Veteran Homelessness:

A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development,
Office of Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... **i**

1. Introduction **1**

1.1 In this Report 1

2. Estimates of Homelessness among Veterans **3**

2.1 Types of Homeless Estimates 3

2.2 Estimates of Homeless Veterans 3

2.3 How Common is Homelessness among Veterans 4

3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans **7**

3.1 Profile of All Sheltered Veterans 7

3.2 Sheltered Veterans by Household Type 9

3.3 Sheltered Veterans Compared to Sheltered Non-Veterans 9

4. Risk of Homelessness among Veterans **13**

4.1 Gender as a Risk Factor 13

4.2 Race and Ethnicity as Risk Factors 14

4.3 Age as a Risk Factor 15

4.4 Disability as a Risk Factor 16

5. Location of Homeless Veterans **17**

5.1 PIT Estimates of Veteran Homelessness by State and Region 17

5.2 Location of Homeless Veterans – Principal Cities and Suburban or Rural Areas 19

6. How Veterans Access and Use the Shelter System **21**

6.1 Prior Living Situation of Veterans Accessing the Shelter System 21

6.2 Patterns of Shelter Use 23

6.3 Length of Stay 24

7. Permanent Supportive Housing Use by Veterans **27**

8. Trends in Veteran Homelessness, 2009 to 2010 ..... **31**

8.1 Changes in the Estimates and Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans, 2009 to 2010 31

8.2 Changes in the Geographic Location and Service-Use Patterns of Sheltered Veterans 33

9. Concluding Observations **35**

Appendix A: Methodology **37**

Appendix B: HMIS-Based Estimates of Veteran Homelessness, 2010 ..... **41**

Appendix C: Data Tables for Calculating Risk Ratios, 2010 ..... **53**

Appendix D: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness and Total Populations, by State, 2010 ..... **55**

Executive Summary

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) are pleased to present *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.* This second annual supplemental report is intended to provide policymakers, practitioners, and the general public with information about the extent and nature of veteran homelessness. The information provided in this report advances the federal effort to end homelessness among veterans in 5 years—as described in the *2010 Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness* and the VA's plan to end veteran homelessness—through the collection of timely data on veteran homelessness.

Representing the ongoing and coordinated commitment between HUD and the VA to end and prevent homelessness among those who have served in our nation's military, this Veteran Supplemental Report provides both 1-day and 1-year estimates of the number of homeless veterans in the United States. In addition to the snapshot and annual estimates, this report describes the demographic characteristics of homeless veterans, including race, ethnicity, gender, age, and disability status. These characteristics are compared to those of other populations including the non-veteran homeless population, the total veteran population, and the population of veterans living in poverty. These comparisons highlight the higher risks of homelessness faced by veterans, particularly poor veterans. Also discussed in this report are the locations of homeless veterans across the country as well as how they access and use the homeless residential system. Finally, annual comparisons of estimates are made to suggest how homelessness among veterans is changing over time.

A summary of major findings is provided below.

Estimates of Veteran Homelessness

- On a single night in January 2010, 76,329 veterans were living in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or in an unsheltered place (e.g., on the streets, in cars, or in abandoned buildings). Approximately 57 percent of those homeless on a single night were sheltered—in emergency shelter or transitional housing—and 43 percent were unsheltered.
- During a 12-month period (October 2009 through September 2010), an estimated 144,842 veterans spent at least 1 night in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs, accounting for 11.5 percent of all homeless adults.
- In 2010, homeless veterans accounted for 1 in 150 veterans and about 1 in 9 veterans living in poverty.
- Most homeless veterans over the course of the year were individuals, living alone without a dependent child (98 percent).

Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans

- Homeless veterans are largely white men, between the ages of 31 and 61, with a disability.
- Sheltered veterans who are homeless as a part of a family are typically younger than their individual counterparts, minority women, and not as likely to have a disability.
- Homeless veterans are younger than the total veteran population, but older than the non-veteran homeless population.

Trends in Veteran Homelessness, 2009 to 2010

- The Point-in-Time count increased by 1 percent, from 75,609 homeless veterans on a single night in 2009 to 76,329 homeless veterans on a single night in 2010.
- The 1-year count of sheltered veterans decreased by 3 percent between 2009 and 2010, from 149,635 to 144,842.
- There were few changes in the characteristics of homeless veterans. Homeless veterans in 2010 were slightly older, slightly more likely to be white, and slightly more likely to be disabled than they were in 2009.

Risk of Sheltered Homelessness among Veterans

- Female veterans are at especially high risk of homelessness, and the risk increases considerably if the female veteran is poor. Female veterans are more than twice as likely to be homeless as female non-veterans, and female veterans in poverty are more than three times as likely to be homeless as female non-veterans in poverty.
- Male veterans are at a lower risk of homelessness when compared to their non-veteran counterparts; however, male veterans living in poverty are at greater risk.
- The prevalence of sheltered homelessness among minority groups in poverty is very high. More than 18 percent of poor Hispanic/Latino veterans, 26 percent of poor African American veterans, and 26 percent of poor American Indian and Alaska Native veterans were homeless at some point during 2010.
- Young veterans (between 18 and 30) are also at high risk of using the shelter system, especially young veterans in poverty. Young veterans are more than twice as likely to be homeless as their non-veteran counterparts, and young veterans in poverty are almost four times as likely to be homeless than their non-veteran counterparts in poverty.

Location of Homeless Veterans

- In January 2010 four states—California, Florida, New York, and Texas—accounted for 50 percent of all homeless veterans across the country. These four states accounted for 46 percent of the total homeless population, 32 percent of the U.S. population, and 28 percent of the total veteran population.
- More than 68 percent of sheltered veterans in 2010 lived in the densest urban areas (or principal cities). This is slightly more than the share of sheltered non-veteran adults. By contrast, only 31 percent of the total veteran population lived in principal cities in 2010.

Prior Living Situation and Shelter Use Patterns

- Many veterans were already homeless when they entered shelter during the 1-year reporting period (October 2009 through September 2010). Nearly half (48 percent) of sheltered unaccompanied veterans were already homeless prior to entering the shelter system compared to almost 32 percent of unaccompanied non-veterans in shelter.
- Veterans were less likely than non-veterans to access the shelter system from housing—either units that they owned or rented or living with relatives or friends. Nearly 28 percent of individual veterans lived in housing prior to entering shelter compared with 37 percent of non-veteran individuals. A small percentage, 3 percent (or 2,200 veterans) were homeowners the night prior to homelessness.
- Veterans are more likely to enter the shelter system directly from an institutional setting than the non-veteran homeless population. Approximately 15 percent of veterans spent the night prior to

entering shelter in jail or prison, medical or psychiatric facility, or a substance abuse treatment center. Only 9 percent of sheltered non-veterans came from these institutional settings. Moreover, almost 30 percent of sheltered veterans (not already homeless) were discharged from substance abuse treatment centers, jails or prisons, hospitals, or psychiatric facilities directly into homelessness. By and large these veterans are individuals, as veterans in families do not often access shelter from institutional settings.

- Most veterans (75 percent) used only emergency shelter during the 12-month study period. The remaining veterans used transitional housing alone (20 percent) or a combination of both (5 percent).

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

- Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) were largely male, white, between the ages of 51 and 61, and disabled. Veterans living in PSH were more likely to enter the program directly from homelessness (76 percent compared to 48 percent for sheltered veterans).
- The most common destination for veterans who exit PSH is a rented housing unit (33 percent), followed by living with a relative or friend (14 percent) or an institutional setting (14 percent).

1. Introduction

This second *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress* (2010 AHAR Veteran report) presents the scope and nature of homelessness among veterans in the United States. The 2010 AHAR Veteran report is a companion to the AHAR report and uses both Point-in-Time data and annual longitudinal administrative data from Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) that are reported by local Continuums of Care[1] (CoC) nationwide. Included in this report are the national estimates of homeless veterans and their demographic characteristics, locations, and patterns of shelter use. Also discussed is whether veterans are at greater risk of homelessness than the non-veteran population. Finally, and for the first time, this report provides an examination of year-to-year changes in the homeless veteran population.

Also new to this report is an examination of veterans living in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs. PSH programs provide housing and supportive services to tenants who typically have disabilities. These programs help people achieve greater levels of housing stability and self-sufficiency and have been instrumental in reducing chronic homelessness. This report provides the first estimate of the number of veterans using PSH programs across the country, their demographic characteristics, and their service use patterns.

This report represents the continued partnership between the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), highlighted by both the VA Plan to end veteran homelessness and the *2010 Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.* In the past few years, both HUD and the VA have emphasized the importance of preventing homelessness among veterans, recognizing that prevention is a crucial part of the nation's overall strategy to end homelessness. The federal government's ability to prevent and end homelessness among veterans is supported through the collection, analysis, and reporting of quality, timely data on homelessness.

1.1 In this Report

The remainder of the 2010 AHAR Veteran report proceeds as follows:

Section 2—Estimates of Homelessness among Veterans. This section presents the national estimates of homeless veterans in 2010, focusing on the prevalence of homeless veterans on a single night in January 2010 and during a 12-month period (October 2009 to September 2010).

Section 3—Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans. This section describes the demographic characteristics of sheltered homeless veterans who used emergency shelter or transitional housing programs at some point during the 12-month reporting period.

Section 4—Risk of Homelessness among Veterans. This section focuses on the proportions of different demographic subgroups that become homeless, comparing veterans and non-veterans. These comparisons highlight the characteristics of veterans who are at greater risk of homelessness.

Section 5—Location of Homeless Veterans. This section describes the geographic location of sheltered veterans across the United States and in different types of communities—rural, urban, and suburban.

[1] Continuums of Care are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

Section 6—How Veterans Access and Use the Shelter System. This section describes how veterans move into the system and how homeless veterans use emergency shelter and transitional housing programs once they access services.

Section 7—Permanent Supportive Housing Use by Veterans. This section presents information on the population of veterans living in PSH programs. Included in this section are demographic characteristics, locations, and prior living situations of PSH tenants.

Section 8—Trends in Veteran Homelessness, 2009 to 2010. This section describes the changes in the homeless veteran estimates, characteristics, and shelter system use between 2009 and 2010.

Section 9—Concluding Observations. This section provides summary comments about the findings of the 2010 AHAR Veteran report.

Appendices A–D—At the end of the report, a number of appendices provide more detailed and supporting information. Appendix A describes the methodology; Appendix B provides detailed information on the characteristics of homeless veterans; Appendix C provides detailed information on the risk ratios; and Appendix D provides the Point-in-Time counts of homeless veterans by state.

2. Estimates of Homelessness among Veterans

2.1 Types of Homeless Estimates

This section provides national estimates of homeless veterans in 2010. To understand the extent of veteran homelessness in the United States, two complementary estimates are used:

1. **Point-in-Time (PIT) Estimates**—Estimates of sheltered and unsheltered homeless veterans on a single night. The PIT estimates are submitted to HUD annually by communities and account for homeless veterans in emergency shelter or transitional housing on the night of the PIT count (i.e., sheltered) as well as homeless veterans who are in places not meant for human habitation such as the streets, abandoned buildings, cars, or encampments (i.e., unsheltered). Communities typically conduct their PIT count during the last week in January when a large share of the homeless population is expected to seek shelter rather than stay outside. The timing of the PIT count is intended to improve the accuracy of these estimates because counting people in shelter is more precise than conducting street counts.

2. **1-Year Estimates**—Estimates of sheltered homeless veterans during a 1-year period based on data from Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). HMIS are electronic administrative databases that are designed to record and store client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless persons. The 1-year estimates include veterans who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility during a 12-month period (October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010) and are unduplicated to account for veterans who use residential service programs multiple times during the year. In 2010, 367 participating communities submitted usable HMIS data on sheltered homeless veterans, representing 55,731 unduplicated persons located in 2,393 cities and 1,786 counties. These data are adjusted statistically to create nationally representative estimates.

To read more about the methodology used to produce the national estimates, please see Appendix A.

2.2 Estimates of Homeless Veterans

Point-in-Time Estimate. On a single night in January 2010, there were 76,329 homeless veterans in the United States. Approximately 57 percent (43,437) were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing units. The remaining 43 percent (32,892) were unsheltered—living on the streets, in cars, under bridges, or in other places not meant for human habitation.

1-Year Estimates. Over the course of the year, an estimated 144,842 veterans spent at least 1 night homeless, living in emergency shelters or transitional housing units. Almost all of these veterans (98 percent) were individuals living alone; only 2 percent were homeless as part of a family.

Exhibit 2-1: Estimates of Homeless Veterans, 2010

Estimate Type	*2010 Estimate*		*Percent of HUD-Adjusted Estimate*	*Coverage*
	Unadjusted Count[1]	HUD-Adjusted Estimate[2]		
PIT Estimate[3]	*61,117*	*76,329*	*100%*	Sheltered and Unsheltered
Sheltered	36,389	43,437	57%	
Unsheltered	24,728	32,892	43%	
1-Year Estimates[4]	*127,814*	*144,842*	*100%*	Sheltered Only
Individuals	125,075	141,975	98%	
Persons in Families[5]	4,218	4,425	2%	

[1] The unadjusted count is the raw count of homeless veterans reported by CoCs. The unadjusted 1-year estimate includes the CoC-level extrapolation to account for homeless providers that do not participate in each CoC's HMIS.

[2] The HUD-adjusted estimate applies several adjustments to the raw count of homeless veterans to account for missing data and unreported estimates of veterans in VA-funded programs. Appendix A describes these adjustments in detail.

[3] PIT estimate accounts for sheltered and unsheltered homeless veterans on a single night in January 2010. *Data source: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Counts, January 2010.*

[4] The HMIS-based estimates reflect the number of veterans in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who used emergency shelters or transitional housing programs during the 1-year period from October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010. The estimates include an adjustment to account for veterans who use emergency shelters or transitional housing programs that do not yet participate in HMIS. The estimate also adjusts for VA programs that serve homeless veterans but do not provide bed inventory information or counts of homeless veterans to their respective CoCs (see Appendix A for more details). A homeless veteran who does not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing during the 12-month period is not included in this estimate.
The number of veterans served as individuals (141,975) and as adults in families (4,425) will not equal the total unduplicated count of sheltered homeless veterans because 1,558 veterans were served as both individuals and as members of a family. In 2010, the 95 percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sheltered homeless veterans in the population was 111,476 to 178,208 veterans (or +/- 33,366 veterans). *Data source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.*

[5] In the AHAR, a family is defined as a household composed of at least one adult and one child. The household status of a veteran is determined when the veteran enters an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. The estimate of veterans in families may be an undercount if veterans access shelter as individuals but have family members living elsewhere (e.g., with relatives or friends).

2.3 How Common is Homelessness among Veterans

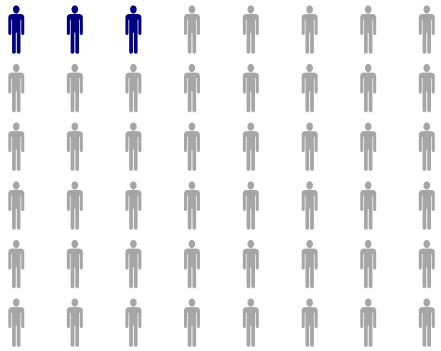
Veterans are overrepresented among the homeless population. Veterans account for roughly 9.5 percent of the total population of persons over the age of 18 in the United States. However, veterans comprised 13 percent of sheltered homeless adults in 2010 and 16 percent of homeless adults at a given point in time. The larger percentage of veterans identified during the PIT may reflect the greater likelihood of chronic homelessness among veterans.

Homeless veterans represent a relatively small share of the total veteran population, less than 1 percent (1 in 150 veterans). Overall, veterans experience a greater level of economic stability in the United States compared to the general population. The poverty rate for veterans is about half that of non-veteran adults—6 percent compared with 12 percent—and veterans have higher median incomes than the general population. However, once a veteran becomes less economically stable, the descent into homelessness is steep. Approximately 1 in 16 veterans has an income below the poverty line, and 1 in 9 impoverished veterans is homeless.

In Exhibit 2-2 below, each shaded figure represents a homeless veteran, with the exception of the first group in which each shaded figure represents a veteran in poverty.

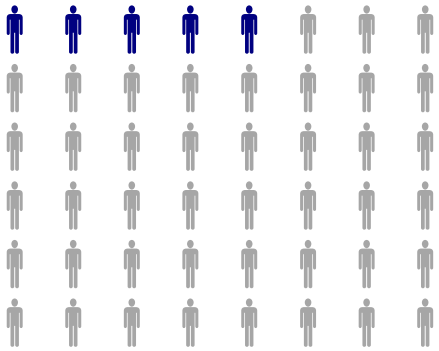
Exhibit 2-2: Veterans by Population Group

Veterans in Poverty



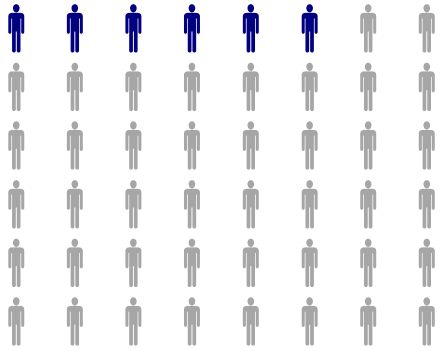
(6%)

Veterans in Poverty who are Homeless



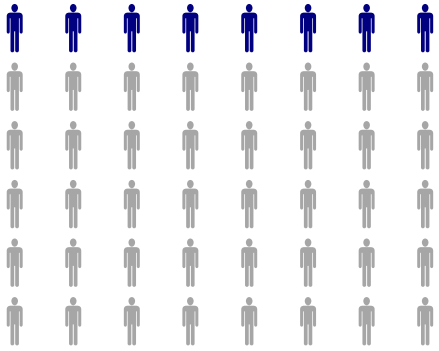
(11%)

Sheltered Homeless Adults who are Veterans (12-month count)



(13%)

All Homeless Adults who are Veterans (Point-in-Time count)



(16%)

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Counts, January 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

The next section provides some basic demographic data for veterans who were homeless at some point over the course of 2010. Section 4 provides more detailed comparisons between homeless veterans and non-veterans, as well as a risk analysis of homelessness for various subgroups.

3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans

This section examines the demographic profile of sheltered homeless veterans based on annual HMIS data. The characteristics of sheltered veterans are compared to those of veteran living in poverty and all U.S. veterans. Additionally, this section provides a comparison of the features of homeless veterans with those of non-veteran adults experiencing homelessness. These comparisons can be used to identify how homeless veterans differ from other populations and how to target services more efficiently to their unique needs.

3.1 Profile of All Sheltered Veterans

A typical sheltered veteran is:

- Male (92 percent),
- White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (52 percent),
- Between the ages of 51 and 61 (41 percent), and
- Disabled (51 percent).

Exhibit 3-1: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans, Poor Veterans, and All Veterans, 2010

Characteristic	*Sheltered Homeless Veterans*	*Poor Veterans*	*All Veterans*
Number	144,842	1,356,610	22,383,167
Gender			
Female	8.0%	10.2%	6.8%
Male	92.0%	89.8%	93.2%
Ethnicity			
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	92.5%	93.5%	95.0%
Hispanic/Latino	7.5%	6.5%	5.0%
Race			
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	52.1%	70.3%	81.5%
White, Hispanic/Latino	5.1%	4.1%	3.4%
Black or African American	35.1%	18.9%	10.4%
Asian	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Several races	4.4%	4.0%	2.7%
Age			
18 - 30	8.8%	8.3%	5.2%
31 - 50	41.2%	25.4%	22.8%
51 - 61	41.3%	27.4%	24.0%
62 and older	8.6%	38.9%	48.0%

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Gender—The gender composition of homeless veterans is similar to that of all veterans, largely male. Women make up a decidedly small share of the sheltered veteran and total veteran populations. In 2010, women comprised only 8 percent of the sheltered veteran population, and only 7 percent of the total veteran population.

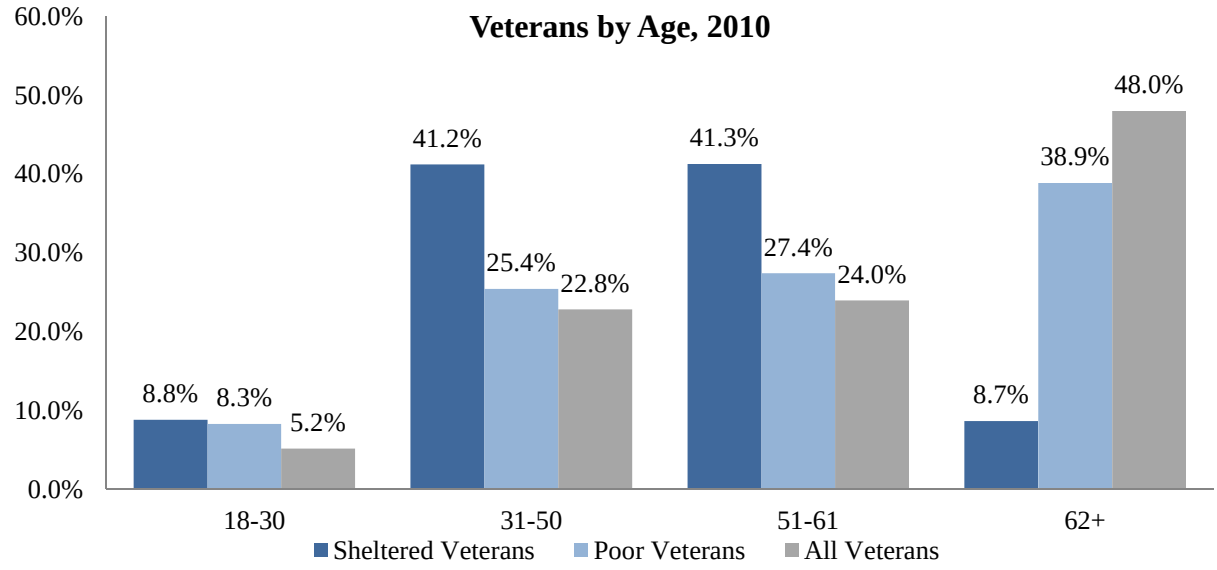
Race and Ethnicity—The racial and ethnic composition of sheltered veterans looks markedly different than that of all veterans. Minority groups are overrepresented among the sheltered veteran population. African Americans constitute just more than 10 percent of the total veteran population in the U.S., but represent more than 35 percent of sheltered homeless veterans. Other minority groups including Asian, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, and those of several races together comprise almost 8 percent of the homeless veteran population, and almost 6 percent of the total veteran population. Hispanic or Latino veterans are slightly overrepresented among the homeless veteran population as they represent approximately 5 percent of the total veteran population compared with almost 8 percent of the sheltered veteran population.

In contrast, white, non-Hispanic/non-Latino veterans are underrepresented among the homeless veteran population. While a majority of sheltered veterans identify as white, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (52 percent), nearly 82 percent of all veterans in 2010 were white, non-Hispanic/non-Latino.

Age—Homeless veterans are younger on average than the total veteran population. Approximately 9 percent are between the ages of 18 and 30, and 50 percent are between the ages of 18 and 50. Conversely, only 5 percent of all veterans are between the ages of 18 and 30 and fewer than 30 percent are under the age of 50 (see Exhibit 3-2).

The fact that veterans between the ages of 18 and 30 are overrepresented among the homeless population merits further research, as some are likely to be veterans of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, or Operation New Dawn.

Exhibit 3-2: Sheltered, Poor and Total Veterans by Age Group



Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

3.2 Sheltered Veterans by Household Type

The demographic characteristics of homeless veterans vary depending on their household type. This report uses two categories of household type: individual and persons in families. An individual is a veteran who is experiencing homelessness alone.[2] Veterans in families refers to veterans who are experiencing homelessness as a part of a family, with at least one minor child.

Sheltered veterans on the whole are individuals, living alone. In 2010, 98 percent of veterans who accessed residential services did so as individuals. Because of this, the characteristics of individuals are by and large the same as those of all sheltered veterans.

Only 2 percent of sheltered veterans were homeless as a part of a family. The characteristics for this small portion of the sheltered veteran population are much different. Sheltered veterans in families are more likely than individuals to be women, younger, and belong to a minority group. Sheltered veterans in families are also less likely to be disabled (see Exhibit 3-3). Appendix B provides additional details and comparisons between sheltered veteran individuals and families.

Exhibit 3-3: Comparison of Sheltered Veteran Individuals and Families

Typical Sheltered Veteran Individual	Typical Sheltered Veteran in Family
• Male (93%), • White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (53%), • Between 51 and 61 (42%), • Disabled (51%).	• Male (54%), • White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (41%), • Between 18 and 30 (46%), • Not Disabled (73%).

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

3.3 Sheltered Veterans Compared to Sheltered Non-Veterans

Considerable differences exist between the sheltered homeless veteran population and the sheltered non-veteran population. For both families and individuals, sheltered veterans are more likely to be male, White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino, between the ages of 51 and 61, and disabled (see Exhibit 3-4).

[2] "Individual" refers to anyone who is not a part of a family, with at least one minor child. In most cases, these individuals are by themselves, but multiple-adult households are also considered Individuals.

Exhibit 3-4: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans and Sheltered Non veterans

Characteristics	*Veterans*			*Non-veterans*		
	All Sheltered Veterans	**Sheltered Individual Veterans**	**Sheltered Veterans in Families[1]**	**All Sheltered Non-veteran Adults**	**Individual Sheltered Non-veteran Adults**	**Sheltered Non-veteran Adults in Families[2]**
Number of Persons[3]	144,842	141,975	4,425	1,113,085	900,227	225,578
Gender						
Male	92.0%	93.4%	53.5%	58.8%	68.2%	21.6%
Female	8.0%	6.6%	46.5%	41.2%	31.8%	78.4%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino	92.5%	92.6%	89.8%	82.8%	85.8%	78.1%
Hispanic/Latino	7.5%	7.4%	10.2%	17.2%	14.2%	21.9%
Race						
White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino	52.1%	52.6%	40.5%	40.6%	46.3%	30.9%
White, Hispanic/Latino	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%	10.1%	8.9%	12.1%
Black or African American	35.1%	34.9%	39.8%	37.3%	34.5%	42.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.2%	2.4%	4.6%
Several Races	0.4%	0.2%	5.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%
Unknown	4.4%	4.3%	7.2%	7.4%	6.7%	8.5%
Age						
18 - 30	8.8%	7.7%	46.2%	32.4%	26.2%	56.6%
31 - 50	41.2%	41.1%	45.7%	47.8%	50.0%	39.3%
51 - 61	41.3%	42.4%	7.0%	16.3%	19.7%	2.8%
62 and older	8.7%	8.9%	1.1%	2.9%	3.6%	0.3%
Disabled						
Yes	50.5%	51.2%	26.6%	35.2%	40.5%	15.1%
No	49.6%	48.8%	73.4%	64.8%	59.5%	84.9%

[1] In the AHAR, a family is defined as a household composed of at least one adult and one child. Household status is determined when the household enters an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during the 12-month reporting period. The estimate of households that are families may be an undercount if a household accesses shelter as an individual but has family members living elsewhere (e.g., with family or friends).

[2] The demographic characteristics for non-veterans in families are limited to adults only, except for ethnicity and race. Information on ethnicity and race are not reported separately to the AHAR for adults and children.

[3] For both sheltered veterans and sheltered non-veterans, the sum of individuals and persons in families may not equal the total number of people in each category because some people were served as both individuals and as members of families. The total number of people in each category is an unduplicated count.

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Minority groups are overrepresented across household types in both the sheltered veteran and non-veteran populations. However, the extent of overrepresentation is much greater for non-veterans. Nearly 60 percent of all sheltered non-veterans (and close to 70 percent of non-veteran adults in families) were members of a minority group compared to 48 percent of veterans (and 60 percent of veterans in families).

Compared to non-veterans, sheltered veterans are much more likely to be male, representing 93 percent of individuals and 54 percent of veterans in families compared to 68 percent and 22 percent of non-veterans.

Homeless veterans are more likely than non-veterans to be disabled. More than 51 percent of sheltered veteran individuals are disabled compared to 41 percent of non-veteran individuals. However, lower rates of disability are experienced by persons in families in both groups.

The most striking difference between sheltered veterans and non-veterans is in their age distributions. A relatively small share of sheltered veterans are between the ages of 18 and 30; most (nearly 83 percent) are middle-aged, between 31 and 61. Conversely, roughly one-third of sheltered non-veterans are between 18 and 30, almost four times the share of sheltered veterans. In both groups, adult persons in families are younger; 46 percent of sheltered veterans and 57 percent of sheltered non-veterans are younger adults.

Exhibit 3-5: Comparisons of Sheltered Veterans and Sheltered Non veterans

Typical Sheltered Veteran	Typical Sheltered Non-veteran
• Male (92%), • White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (52%), • Between 51 and 61 (41%), and • Disabled (51%).	• Male (59%), • White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (41%), • Between 31 and 50 (48%), and • Not disabled (65%).

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

4. Risk of Homelessness among Veterans

This section presents several comparisons using risk ratios to determine whether homelessness is more or less likely among veterans with certain characteristics. The risk ratios are based on two types of comparisons:

- *Veterans compared to non-veteran adults*. This comparison suggests whether veterans are more or less likely than non-veterans to be homeless.
- *Veterans living in poverty compared to non-veteran adults living in poverty*. This comparison suggests whether poor veterans are more or less likely than poor non-veterans to be homeless.

The risk ratios are calculated by dividing the proportion of the veteran population that is homeless by the proportion of the comparison population that is homeless. A risk ratio of 1.0 indicates that veterans are equally likely as the non-veteran comparison population to be homeless. A risk ratio that is greater than 1.0 suggests that veterans are at greater risk of homelessness; less than 1.0 indicates that veterans are at lower risk of homelessness.

For example, 0.8 percent of individual veterans are homeless, and 0.7 percent of individual non-veteran adults are homeless. The risk ratio is 0.8/0.7 or 1.1, meaning that individual veterans are 1.1 times as likely as individual non-veteran adults to be homeless. Among people living below the poverty line, 13 percent of individual veterans are homeless while 6 percent of individual non-veteran adults are homeless. In this case, the risk ratio is 13/6 or 2.1, which indicates that individual veterans living in poverty are 2.1 times as likely as individual non-veteran adults living in poverty to be homeless.

Because so few veterans who experience homelessness do so as members of families, most comparisons are made between veterans and non-veteran adults who are homeless as individuals. In addition, many of the comparisons described in this section are made between veterans and other subpopulations living in poverty. Appendix C provides the detailed information used to calculate the risk ratios.

4.1 Gender as a Risk Factor

As described in earlier sections, few homeless veterans are women. However, as shown in Exhibit 4-1, female veterans are more than twice as likely to be homeless when compared to female non-veterans in the U.S. (2.5) and female veterans living in poverty are more than three times as likely to be homeless than female non-veterans in the poverty population (3.4).

By contrast, individual male veterans appear to be at lower risk of homelessness than their non-veteran male counterparts; however, male veterans living in poverty are at greater risk of homelessness than non-veteran males living in poverty.

For all veterans and veterans in poverty, being in a family seems to be protective against becoming homeless. As shown in Exhibit 4-1, the risk of homelessness for veterans is much lower for persons in families than it is for individuals. This protective aspect of being in a family is most noticeable among females. While female veterans in families have the same risk of homelessness as non-veteran female adults in U.S. families, individual female veterans are 2.5 times as likely to be homeless as individual female non-veterans. Poor female veterans in families are at 1.7 times greater risk of homelessness compared to adult non-veteran women living in poverty, but poor individual female veterans experience more than 3 times the risk of homelessness as individual non-veteran females in poverty. Male veterans in families are at lower risk of homelessness relative to any of the comparison populations.

Exhibit 4-1: Risk of Homelessness among Veterans, by Household and Gender

Gender	*Risk of Homelessness among Veterans*[1]	
	Compared to Non-Veteran Adults in the U.S. Population	**Compared to Non-Veteran Adults Living in Poverty**
Individuals		
Female	2.5	3.4
Male	0.7	1.3
Persons in Families		
Female	1.0	1.7
Male	0.4	0.7

[1] The risk ratios compare the proportion of the veteran population that is homeless in relation to the proportion of the non-veteran comparison population that is homeless. The comparison populations are non-veteran adults in the U.S. population and non-veteran adults living in poverty.

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

4.2 Race and Ethnicity as Risk Factors

The risk ratios in Exhibit 4-2 confirm the finding presented earlier (see Exhibit 3-1) that rates of homelessness are much higher for veterans who are African American and Native American than for veterans who are not members of minority groups, particularly among those living in poverty.

Exhibit 4-2: Risk of Homelessness among Individual Sheltered Veterans, by Ethnicity and Race

Ethnicity and Race	*Risk of Homelessness among Veterans*[1]	
	Compared to Non-Veteran Adults in the U.S. Population	**Compared to Non-Veteran Adults Living in Poverty**
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic/non-Latino	1.1	2.1
Hispanic/Latino	1.5	2.8
Race		
White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino	1.1	2.0
White, Hispanic/Latino	1.4	2.7
Black or African American	1.4	2.2
Asian	3.0	5.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.2	2.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.8	1.1
Other	1.6	2.6

[1] The risk ratios compare the proportion of the individual adult veteran population that is homeless in relation to the proportion of the non-veteran comparison population that is homeless. The comparison populations are non-veteran individual adults in the U.S. population and non-veteran individual adults living in poverty. The risk ratios comparing veteran adults in families and non-veteran adults in families are not shown here, but are presented in appendix C-2.

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Hispanic/Latino veterans are at particularly high risk of becoming homeless. Among individuals, Hispanic/Latino veterans have a 50 percent greater risk of homelessness than adult Hispanic/Latino non-veterans (1.5) and poor Hispanic/Latino veterans are almost three times more likely to be homeless than adult Hispanic/Latino non-veterans living in poverty (2.8). Indeed, almost 18 percent of poor Hispanic/Latino veterans *living alone* used emergency shelter or transitional housing at some time during the year, compared with 13 percent of poor non-Hispanic/non-Latino veterans.

Similarly, more than 26 percent of African American individual veterans with incomes below the poverty line were homeless at some point during 2010, as were 26 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native veterans living alone and in poverty.

- Poor African American veterans are 2.2 times more likely to be homeless than poor African American non-veterans.
- American Indian and Alaska Native veterans who are poor are 2 times more likely to be homeless than American Indian and Alaska Native non-veterans who are poor.

The risk ratios for veterans in families across all racial and ethnic groups are much lower and generally do not differ among these groups. Being part of a family, even a poor family, appears to be a strong protection for veterans against becoming homeless.[3]

4.3 Age as a Risk Factor

As Exhibit 4-3 indicates, veterans aged 18 to 30 are more than two times as likely to be homeless as young non-veteran adults and young veterans living in poverty are 3.7 times as likely to be homeless as young non-veteran adults living in poverty.

Exhibit 4-3: Risk of Homelessness among Individual Sheltered Veterans, by Age

Age	*Risk of Homelessness among Veterans*[1]	
	Compared to Non-Veteran Adults in the U.S. Population	**Compared to Non-Veteran Adults Living in Poverty**
18 - 30	2.2	3.7
31 - 50	1.7	2.2
51 - 61	2.2	2.8
62 and older	1.3	2.8

1 The risk ratios compare the proportion of the individual adult veteran population that is homeless in relation to the proportion of the non-veteran comparison population that is homeless. The comparison populations are non-veteran individual adults in the U.S. population and non-veteran individual adults living in poverty. The risk ratios comparing veteran adults in families and non-veteran adults in families are not shown here, but are presented in appendix C-2.

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

[3] The exception seems to be Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, but this is a very small group. Comparisons to the race and ethnicity of the overall population of veterans and non-veterans in families must be interpreted with some caution, as the HMIS data on which the estimates of sheltered homeless families are based do not distinguish the race/ethnicity of adults from that of children.

While relatively few homeless veterans are in the youngest age category, this is a particularly important cohort to observe as it is likely comprised of veterans of Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation New Dawn. The time lag between becoming a veteran and experiencing homelessness is not clear. The rate of homelessness among this group could rise as the time since coming home increases. Veterans with personal resources and a strong support network may avoid homelessness for many years or avert it altogether, while others with fewer resources and supports may become homeless more quickly. Further research in this area is planned.

4.4 Disability as a Risk Factor

Homeless veterans are considerably more likely to have a disability than homeless adults who are not veterans. About 51 percent of individual homeless veterans have disabilities, compared with 41 percent of sheltered homeless non-veteran individuals. Veterans in families are also more likely to have a disability than non-veterans in families: 27 percent compared to 15 percent. The homeless veteran population is older than the non-veteran homeless, which may contribute to higher rates of disability.

Risk ratios to illuminate the risk of homelessness among veterans who have disabilities could not be calculated because the definition of disability used in the HMIS includes substance abuse (as well as mental illness and physical disabilities), which differs from the Census' definition of disability.

5. Location of Homeless Veterans

This section describes the way that veteran homelessness is distributed across the country, as well as the location of homeless veterans in various types of communities: suburban, rural, and urban. The geographic distribution of veterans across states and regions is based on the 1-night PIT data, while the geographic distribution across specific community types relies on the annual HMIS data. See Appendix D for the estimated number of veterans on a single night in January 2010 by state.

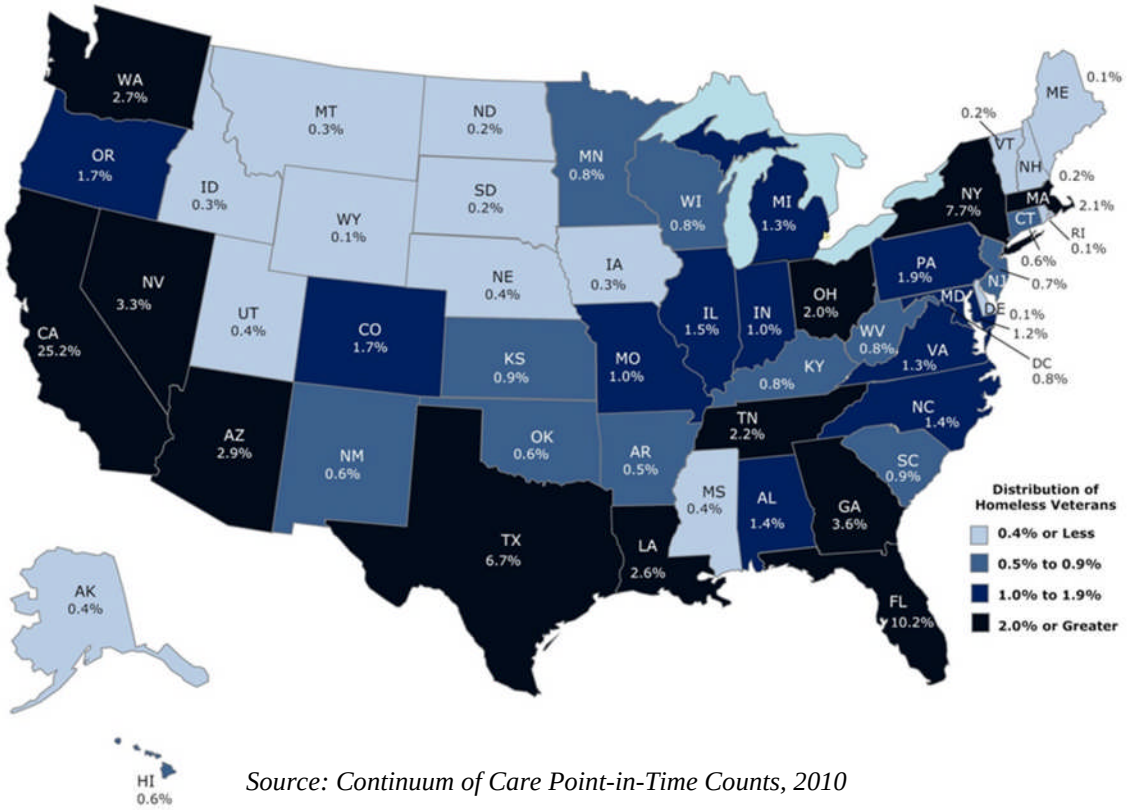
5.1 PIT Estimates of Veteran Homelessness by State and Region

All states have some level of veteran homelessness, but the distribution among the states is quite uneven, just as homelessness in the general population is unevenly distributed across states. On a single night in January 2010, four states—California, New York, Florida, and Texas—accounted for 50 percent of homeless veterans in the nation. These same states accounted for 46 percent of the total homeless population, but only 32 percent of the total U.S. population, and 28 percent of all veterans. Many states have only a small fraction of the national total of homeless veterans; 29 states each account for less than 1 percent of the national total.

Exhibit 5-1 displays the distribution of homeless veterans by state (top map) and the share of each state's total PIT count of homeless persons that are veterans (bottom map).

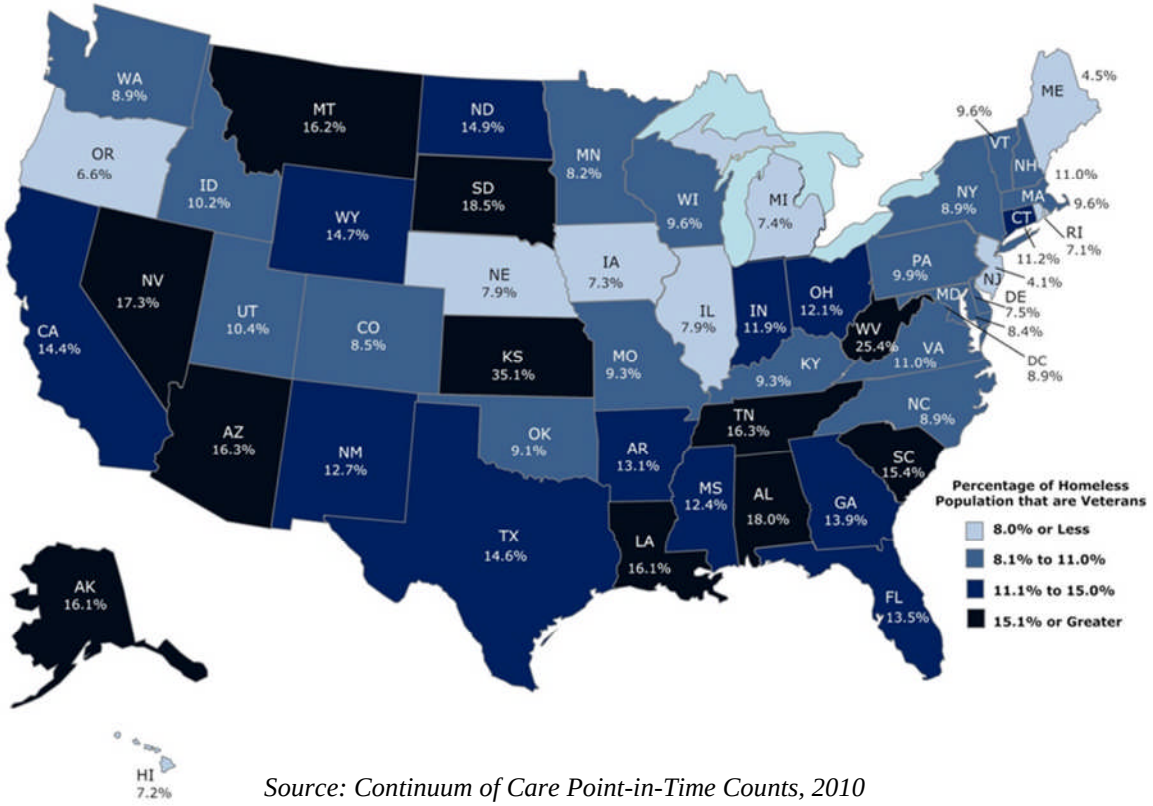
Exhibit 5-1: The Distribution and Share of Homeless Veterans by State, 2010

Distribution of Homeless Veterans on the Night of the PIT Count (N = 76,154)



Source: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Counts, 2010

Share of the PIT Count of Homeless Persons that are Veterans



Source: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Counts, 2010

Some states have a disproportionate share of the total homeless veteran population when compared with their total populations. For example, California's share of homeless veterans (25 percent) is twice as large as its share of the total population (12 percent), while Texas' share of homeless veterans (6.7 percent) is somewhat less than its share of the total population (7.6 percent).

Whether veterans are over or underrepresented among the homeless population in each state can be seen by comparing the proportion of veterans among the homeless population to the proportion of veterans among the general population. In 24 states, on a single night in January 2010, veterans were underrepresented or equally represented in the homeless population compared to the state's population. The states with the greatest underrepresentation were Maine, Oregon, New Jersey, and Hawaii. By contrast, in 26 states and the District of Columbia, veterans were overrepresented in the homeless population, compared with their proportion in the general population. States with the highest level of overrepresentation were Kansas, West Virginia, South Dakota, and Alabama.

By region (see Exhibit 5-2), veterans are about equally represented among the homeless and general populations in the Northeast and Midwest. However, in the South and in the West, veterans are overrepresented in the homeless population. In the South the proportion of veterans is about 2.8 percent higher in the homeless population than in the region's total population, and in the West the proportion is about 3.5 percent higher in the homeless population.

Exhibit 5-2: Representation of Veterans in the Homeless and U.S. Populations in 2010, by Region

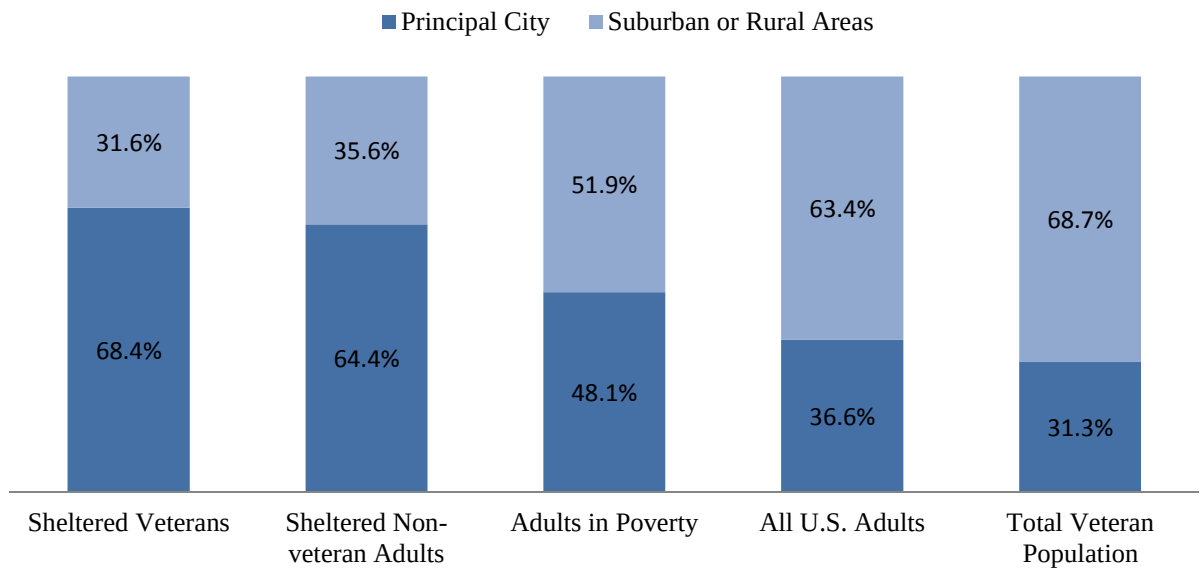
US Region	*Percent of Total PIT Estimate of the Homeless Population*	*Percent of U.S. Population*
Northeast	8.6%	8.4%
Midwest	10.0%	9.9%
South	13.3%	10.5%
West	12.9%	9.4%

Source: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Counts, January 2010.

5.2 Location of Homeless Veterans – Principal Cities and Suburban or Rural Areas

All types of communities, including urban, suburban, and rural locations, are affected by homelessness, but the majority of homelessness occurs in large, principal cities (see Exhibit 5-3). The concentration of homelessness in our nation's largest cities is slightly more pronounced among veterans. In 2010, 68 percent of homeless veterans accessed residential services in principal cities, compared with 64 percent of homeless non-veteran adults.

Exhibit 5-3: Geographic Distribution of Sheltered Homeless Veterans and Comparison Groups



Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010

The concentration of homelessness and veteran homelessness in principal cities is more notable considering that the general adult and total veteran populations have a very different geographic distribution; the majority of U.S. adults (63 percent) and the majority of veterans (69 percent) are located in suburban and rural areas.

The profile of veterans who experience homelessness in principal cities differs from that of veterans who experience homelessness in suburban and rural locations. First, while the vast majority of homeless

veterans are male, the suburban and rural group has a slightly larger percentage of female veterans (10 percent) than the urban group (7 percent).

Second, homeless veterans in urban areas are more likely to be Hispanic/Latino (10 percent) than those located in suburban and rural areas (3 percent). The disproportionate share of Hispanics/Latinos in urban areas is also apparent for homeless non-veterans: 21 percent of homeless non-veterans in urban areas are Hispanic/Latino compared with 10 percent in suburban and rural locations.

Third, there is a smaller proportion of White (either Hispanic/Latino or non-Hispanic/non-Latino) homeless veterans in cities than in suburban and rural locations (53 percent compared to 66 percent), and larger percentages of minorities in principal cities compared to suburban or rural locations (see Appendix B-6).

Fourth, there is a higher frequency of disability among homeless veterans in suburban and rural areas (54 percent) than there is in cities (49 percent).

In contrast to these geographic differences in gender, ethnicity, race, and disability, there was little difference in age distribution of homeless veterans across geographic types.

Exhibit 5-4: Demographic Differences across Location Type among Sheltered Homeless Veterans

In Principal Cities	*In Suburban or Rural Areas*
A small percentage of homeless veterans are Hispanic/Latino (10%).	Hispanics/Latinos make up an even smaller percentage of homeless veterans (3%) than in cities.
Veterans are less likely to be White (53%).	Veterans are more likely to be White (66%)
Veterans are more like to be African American (39%).	Veterans are less likely to be African American (27%).
Veterans are less likely to have a disability (49%).	Veterans are more likely to have a disability (54%).

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010

6. How Veterans Access and Use the Shelter System

Annual HMIS data are collected on the prior living situation of all people (veterans and non-veterans) who experience homelessness over the course of the year. These data are used to identify specifically how veterans access the shelter system and how they use the system.

6.1 Prior Living Situation of Veterans Accessing the Shelter System

Understanding how veterans access the shelter system can provide valuable information about how HUD- and VA-funded prevention programs can intercede and prevent a veteran from becoming homeless. This section uses HMIS data on where veterans stayed the night prior to entering an emergency shelter or transitional housing program to identify early points of intervention for preventing homelessness among veterans.

All Sheltered Veterans

Many homeless veterans who accessed the shelter system in 2010 were cycling through the shelter system. Among all veterans, the most common prior living situation of veterans accessing the system was another homeless situation (see Exhibit 6-1). Approximately 48 percent of veterans who entered shelter in 2010 were staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing program, or an unsheltered location just prior to entry. Of those veterans who were homeless prior to shelter entry, half came from another emergency shelter and more than two-fifths came from an unsheltered living situation. Only a very small portion came from transitional housing programs.

Exhibit 6-1: Prior Living Situation of Sheltered Veterans and Non veterans

Living Arrangement	*All Adults*		*Adult Individuals*		*Adults in Families*	
	Sheltered Veteran	Sheltered Non-veteran	Sheltered Veteran	Sheltered Non-veteran	Sheltered Veteran	Sheltered Non-veteran
Already Homeless	47.6%	38.0%	48.5%	31.6%	22.7%	23.9%
Housing Situation	28.6%	43.4%	27.5%	37.4%	64%	66.2%
Institutional Setting	14.7%	10.4%	15.1%	12.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Other situation	8.6%	7.9%	8.5%	7.9%	11.1%	7.8%

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Many other veterans were housed just prior to accessing a homeless residential service. More than one-quarter of sheltered veterans were living in housing units that they owned or rented or were staying with friends or family the night prior to homelessness. Among those who were housed, 32 percent were in units that they owned or rented, and 68 percent were doubled up with friends or family. Veterans in families were much more likely than veteran individuals to enter the shelter system from a housed situation: 28 percent of individuals came from housing compared with 64 percent of veterans in families. Just about half of veterans in families who came from housing were doubled up with family members the night prior to homelessness. See Appendix B-7 for details on prior living situations of homeless veterans.

A considerable proportion of veterans came from an institutional setting (15 percent) or some other situation such as a hotel or motel (9 percent) prior to entering shelter in 2010. Veterans accessing services from an institutional setting came mostly from substance abuse treatment centers, non-psychiatric hospitals, or jails/prisons, less so from psychiatric facilities (see Appendix B-8). The sizable

proportion of veterans coming from institutional settings was driven almost entirely by homeless individuals; very few veterans in families (2 percent) came from an institutional setting.

Compared to non-veterans, sheltered veterans are much more likely to already be homeless at shelter entry. Across household types, sheltered veterans are less likely to access services from a housed situation. A greater share of sheltered veterans accessed services from an institutional setting.

Veterans Who Were Not Homeless Prior to Shelter Entry

Among sheltered veterans who were not homeless prior to accessing shelter services, a significant portion of them came from doubled up living situations. Thirty-eight percent of sheltered homeless veterans who were not already homeless prior to entering shelter in 2010 were living with family and friends (see Exhibit 6-2). The flow of veterans from family/friends and into the shelter system was strikingly different among veteran individuals and those in families. About 36 percent of individual veterans and 62 percent of veterans in families who were not previously homeless came from family or friends. The much lower proportion of individual veterans coming from these situations may indicate that their support networks are not as strong as those of veterans in families. To be sure, homeless individual veterans are less likely to come from family or friends than their non-veteran counterparts.

Exhibit 6-2: Veterans who were Not Homeless Prior to Shelter Entry Possible Points of Intervention, 2010

	Veterans			*Non-Veterans*		
Prior Living Situation	**All Sheltered Veterans**	**Sheltered Individual Veterans**	**Sheltered Veterans in Families**	**All Sheltered Non-veterans**	**Sheltered Non-veterans Individual Adults**	**Sheltered Non-veteran Adults in Families**
Staying with family	20.3%	19.3%	41.9%	30.1%	27.2%	38.8%
Staying with friends	17.2%	17.1%	19.9%	22.2%	23.3%	18.9%
Rented housing unit	14.1%	13.9%	19.4%	17.8%	14.5%	28.1%
Other living arrangement	10.8%	11.2%	3.2%	8.0%	9.1%	4.6%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	10.3%	10.7%	1.9%	3.6%	4.6%	0.4%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	8.4%	8.8%	0.3%	6.6%	8.7%	0.4%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	6.5%	6.8%	0.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.3%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	5.5%	5.2%	11.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Owned housing unit	3.1%	3.2%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	3.2%
Psychiatric facility	3.1%	3.2%	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	0.1%
Permanent Supportive Housing	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Many other veterans who were not homeless prior to accessing shelter services came from substance abuse treatment centers or prison. The percentages coming from these institutional settings are considerably higher for veterans than non-veterans. Almost 30 percent of sheltered veterans (not already homeless) were discharged from substance abuse treatment centers, jails or prisons, hospitals, or psychiatric facilities directly into homelessness. By and large these veterans are individuals, as veterans in families do not often access shelter from institutional settings. These data highlight a clear point for homelessness prevention programs to intercede and help thousands of veterans avert homelessness. Similarly, discharge planning efforts must routinely assess homelessness risk.

Roughly 17 percent of sheltered veterans not homeless prior to shelter entry in 2010 accessed shelter directly from housing that they rented or owned, including 17 percent of individual veterans and 21 percent of veterans in families. A higher percentage of veterans than non-veterans spent the night prior to shelter entry in housing that they *owned*. While a relatively small percentage (3 percent), it nonetheless means that 2,200 veterans went from homeownership to homelessness overnight. Thus for 17 percent of veterans, homelessness could possibly be prevented by stabilizing them in their existing home.

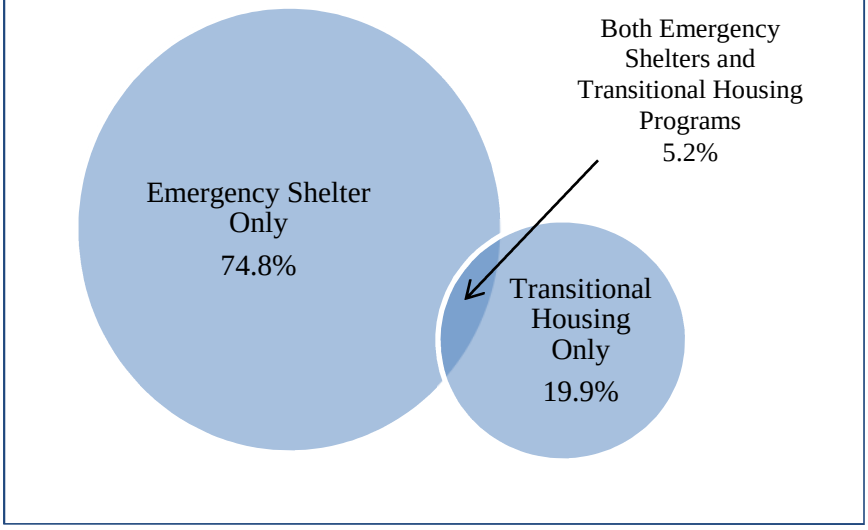
6.2 Patterns of Shelter Use

In 2010, nearly 30 percent of veterans accessed the shelter system having stayed in another emergency shelter or transitional housing program the night prior. This pattern of "churning" highlights the considerable amount of movement by veterans *within* the shelter system. This section will explore the patterns of residential service use by veterans in 2010.

Over the course of the year, most veterans (75 percent) used only emergency shelter services. Just fewer than 20 percent used transitional housing only and about 5 percent utilized both types of program during the year (see Exhibit 6-3). This pattern of service use holds steady across household types.

However, there are differences in service use patterns when comparing veterans and non-veterans. Non-veteran individuals are more likely to use only shelter services (83 percent) compared to veteran individuals (75 percent). Non-veterans were less likely to use transitional housing programs alone (12.5 percent compared to 20 percent) and were equally likely to use both.

Exhibit 6-3 Type of Program Used by Sheltered Veterans, 2010



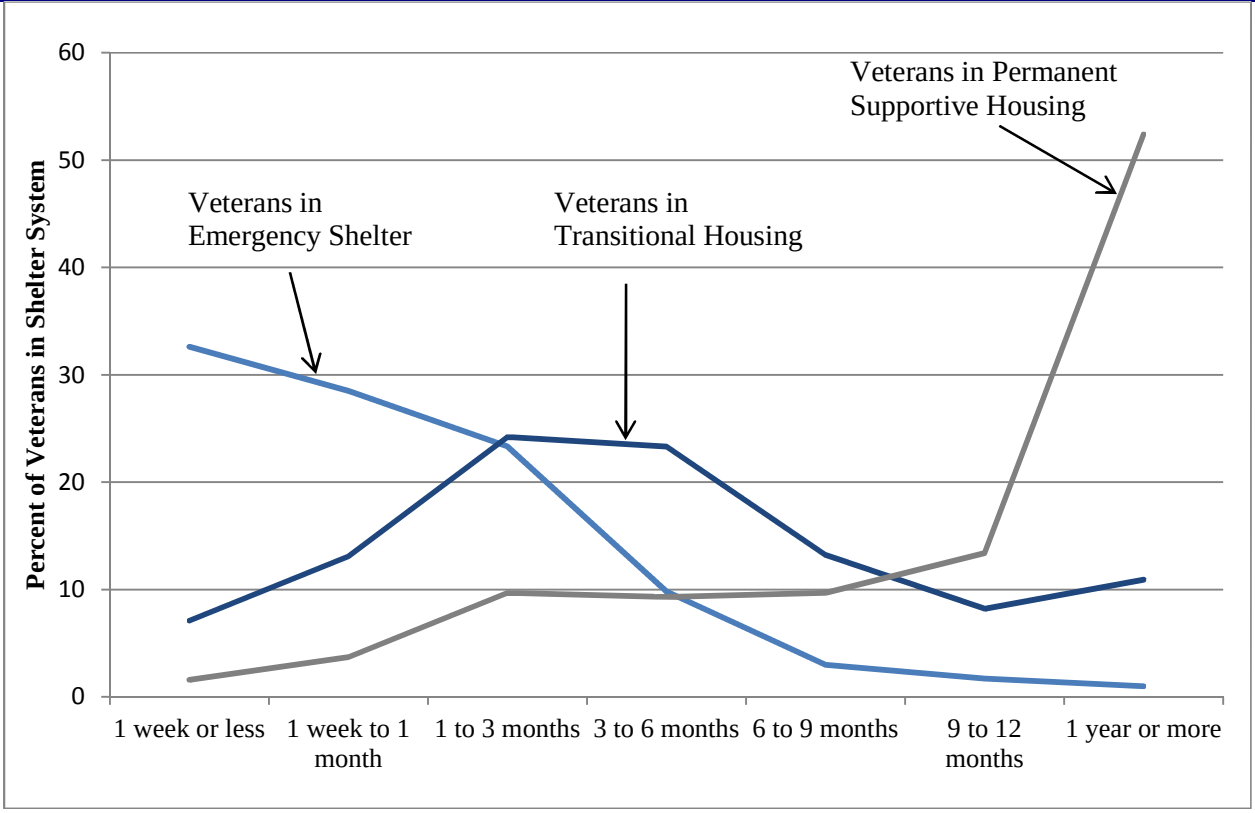
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010

6.3 Length of Stay

As part of the AHAR reporting process, communities were asked to report on the cumulative number of days that a person spent in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs during the 12-month reporting period (October 2009 to September 2010). For example, if a veteran accessed emergency shelter twice, the first time for 10 days and the second for 5 days, his or her length of stay would be 15 days. The maximum length of stay is 365 nights (or the full reporting period).[4]

Over the course of the year, most veterans experience only brief stays in emergency shelter (see Exhibit 6-4). Just about one-third of veterans who stayed in shelter did so for 1 week or less. Almost two-thirds (61 percent) stayed in emergency shelter for 1 month or less, and 85 percent stayed for 3 months or less. As shown in the exhibit, the percentage of veterans staying longer than 3 months drops sharply.

Exhibit 6-4: Length of Stay (in days) by Program Type



Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010

[4] Length of stay is measured within the reporting period—from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010—and thus will truncate the full length of stay of some veterans in shelter. For example, it is possible that some veterans stayed for longer periods of time if they either entered shelter prior to the start of the reporting period and were still in shelter after October 1, or if they stayed in shelter after September 30.

The length of stay for veterans in transitional housing tends to be longer due to the nature of the program. Transitional housing generally provides up to 24 months of either project-based or scattered-site housing with mandatory supportive services attached. About one-quarter of veterans (24 percent) stayed in shelter for 1 to 3 months. More than half of veterans (56 percent) living in transitional housing at some point in 2010 stayed for more than 3 months, and one-third stayed between 3 and 9 months. Exhibit 6-2 displays the lengths of stay by veterans in transitional housing and emergency shelter. Veterans in permanent supportive housing will be discussed in the next section.

7. Permanent Supportive Housing Use by Veterans

For the first time this year, the AHAR includes information on the use of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs.[5] This section will examine veterans served in PSH, what services they used prior to entering PSH, and how long veterans remained there.

PSH programs provide permanent housing with supportive services to individuals and families. Because PSH provides tenants with permanent homes, they are no longer homeless and thus are not counted or reported in earlier sections of this report. Nonetheless, PSH is an important component of nearly all CoCs, an essential tool to ending homelessness, and the focus of federal resources and policy. Indeed, almost 295,000 people lived in PSH at some point over the course of 2010,[6] and more than 22,000 of them were veterans (or about 8 percent of the total PSH population). Most veterans (97 percent) were living in PSH as unaccompanied individuals.

Residents of PSH programs often represent the hardest-to-serve population. These individuals and families have typically experienced multiple homeless episodes or extended periods of homelessness, and frequently are identified as having a physical or psychological disability. The following sections describe the characteristics of veterans living in PSH.

Demographic Characteristics of Veterans in PSH

The characteristics of a typical veteran in PSH are as follows:

- Male (91 percent),
- White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (50 percent),
- Between the ages of 51 and 61 (47 percent),
- And disabled (80 percent).

Veterans in families who reside in PSH were much more likely than individuals to be younger and female. Approximately 42 percent were female (compared to 8 percent of individuals), and 14 percent were between the ages of 18 and 30 (compared to 4 percent for individuals).

[5] The estimates of veterans in PSH do not include veterans living in HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) programs.

[6] The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Washington DC.

Exhibit 7-1: Difference between Sheltered Veteran Individuals and Families, 2010

Veteran in PSH	Non-veteran in PSH
• Male (91%), • White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino (50%), • Between 51 and 61 (47%), • Disabled (80%).	• Female (52%), • African American (46%), • Between 31 and 50 (36%), • Disabled (79%).

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010

Veterans in PSH differ considerably from non-veterans in PSH. Non-veterans in PSH are more likely to be female (52 percent), Black or African American (46 percent), and between 31 and 50 (36 percent). Veterans and non-veterans in PSH have similar rates of disability (79 percent).

Location of Veterans in PSH

By and large, veterans in PSH live in urban areas. Almost 78 percent of veterans in PSH lived in principal cities in 2010 compared with 70 percent of non-veterans in PSH and 68 percent of all sheltered veterans.

Prior Living Situation of Veterans in PSH

Veterans entering PSH most often do so directly from homelessness. Approximately three out of four veterans in PSH spent the night prior to program entry in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or in an unsheltered place. Less than 10 percent of veterans in PSH came from some housed situation (either doubled up with friends or family or in an owned or rented housing unit). Compared to non-veterans, veterans in PSH are more likely to come from a homeless situation (76 percent compared to 65 percent), less likely to come from a housed situation (10 percent compared to 17 percent), and equally likely to come from an institutional setting (6 percent).

Use of Other Residential Services

A small number of veterans in 2010 accessed emergency shelter or a transitional housing program either prior to entering PSH or during their stay in PSH. About 8 percent of individual veterans and 3 percent of veterans in families in PSH utilized emergency shelter during the reporting period. Fewer accessed transitional housing programs—4 percent of individuals and 1 percent of veterans in families. Because of the long-term nature of PSH, there is not as much movement into and out of the programs compared to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. The patterns of service use are remarkably similar between veterans and non-veterans in PSH, except non-veteran families have a slightly higher rate of emergency shelter use (6 percent compared to 3 percent).

Destination of Exit

The goal of many PSH programs is to stabilize individuals and families and move them back into the community. Information about the destination of people who exit from PSH suggests whether these programs are accomplishing this goal.

The most common destination at exit was a rented housing unit (see Exhibit 7-2). One-third of veterans in PSH exited to a housing unit that they rented or owned. Many other veterans who exited from PSH moved in with a family member (14 percent) or went to some institutional setting (14 percent), most often a substance abuse treatment center. The percentages of veterans exiting to various locations is relatively similar to those of non-veterans exiting PSH, with one noticeable difference: the rate of veterans exiting to an institutional setting is double that of non-veterans. Half of veterans exiting to an institutional setting exited to a substance abuse treatment facility. Approximately 7 percent of veterans (and 5 percent of non-veterans) returned to homelessness.

Exhibit 7-2: Veterans in PSH Destination at Exit, 2010

Destination at Exit	*Veteran*	*Non-veteran*
Apartment or house that you own	1%	3%
Apartment or house that you rent	33%	39%
Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons	4%	6%
Living with a family member	14%	15%
Living with a friend	5%	7%
Institutional Setting	14%	7%
Homelessness (Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, Unsheltered place)	7%	5%
Other/Unknown	21%	19%

Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

8. Trends in Veteran Homelessness, 2009 to 2010

This report marks the first time that year-to-year changes in the homeless veteran population are examined. Using annual HMIS data, this section describes the numbers and characteristics of veterans using emergency shelter or transitional housing programs during the last two reporting periods. While the reporting periods cover October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009 and October 1 2009 to September 30, 2010, they will be referred to as 2009 and 2010.

Changes in the estimates of homeless veterans, demographic characteristics, location, and access to and use of residential services will be explored.

8.1 Changes in the Estimates and Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans, 2009 to 2010

In 2010, an estimated 144,842 veterans were in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs at some point during the year. This represents a slight decrease (3 percent) in the number of sheltered veterans, down from 149,635 in 2009 (see Exhibit 8-1).

The 2009 estimates reported in Exhibit 8-1 differ from the estimates that were first reported in the 2009 AHAR Veterans report. The difference is due to a methodological change that occurred between 2009 and 2010 to account for VA programs that serve homeless veterans but were unreported to CoCs. For this report, researchers were able to account for these programs and incorporate them into the standard weighting approach used to produce the national estimates.[7] Thus the 2010 annual estimates of sheltered homeless veterans statistically adjust for these programs and the veterans who use them—resulting in a more accurate estimate of sheltered homelessness among veterans. Researchers retroactively applied the new methodology to the 2009 data, resulting in the revised estimates and percentages throughout this section.

The rate of change in sheltered homelessness among veterans was much different for veteran adults in families than individuals. As shown in Exhibit 8-1, the number of sheltered veteran adults in families decreased by 13 percent between 2009 and 2010 compared to a decrease of about 3 percent among sheltered veteran individuals. The number of veterans who were homeless on a given night in January of 2010 was slightly higher than it was in 2009.

There were few notable changes in the characteristics of the sheltered veteran population between 2009 and 2010 (see Exhibit 8-2). For the most part, the small changes that did occur enhanced the typical profile of a sheltered veteran. Sheltered veterans in 2010 were more likely to be White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino (+2.8 percent) and thus less likely to be a minority.

[7] Appendix B in the 2010 AHAR provides a detailed explanation of the standard weighing approach.

Exhibit 8-1: Changes in Estimates of Homeless Veterans, 2009 to 2010

Estimates	*Revised 2009*	*2010*	*Change*	
			Number	Percent
Total Sheltered Veterans[1]	149,635	144,842	-4,793	-3.2%
Sheltered Veteran Individuals	145,691	141,975	-3,716	-2.6%
Sheltered Veteran Adults in Families	5,091	4,425	-666	-13.1%
PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans	75,609	76,329	720	+1.0%
All Veterans	22,383,167	22,906,784	523,617	+2.3%

[1] The estimate of sheltered veterans reported originally in the 2009 AHAR Veterans report was 136,334. The estimate was revised to account for VA programs that serve homeless veterans but were unreported to CoCs. Appendix A describes the methodology for producing these estimates. Also, the sum of sheltered veteran individuals and adults in families will not sum to the total because a small percentage of veterans (0.8 percent) were served in both types of households.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, 2009 and 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Exhibit 8-2: Changes in Characteristics of Sheltered Veterans, 2009-2010

Characteristic	*2009*	*2010*	*Percentage-Point Change*
Number	149,636	144,842	--
Gender of Adults			
Female	7.5%	8.0%	0.5%
Male	92.6%	92.0%	-0.6%
Ethnicity			
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	89.2%	92.5%	3.3%
Hispanic/Latino	10.9%	7.5%	-3.4%
Race			
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	49.3%	52.1%	2.8%
White, Hispanic/Latino	8.0%	5.1%	-2.9%
Black or African American	34.2%	35.1%	0.9%
Asian	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.4%	2.5%	-0.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.4%	0%
Several races	4.3%	4.4%	0.1%
Age			
18 to 30	8.1%	8.8%	0.7%
31 to 50	44.7%	41.2%	-3.5%
51 to 61	38.4%	41.3%	2.9%
62 and older	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%
Disabled (adults only)			
Yes	52.6%	50.5%	-2.1%
No	47.4%	49.5%	2.1%

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, 2010

Also, sheltered veterans in 2010 were slightly more likely to be female than they were in 2009, and slightly more likely to be between the ages of 18 and 30 or 51 to 61. Fewer sheltered veterans in 2010 were disabled (see Exhibit 8-2).

8.2 Changes in the Geographic Location and Service-Use Patterns of Sheltered Veterans

In 2009, approximately 72 percent of sheltered veterans were living in principal cities while 28 percent lived in suburban or rural areas. In 2010, these proportions shifted slightly in favor of suburban or rural areas: 68 percent of sheltered veterans lived in principal cities and 32 percent lived in suburban or rural areas. The shift in suburban homelessness among veterans is consistent with patterns observed more broadly among the total sheltered population in the U.S.

There was a slight increase in the proportion of sheltered veterans accessing residential services from another homeless living situation. In 2010, roughly 48 percent of veterans were homeless the night prior to entering the shelter system compared to 46 percent of veterans in 2009. Conversely, fewer veterans accessing shelter in the past year did so from a housed situation. In 2009, 32 percent of veterans were staying in housing (either with friends or family or in a housing unit of their own) prior to entering shelter compared to
29 percent in 2010. This decrease is largely due to a lower rate of veterans accessing shelter from a rented housing unit (see Exhibit 8-3).

Exhibit 8-3: Prior Living Situation, 2009 and 2010

	2009	*2010*
Homeless Situation	46.1%	47.6%
Rented Housing Unit	10.5%	7.7%
Owned Housing Unit	2.3%	1.6%
Staying with Family	10.4%	10.6%
Staying with Friends	8.3%	9.0%
Institutional Setting	14.2%	14.8%
Other	8.2%	8.7%

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, 2010.

The patterns of shelter use for veterans did not change between 2009 and 2010. In both years roughly three-fourths of veterans used emergency shelter alone, one-fifth used transitional housing alone, and 5 percent accessed both emergency shelter and transitional housing.

There was no change in the lengths of stay for veterans using emergency shelter services between 2009 and 2010. Most (about 85 percent) stayed for less than 3 months, with the length of use declining rapidly after 3 months. However, there was a small amount of change in the length of stay in transitional housing programs among veterans. While most veterans in both years used transitional housing services for medium lengths of time (between 3 and 9 months), in 2010 slightly more veterans utilized transitional housing programs for less than 3 months than did in 2009.

9. Concluding Observations

This report, *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress* provides policymakers, practitioners, and the general public with information about the extent and nature of veteran homelessness. It is the second report on veteran homelessness released jointly by HUD and the VA, providing new information to support the federal interagency collaboration to prevent and end homelessness among veterans. For the first time, the report describes year-to-year changes in the number and characteristics of veteran homelessness, as well as changes in the geographic location and service use patterns of sheltered homeless veterans.

This report is being released shortly after the Obama Administration's decision to drawdown a considerable number of troops from Afghanistan, in addition to the continued drawdown of troops from Iraq. While still unknown, the impact of these engagements on veteran homelessness is of particular concern to policymakers and local practitioners who serve our nation's veteran population. Setting a baseline understanding of how many veterans are homeless and their characteristics, location, and service use patterns is critical to gauging the continuing efforts to prevent and end homelessness among this population.

This report shows that a growing share of veterans accessing shelter services are between the ages of 18 and 30, an age group that is overrepresented among the homeless veteran population compared to their share of the total veteran population. The report also shows that young veterans are more than twice as likely to become homeless when compared to young non-veteran adults. These findings are particularly concerning given the anticipated number of new veterans returning from Afghanistan and Iraq. Homelessness prevention efforts will play a critical role for this youngest cohort of veterans.

Indeed, both HUD and the VA have created initiatives to prevent homelessness for veterans. The *Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF)* is a new VA program that will provide supportive services to low-income veterans and their families who are living in—or transitioning to—permanent housing. This program aims to promote housing stability among veterans by providing time-limited payments to landlords, utility companies, child care providers and other providers to help veterans and their families stay in housing. HUD's *Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP)* program, after which *SSVF* was modeled, is a one-time program funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that provides communities with funding to assist families and individuals who are at risk of homelessness. While HPRP is not targeted to veterans, this program promotes housing stability through homelessness prevention services such as rent assistance, utility payments, and the payment of arrears, and veterans are eligible recipients.

The *Veterans Homelessness Prevention Demonstration (VHPD)* program is a joint homelessness prevention effort between HUD, VA, and the Department of Labor. This program primarily targets veterans returning from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, providing those who may otherwise be homeless with housing, health care, and employment services. Together, HUD and the VA committed $15 million in 3-year grants to five communities located near military installations. Supporting the goal of interagency collaboration, the VA will provide veterans with necessary health and social services, HUD will provide short- and medium-term rental assistance, and the Department of Labor will provide employment services. This program is intended to increase the national understanding of the unique needs of veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan and to further the federal government's goal of ending homelessness among veterans.

In addition, HUD and the VA established the *HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)* program to serve veterans with disabilities and help them achieve long-term stability. This program provides housing

with targeted supportive services, such as case management, mental health services, substance use services, and social support. Sustained support for this program will be particularly important for the hardest-to-serve group of veterans, those who are chronically homeless.

Subsequent reports on homeless veterans will monitor changes in the estimates and characteristics of homeless veterans, and how they use residential services. These data will continue to be collected annually, and the methods used to collect 12-month data will only become more accurate as more communities and programs serving homeless veterans report on the number of people they serve. Both HUD and the VA will continue to use these reports to measure progress toward ending veteran homelessness and to promote the nation's understanding of homelessness among veterans.

Appendix A: Methodology

Methodology for the 1-day estimate of homeless veterans

Every other year, HUD requires all Continuums of Care (CoCs) to conduct a thorough enumeration of all sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons and their characteristics on a single night in January. CoCs are required to collect information on the veteran status of all sheltered adults but collecting this information for unsheltered adults is optional.[8] Although 2010 was not a required year, 348 CoCs conducted a PIT count. For CoCs that did not do a 2010 PIT count, this report used the numbers they reported in their 2009 PIT count. Overall, CoCs counted 61,011 veterans, 36,389 of whom were sheltered and 24,728 were unsheltered.

However, this figure underestimates the extent of homelessness among veterans for several reasons. First, many CoCs did not report any information on unsheltered veterans and a few did not report any information on sheltered veterans. Second, not all veterans staying in VA-funded homeless programs were included in the sheltered homeless counts. Finally, most CoCs used HMIS data to identify sheltered veterans and the veteran status information is missing in many HMIS records. The data was adjusted to address each of these limitations. The final adjusted estimate indicated that there were 76,329 homeless veterans on a single night in January 2010, 43,437 of whom were sheltered and 32,892 were unsheltered.

Step 1: Adjust for VA homeless programs not included in the PIT count

Researchers compared the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data to the VA's inventory of homeless residential beds. There were 5,988 beds for homeless veterans funded by the VA that were not included in HIC data reported by CoCs. It was assumed that because CoC's did not include these programs in their housing inventory they were also not included in the CoC's sheltered count. To estimate the number of veterans that were sheltered in these programs on the night of the PIT count, the number of beds was multiplied in each program by that program's average nightly occupancy rate, then these sheltered veterans were added to the reported sheltered veterans count for each CoC. For example if VAfunded program Y had 100 emergency shelter beds that were not included in CoC Z's HIC data, and these beds had an average occupancy rate of 80 percent, 80 sheltered veterans were added to CoC Z's sheltered veterans count. In total, this adjustment added 5,149 sheltered homeless veterans, increasing the sheltered homeless count from 36,389 to 41,538.

Step 2: Adjust for sheltered adults whose veteran status is unknown

The 2010 AHAR found that 4.4 percent of HMIS records for sheltered adults were missing information for the veteran status variable. The research team assumed that similar missing rates apply to the sheltered adult population from the PIT count because a large percentage of CoCs use HMIS to produce their sheltered PIT count. To adjust for sheltered adults whose veteran status was unknown, several steps were taken.

First, the research team produced an estimate of the total number of sheltered adults on the night of the PIT count because this information is not reported separately by CoCs. To estimate the number of sheltered adults, the research team subtracted the total number of unaccompanied youth from the total number of persons in households without dependent children and then added one adult for each household with dependent children, since this is true for most homeless families.

[8] Starting with the 2011 PIT count, all CoCs were required to collect information on veteran status of all sheltered and unsheltered adults.

Second, the research team multiplied the total number of sheltered adults in each CoC by .044 (or 4.4 percent) to derive the total number of adults with missing information about their veteran status. Using this result, researchers calculated the percent of sheltered adults who were veterans by taking the total number of sheltered veterans and dividing it by the sum of adults minus the adults with missing veteran status. The researchers then applied the CoCs' percentage of sheltered adults who are veterans to the number of adults whose veteran status is assumed missing. This adjustment added 1,899 sheltered veterans bringing the total count to 43,437.

Step 3: Impute for CoCs that did not do a count of unsheltered veterans

The researchers needed to impute an unsheltered veterans count for the 140 CoCs that did not do an unsheltered veterans count in either 2009 or 2010. The researchers used the same imputation method used in the 2009 Veterans AHAR. The imputation method takes the estimated percentage of sheltered individuals and adults in families in the CoC who were veterans and applies that percentage to the total number of unsheltered single adults and adults in families. Because CoCs did not report separately on the veteran status of single adults and adults in families assumptions were based on other data. According to the 2009 AHAR, 13 percent of all single adults who used emergency shelter or transitional housing were veterans compared to 2 percent of persons in families. Thus, single adults were 6.5 times more likely to be veterans than adults in families.

Thus, PA = 6.5*PF*WI + PF*WF

Where:
PI = Percent of sheltered individual adults that are veterans
PF = Percent of sheltered adults in families that are veterans
PA = Percent of all sheltered adults that are veterans
WI = The percent of sheltered adults that are individuals
WF = The percent of sheltered adults that are persons in families

Because PA is known (see Step 2) the following equation can be used to solve for PF:

PF = PA/(6.5*WI+WF)

Once PF is solved PI can be solved because

PI = PF*6.5

Once PF is known and PI can be impute the unsheltered veterans count:

UV = UI*PI+UF*PF where

UV = The number of unsheltered veterans
UI = The number of unsheltered individual adults
UF = The number of unsheltered adults in families

For example if CoC X has 100 total sheltered adults, half of whom are individuals and half are in families, and 20 total sheltered veterans, then PA = 20/100=.2, PF = .2/(6.5*.5+.5) = .053 and PI = .053*6.5 = .347. If CoC X has 80 unsheltered individual adults and 20 unsheltered adults in families then it's imputed unsheltered veterans count = (.053*20)+(.347*80)=29.

The imputation for CoCs with missing or zero unsheltered veterans added 8,164 unsheltered veterans, bringing the total unsheltered veteran count to 32,892.

1-Year Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Veterans

The 1-year estimate of veterans who stayed in emergency shelters or transitional housing for homeless persons or permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons is based on HMIS data provided by 367 participating communities in 320 CoCs.[9] The HMIS data covered people using a homeless facility anytime from October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010.

In 2010, the 367 participating communities submitted data with 55,731 unduplicated person records of veterans that used an emergency shelter or transitional housing during the 1-year period.[10] The data from these CoCs were weighted to produce estimates of sheltered homeless veterans in the nation. The procedures for weighting the data follow the same methodology described in Appendix B of the *2010 AHAR*.[11] However, the methodology used to estimate the number of homeless veterans in this report differs from the methodology used in the all persons report because of three adjustments.

The three adjustments are as follows.

Adjustment 1: Adjust for sheltered adults whose veteran's status is unknown

The 2010 AHAR found that 4.4 percent of HMIS records for sheltered adults (6.7 percent of HMIS records for adults in permanent supportive housing) were missing information for the veteran status variable. For this report, it was assumed that the percent of veterans among adults with missing veteran status was the same as among the adults with known veteran status. Nationally, 10.8 percent of sheltered homeless adults with known veteran status were identified as veterans. For this report, it was assumed 10.8 percent of adults with missing veteran status were veterans. This adjustment increased the estimated number of homeless veterans.

Adjustment 2: VA homeless programs added to bed inventories (emergency shelter and transitional housing only)

The researchers compared the emergency shelter and transitional housing bed inventory that CoCs reported to HUD to the VA's inventory of homeless residential beds. The researchers found 5,976 emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for homeless veterans funded by the VA that were not included in HUD's HIC.

To estimate the number of homeless veterans during the reporting year in VA beds that were not included on the Housing Inventory, each of the 5,976 beds was assigned to a CoC and a geocode using VA administrative records and address information.[12] The beds were then added to the weighting universe (the HIC) and, assigned to one of the 16 weighting stratum (this was done separately for beds in sample

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9 Permanent supportive housing was estimated separately from emergency shelter and transitional housing, since persons in permanent supportive housing are formerly homeless.

10 These records did not contain any personally identifying information.

11 Even though researchers followed the same procedures, the weights for the AHAR and AHAR Veterans report are not exactly the same because fewer communities provided information for the AHAR Veterans Report. For the AHAR, 411 communities provided usable HMIS data, but only 367 (of the 411) also provided useable HMIS data focused solely on veterans for the AHAR Veterans report.

12 This step was not conducted in the 2009 Veterans AHAR because geocode-level information on VA beds that were not in the HIC was unavailable.

communities chosen with certainty). Without this adjustment, the 1-year veteran count would have been 14,267 veterans lower, giving a total count of 130,575 veterans.[13]

Adjustment 3: Adjust for differences in veteran-only emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities' participation in HMIS within communities

To account for emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities that did not provide data to HMIS in participating communities, the number of persons who used these beds was imputed. In the AHAR, it was assumed that the non-HMIS participating beds served the same number of homeless persons per-bed, per-year as the HMIS participating beds. This adjustment was done separately for the six program-household types (i.e., emergency shelters for individuals, emergency shelters for families, transitional housing for individuals, transitional housing for families, permanent supportive housing for individuals, and permanent supportive housing for families) and an adjustment was made to account for the small number of people who used both a participating and non-participating provider to ensure people were not double counted. (This methodology is described in Appendix B of the 2010 AHAR.) For the estimate of veterans, the method was refined by making this adjustment separately for veteran-only and general beds in each of the four household-program type categories.

For non-participating beds that served veterans only, researchers used the persons per-bed, per-year estimate for the program-household type of all participating providers to estimate the number of veterans served in the year. For the non-participating providers that served the general population, researchers used a veteran per-bed, per-year measure to impute the number of veterans using these beds. To obtain the estimate of veteran per-bed, per-year for general beds, researchers first subtracted the number of veterans estimated to be served by participating veterans-only programs to arrive at a veteran per-bed, per-year measure for participating providers serving the general population. This veteran per-bed, per-year estimate for participating general providers was used to impute the number of veterans served by non-participating general providers.

If the percentage of veterans-only provider beds participating in HMIS was the same as the overall percentage of participating beds in each community, this adjustment would not affect the estimates. However, the average of community's veterans-only participation rate is a little lower (80 percent) than the overall average participation rate (87 percent), so this adjustment increases the estimated number of veterans served by emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing facilities. After this adjustment, the revised estimate of the number of sheltered veterans in the year is 144,842.

[13] To make commensurate year-to-year comparisons, the 2009 AHAR veteran 1-year homeless estimate would be revised to include the 5,976 non-veteran HMIS beds. The adjustment, carried out in the same manner as the 2010 AHAR veteran 1-year estimate, would increase the count from 136,334 to 149,635 veterans.

Appendix B: HMIS-Based Estimates of Veteran Homelessness, 2010

Appendix B 1: Estimates of Veterans in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing programs, and Permanent Supportive Housing programs during a 1 Year Period, October 2009 to September 2010

Household Type	*Number of Sheltered Veterans*
All Sheltered Homeless Persons…	144,842
…in emergency shelters only	108,392
…in transitional housing only	28,858
…in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	7,592
Individuals…	141,975
…in emergency shelters only	106,366
…in transitional housing only	28,470
…in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	7,139
Persons in Families…	4,425
…in emergency shelters only	3,254
…in transitional housing only	962
…in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	210
Households with Children	4,355
All Veterans Housed in Permanent Supportive Housing	22,338
… Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	21,551
…Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	804

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 2: Seasonal Point in Time Count of Sheltered Homeless Veterans by Household Type, October 2009 to September 2010

	Total Persons	*Individuals*	*Persons in Families*
On a single night in			
Oct-09	30,717	29,452	1,266
Jan-10	32,835	31,726	1,109
Apr-10	29,549	28,352	1,197
Jul-10	30,178	28,763	1,415
On an average night	29,978	28,709	1,269

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 3: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans by Household Type, October 2008 to September 2009

Characteristics	*All Sheltered Veterans*	*Individuals*	*Persons in Families*
Number of Homeless Veterans	144,842	141,975	4,425
Gender of Adults	144,842	141,975	4,425
Female	11,577	9,330	2,360
Male	133,045	132,440	2,048
Unknown	220	205	18
Ethnicity			
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	133,105	130,630	3,949
Hispanic/Latino	10,842	10,468	451
Unknown	896	877	26
Race			
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	74,350	73,614	1,722
White, Hispanic/Latino	7,231	7,076	191
Black or African American	50,145	48,876	1,693
Asian	679	653	30
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,505	3,462	80
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	547	320	230
Several races	6,260	6,002	307
Unknown	2,125	1,972	172
Age			
18 - 30	12,734	10,850	2,035
31 - 50	59,647	58,276	2,012
51 - 61	59,778	60,122	310
62 and older	12,507	12,569	48
Unknown	176	158	20
Persons by Number of Veterans in Household			
1 veteran	143,800	141,072	4,282
2 veterans	295	185	113
3 veterans	8	0	8
4 veterans	5	0	5
5 or more veterans	1	0	1
Unknown	734	717	17
Disabled (adults only)	144,842	141,975	4,426
Yes	69,101	68,699	1,147
No	67,860	65,410	3,165
Unknown	7,881	7,866	113

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 4: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans in Emergency Shelters, October 2009 to September 2010

Characteristics	*Veterans in Emergency Shelters*	*Individuals*	*Veterans in Families*
Number of Homeless Veterans	115,984	113,504	3,464
Gender of Adults	115,984	113,504	3,464
Female	8,775	6,976	1,868
Male	107,092	106,427	1,578
Unknown	117	101	18
Ethnicity			
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	106,873	104,675	3,118
Hispanic/Latino	8,401	8,134	322
Unknown	710	695	24
Race			
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	60,679	59,875	1,359
White, Hispanic/Latino	5,631	5,557	97
Black or African American	38,699	37,749	1,250
Asian	472	450	25
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,262	3,225	62
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	385	168	220
Several races	4,968	4,722	295
Unknown	1,888	1,759	156
Age			
18 - 30	10,778	9,114	1,762
31 - 50	46,781	45,741	1,445
51 - 61	47,415	47,602	210
62 and older	10,847	10,902	27
Unknown	164	145	20
Persons by Household Size			
1 person	115,745	113,364	3,361
2 people	211	131	82
3 people	4	0	4
4 people	0	0	0
5 or more people	0	0	0
Unknown	25	9	17
Disabled (adults only)	115,983	113,504	3,464
Yes	52,293	51,808	914
No	57,309	55,318	2,504
Unknown	6,381	6,378	46

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 5: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans in Transitional Housing, October 2009 to September 2010			
Characteristics	***Veterans in Transitional Housing***	***Individuals***	***Veterans in Families***
Number of Homeless Veterans	36,450	35,609	1,171
Gender of Adults	36,450	35,609	1,171
Female	3,327	2,773	582
Male	33,002	32,714	589
Unknown	121	122	0
Ethnicity			
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	33,241	32,524	1,026
Hispanic/Latino	2,992	2,866	143
Unknown	217	219	3
Race			
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	17,662	17,366	436
White, Hispanic/Latino	1,940	1,847	104
Black or African American	14,107	13,740	524
Asian	247	243	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	366	348	20
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	199	184	15
Several races	1,623	1,590	49
Unknown	307	292	18
Age			
18 - 30	2,546	2,241	331
31 - 50	16,061	15,505	702
51 - 61	15,526	15,553	115
62 and older	2,297	2,290	24
Unknown	19	19	0
Persons by Household Size			
1 person	35,607	34,811	1,125
2 people	97	62	35
3 people	5	0	5
4 people	5	0	5
5 or more people	1	0	1
Unknown	735	736	0
Disabled (adults only)	36,450	35,609	1,171
Yes	20,798	20,662	316
No	13,755	13,106	781
Unknown	1,897	1,841	74

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 6: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Veterans by Location, October 2009 to September 2010

Characteristics	*Principal Cities*	*Suburban and Rural Areas*
Number of Homeless Veterans	99,070	45,772
Gender of Adults	99,070	45,771
Female	7,109	4,468
Male	91,856	41,189
Unknown	106	114
Ethnicity		
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	89,012	44,093
Hispanic/Latino	9,286	1,555
Unknown	772	123
Race		
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	45,242	29,109
White, Hispanic/Latino	6,384	847
Black or African American	37,875	12,270
Asian	586	93
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,593	912
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	471	76
Several races	4,343	1,917
Unknown	1,576	549
Age		
18 - 30	8,167	4,567
31 - 50	41,292	18,355
51 - 61	40,115	19,662
62 and older	9,351	3,156
Unknown	144	32
Persons by Household Size		
1 person	98,118	45,682
2 people	212	82
3 people	4	4
4 people	2	3
5 or more people	0	1
Unknown	734	0
Disabled (adults only)	99,071	45,772
Yes	45,236	23,866
No	47,788	20,072
Unknown	6,047	1,834

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 7: Earlier Living Situation of Veterans Using Homeless Residential Services[14] by Household Type, October 2009 to September 2010			
Earlier Living Situation	***Individuals and Adults in Families***	***Individuals***	***Adults in Families***
Number of Homeless Adults	144,843	141,975	4,426
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry			
Place not meant for human habitation	27,100	27,190	224
Emergency shelter	32,737	32,379	678
Transitional housing	4,908	4,864	79
Permanent supportive housing	362	363	2
Psychiatric facility	2,185	2,210	2
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	7,302	7,311	62
Hospital (nonpsychiatric)	4,654	4,693	15
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	5,952	6,008	10
Rented housing unit	10,063	9,512	647
Owned housing unit	2,200	2,169	52
Staying with family	14,438	13,210	1,398
Staying with friends	12,235	11,715	665
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	3,908	3,577	372
Foster care home	145	143	4
Other living arrangement	7,695	7,655	107
Unknown	8,959	8,975	106
Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement			
Stayed 1 week or less	32,054	31,197	1,207
Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month	24,713	24,512	498
Stayed 1 to 3 months	21,940	21,144	1,021
Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year	20,230	19,702	725
Stayed 1 year or longer	21,324	20,809	740
Unknown	24,581	24,610	235
ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address			
Same jurisdiction as program location	69,638	67,431	2,823
Different jurisdiction than program location	59,517	58,873	1,401
Unknown	15,687	15,671	201

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

[14] "Homeless Residential Services" refers to emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Appendix B 8: Previous Living Situation of Veterans Using Homeless Residential Services in Emergency Shelters, October 2009 to September 2010

Earlier Living Situation	*Individuals and Adults in Families in Emergency Shelters*	*Individuals*	*Adults in Families*
Number of Homeless Adults	115,985	113,504	3,464
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry			
Place not meant for human habitation	23,228	23,192	184
Emergency shelter	23,021	22,967	299
Transitional housing	2,308	2,299	27
Permanent supportive housing	309	311	1
Psychiatric facility	1,623	1,631	2
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	3,594	3,625	13
Hospital (nonpsychiatric)	3,932	3,947	15
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	4,758	4,804	2
Rented housing unit	9,317	8,840	550
Owned housing unit	1,832	1,819	33
Staying with family	12,803	11,675	1,228
Staying with friends	10,889	10,401	577
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	3,630	3,282	369
Foster care home	130	129	2
Other living arrangement	6,612	6,571	90
Unknown	7,999	8,010	73
Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement			
Stayed 1 week or less	28,688	27,681	1,164
Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month	20,191	19,935	378
Stayed 1 to 3 months	14,661	14,023	742
Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year	13,048	12,672	469
Stayed 1 year or longer	17,068	16,693	516
Unknown	22,328	22,501	195
ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address			
Same jurisdiction as program location	52,845	51,205	2,130
Different jurisdiction than program location	50,895	50,123	1,179
Unknown	12,245	12,176	155

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 9: Earlier Living Situation of Veterans Using Homeless Residential Services in Transitional Housing, October 2009-September 2010

Earlier Living Situation	*Individuals and Adults in Families in Transitional Housing*	*Individuals*	*Adults in Families*
Number of Homeless Adults	36,449	35,609	1,171
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry			
Place not meant for human habitation	5,526	5,515	60
Emergency shelter	11,372	11,027	426
Transitional housing	2,910	2,880	58
Permanent supportive housing	75	75	1
Psychiatric facility	720	727	0
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	4,154	4,130	52
Hospital (nonpsychiatric)	993	1,001	2
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	1,475	1,477	8
Rented housing unit	1,234	1,122	122
Owned housing unit	455	439	21
Staying with family	2,289	2,119	205
Staying with friends	1,959	1,876	111
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	501	463	44
Foster care home	24	23	2
Other living arrangement	1,452	1,446	22
Unknown	1,310	1,289	38
Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement			
Stayed 1 week or less	4,973	4,937	105
Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month	5,917	5,827	152
Stayed 1 to 3 months	8,577	8,315	326
Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year	8,352	8,126	288
Stayed 1 year or longer	5,430	5,229	247
Unknown	3,201	3,174	55
ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address			
Same jurisdiction as program location	20,518	19,866	830
Different jurisdiction than program location	11,468	11,296	285
Unknown	4,463	4,447	56

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 10: Earlier Living Situation of Veterans Using Homeless Residential Services by Location, October 2009-September 2010

Earlier Living Situation	*Principal Cities*	*Suburban and Rural Areas*
Number of Homeless Adults	99,069	45,775
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry		
Place not meant for human habitation	17,943	9,158
Emergency shelter	24,355	8,382
Transitional housing	3,554	1,354
Permanent supportive housing	286	76
Psychiatric facility	1,161	1,024
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	4,621	2,681
Hospital (nonpsychiatric)	2,287	2,367
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	4,032	1,919
Rented housing unit	7,379	2,684
Owned housing unit	1,626	574
Staying with family	9,059	5,379
Staying with friends	8,075	4,161
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	2,271	1,637
Foster care home	88	57
Other living arrangement	5,988	1,707
Unknown	6,344	2,615
Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement		
Stayed 1 week or less	22,025	10,029
Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month	14,311	10,403
Stayed 1 to 3 months	15,059	6,881
Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year	13,412	6,818
Stayed 1 year or longer	13,699	7,625
Unknown	20,564	4,017
ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address		
Same jurisdiction as program location	52,844	16,794
Different jurisdiction than program location	33,900	25,617
Unknown	12,327	3,360

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 11: Length of Stay in Emergency Shelters by Household Type, October 2009 September 2010

Length of Stay	*Veterans in Emergency Shelters*	*Individuals*			*Veterans in Families*
		All	*Male*	*Female*	
Number of Homeless Veterans	115,984	113,504	106,427	6,977	3,464
Length of Stay	115,985	113,507	106,427	6,970	3,465
1 week or less	37,763	37,305	35,412	1,885	803
1 week to 1 month	32,979	32,302	30,051	2,225	924
1 to 2 months	17,928	17,477	15,557	1,914	595
2 to 3 months	9,090	8,698	8,355	342	466
3 to 4 months	5,710	5,604	5,390	211	161
4 to 5 months	3,366	3,323	3,246	77	73
5 to 6 months	2,279	2,032	1,923	109	271
6 to 7 months	1,410	1,395	1,342	52	33
7 to 8 months	1,290	1,274	1,248	26	30
8 to 9 months	819	812	771	41	17
9 to 10 months	1,022	1,021	1,001	20	10
10 to 11 months	408	396	383	12	16
11 months to 1 year	546	543	536	7	7
1 year	1,153	1,133	1,084	49	28
Unknown	222	192	128	7	31

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix B 12: Length of Stay in Transitional Housing by Household Type, October 2009 September 2010

Length of Stay	*Veterans in Transitional Housing*	*Individuals*			*Veterans in Families*
		All	*Male*	*Female*	
Number of Homeless Veterans	36,450	35,609	32,715	2,773	1,171
Length of Stay	36,449	35,607	32,715	2,770	1,171
1 week or less	2,598	2,546	2,369	174	66
1 week to 1 month	4,760	4,663	4,324	336	127
1 to 2 months	5,053	4,963	4,368	483	128
2 to 3 months	3,743	3,674	3,358	316	99
3 to 4 months	3,232	3,167	2,825	342	90
4 to 5 months	2,864	2,837	2,644	193	59
5 to 6 months	2,400	2,362	2,222	138	65
6 to 7 months	2,041	2,016	1,963	54	50
7 to 8 months	1,344	1,263	1,204	58	98
8 to 9 months	1,436	1,429	1,371	59	29
9 to 10 months	901	874	838	37	40
10 to 11 months	923	893	850	43	39
11 months to 1 year	1,151	1,132	1,025	107	31
1 year	3,969	3,755	3,324	430	248
Unknown	34	33	30	3	2

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.
Source: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010.

Appendix C: Data Tables for Calculating Risk Ratios, 2010

Appendix C 1: Rate of Homelessness in Veteran Individual Adult Population and Population in Poverty Compared to Rate of Homelessness in Non Veteran in Individual Adult Population and Population in Poverty

Characteristics	*Rate of Homeless-ness among Veterans* HV/V (%)[a]	*Rate of Homeless-ness among Veterans Living in Poverty* HV/VPov (%)[a]	*Rate of Homelessness among Non-veterans* NVH/NV (%)[a]	*Rate of Homelessnes s among Non-veterans Living in Poverty* NVH/ NVPov (%)[a]	*Risk of Homelessn ess among Veterans Compared to Non-veterans* HV/V: NVH/NV	*Risk of Homeless-ness among Veterans Living in Poverty Compared to Non-veterans Living in Poverty* HV/VPov: NVH/NVPov
All Homeless Adults	0.8%	13.2%	0.7%	6.2%	1.1	2.1
Gender of Adults						
Female	1.0%	11.5%	0.4%	3.4%	2.5	3.4
Male	0.8%	13.4%	1.1%	10.1%	0.7	1.3
Ethnicity[b]						
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	0.8%	13.0%	0.7%	6.2%	1.1	2.1
Hispanic/Latino	1.4%	17.9%	1.0%	6.5%	1.5	2.8
Race[b]						
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	0.5%	9.5%	0.4%	4.7%	1.1	2.0
White, Hispanic/Latino	1.4%	18.7%	1.0%	6.8%	1.4	2.7
Black or African American	3.0%	26.4%	2.1%	11.8%	1.4	2.2
Asian	0.3%	5.7%	0.1%	1.0%	3.0	5.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	3.1%	26.0%	2.5%	12.9%	1.2	2.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2.0%	24.1%	2.5%	21.6%	0.8	1.1
Other	1.5%	16.5%	1.0%	6.3%	1.6	2.6
Age						
18 - 30	1.6%	17.7%	0.7%	4.7%	2.2	3.7
31 - 50	2.4%	29.2%	1.4%	13.4%	1.7	2.2
51 - 61	1.3%	19.0%	0.6%	6.8%	2.2	2.8
62 and older	0.1%	2.5%	0.1%	0.9%	1.3	2.8

[a] ACS data providing estimates of the number of veterans in the general population and population in poverty were adjusted to omit the small number of 17-year-olds who qualify as veterans. Estimates of the number of sheltered individuals used in this table only include those 18 years and older.

[b] HMIS data provide estimates of the ethnicity and race for adult veterans only, but estimates of the ethnic and racial composition for non-veteran shelter users do not differentiate between adults and children. In this table, the ethnic and racial composition of non-veteran adult shelter users was assumed to be proportionally equivalent to that of non-veteran shelter users overall, which includes adults and children.

V=Veteran, NV=Non-veteran, H=Homeless, HV=Homeless Veteran, NVH=Homeless Non-Veteran, VPov=Veterans in Poverty, NVPov=Non-Veterans in Poverty

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Appendix C 2: Rate of Homelessness in Veteran Adult in Family Population and Population in Poverty Compared to Rate of Homelessness in Non Veteran Adult in Family Population and Population in Poverty

Characteristics	*Rate of Homeless-ness among Veterans*	*Rate of Homeless-ness among Veterans Living in Poverty*	*Rate of Homelessness among Non-veterans*	*Rate of Homelessness among Non-veterans Living in Poverty*	*Risk of Homelessness among Veterans Compared to Non-veterans*	*Risk of Homeless-ness among Veterans Living in Poverty Compared to Non-veterans Living in Poverty*
	HV/V (%)[a]	*HV/VPov (%)*[a]	*NVH/NV (%)*[a]	*NVH/ NVPov (%)*[a]	*HV/V: NVH/NV*	*HV/VPov: NVH/NVPov*
All Homeless Adults	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	2.1%	0.3	0.7
Gender of Adults						
Female	0.4%	4.2%	0.4%	2.5%	1.0	1.7
Male	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	1.3%	0.4	0.7
Ethnicity[b]						
Non–Hispanic/non–Latino	0.1%	1.6%	0.3%	2.4%	0.3	0.7
Hispanic/Latino	0.1%	1.5%	0.3%	1.4%	0.4	1.1
Race[b]						
White, non–Hispanic/non–Latino	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%	1.7%	0.4	0.6
White, Hispanic/Latino	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3	0.8
Black or African American	0.3%	2.6%	0.9%	3.8%	0.3	0.7
Asian	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2	2.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2%	1.4%	1.4%	5.4%	0.1	0.3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2.0%	37.8%	1.7%	9.6%	1.2	3.9
Other	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	1.2%	0.6	1.5
Age						
18 - 30	0.4%	4.0%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7	1.4
31 - 50	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	1.7%	0.4	0.8
51 - 61	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4	0.6
62 and older	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4	0.9

[a] ACS data providing estimates of the number of veterans in the general population and population in poverty were adjusted to omit the small number of 17-year-olds who qualify as veterans. Estimates of the number of sheltered individuals used in this table only include those 18 years and older.

[b] HMIS data provide estimates of the ethnicity and race for adult veterans only, but estimates of the ethnic and racial composition for non-veteran shelter users do not differentiate between adults and children. In this table, the ethnic and racial composition of non-veteran adult shelter users was assumed to be proportionally equivalent to that of non-veteran shelter users overall, which includes adults and children.

V=Veteran, NV=Non-veteran, H=Homeless, HV=Homeless Veteran, NVH=Homeless Non-Veteran, VPov=Veterans in Poverty, NVPov=Non-Veterans in Poverty

Sources: Homeless Management Information Systems data, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Appendix D: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness and Total Populations, by State, 2010

State	*PIT Estimate of Veteran Homelessness*	*PIT Estimate of All Homeless People*	*Estimated Veteran Population*	*State Population*
Alabama	1,089	6,046	402,754	3,547,195
Alaska	300	1,863	72,164	507,426
Arizona	2,230	13,711	541,390	4,772,082
Arkansas	362	2,762	246,599	2,159,837
California	19,163	132,931	2,028,245	27,153,703
Colorado	1,316	15,482	407,099	3,718,050
Connecticut	483	4,316	232,911	2,687,818
Delaware	74	982	77,379	668,978
District of Columbia	579	6,539	32,433	478,537
Florida	7,794	57,551	1,640,262	14,339,903
Georgia	2,766	19,836	707,798	7,128,729
Hawaii	419	5,834	111,664	996,600
Idaho	239	2,346	129,032	1,109,311
Illinois	1,133	14,395	787,455	9,658,644
Indiana	767	6,452	480,650	4,795,872
Iowa	221	3,014	245,908	2,284,390
Kansas	711	2,024	225,628	2,098,023
Kentucky	619	6,623	328,514	3,270,698
Louisiana	2,015	12,482	313,609	3,323,527
Maine	108	2,379	136,474	1,042,533
Maryland	910	10,845	450,512	4,306,031
Massachusetts	1,597	16,608	429,563	5,105,235
Michigan	964	13,058	727,497	7,611,601
Minnesota	644	7,869	394,565	3,967,967
Mississippi	339	2,743	209,450	2,171,266
Missouri	759	8,122	506,338	4,516,727
Montana	262	1,615	97,215	745,303
Nebraska	305	3,877	146,681	1,336,001
Nevada	2,526	14,594	225,822	1,933,073
New Hampshire	173	1,574	118,672	1,026,867
New Jersey	567	13,737	485,187	6,612,685
New Mexico	441	3,475	171,272	1,481,373
New York	5,857	65,606	1,024,383	15,016,621
North Carolina	1,084	12,191	735,203	6,981,472
North Dakota	119	799	52,223	499,536
Ohio	1,527	12,569	931,156	8,789,664
Oklahoma	474	5,229	318,758	2,737,756

State	*PIT Estimate of Veteran Homelessness*	*PIT Estimate of All Homeless People*	*Estimated Veteran Population*	*State Population*
Oregon	1,285	19,492	341,280	2,910,431
Pennsylvania	1,441	14,516	1,023,613	9,765,140
Rhode Island	91	1,282	79,214	823,727
South Carolina	687	4,473	390,817	3,421,732
South Dakota	135	731	70,611	607,764
Tennessee	1,679	10,276	503,611	4,749,191
Texas	5,133	35,121	1,597,984	17,535,525
Utah	342	3,284	151,193	1,876,134
Vermont	117	1,220	53,345	492,721
Virginia	995	9,080	737,982	5,958,056
Washington	2,043	22,878	604,183	5,005,082
West Virginia	576	2,264	165,939	1,428,149
Wisconsin	609	6,333	439,672	4,313,808
Wyoming	85	579	51,258	405,641

There were an additional 175 homeless veterans estimated for Guam, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands, for a total of 76,329. The PIT estimates were adjusted statistically to account for four types of missing data. First, there were 5,988 beds for homeless veterans that were missing from HUD's national inventory of homeless residential service providers and thus presumably excluded from the PIT count of sheltered veterans. Second, approximately two-thirds of CoCs used an HMIS to generate their estimates of sheltered homeless veterans, and about 4.4 percent of HMIS records were missing information on veteran status. Third, three CoCs in 2010 did not report data on the number of sheltered veterans. Finally, 10 percent of CoCs had missing information for the number of unsheltered veterans and 21 percent reported zero unsheltered veterans. See Appendix A for more information on how researchers adjusted the PIT estimate to account for these missing data.

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