## ROCKET MORTGAGE BY QUICKEN LOANS

## Veteran Housing Fund

HELPING DETROIT VETERANS INTO PERMANENT HOUSING


## Narrative Consensus

Veteran Flex Funds

2021-2022

## THE PROBLEM

## Gaps in services can keep veterans out of housing

Programs exist to help veterans into housing. but the reality is there are gaps in these services. Rental subsidies are tightly regulated and there are many expenses they can't cover. For some veterans, the cost of a security deposit or application fee is enough to keep them out of permanent housing.

## THE SOLUTION

## Small amounts of money can make a huge difference.

The Rocket Mortgage by Quicken Loans Veteran Housing Fund aims to support veterans as they move into permanent housing by providing financial assistance in two ways:

## Enabling veterans to move to permanent housing

## Supporting veterans as they make their house a home

The grant amount per veteran is $\$ 1.000$. calculated as roughly equivalent to one month's rent and utilities using local average rental market estimates, thereby creating a small savings for the veteran as they move from homelessness to permanent housing.

## Up to \$1,000 per household, which can be used for costs

 such as:- Security/rental deposits
- One-time move-in assistance (ex: furniture. delivery)
- First month's rent
- Rental application fee
- Pet deposits

Up to \$1,000 per household, which can be used for costs such as:

- Setting up internet service
- Clearing back debts
- Purchasing cleaning supplies
- Setting up phone service
- Covering other expenses associated with setting up a household


## Types of Funds



## Allocation of Money Based On Fund Type



## Who received the funds?



## Demographics

$\rightarrow$ Data for 103 participants was collected from HMIS


## Ages that are Receiving each Type of Funding



## Types of Funding by Household Composition



Types of Funding by Gender


## Types of Funding by Race

| 60 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 |  |  |  |
| 40 |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |
|  | 를 |  |  |
|  | ENABLING | SUPPORTING | BOTH |
| - Asian (HUD) | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| E Black or African American (HUD) | 5 | 31 | 48 |
| \# White (HUD) | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| = Data not collected $(H \cup D)$ | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## Types of Funding by Ethnicity



## Types of Funding by Chronic Homelessness



## Veterans who Reported Disability

-Yes $\quad$ No
$17 \%$
$\rightarrow 83 \%$ of veterans reported to have a disability

## Entry Income of those receiving Funding

$\rightarrow \quad 79 \%$ of veterans reported some source of income upon receiving funds

*Types of income reported were not disclosed

## Veterans Reported Domestic Violence Experience



- No
- Yes
- Null
$\rightarrow \quad 90 \%$ Veterans
have not experienced
Domestic
Violence


## Submitting Agencies



## Supporting Only Funds by Submitting Agency



## Enabling Only Funds by Submitting Agency



## Both Enabling and Supporting Funds by Submitting Agency



## Breakdown of How Funds Were Used



## Conclusion

$\rightarrow$ in 14 months, $\$ 150,000$ was expended to secure housing for 103 veterans.
$\rightarrow$ Most veterans receiving funding are aged 65 and over.
$\rightarrow$ A large percentage of funds were dedicated to furniture expenses.
$\rightarrow$ Most veterans receiving funding were African American.
$\rightarrow$ Although most veterans reported to have income, there were still additional needs to secure housing with the use of both supporting and enabling funds.
$\rightarrow 83 \%$ of veterans reported to have a disability.

