“A PLACE TO LIVE

“Partnering with neighbors to create safe places for people in need”

10 YEAR PLAN TO END HOMELESSNESS IN JAMESTOWN, VALLEY CITY AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES IN REGION 6
"A Place to Live"

A place to live is more than just four walls and a roof; it is a place for someone to feel safe, secure and happy. When someone is homeless he or she does not have the security of knowing that they can come home to a place they can call their own. They feel hopeless, alone and afraid of what tomorrow will bring. Everyone should be able to know they have “A Place to Live” at the end of the day.

Why are we concerned about ending homelessness in Region VI?

Most people think that homelessness only impacts urban communities, but most homelessness is found in America’s small town communities. Jamestown and Valley City are the two larger communities in Region VI, but the region as a whole is seeing an increase in homelessness. Within these communities are the “hidden homeless”. These are individuals who are living from couch to couch, in substandard living conditions or outdoors. Rural areas are not immune to homelessness; Region VI is not immune as the Jamestown and Valley City area is in the beginning stages of experiencing a dramatic upswing in economic development activities. With those activities comes the need for short term housing for workers coming to the area and long term housing for those individuals and families that will be moving to the region for new employment opportunities. And, because of the economic upswing, rental rates have been dramatically increasing forcing renters with limited incomes to seek alternative housing arrangements.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 11, 2001, an initial meeting was held by several members of the community of Jamestown to formulate an organization that could assist with the needs of the homeless in the Jamestown area. South Central Homeless Coalition (SCHC) was developed with the goal in mind to end long-term homelessness. Meetings have continued on a monthly basis. On January 3, 2006, 501 (c) 3 papers of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State of North Dakota.

The Coalition includes: the lieutenants of the Salvation Army Corps; multiple pastors of local and regional faith-based groups both in Jamestown and Valley City; the Stutsman County Veterans Services officer; Supportive Services for Veterans’ Families caseworker; the executive director of the SAFE Shelter; Stutsman County Housing Authority; Barnes County Housing Authority; Stutsman County Social Services; Barnes County Social Services; Job Service of Jamestown; Jamestown Police Department; South Central Human Service Center; PATH coordinator and homeless case manager; Stutsman County Emergency Management manager; representative from North Dakota State Hospital; Freedom Resources; and any other organizations from Jamestown, Valley City and all other Region VI communities that want to participate in the process of resolving the homeless issue.

In 2013, the coalition re-grouped and decided updating the 10 year plan to focus on the region rather than just Jamestown would be beneficial to the region. The Human Service Center is in Jamestown but serves the whole region for services.

The South Central Homeless Coalition has dedicated itself to serving the homeless. It assists Jamestown, Valley City and all of Region VI by providing networking opportunities and helping the homeless service providers in collaborating similar efforts. The Coalition is requesting the assistance of the regional agencies and cities by recognizing the South Central Homeless Coalition and adopting the revised “10 Year Plan to End Homelessness in Region VI.” The recognition and adoption of the plan will help qualify the Coalition for potential state and federal grants that will allow the Coalition to expand its services.

According to SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) and their PATH (Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness) program, homelessness affected approximately 122 in Region VI in 2013. The system that serves homeless people is designed to help facilitate a transition from a state of acute housing crisis to more independent, stable living. The continuum of emergency shelter and transitional housing is generally very effective and works for the majority of the homeless population. However, there is a portion of the homeless population that is extremely difficult to house; individuals suffering from mental illness and substance abuse is one group where affordable and supportive housing can assist in ending their homelessness.
REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Region VI is comprised of 9 counties. Jamestown and Valley City are the larger populated cities within the region. Counties included in Region VI are: Barnes, Dickey, Foster, Griggs, LaMoure, Logan, McIntosh, Stutsman and Wells Counties.

Regional profile

The U.S. Census data shows our region has a combined population of 56,363 residents. Although each county has a smaller hub community, Jamestown and Valley City are regional hub cities for the nine county region in providing medical, financial, shopping, recreational and educational services.
Whites comprise 97.52 percent of the region’s population, while Hispanics comprise of 1.27 percent. Female individuals make up 49.80 percent of the population while males are 50.2 percent.

There are 29,389 housing units in region 6 according to the 2010 U.S. Census, and over 95 percent are occupied; 76.58 percent are single family dwellings, and 23.4 percent are rental units. However, the ownership versus rental percentage changes drastically when looking at the two largest counties, Barnes and Stutsman. The 2012 estimate shows Barnes comprised of 3,933 homeowner units, or 69.8 percent, and 1,727 rental units, or 30.2 percent. In comparison, the 2012 estimate shows Stutsman consisted of 6,803 homeowner units, or 68 percent, and 3,201 rental units, or 32 percent. The average household in our region consists of 2.14 household members.
The regional median household income of $45,802 compares to the median household income in North Dakota of $51,641. There is a wide-variety of incomes across the region due to diverse economies (see below for individual counties).

**Median income 2012 (US Census)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Median Income 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnes</td>
<td>$48,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickey</td>
<td>$41,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>$49,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs</td>
<td>$44,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaMoure</td>
<td>$52,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>$47,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh</td>
<td>$36,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stutsman</td>
<td>$48,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>$41,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>$51,641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approxiately 10.18 percent of the households in region 6 live below the poverty level. Again this varies within the region, as Griggs County reports 7.5 percent living below poverty and 12.2 percent living below poverty in McIntosh County. The poverty level was $22,314 for a four-person family in 2010. Housing costs have increased 57% for Stutsman County Housing Authority over the past four years. There have been only a few new rentals available during this time. Looking at the rent increases, demand and wages, one gets an understanding that Region 6, along with North Dakota, is becoming unaffordable.
ECONOMIC FACTORS

Many factors and situations can contribute to someone being homeless, and a homeless person can be surrounded by any of these factors. Often times when someone is homeless they feel “surrounded” by their situation and find it hard to start breaking down the barriers that made them homeless. These barriers can be hard to overcome without assistance provided by community agencies.
Region 6 is experiencing a housing shortage caused by several factors. A housing shortage has been seen at different times over the past decade. The lack of quality affordable housing units for rent and sale in the area has also been a road block for many businesses wanting to grow and attract new families to the area.

Factors impacting housing
- **Bakken-spoolover:**
  - The area is home to many people who work in the oil fields but house their families in the region.
- **Bakken-impact:**
  - Businesses expanding in North Dakota that want to be close to the oil patch, but not in it, are locating in the area. In addition, transportation and energy companies are expanding services in the area.
- **Flood buyouts:**
  - In some communities, flood buyouts are causing a big shortage of affordable units. Many affordable and older units along rivers are being bought out and torn down for flood protection.
- **Red River Corridor spillover:**
  - Business expansion in the Red River Valley Corridor is causing a tight housing supply in the Fargo and Grand Forks metros.
- **Local business expansions:**
  - Many communities are seeing new businesses come to the area and local businesses expanding, requiring hundreds of new positions to open.
- **Campus expansions:**
  - The University of Jamestown, Valley City State University, and Trinity Bible College are all expanding their offerings, requiring more employees and attracting more students.
- **Unemployment:**
  - The unemployment rate in the region hovers around three percent, meaning there is full employment, requiring people moving into the area to take existing and new jobs.
- **People moving to ND for jobs:**
  - People are moving to North Dakota and the region for new employment. Some families are not finding employment and ending up homeless or in dire conditions.
- **Rising rents:**
  - Rents are increasing in the region. Some rents needed to increase in order to make break-even for landlords and encourage development. However, there are cases of gouging in the region, and people on fixed incomes are having difficulties.
- **Aging housing stock:**
  - The last big developing period was in the 1970’s, and other developments have been very sporadic.
- **Landlord decisions:**
  - Landlords can choose their tenants very carefully and are running background and credit histories. This is making it especially difficult for young professionals and families with damaged credit.
• **Section 8 Voucher funding:**
  o The federal funding for the Section 8 Voucher program is drying up fast after years of cuts and rising rents. There are many open vouchers but no funding to support them. As rents increase, the housing authorities are helping fewer families with the same dollars.

• **Loss of services:**
  o The North Dakota State Hospital and other agencies have trimmed vital services that helped with substance abuse, mental illness and adolescent issues, resulting in a larger demand for housing.

• **Unavailability of services:**
  o Certain services are unavailable due to staffing shortages in the industry. It is difficult to find doctors, nurses and others to work in the mental health industry.

• **Increasing homeless in North Dakota:**
  o Recent statistics show that the homeless population in North Dakota grew by 347% in 2013. This is causing a strain on all local services.
DEFINITIONS OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness can mean a lot of different things to a lot of different people. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines homelessness as “an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence.” This definition basically states that if a person does not have a place to go home to, they are considered homeless. The North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People (NDCHP) has identified four categories of homelessness: precariously housed, chronically homeless, long-term homeless and short-term homeless. SCHC has identified two other categories of homelessness, transient and couch surfers that are being seen in the region.

The three definitions below includes unsheltered homeless people who sleep in places not meant for human habitation and who may use shelters on an intermittent basis.

- **Precariously Housed**: Individuals who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless at any time. They may be temporarily doubled up with other people, or staying in a motel when they have enough money for a room.

- **Chronically Homeless**: Individuals or families whose head of household that have a disabling condition who either have been continuously homeless for a year or more, or have experienced homelessness at least four times within the previous three years. Those in this category must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation and/or in an emergency shelter during that time.

- **Long-Term Homeless**: Individuals who are chronically homeless and families that have been homeless (lacking a permanent place to live) for a year or more, or have been homeless four or more times during the previous three years.
The three definitions below are not necessarily terms that have a structured definition, but defining them was important. The following are still types of homeless people, and it is important to recognize them as they seek assistance just as much, or often times more, than the chronic or long-term homeless.

**Short Term Homeless**
- Individuals who have a specific situation or event that has caused them to become homeless. This can include a natural disaster, fire or life event that has caused short term homelessness.

**Transient**
- Individual who are homeless and not looking for permanent housing, but rather passing through a city looking for short term assistance for money, hotel, gas voucher, etc. to get them to their next destination.

**"Couch Surfer"**
- Individuals/families that are continually looking for a place to stay, whether it be with another family member or friend. They "double up" until permanent housing can be secured.
WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES THAT THOSE WHO STRIVE TO END HOMELESSNESS FACE IN REGION VI?

**Housing**
One major challenge is the lack of affordable housing within the region. Each community has seen a shortage of available, affordable housing. Valley City and Jamestown this past year lost subsidized apartment units due to the owners opting out of the subsidy, which means they are now able to charge market rate rent.

The region does not have a shelter for families and individuals to reside in while attempting to acquire affordable housing. With this lack of housing, more and more families and individuals are choosing to reside with other family members or friends. This is creating shared housing by multiple families.

**Education**
Lack of education to the homeless can be a challenge. Being able to provide the at-risk homeless and precariously housed with information identifying their barriers and trying to overcome them can prevent them from actually becoming homeless.

Educating youth who are in the foster care system or youth residencies can assist them in transitioning into adulthood. Lack of education can create a pattern of “couch surfing” or periods of homelessness for these youth.

Educating the community can be a big challenge. Often times the community can be in a state of denial regarding homelessness. If people do not see the stereotypical homeless individual standing on the street asking for help, they don’t believe that homelessness does actually exist in the community.

**No Central Area of Coordination**
Currently there is no main clearing house to send individuals and families to where they can seek services and supports. Often times the homeless go from one agency to another, spending large amounts of time searching for support and finding out it is not available. Without a clearing house concept, financial resources and supportive services cannot be managed effectively.

**Qualification Barriers**
State and federal funding sources have certain criteria that an individual must meet. Often times the homeless can “fall through the cracks” based on these criteria or the wait time involved with state or federal sources.

**Outside Economic Barriers**
The fear of a “boom and bust” situation can be a challenge. This is where developers fear investing in a community while there is a “boom” in the economy for fear that the economy may “bust” a few years later.

Increases in population can put a strain on the already stretched community resources. With an increase in development comes the increase in population. This can reduce the availability of supports and resources for the homeless and can create more periods of homelessness for individuals and families. The influx of people coming into the community will impact the amount of resources and services that are available.
SCHC has identified the following goals for ending homelessness. These goals will help the coalition support the communities and continue to keep the 10 year plan and living document for ending long-term homelessness.

- **Encourage the development of more affordable and safe housing in the region**
- **Work to significantly reduce all incidences of homelessness**
- **Eliminate chronic and long-term homelessness**
- **Support development of supportive housing for those in transition and suffering from mental illness and substance abuse.**
- **Improve public education and awareness of homelessness and prevention in the region.**
- **Develop a centralized system of tracking homelessness and a central location for supportive services**
- **Create a system that will allow information sharing between the Coalition and the community**
- **Build and maintain working relationships with and between Coalition members**
Once goals are established, strategies then are created to eliminate roadblocks until the ultimate goal is met: to end homelessness. In order to achieve success the 10 year plan must be reliable, collaborative and cost effective and by having strong strategies developed there is a greater achievement for success.

The SCHC has identified the following strategies:

**Strategy 1: Increase the accessibility to affordable housing**

- Educate landlords regarding homelessness and housing programs
- Develop incentives for landlords to rent to low income families or individuals with criminal histories
- Obtain financial funding sources to develop safe and affordable housing

**Strategy 2: Improve education to communities on prevention of homelessness**

- Provide information on homelessness to local decision-makers and community partners to help create awareness
- Develop a community marketing plan to provide continuing education
- Provide access to financial counseling and independent living skills to prevent eviction and homelessness
- Work with Job Service of North Dakota to promote employment training to assist the homeless with retention of employment
Strategy 3: Reduce the number of discharges to homeless environments

- Work with regional substance abuse, mental illness and correctional facilities on supportive discharge plans
- Continue to provide support and skills training for individuals from correctional facilities and the foster care system

Strategy 4: Collaborate and communicate with communities and agencies

- Identify funding sources to provide emergency services to homeless individuals
- Work with community partners and agencies to develop a collaborated central hub for services
- Work with The South Central Human Service Center's (SCHSC) recovery-based model to move into a "Housing First" thought process
REGION VI SUCCESS LIST

The region has already taken action to prepare for the upswing of individuals and families moving into the region. Listed are accomplishments that the region has in place to assistance homeless individuals and families.

- Strong regional communication and collaboration. The increase in services has increased the needs for service providers, community agencies and individuals in general to keep the lines of communication open.

- An already established level of resources in place within the region. Though the resources may be limited, the region does have regional resources from which to request services.

- Those who work with the homeless are knowledgeable about the problems and are experienced in working with the homeless.

- An established coalition with members who are willing to work toward solving the homelessness problem. The regional homeless coalition meets every other month to stay informed and connected to other agencies and communities.

- A well established and supportive faith-base community exists in the region. Regional churches are involved in community meetings to stay informed and share services that are needed.

- Citizens demonstrate compassion for individuals who are facing homelessness. As awareness rises more people are willing to assist and provide services needed at any level.
STATEWIDE EFFORTS

This plan currently follows statewide efforts to end homelessness in ND. The NDCHP is the lead entity for the North Dakota Continuum of Care (CoC) and is constantly in collaboration with other agencies and public organizations to address the issues of chronic and long-term homelessness. A CoC is an entity that coordinates efforts from state agencies, outreach providers, emergency shelter programs and public and private organizations that serve the homeless population. The NDCHP’s main mission is to focus on assisting the homeless with services and housing in order to end their struggle with homelessness. The NDCHP and the Fargo-Moorhead Homeless Coalition are working on a project funded by the Bush Grant Foundation to develop a coordinated and centralized assessment tool that helps with access and delivery of services to the homeless called the CARES (Coordinated Assessment Referral and Evaluation System) program. This program will make it easier for people needing services to find them and to lessen the time from homelessness to becoming housed. Guided by the 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness, CARES will help everyone - consumers, service providers and community partners - navigate the complexity of homelessness.

The State of ND also works with the HMIS System (Homelessness Management Information System) to provide an assessment and referral tool to better assist the homeless. At this time, in Region VI, The Salvation Army is the only HMIS location at this time.

The SCHC continues to work with the NDCHP in order to provide collaborative and coordinated efforts to increase the supportive services for homeless individuals and their families. The regional homeless case manager and The Salvation Army representative are active members in the NDCHP and report to the SCHC.
**SERVICES IN REGION VI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter through hotel vouchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health and substance abuse services through public and private providers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food pantries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental and security deposit assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless case management provided through SCHSC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas vouchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One time prescription assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing/household assistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence emergency shelter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith based organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive services for veterans and their families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND STAKEHOLDERS**

Currently, South Central Homeless Coalition has 65 members who are community members, agency or local faith-based representatives. Each stakeholder plays a key role in helping either financially, or in other forms of support, to assist individuals who are facing homelessness.

The following is a list of community stakeholders and their role in assisting the homeless.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholder</th>
<th>Services Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
<td>Assists with rental assistance, food pantry, one-time prescription assistance, hotel, bus, gas, clothing and meal vouchers, utility assistance, emergency disaster relief and information and referral. The regional agency that records data in the HMIS system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota State Hospital</td>
<td>The state mental illness and substance abuse facility for individuals whose needs have exceeded community resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central Human Service Center</td>
<td>Provides mental illness, addiction and therapy services. Also has a regional homeless case manager able to assist in accessing community resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Action</td>
<td>Has a food pantry from which individuals can access frozen food and non-perishable items. Head-start, energy share, weatherization, financial counseling and emergency services are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Resources</td>
<td>Provides individuals with disabilities advocacy, information and referral, living skills training, peer mentoring and systems advocacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith Based Supports</td>
<td>Many faith based supports offer food assistance, transportation costs, housing and medical assistance on an &quot;as needed&quot; basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFE Shelter</td>
<td>Provides crisis intervention 24 hours a day for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Valley Health District</td>
<td>Provides emergency preparedness, environmental health, family planning, school nurse, sexual assault support nurse, tobacco prevention, WIC and Women's Way programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service Offices</td>
<td>Eligibility programs for low income families and individuals, food stamps, fuel assistance, medicaid programs, TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) and basic care assistance. Child welfare is also provided at social service offices along with adult service programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran Service Officers</td>
<td>Provides assistance to veterans and their dependents in obtaining their benefits, such as medical benefits, home loan certificates and pensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing Authorities</strong></td>
<td>Provides Section 8 vouchers for rental assistance along with a security deposit assistance program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Red Cross</strong></td>
<td>Provides disaster relief, assists military families, health and safety service, blood donations and international services in 187 countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Administrators</strong></td>
<td>Provide support regarding political direction and involvement on the local government level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Members</strong></td>
<td>Provide the volunteer support for local programs and are often the bulk of the donations to local agencies and faith-based supports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Police and Sheriff Departments</strong></td>
<td>Assist individuals to make contact with the local Salvation Army to arrange bus or hotel vouchers on an emergency basis. Also may be the first point of contact for the homeless seeking assistance after hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supportive Service for Veterans Families (SSVF)</strong></td>
<td>Provides service to eligible veterans and their families with case management, outreach, assistance obtaining VA benefits as well as assists with one time rent and security deposit assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progress Enterprises</strong></td>
<td>Provides assistance to developmentally disabled individuals to attain their maximum level of independence through residential, vocational and generic supportive services which enables the individuals to live, work and socialize within their communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT DOES HOMELESSNESS LOOK LIKE IN REGION VI

The homeless population in Region 6 is largely hidden from the public. Occasionally, the area will see someone panhandling at various intersections, but that is just the tip of the iceberg. The region sees many families “couch surfing,” or families doubling-up until suitable housing becomes available. Low income families are finding the available housing stock is subpar, unsafe and too costly. In addition, the region sees many with severe mental illness or substance abuse histories who are unable to find housing. Data collection is important to capture all homelessness in the region. The PIT survey as well as PATH data is used to look at trends and services needed to assist the homeless.

POINT IN TIME SURVEY DATA

Every year, HUD’s PIT (Point in Time) survey is conducted on one specific day in the winter and in the summer to capture homelessness on those specific days. Agencies and community members ask the homeless to fill out a survey to gather information regarding how many individuals are homeless. Male or female, substance abuse problems and/or mental illness are just a few of the question asked. The data can vary as numbers can fluctuate significantly from year to year. The following information is from the PIT Survey that was collected in July of 2012.

This survey is looking at sheltered individuals, such as those in campers, shelters and transitional living facilities. A total of 15 people were found and participated in the survey. The majority of the individuals were “couch surfing”.

### Where did you stay the night of July 24th?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Camper</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other building structure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couch surfing</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment facility/hospital/jail</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency /Transitional housing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence shelter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/ Hotel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Are you currently employed?

Currently employed

- Yes: 36%
- No: 64%

4 individual’s stated yes
7 individuals stated no

Did you come to ND to seek work?

Seeking Work

- Yes: 6%
- No: 27%
- Did not answer: 67%

1 individual stated yes
10 individuals stated No
1 individual chose not to answer
Do you have health insurance?

The following is a breakdown of the age groups of the individuals surveyed. The total percentage of male to female for all age groups was 36% male and 64% female.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 individuals stated yes
11 individuals stated No
When asked about disabilities that contribute to homelessness, two were identified. A total of 12 individuals responded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declined to respond</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you been continuously homeless for more than one year, or four or more times over the past three years?

1 individual responded yes
11 individuals responded No
About how long has your current episode of homelessness last?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than one month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to 3 months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three to six months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six months to one year</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A year or more</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The major cause of becoming homeless

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of income/job</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Separation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness/PTSD</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Substance Abuse</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another form of data compilation for the region is PATH (Projects for Assistance in Transitions from Homelessness). This data is collected by the regional PATH Coordinator through South Central Human Service Center on a monthly basis. The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Acts of 1990 authorized the Federal grant program to provide assistance to some of the most vulnerable members in our society. Below is the data for 2013. Due to system changes in reporting data comparison, data is not available for 2012 and previous years.

2013

- 122 individual contacts outreached
- 57 were literally homeless
- 62 were females and 60 were males
- Majority of the outreached were in the 51-61 age group
- 10 individuals were veterans
- 62 individuals had a substance abuse disorder
- 20 literally homeless had been living in outdoor conditions for 2-30 days
GLOSSARY

Affordable housing- US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines as affordable when the occupant is paying no more than 30% of the individual’s adjusted gross income for housing costs.

CARES- Coordinated Assessment Referral and Evaluation System

Chronically homeless- A homeless person as defined by HUD is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had a least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years

CoC- Continuum of Care. Program that promotes community commitment for the goal of ending homelessness. Also, assists with funding efforts towards non-profits at the state and local government level to re-house homeless individuals.

Emergency Shelter- A place for people to live temporarily when they cannot live in their previous residence. Examples of this would be domestic violence shelters, homeless shelters and hotels used for emergency housing needs

HUD- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. Agency that provides rental program funding such as Section 8 vouchers

HMIS- Homeless Management Information System. System used to collect client-level date on services to homeless individuals and families. Each CoC is responsible for selecting an HMIS system to compile date that then gets reviewed by HUD

Homeless- An individual or family that lacks a fixed, regular or adequate nighttime residence

Housing First- Moving the homeless from being in substandard living or without shelter to permanent housing as quickly as possible

Long-Term homeless- Individuals who are chronically homeless and families that have been homeless (lacking a permanent place to live) for a year or more, or have been homeless four or more times during the previous three years. An individual or family member must also have a disabling condition that limits their daily living activities

NDCHP- North Dakota Coalition for Homeless People is the state homeless coalition. State CoC for funding from HUD.

PATH- Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness. SAMSHA funded grant program that can assist the homeless with first month’s rent and security deposit. Each region in ND has a PATH Coordinator to coordinate services related to this program.
**Precariously Housed**- Individuals who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless at any time. They may be temporarily doubled up with other people, or staying in a motel when they have enough money for a room.

**Permanent supportive housing**- Community-based housing that provides supportive services for homeless persons. Supportive services can involve both private and public organizations.

**PIT**- Point in Time Survey. This is a survey that is conducted twice a year; summer and winter months to collect data relating to education, demographics, employment, veteran status, common characteristics and service utilization on participating homeless individuals. NDCHP is the lead on conducting the survey.

**Rental Assistance**- Community agencies, faith based groups, charities, government and non-government entities that provide partial or full payment for rent and past due rent to prevent homelessness.

**SA**- The Salvation Army. International faith-based organization. Mission is to preach the gospel and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination.

**SCHC**- South Central Homeless Coalition. Homeless coalition based in Jamestown, but includes all counties in Region VI.

**SCHSC**- South Central Human Service Center located in Jamestown, ND. Covers all of Region VI communities to provide mental health, substance abuse, disability and regional aging services.

**Section 8**- Payment of rental housing assistance to private landlords on behalf of low income families. This is a voucher system that is funded by HUD and administered by the Public Housing Authorities.

**Short Term Homeless**- Individuals who have a specific situation or event that caused them to become homeless. Causes can include natural disasters, fire or life events that result in short term homelessness.

**TANF**- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Program is intended to assist low-income families from public assistance to self-sufficiency by providing monetary assistance, training and job placement. Program is run through the county social service offices.

**Transient**- Individuals who are homeless and not looking for permanent housing, but rather are passing through a city looking for short term assistance for money, hotel, gas voucher, etc. to get them to their next destination.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


PATH


APPENDIX A:

REGION VI RESOURCE DIRECTORY