and motels funded by EHA should only be considered if no shelter or transitional housing space was available or if the Veteran had specific needs that could not be accommodated by the available shelter. With the end of the Emergency Declaration in May 2023, time limits on hotel and motel stays returned.

Exhibit 3.8: Median Length of Participation in Emergency Housing Assistance for Veteran Exiters (October 2020-September 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

The median length of participation for Veterans who exited hotels or motels with EHA was between two and three months – with the length of time up slightly in the spring of 2021 and in July 2023 at the cutoff after EHA time limits were reinstated in May 2023.

Section 4:

SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

This section provides information about Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) participants and households (including Veterans, non-Veterans, and children) served by household type and assistance type during the FY 2023 operating year. Demographic information covered in this section includes gender, age, race and ethnicity, and disabling condition and major health concerns.

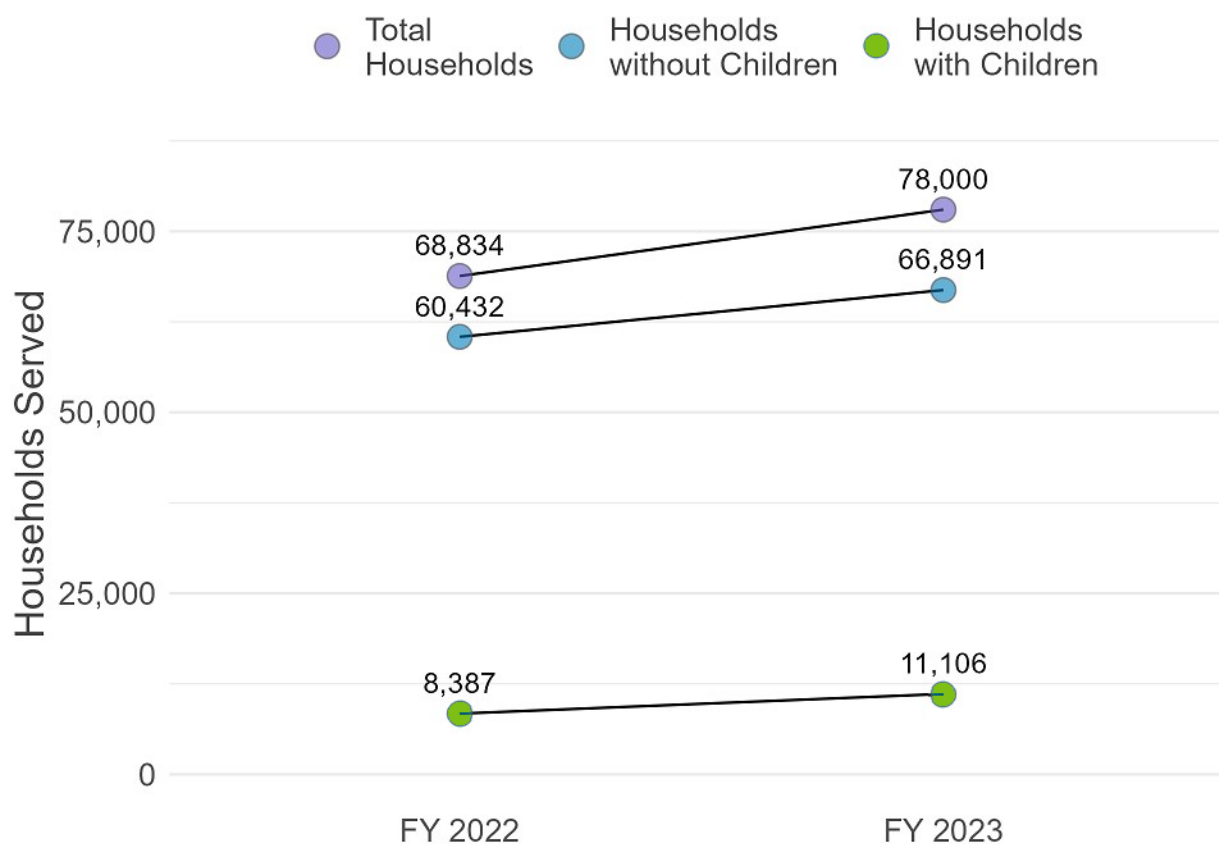


Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

4.1. Overview of Persons and Households Served

In FY 2023, the SSVF program served 78,165 unduplicated Veterans (Exhibit 4.1, also Exhibit 1.2) in 78,000 households with a total household population of 114,327 individuals (Exhibit 1.3). The number of Veterans served in FY 2023 represents an increase of 14 percent over the numbers served in FY 2022 (68,438 Veterans and 98,559 individuals, *FY 2022 Annual Report*).

Exhibit 4.1: Households Served by SSVF (FYs 2022-2023)



NOTE: Households of unknown type are excluded from this exhibit. In FY 2022, there were 15 households of unknown type, while in FY 2023, there were 3 households of unknown type.

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

In FY 2023, the SSVF program served 78,000 Veteran households, marking a 13 percent increase from the previous year (+9,166 households). This growth was largely driven by a 32 percent increase in households with children (+2,719 households), while households without children saw a smaller increase of 11 percent (+6,459 households).

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

Several factors may have contributed to the rise in the number of Veteran households served by SSVF. When expanded SSVF services and flexibilities under the Public Health Emergency ended in mid-May 2023, other community-based financial assistance programs, such as the CARES Act funding and the Emergency Rental Assistance program (ERAP), or eviction moratoriums, had already ended or were winding down. In FY 2023, 28,696 Veterans received services under homelessness prevention, the highest number in the past five years.

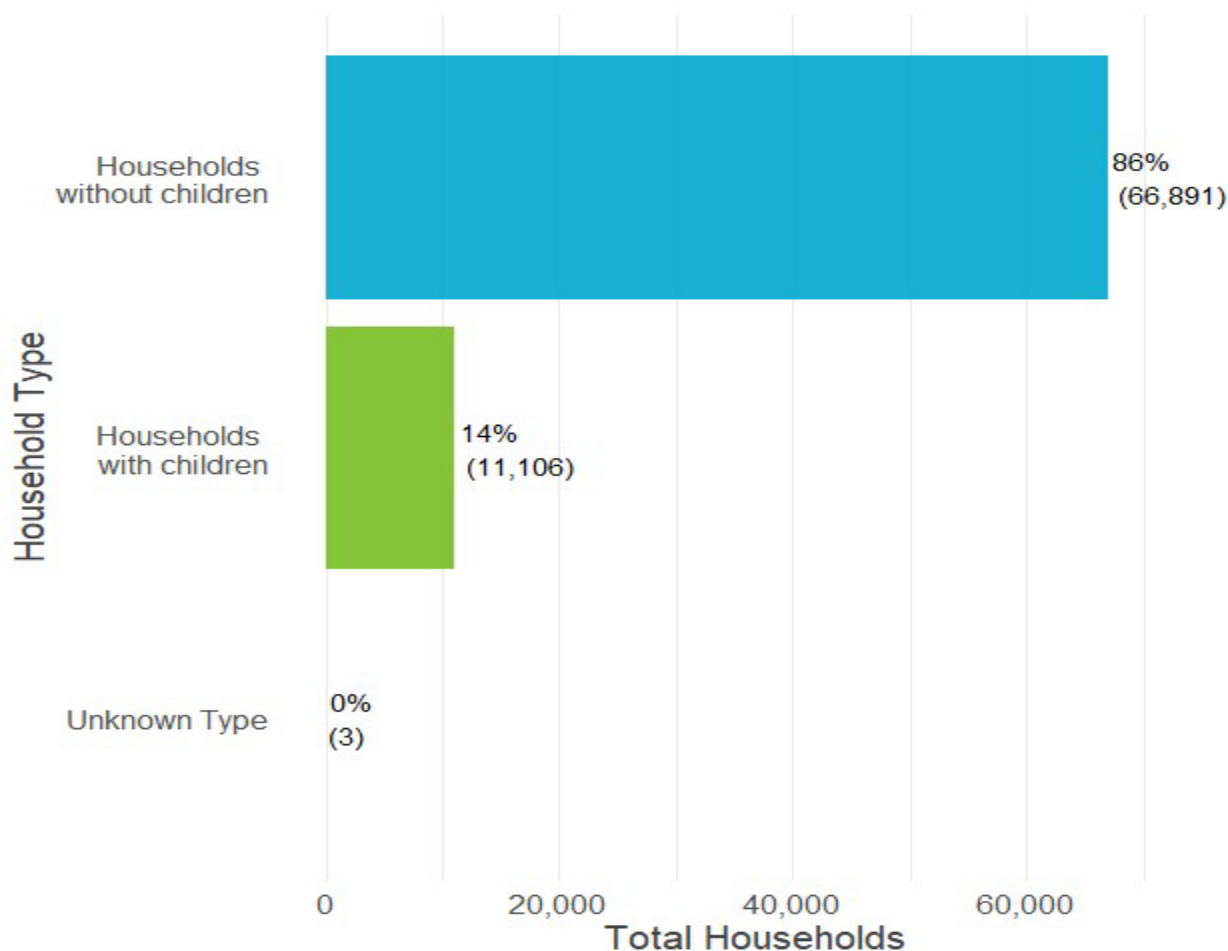
Other contributing factors may include the VA Secretary's CY 2023 Goals including permanently housing 38,000 Veterans with a focus on coordination between VA-funded programs particularly SSVF and HUD-VASH to reduce barriers to services, expanded co-enrollment opportunities with HUD-VASH, and additional funding opportunities (SSVF SNOFA, etc.) that allowed SSVF programs to increase coordination with partners to serve additional Veterans.

Additionally, at a national level, there was a 7 percent increase in the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness as measured in January 2023 compared to one year prior, as reported in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR). That increase included a 14 percent increase in Veterans who were unsheltered on one night at the end of January 2023.¹⁶

¹⁶ [The 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report \(AHAR to Congress\) Part 1: Point-In-Time Estimates of Homelessness, December 2023 \(huduser.gov\)](#)

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

Exhibit 4.2: SSVF Households (HHs) Served by Household Type (FY 2023)

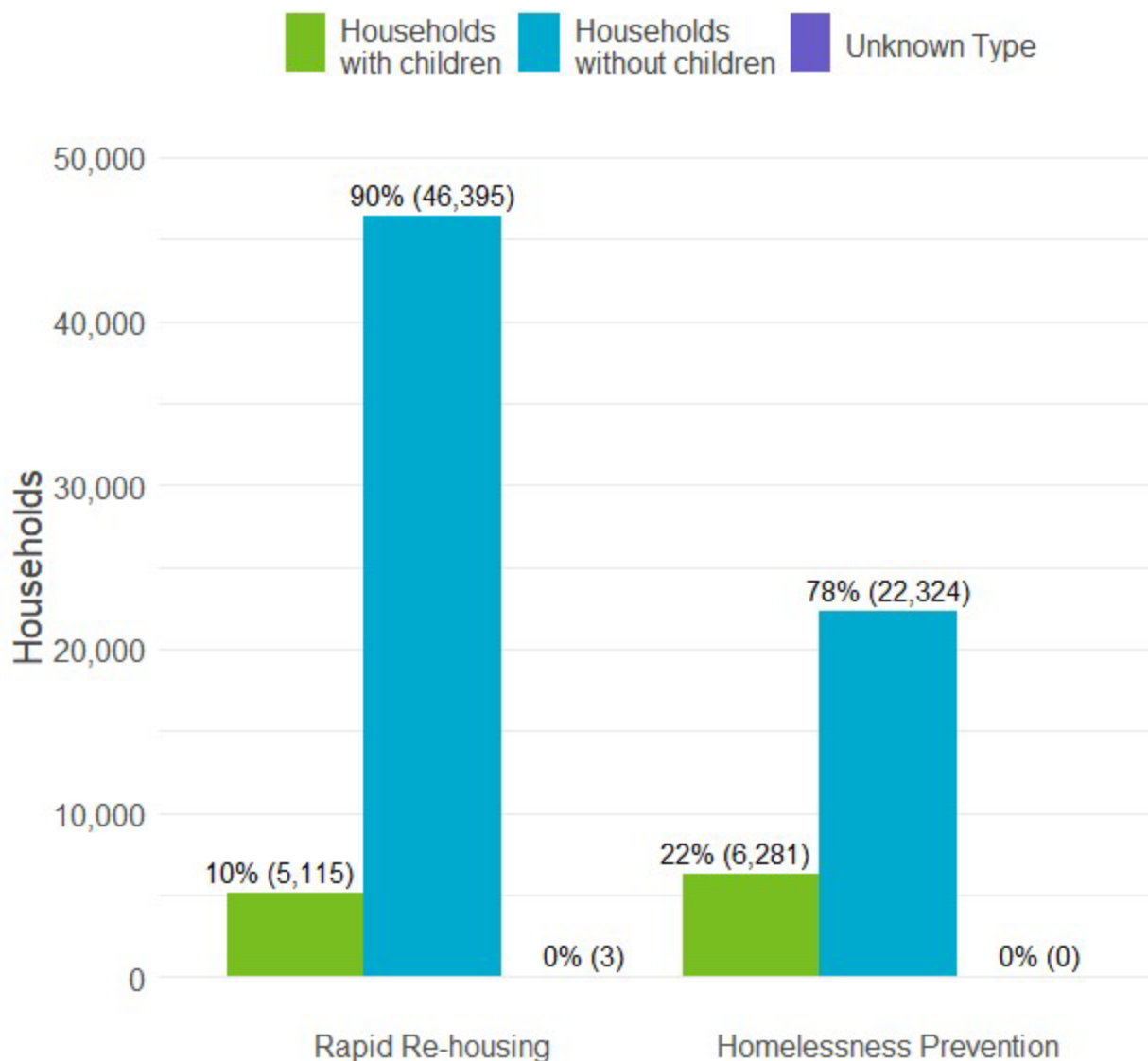


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Exhibit 4.2 provides information on the number of households served in SSVF by household type. Of the households served in FY 2023, 86 percent were in households without children (66,891 households), while 14 percent were in households with children (11,106 households), with less than 0.1 percent of unknown type households (3 households). The analysis in this exhibit and in Exhibit 4.3 has been updated from previous years to count the number of households, instead of the number of people in households which did not provide a clear picture of participants in the program. As a result, it is not possible to provide a comparison across years.

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

Exhibit 4.3: SSVF Households (HHs) Served by Household Type by Assistance Type (FY 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Exhibit 4.3 provides information on the type of household served by SSVF assistance type. Homelessness prevention (HP) continues to be a key service for Veterans households at-risk of experiencing homelessness. In FY 2023, 78 percent of Veteran households served with HP resources were in households without children while 21 percent were in households with children. Rapid re-housing (RRH) continues to be the primary service provided to Veterans

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

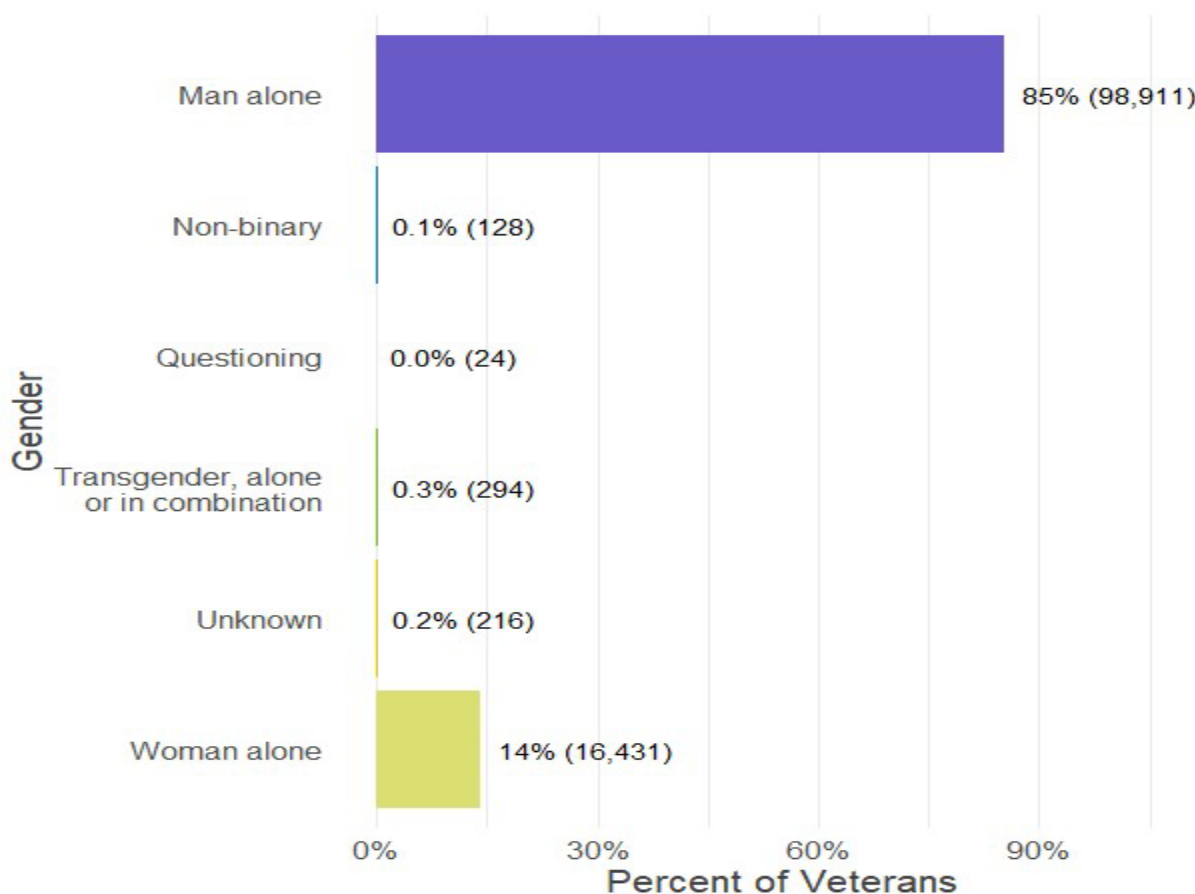
experiencing homelessness. In FY 2023, 90 percent of Veteran households served with RRH were in households without children with 10 percent being in households with children.

4.2. Veteran Demographics

This section provides information about SSVF Veteran participants’ gender, age, race and ethnicity, disabling conditions, and other major health conditions. It is well documented that inequalities exist in the rates of homelessness among specific populations of Veterans, especially among Black, Indigenous, Latiné, and People of Color (BILPOC) Veterans. These demographic characteristics are important for understanding the Veteran population that SSVF served in FY 2023, how they compare to those served in other homeless systems of care, and to better identify Veterans needs and the types of services provided in response to those needs.

4.2.1. Gender

Exhibit 4.4: Gender of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)



SSVF Veterans= 78,165

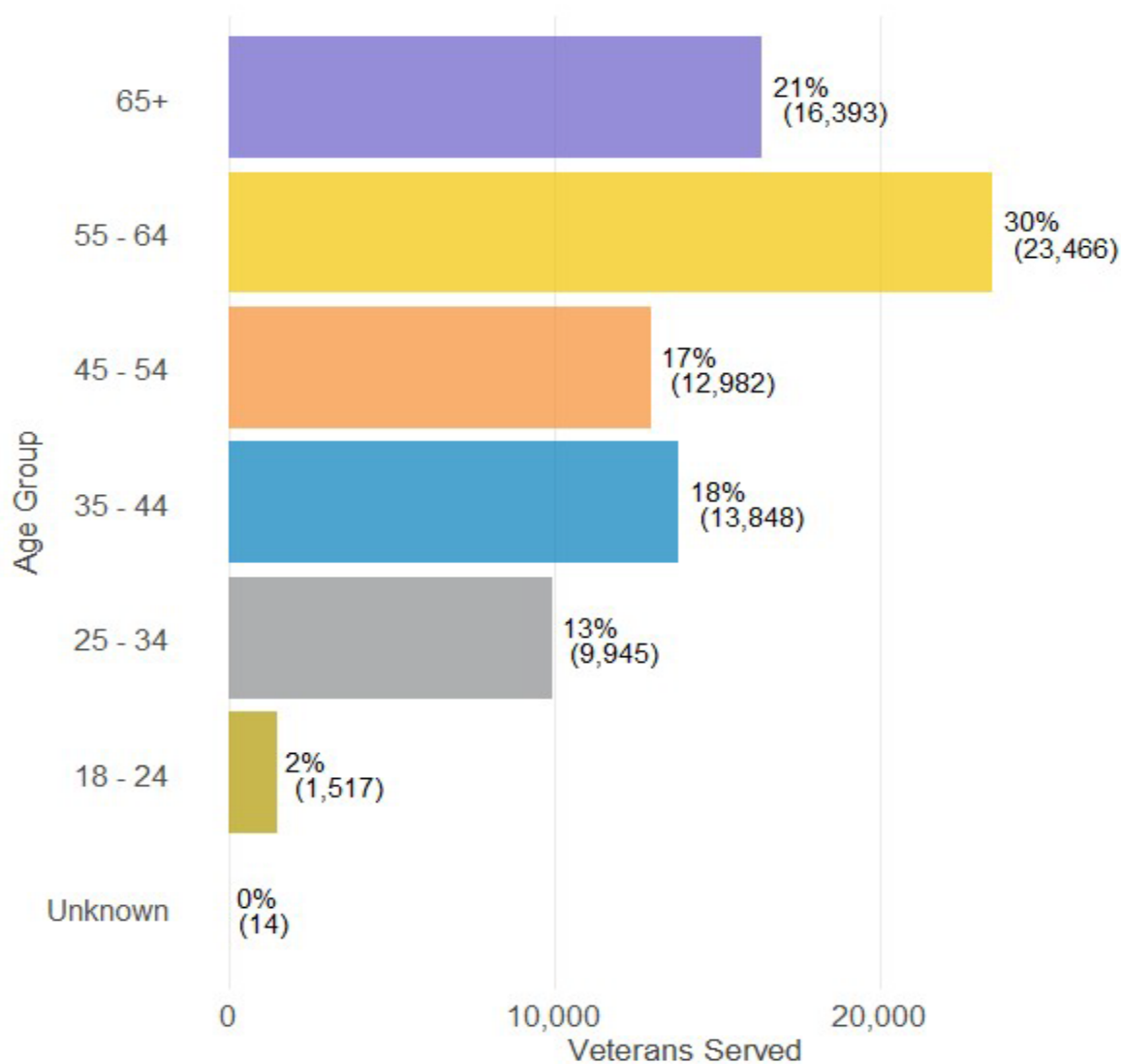
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

SSVF aims to serve Veterans of all genders in need of RRH or HP services with assistance that furthers their housing stability and health. To that end, this annual report provides detailed gender data on the Veterans served. In FY 2023, 85 percent of the Veterans served were men, 14 percent were women, and less than one percent identified as non-binary, questioning, transgender or unknown. The percent of women served by the program in FY 2023 was the same as in FY 2022.

4.2.2. Age

Exhibit 4.5 Age of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)



SSVF Veterans: 78,165

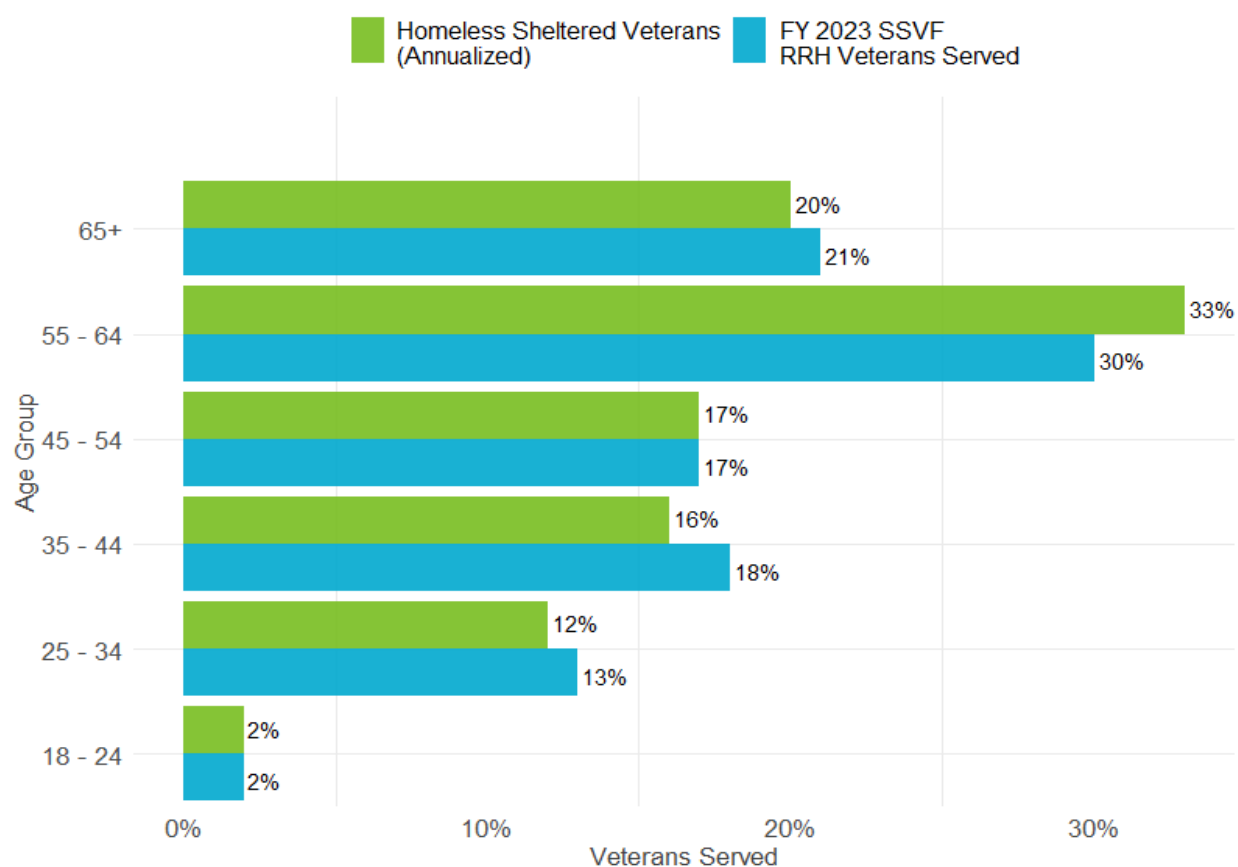
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

In FY 2023, over half of SSVF Veterans (51 percent) were ages 55 or above, with most of those Veterans in the 55 to 64 years old category (30 percent) and the rest in the 65 years and older category (21 percent). The age range of 55 to 64 is also the single category with the largest number of Veterans served (30 percent). This is essentially unchanged from the FY 2022 Annual Report when 52 percent of Veterans were 55 years of age or older.

Veterans with ages between 18 and 54 represented 49 percent of Veterans served, with the bulk of these Veterans being in the age range of 35 to 44 years old (18 percent) and 45 to 54 years old (17 percent). Of all Veterans served by the SSVF program, only two (2) percent were between the ages of 18-24.

Exhibit 4.6: Comparison of SSVF and Sheltered Veterans, by Age Group



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

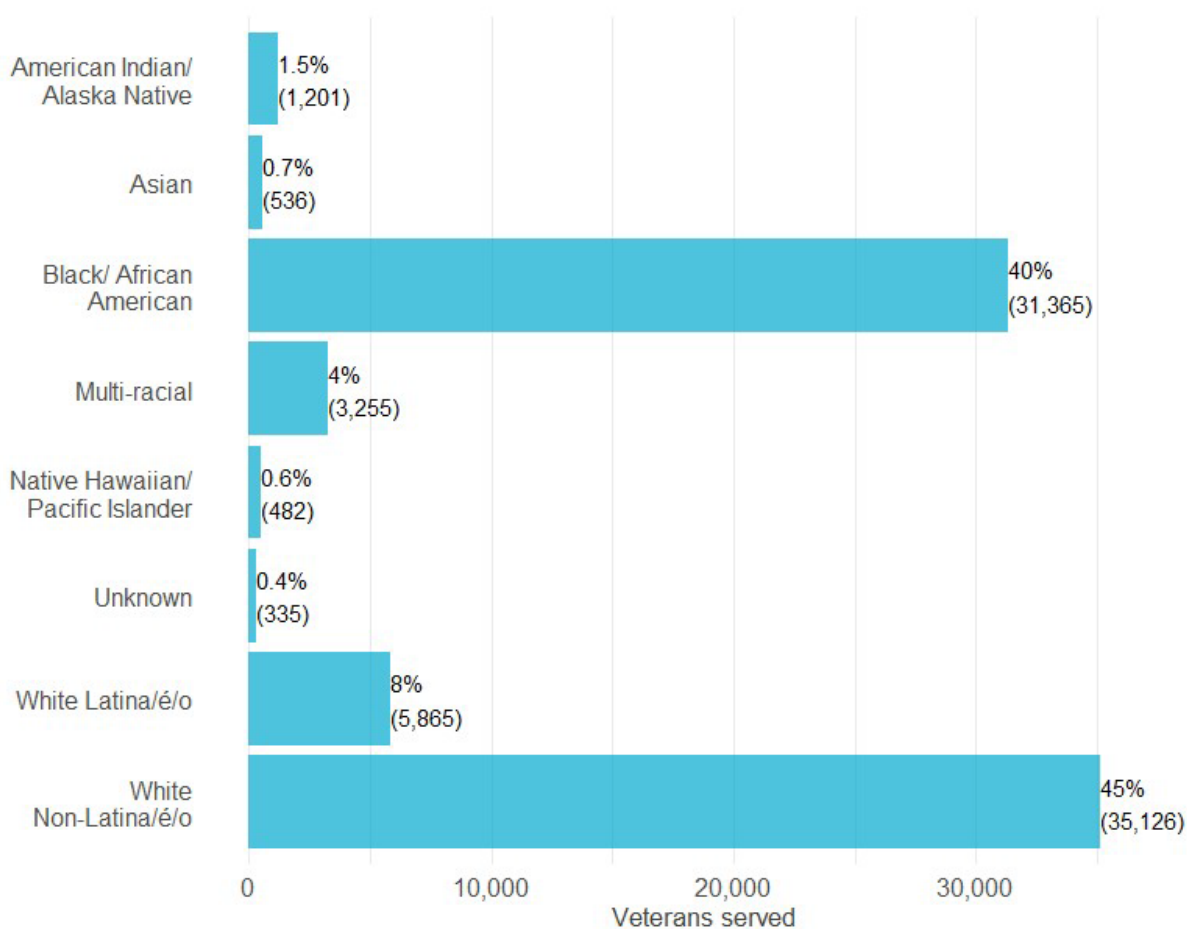
Exhibit 4.6 compares SSVF Veterans who received SSVF rapid re-housing services in FY 2023 with the most recently available annualized sheltered Veteran data by age group. Similarly to FY 2021, Veterans served by SSVF grantees in FY 2023 were slightly younger than sheltered Veterans nationwide in FY 2021. Veterans aged 25-44 served by SSVF’s rapid re-housing

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

services were three (3) percent higher than in shelters. Veterans aged 45-64 were served at lower rates compared to their presence in the sheltered population. The rate of Veterans served in SSVF were three (3) percent lower (47 percent) than their sheltered counterparts (50 percent). The one notable exception is in Veterans aged 65+ where the SSVF program served Veterans at a slightly higher rate (21 percent to 20 percent) than shelters.

4.2.3. Race and Ethnicity

Exhibit 4.7: Race and Ethnicity of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)



SSVF Veterans: 78,165

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

In FY 2023, the majority of Veterans served by the SSVF program identified as Black, Indigenous, Latiné, and People of Color (BILPOC) representing over half (55 percent) of all Veterans served. This represents a slight increase compared to the percentages of Veterans

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

served in FY 2022 when this population represented fifty-one (51) percent of all Veterans served. While most populations served remained comparable to the FY 2022 data, the primary change was in the increased percentage of Veterans who identify as Black, African American (FY 2022 – 36 percent, FY 2023 – 40 percent) and the decrease in Veterans identified as White Non-Latina/é/o (FY 2022 – 49 percent, FY 2023 – 45 percent).

This increase in the percentage of Veterans served who identify as BILPOC may be attributed to the ongoing efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the SSVF Program to ensure that services and assistance are provided equitably to Veterans who experience housing instability and homelessness. The SSVF program has focused on addressing equity at both the national program level and by grantees in their communities. SSVF's progress in serving Veterans who identify as BILPOC is further borne out when compared to the overall population of Veterans experiencing homelessness. HUD's 2023 AHAR Report Part 1 notes that among all US Veterans counted on one night in January 2023, those identifying as Black, African American represent 12 percent of the total Veteran population but account for 36 percent of sheltered Veterans and 25 percent of unsheltered Veterans.¹⁷

While there are positive signs of equitable services provided to most Veterans who identify as BILPOC, there are also areas where more can be done to increase their participation in SSVF. Engaging with representatives of the specific population groups and Veterans with lived experience who are members of those population groups may help increase services to these populations. Additionally, engagement with other community providers working with identified populations in a community may increase connections with Veterans in underserved demographics. This is especially true for Veterans who identify as Latina/é/o (2023 AHAR – 13 percent, FY 2023 SSVF – eight (8) percent) and American Indian/Alaska Native (2023 AHAR – four (4) percent, FY 2023 SSVF – two (2) percent).

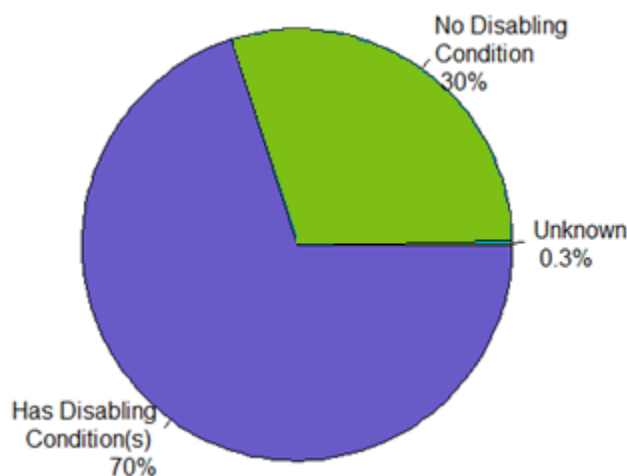
¹⁷ [The 2023 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report \(AHAR to Congress\) Part 1: Point-In-Time Estimates of Homelessness, December 2023 \(huduser.gov\)](#)

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

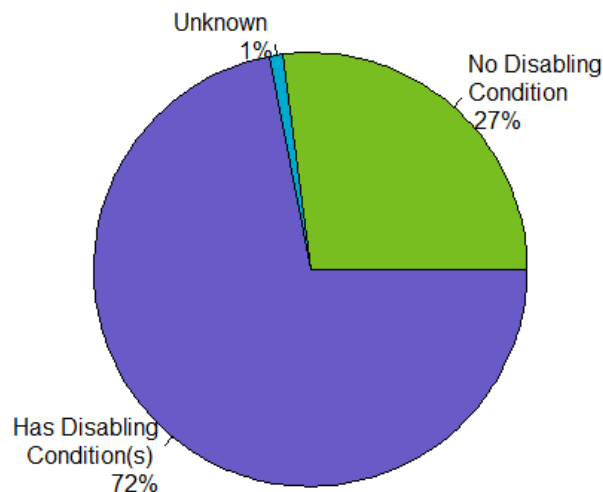
4.2.4. Disabling Conditions

Exhibit 4.8: Disabling Condition Among SSVF Veterans

SSVF Veterans, FY 2023:



Sheltered Veterans, FY 2021:



SOURCES: 1) SSVF-HMIS Repository data; 2) HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report

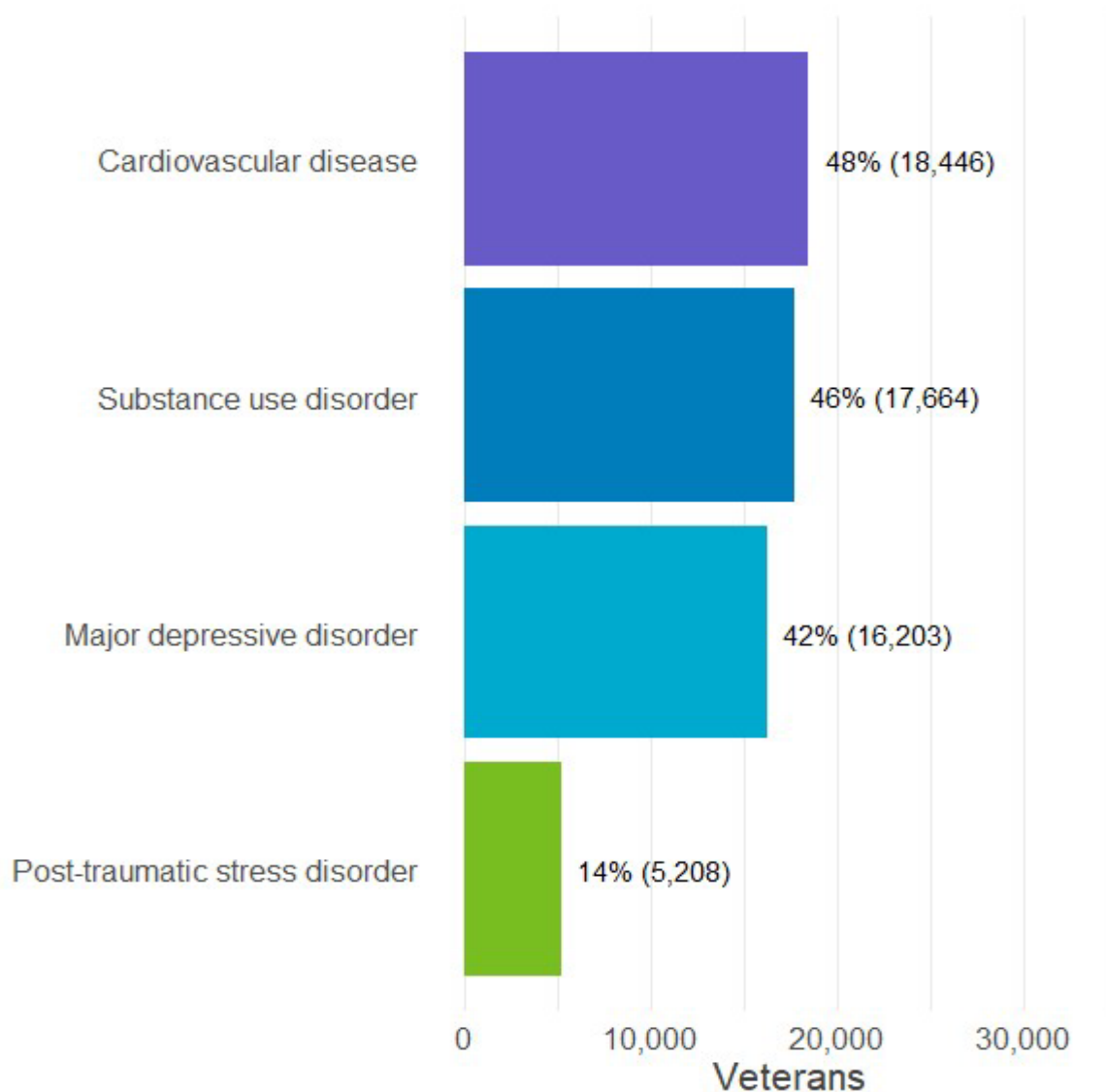
In FY 2023, just over two in three (70 percent) of Veterans assisted through SSVF had one or more disabling conditions. This rate is consistent with the rate of Veterans with disabling conditions served during FY 2022 (70 percent). The rates of services provided to Veterans with one or more disabling conditions continues to exceed the rate reported prior to the COVID-19

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

pandemic (65 percent) which reflects the priority on identifying and serving highly vulnerable Veterans during the pandemic.

When compared to rates of disability identified in HUD's Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), SSVF served Veterans with disabilities at a slightly lower rate with seventy (70) percent of SSVF Veterans reporting a disabling condition compared with seventy-two (72) percent reporting a disabling condition in the AHAR.

Exhibit 4.9: Major Health Conditions Among Veterans Exiting SSVF and Engaged with the Veterans Health Administration (FY 2023)



VHA Matched SSVF Veteran Exiters= 38,162

Source: Veterans Health Administration Support Service Center

Section 4: SSVF Participants Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics

This exhibit shows the major health conditions found among Veterans who exited SSVF in FY 2023 and received health care services from the Veterans Health Administration (VHA). While the number of Veterans reporting disabling conditions who were served by the program in FY 2023 remained consistent with those served in FY 2022, there were slight decreases in the percentage of specific conditions reported.

Among these Veterans, nearly half were treated for cardiovascular disease (48 percent) and substance use disorders (46 percent). Both these conditions represent a slight decrease from the FY 2022 totals (51 percent and 49 percent respectively). Veterans who reported major depressive disorder (42 percent) also reflected a slight decrease from the FY 2022 report (46 percent). Among Veterans served, only those reporting post-traumatic stress disorders showed a slight increase between FY 2022 and FY 2023 (13 percent in FY 2022, 14 percent in FY 2023).

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

This section describes the outcomes Veteran households achieved as a result of Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) assistance. Key results tracked include housing outcomes, income changes, participant satisfaction with SSVF assistance, and returns to homelessness.



Section 5: SSVF Program Results

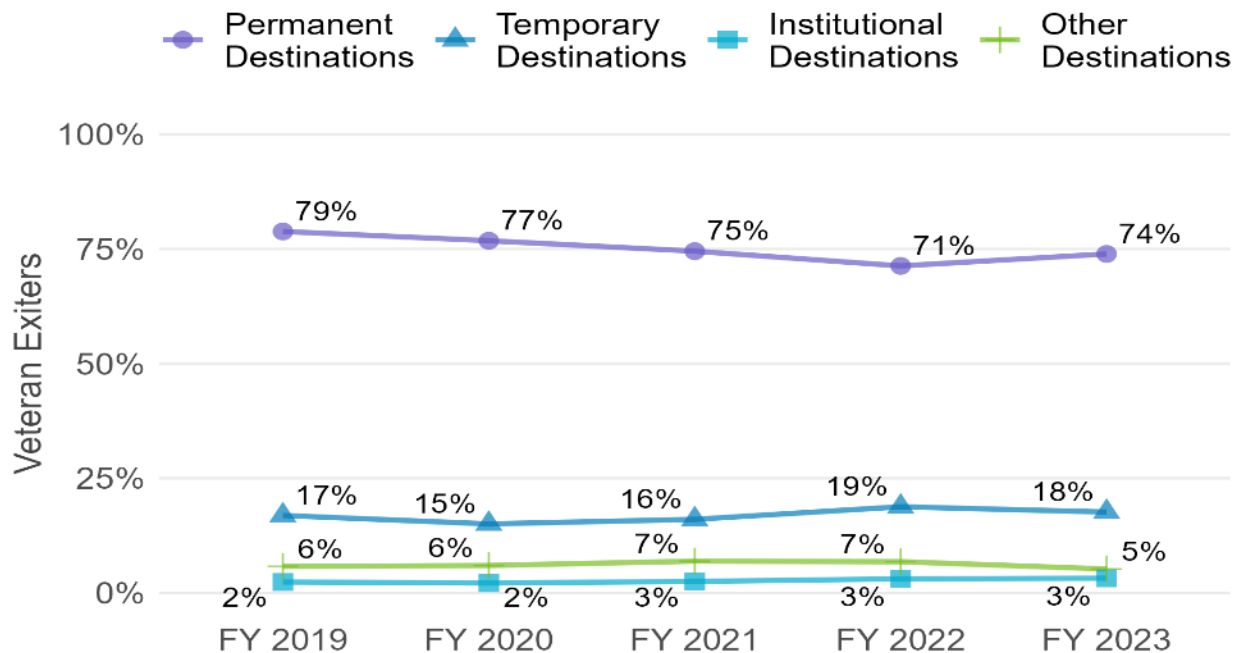
5.1. Housing Outcomes

Exhibits 5.1 and 5.2 display exit destinations for all Veterans served by SSVF since the program began. In FY 2023 there was an approximately three (3) percent increase in overall exits when compared to FY 2022. This overall increase, although not substantial, is likely due to the end of the Public Health Emergency (PHE) in May of 2023 and subsequent Veteran program exits.

In addition, the number of Veterans who received assistance through the Shallow Subsidy service in FY 2023 increased more than 150 percent. Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy assistance are housed but remain enrolled in the program, as a result their exit is delayed and a direct comparison of exits to permanent housing results from earlier years when Shallow Subsidy was not available is not possible.

Veterans can continuously receive assistance through the Shallow Subsidy service for up to two years. Shallow Subsidy data in this report is inclusive of FY 2022 and FY 2023, during these years, 12,096 Veterans who were enrolled in SSVF received Shallow Subsidy assistance. This represents a 152 percent increase in the number of Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy assistance compared to FY 2021-2022 and seems to suggest that some Veterans, who in past years may have exited the program, instead transitioned to that service due to an identified need for ongoing rental subsidy (for more information about Shallow Subsidy please refer to Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service). All data in this section includes Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy assistance except where noted.

Exhibit 5.1: Percent of Veterans Exiting to Each Destination Type (FYs 2019-2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.2 Number of Veterans Exiting to Each Destination Type (FYs 2019-2023)

Exit Type	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Permanent Destinations	40,254	34,332	41,783	29,862	32,031
Temporary Destinations	8,627	6,731	8,996	7,872	7,644
Institutional Destinations	1,215	965	1,405	1,289	1,394
Other Destinations	2,966	2,678	3,886	2,856	2,262
Total	53,062	44,706	56,070	41,879	43,331

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

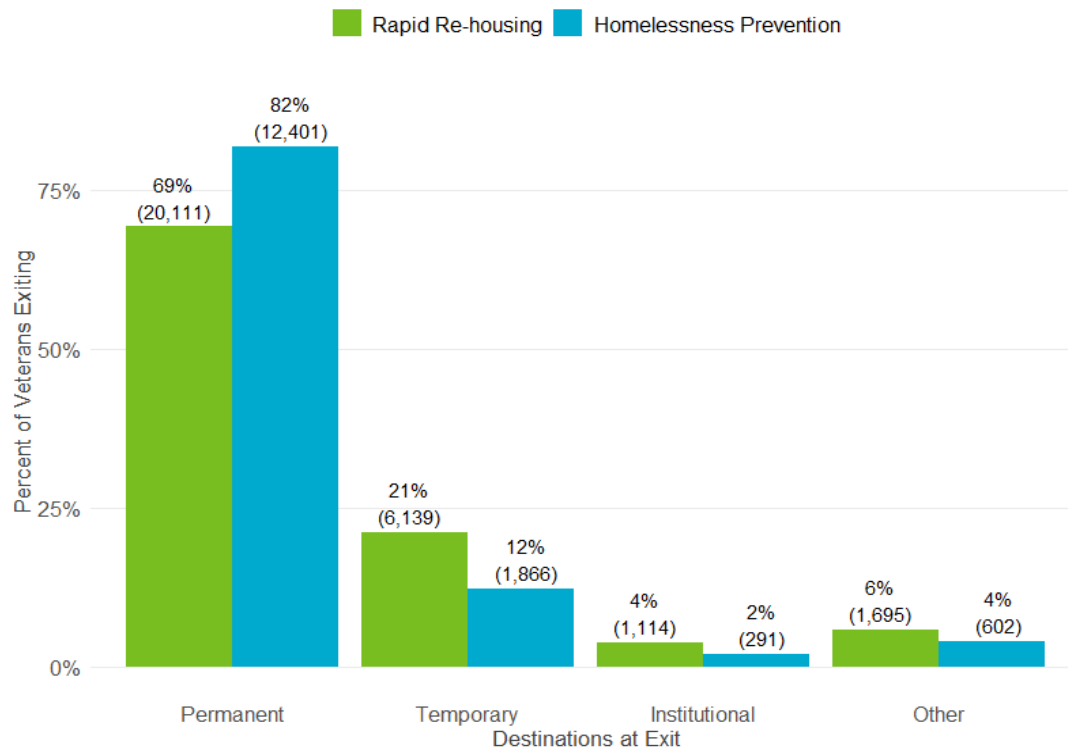
As exhibits 5.1 and 5.2 demonstrate, although the number of exits has fluctuated somewhat in the past five years, the overall distribution of exits across destinations seems to have remained largely stable. In FY 2023, 74 percent of Veterans exited to permanent housing destinations, 18 percent of Veterans exited to temporary housing destinations, and five (5) percent of Veterans exited to other destinations. The remaining three (3) percent of Veterans exited to institutional settings, including general hospitals or psychiatric hospitals, substance abuse treatment facilities, jail, or prison.

The summary provided in Exhibit 5.2 offers additional information regarding the numbers of Veterans exiting to each destination. This presentation provides an opportunity to see overall numbers of Veteran exiters, as well as exit numbers for each exit destination, between 2019 and 2023. The overall number of Veteran exits did not increase substantially between FY 2022 and FY 2023. However, as presented in Section 4 (SSVF Households Served in FY 2023 and Their Demographic Characteristics), between FY 2022 and FY 2023, the SSVF program concurrently saw a 14 percent increase in the overall number of Veterans served. It seems likely that a significant contributing factor to Veterans staying in the SSVF program longer is the nationwide implementation of the Shallow Subsidy program.

In FY 2023, the overall number of Veterans exiting to other destinations (2,262), which includes circumstances where the destination is unknown, is two (2) percent less than in FY 2022, and the lowest percentage in the past five fiscal years. The number of Veterans exiting to other destinations is a somewhat small number overall, but it is likely that the emphasis and training on accurate data collection from the SSVF Program Office as part of the VA's CY 2023 goals at least partially explains the increase accuracy in exit status.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.3: Veteran Exit Destinations for Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran Exiters= 43,331

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

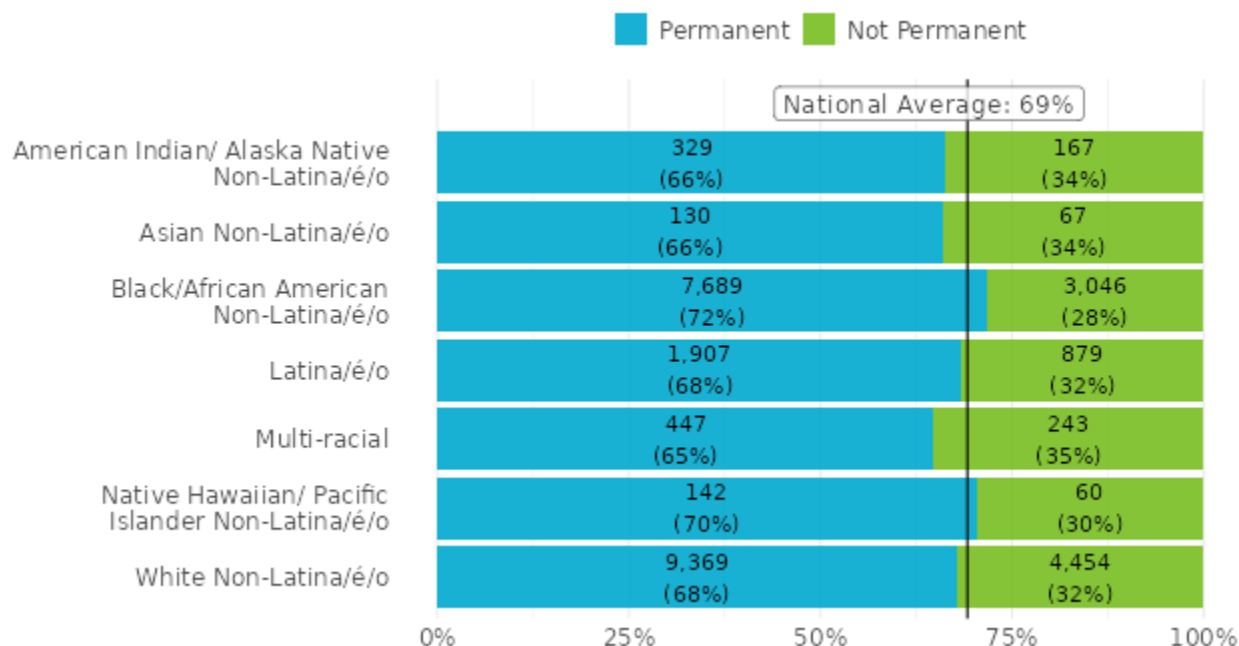
Exhibit 5.3 breaks down the details of exit destination by assistance type. As shown in Exhibit 5.3, 69 percent of Veterans (or 20,111 Veterans) exiting SSVF rapid re-housing programs successfully ended their experience of homelessness and moved into permanent housing.

Meanwhile, 82 percent of Veterans (or 12,401 Veterans) exiting SSVF homelessness prevention assistance maintained their housing unit or found other permanent housing in FY 2023.

Twenty-one (21) percent of rapid re-housing Veterans (or 6,139 Veterans) exited to temporary destinations. Twelve (12) percent of homelessness prevention Veterans (or 1,866 Veterans) exited to temporary destinations. Four (4) percent of rapid re-housing Veterans (or 1,114 Veterans) exited to institutional settings, while two (2) percent of homelessness prevention Veterans (or 291 Veterans) exited to institutions.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.4 Rapid Re-housing Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran RRH Exiters: 29,024

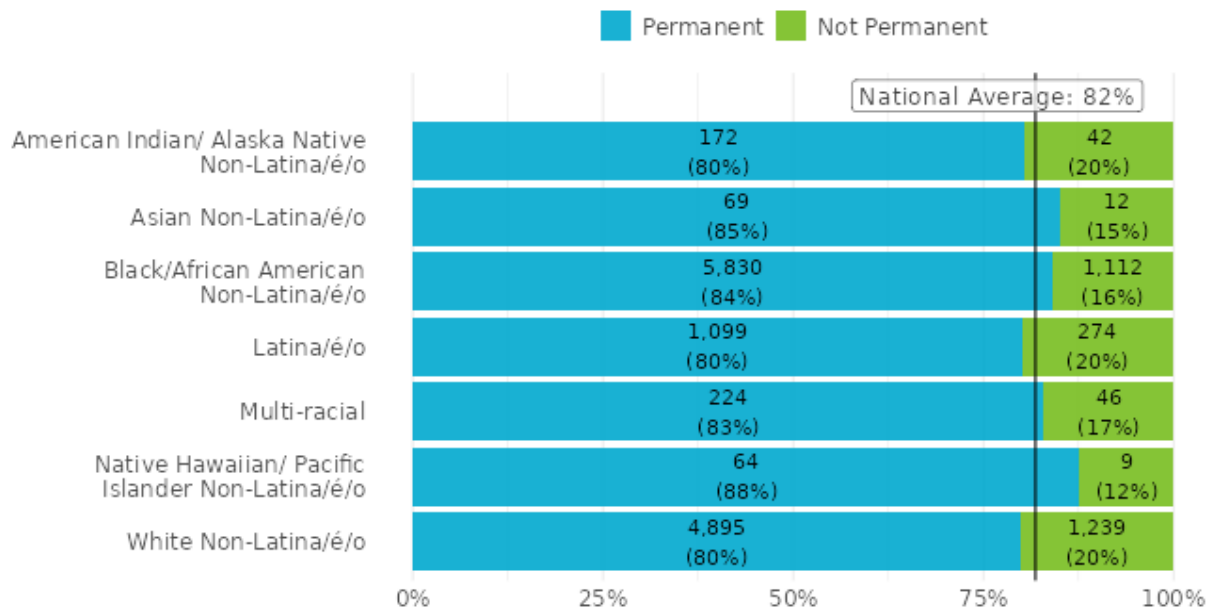
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

In 2023, the SSVF Program Office released the SSVF Equity Report, a web-based tool that analyzes grantee data for Veterans by race and ethnicity. The purpose of this tool is to support grantees identifying and addressing disparities in enrollment, access to TFA, and exits. Please refer to Section 3 of this report for additional information about the Equity Report.

Exhibit 5.4 presents data on exits to permanent housing disaggregated by race and ethnicity from the SSVF Equity Report for Veterans who received rapid re-housing assistance. When looking at exits by race and ethnicity, we see that that nationwide, white, non-Latina/é/o Veterans are about one (1) percent less likely than the national average of 69 percent to exit to permanent housing, while Black/African American non-Latina/é/o Veterans are three (3) percent more likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing. Latina/é/o Veteran exits to permanent housing are just under the national average at 68 percent. Though they are an overall smaller number of Veterans, the following groups were less likely than the national average to exit to permanent destinations: multi-racial Veterans (four (4) percent less likely), American Indian/Alaska Native non-Latina/é/o Veterans (three (3) percent less likely), and Asian non-Latina/é/o Veterans (three (3) percent less likely). Outcomes for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander non-Latina/é/o Veterans exceed the national average by one (1) percent.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.5: Homelessness Prevention Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran HP Exiters: 15,136

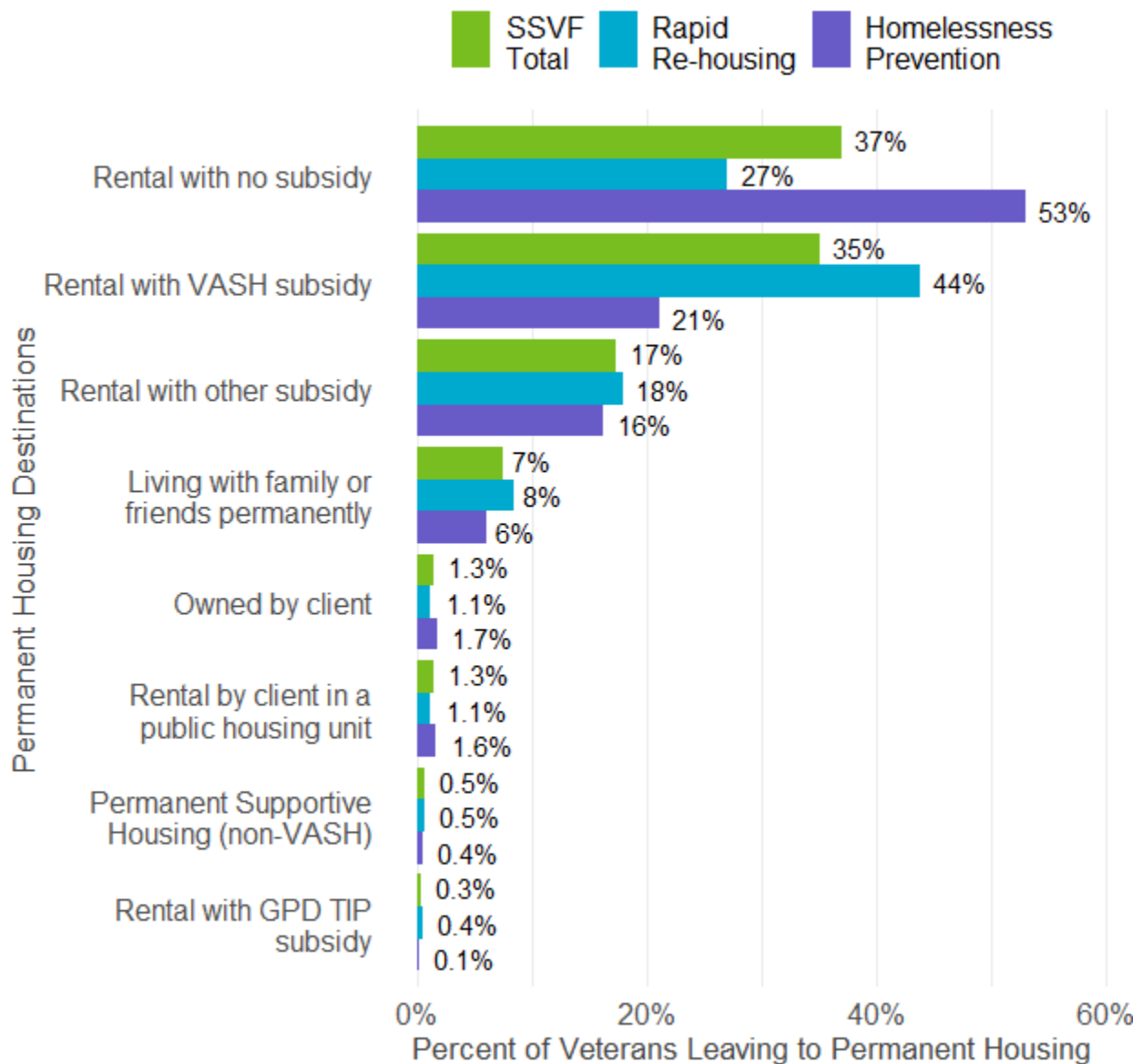
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibit 5.5 from the SSVF Equity Report provides data on exits to permanent housing, disaggregated by race and ethnicity, for Veterans who received homelessness prevention services. Nationwide, Black/African American non-Latina/é/o Veterans were about two (2) percent more likely than the national average of 82 percent to exit to permanent housing. In contrast, White non-Latina/é/o Veterans were two (2) percent less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing. Latina/é/o Veterans had an 80 percent exit rate to permanent housing, which is two (2) percent lower than the national average.

Though they represent a smaller number of Veterans overall, the following groups were less likely than the national average to exit to permanent housing: multi-racial Veterans (one (1) percent less likely) and American Indian/Alaska Native non-Latina/é/o Veterans (two (2) percent less likely). Outcomes for Asian non-Latina/é/o Veterans and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander non-Latina/é/o Veterans exceeded the national average by three (3) percent and six (6) percent, respectively.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.6: Permanent Housing Destinations of Veteran Exiters (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran Permanent Housing Exiters= 32,031

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibit 5.6 looks more closely at permanent housing destinations for Veterans served in FY 2023 in both assistance types. SSVF assistance to Veterans who also had a HUD-Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) voucher was 35 percent of all permanent housing exits (a slight reduction from 37 percent in FY 2022). Forty-four (44) percent of Veterans who were served in rapid re-housing exited to HUD-VASH in FY 2023, which is a one (1) percent reduction from FY 2022. The most significant reduction in Veterans served with HUD-VASH

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

subsidies compared to FY 2022 occurred for Veterans who were served in homelessness prevention, with a reduction of four (4) percent.

In general, there are notable differences in housing destinations when comparing exiters from rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention. As shown in Exhibit 5.4, 53 percent of Veterans who received homelessness prevention assistance successfully moved to or retained unsubsidized rental housing, compared with just 27 percent of Veterans exiting who exited rapid re-housing to permanent housing.

While not true in every situation, the fact that Veterans receiving homelessness prevention are more likely to exit the program to “permanent housing without a subsidy” when compared with Veterans receiving rapid re-housing seems to align with the overall expectation that Veterans experiencing literal homelessness may have more challenges and a less robust social support system than Veterans served in homelessness prevention.

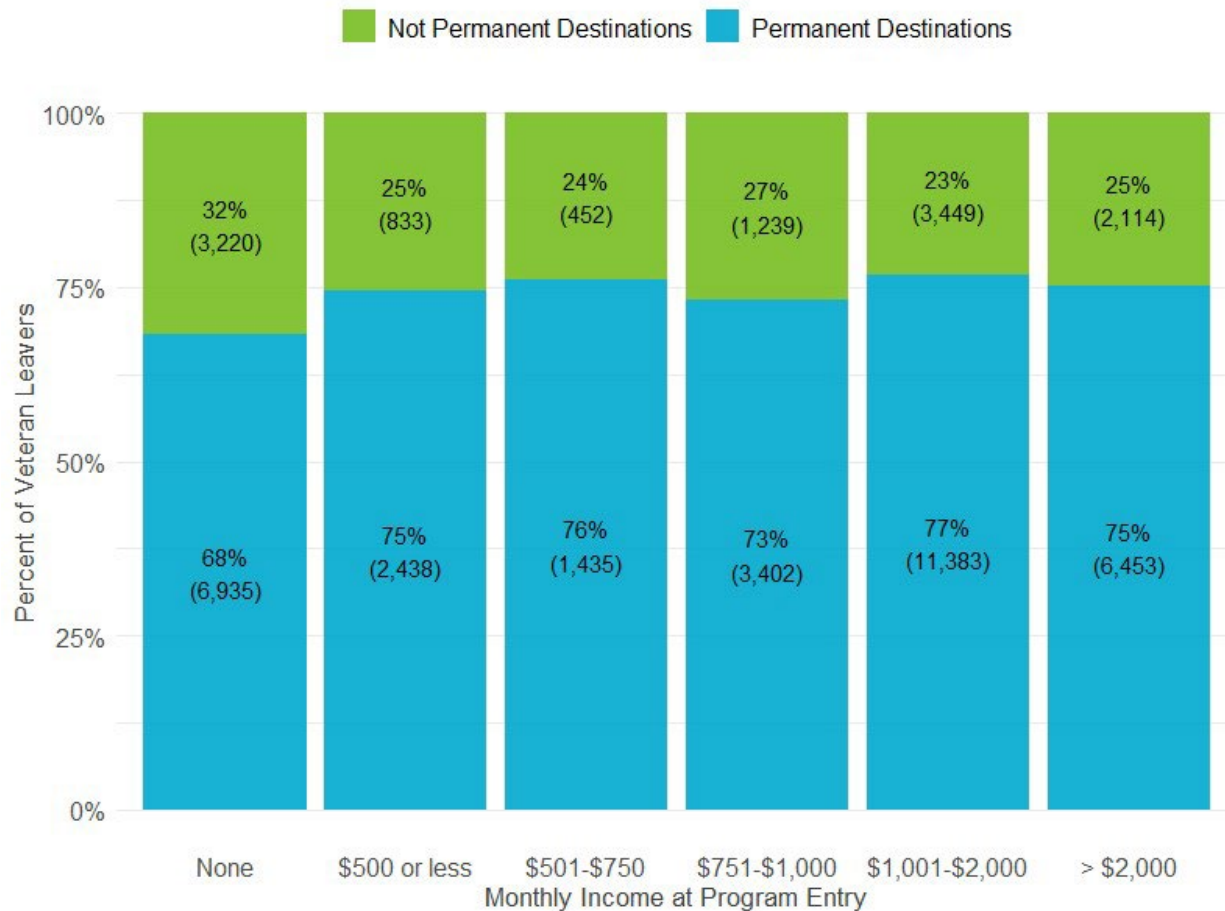
Another change when comparing exit destinations for FY 2023 with FY 2022 was that the percentage of Veterans whose destination was “rental with other subsidy” increased across the board, with an approximately four (4) percent increase overall. This may be reflective of newly available HUD subsidies, including approximately 70,000 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs) that were made available through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and needed to be leased by September 30, 2023.

5.2. Permanent Housing Exit by Income at Program Entry

Veterans served by SSVF are enrolled in the program regardless of income, and therefore, it is often the case that Veterans have no or very limited income at program entry. This is consistent with Housing First philosophy which is a Core Component of SSVF.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.7: Exit Destination by Monthly Income at Program Entry for Veteran Exiters, including HUD-VASH Exits (FY 2023)

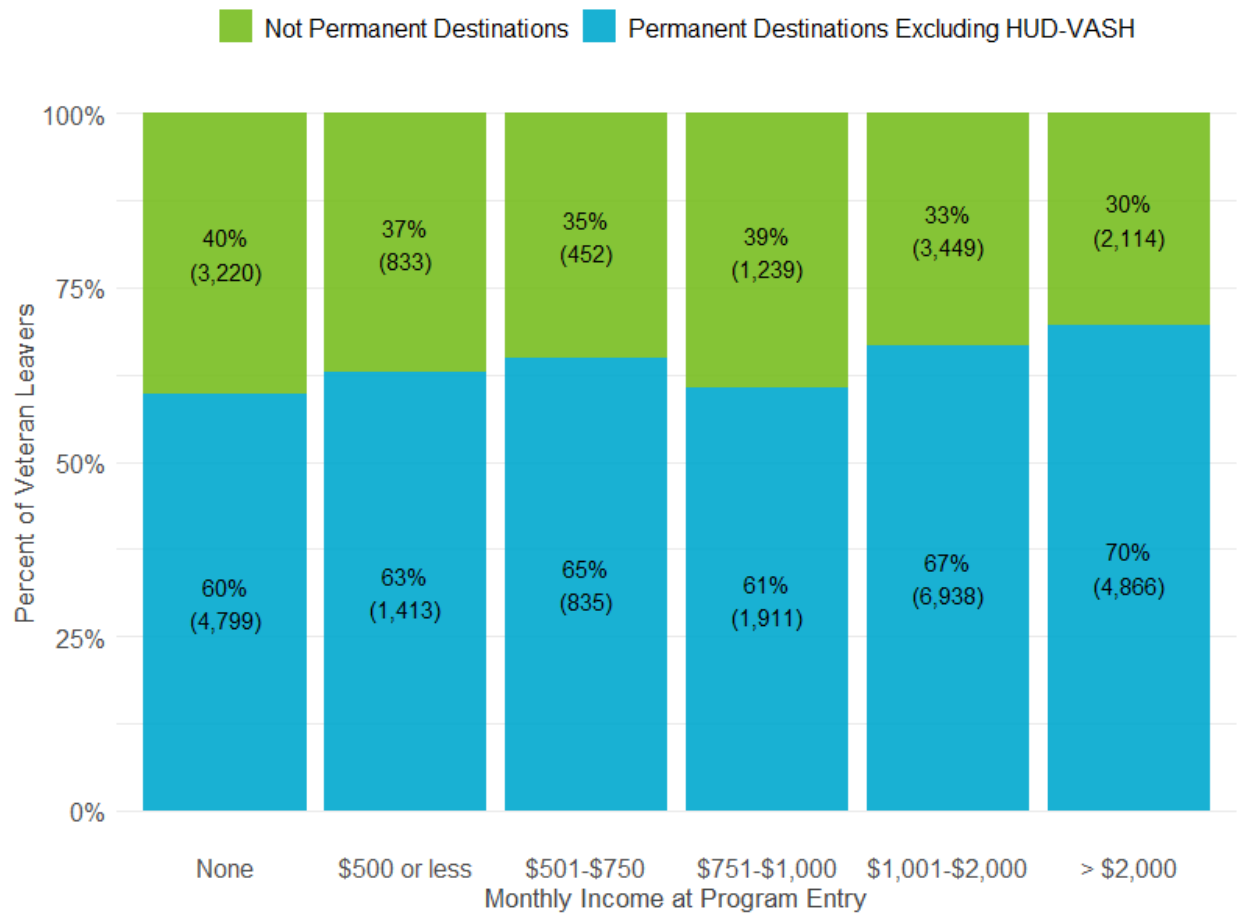


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibit 5.7 offers information about Veterans’ success rates for Veterans by income at program entry. As demonstrated here, Veterans with no income at entry were most likely to exit to a destination that was not permanent, however, regardless of Veteran income, more than two-thirds of all Veterans who exited SSVF exit to permanent destinations. For Veterans with no income, 68 percent exited SSVF to a permanent housing destination. For the largest group of Veterans, those with between \$1,001 and \$2,000 monthly income (a total of 14,831 Veterans), 77 percent exited to permanent housing destinations. When comparing the percentages of Veterans with permanent housing exits to the previous year, there was an increase in the percentage of Veterans exiting to permanent housing destinations across all categories, with the highest increase for Veterans with no income (a four percent increase) and Veterans with \$501-\$750 income (a four (4) percent increase).

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.8: Exit Destination by Monthly Income at Program Entry for Veteran Exiters, excluding HUD-VASH Exits (FY 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibits 5.8 offers information about Veteran success rates excluding those Veterans exiting with a HUD-VASH voucher. When removing HUD-VASH exits, we notice that the number and percentage of positive exits is reduced overall by at least 10 percent for all categories of Veterans except those Veterans with incomes higher than \$2,000. This is understandable because Veterans with the highest incomes may have an easier time securing housing without subsidy. When comparing the percentages of Veterans with permanent housing exits to the previous year, there was an increase in the percentage of Veterans exiting to permanent housing destinations across all categories, with the highest increase for Veterans with no income (a five percent increase) and Veterans with \$501-\$750 income (also a five (5) percent increase)

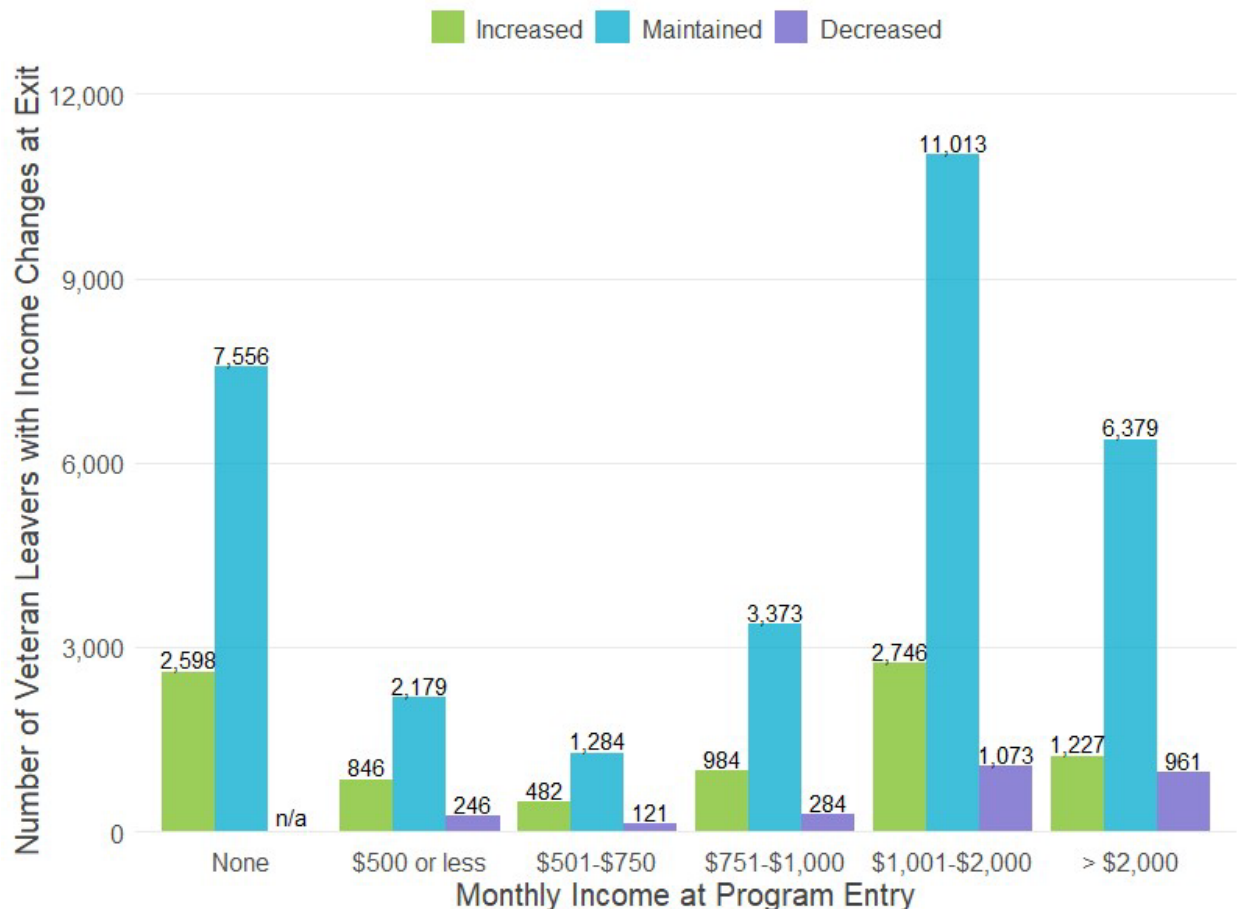
Section 5: SSVF Program Results

5.3. Income and Financial Stability Outcomes

The SSVF program is intended to offer time-limited assistance to Veterans to help address immediate housing needs and to identify and address challenges that may stand in the way of ongoing housing stability. Increasing income through employment and benefits is one element of assistance that is provided by SSVF, but recognizing the short-term nature of the program, increases in income as a result of support provided by the SSVF program may occur after the Veteran has exited. This analysis does not capture those situations.

Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy assistance have longer lengths of participation in the program which means income increases for this group are more likely to be captured prior to exit. For more detailed information on income changes while Veterans are receiving the Shallow Subsidy service see Section 6 of this report.

Exhibit 5.9: Changes in Veteran Monthly Income from Entry to Exit (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran Exiters= 43,331

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

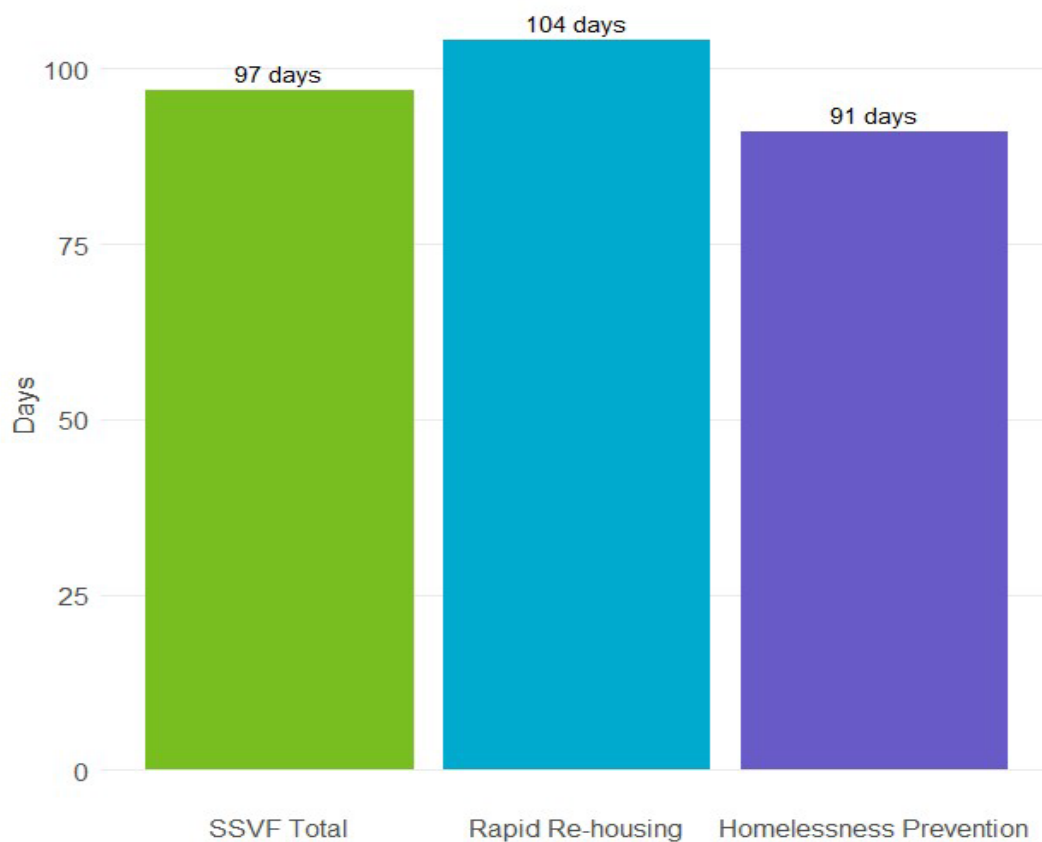
Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.9 offers an analysis of whether Veteran exiter income increased, decreased, or maintained the same level compared to their income level at entry. As demonstrated above, just over 1 in 4 (26 percent) of Veterans with no income increased their income prior to program exit. Among Veterans with \$500 or less of monthly income at entry, (3,026 total Veterans), 28 percent increased their income prior to exit. For Veterans entering the program with monthly incomes between \$501 and \$750, 482 Veterans exited SSVF with higher incomes (26 percent of Veterans increased their income). Among those with monthly incomes at entry of \$751 to \$2,000, (19,472 total Veterans), one in four, or 25 percent of Veterans increased their income.

5.4. Length of Participation

This section explores the overall length of participation for Veteran exiters. During the COVID-19 pandemic, when the (PHE) was in place, there were significant increases in length of participation. As noted earlier in the report, the PHE was lifted in May of 2023, which reset eligibility including limits on Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) for Veterans who were currently enrolled in the program.

Exhibit 5.10: Median Length of Participation by Veteran Exiters, by Assistance Type (FY 2023)



SSVF Veteran Exiters= 43,331

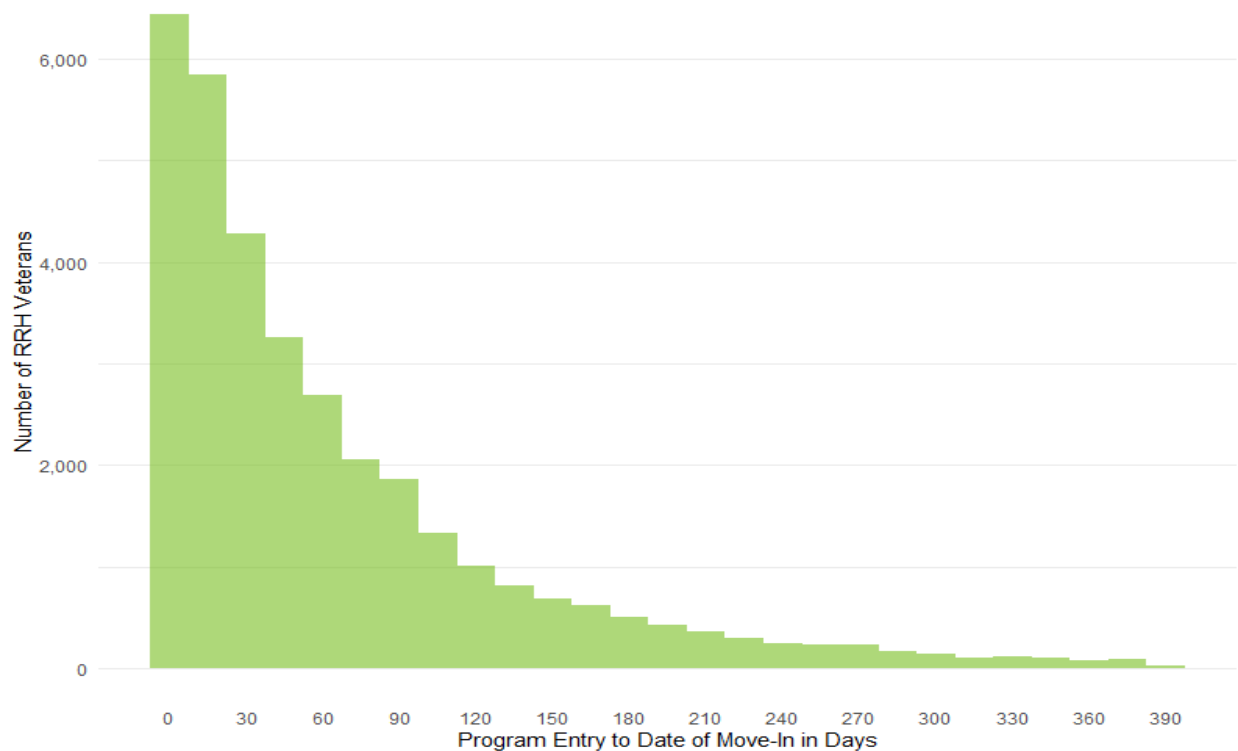
SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

As demonstrated in Exhibits 5.10 and 5.12, the median length of participation for homelessness prevention was 91 days, with the longest length of participation almost 2,000 days (about five (5) and a half years) which is most likely a data quality issue. The median length of participation for rapid re-housing was 104 days with the longest length of participation almost 2,500 days (about seven (7) years). Possible reasons for these longer lengths of stay include lack of housing availability in the community, higher acuity Veterans with intense service needs, and possibly data quality issues (case managers forgetting to exit a client). The SSVF program is, for the most part, exiting clients well before the program's service limits have been reached.

When compared with the median length of participation for the program components in FY 2022 (94 days for homelessness prevention and 111 days for rapid re-housing), we see that while there has been a slight decrease in both assistance categories, the median length of participation was not substantially reduced in FY 2023.

Exhibit 5.11: Time from Program Entry to Housing Move-In for Veterans in Rapid Re-housing (FY 2023)

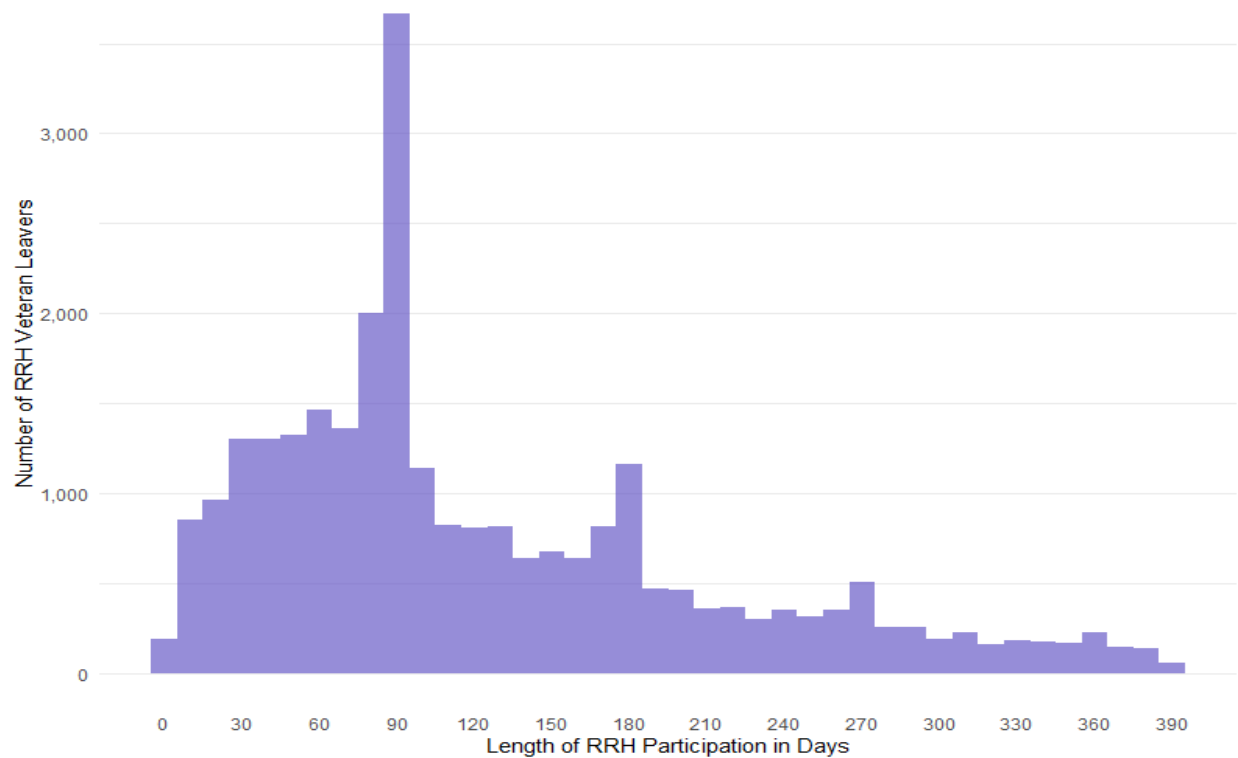


SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibit 5.11 offers details on the length of time from program entry to housing move-in for Veterans in rapid re-housing during FY 2023. As is demonstrated here, the vast majority of Veterans are placed in housing within 120 days of program entry, with a large number moving in within the first 30 days of program entry.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.12: Length of Participation for Veterans in Rapid Re-housing (FY 2023)



SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Exhibit 5.12 looks at the overall length of participation in rapid re-housing. As can be observed here, many program exits occur within the first 90 days and then exits decline gradually, with observable spikes at required recertification points with 71 percent of Veterans exiting rapid re-housing before or at 180 days from entry.

5.5. Veteran Returns to Homelessness

An important gauge of the efficacy of programs serving households facing homelessness, or at a heightened risk of experiencing homelessness, lies in Veterans' ability to retain housing after program exit. Households transitioning from SSVF to permanent housing exhibit more favorable outcomes in preventing re-entry into VA homeless programs within one year of program completion, as compared to a cohort of other Veterans residing in poverty who have previously experienced homelessness.

At a national level, accurately and consistently tracking both entries and returns to the experience of homelessness can be challenging, as Veterans may not return to the same program or geography where they originally sought assistance. This sub-section of the report uses Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from the SSVF program and HOMES to evaluate the housing outcomes sustainability for Veterans transitioning to permanent housing from SSVF,

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

which is an important metric¹⁸. The analysis relies on a dataset supplied by the National Center on Homelessness among Veterans ("the Center").

To examine changes over time in returns to VA homeless programs from SSVF, this sub-section provides data on eight different time-based cohorts for analysis of SSVF Veterans returns to SSVF or other VA-funded homeless programs. Because this section examines returns to homelessness with six months of program exit, FY 2023 data is not yet available. The section instead does a lookback on returns to homelessness for Veterans who were served in FY 2022 and returned to SSVF or other VA-funded homeless programs during the first six (6) months of FY 2023.

Exhibit 5.13: Veteran Exit to Permanent Housing (FYs 2012-2022)

	FY 2012 ¹⁹	FY 2014	FY 2017 ²⁰	FY 2018 ²¹	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Number of Veterans exiting SSVF to permanent housing during this period	32,033	53,388	38,370	30,428	36,679	27,974	38,959	28,425

NOTE: The returns analysis has not been conducted for every year SSVF has been in operation. This chart reflects the years covered by the analysis.

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data

Veterans lacking valid Social Security numbers or with unknown housing status at SSVF program entry were excluded from this analysis. The remaining cohorts were categorized into four sub-groups based on household type (with or without children) and SSVF service category (prevention or rapid re-housing).

Survival analysis methods were employed to prospectively track the four groups and examine the timing and occurrence of post-SSVF homelessness episodes.

¹⁸ Tsai, J., & Byrne, T. (2023). Returns to Homelessness: Key Considerations for Using This Metric to Improve System Performance. *American Journal of Public Health*, 113(5), 490-494, retrieved January 17, 2024, from <https://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/10.2105/AJPH.2023.307263>.

¹⁹ This first cohort did not consolidate SSVF reenrollments within a 30-day period to account for Veteran transfers between SSVF programs and geographical areas. All subsequent cohorts are consolidated in that manner. At the time of this report's publication, it was not possible to consolidate this cohort to match the other cohorts' adjustment.

²⁰ This period began one month earlier than the regular fiscal year and ended one month earlier than the regular fiscal year. Like all other returners datasets in this report, there were twelve months of permanent housing exiters included in this dataset.

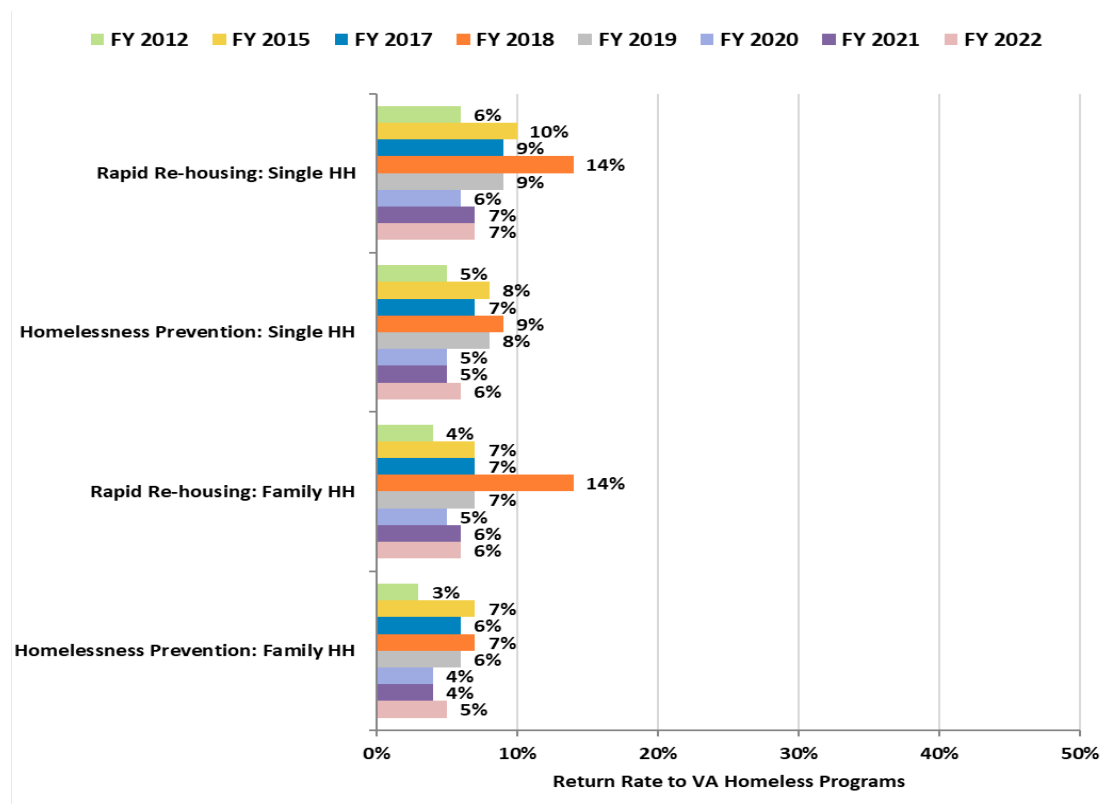
²¹ Veterans that are were enrolled in SSVF using the HUD-VASH or GPD Packet Process were excluded from registering for the survey as their participation in SSVF was far more limited than regular SSVF enrollees.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

This sub-section employs a six-month lookback period to assess SSVF success, recognizing that larger economic, housing market, societal, or other significant factors may exert increased influence over time. Exhibit 5.15 specifically examines returns to VA homelessness programs at six (6) months following Veterans' exits to permanent housing.

The data in this sub-section was, in part, previously presented in the FY 2022 Annual Report. Due to the length of time returns analysis takes updated data incorporating FY 2023 exits was not available at the time of this writing.

Exhibit 5.14: Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations



SOURCES: SSVF-HMIS Repository data; HOMES.

Exhibit 5.14 shows low levels of returns to VA homelessness programs by SSVF Veterans who exited to permanent housing destinations across most annual cohorts, household (HH) types, and housing assistance types at the six-month mark.

In FY 2022, the percentage of rapid re-housing “returners” to VA homeless programs within the first six months of exit to permanent housing remained stably low. Among family households who exited SSVF rapid re-housing services to permanent housing during that period, six (6) percent returned to VA homeless programs. Meanwhile, among single Veteran households who

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

exited SSVF rapid re-housing services to permanent housing in the latest cohort, the return rate was seven (7) percent.

COVID-19 pandemic rental protections were significantly curtailed during FY 2022. Yet despite the end of rental protections during FY 2022, Veteran returns to VA homeless programs within six (6) months after their permanent housing exits in FY 2022 held steady. Veteran return rates in FY 2022 were unchanged or up only one (1) percent from FY 2020 and FY 2021 in all assistance type and household type combinations. For SSVF, there were ongoing PHE Declaration program flexibilities in place throughout FY 2022, which may have helped keep returns to homelessness low, including extending Veteran participation time in hotels and motels with EHA and lifting the time limits on rental assistance to stabilize housing for Veterans households enrolled in the program. Those protective actions likely decreased the number of Veterans experiencing unstable housing situations during the year, compared to FY 2019 and prior years.

Upcoming FY 2023 returners' data will be reviewed by the National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans and SSVF Program Office to get a fuller understanding of pandemic response policies (such as the national eviction moratorium and the Emergency Rental Assistance Program), and their relationship to SSVF Veteran returns to experiencing homelessness rates.

5.5.1. Equity Analysis of Veteran Returns to Homelessness

Given the disproportionate experience of homelessness by Veterans of Black, Indigenous, Latina/é/o, and People of Color (BILPOC) identities to experiencing homelessness, and the VA's commitment to end homelessness among women Veterans, The National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans worked with the SSVF Program Office and technical assistance staff to generate returns to VA homelessness program data by race, ethnicity, and gender to the further SSVF's emphasis on equity. This data, and future datasets, will help SSVF to better understand its Veterans' experiences and outcomes as members of different identity groups. SSVF will track and use this information to inform on going equity work with grantees.

Due to sample size constraints, and for comparative purposes, there were several significant limitations with this dataset:

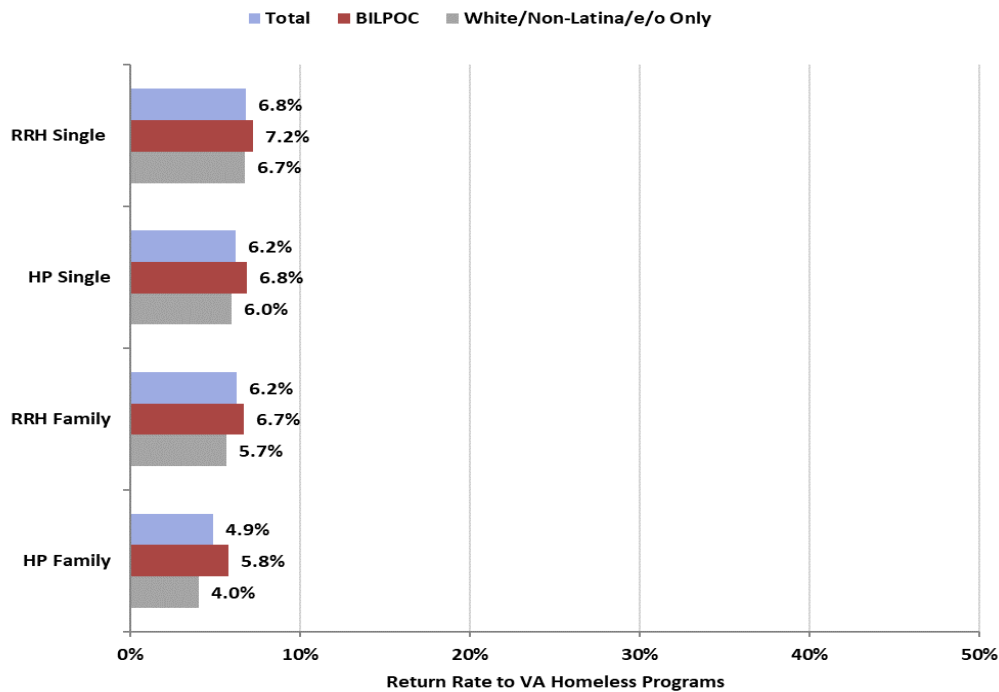
- Race and ethnicity data:
 - Black, Indigenous, Latiné, and People of Color (BILPOC) data in this section includes the following racial and ethnic groups: American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black/African American, Latina/é/o, multiple races, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander.
 - Due to sample size limitations, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and “multiples races” groups could not be included as standalone groups. However, their data was included in the BILPOC group.
 - The “Black/African American only” Veterans group is defined as Veterans respondents that only answered Black/African American for race and non-Latina/é/o for ethnicity.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

This group construction was used to establish distinct comparisons with other racial/ethnic groups.

- For the same comparative purposes, the “White/Non-Latina/é/o only” Veterans group is defined as Veterans respondents that only answered White for race and non-Latina/é/o for ethnicity.
 - The Latina/é/o Veterans group consists of Veterans respondents that answered Latina/é/o for ethnicity, regardless of race selected.
- Gender data:
 - Transgender and gender non-conforming responses were excluded from the dataset. The Center did not provide that data due to sample size concerns. Without being able to view that data, disparities with those groups’ outcomes were not possible to identify or quantify.

Exhibit 5.15: BILPOC and White/non-Latina/é/o only Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations (FY 2022)



SOURCES: SSVF-HMIS Repository data; HOMES.

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

At six (6) months after exit as shown in Exhibit 5.15, across all service and household type combinations, BILPOC Veteran permanent housing exiters had higher rates of return to VA homeless programs than the total group and the white/non-Latina/é/o only group.

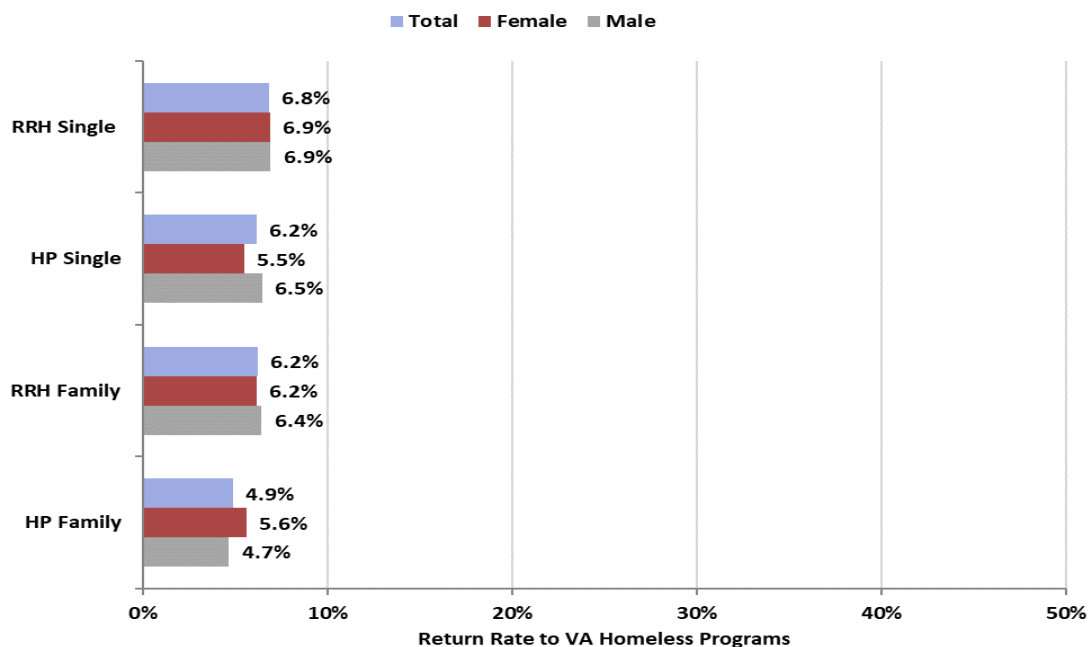
Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Compared to the white/non-Latina/é/o only group, BILPOC Veteran rates of return were between 0.5 percent and 1.8 percent higher. Put differently, in the household and assistance type with the most disparities in outcomes, (families in homelessness prevention), returns rates were four (4) percent for white families and 5.8 percent for BILPOC families. Based on these return rates, a BILPOC Veteran household who exited SSVF to permanent housing was 45 percent more likely to return to a VA homeless program within six (6) months, compared to their white/non-Latina/é/o only counterparts.

The biggest disparities were in homelessness prevention outcomes. Of BILPOC Veterans in households with children that exited homelessness prevention services, 5.8 percent entered a VA homeless program within six (6) months of exit, compared to 4.0 percent of their white/non-Latina/é/o counterparts. Similarly, for BILPOC Veterans in households without children that exited homelessness prevention services, 6.8 percent entered a VA homeless program within six (6) months of exit, compared to 6.0 percent of their white/non-Latina/é/o only counterparts.

The BILPOC Veteran group had consistently higher rates of return than the total group, over the six-month time period, ranging from 0.5 percent higher (RRH single) to 1.8 percent higher (HP family).

Exhibit 5.16: Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations, by Gender (FY 2022)



SOURCES: SSVF-HMIS Repository data; HOMES.

Exhibit 5.16 examines Veteran return rates to VA homeless programs by gender, six (6) months after exit from permanent housing. It presents gender data by SSVF assistance types (HP and RRH) and household types (households with children and households without children).

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

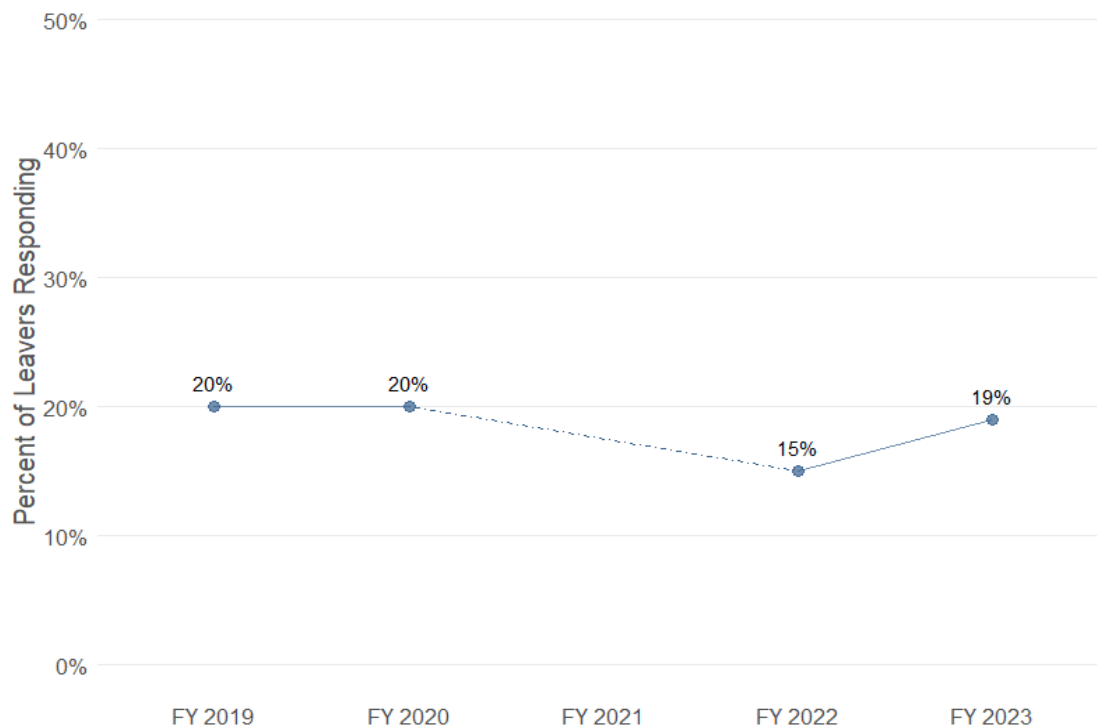
Six (6) months after an exit to permanent housing, female Veterans in households with children had higher rates of return to VA homeless programs than male Veterans in those same household types. Among female Veterans in households with children from homelessness prevention, the return rate was 0.9 percent higher than male Veterans from the same situation.

For households without children, male Veterans had one (1) percent higher return rates than female Veterans from homelessness prevention services. For RRH households, there were no significant return rate differences found between female and male Veteran permanent housing exiters, six (6) months after exit.

5.6. Veterans Satisfaction with the SSVF Program

SSVF requires grantees to provide each participating Veteran with a satisfaction survey within 30 days of their program exit. Completion of the survey is optional, but SSVF providers should make the survey as accessible as possible to encourage Veteran participation. This section will review the participation rates and outcomes for the satisfaction survey. In FY 2021, participant satisfaction survey results were not available as VA's data collection system was being re-procured and transitioned to a new vendor, therefore, when multi-year data analysis is provided, data for 2021 is not available for inclusion.

Exhibit 5.17: Participant Response Rates (FYs 2019-2023)



SOURCE: SSVF- FYs 2019-2023 participant satisfaction surveys

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

In FY 2019, one in five (or 20 percent) of registered Veterans completed the satisfaction survey at program exit. That rate remained steady in FY 2020. In FY 2022, there was a five (5) percent decrease in respondent feedback. This dip in survey completion can likely be attributed to the SSVF satisfaction survey being transitioned to a new vendor with a new registration process. In FY 2023, the overall Veteran response rate increased to 19 percent.

Exhibit 5.18: Participant Self-Identified Service Needs (FY 2023)

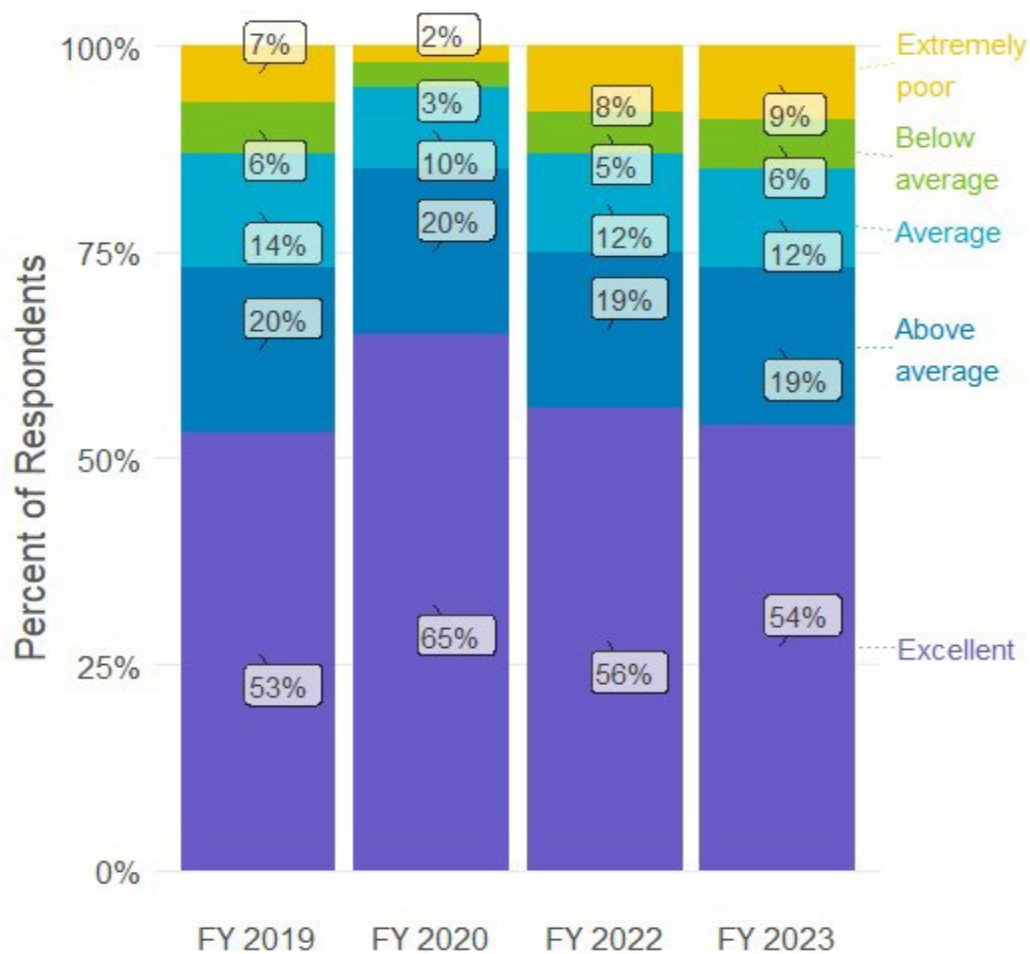
More than 75% of Veterans reported needing this service:		Between 50-75% of Veterans reported needing this service:	
Rental assistance	85%	Security and utility deposits	60%
Case management	80%	Housing counseling	55%
Involved in creating an individualized housing stabilization plan	77%	Assistance in obtaining VA Benefits	53%
		Utility fee payment assistance	52%
Between 25-49% of Veterans reported needing this service:		Fewer than 25% of Veterans reported needing this service:	
Daily living	47%	Childcare	6%
Income support	47%		
Personal financial planning	40%		
Purchase of emergency supplies	38%		
Transportation	37%		
Moving costs	36%		
Health care	31%		
Legal	27%		

SOURCE: SSVF FY 2023 participant satisfaction surveys.

In FY 2023, SSVF Veteran exiters top reported needs were rental assistance services at 85 percent and case management services at 80 percent. Seventy-seven (77) percent of Veterans identified the need for support creating an individualized housing stabilization plan. At slightly lower levels Veterans reported they needed security and utility deposits (60 percent), housing counseling (55 percent), and assistance obtaining VA benefits (53 percent). Less than half the Veterans completing the survey reported they needed other services offered by SSVF. As only 14 percent of SSVF households had children, the lowest reported need among all SSVF Veteran exiters was childcare at six (6) percent.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.19 Participant Overall Quality Ratings for Their SSVF Provider (FYs 2019- 2023)



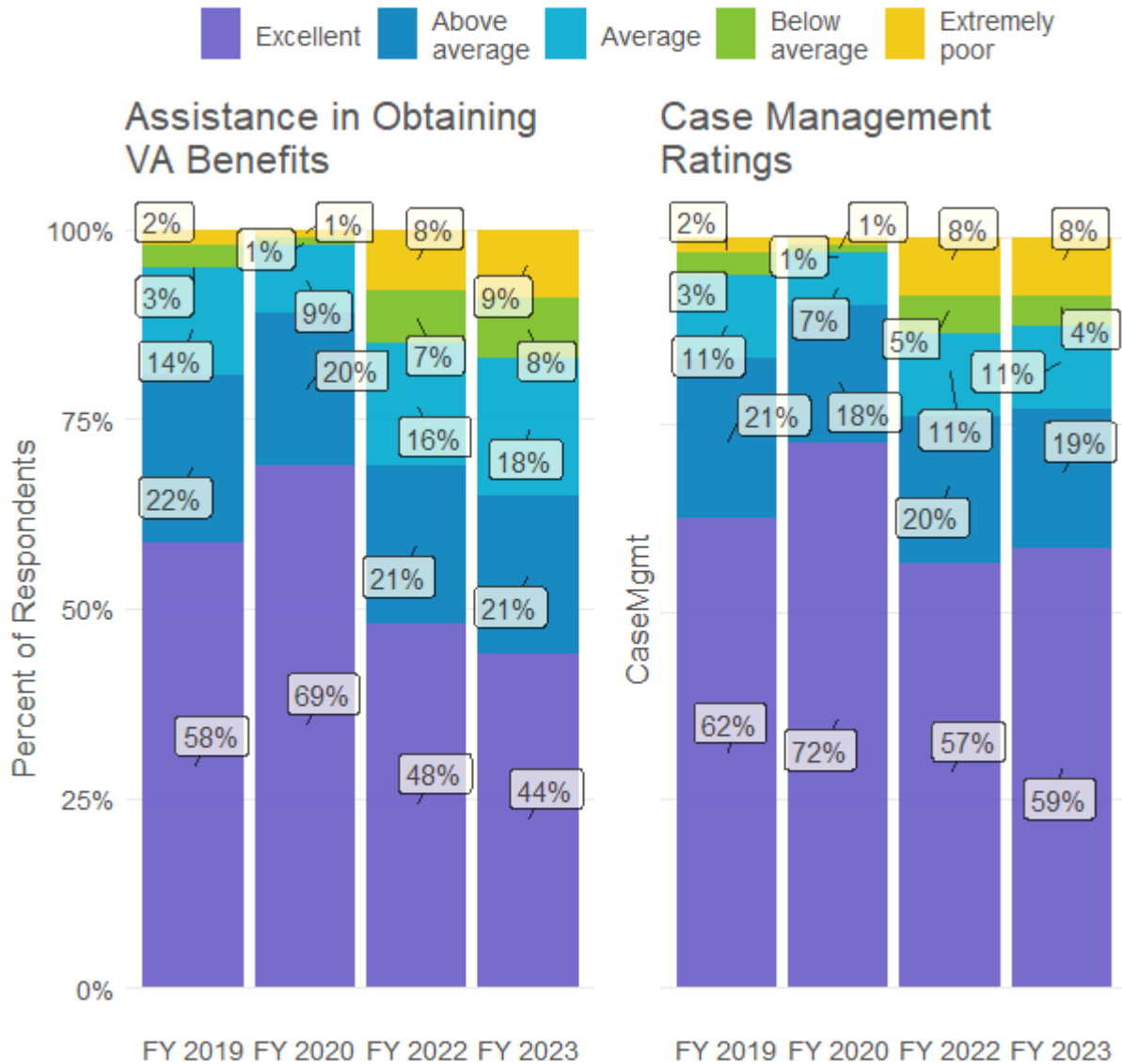
SOURCE : SSVF- FYs 2019-2023 participant satisfaction surveys

Exhibit 5.19 presents four (4) years of Veteran respondents’ ratings of their SSVF provider’s quality of service, from FY 2019 through FY 2023. Data was not collected in FY 2021. In FY 2019, 73 percent of Veteran respondents gave “Excellent” or “Above Average” ratings on their SSVF provider’s quality of service. In FY 2023, again, 73 percent of respondents gave their SSVF provider an “Excellent” or “Above Average” rating. In the intervening years (FY 2020 through FY 2022), those higher end ratings fluctuated between 85 percent and 75 percent.

At the lower end of Veteran respondents’ rating of their SSVF provider’s quality of service, 13 percent of respondents gave “Extremely Poor” or “Below Average” ratings in FY 2019. By FY 2023, that number had jumped, with 15 percent of SSVF provider’s service quality receiving low marks. In FY 2020 and FY 2022, those lower end ratings were five (5) percent and 13 percent respectively.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

Exhibit 5.20: Participant Rating of All Other Supportive Services and Temporary Financial Assistance Services' Quality (FYs 2019-2023)



SOURCE : SSVF- FYs 2019-2023 participant satisfaction surveys

Exhibit 5.20 presents Veteran respondents' ratings of assistance in obtaining VA benefits and case management services in FYs 2019, 2020, 2022 and 2023. The quality of these services is critical to track, as case managers work directly with Veteran households to understand their crisis and assist them in obtaining or retaining permanent housing. Similarly, VA benefit services, such as income assistance, employment, training, and educational resources, are often essential to sustaining permanent housing placements.

Section 5: SSVF Program Results

The trends for FY 2023 largely mirror 2022, based on the number of Veterans providing ratings of excellent and above average for both assistance in obtaining VA benefits and case management.

For assistance that Veterans received to obtain VA benefits, 80 percent of Veteran respondents in FY 2019 gave that service an “Excellent” or “Above Average” rating. In FY 2020, the high-end rating for assistance obtaining VA benefits rose to 89 percent of Veteran respondents. In FY 2022, only 69 percent of Veteran respondents gave that service an “Excellent” or “Above Average” rating, a 20 percent reduction from the most recent year data was available. Data from FY 2023 demonstrates a four (4) percent reduction from the low point observed in FY 2022, with sixty-five percent of Veterans giving this service an “Excellent” or “Above Average” rating.

In FY 2019, 83 percent of Veteran respondents rated the case management services they received as either “Excellent” or “Above Average.” In 2020, 91 percent of Veterans gave the same ratings. In FY 2022, 77 percent of Veterans rated the case management services they received as either “Excellent” or “Above Average”, a reduction of 14 percent from the most recent year data was available. In FY 2023, 78 percent of Veterans rated their case management services as either “Excellent” or “Above Average”, reflecting a slight increase from the prior year.

Based on the satisfaction survey results, the SSVF Program Office intends to put an emphasis on customer service and satisfaction in grantee training for FY 2024.

Section 6:

Shallow Subsidy Service

This section describes the Supportive Services for Veteran Families' (SSVF) Shallow Subsidy service. Additionally, this section includes information on the Shallow Subsidy service's usage by assistance type, demographics, and key outcomes. In FY 2023, SSVF Shallow Subsidy services were available to all grantees, nationwide. This service was developed by SSVF, drawing from its Shallow Subsidy pilot program experiences, recent research on rental market changes, and in response to the rent burdens faced by low-income households.



6.1. Overview of SSVF's Shallow Subsidy Service

In 2018, the SSVF Program Office, collaborating with SSVF Technical Assistance (TA), reviewed intermediate-term rental subsidy efforts nationwide, including active programs in major cities like New York City, Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, identifying promising practices in a new type of rental subsidy called shallow subsidy. Building on this, in October 2019, the SSVF Program Office kicked off a two-year pilot initiative for Shallow Subsidy in communities facing high rental costs with low vacancy rates as part of its response to the ongoing affordable housing crisis.

SSVF's Shallow Subsidy service provides a fixed amount of rental assistance Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) to low-income Veteran households enrolled in SSVF's rapid re-housing or homelessness prevention assistance programs. Utility assistance, security/utility deposit, transportation assistance, moving assistance, general housing stability assistance, and childcare TFA can also be provided to Veteran households receiving shallow subsidies, if needed.

The goal of the service is to help Veterans stabilize in housing and increase their income with the provision of two years of fixed rental assistance with the goal of them being fully able to sustain their rent after the two-year period ends. SSVF's Shallow Subsidy service provides this assistance without requiring Veterans to complete the quarterly income certification mandated under traditional SSVF program.

SSVF uses a progressive engagement approach for potential Veteran households to be transitioned to the Shallow Subsidy service. This means that SSVF grantees initially provide the least amount of assistance Veteran households need to help them obtain or maintain their permanent housing, then scale that assistance to increase or decrease intensity as needed throughout the engagement. Consistent with this approach, it is generally assumed that Veteran households are first engaged with traditional rapid re-housing or homelessness prevention assistance prior to being offered the Shallow Subsidy service. That said, SSVF grantees were advised that there are no standardized expectations of how long a Veteran household should be receiving traditional SSVF assistance before transitioning to a shallow subsidy, as this is determined on an individualized basis.

The Shallow Subsidy service is intended to augment and expand housing subsidy resources to meet the needs of Veteran households who are most in need and could benefit from a low barrier, minimal supportive service engagement that will help the household be able to sustain housing once the rental assistance has ended. However, it is understood that Veteran and Veteran family needs are dynamic and could change. In these cases, SSVF could increase supportive services for a household using the progressive engagement approach. Additionally, as part of the One Team approach, Veteran households could be receiving a variety of community-based services to help them with maximizing their income and maintaining housing. In managing and planning the Shallow Subsidy service, grantees work with their local partners, including Continuums of Care (CoCs), VA Medical Centers (VAMCs) and other SSVF grantees to identify the appropriate

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

level of rental support based on the local housing market. That information is memorialized in a community agreement and updated as needed.

In August 2021, VA published a national authorization to expand the SSVF Shallow Subsidy service.

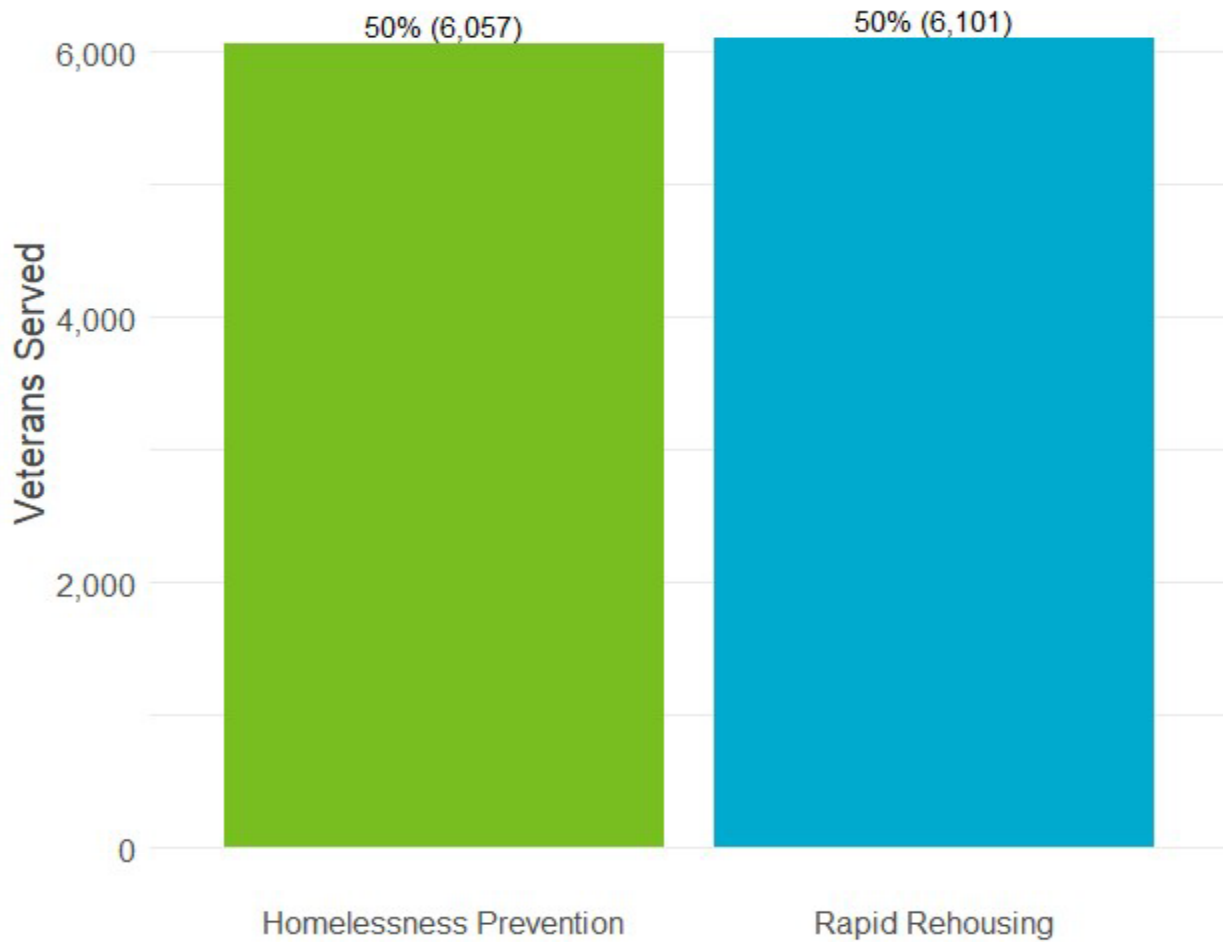
The authorization permitted grantees that were not part of pilot communities to start supporting Veterans with shallow subsidies once they completed their Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). This change allowed some Veterans in non-pilot communities to be served during FY 2021.

FY 2023 was the second full year of SSVF Shallow Subsidy service nationwide implementation. During this year, SSVF grantees expended \$146 million on Shallow Subsidy services (\$55 million of which came from Shallow Subsidy pilot funding). These funds were made available through the American Rescue Plan. SSVF Shallow Subsidy expenditures in FY 2023 were significantly higher than FY 2022 when \$27 million was expended on shallow subsidies. That change reflects the continued expansion of the SSVF Shallow Subsidy service to a nationwide service available to all SSVF grantees.

Over the last four years, the SSVF Program Office and SSVF TA staff have provided substantial direct and group TA to support Shallow Subsidy implantation among grantees, developed Shallow Subsidy guidance materials and community planning tools, and delivered office hours and webinars. Assistance requests and promising practices among the pilot initiative grantees were tracked by SSVF TA for inclusion in future resources. In FY 2023, SSVF TA facilitated Communities of Practice with grantees in each Regional Coordinator's area to provide training and peer support on Shallow Subsidy implementation. Guidance, webinar recordings, and tools for the Shallow Subsidy service can be found at .

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

Exhibit 6.1: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Assistance Type (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veterans served with Shallow Subsidies= 12,096

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

As program participants can continuously receive Shallow Subsidy services for up to two years, this section examines data from FY 2022 and FY 2023. During FYs 2022-2023, 12,096 Veterans were enrolled in SSVF and transitioned to Shallow Subsidy assistance. Of SSVF Veterans who received Shallow Subsidy services in FYs 2022-2023, 50 percent of Veterans (or 6,057 Veterans) were imminently at-risk of experiencing literal homelessness at program entry and received homelessness prevention assistance; the remaining 50 percent (or 6,101) were experiencing literal homelessness at entry into SSVF and received rapid re-housing assistance.²²

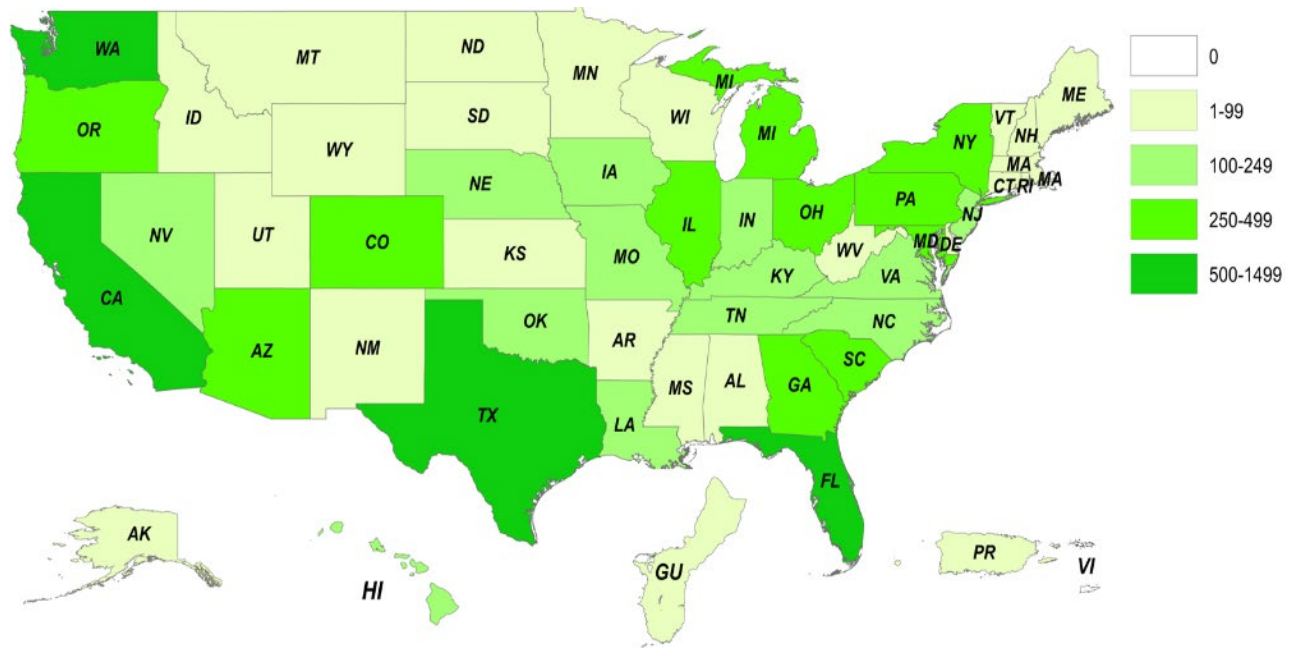
²² Of SSVF Veterans who received Shallow Subsidy services, 0.4 percent more received rapid re-housing assistance at 50.2 percent, compared to 49.8 percent who received homelessness prevention assistance. Due to rounding at the percentage level, both results rounded to 50 percent.

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

6.2. Demographics of SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies

FY 2023 marks the second full year of the SSVF Shallow Subsidy service after the initial pilot in FYs 2020-2021. This section of the report reviews the scale of the service's reach, and the geography and demographics of the Veteran participants, including their race, gender, and ages compared to all SSVF Veterans.

Exhibit 6.2: Map of SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies= 12,096

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

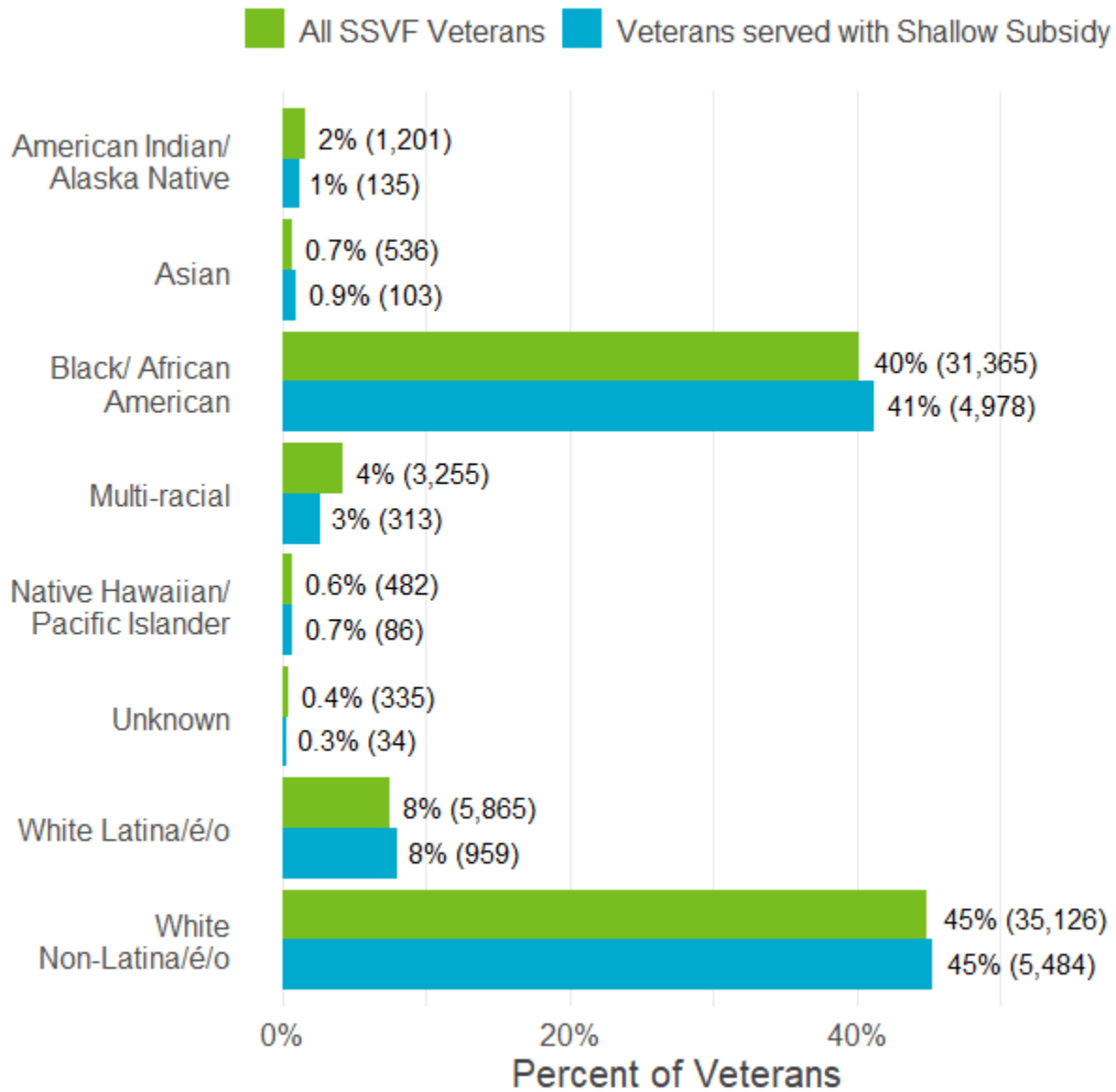
Veterans in 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico were served with SSVF Shallow Subsidy services during FYs 2022-2023. California had the largest number of Veterans served (1,315) with SSVF Shallow Subsidy services over the last two years, followed by Florida (979), Texas (786), and Washington (537).

Shallow Subsidy services were utilized by SSVF Veterans in all regions of the country. The West (3,173) and the Southeast (3,115) saw the most Veterans transition to shallow subsidies during FY 2022-2023, while the Midwest (1,974), Southwest (1,413) and Northeast (1,391) each had under 2,000 Veterans served with Shallow Subsidy services.

The Shallow Subsidy service has expanded far beyond the initial five states/district areas in the pilot begun in FY 2020. About three in four (or 75 percent) of Veterans served with SSVF Shallow Subsidy services during FYs 2022-2023 were in states or US territories outside the pilot programs' five (5) states/district areas.

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

Exhibit 6.3: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Race (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veterans= 78,165

SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies= 12,096

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

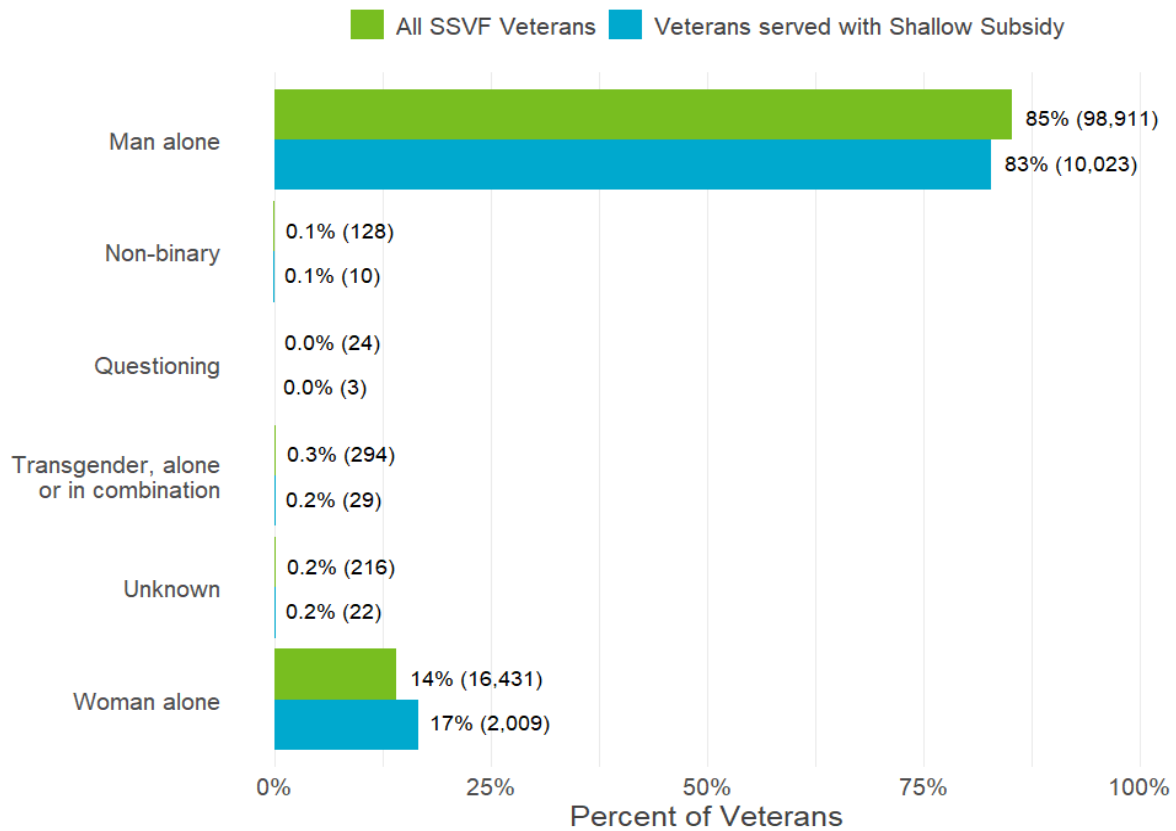
Among SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies during FYs 2022-2023, the largest racial group was White/Non-Latina/é/o Veterans at 45 percent of total. The second largest racial group served were Black or African American Veterans at 41 percent of total. White/Latina/é/o Veterans made up eight (8) percent of SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies. The remaining six (6) percent of SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies were from the following racial groups: multi-racial (three (3) percent), Asian (one (1) percent), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders (one (1) percent), and American Indian/Alaska Native (one (1) percent).

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

percent). Overall, Black, Indigenous, Latiné, and People of Color (BILPOC) Veterans made up 55 percent of all SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies.

In summary, when comparing racial groups among SSVF Veterans receiving shallow subsidies during FYs 2022-2023 with those served in all of SSVF during FY 2023, the differences were generally minimal, rounding to one (1) percent or less. This suggests that by the second full year of national availability of shallow services through SSVF, the program is effectively reaching Veterans across all racial groups in a fairly proportional manner.

Exhibit 6.4: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Gender (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veterans= 78,165

SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies= 12,096

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

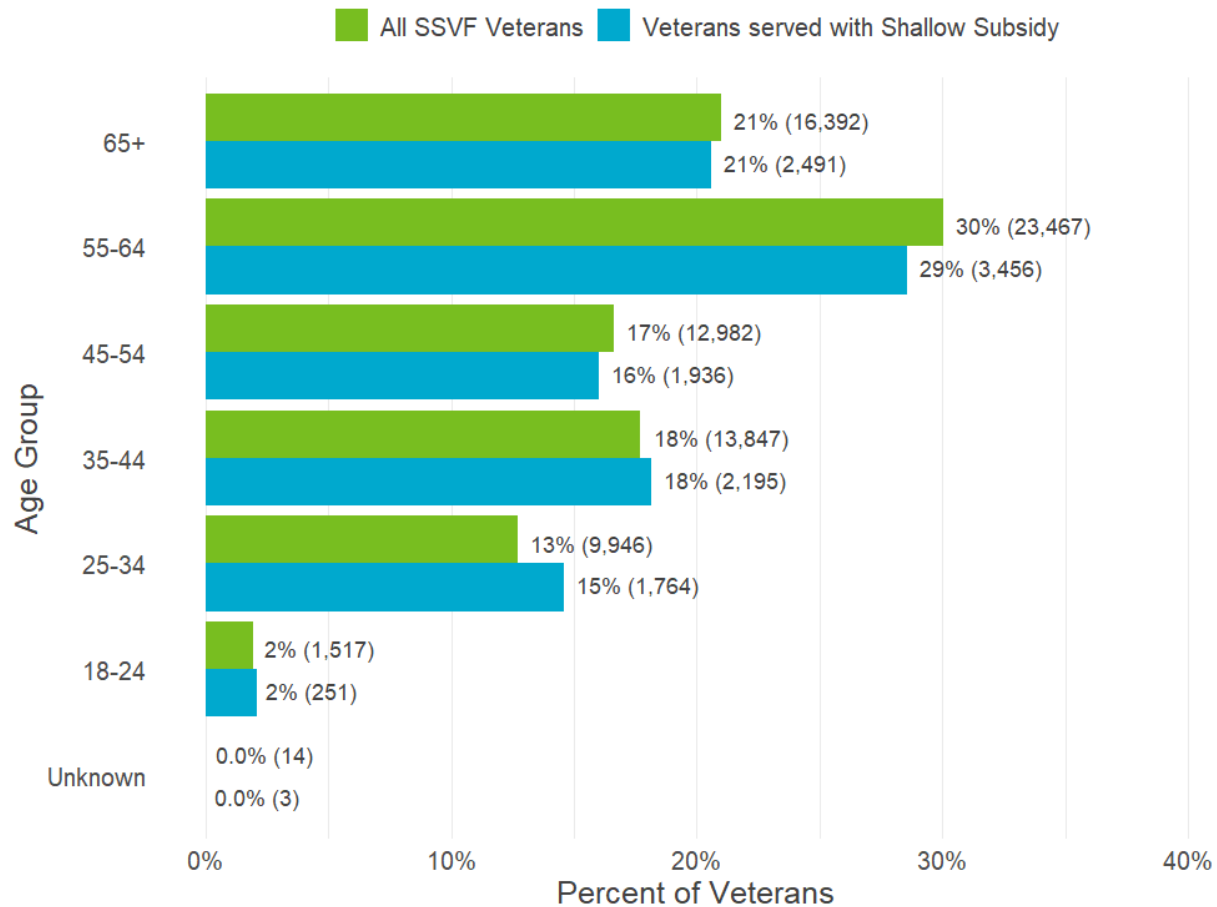
Among SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies in FYs 2022-2023, about five in six (83 percent) were men alone, while about one in six (17 percent) were women alone. Of the remaining SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies, 0.3 percent were transgender, alone or in combination, 0.1 percent were non-binary, and less than 0.1 percent were questioning.

Shallow Subsidy Veterans gender identity percentages were slightly different from the total SSVF Veterans' group. Eighty-three (83) percent of SSVF Veterans served with shallow

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

subsidies were men alone in FYs 2022-2023, compared to 85 percent for SSVF in FY 2023 – a two (2) percent difference. Similarly, 17 percent of Veterans served with shallow subsidies were women alone in FYs 2022-2023, compared to 14 percent for SSVF in FY 2023 – a three (3) percent difference. For all other gender identity groups, differences between the SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies group and all SSVF Veterans group amounted to 0.1 percent or less for each.

Exhibit 6.5: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Age (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veterans= 78,165

SSVF: Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies= 12,096

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Among SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies in FYs 2022-2023, half (50 percent) were ages 55 and over, while the remaining half (51 percent) were ages 18 to 54.²³ Veterans receiving the Shallow Subsidy service were slightly younger than the all the Veterans served by SSVF. Veterans aged 45-64 years and older group were two (2) percent lower for the SSVF Veterans

²³ Due to rounding at the percentage level, the sum of all age cohorts exceed 100 percent.

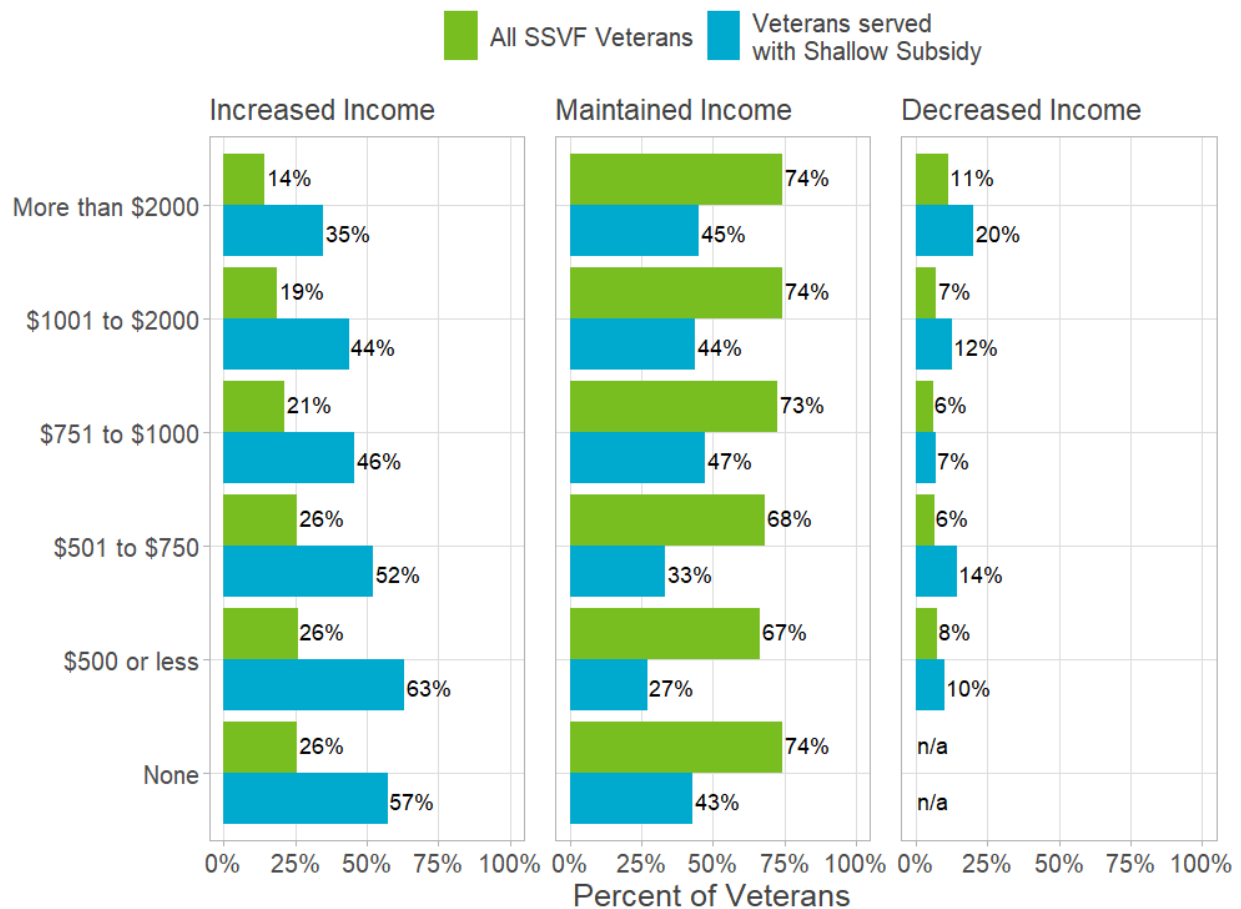
Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

served with shallow subsidies (at 45 percent of total) than for the overall SSVF Veterans group (at 47 percent of total). Meanwhile, the SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies aged 25 to 34 years group (at 15 percent of total) were two (2) percent higher compared to all SSVF Veterans of the same age group. All other age groups rounded to a less than one (1) percent difference between the SSVF Veterans served with shallow subsidies in FYs 2022-2023 and SSVF Veterans served in FY 2023.

6.3. Income Changes for SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies

SSVF Shallow Subsidy income changes for Veterans exiting SSVF after receiving Shallow Subsidy assistance data from FY 2022 through FY 2023 shows promising results. This data indicates that Veteran exiters who received the Shallow Subsidy service were able to increase their income more than the average Veteran exiter in FY 2023. For that period, Exhibit 6.6 compares exiting Veterans who received shallow subsidy assistance to all Veterans exiting SSVF.

Exhibit 6.6: Shallow Subsidy Veteran Income Changes (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veteran Exiters= 43,331

SSVF Veteran Exiters with Shallow Subsidies, FY 2022-2023= 1,923

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services had increased incomes at exit (shown in green) at about double the rate of all SSVF Veteran exiters (shown in purple), across all income categories. As shown in Exhibit 6.6, 57 percent of Veterans who entered SSVF with no income and received Shallow Subsidy services exited with increased income, compared to 26 percent of all exiting Veterans – a 31 percent difference. Meanwhile, nearly two in three (or 63 percent) of Veterans who entered SSVF with \$1 to \$500 in income and received Shallow Subsidy services, exited with increased income, compared to 26 percent of all SSVF exiters who increased their income at exit from this income range. For the \$501 to \$750 income at entry group, 52 percent saw income improvements, compared to 26 percent of all exiting Veterans group – a 26 percent difference. Of Veterans with \$751 to \$1,000 in income at entry, the Veterans who exited after receiving Shallow Subsidy services, 46 percent saw income improvements, compared to 21 percent of the exiting Veterans group – a 25 percent difference. For the \$1,001 to \$2,000 income at entry group, 44 percent saw income improvements, compared to 19 percent of all exiting Veterans group – a 25 percent difference. Lastly, for the \$2,001 or more income at entry group, 35 percent saw income improvements, compared to 14 percent of all exiting Veterans group – a 21 percent difference.

However, the percentage of Veterans who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services that had decreased income were higher for all income groups compared to all SSVF Veterans at exit except for the Veterans with the highest income range. Most notably, for the \$2,001 or more income at entry group, 20 percent saw income decreases, compared to 11 percent of all exiting Veterans group – a nine (9) percent difference. Also, the \$501 to \$750 income at entry group, 14 percent saw income decreases, compared to six (6) percent of all exiting Veterans group – an eight (8) percent difference.

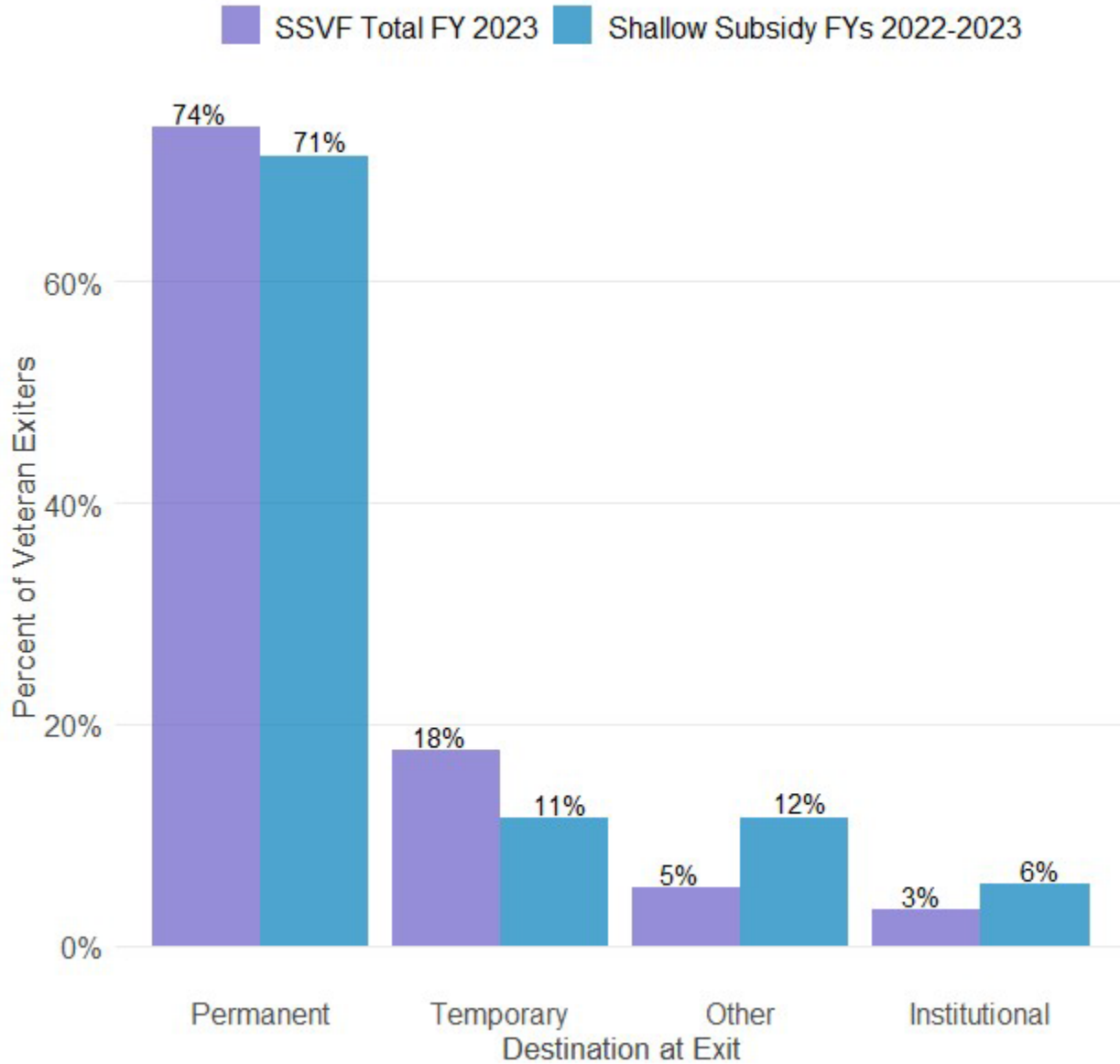
To help Veterans increase their income, SSVF has partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP), a Veteran-specific employment and training program. In the communities where there is a HVRP program, the programs co-enroll Veterans and coordinate assistance to participants so that they may reach economic self-sufficiency by the end of the two-year shallow subsidy rental subsidy.

Overall, this data shows promising income increases for Veterans who receive SSVF Shallow Subsidy service. Across all income groups, these substantial income increases should help improve Veterans' financial and housing stability post-SSVF exit.

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

6.4. Destination at Exit for Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidy

Exhibit 6.7: Destinations at Exit for Shallow Subsidy and SSVF Veterans (FYs 2022-2023)



SSVF Veteran Exiters= 43,331

SSVF Veteran Exiters with Shallow Subsidies, FY 2022-2023= 1,923

SOURCE: SSVF-HMIS Repository data.

Among Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services during FYs 2022-2023, exits to permanent housing were three (3) percent lower than for all SSVF Veteran exiters in FY 2023. Temporary destinations were seven (7) percent lower for Veteran exiters who received

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

SSVF Shallow Subsidy services compared to all SSVF Veteran exiters in FY 2023. Meanwhile, other destinations were seven (7) percent higher and institutional destinations were three (3) percent higher for Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services compared to all SSVF Veteran exiters.

Of the Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy services, exits to unsubsidized permanent housing destinations (i.e. units rented or owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy) were higher for Veteran exiters compared to SSVF Veteran exiters. More than two in five (41 percent) of Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services exited to unsubsidized permanent housing destinations compared to 28 percent of all SSVF Veteran exiters. Similarly, among Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services they were more likely to exit to permanent destinations living with family or friends compared to all SSVF Veteran exiters (11 percent vs. five (5) percent, respectively).

Conversely, exits to HUD-VASH subsidized permanent supportive housing were lower for Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy services compared to all SSVF Veteran exiters (eight (8) percent vs. 26 percent, respectively).

Of the Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy services, the primary reason for the higher percentage of Veteran exiters who ending up in other destinations (12 percent) compared to SSVF Veteran exiters (5 percent) was the greater incidence of Veterans passing away while enrolled in the program (7 percent vs. 1 percent, respectively). This difference is normal when comparing short term and longer-term assistance. Understanding the lack of affordable housing, the growing aging Veteran population, and the known stress that experiencing homelessness can put on a Veteran's health, shallow subsidy has provided SSVF grantees with the ability to ensure that Veterans were provided stable, dignified housing at all points of their journey. SSVF and TA will further review this data to determine if any programmatic or other changes are needed to improve shallow subsidy services or their implementation.

For institutional destinations, the higher percentage of Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services (6 percent) compared to other SSVF Veteran exiters (3 percent) is primarily due to a greater number of exits to jail or prison (3 percent vs. one (1) percent, respectively). This difference may partly be because Veterans using Shallow Subsidy services tend to participate in SSVF for longer periods, making it more likely that any jail or prison entries will be recorded by SSVF. In other words, the longer a program tracks client experiences, the more it will document the bidirectional relationship between homelessness and interactions with the criminal justice system in the U.S.

In FY 2023, Shallow Subsidy was recognized as a crucial resource during the Public Health Emergency (PHE) Declaration, which ended in May 2023, as SSVF's TFA time limits were reinstated. With the VA Homeless Programs Office elevating returns to homelessness as a performance metric in the FY 2024 Homelessness Goals, the Shallow Subsidy service is expected to help SSVF meet this goal.

Section 6: Shallow Subsidy Service

Thus far, SSVF Shallow Subsidy has shown promising results in assisting Veteran households to achieve and maintain housing stability across all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico, in a generally proportional manner to all SSVF served Veterans by race/ethnicity, gender, and age groups. In particular, the data has shown positive net income change for Veterans who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services across all income at entry groups, compared to all SSVF Veterans. Those income gains should help promote long-term housing stability for Shallow Subsidy receiving Veteran households.

The data showed mixed exit destination results for Veterans served by Shallow Subsidy compared to all SSVF Veterans. On a positive note, Veterans who received Shallow Subsidy were more likely to exit to unsubsidized permanent housing, likely due to their comparative income gains.

Veterans not receiving Shallow Subsidy were more likely to have ongoing disabling conditions, requiring long-term HUD-VASH subsidized units and other benefits. In contrast, Shallow Subsidy Veterans were typically assessed by SSVF grantees as being able to sustain housing with two years of stable SSVF support. These findings will continue to be reviewed by the SSVF Program Office and TA teams to improve the service's functioning.

Section 7:

SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

The Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Program Office contracted with the SSVF Technical Assistance (TA) team, comprised of staff from the Technical Assistance Collaborative (TAC) and Abt Global, to provide guidance to grantees to deliver high quality program services. In FY 2023 SSVF training and TA focused on coordination between SSVF and HUD-VASH for co-enrolled Veterans and supporting grantee program operations as the Public Health Emergency (PHE) expired and limits on assistance went back into effect. This was primarily accomplished through joint efforts of the SSVF Program Office staff and TA partners, supporting grantees in program development and implementation of collaborative-focused community planning initiatives.

With the continuing ebb of the COVID-19 pandemic, SSVF TA increased in-person training and technical assistance compared to the previous two years, while integrating virtual assistance into standard technical assistance modalities. SSVF grantees, Program Office staff, and TA partners had an ongoing commitment to implementing best practices and to strengthening system alignment to meet the ongoing needs of Veterans at-risk of or literally experiencing homelessness. SSVF TA also continued to publish tools and products that provided grantees general and community-level support around program best practices, equity, and data analysis.

This section will focus on the efforts of TA to assist grantees as they endeavor to support Veterans in obtaining stable housing through rapid re-housing (RRH) or homelessness prevention (HP) interventions. Additionally, it will highlight the support provided to community coordination, with the goal of enhancing Veterans' access to permanent housing



Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

7.1. SSVF/HUD-VASH Coordination

SSVF and HUD-VASH programs continued collaborative efforts to align service delivery models to minimize delays in engagement and enhance efficient connection to housing resources through the Veteran homelessness response system. SSVF continued its commitment to expediting permanent housing placement and worked with HUD-VASH to improve HUD-VASH voucher utilization for Veterans with high barriers to housing. SSVF TA support for this coordination included direct technical assistance, training, and product development in support of ongoing implementation of program guidance and initiatives, especially the Supplemental Award to grantees that provided dedicated staffing for housing navigation and landlord and tenant incentives. Many of the Supplemental NOFA communities, including grantees and their VA Medical Center (VAMC) partners, received intensive technical assistance on process improvement strategies aimed at refining collaboration and communication structures between the two programs.

7.1.1. Collaborative Case Management

In FY 2023, SSVF TA partners continued to bolster collaborative efforts between HUD-VASH and SSVF programs in support of the VA's commitment to preventing and ending homelessness among Veterans and the goal of moving 38,000 Veterans experiencing homelessness into permanent housing during calendar year 2023. The SSVF Program Office began the process of developing guidance on how SSVF and HUD-VASH could best collaborate on case management for co-enrolled Veterans to support work towards those goals.

Collaborative Case Management (CCM) provides time-limited coordination between the two programs focused on the time before and immediately after a Veteran moves into housing. SSVF grantees provide temporary non-clinical case management and housing navigation support, while HUD-VASH maintains responsibility for clinical case management and connection to clinical support. In August 2023, the SSVF and HUD-VASH Program Offices, with support from TA, published coordination and planning tools and resources to aid in implementation of HUD-VASH and SSVF CCM including: [VASH and SSVF Collaborative Case Management Guidance](#) and [Sample SSVF and VASH Collaborative Case Management Agreement](#).

7.2. Training and Education

Throughout FY 2023, the SSVF Program Office and the TA team developed trainings to support SSVF grantees in their work, to expand their skill set to meet the needs of Veterans experiencing homelessness, and to continue building their coordination with other programs serving Veterans particularly HUD-VASH. While many trainings were online, through webinars and office hours, in-person meetings resumed and SSVF Program Office and TA staff saw the benefits of being able to network and focus during day long sessions.

Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

7.2.1. Program Managers Academy

FY 2023 saw the continuation from FY 2022 of the first in-person Program Manager Academy (PMA) since 2020. During the pandemic many grantees experienced staff turnover, including at the program manager level. In late FY 2022 and early FY 2023, PMAs were offered in three locations across the country – Minneapolis, MN; Charlotte, NC and Denver, CO – with 244 attendees across the three locations. The agenda included interactive learning and peer-to-peer engagement opportunities to deepen program leadership’s knowledge base. Topics included:

- Transitioning away from the Stafford Act Public Health Emergency
- SSVF Enhanced Services in Focus
- SSVF and Ending Homelessness among Veterans
- Program Compliance and Monitoring

SSVF TA providers conduct evaluations after every in-person training. For the Program Manager Academy there was a very positive response from attendees with 94 percent stating that they Agreed or Strongly Agreed with the statement that the event covered topics relevant to their work and 98 percent stating that they Agreed or Strongly Agreed that the information presented was clear and concise.

7.2.2. Regional Meetings (Spring FY 2023)

From March to May 2023, the SSVF Program Office and TA team facilitated the first in-person SSVF grantee Regional Meetings since March 2020. Approximately 640 people attended regional meetings in six locations. Recognizing that the expiration of the PHE was imminent and that there had been considerable grantee staff turnover throughout the COVID pandemic, SSVF Program Office staff and TA providers focused on an overview of the program services available to Veterans with a “back to basics” approach. The meeting focused on SSVF’s foundational services and core beliefs around Housing First, progressive engagement, and rapid resolution targeting, instruction and support to direct care staff from SSVF teams. The regional meetings received positive feedback in surveys sent post-event with 88% saying that they Strongly Agree or Agree with the statement that the regional meetings provided them with information that will help them better serve Veterans in their program and 93% saying that they Strongly Agree or Agree with the statement that the event covered topics that were relevant to their work.

7.2.3. Permanent Housing Conference

Due to delays in planning and contracting, the 2023 Permanent Housing Conference hosted by the SSVF Program Office, and its federal partners did not occur until early in FY 2024. In preparation for these national events, SSVF Program Office and TA staff developed conference materials based on the CY 2023 VA goals to end homelessness and the One Team approach to serving Veterans across all VA funded programs.

Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

To showcase SSVF grantee best practices and successes, SSVF grantees were encouraged to submit conference proposals on a variety of topics. SSVF TA worked with grantees to ensure grantee presentations were included in conference sessions whenever possible. The SSVF Program Office and TA staff worked on developing additional breakout sessions to create opportunities for SSVF Regional Coordinators, SSVF grantees, VAMCs, and other VA staff to come together in-person to discuss pressing regional issues and opportunities to coordinate and improve systems.

7.2.4. Rapid Resolution Trainings

Beginning in February 2023, the SSVF Program Office and TA staff offered eight one-day rapid resolution trainings to various VAMCs across the country, almost 300 people attended one of these trainings. The training targeted both SSVF direct case management staff as well as select VA staff in frontline positions at the VAMC. The one-day interactive sessions highlighted the importance of using diversion and rapid resolution interventions from the first time a Veteran has contact with the homeless response system.

The trainings included content on the following interventions:

- Housing Problem Solving (HPS) – Assessment and Case management engagement strategies designed to re-establish connections between Veterans and their community supports in lieu of remaining at risk or literally experiencing homelessness. These conversations do not rely on any sort of checklist or form, but on the ability of staff to understand the unique needs and assets of the household presenting for assistance.
- HPS conversations support two strategies for resolving the immediate crisis the Veteran is facing:
 - Diversion – Helping a Veteran family at risk of entering homelessness to avoid homelessness by immediately engaging with existing supports to identify temporary or permanent housing and to assess the need for other supports.
 - Rapid Exit – Helping a Veteran family experiencing homelessness to immediately exit homelessness by being housed, either as a temporary or permanent resolution, and to assess the need for other supports.
- Conflict Mediation – Methods to resolve differences between Veterans and their prospective supports, allowing Veterans to quickly reconnect, live with and remain successfully placed with their host family or friend.

7.2.5. Webinars and Office Hours

In FY 2023, the SSVF Program Office and TA partners provided 27 national webinar and office hours sessions for grantees, offering guidance and support on program services and care coordination in the SSVF program alone, and in combination with other VA homeless programs.

Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

Webinar content was presented by Program Office staff, TA providers, SSVF grantees, and guest speakers from other VA programs. Topics included:

Program Initiatives

SSVF Funding Opportunity – November 7, 2022

SSVF HUD-VASH Supplemental Award Office Hour – December 2, 2022

VA SSVF Program Participant Satisfaction Survey – December 8, 2022

[Disposable Smartphone Initiative and SSVF Health Care Navigation - February 9, 2023](#)

[End of Public Health Declaration and Stafford Act Flexibilities - March 8, 2023](#)

[Expiration of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency and Stafford Act Flexibilities - March 24, 2023](#)

[Planning for the End of the Public Health Emergency - April 13, 2023](#)

[SSVF Equity: Data and Practice - May 11, 2023](#)

[VA Calendar Year 2023 Goals and SSVF Implications – July 21, 2023](#)

[Shallow Subsidy Considerations and Operations - August 10, 2023](#)

Program Monitoring and Administration

[Compliance & Fiscal Oversight - October 13, 2022](#)

[SSVF Addendum and Incentive Office Hours - January 6, 2023](#)

[SSVF Addendum and AMI Flexibilities - January 19, 2023](#)

[FOIA Closeout and Recoupment of Unallowable Costs - February 23, 2023](#)

[FY 2022 FOIA Results - June 8, 2023](#)

HMIS Webinars

[HMIS Office Hours - October 21, 2022](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - December 9, 2022](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - January 20, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours – February 17, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - March 17, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - April 21, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - May 19, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - June 16, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - July 21, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - August 18, 2023](#)

[HMIS Office Hours - September 15, 2023](#)

[End of Year Closeout - September 14, 2023](#)

7.2.6. Tools and Products

From the start of the SSVF program, SSVF TA have produced tools and products to aid SSVF grantees in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of program services. In FY 2023 SSVF

Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

Program Office and TA staff developed materials to support program coordination as well as data collection and reporting guidance.

Tools and products published and updated in FY 2023 included:

- Hiring and Retention Practices for SSVF Grantees
- FY 2023 VA HMIS Data Guide
- Post-Stafford Act Guidance
- Shallow Subsidy Data Collection Resource
- SSVF/HUD-VASH packet (Version 4 Updates)
- SSVF Budget Guidance
- SSVF FY 2023 Performance Metrics
- SSVF Shared Housing Toolkit
- SSVF Supplemental Award Questions and Responses
- SSVF Supplemental NOFA Frequently Asked Questions

These and other community planning guidance and resources are publicly available and can be found at www.va.gov/homeless/ssvf/ssvf-education.

7.3. Equity Report

In an effort to further the development of equity-informed program design among SSVF grantees, the SSVF Program Office, together with its TA partners, created the SSVF Equity Report. This report is a web-based dashboard using Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data to assist grantees in their efforts to achieve racially equitable service delivery and policy implementation. The Equity Report works to ensure existing systemic and structural disparities are appropriately understood, monitored, and addressed so that all Veterans can be served equitably. Any SSVF grantee staff with access to the HMIS repository was given access to the Equity Report when it was released. SSVF grantee staff without HMIS repository access could request access through the SSVF HMIS email.

The most important function of the SSVF Equity Report is to support SSVF grantees in conducting an equity analysis to understand if there are any disparities in the way SSVF grantees provide SSVF services to Veterans. This tool allows SSVF grantees to identify potential disparities in who enters the program, the distribution of Temporary Financial Assistance (TFA) to Veterans, and permanent housing outcomes for different groups of Veterans experiencing homelessness and craft a plan to address them equitably.

On May 11, 2023, the SSVF Program Office with the support of TA partners introduced the Equity Report to SSVF grantees in a webinar, where grantees learned the process of accessing and using the online report. The SSVF TA team then presented the Equity Report on smaller

Section 7: SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

regional grantee calls, allowing SSVF grantees to ask questions directly and have more in-depth conversations around how and why to use the report.

The FY 2023 Equity Report chart about Temporary Financial Assistance Provided by Race and Ethnicity is in *Section 3: SSVF Funding Overview* and the FY 2023 Equity Report chart about Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity is available in *Section 5: SSVF Program Results*. Please refer to those sections for additional information about the Equity Report.

Section 8: Conclusion

This section provides a closing review of the activities conducted by the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program in the FY 2023 program year, including the transition at the end of the Public Health Emergency (PHE), a focus on exits to permanent housing and collaboration with HUD-VASH, a summary of program results, and a preview of the services strategies and supports planned for FY 2024.



8.1. FY 2023 Overview and Program Results

During FY 2023, SSVF's 250 grantees assisted 78,165 Veterans in 78,000 households containing more than 114,000 people. Grantees provided rapid re-housing services to 51,513 Veteran households, through their 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. Grantees provided homelessness prevention assistance to 28,605 Veteran households. Because Veterans can be served in both assistance types, a small number of households reported in the data received both types of assistance.

More than 7,300 Veterans stayed in hotels or motels funded by Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA) in FY 2023, which was a substantial reduction from the high of almost 19,000 Veterans in hotels and motels in FY 2021 and more than 12,000 Veterans in FY 2022. With the end of the PHE in the later part of FY 2023, emergency shelters opening back up, guidance that hotels and motels funded by EHA should only be considered if no shelter or transitional housing space was available or the Veteran had specific needs that could not be accommodated by the shelter, and the return to time limits on hotel and motel stays, the number of Veterans in EHA is expected to continue to decline in FY 2024.

Overall, SSVF enrollments increased in FY 2023 by 14 percent, returning to levels seen early in the pandemic. This increase was partly due to a lower number of Veterans exiting SSVF in FY 2022, a reflection of the significant increase in Veterans receiving Shallow Subsidy services to stabilize their housing in FY 2023. For Veterans who did exit the program, 74 percent exited to permanent housing, an increase compared to FY 2022 and closer to the results of earlier years before Shallow Subsidy was expanded nationwide.

Shallow Subsidy assistance expanded to nationwide implementation in FY 2022, and Veterans receiving assistance through Shallow Subsidy increased by more than 150 percent in FY 2023. In FY 2023, 10,991 Veterans were supported in housing through Shallow Subsidy with some beginning to receive that assistance in FY 2021. Veteran exiters who received SSVF Shallow Subsidy services had increased income at exit at about double the rate of all SSVF Veteran exiters, across all income categories. In addition, 57 percent of Veterans who entered SSVF with no income and received Shallow Subsidy services exited with increased income, compared to 26 percent of all exiting Veterans – a 31 percent difference.

8.2. SSVF Moving Forward

FY 2023 was a transition year as the PHE in response to the pandemic which provided funding and other flexibilities ended. Grantees focused on going back to basics with traditional SSVF housing and services with a reset of regulatory cost and time limits. There was a continued focus on permanent housing with grantees contributing significantly to exceeding the VA's Calendar Year 2023 Goals for the second year. SSVF grantees who had received an award under the

Supplemental NOFA in FY 2022 worked to implement the resources and flexibilities offered through that NOFA to house more Veterans.

8.2.1. Navigating the End of the Public Health Emergency

After their heroic efforts responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, SSVF grantees prepared to return to traditional SSVF housing services and supports with the end of the (PHE) on May 11, 2023. As of that date the assistance timeframes for Veterans enrolled in SSVF were reset, with regulatory limits on rental assistance, utility assistance and emergency housing assistance restored. The data in this Annual Report reflects this change with program results such as length of enrollment still extended because of the program flexibilities available under the PHE.

To help SSVF program managers and staff transition to the reset of time and assistance limits after the end of the PHE, SSVF Program Office staff and technical assistance providers delivered webinars and frequently asked questions documents. These resources were intended to support SSVF grantee staff, many of whom had joined their program during the pandemic and had no experience with traditional SSVF services, to thoughtfully support Veterans through the transition.

8.2.2. Calendar Year 2023 Goals

SSVF Program Office staff, technical assistance providers, and grantees continued to focus on permanent housing, particularly partnering with the HUD-VASH programs at VA Medical Centers (VAMCs) to help co-enrolled Veterans rapidly find and move into housing. These efforts were successful with 35 percent of all Veterans served by the program who exited in FY 2023 exiting with a HUD-VASH voucher. For Veterans experiencing homelessness who received rapid re-housing assistance and who exited the program in FY 2023, 44 percent exited with a HUD-VASH voucher.

For the second year, the VA announced Calendar Year 2023 Goals for permanently housing 38,000 Veterans, preventing returns to homelessness, and engaging unsheltered Veterans. Through September 2023, of the more than 35,000 Veterans permanently housed by all programs, SSVF had contributed to housing more than 20,000 Veterans. SSVF also contributed to reengaging Veterans who had lost housing during the year to help them get back on a path to housing, and to outreaching to Veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

8.2.3. New Program Opportunities

At the end of the program year, the SSVF Program Office announced the availability of a Supplemental Award to facilitate the SSVF and HUD-VASH collaboration. For a select group of grantees in high-cost rental markets, this funding would support a new Housing Navigator position to help Veterans with HUD-VASH vouchers find housing, provide landlord and tenant incentives to help remove barriers to housing, and would raise the income for SSVF eligibility to 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI).

Section 8. Conclusion

Early in FY 2023, the SSVF Program Office extended the ability to provide landlord and tenant incentives, and the expansion of the income eligibility limit to all SSVF grantees. While these grantees were given permission to provide incentives and to serve a broader range of Veterans, they were not given new funding, so they had to accommodate any change to program operations within their existing budget.

8.3. SSVF Program Coordination and Technical Assistance

In FY 2023, SSVF Program Office and technical assistance (TA) staff continued to support grantees with training and technical assistance for program implementation and community planning. This support was focused on increasing exits to permanent housing, coordinating with other VA funded programs particularly HUD-VASH, and supporting grantees as the PHE ended.

These themes informed the content of a dozen national webinars, in-person Program Manager Academies, seven (7) regional meetings, and Rapid Resolution trainings. SSVF TA staff participated on monthly calls SSVF Regional Coordinators held with grantees, and on individual intensive TA calls with larger cities and grantees with specific issues, including helping to develop the One Team approach to serving Veterans. Development began on materials for two Permanent Housing Conferences that were held in the fall of 2023 during the FY 2024 program year.

In FY 2022, SSVF began a series of three in-person Program Manager Academies (PMA) that extended into FY 2023 to help new program managers understand the requirements of the program. Sessions focused on compliance, SSVF operations after the end of the PHE Declaration that lifted some of SSVF's regulatory requirements, the different services available through SSVF, and how programs can integrate them into their model to best support Veterans. Participants had a very positive response to the Academy's content and presentations.

8.3.1. SSVF Equity Report

To further the development of equity-informed program design among SSVF grantees, the SSVF Program Office, together with its TA partners, created the *SSVF Equity Report*. The Report is an equity data product that assists grantees to understand how their program is serving Veterans from different race and ethnic groups. Additional resources were provided to help SSVF grantees conduct an equity analysis to identify changes that are needed to achieve racially equitable service delivery and outcomes.

8.4. Upcoming Service Strategies and Supports

Looking forward to FY 2024, the expected focus on helping Veterans to find and maintain permanent housing through increasing coordination with VAMC staff, other VA funded homeless programs, and community providers will continue. SSVF Program Office staff and TA will provide several in-person and virtual training opportunities to support this focus.

8.4.1. Community Planning

Continued progress in ending homelessness for Veterans requires close coordination across all programs and systems engaging these Veterans. Revisiting an earlier focus on community planning, the VA Homeless Programs Office and the SSVF Program Office will focus on encouraging SSVF grantees, VAMC staff, other VA funded program staff, community providers, and Continuum of Care (CoC) staff to develop coordinated policies and procedures for identifying, engaging, housing, and supporting Veterans experiencing homelessness. In the largest communities with the most Veterans experiencing housing instability, the VA Homeless Programs Office will implement technical assistance to support a One Team approach to coordination.

SSVF Program Office and TA will continue to support coordination with HUD-VASH in FY 2024 with SSVF grantees from selected communities attending a VA Homeless Programs Office One Team conference in April 2024. Some SSVF grantees and HUD-VASH programs will execute Collaborative Case Management agreements to structure coordination for co-enrolled Veterans with SSVF assisting the Veterans to secure housing and providing initial housing stability case management, and HUD-VASH providing clinical case management.

8.4.2. SSVF Training and Technical Assistance

As part of the transition from the isolation and virtual communication of the pandemic, the SSVF Program Office will provide several opportunities for in-person trainings in FY 2024. These will include a Program Manager Academy (PMA) for newer program managers in January with follow-up PMA virtual Communities of Practice in July, regional meetings in early summer, and several Rapid Resolution trainings. Virtual conversations will continue as well including a new SSVF Program Leadership to SSVF Grantee Leadership call to emphasize the vision of the program, strategy, and the need for organizational leaders to support their program staff and community planning and collaboration.

Appendices

Appendix 1. FY 2023 SSVF Grantees

Appendix 2. CARF or COA Accredited SSVF Grantees, FY 2023

Appendix 3. Data Sources

Appendix 4. List of Exhibits



Appendix 1. FY 2023 SSVF Grantees

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Housing First, Inc.	12-AL-002	Alabama
United Way of Central Alabama	14-ZZ-153	Alabama
Volunteers of America Southeast, Inc.	20-AL-439	Alabama
	3	Alabama Grantees
Catholic Social Services	12-AK-001	Alaska
Fairbanks Rescue Mission, Inc.	20-AK-152	Alaska
	2	Alaska Grantees
Catholic Charities Community Services, Inc.	14-AZ-160	Arizona
Community Bridges, Inc.	19-AZ-436	Arizona
Primavera Foundation	19-AZ-004	Arizona
United States Veterans Initiative	20-AZ-159	Arizona
	4	Arizona Grantees
St. Francis House, Inc.	20-AR-086	Arkansas
	1	Arkansas Grantee
1736 Family Crisis Center	20-CA-441	California
Adjoin	22-CA-019	California
Berkeley Food And Housing Project	23-CA-437	California
California Veterans Assistance Foundation, Inc.	13-CA-090	California
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton	14-CA-177	California
Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.	18-CA-358	California
East Oakland Community Project	14-CA-167	California
Good Samaritan Shelter	20-CA-359	California
Goodwill of Silicon Valley (dba Goodwill Industries of Santa Clara County)	12-CA-013	California
Homefirst Services Of Santa Clara County	19-CA-010	California
Housing Matters	14-CA-169	California
JVS SoCal	23-CA-458	California
Knowledge, Education for Your Success, Inc.	14-CA-170	California
LightHouse Social Service Centers	18-CA-171	California
Mental Health America of Los Angeles	19-CA-005	California
Nation's Finest	19-CA-009	California
NBCC (DBA New Beginnings)	23-CA-163	California
NEW LIFE SOCIAL SERVICES OF ATLANTA	23-CA-456	California

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
People Assisting the Homeless	19-CA-014	California
People Assisting the Homeless	20-CA-440	California
SHELTER, Inc.	12-CA-016	California
Swords To Plowshares Veterans Rights Organization	18-CA-091	California
The Salvation Army	20-CA-017	California
United States Veterans Initiative	18-CA-008	California
United States Veterans Initiative	18-CA-354	California
Victory Village, Inc.	23-CA-453	California
Vietnam Veterans Of San Diego	19-CA-173	California
Village for Vets	23-CA-457	California
Volunteers of America of Greater Sacramento and Northern Nevada, Inc.	12-CA-018	California
Volunteers of America of Los Angeles	23-CA-176	California
WestCare California, Inc.	18-CA-011	California
	31	California Grantees
Rocky Mountain Human Services	20-CO-020	Colorado
	1	Colorado Grantee
Columbus House, Inc.	14-CT-178	Connecticut
Community Renewal Team, Inc.	12-CT-021	Connecticut
The WorkPlace, Inc.	13-CT-093	Connecticut
	3	Connecticut Grantees
Advocate Program, Inc.	12-FL-024	Florida
Big Bend Homeless Coalition, Inc.	14-FL-179	Florida
Faith, Hope, Love, Charity, Inc.	13-FL-096	Florida
Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Inc.	18-FL-023	Florida
Jewish Family & Childrens Service Of The Suncoast Inc	12-FL-028	Florida
Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.	14-FL-184	Florida
Purpose Built Families Foundation	19-FL-025	Florida
Society of St. Vincent de Paul South Pinellas, Inc.	23-FL-099	Florida
Tampa Crossroads, Inc.	18-FL-362	Florida
Treasure Coast Homeless Services Council, Inc.	14-FL-322	Florida
United Way of Broward County, Inc.	14-FL-181	Florida
Volunteers of America of Florida, Inc.	18-FL-187	Florida

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
	12	Florida Grantees
Central Savannah River Area Economic Opportunity Authority, Inc. (CSRA EOA)	12-GA-029	Georgia
Project Community Connections, Inc.	20-GA-369	Georgia
Travelers Aid of Metro Atlanta, Inc.	20-GA-188	Georgia
Volunteers of America Southeast, Inc.	15-GA-325	Georgia
	4	Georgia Grantees
WestCare Pacific Islands, Inc.	15-GU-326	Guam
	1	Guam Grantee
Catholic Charities Hawaii	18-HI-374	Hawaii
United States Veterans Initiative	18-HI-190	Hawaii
	2	Hawaii Grantees
El-Ada, Inc.	12-ID-032	Idaho
	1	Idaho Grantee
Catholic Charities Of The Archdiocese Of Chicago	14-IL-198	Illinois
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	14-IL-197	Illinois
Featherfist	14-IL-194	Illinois
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.	13-IL-105	Illinois
Midwest Shelter for Homeless Veterans, Inc.	14-IL-196	Illinois
Thresholds	12-IL-033	Illinois
	6	Illinois Grantees
Community Action of Northeast Indiana, Inc.	13-IN-106	Indiana
HVAF of Indiana, Inc.	20-IN-451	Indiana
InteCare, Inc.	14-IN-200	Indiana
Lafayette Transitional Housing Center, Inc.	14-IN-199	Indiana
Volunteers of America of Indiana, Inc.	15-IN-201	Indiana
	5	Indiana Grantees
Family Alliance For Veterans of America, Inc.	14-IA-191	Iowa
Hawkeye Area Community Action Program, Inc.	15-IA-192	Iowa
Primary Health Care, Inc.	13-IA-103	Iowa
	3	Iowa Grantees
Catholic Charities, Inc. (Diocese of Wichita)	14-KS-322	Kansas
The Salvation Army	20-KS-443	Kansas
	2	Kansas Grantees

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Kentucky River Foothills Development Council, Inc.	20-KY-204	Kentucky
	1	Kentucky Grantee
Elle Foundation	20-LA-207	Louisiana
Hope Center, Inc.	14-LA-205	Louisiana
Start Corporation	20-LA-208	Louisiana
Wellspring Alliance for Families, Inc.	12-LA-039	Louisiana
	4	Louisiana Grantees
Preble Street	12-ME-043	Maine
	1	Maine Grantee
Diakonia, Inc.	14-MD-216	Maryland
New Vision House of Hope, Inc.	14-MD-215	Maryland
Project PLASE, Inc.	14-MD-214	Maryland
St. James A.M.E. Zion Church-Zion House	14-MD-217	Maryland
Three Oaks Homeless Shelter, Inc.	13-MD-107	Maryland
	5	Maryland Grantees
Veterans Northeast Outreach Center, Inc.	14-MA-209	Massachusetts
Vietnam Veterans Workshop, Inc.	20-MA-211	Massachusetts
Volunteers of America of Massachusetts, Inc.	12-MA-040	Massachusetts
	3	Massachusetts Grantees
Alger Marquette Community Action Board	15-MI-328	Michigan
Community Action Agency	14-MI-220	Michigan
Community Rebuilders	14-MI-223	Michigan
Disability Network Oakland & Macomb	22-MI-218	Michigan
Mid Michigan Community Action Agency	20-MI-222	Michigan
Northwest Michigan Community Action Agency, Inc.	13-MI-108	Michigan
Oakland Livingston Human Service Agency	20-MI-221	Michigan
Southwest Counseling Solutions	12-MI-045	Michigan
Volunteers of America of Michigan, Inc.	20-MI-226	Michigan
Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency	12-MI-044	Michigan
	10	Michigan Grantees
Minnesota Assistance Council For Veterans	19-MN-046	Minnesota
	1	Minnesota Grantee

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Catholic Charities Inc	14-MS-234	Mississippi
Hancock Resource Center	14-MS-232	Mississippi
Mississippi United To End Homelessness	14-MS-231	Mississippi
Region XII Commission on Mental Health & Retardation	19-MS-111	Mississippi
	4	Mississippi Grantees
Catholic Charities of Kansas City - St Joseph, Inc.	13-MO-110	Missouri
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Inc.	15-MO-330	Missouri
St. Patrick Center	16-MO-048	Missouri
The Kitchen, Inc.	14-MO-228	Missouri
Welcome Home	23-MO-229	Missouri
	5	Missouri Grantees
Veterans Inc.	23-MT-454	Montana
	1	Montana Grantee
Central Nebraska Community Action Partnership, Inc	17-NE-052	Nebraska
Northeast Nebraska Community Action Partnership Inc	14-NE-238	Nebraska
	2	Nebraska Grantees
Nation's Finest	13-NV-117	Nevada
The Salvation Army	20-NV-118	Nevada
United States Veterans Initiative	20-NV-056	Nevada
	3	Nevada Grantees
Harbor Homes, Inc.	13-NH-115	New Hampshire
	1	New Hampshire Grantee
Catholic Charities Dioceses of Camden, Inc.	12-NJ-053	New Jersey
Catholic Family & Community Services	14-NJ-242	New Jersey
Community Hope, Inc.	16-NJ-054	New Jersey
	3	New Jersey Grantees
Goodwill Industries of New Mexico	12-NM-055	New Mexico
Mesilla Valley Community of Hope	14-NM-247	New Mexico
New Mexico Veterans Integration Centers	14-NM-246	New Mexico
	3	New Mexico Grantees
Albany Housing Coalition, Inc.	14-NY-256	New York

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Catholic Charities of Onondaga County	13-NY-119	New York
Economic Opportunity Council Of Suffolk Inc	14-NY-254	New York
HELP Social Service Corporation	12-NY-060	New York
Services for the UnderServed, Inc.	20-NY-062	New York
Soldier On of Delaware, Inc.	13-NY-121	New York
The Jericho Project	20-NY-250	New York
Utica Center for Development, Inc.	14-NY-249	New York
Veterans & Community Housing Coalition Inc	14-NY-251	New York
Veterans One-stop Center of WNY, Inc.	20-NY-446	New York
Volunteers of America-Greater New York, Inc.	14-NY-259	New York
Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc. (WestCOP)	12-NY-063	New York
	12	New York Grantees
Asheville Buncombe Community Christian Ministry, Inc.	23-NC-114	North Carolina
Catholic Charities Diocese Of Charlotte	20-NC-444	North Carolina
Homeward Bound of Western North Carolina, Inc.	18-NC-387	North Carolina
Passage Home, Inc.	12-NC-050	North Carolina
United Way of Forsyth County, Inc.	12-NC-049	North Carolina
Volunteers of America of the Carolinas, Inc.	21-NC-237	North Carolina
	6	North Carolina Grantees
Community Action Partnership of North Dakota	12-ND-051	North Dakota
	1	North Dakota Grantee
Community Action Agency of Columbiana County, Inc.	14-OH-264	Ohio
Community Action Program Corporation of Washington-Morgan Counties, Ohio	14-OH-265	Ohio
Community Support Services, Inc.	14-OH-267	Ohio
Faith Mission, Inc.	14-OH-266	Ohio
Family & Community Services, Inc.	14-OH-262	Ohio
Licking County Coalition For Housing	14-OH-261	Ohio
Lutheran Social Services Of Central Ohio Inc	15-OH-333	Ohio
Maumee Valley Guidance Center, Inc.	13-OH-124	Ohio
Mental Health Services for Homeless Persons, Inc. d.b.a FrontLine Service	12-OH-064	Ohio
The Salvation Army, Inc.	14-OH-268	Ohio

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Volunteers of America Ohio & Indiana	19-OH-269	Ohio
	11	Ohio Grantees
Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa, Inc.	20-OK-065	Oklahoma
KI BOIS Community Action Foundation, Inc.	14-OK-270	Oklahoma
	2	Oklahoma Grantees
Access	19-OR-128	Oregon
Central Oregon Veteran & Community Outreach, Inc	13-OR-126	Oregon
Columbiacare Services, Inc.	20-OR-447	Oregon
Community Action Partnership Of Oregon	20-OR-430	Oregon
Community Action Team, Inc.	13-OR-125	Oregon
Easter Seals Oregon	20-OR-272	Oregon
St. Vincent de Paul Society of Lane County, Inc.	18-OR-066	Oregon
	7	Oregon Grantees
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Allentown	14-PA-281	Pennsylvania
Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County	15-PA-068	Pennsylvania
Community Action Agency of Delaware County, Inc.	14-PA-276	Pennsylvania
Lawrence County Social Services, Inc.	14-PA-277	Pennsylvania
Soldier On of Delaware, Inc.	14-PA-280	Pennsylvania
Utility Emergency Services Fund	14-PA-274	Pennsylvania
Veterans Leadership Program of Western Pennsylvania, Inc.	13-PA-129	Pennsylvania
Volunteers of America of Pennsylvania, Inc.	14-PA-282	Pennsylvania
YWCA of Greater Harrisburg	14-PA-273	Pennsylvania
	9	Pennsylvania Grantees
Casa del Peregrino Aguadilla, Inc.	18-PR-132	Puerto Rico
	1	Puerto Rico Grantee
Operation Stand Down Rhode Island	13-ZZ-133	Rhode Island
	1	Rhode Island Grantee
Alston Wilkes Society	13-ZZ-134	South Carolina
One-Eighty Place	18-SC-069	South Carolina
	2	South Carolina Grantees
Cornerstone Rescue Mission	20-SD-136	South Dakota

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
	1	South Dakota Grantee
Catholic Charities Of The Diocese Of Memphis Inc	14-TN-287	Tennessee
Operation Stand Down Tennessee	14-TN-285	Tennessee
West Tennessee Legal Services, Inc.	13-TN-139	Tennessee
	3	Tennessee Grantees
American GI Forum National Veterans Outreach Program, Inc.	21-TX-292	Texas
BakerRipley	19-TX-290	Texas
Career And Recovery Resources Inc	20-TX-448	Texas
Caritas of Austin	20-TX-072	Texas
Catholic Charities of Central Texas	23-TX-452	Texas
Families in Crisis, Inc.	12-TX-071	Texas
Family Endeavors, Inc.	21-TX-074	Texas
Front Steps, Inc.	18-TX-404	Texas
Recovery Resource Council	22-TX-075	Texas
Sabine Valley Regional Mental Health Mental Retardation Center	14-TX-293	Texas
StarCare Specialty Health System	18-TX-433	Texas
The Salvation Army	19-TX-140	Texas
United States Veterans Initiative	19-TX-288	Texas
West Central Texas Regional Foundation	20-TX-141	Texas
	14	Texas Grantees
The Methodist Training and Outreach Center, Inc.	14-VI-299	U.S. Virgin Islands
	1	U.S. Virgin Islands Grantee
The Road Home	15-UT-336	Utah
	1	Utah Grantee
Hampton Roads Community Action Program, Inc.	14-VA-296	Virginia
STOP Incorporated	14-VA-298	Virginia
Total Action Against Poverty In Roanoke Valley	14-VA-294	Virginia
United States Veterans Initiative	23-VA-455	Virginia
Virginia Beach Community Development Corporation	14-VA-297	Virginia
Virginia Supportive Housing	12-VA-077	Virginia
Volunteers of America Chesapeake	20-VA-144	Virginia
	7	Virginia Grantees

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Catholic Community Services Of Western Washington	20-WA-146	Washington
Hopesource	20-WA-338	Washington
Opportunity Council	19-WA-079	Washington
Sound	19-WA-078	Washington
YWCA of Seattle - King County - Snohomish County	13-WA-148	Washington
	5	Washington Grantees
Helping Heroes, Inc.	14-WV-304	West Virginia
The Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	14-WV-303	West Virginia
West Virginia Community Action Partnerships Inc	14-WV-305	West Virginia
	3	West Virginia Grantees
Center for Veterans Issues, Ltd.	18-WI-080	Wisconsin
Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc.	13-WI-151	Wisconsin
Indianhead Community Action Agency	14-WI-302	Wisconsin
	3	Wisconsin Grantees
Alliance, Inc.	12-MD-042	Multiple States
Blue Mountain Action Council	20-ZZ-147	Multiple States
Blue Valley Community Action, Inc.	18-ZZ-239	Multiple States
Changing Homelessness, Inc.	23-ZZ-324	Multiple States
Eastern Carolina Homelessness Organization, Inc.	20-SC-402	Multiple States
Friendship Place	19-ZZ-094	Multiple States
Goodwill Industries Of The Inland Northwest	20-ZZ-301	Multiple States
Homeless Veterans Fellowship	19-ZZ-317	Multiple States
Housing Counseling Services, Inc.	14-ZZ-313	Multiple States
Humility Homes and Services, Inc.	12-ZZ-031	Multiple States
Nation's Finest	20-ZZ-158	Multiple States
National Community Health Partners	14-AZ-157	Multiple States
Northwest Florida Comprehensive Services For Children Inc	20-ZZ-026	Multiple States
Operation Renewed Hope	14-ZZ-318	Multiple States
Restart Inc	18-ZZ-386	Multiple States
Soldier On, Inc.	16-ZZ-058	Multiple States
St. Vincent de Paul Social Services, Inc.	14-ZZ-260	Multiple States
Talbert House	19-ZZ-263	Multiple States

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
The Salvation Army	18-ZZ-036	Multiple States
The Salvation Army	23-ZZ-104	Multiple States
Transition Projects, Inc.	19-ZZ-127	Multiple States
Transitional Living Services	14-ZZ-308	Multiple States
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	13-ZZ-145	Multiple States
Veterans Inc.	12-ZZ-041	Multiple States
Veterans Multi-Service Center, Inc.	23-ZZ-278	Multiple States
Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System	14-TN-284	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Colorado Branch	20-ZZ-092	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Mid-States, Inc.	16-ZZ-037	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Mid-States, Inc.	18-KY-379	Multiple States
Volunteers of America of Illinois	18-ZZ-034	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Southeast Louisiana, Inc.	12-LA-038	Multiple States
Volunteers of America, Northern Rockies	20-ZZ-113	Multiple States
	32	Multiple States Grantees
	250	Total U.S. Grantees

SOURCE: SSVF–Program Office.

Appendix 2. CARF or COA Accredited SSVF Grantees, FY 2023

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Housing First, Inc.	12-AL-002	Alabama
United Way of Central Alabama	14-ZZ-153	Alabama
Volunteers of America Southeast, Inc.	20-AL-439	Alabama
	3	Alabama Grantees
Catholic Social Services	12-AK-001	Alaska
	1	Alaska Grantee
Catholic Charities Community Services, Inc.	14-AZ-160	Arizona
Community Bridges, Inc.	19-AZ-436	Arizona
Primavera Foundation	19-AZ-004	Arizona
United States Veterans Initiative	20-AZ-159	Arizona
	4	Arizona Grantees
Adjoin	22-CA-019	California
Berkeley Food And Housing Project	23-CA-437	California
Community Action Partnership of San Luis Obispo County, Inc.	18-CA-358	California
Goodwill of Silicon Valley (dba Goodwill Industries of Santa Clara County)	12-CA-013	California
Homefirst Services Of Santa Clara County	19-CA-010	California
JVS SoCal	23-CA-458	California
Mental Health America of Los Angeles	19-CA-005	California
Nation's Finest	19-CA-009	California
NBCC (DBA New Beginnings)	23-CA-163	California
People Assisting the Homeless	19-CA-014	California
People Assisting the Homeless	20-CA-440	California
The Salvation Army	20-CA-017	California
United States Veterans Initiative	18-CA-008	California
United States Veterans Initiative	18-CA-354	California
Vietnam Veterans Of San Diego	19-CA-173	California
Volunteers of America of Greater Sacramento and Northern Nevada, Inc.	12-CA-018	California
WestCare California, Inc.	18-CA-011	California
	17	California Grantees
Columbus House, Inc.	14-CT-178	Connecticut

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
	1	Connecticut Grantee
Advocate Program, Inc.	12-FL-024	Florida
Faith, Hope, Love, Charity, Inc.	13-FL-096	Florida
Jewish Family & Childrens Service Of The Suncoast Inc	12-FL-028	Florida
Meridian Behavioral Healthcare, Inc.	14-FL-184	Florida
Purpose Built Families Foundation	19-FL-025	Florida
Society of St. Vincent de Paul South Pinellas, Inc.	23-FL-099	Florida
Tampa Crossroads, Inc.	18-FL-362	Florida
United Way of Broward County, Inc.	14-FL-181	Florida
Volunteers of America of Florida, Inc.	18-FL-187	Florida
	9	Florida Grantees
Project Community Connections, Inc.	20-GA-369	Georgia
Travelers Aid of Metro Atlanta, Inc.	20-GA-188	Georgia
Volunteers of America Southeast, Inc.	15-GA-325	Georgia
	3	Georgia Grantees
WestCare Pacific Islands, Inc.	15-GU-326	Guam
	1	Guam Grantee
Catholic Charities Hawaii	18-HI-374	Hawaii
United States Veterans Initiative	18-HI-190	Hawaii
	2	Hawaii Grantees
Catholic Charities Of The Archdiocese Of Chicago	14-IL-198	Illinois
Chestnut Health Systems, Inc.	14-IL-197	Illinois
Featherfist	14-IL-194	Illinois
Heartland Human Care Services, Inc.	13-IL-105	Illinois
Thresholds	12-IL-033	Illinois
	5	Illinois Grantees
InteCare, Inc.	14-IN-200	Indiana
Volunteers of America of Indiana, Inc.	15-IN-201	Indiana
	2	Indiana Grantees
Family Alliance For Veterans of America, Inc.	14-IA-191	Iowa
	1	Iowa Grantee
The Salvation Army	20-KS-443	Kansas
	2	Kansas Grantee

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Kentucky River Foothills Development Council, Inc.	20-KY-204	Kentucky
	1	Kentucky Grantee
Elle Foundation	20-LA-207	Louisiana
Start Corporation	20-LA-208	Louisiana
	2	Louisiana Grantees
New Vision House of Hope, Inc.	14-MD-215	Maryland
Project PLASE, Inc.	14-MD-214	Maryland
St. James A.M.E. Zion Church-Zion House	14-MD-217	Maryland
	3	Maryland Grantees
Vietnam Veterans Workshop, Inc.	20-MA-211	Massachusetts
Volunteers of America of Massachusetts, Inc.	12-MA-040	Massachusetts
	2	Massachusetts Grantees
Southwest Counseling Solutions	12-MI-045	Michigan
Volunteers of America of Michigan, Inc.	20-MI-226	Michigan
	2	Michigan Grantees
Catholic Charities Inc	14-MS-234	Mississippi
Region XII Commission on Mental Health & Retardation	19-MS-111	Mississippi
	2	Mississippi Grantees
Catholic Charities of Kansas City - St Joseph, Inc.	13-MO-110	Missouri
Catholic Charities of Southern Missouri, Inc.	15-MO-330	Missouri
St. Patrick Center	16-MO-048	Missouri
The Kitchen, Inc.	14-MO-228	Missouri
Welcome Home	23-MO-229	Missouri
	5	Missouri Grantees
Veterans Inc.	23-MT-454	Montana
	1	Montana Grantee
Nation's Finest	13-NV-117	Nevada
United States Veterans Initiative	20-NV-056	Nevada
	2	Nevada Grantees
Harbor Homes, Inc.	13-NH-115	New Hampshire
	1	New Hampshire Grantee
Catholic Family & Community Services	14-NJ-242	New Jersey

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Community Hope, Inc.	16-NJ-054	New Jersey
	2	New Jersey Grantees
Goodwill Industries of New Mexico	12-NM-055	New Mexico
Mesilla Valley Community of Hope	14-NM-247	New Mexico
New Mexico Veterans Integration Centers	14-NM-246	New Mexico
	3	New Mexico Grantees
Services for the UnderServed, Inc.	20-NY-062	New York
The Jericho Project	20-NY-250	New York
Utica Center for Development, Inc.	14-NY-249	New York
Volunteers of America-Greater New York, Inc.	14-NY-259	New York
	4	New York Grantees
Volunteers of America of the Carolinas, Inc.	21-NC-237	North Carolina
	1	North Carolina Grantees
Community Support Services, Inc.	14-OH-267	Ohio
Faith Mission, Inc.	14-OH-266	Ohio
Family & Community Services, Inc.	14-OH-262	Ohio
Lutheran Social Services Of Central Ohio Inc	15-OH-333	Ohio
Mental Health Services for Homeless Persons, Inc. d.b.a FrontLine Service	12-OH-064	Ohio
Volunteers of America Ohio & Indiana	19-OH-269	Ohio
	6	Ohio Grantees
Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa, Inc.	20-OK-065	Oklahoma
KI BOIS Community Action Foundation, Inc.	14-OK-270	Oklahoma
	2	Oklahoma Grantees
Central Oregon Veteran & Community Outreach, Inc	13-OR-126	Oregon
	1	Oregon Grantee
Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County	15-PA-068	Pennsylvania
Veterans Leadership Program of Western Pennsylvania, Inc.	13-PA-129	Pennsylvania
	2	Pennsylvania Grantees
Alston Wilkes Society	13-ZZ-134	South Carolina
One-Eighty Place	18-SC-069	South Carolina
	2	South Carolina Grantees

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Operation Stand Down Tennessee	14-TN-285	Tennessee
	1	Tennessee Grantee
American GI Forum National Veterans Outreach Program, Inc.	21-TX-292	Texas
Families in Crisis, Inc.	12-TX-071	Texas
Family Endeavors, Inc.	21-TX-074	Texas
Recovery Resource Council	22-TX-075	Texas
Sabine Valley Regional Mental Health Mental Retardation Center	14-TX-293	Texas
United States Veterans Initiative	19-TX-288	Texas
West Central Texas Regional Foundation	20-TX-141	Texas
	7	Texas Grantees
STOP Incorporated	14-VA-298	Virginia
United States Veterans Initiative	23-VA-455	Virginia
Volunteers of America Chesapeake	20-VA-144	Virginia
	3	Virginia Grantees
Catholic Community Services Of Western Washington	20-WA-146	Washington
Hopesource	20-WA-338	Washington
Sound	19-WA-078	Washington
	3	Washington Grantees
Helping Heroes, Inc.	14-WV-304	West Virginia
The Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.	14-WV-303	West Virginia
	2	West Virginia Grantees
Center for Veterans Issues, Ltd.	18-WI-080	Wisconsin
	1	Wisconsin Grantee
Alliance, Inc.	12-MD-042	Multiple States
Blue Mountain Action Council	20-ZZ-147	Multiple States
Changing Homelessness, Inc.	23-ZZ-324	Multiple States
Friendship Place	19-ZZ-094	Multiple States
Goodwill Industries Of The Inland Northwest	20-ZZ-301	Multiple States
Homeless Veterans Fellowship	19-ZZ-317	Multiple States
Housing Counseling Services, Inc.	14-ZZ-313	Multiple States
Nation's Finest	20-ZZ-158	Multiple States
National Community Health Partners	14-AZ-157	Multiple States

APPENDICES

<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Grant Number</i>	<i>State/Territories</i>
Northwest Florida Comprehensive Services For Children Inc	20-ZZ-026	Multiple States
Talbert House	19-ZZ-263	Multiple States
The Salvation Army	18-ZZ-036	Multiple States
The Salvation Army	23-ZZ-104	Multiple States
Transition Projects, Inc.	19-ZZ-127	Multiple States
Transitional Living Services	14-ZZ-308	Multiple States
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	13-ZZ-145	Multiple States
Veterans Inc.	12-ZZ-041	Multiple States
Veterans Multi-Service Center, Inc.	23-ZZ-278	Multiple States
Volunteer Behavioral Health Care System	14-TN-284	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Colorado Branch	20-ZZ-092	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Mid-States, Inc.	16-ZZ-037	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Mid-States, Inc.	18-KY-379	Multiple States
Volunteers of America of Illinois	18-ZZ-034	Multiple States
Volunteers of America Southeast Louisiana, Inc.	12-LA-038	Multiple States
Volunteers of America, Northern Rockies	20-ZZ-113	Multiple States
	25	Multiple States Grantees
	136	Total U.S. Grantees

SOURCE: SSVF–Program Office.

Appendix 3. Data Sources

SSVF Program Data Sources

1. HMIS Repository data
2. Grantee financial reports
 - a. Drawdown reports
 - b. End of year closeout reports
 - c. Financial expenditure reports
3. Participant satisfaction surveys
4. HOMES
 - a. U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs Homeless Programs Calendar Year 2023 Goals Dashboard, September 2023
 - b. SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months, FYs 2012-2022
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 are then uploaded from local HMIS to the data repository. This report also includes aggregated data from grantee quarterly reports and aggregated responses to program participant satisfaction surveys completed by SSVF participants nationwide, both of which are submitted to VA.

HOMES is an administrative database that tracks the use of VA-specialized homelessness 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. 2023 AHAR: Part 1 – PIT Estimates of Homelessness:
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2023-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html>
 - b. 2021 AHAR: Part 2 – Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.:
<https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/ahar/2021-ahar-part-2-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us.html>
2. VA Office of the Actuary
 - a. FY 2023 Datasets: Age/Gender (Living) and Period Served (Living):
https://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp

3. United States Census Bureau

- a. American Community Survey, 2022, 1-year estimates: Veteran Status (S2101).
<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2101?text=s2101>
- b. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020, to July 1, 2023; April 1, 2020; and July 1, 2020.
<https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/pepest/2020s-state-total.html>

Appendix 4. List of Exhibits

Exhibit E.1: SSVF Veterans Served and Permanent Housing Exit Destinations (FYs 2019-2023) 2

Exhibit E.2: SSVF Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing (FYs 2019-2023) 3

Exhibit 1.1: SSVF Rapid Re-housing and Annual Homeless Sheltered Veterans (FYs 2019-2023) 11

Exhibit 1.2: SSVF Veterans Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023) 13

Exhibit 1.3: SSVF Veterans, Households and Persons Served, by Housing Assistance Type (FYs 2019-2023) 14

Exhibit 1.4: SSVF Veterans Served and Permanent Housing Exit Destinations (FYs 2019-2023) 15

Exhibit 2.1: National progress toward Goal 1 through September 2023 20

Exhibit 2.2: National progress toward Goal 2 through September 2023 21

Exhibit 2.3: National Progress toward Goal 3 through September 2023 22

Exhibit 3.1: Growth in SSVF Geographic Coverage by Continuum of Care (FYs 2012-2024) 26

Exhibit 3.2: Geographic Coverage of SSVF Grantees (FY 2023) 28

Exhibit 3.3: SSVF Program Expenditures per Household Served (FYs 2012-2023) 29

Exhibit 3.4: TFA Expenditures excluding Shallow Subsidy Financial Assistance, by Type (FY 2023) 31

Exhibit 3.5: Average SSVF Rapid Re-housing TFA Expenditures per Veteran, by Race (FY 2023) 33

Exhibit 3.6: Average SSVF Homelessness Prevention TFA Expenditures per Veteran, by Race (FY 2023) 34

Exhibit 3.7: Veterans Served with Emergency Housing Assistance (October 2020-September 2023) 35

Exhibit 3.8: Median Length of Participation in Emergency Housing Assistance for Veteran Exiters (October 2020-September 2023) 36

Exhibit 4.1: Households Served by SSVF (FYs 2022-2023) 38

Exhibit 4.2: SSVF Households (HHs) Served by Household Type (FY 2023) 40

Exhibit 4.3: SSVF Households (HHs) Served by Household Type by Assistance Type (FY 2023) 41

Exhibit 4.4: Gender of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)..... 42

Exhibit 4.5 Age of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)..... 43

Exhibit 4.6: Comparison of SSVF and Sheltered Veterans, by Age Group 44

Exhibit 4.7: Race and Ethnicity of Veterans Served by SSVF (FY 2023)..... 45

Exhibit 4.8: Disabling Condition Among SSVF Veterans..... 47

Exhibit 4.9: Major Health Conditions Among Veterans Exiting SSVF and Engaged with the Veterans Health Administration (FY 2023) 48

Exhibit 5.1: Percent of Veterans Exiting to Each Destination Type (FYs 2019-2023)..... 51

Exhibit 5.2 Number of Veterans Exiting to Each Destination Type (FYs 2019-2023)..... 52

Exhibit 5.3: Veteran Exit Destinations for Rapid Re-housing and Homelessness Prevention (FY 2023) 53

Exhibit 5.4 Rapid Re-housing Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity (FY 2023)..... 54

Exhibit 5.5: Homelessness Prevention Veteran Exits to Permanent Housing by Race and Ethnicity (FY 2023) 55

Exhibit 5.6: Permanent Housing Destinations of Veteran Exiters (FY 2023)..... 56

Exhibit 5.7: Exit Destination by Monthly Income at Program Entry for Veteran Exiters, including HUD-VASH Exits (FY 2023)..... 58

Exhibit 5.8: Exit Destination by Monthly Income at Program Entry for Veteran Exiters, excluding HUD-VASH Exits (FY 2023)..... 59

Exhibit 5.9: Changes in Veteran Monthly Income from Entry to Exit (FY 2023) 60

Exhibit 5.10: Median Length of Participation by Veteran Exiters, by Assistance Type (FY 2023) 61

Exhibit 5.11: Time from Program Entry to Housing Move-In for Veterans in Rapid Re-housing (FY 2023)..... 62

Exhibit 5.12: Length of Participation for Veterans in Rapid Re-housing (FY 2023) .. 63

Exhibit 5.13: Veteran Exit to Permanent Housing (FYs 2012-2022)..... 64

Exhibit 5.14: Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations 65

Exhibit 5.15: BILPOC and White/non-Latina/é/o only Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations (FY 2022) 67

Exhibit 5.16: Percent of SSVF Veterans who Returned to VA Homeless Programs within Six Months of Exiting to Permanent Housing Destinations, by Gender (FY 2022) 68

Exhibit 5.17: Participant Response Rates (FYs 2019-2023) 69

Exhibit 5.18: Participant Self-Identified Service Needs (FY 2023)..... 70

Exhibit 5.19 Participant Overall Quality Ratings for Their SSVF Provider (FYs 2019- 2023)..... 71

Exhibit 5.20: Participant Rating of All Other Supportive Services and Temporary Financial Assistance Services’ Quality (FYs 2019-2023) 72

Exhibit 6.1: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Assistance Type (FYs 2022-2023) 77

Exhibit 6.2: Map of SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies (FYs 2022-2023)..... 78

Exhibit 6.3: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Race (FYs 2022-2023)..... 79

Exhibit 6.4: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Gender (FYs 2022-2023)..... 80

Exhibit 6.5: SSVF Veterans Served with Shallow Subsidies by Age (FYs 2022-2023)..... 81

Exhibit 6.6: Shallow Subsidy Veteran Income Changes (FYs 2022-2023)..... 82

Exhibit 6.7: Destinations at Exit for Shallow Subsidy and SSVF Veterans (FYs 2022-2023)..... 84